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PREFACE

TO THE

SEVENTH EDITION.

Since the last issue of this work there have been many additions to the British Pharmacopœia, and some important changes in the nomenclature. The difficulty has been to eliminate the remedies of old date, hitherto retained as "landmarks," to present the additions in their relative importance, and to supplement the official preparations by such others as have borne the test of practice and time.

The nomenclature of the chemicals has been altered to agree with the scientific terms of the present day. For instance, Sod*æ* Bicarbonas and Potass*æ* Bicarbonas are now designated, respectively, Sod*ii* and Potass*ii* Bicarbonas, being regarded as salts of the metals Sodium and

Potassium, and not, as formerly, salts of the oxides of these metals.

The Alkaloids now terminate in "ina" in Latin, and "ine" in English,—as Strychnina, strychnine; Quinina, quinine.

The custom being to measure all liquids (unless otherwise ordered), the terms fl. ʒj and fl. ℥j have been omitted.

The Editor begs to acknowledge the invaluable assistance he has received from Mr S. W. Ord, of the Pharmaceutical Society, in this revision and compilation.

LONDON; *December*, 1891.

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS OCCURRING IN PRESCRIPTIONS

Referring to the Operation

℞, *Recipe*, take.
M., *Misce*, mix.
F., *Fac*, *Fiat*, make, let there be made.
Div., *Divide*, divide.
Solv., *Solve*, dissolve.
F.S.A., *Fac secundum artem*, make or prepare according to the rules of art.
M.S.D., *Misce*, *signa*, *da*, mix, write (the label or direction), and deliver to the patient.

Referring to Quantity, Weight, or Proportion

A, *āā*, *ana*, of each.
Singulorum, of each.
Q.S., *Quantum sufficit*, as much as is sufficient.
Q.L., *Quantum libet*, as much as you please.
C., *Cong.*, *Congius*, a gallon.
O., *Octarius*, a pint; 20 fluid ounces.
℔, *Libra*, a pound (avoirdupois weight); 16 ounces.
℥, *Uncia*, an ounce; 8 drachms; 480 grains.
ʒ, *Drachma*, a drachm; 60 grains.
℈, *Scrupulus*, a scruple; 20 grains.
Gr., *Granum*, a grain.
♏, *Minimum*, a minim; also *gtt.*, *gutta*.
SS., *Semis*, a half.

Referring to the Form of the Preparation to be Mixed or Compounded

Co., *Comp.*, *Compositus*, compound.
P., *Pulv.*, *Pulvis*, a powder.

Pil., *Pilula*, a pill.
Ext., *Extractum*, an extract.
Elect., *Electuarium*, an electuary.
Bol., *Bolus*, a large pill.
Liq., *Liquor*, a solution.
Tinct., *Tinctura*, a tincture.
Inf., *Infusum*, an infusion.
Dec., *Decoct.*, *Decoctum*, a decoction.
Mist., *Mistura*, a mixture.
Haust., *Haustus*, a draught.
Sp., a spirit.
Syr., a syrup.
Pot., *Potus*, *Potio*, a drink.
Coll., *Collyrium*, an eye-water.
Collut., *Collutoriam*, a mouth-wash.
Inj., *Injectio*, an injection.
En., *Enema*, a clyster.
Garg., *Gargarisma*, a gargle.
Lot., *Lotio*, a lotion.
Lin., *Linimentum*, a liniment.
Baln., *Balneum*, a bath.
Empl., *Emplastrum*, a plaster.
Ol., *Oleum*, an oil.

Referring to the Administration

Cap., *Sum.*, *Capiat*, *Sumat*, let the patient take.
Æg., *Æger*, *Ægra*, the patient, the sick man or woman.
Det., *Detur*, let it be given.
Part. 3*tiam*, 4*tam*, 6*tam*, *Partem tertiam*, *quartam*, *sextam*, the third, fourth, or sixth part (accusative case).
Semel, *bis*, *ter in d.*, once, twice, thrice a day.
H., *hora*, an hour.
H. S., *Horâ somni*, at bedtime.
O. n., *Omni nocte*, every night.
O. m., *Omni mane*, every morning.
Coch., *Cochleare*, a spoonful.
Pugil. j, *Pugillus*, or *Pugillum*, a pinch.
Poc., *Poculum*, a cup.
Cyath., *Cyathus*, a wineglass.

LIST OF LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES MORE OR LESS FREQUENTLY MET WITH IN PRESCRIPTIONS

Abdomen, the belly; *abdominis*, of the belly; *abdomini*, to the belly.
Absente febre, in the absence of fever.
Accurate, accurately.
Acmè, the height of a fever, &c.
Ad duas vices, at twice taking.
Ad tertiam vicem, for three times.
Ad defectionem animi, to fainting.
Ad gratam aciditatem, to an agreeable sourness.
Ad libitum, at pleasure.
Adde, or *addantur*, add, or let be added.
Adhibendus, to be administered.
Adjacens, adjacent.
Admove, *admoveatur*, or *admoveantur*, apply, or let it or them be applied.
Adstante febre, when the fever is on.
Adversum, against.
Aggrediente febre, while the fever is coming on.
Aggressus, an attack.
Agitato vase, the phial being shaken.
Albus, white.
Aliquot, some.
Alter, the other.
Alternis horis, every other hour.
Alternis diebus, every second day.
Aluta, leather.
Alvo a strictâ, when the belly is bound.
Alvus, the belly.
Amplus, large.
Ana, of each ingredient. In the Lond. Pharmacopœia the term *singulorum* is employed instead of *ana*.
Aqua, water. *Aqua astricta*, frozen water. *Aqua bulliens*, boiling water. *Aqua communis*, common water. *Aqua fluviatilis*, river water. *Aqua marina*, sea water. *Aqua nivalis*, snow water. *Aqua pluviatilis* or *Aqua pluvialis*,

rain water. *Aqua fervens*, hot water. *Aqua fontana*, *Aqua fontis*, or *Aqua fontalis*, spring water.
Auris, the ear.
Aut, or.
Balneum mariæ, or *Balneum maris*, a water-bath.
Balneum vaporosum, or *Balneum vaporis*, a vapour-bath.
Barbadensis, Barbadoes; as *Aloë Barbadensis*.
Bene, well.
Bibe, drink (thou).
Biduum, two days.
Bihorium, the space of two hours. *Omni bihorio*, every two hours.
Bis in dies, twice a day.
Bulliat, or *Bulliant*, let boil.
Butyrum, butter.
Cæruleus, blue.
Calefactus, warmed.
Calomelas, calomel, or subchloride of mercury.
Capiat, let the patient take.
Cautè, cautiously.
Charta, paper.
Cochlear, or *Cochleare*, a spoonful. *Cochleatim*, by spoonfuls. *Cochleare amplum*, a large (or table) spoonful, about half an ounce. *Cochleare infantis*, a child's spoonful. *Cochleare magnum*, a large spoonful. *Cochleare medium*, *Cochleare modicum*, a middling spoonful—*i. e.* a dessert-spoonful: about ʒij. *Cochleare parvum*, a small (or tea) spoonful: about ʒj.
Cibus, food,
Circa, about.
Cito, quickly.
Clausus, covered.
Coctio, boiling.
Cola, strain. *Colatus*, strained.
Colaturæ, to, or of, the strained liquor.
Coletur, let it be strained.
Colentur, let them be strained.
Collum, a neck.
Coloretur, let it be coloured.
Compositus, compounded.
Concisus, cut.

Congius, a gallon.
Conserva, a conserve; also, keep thou.
Continuantur remedia, let the remedies be continued.
Contusus, bruised.
Coque, boil; *coquantur*, let them be boiled. *Coque ad medietatis consumptionem*, boil to the consumption of half. *Coque in sufficiente quantitate aquæ*, boil in a sufficient quantity of water. *Coque parum*, boil a little while.
Cor, cordis, the heart.
Cornu cervi, hartshorn.
Cornu cervi ustum, burnt hartshorn.
Cortex, bark.
Coxa, the hip.
Cras, to-morrow.
Cras mane sumendus, to be taken to-morrow morning.
Cras nocte, to-morrow night.
Cras vespere, to-morrow evening.
Crastinus, for to-morrow. *In usum crastinum*, for to-morrow's use.
Cribrum, a sieve.
Cucurbitula cruenta, a cupping-glass with the scarificator.
Cujus, of which.
Cujuslibet, of any.
Cum, with.
Cyatho theæ, in a cup of tea.
Cyathus, vel
Cyathus vinarius, } a wineglass: from ℥iss to ℥ij.
Da, give.
De (prep.), of, or from.
De die, in a day.
De die in diem, from day to day.
Deaurentur pilulæ, let the pills be gilt.
Debita spissitudo, a proper consistence.
Debitus, due, proper.
Decanta, pour off.
Decem, ten; *decimus*, the tenth.
Decubitus, lying down.
Deglutiatur, may be (or let be) swallowed.
Dein, deinde, then; afterwards.
Dejectiones alvi, stools.
Detur, let it be given.

Detur in duplo, let twice as much be given.
Dexter, dextra, the right.
Diebus alternis, every other day.
Dies, a day; *diebus,* in days.
Diluculo, at break of day.
Dilue, dilutus, dilute (thou), diluted.
Dimidius, one half.
Directione proprià, with a proper direction.
Diuturnus, long continued.
Dividatur in partes æquales, let it be divided into equal parts.
Dolor, pain. *Parti dolenti,* to the pained part.
Donec, until.
Donec alvus bis dejiciatur, until the bowels have been twice evacuated.
Donec alvus soluta fuerit, until the bowels shall be opened.
Donec dolor nephriticus exulaverit, until the nephritic pain be removed.
Dosis, a dose.
Dum, whilst.
Durante dolore, while the pain lasts.
Eadem (fem.), the same; *eodem,* in the same.
Eburneus, made of ivory.
Edulcorata, edulcorated.
Effervescentia, the effervescence.
Effunde, pour out.
Ejusdem, of the same.
Electuarium, an electuary.
Emesis, vomiting.
Enema, a clyster; *enemata,* clysters.
Evanuerit, shall have disappeared.
Exhibeatur, let it be exhibited.
Extende super alutam mollem, spread (thou) upon soft leather.
Fac, make; *fiat, fiant,* let it or them be made.
Fac pilulas duodecim, make 12 pills.
Farina, flour.
Fasciculus, a bundle which can be carried under the arm.
Febre durante, during the fever.
Febris, fever.
Femoribus internis, to the inner parts of the thighs.
Fervens, boiling.

Fiat haustus, let a draught be made.
Fiat lege artis, let it be made by the rules of art.
Fiat mistura, let a mixture be made.
Fiat secundum artis regulas, let it be made according to the rules of art.
Fiat venæsectio, bleed.
Fictilis, earthen.
Filtra, filter (thou).
Filtrum, a filter.
Fistula armata, a clyster pipe and bladder fitted for use.
Fluidus, liquid.
Formula, a prescription.
Frustillatim, in little pieces.
Fuerit, shall have been.
Gargarisma, a gargle.
Gelatinâ quâvis, in any kind of jelly. *Gelatinâ ribesiorum*, in currant jelly.
Gradatim, by degrees.
Grana sex pondere, six grains by weight.
Granum, grain; *grana*, grains.
Gratus, pleasant.
Gutta, a drop; *guttæ*, drops.
Guttatim, drop by drop.
Guttis quibusdam, with a few drops.
Hac, this; *hanc*, this.
Harum pilularum sumantur tres, let 3 of these pills be taken.
Haustus, a draught.
Hebdomada, a week.
Herba, a herb.
Heri, yesterday. *Hesternus*, of yesterday. *Hesterna nocte*, last night.
Hic, hæc, hoc, this.
Hirudo, a leech.
His adde, add to these.
Hora, an hour.
Horâ decubitus, at the hour of going to bed.
Horâ somni, just before going to bed. *H. S.*
Horâ undecimâ matutinâ, at the eleventh hour in the morning.
Horâ vespertinâ, in the evening.
Horæ, ¼ *horæ quadrante*, quarter of an hour.
Horæ unius spatio, at the expiration of an hour.

Horis intermediis, in the intermediate hours.
Hujus modi, of this sort.
Idem, the same.
Idoneus, proper.
Imprimis, first.
In dies, from day to day, or daily.
In pulmento, in gruel.
Incide, cut (thou); *incisus*, being cut.
Infunde, pour in, infuse.
Injectio, an injection.
Injiciatur enema, let a clyster be given.
Inquietudo, restless. *Urgente inquietudini*, if restless.
Instar, as big as.
Inter, between.
Internus, inner side.
Jam, now, already.
Jugulum, the throat.
Julepus, *Julepum*, *Julapium*, a julep.
Jusculum, broth. *Jus bovinum*, beef tea.
Juxta, near to.
Kali præparatum (*Potassii carbonas*), prepared kali, or carbonate or bicarbonate of potassium.
Lac, milk.
Lana, flannel. *Lana nova*, new flannel.
Languor, faintness.
Lateri dolenti, to the side that is painful.
Latus, broad.
Lectus, a bed.
Linteum, lint.
Liquidus, liquid.
Lumborum, the loins.
Magnus, large.
Major, greater.
Malleolus, the ankle.
Mane, in the morning.
Mane primo, very early in the morning.
Manipulus, a handful.
Manus, the hand. *Manu calefactâ*, with a warm hand.
Massa, a mass. *Massa pilularis*, a pill mass.
Matutinus, in the morning, early.
Maximè, chiefly.

Maximus, greatest. *Maximâ curâ*, with the greatest care.
Medius, middle. *Pilulæ mediocres*, middle-sized pills.
Melior, *melius*, better.
Mica panis, crumb of bread.
Minimum, a minim.
Minimus, very small.
Minutum, a minute.
Misce, mix.
Mistura, a mixture.
Mitte, send; *mittatur*, or *mittantur*, let be sent.
Mitte sanguinem ad uncias duodecim saltem, take away blood to 12 ounces at least.
Modicus, middle-sized.
Modo præscripto, in the manner prescribed.
Mora, delay. *Sine morâ*, without delay.
More dicto, in the manner directed.
More solito, in the usual manner.
Mortarium, a mortar.
Narthicum, a gallipot.
Nates, the buttocks.
Necnon, also.
Nimis, *nimium*, too much.
Nisi, unless.
Novem, nine. *Nonus*, the ninth.
Novissimi, the last of all.
Novus, new.
Nox, *noctis*, night. *Nocte*, at night. *Nocte maneque*, night and morning.
Nucha, the nape of the neck.
Numerus, number.
Nuper, lately.
Nux Moschata, a nutmeg.
Octarius, a pint.
Octavus, eighth.
Octo, eight.
Oleum lini sine igne, cold drawn linseed oil.
Olla, a pot.
Omni hora, every hour. *Omni biduo*, every two days. *Omni bihorio*, every two hours. *Omni mane*, every morning. *Omni nocte*, every night. *Omni quadrante hora*, every quarter of an hour.

Omnino, quite, entirely.
Optimus, best.
Opus, need, occasion.
Orillum jusculum, mutton broth.
Ovum, an egg.
Oz., *Uncia*, the ounce avoirdupois, or common weight.
Pannus, a rag. *Pannus è lanâ*, a piece of flannel.
Pars, *partis*, a part.
Partes æquales, equal parts.
Partitis vicibus, in divided doses.
Parvulus, an infant; *Coch. parvulum*, a tea-spoonful.
Parvus, little.
Pastillus, *pastillum*, a little ball of paste, to take like a lozenge, &c.
Pectus, the breast.
Pediluvium, a foot-bath.
Pensus, weighed.
Per, by or through.
Per actâ operatione emetici, when the operation of the emetic is finished.
Per deliquium, by deliquescence.
Pergo, *pergere*, to go on with.
Perpetuus, perpetual. *Fiat perpetuum*, keep it open.
Ph. B., *B. P.*, or *B.*, for *British Pharmacopœia*. *P. B. C.*, *formulary of the British Pharmaceutical Conference*. *Ph. D.*, *Pharmacopœia Dublinensis*. *Ph. E.*, *Pharmacopœia Edinensis*. *Ph. L.*, *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*. *Ph. U. S.*, *Pharmacopœia of the United States*.
Poculum, a cup; *pocillum*, a little cup.
Pollex, the thumb; *pollex pedis*, the great toe.
Pondere, by weight.
Pondus civile, civil weight (avoirdupois weight).
Pondus medicinale, medicinal (apothecaries') weight (obsolete).
Pone aurem, behind the ear.
Post singulas sedes liquidas, after every loose stool.
Potus, drink.
Præparata, prepared.
Primo mane, very early in the morning.
Primus, the first.
Pro ratione ætatis, according to the age of the patient.

Pro re natâ, according as circumstances arise (*i. e.* occasionally).
Pugillus, a pinch; a gripe between the thumb and first two fingers.
Pulvis, pulverizatus, a powder, powdered.
Pyxis, a pill-box.
Quantum lubet, *Quantum placet*, } as much as you please.
Quantum sufficiat, or *Quantum satis*, as much as is sufficient.
Quantum vis, Quantum volueris, as much as you will.
Quâquâ horâ, each hour.
Quartus, the fourth.
Quatuor, four.
Quinque, five.
Quintus, the fifth.
Quorum, of which.
℞, *Recipe*, take.
Ratio, proportion.
Raucedo, hoarseness.
Redactus in pulverem, powdered.
Redigatur in pulverem, let it be reduced to powder.
Regio umbilici, the umbilical region.
Reliquus, remaining.
Repetatur, repetantur, let it or them be continued.
Respondeo, to answer.
Retineo, to keep.
Rubus idæus, raspberry.
Saltem, at least.
Sanguis, blood. *Sanguinis missura*, bloodletting.
Scapula, the shoulder-blade.
Scatula, a box.
Scilicet, namely.
Secundum artem, according to art.
Secundum naturam, according to nature.
Secundus, second.
Sedes, the alvine evacuation. *Sedes liquidæ*, loose stools.
Semel, one.
Semi, semis, a half. *Semidrachma*, half a drachm. *Semihora*, half an hour.
Septem, seven.
Septimana, a week.

Serum lactis, whey.
Sescuncia, an ounce and a half.
Sesquihora, an hour and a half.
Sex, six.
Sextus, sixth.
Si, if.
Si non valeat, if it do not answer.
Si opus sit, if there be occasion.
Si vires permittant, if the strength will bear it.
Signetur nomine proprio, let it be written upon with the proper name (not a trade name).
Simul, together.
Sine, without.
Singulorum, of each.
Sit, let it be.
Solus, alone.
Solvo, solvere, solutus, to dissolve, dissolved or loosened.
Somnus, sleep.
Spiritus vini rectificatus, rectified spirit of wine.
Spiritus vini tenuor, proof spirit.
Spiritus vinosus, ardent spirit of any strength.
Statim, immediately.
Stet, let it stand; *stent*, let them stand.
Stupa, tow.
Sub finem coctionis, when the boiling is nearly finished.
Subactus, subdued.
Subinde, frequently.
Subtepidus, lukewarm.
Sumat talem, let the patient take one like this.
Sume, sumat, sumatur, sumantur, sumendus, take thou, let him take, let it or them be taken, to be taken.
Summitates, the summits or tops.
Superbibendo haustum, drinking afterwards this draught.
Supra, above.
Tabella (dim. of *tabula*, a table), a lozenge.
Talis, such a one.
Talus, the ankle.
Tempori dextro, to the right temple.
Tempus, temporis, time or temple.
Tenuis, thin, weak.
Ter, three times.

Ter quaterve, three or four times.
Tere omnia, rub together.
Tergum, the back; *a tergo*, behind.
Tero, to rub.
Tertius, third.
Thorax, the chest.
Tinctura, tincture.
Torrefactus, toasted.
Tres, three.
Triduum, three days.
Tritura, triturate.
Trochisci, troches or lozenges.
Tupefactus, made warm.
Tussi molestante, when the cough is troublesome.
Tussis, a cough.
Ultimo præscriptus, the last ordered.
Umbilicus, the navel.
Una, together.
Uncia, an ounce; *uncia cum semisse*, an ounce and a half.
Unus, one; *unius*, of one.
Urgente tussi, when the cough is troublesome.
Utendus, to be used.
Utor, uti, to make use of.
Vaccinum lac, cow's milk.
Valde, very much.
Vas vitreum, a glass vessel.
Vehiculum, a vehicle.
Venæsectio brachii, bleeding in the arm.
Vesper, vesperis, the evening.
Vices, turns.
Viginti, twenty.
Vires, strength.
Vitellus, yolk.
Vitello ovi solutus, dissolved in the yolk of an egg.
Vitrum, glass.
Vomitione urgente, the vomiting being troublesome.
Vultus, the countenance.

GAUBIUS TABLE

Regulating the ordinary Proportion of Doses according to the Age of the Patient

For an adult, suppose the dose to be	1,	or	1	drachm =	60 grs.
A child under	1 year	would require	$\frac{1}{12}$	„	5 grains.
„	2	„	$\frac{1}{8}$	„	8 „
„	3	„	$\frac{1}{6}$	„	10 „
„	4	„	$\frac{1}{4}$	„	15 „
„	7	„	$\frac{1}{3}$	„	1 scruple.
„	14	„	$\frac{1}{2}$	„	$\frac{1}{2}$ a drachm.
„	20	„	$\frac{2}{3}$	„	2 scruples.
From 21—60, the full dose,			1	„	1 drachm.

Above 60, an inverse gradation should be observed.

Dr Young's rule, applicable up to the twelfth year:—Add twelve years to the age of the child, and divide the adult or full dose by the sum, thus:

Child's age	$\frac{1}{12+1}$	$= \frac{1}{13}$	$= \frac{2}{12+2}$	$= \frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{3}{12+3}$	$= \frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{4}{12+4} = \frac{1}{4}$

An * denotes that the preparations are NOT OFFICIAL.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA

Weights.

1 Grain	gr.		=	1 grain.
1 Ounce	oz.		=	437·5 grains.
1 Pound	lb.	= 16 ounces	=	7000 grains.

Measures of Capacity and Weight.

				Grains of Water.
1 Minim	min.	= 1 minim	or	0·91
1 Fluid Drachm	fl. drm.	= 60 minims	,,	54·68
1 Fluid Ounce	fl. oz.	= 8 fluid drachms	,,	437·5
1 Pint	O	= 20 fluid ounces	,,	8,750·0
1 Gallon	C	= 8 pints	,,	70,000·0

Relation of the Metrical Weights to the Weights of the British Pharmacopœia.

1 Milligramme	=	0·015432 grain.
1 Centigramme	=	0·15432 ,,
1 Decigramme	=	1·5432 grains.
1 Gramme	=	15·432 ,,
1 Kilogramme	=	15432·348 ,,

Relation of Weights of the British Pharmacopœia to Metrical Weights.

1 Grain	=	0·0648 gramme.
1 Ounce	=	28·3495 grammes.
1 Pound	=	453·5925 ,,

All liquids are by measure unless otherwise prescribed

VEHICLES

Cachets, or Cachets de Pain.—An excellent means of administering nauseous powders, &c. They consist of two hollowed discs uniting at their margins by moisture. In composition they are of a glutinous nature. When administered they should be placed for thirty seconds in a tablespoonful of water in a wineglass, when the whole may be comfortably swallowed.

Gelatine Capsules.—Elongated capsules of various sizes made from lemon-flavoured gelatine. Nauseous, soft, or oxidizable pill-masses may be conveniently given in these, as Ergotine, Nitrate of Silver diluted with Silica or Nitrate of Potassium.

By means of either of the above vehicles, medicines chemically incompatible may be given at the same time, as Nitrate of Silver with Opium.

Glyco-gelatine.—A basis for medicated Pastilles, as Iodoform, Bismuth, Morphine, &c. It is composed of Gelatine, Glycerine, and Orange-flower Water, and coloured with ammoniacal solution of carmine.

Resinous Tinctures should be prescribed with Mucilage of Acacia or Tragacanth to suspend the resin.

Nauseous or bitter Tinctures are fairly disguised by Chloroform Water.

The Alkaloids should always be dispensed in Distilled Water when given in mixtures. The addition of a little Chloroform Water will act as a preservative.

THE

BOOK OF PRESCRIPTIONS

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*ABELMOSCHUS. *Musk Seeds*

The seeds of Abelmoschus Moschatus (Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*) have the odour of musk. They are regarded as cordial and stomachic. They are useful in indigestion, with nervousness and high-coloured urine, and in all cases requiring a mild cordial and stomachic. In the West Indies, powdered and steeped in rum, they are applied as an external remedy for the bites of serpents.

The only preparation used in this country is the *Tinctura Abelmoschi*. *Dose.*—½ to 1½ drachm.

1 ℞ Tinct. Abelmoschi, ʒj.
Tinct. Lupulinæ, ʒiij.
Liq. Potassæ, ʒij.
Inf. Buchu, ℥vj. Misce.
Three tablespoonfuls three times a day.

In Indigestion, with nervousness and high-coloured urine.
Dr R. Reece.

Absinthium, see Artemisia

ACACIA. *Gum Arabic*

A white gum, free from starch, the product of Acacia Senegal and other species (Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*). It is demulcent, emollient, nutritive. In combination with resin the powdered gum is used as a styptic, and in the form of mucilage has been recommended as an application to burns.

It is useful in irritability of the intestinal canal, and the respiratory and urinary organs.

Solubility.—1 in 1 of water. Insoluble in alcohol, ether, &c.
Incompatibles.—Sulphuric acid, alcohol, subacetate of lead, borax, persalts of iron render it gelatinous.
It is chiefly used in solution.
Dose of Pulvis Acaciæ, ad libitum.
Mucilago Acaciæ, 1 to 4 drachms.

1 ℞ Mucilag. Acaciæ, ʒiss.
Aquæ, ʒiiiss.
Syrupi, ʒss. Misce.
A tablespoonful frequently.

In Bronchial Catarrh of Children.—Dr URE.

2 ℞ Mucilag. Acaciæ, ʒij.
Aquæ, ʒv.
Syr. Tolu.
Aquæ fl. Aurantii, āā ʒj.
Fiat mistura. Sumat. cochl. unum amplum secundâ quaque horâ.

In Irritation of the Mucous Membranes.—Dr JOY.

3 ℞ Pulv. Acaciæ,
Mel. Optimi, ana ʒss. Misce.
A teaspoonful frequently.

In Catarrhal Cough.—SAINT MARIE.

4 ℞ Mucilag. Acaciæ, ʒij.
Syr. Mori, ʒj.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒiij.
Tinct. Scillæ, ʒj. Misce.
Cochlearia duo vel tria ampla sumantur subinde.

A Demulcent and Expectorant.—Mr BRANDE.

ACETANILIDUM

Acetanilide. Antifibrin

It occurs in colourless crystals, and is prepared by the action of glacial acetic acid on aniline and subsequent purification. It is antipyretic, antiseptic, anodyne. It is given in typhoid fever, smallpox, erysipelas, rheumatism, phthisis. *Externally* it acts as an anodyne.

Solubility.—1 in 190 of water, 1 in 25 of boiling water, 1 in 4 of rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—In cachets, or suspended in water with mucilage of acacia or tragacanth.
Dose.—4 to 15 grains.

1 ℞ Antifibrin, gr. xl.
Pulv. Tragacanth, gr. x.
Syr. Aurant., ʒss.
Aquam, ad ʒviij. M. ft. Mist.
An eighth part every 4 hours.

In Fever.—*

2 ℞ Antifibrin, gr. j.
Quininæ Salicylat , gr. j.
M. ft. pulv. Put in cachet.
One three times daily.

Dr T. E. F. MACGEAH.

ACETUM. *Vinegar*

An acid liquid, of a brown colour and pungent odour, principally obtained from malt and unmalted grain by acetous fermentation. It is astringent, diaphoretic, diuretic, refrigerant, antiseptic, discutient, disinfectant, styptic. It diminishes the excessive perspiration in hectic and other inflammatory fevers. In a diluted form, applied topically, it allays any increased heat of the skin and produces a soothing effect. Combined with infusion of sage, it forms an astringent gargle. It is the best and most convenient antidote in cases of poisoning by Alkalies. *Distilled Vinegar* has the same properties and uses ; and both may be regarded as weak acetic acid.

Vehicle.—Syrup, glycerine.
Incompatibles.—All the alkalies and carbonates, ammonia, lime.
Dose of Acetum, 1 to 2 drachms, with diluent drinks.

1 ℞ Aquæ fl. Sambuci, ʒx.
Aceti Vini acerrimi, ʒj.
Ext. Cinchonæ Liq. ʒiij.
Succi Sambuci, ʒj. Misce.
A tablespoonful every hour.

In Putrid Fevers.—GESNER.

2 ℞ Aceti destil. ʒij.
Aquæ Lauro-cerasi, ʒij.
Syr. Rhœados, ʒvj.
Aquæ destil., ʒv. Misce.
Two tablespoonfuls every six hours.

In Mucous Discharges, with Debility and Irritability of Stomach. Dr NELIGAN.

3 ℞ Aceti com. ʒiij.
Aquæ, ʒv. Misce: fiat lotio.

In Contusions, &c.—Dr Pereira.

4 ℞ Aceti, ʒij.
Ammon. Chloridi, ʒj.
Mellis, ʒiss.
Aquæ, ʒvij. Misce: fiat gargarisma.

In Sore Throat.—M. De Sante.

5 ℞ Aceti, ʒiiss.
Decoct. Hordei, ʒxvj.
Mel. Rosæ, ʒiss. Misce: fiat gargarisma.

Dr A. T. Thomson.

6 ℞ Aceti com. ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒij—iv. Misce.

For Sponging the Body in Fevers.—Brande.

7 ℞ Aceti, ʒv.
Inf. Salviæ, ad Oj. Misce: fiat gargarisma.

In Relaxed Throat.—*

ACIDUM ACETICUM. *Acetic Acid*
ACIDUM PYROLIGNEUM. *Pyroligneous Acid*

Acetic acid is a colourless, volatile, acid liquid, of pungent odour, prepared by the destructive distillation of wood. It is a purified form of pyroligneous acid. The dilute acetic acid may be used in the form indicated under the head of *Acetum*. In its more concentrated state, it is caustic and rubefacient; its vapour is stimulating, and is supposed to prevent infection; with equal parts of water, it is used subcutaneously in cancer. Blotting paper, saturated with the strong acid, is used as a speedy vesicant. *Pyroligneous acid*, as employed in the following prescriptions, denotes an acetic acid from wood which has been rectified, but not entirely freed from creasote and other tarry products, which are said to increase its antiseptic powers. *Diluted acetic acid* only differs from distilled vinegar in being free from some accidental impurities in the latter.

Vehicle.—For Acidum Aceticum, honey and water, barley water.
Dose of Acidum Aceticum Dilutum, 1 to 2 drachms.

1 ℞ Acidi Acetici Pyrolig. ♏xxv.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒiiss.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒj.
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒss.
Misce: fiat haustus ter quaterve in die sumendus.

In Offensive Discharges after Abortions.—Dr COPLAND.

2 ℞ Acidi Pyrolignei rect. ʒj.
Aquæ fl. Aurantii, ʒij.
Syr. Amygdalæ, ʒj. Misce.
A teaspoonful every hour.

In Gelatiniform Softening of Stomach, &c., of Children.
PITSCHAFT.

3 ℞ Acidi Acetici, ʒj.
Sp. Camphoræ, ʒiij.
Misce: fiat embrocatio.

As a Rubefacient.—Mr BRANDE.

4 ℞ Acidi Acetici, ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒiij. Misce.
The shaved scalp to be rubbed over with this acid. The red spots produced show the infected parts, and are to be each wet with *undiluted* acetic acid for three or four minutes, by means of a sponge tied on a stick. The disease is generally cured by one application.

In Tinea Capitis.—Dr WIGAN.

5 ℞ Acidi Acetici diluti,
Mel. Boracis, āā ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒiv. Misce: fiat lotio.

In Porrigo of Children.—Dr HEADLAND.

6 ℞ Acidi Pyrolignei, ʒj.
Inf. Salviæ, ʒvj.
Misce: fiat gargarisma.

In Putrid Sore Throat.—FRANKEL.

*ACIDUM ACETICUM AROMATICUM

Aromatic Acetic Acid

A liquid composed of glacial acetic acid and the aromatic oils of cloves, cinnamon, &c. It is stimulant and rubefacient. It is useful in the form of vapour in syncope, and as a blistering medium applied on spongio-piline. It is used in vinaigrettes.

ACIDUM ACETICUM GLACIALE

Glacial Acetic Acid

A colourless liquid, with a pungent acetous odour. It is three times the strength of acetic acid. At 34° F. it is converted into a mass of crystals, and remains so until the temperature is raised above 60°. *Externally*, it is vesicant and caustic, and is useful as a substitute when cantharides is contra-indicated. It may be applied with care to corns and warts. It dissolves camphor, the resins, and volatile oils.

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM

Arsenious Acid. White Arsenic

A heavy white powder, or occurring in stratified opaque masses; an anhydride, not a true acid. All its soluble preparations are violently poisonous, and its insoluble preparations are all, probably, so far acted upon by the fluids of the stomach as to become so. It is alterative, antiperiodic, febrifuge, tonic, and a powerful caustic. It is useful in obstinate chronic diseases of the skin and joints, intermittent fevers, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia, &c. It is contra-indicated when there is a quick pulse and hot skin.

Solubility.—1 in 100 of cold water, 1 in 20 of boiling water, 1 in 8 of glycerine.

Vehicle.—Sugar of milk as a diluent for asenious acid in the pilular form; steel wine; bitter infusion with syrup of orange; compound tincture of cinchona.

Incompatibles.—Salts of iron, magnesia, lime-water, astringent solution.

Antidotes.—Cold affusion, emetics, ammonia, artificial respiration, fresh moist peroxide of iron, calcined magnesia, carron oil, solution of dialysed iron, &c.

Arsenic should always be taken after a meal, and its administration be stopped on the occurrence of pains in the epigastrium, nausea, and irritation of the eyelids.

Dose of Acidum Arseniosum, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$.

Liquor Arsenicalis (Fowleri), 2 to 8 minims.
,, Arsenici Hydrochlorieus, 2 to 8 minims.
,, Sodii Arseniatis, 2 to 8 minims.

Arsenias Ferri, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
,, Sodii, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.

*Liquor Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi (Donovan's solution), 10 to 30 minims.
,, Ammonii Arsenitis, 2 to 8 minims.
*Arsenii Iodidi, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$, given in lepra.
*Arsenias Quininæ, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.

1 ℞ Acidi Arseniosi, gr. ij.
Strychninæ, gr. j.
Ext. Aconiti, gr. viij.
Pulv. Opii, gr. v.

Misce bene, et div. in pil. æquales xvj. One every six hours, or four in twenty-four hours. If nausea ensues, give half a pill only.

In Neuralgia of the Bladder, &c.—Dr S. D. Gross.

2 ℞ Acidi Arseniosi, gr. ij.
Opii pulv. gr. viij.
Saponis duri, ℈j.

Misce exactissime et div. in pil. xxiv æquales. Sumat j, semel vel bis die.

Dr A. T. Thomson.

3 ℞ Acidi Arseniosi, gr. j.
Piperis nigris, ℈ss.

Tere simul per horam dimidiam, dein adde
Mucil. Acaciæ, q. s. ut fiant pil. xv æquales.

Sumat unam semel vel bis die.

In Elephantiasis, Lepra, &c.—Asiatic Pills.

4 ℞ Liq. Arsenicalis, ʒss.
Liq. Potassæ, ʒj.
Inf. Gentianæ co. ℥vij.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ʒij.

Misce: fiat mistura cujus capiat cochl. larga duo ter die.

In Psoriasis.—Dr S. Wright.

5 ℞ Liq. Arsenicalis, ♏iv.
Decocti Cinchonæ, ʒx.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒij.
Tinct. Opii, ♏v.

Fiat haustus, bis die sumendus post cibum.

In Chronic Eczema and Pityriasis.—Dr Burgess.

6 ℞ Liq. Arsenicalis, ʒss.
Inf. Quassiæ, ℥v.
Tinct. Lupuli, ℥j.

Fiat mistura: sumat partem sextam bis die.

Dr Hooper.

7 ℞ Acidi Arseniosi, gr. j.
Ext. Gentianæ, ℈j.

Misce bene et div. in pil. xxiv equales et deaurenter. One thrice daily between meals.

In Neuralgic Gastrodynia.—Sir James Sawyer.

8 ℞ Liq. Arsenicalis, ♏v.
Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ♏xx.
Inf. Quassiæ, ℥j.
Misce: sum. ter die.

In Psoriasis inveterata.—Dr GUY.

9 ℞ Sodii Arseniatis, gr. j.
Aquæ destil. ℥j.
Sumat min. xij ad xxx in die.

In Chronic Skin Diseases, &c.—Dr PEARSON.

10 ℞ Liq. Sodii Arseniatis, ♏xxx.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. 50.
Tinct. Conii, ℥iij.
Inf. Dulcamaræ, ℥vj. M. ($\frac{1}{6}$ for a dose).

Alterative in Skin Diseases.—Dr GUY.

11 ℞ Sodii Arseniatis, gr. ij.
Aquæ destil. q. s. Solve, et adde.
Guaiaci pulv. ℥ss.
Antim. Sulphurati, ℈j.
Mucil. Acaciæ q. s.
Misce caute et div. in pil xxiv.

In Chronic Skin Diseases, &c.—Sir E. WILSON.

12 ℞ Ferri Arseniatis, gr. iij.
Ext. Lupuli, ℥j.
Althææ pulv. ℥ss.
Syrupi, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ xlviij. Sumat j quotidie.

In Cancerous Diseases, and Herpetic Ulcers.—M. BIETT.

13 ℞ Arsenii Iodidi, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$.
Hydrarg. Iodidi Rubri, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s. Fiat pil.
To be repeated twice a day after food.

In Lupus Exedens.—Dr A. T. THOMSON.

14 ℞ Acidi Arseniosi, gr. j ad ij.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. c. Fiat pulvis.

As a Caustic.—Dr BURGESS.

15 ℞ Liq. Potass Arsenit. ♏iv.
Syr. Simp. ℥ss.
Aquæ, ad ℥j.
M. ft. hst. Mitte ℥xij. Bis die post cibos sumend.

Mr SYDNEY JONES.

16 ℞ Liq. Donovani, ♏cxx.
Liq. Hyd. Perchlor. ℥ij.
Sp. Chlorof. ℥ij.
Aquæ, ad ℥vj.
M. ft. mist. $\frac{1}{12}$th three times a day.

Mr BERKELEY HILL.

17 ℞ Liq. Arsenicalis, ♏xij.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. 160.
Sp. Chloroformi, ʒj.
Tinct. Calumbæ, ʒv.
Aquæ, ad ʒvj.
M. ft. mist. Two tablespoonfuls twice a day.

Mr JOHN TWEEDY.

18 ℞ Sodii Arsen. gr. j.
Ferri Sulph. gr. xij.
Quin. Sulph. gr. xxiv.
Ext. Gent. q. s.
M. ft. pil. xii. One twice daily after meals.

Dr E. WOAKES.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. *Benzoic Acid*

Occurs in feathery, crystalline, silky plates and needles, nearly colourless, and with an aromatic odour. It is obtained by sublimation from benzoin. It is expectorant, stimulant, diuretic, styptic. The vapour is deodorant and antiseptic. It is useful in inflammation of the urinary bladder, nocturnal incontinence of urine, calculous affections, and congestion of the liver. It changes uric acid into hippuric acid.

Solubility.—1 in 12 of boiling water, 1 in 3 of rectified spirit, 1 in 390 of cold water. Its solubility in water may be much increased by the addition of four parts of phosphate of sodium, or one part and a half of biborate of sodium, but the Benzoic Acid would no longer exist in the free state.

Vehicle.—The lozenge of the Throat Hospital Pharmacopœia containing gr. ½. In mixture suspended in mucilage. In pill with Canada Balsam.

Dose.—5 to 15 grains.

1 ℞ Acidi Benzoici, gr. xij.
Ext. Papaveris, gr. xviij.
Fiant pilula vj. Sumat unam pro dosi.

Expectorant—Dr PARIS.

2 ℞ Acidi Benzoici, gr. xviij.
Sacchari albi, ʒj.
Ol. Anisi, ♏ij.
Misce, et div. in pulv. vj. Sumat j secunda quaque horâ.

Expectorant, in Chronic Bronchitis, &c.—NEIL.

3 ℞ Acidi Benzoici, gr. vj.
Camphoræ, gr. ij.
Sacchari, albi, ℈j.
Fiat pulvis. Dispensantur tales doses tres. Capiat æger alterâ quaque horâ unum.

Dr COPLAND.

4 ℞ Acidi Benzoici, gr. ss.
Pastæ Ribis rubri (red currant paste), gr. xixss.
M. fiat trochiscus. One every hour or two.

In Hoarseness from Weakness of Larynx.

Sir MORELL MACKENZIE.

5 ℞ Acidi Benzoici, gr. ix.
Decocti Pareiræ, ℥iss.
Morphinæ Acet. gr. ⅛.
Fiat haustus, bis die sumendus.

In Mucous Urine, with copious deposit of Phosphates.

Dr GOLDING BIRD.

6 ℞ Acidi Benzoici, ℥ss.
Acaciæ pulv. ℥j. Tere simul, et adde.
Syr. Amygdalæ, ℥ij. (Ph. U. S.) Misce: fiat linctus.
A teaspoonful every two hours, shaking the bottle.

Expectorant.—BERENDS.

7 ℞ Acidi Benzoici, gr. v.
Bals. Canadensis, gr. iss.
Misce: fiat pil, ter die sumend.

In Irritable Bladder.—Sir JAMES PAGET.

8 ℞ Acidi Benzoici, gr. x.
Acidi Tannici, gr. xv.
Collodion, ℥iv.
Acidi Carbolici, gr. xxv. Fiat lotio.
To be applied to affected parts.

In Ulceration of Cervix Uteri.—Dr LOMBE ATTHILL.

ACIDUM BORICUM. *Boric or Boracic Acid*

In white scaly crystals, prepared by adding sulphuric acid to a strong solution of Borax or by purification of native Boric Acid. It burns with a characteristic green flame. It has been given as an alterative in cerebral affections. *Externally,* it is used in the form of saturated dressings as an antiseptic for wounds, ulcers, &c.

Solubility.—1 in 3 of boiling water, 1 in 4 of glycerine, 1 in 30 of cold water and alcohol.
Vehicle.—In pill with glycerine of tragacanth.
Dose of Acidum Boricum, 5 to 30 grs.
Unguentum Acidi Borici.

1 ℞ Acidi Borici, ʒj.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒiv.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒj.
Misce: capiat cochl. ij secunda vel tertia quaque horâ.

In Cerebral Affections.—CHAUSSIER.

2 ℞ Acidi Borici, gr. v.
Aquæ, ʒj. Fiat Collyrium.

Mr G. A. CRITCHETT.

3 ℞ Acidi Borici, ʒj.
Ceræ Flavæ, ʒj.
Adip. Benzoat. ad ʒj. Fiat Unguentum.

4 ℞ Acidi Borici, gr. viij.
Aq. Laurocerasi, ʒss.
Aq. Sambuci, ʒviiss.
M. ft. lotio. To be used to bathe the eyes whenever they are irritable.

Mr G. A. CRITCHETT.

5 ℞ Acidi Borici, gr. xxx.
Vaselin, ʒiv.
M. ft. ung.

For the edge of the Eyelids.—Mr GEORGE LAWSON.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM. *Carbolic Acid. Phenic Acid. Phenol*

A crystalline solid obtained in the distillation of coal tar between the temperature of 320° and 392° F. Its melting point is not lower than 91·5° F. By the addition of 5 to 10 per cent. of water it may be maintained in the liquid state. It is caustic, diaphoretic, a vascular depressant, a vermifuge, antiseptic, and disinfectant. It is useful in heartburn or painful dyspepsia with flatulence, hooping-cough, phthisis, scarlatina, measles, small-pox, intestinal worms, and checks sickness and diarrhœa. *Externally* a strong solution acts as a caustic; a weak solution as a sedative. It arrests fermentation and putrefaction, retards ulceration and suppuration; promotes healing. As a lotion it is applied in irritable chronic skin diseases, and as a gargle in putrid sore throat.

Solubility.—1 in 12 to 1 in 18 of water, 3 in 1 of glycerine, 1 in 2 of olive oil, 3 in 1 of chloroform, and also in ether, volatile oils, &c.

Vehicle.—For internal administration:—Glyco-gelatine pastilles, mistura

amygdalæ, decoctum hordei, or infusum lini as a diluent with essentia anisi to disguise the odour and taste. In pill with glycerine and powdered althea.

Antidote.—Strong tea or coffee, stomach pump, emetics, olive or castor oil, albumen, &c.

The odour of carbolic acid is removed by a solution of chloride of lime.

Dose of Acidi Carbolici, 1 to 3 grains in water or pill.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici (1 part to 4 of glycerine), 5 to 10 minims in water.

Acidi Carbolici Liquefactum (10 in 11).

Suppositoria Acidi Carbolici cum Sapone. Useful in cancer of uterus or rectum as a disinfectant.

Unguentum Acidi Carbolici.

* Emplastrum Acidi Carbolici (University College Hospital) is applied to all sores, to lessen the discharge, strapping plaster retaining it in its place.

* Carbolised Oil, 1 part to 8, is much employed in surgical dressings, and catgut ligatures are saturated with it.

1 ℞ Acidi Carbolici, ʒj.
Aquæ destil. Oij. F. lotio.

As a Dressing for Wounds.—Sir J. LISTER.

2 ℞ Acidi Carbolici, gr. x.
Glycerini.
Aquæ Rosæ, āā ʒj. Fiat lotio.

In Impetigo or Acne.—Dr HEADLAND.

3 ℞ Acidi Carbolici, gr. j.
Pulv. Rhei, gr. iij.
Fiat pilula. (One every morning after breakfast.)

In Flatulence.—Dr HABERSHON.

4 ℞ Acidi Carbolici, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$.
Ext. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$.
Bismuth. Subnit., gr. iij. Fiat pilula.
To be taken three times a day.

In Typhoid Diarrhœa and Tympanitis.—Dr A. HUDSON.

5 ℞ Acidi Carbolici.
Quininæ Sulph, āā gr. j.
Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{3}$.
Ext. Gentianæ, gr. iss.
M. fiat pil. Mitte. xii. One pill to be taken twice a day.

In Indigestion.—Dr W. O. PRIESTLEY.

6 ℞ Acidi Carbolici, gr. viij.
Acidi Tannici, gr. viij.
Glycerini, ʒss.
Aquæ, ʒj. Fiat injectio.

In Gonorrhœa.—Mr G. ASHMEAD.

7 ℞ Acidi Carbolici, gr. vj.
Aquæ, ʒj. Fiat lotio.

In Pruritus Ani.—Mr CHRISTOPHER HEATH.

8 ℞ Acidi Carbolici, gr. x.
Morphinæ Acet. gr. viij.
Acidi Hydrocyan. dil. ʒij.
Glycerini, ʒiv.
Aquæ, ad ʒiv. Fiat lotio.

In Pruritus Vulvæ.—Dr LOMBE ATTHILL.

9 ℞ Acidi Carbolici, gr. xxx.
Glycerini, ʒiij.
Aquæ Rosæ, ad ʒviij. Fiat lotio.

For Mosquito Bites.—*

10 ℞ Glycerini Acidi Carbolici,
Succi Conii, āā ʒj. Misce.

A teaspoonful to be put into a pint of water at the temperature of 170°, and the steam inhaled for fifteen minutes twice or thrice a day.

In Ulceration of the Larynx.—Dr DOBELL.

11 ℞ Glycerini Acidi Carbolici, ♏v.
Syr. Limonis, ♏xx.
Mist. Amygdalæ, ʒj. Misce.

To be taken three times a day.

In Fœtid Diarrhœa.—*

12 ℞ Glycerini Acidi Carbolici, ♏x.
Sodii Chloratis, ʒij.
Aquæ destil. ʒij. Misce.

A teaspoonful every three hours.

In Scarlet Fever with Diphtheria.—Dr G. BAYLIS (U.S.).

13 ℞ Glycerini Acid Carbol. ʒss.
Zinci Sulph. ʒj.
Aquæ, ad ʒx.

Misce: fiat lotio. A tablespoonful to a wineglass of warm water three times a day.

In Fœtid Discharge from the Ear.—Dr URBAN PRITCHARD.

14 ℞ Glyc. Acidi Carbol. ʒij.
Glyc. Acidi Tannic, ʒvj.

M. fiat lotio. A tablespoonful to be used in a pint of warm water night and morning.

In Fœtid Vaginal Discharges.—Sir SPENCER WELLS.

The *Sulpho-carbolates* of sodium, potassium, and magnesium have been recommended for the purpose of destroying organic germs in the system. The *Sulpho-carbolate of Zinc*

is useful in the form of injection, in gonorrhœa or leucorrhæa.

Vehicle.—For the Sulpho-carbolates, aniseed water or decoction of liquorice.

Dose of Sodii Sulpho-carbolatis, 10 to 15 grains.
Potassii Sulpho-carbolatis, 10 to 15 grains.
Magnesii Sulpho-carbolatis, 10 to 15 grains.

1 ℞ Sodii Sulpho-carbolat., gr. xx.
Aquæ Camph., ʒj. Misce: fiat haustus.

In Purulent Sputa.—CHEST HOSPITAL.

2 ℞ Sodii Sulpho-carbolatis, gr. xv.
Aquæ, ʒj. Misce: ter die sum.

In Sloughing Sore Throat and Quinsy—Dr. SANSOM.

3 ℞ Sodii Sulpho-carbolatis, gr. vij.
Inf. Aurantii, ʒj. Misce.
To be taken three times a day.

In Variola.—Dr A. WYNNE FOOT.

4 ℞ Calcii Sulpho-carbolatis, ʒj.
Liq. Arsenicalis, ♏xviij.
Tinct. Aurant., ʒvj.
Aquæ, ad ℥vj. M. f. Mist.
A sixth part before breakfast and dinner.

In Skin Diseases.—Dr DOBELL.

5 ℞ Sodii Sulpho-carbol., gr. xxx.
Acidi Borici, ʒj.
Aquæ, ad ℥viij. M. ft. lotio.
To be used two or three times a day.

Mr JOHN TWEEDY.

6 ℞ Zinci Sulpho-carbolatis, ʒvj.
Aquæ destil., ℥viij. M. f. lotio.
To be mixed with three parts of water.

To Fœtid Ulcers.—Mr H. LEE.

7 ℞ Zinci Sulpho-carbolatis, ʒj.
Aquæ, ad Oj. Ft. lotio.

In Leucorrhœa or Gonorrhœa.—*

8 ℞ Zinci Sulpho-carbol., gr. xii.
Aquæ, ad ℥viij.
M. ft. lotio. To be used as directed.

Mr C. BUCKSTON BROWNE.

*ACIDUM CARBONICUM. *Carbonic Acid Gas*

A colourless gas, chiefly obtained by decomposing a carbonate with one of the stronger acids, as sulphuric acid. In the form of simple aërated water, soda-water, effervescing draughts, &c., it is antacid, anthidrotic, refrigerant, antiseptic, stimulant. Inhaled, it is a powerful poison. It checks vomiting, and allays thirst and gastric irritation. The gas is applied topically to the skin as a cutaneous stimulant, and to ulcers, to promote suppuration and diminish fœtor. It has been injected into the rectum in cancerous ulcers, and in dysentery; and into the uterus in a painful condition of that organ.

Carbonic acid is an active ingredient in the following official compounds:—*Liquor Potassæ Effervesens; Liquor Sodæ Effervescens.*

ACIDUM CHROMICUM. *Chromic Acid. Chromic Anhydride*

Occurs in brilliant crimson-red prisms; very deliquescent. It is obtained by adding bichromate of potassium to a mixture of sulphuric acid and water, washing, and drying the crystals. It is a powerful caustic, and, when freely diluted in solution, an efficient antiseptic. In the form of a saturated solution, it is a useful and convenient escharotic, and is best applied on the sharpened point of a piece of ordinary firewood. It is used to remove morbid growths, as warts, vascular tumours, &c.

Solubility.—2 in 1 water, decomposed by alcohol.

1 ℞ Acidi Chromici, gr. 100.
Aquæ, ʒj. Fiat lotio.

For removal of small Morbid Growths.

Mr JOHN MARSHALL.

2 ℞ Acidi Chromici, gr. x.
Aq. Distil. ʒj.
M. ft. lotio. To be painted on with a camel's-hair brush, daily.

For Superficial Glossitis, syphilitic or otherwise.

Dr RADCLIFFE CROCKER.

ACIDUM CHRYSOPHANICUM, see CHRYSAROBINUM.

ACIDUM CITRICUM. *Citric Acid*

A crystalline acid, occurring in colourless right rhombic prisms, obtained from lemon juice or from the juice of the lime. It is refrigerant, diuretic, antiscorbutic, and a vascular depressant. *Externally*, it allays irritation of the skin. It is useful in quenching thirst and diminishing febrile heat; in rheumatism, scurvy. In large does it reduces the pulse. Lemons contain about 40 grs. of citric acid in an ounce of the juice.

Solubility.—10 in 6 of water, 1 in 2 of glycerine, 10 in 15 of rectified spirit.

Vehicle.—Lemon juice, lime juice, sweetened lemonade.

Incompatibles.—Alkaline carbonates, acetates, and sulphurets. Tartarate of potassium, tartarated soda.

Table of Equivalents.

17 gr. of Citric Acid neutralise about:

34 gr. Carbonate of Sodium.
24 „ Bicarbonate of Potassium.
20 „ Bicarbonate of Sodium.
20 „ Carbonate of Potassium.
13 „ Carbonate of Ammonium.
11 „ Carbonate of Magnesium.

Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

1 ℞ Acid. Citric. ʒij.
Liq. Fowleri, ʒss.
Ferri Quin. Cit., ʒj.
Potas. Citrat., ʒiij.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒviij.
M. ft. mist. A tablespoonful in a wineglassful of water after breakfast.
Dr R. Liveing.

2 ℞ Acidi Citrici, gr. iv.
Aquæ, ʒj. Fiat gargarisma.
In Cancer of the Tongue.—Dr Brandini.

Acidum Fluoricum, see Acidum Hydrofluoricum.

ACIDUM GALLICUM. *Gallic Acid*

Occurs in pale fawn-coloured crystalline prisms or silky needles, prepared from galls. It is astringent. It is preferred to tannic acid as a remote astringent in excessive or hectic perspiration, albuminuria, hæmaturia, hæmoptysis, pyrosis, uterine hæmorrhage.

Solubility.—1 in 100 of cold water, 1 in 3 of boiling water, 1 in 8 of rectified spirit, 1 in 5 of glycerine (warmed).

Vehicle.—White sugar, cachets or gelatine capsules, infusion of orange, milk, mistura amygdalæ, cinnamon water. In pill with confection of roses or glycerine of tragacanth.

Incompatibles.—Metallic salts. Sp. Etheris Nitrosi.

Dose of Acidum Gallicum, 2 to 10 grains.
Glycerinum Acidi Gallici, 10 to 60 minims.

1 ℞ Acidi Gallici, ℈ij.
Morphinæ Hydrochlor. gr. j.
Mucil. Acaciæ, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ xvj. Sumat unam horâ somni. [To be increased to two pills if necessary.]

In Night Sweats of Phthisis.—J. H.

2 ℞ Acidi Gallici, ℈ss.
Inf. Aurantii co. ℥xij.
Misce: fiat haustus, 6ta quaque horâ sumendus.

In Albuminuria.—Mr Sampson.

3 ℞ Acidi Gallici, gr. vij.
Pulv. Acaciæ, gr. iv.
Fiat pulvis ter die sumendus.

In Uterine Hæmorrhage.—Dr G. Bird.

4 ℞ Acidi Gallici, ℈ij.
Syrupi, ℥ij.
Aquæ destil. ad ℥x.
Misce: dosis, pars sexta, tertiis vel quartis horis.

In Passive Hæmorrhage.—Dr Druitt.

5 ℞ Acidi Gallici, ℈j.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ℥ij.
Aquæ destil. ℥iiiss.
Syr. Rhœados, ℥ij.
Fiat mistura, de qua sumatur uncia secundis vel tertiis horis.

In Hæmorrhage from the Kidneys or Bladder.
Dr Neligan.

6 ℞ Acidi Gallici, gr. viij.
Tinct. Hyoscyam. ♏xx.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ℥iss.
Misce: fiat haustus, 4tis horis sum.

In Uterine Hæmorrhage.—Dr Lever.

7 ℞ Acidi Gallici,
Pulv. Ergotæ, ana gr. x. Fiat pulvis.
To be taken every three hours.

In Menorrhagia.—Dr Lombe Atthill.

8 ℞ Acidi Gallici, gr. x.
Tinct. Cinnam. co. ʒj.
Tinct. Opii, ♏iij.
Syr. simplicis, ʒiij.
Aquæ Cinnam. ʒiss. Misce.
A teaspoonful every six hours—for a child of one year.

In Chronic Diarrhœa.—Dr T. H. Tanner.

9 ℞ Acidi Gallici, gr. ij.
Ext. Maticæ, gr. j.
Ext. Opii, gr. ss.
Misce: fiat pilula, ter quaterve die sumenda.

In Menorrhagia.—Dr Tilt.

10 ℞ Acidi Gallici, gr. 48.
Sp. Vini Rectif. ʒj.
Misce ut fiat solutio et adde
Tinct. Opii, ♏ 40.
Aq. Rosæ ad ʒij
Misce. A drachm for a dose.

In Hæmoptysis.—Sir James Sawyer.

11 ℞ Acid. Pyrogallii, ʒj.
Adip. Benz. ad ʒj. M. ft. ung.
To be rubbed in with the finger night and morning.

Dr T. Colcott Fox.

ACIDUM HYDROBROMICUM DILUTUM

Dilute Hydrobromic Acid

It is prepared by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen on a mixture of bromine and water, and purified by distillation. It is a nervine tonic, antispasmodic aphrodisiac. It is useful in nervous exhaustion, congestive headache, debility, hysteria associated with ovarian excitement, vomiting of pregnancy, ovarian menorrhagia, hooping cough.

Vehicle.—Water and syrup of orange.
It is given with qninine or iron when these drugs cannot otherwise be tolerated.
Dose.—15 to 60 minims.

1 ℞ Acidi Hydrobromici dil. ʒiij.
Quin. Sulph. gr. vj.
Syrup Tolu., ʒiij.
Aquæ ad ʒvj. Misce.
A sixth part three times a day before food.

In Nervous Exhaustion.

2 ℞ Acidi Hydrobromici dil. ʒss.
Quin. Sulph. gr. j.
Tinct. Gent. co. ʒj.
Glycerini, ♏x.
Aquæ ad ʒj. Fiat haustus.
To be taken three times a day.

In Debility.

3 ℞ Acidi Hydrobromici dil. ʒss.
Syrup Aurant. ʒss.
Aquæ, ad ʒj. Fiat haustus.
To be taken every four hours.

In Congestive Headache.

4 ℞ Acidi Hydrobrom. dil. ʒij.
Tinct. Quin. ʒiss.
Mag. Sulph. ʒij.
Liq. Strychninæ, ♏12.
Syr. Zingib., ʒiij.
Aquæ ad ʒvj. Misce.
A sixth part three times a day after food.

In Nervous Exhaustion.—Dr ALBERT J. VENN.

5 ℞ Acidi Hydrobromici dil. ʒj.
Quin. Hydrobromici, gr. xij.
Elix. Aurant. (U. S. P.), ʒiij.
Aq. Chlorof. ʒiij.
Aquæ ad ʒvj. Misce.
A sixth part at 10, 3, and 9 o'clock.

A Tonic after Pulmonary Abscess.

Dr R. DOUGLAS POWELL.

6 ℞ Acidi Hydrobrom. dil. ʒiv.
Potas. Bromid. ʒvj.
M. ft. mist. One tablespoonful in a wineglass of water twice a day.

Mr A. E. CUMBERBATCH.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM. *Hydrochloric Acid*

ACIDUM MURIATICUM PURUM. *Muriatic Acid*

A solution in water containing 32 per cent. of hydrochloric acid gas. Hydrochloric and nitric acid in combination, dissolve gold, hence the name of *Aqua Regia* given to the mixture. In a very diluted form it is antiseptic, refrigerant, tonic, and a vermifuge. It is given in scarlet fever, typhus, hepatic affections, phosphatic urinary deposits,

syphilis, intestinal worms. *Externally*, as a gargle, in ulcerated sorethroat or thrush.

Vehicles.—Infusion of orange peel with syrup, decoction of barley.
Incompatibles.—Salts of silver and lead, alkalies and their carbonates.
Antidotes.—Emollient drinks, soapsuds, chalk, magnesia, castor oil, followed by nutritive enemata and opium.
Dose of Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum, 10 to 30 minims.

1 ℞ Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. ʒj.
Aquæ destil. ʒxiv.
Syrupi, ʒij.
Misce: sumantur ʒij subinde.

In Typhus, Scarlatina, and Angina.—Dr GREGORY.

2 ℞ Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. ʒj.
Decocti Hordei, Oj.
Sacchari Albi, ʒss.
Fiat mistura. Sumat ʒij—iv bis terve die.

In Typhoid Fever, and white deposits from urine.
Dr COPLAND.

3 ℞ Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. ʒj.
Aquæ destil. ʒvj.
Syr. Mori, ʒj. Misce.
Sig.—A tablespoonful every four or five hours.

In Malignant Fevers and Exanthemata of Children.
Dr URE.

4 ℞ Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. ʒij.
Aquæ destil. ʒviij.
Syr. Rubi Idæi (Raspberry), ʒij. Misce.
A tablespoonful every hour in water or gruel.

In Fevers, Phlebitis, &c.—Dr REID.

5 ℞ Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. ʒij.
Inf. Quassiæ, ʒviiss.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒss.
Fiat mistura. Sumat partem quartam bis die.

To prevent the generation of Worms after purgatives.
Dr PARIS.

6 ℞ Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. ʒj.
Inf. Calumbæ, ʒvss.
Tinct. Lupuli, ʒss.
Fiat mistura. Sumatur pars sexta pro dosi.

In Indigestion with Phosphatic Diathesis.—Dr HOOPER.

7 ℞ Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. ʒj.
Potass. Chlorat. gr. 80.
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒss.
Decoct. Hordei, Oj. Misce.

A valuable Beverage in some Fevers.—Dr T. H. TANNER.

8 ℞ Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. ʒij.
Sodii Chlor. ʒss.
Aquæ destil. ʒiv.
Fiat solutio. Sumat cochleare unum in cyatho vinario aquæ.

In Anorexia.—Dr CULLEN.

9 ℞ Acid. Hydrochlor. dil. ♏xv.
Inf. Cinchonæ, ʒiv.
Mellis Rosæ, ʒj. Misce: fiat gargarisma.

In Relaxed Putrid Sore Throat.—TROUSSEAU AND REVEIL.

10 ℞ Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. ʒss.
Inf. Rosæ co. ʒiiiss.
Mellis Rosæ, ʒss. Misce: fiat gargarisma.

In Relaxed Throat.—Dr AINSLIE.

11 ℞ Inf. Rosæ co. ʒviss.
Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. ♏xl.
Tinct. Capsici, ʒiss.
Mellis, ʒiij. Fiat gargarisma sæpe utendum.

In Sore Throat.—Dr COPLAND.

12 ℞ Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. ʒj.
Mellis,
Aquæ Rosæ, ana ʒj.
Misce: fiat linctus, ter vel quater die gingivis applicandus.

In Scorbutic Ulceration of the Gums.—Mr BRANDE.

13 ℞ Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. ♏x.
Vini Opii, ♏xx.
Decocti Hordei, q. s. Fiat injectio.

To be carefully injected into the bladder, when coated with mucus and phosphates.

Dr G. BIRD.

14 ℞ Acid. Hydrochlorici Fort. ♏ix.
Potass. Chloratis, ℈ij.
Syr. Aurant. ʒiv.
Aquæ, ad ʒvj.

Mix the Acid and the Potass. Chlor. before adding the other ingredients. One tablespoonful every four hours.

Dr W. M. ORD.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM

Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid. Prussic Acid

The medicinal acid is prepared by the action of dilute sulphuric acid upon ferrocyanide of potassium and dis-

tilling the products. It is a colourless and exceedingly volatile liquid, with a most characteristic powerful odour resembling that of peach-blossoms or bitter-almond oil. It is a deadly poison. A single grain of the pure acid will destroy life. In pharmacy it is used in a solution containing only 2 per cent. of real acid. The acid may also be obtained from bitter almonds and other species of the *Rosaceæ*. It is antispasmodic, sedative, a vascular depressant, and allays cutaneous irritability. The vapour is sometimes applied to the eye, and is also inhaled. It is employed to quiet irritable and spasmodic cough; to allay vomiting and nervous palpitations; and to relieve pain and quiet the system in neuralgic, rheumatic, and other like affections. *Externally* it is used, in lotions, to allay itching in some cutaneous diseases; and in the form of inhalation has been tried in some affections of the lungs.

Vehicle.—Dilute mucilage water, an effervescing mixture; the preparations of bismuth; almond emulsion.

Incompatibles.—Salts of silver, copper, iron, &c.

Antidotes.—Fresh air, artificial respiration, with cold affusions; freshly prepared ferric hydrate made by mixing ferric chloride and carbonate of sodium. In cases of inhalation, the best remedies are ammonia and chlorine.

It is suggested that pure Cyanide of Potassium should be introduced by prescribers in lieu of Hydrocyanic Acid. The solution as dispensed may be of 2 per cent. strength, but it is quite as likely to be below 1 per cent.

* Acidum Hydrocyanicum (Scheelii), often met with in prescriptions, is now obsolete. Its strength, as compared with the pharmacopœial, is as 5 to 2.

* Potassii Cyanidum has the same properties and uses as Hydrocyanic Acid. It removes the stains of Nitrate of Silver. Entomologists employ it with Gypsum, to make poison baths for killing insects without injuring them. *Dose.*—$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. The latter quantity is equal to ♏v of diluted Hydrocyanic Acid.

Dose of Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum 2 to 8 ♏.

Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici is used for inhalation.

1 ℞ Acidi Hydrocyanici dil. ♏j.
Aquæ destil. ʒvij.
Syr. Simplicis, ʒj.

Misce: fiat haustus quaque secunda horâ sumendus donec evanescant symptomata.

In Gastric Irritability, Nervous Palpitation, &c.

Dr NELIGAN.

2 ℞ Acidi Hydrocyanici dil. ♏ij.
Mist. Amygdalæ, ℥ij.
Misce: fiat haustus.

For Consumptive Cough.—Dr JOY.

3 ℞ Acidi Hydrocyan. dil. ♏xij.
Aquæ destil. ℥vj.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒiij.
Misce: capiat cochl. amplum secunda quaque horâ.

In Consumptive Cough, &c.—Dr GRANVILLE.

4 ℞ Acidi Hydrocyanici dil. ♏v.
Mist. Amygdalæ, ℥j.
Ext. Conii, gr. iij.
Misce: fiat haustus bis terve die sumendus.

In troublesome Cough.—Mr BRANDE.

5 ℞ Mucil. Acaciæ, ℥j.
Aquæ destil. ℥viss.
Syr. Tolutani, ℥ss.
Acidi Hydrocy. dil. ♏xij. Misce.
A tablespoonful every three hours.

In Consumptive Cough.—Mr S. G. MORTON.

6 ℞ Acidi Hydrocyan. dil. ♏xxiv.
Bismuthi Subnitrat.
Magnes. Carb. ana ʒij.
Aquæ, ad ℥vj.
Misce: sumat ℥j bis quotidie.

In Gastric Irritability.—Dr W. BUDD.

7 ℞ Acidi Hydrocyan. dil. ♏xij.
Aquæ Rosæ, ℥vss.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒiij. Misce.
A tablespoonful every two or three hours.

In Croupy Cough, after Purgatives.—Dr GRANVILLE.

8 ℞ Acidi Hydrocyan. dil. ♏v.
Sp. Ammoniæ Fœtidi, ʒss.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ♏x.
Sp. Anisi, ʒj.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒss.
Aquæ, ℥j.
Misce: sumat cochl. min. unum ter die.

In Laryngismus Stridulus.—Dr REID.

9 ℞ Acidi Hydrocyanici dil. ♏iij.
Creosoti, ♏iij.
Ol. Terebinth. ♏x.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒj.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥j.
Misce: sumat partem dimidiam pro dosi, et repet, si opus sit.

In Spasmodic Asthma.—Sir P. CRAMPTON.

10 ℞ Acidi Hydrocyanici dil. ♏iv.
Potas. Bicarb. gr. x.
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒss.
Aquæ Anethi, ℥iss.
Misce: fiat haustus bis die sumendus.

In Irritable Acidity of the Stomach.—Dr DRUITT.

11 ℞ Acidi Hydrocyan. dil. ♏ xxxii.
Liq. Morph. Hydrochlor. ʒiij.
Mist. Amygdalæ, ℥viij.
Misce: sum. cochl. j mag. ter die.

In Painful Indigestion.—Dr. ROSS.

12 ℞ Acidi Hydrocyan. dil. ♏ij—iij.
Creosoti, ♏j—iij.
Liq. Morph. Hydrochlor. ♏xx.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. xx.
Aquæ, ℥iss. Misc.: fiat haustus.

In Gastrodynia with Vomiting.—Dr ROSS.

13 ℞ Acidi Hydrocyanici dil, ♏v.
Aquæ Calidæ, q. s.

Inhale the vapour by means of a suitable apparatus three times a day, lying down an hour after each; very gradually increase the dose to ten drops. After four or six weeks give steel and quinine.

In Hypertrophy of the Heart.—Dr T. G. HARE.

14 ℞ Acidi Hydrocyani dil. ʒiij.
Sp. rectificati, ℥ss.
Aquæ destil., ℥vij. Fiat lotio.
To be applied with lint, covered with oiled silk.

In Impetigo (after the scabs have been removed by fomentations, &c.). Mr. PLUMBE.

15 ℞ Liq. Ammonii Acetatis, ℥ij.
Acidi Hydrocyani dil. ʒj.
Tinct. Digitalis, ʒiij.
Aquæ Rosæ, ℥v.
Fiat lotio: bis die appl. parti affectæ ope spongiolæ.

In Pruriginous Diseases of Old Persons.—Dr A. T. THOMSON.

16 ℞ Acidi Hydrocyanici dil. ʒiss.
Aquæ destil. ℥viisss.
Plumbi Acet. gr. xvj.
Sp. rectificati, ʒij. Fiat lotio.

To allay Itching in Cutaneous Affections.

Dr A. T. Thomson.

17 ℞ Acidi Hydrocyanici dil. ʒss.
Sodii Bicarb. ʒij.
Lactis Vac. ℥viij. Misce: fiat lotio.

In Milk-scall.—Dr A. T. Thomson.

18 ℞ Acidi Hydrocyanici dil. ʒij.
Hydrargyri Perchlor. gr. ij.
Mist. Amygd. Amaræ, ℥vj. Misce: fiat lotio.

In Chronic Eruptions with Itching.—Dr Burgess.

19 ℞ Potassii Cyanidi, gr. j.
Aquæ destil. ℥iiiss.
Syr. Limon. ℥ss.
Misce, et div. in haustus octo. Sumatur unus pro dosi.

As a substitute for Hydrocyanic Acid.—Mr Donovan.

20 ℞ Potassii Cyanidi, gr. j.
Pulv. Amyli,
Syr. Acaciæ, ana q. s.
Misce bene, et div. in pil. iv. Sumat unam sexta quaque horâ.

In Convulsive Dyspnœa.—Bailly.

21 ℞ Potassii Cyanidi, gr. xij.
Mist. Amygdalæ, ℥vj. Fiat lotio.

In Itching Eruptions, Lichen, &c.—Louis.

22 ℞ Potassii Cyanidi, gr. iij.
Aquæ destil. ℥j. Misce.
To be applied with compresses.

To ease Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains.—Lombard.

23 ℞ Potassii Cyanidi, gr. xij.
Ol. Amygdalæ, ʒij.
Ung. Ceræ Albæ, ℥ij. Fiat unguentum.

In Lichen.—Dr Burgess.

24 ℞ Acidi Hydrocyan. dil. ♏xij.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. 36.
Tinct. Straphanth. ♏xij.
Aq. destil. ad ℥iss. M.
A teaspoonful by measure filled up to a tablespoonful with syphon soda water every 4 hours.

In Nausea and Sickness.—Dr R. Douglas Powell.

*ACIDUM HYDROFLUORICUM. *Hydrofluoric Acid.*

An acid obtained in the form of an aqueous solution by passing into water the gas produced by the action of sulphuric acid on Fluor Spar. The acid is re-distilled for therapeutic use, and so contains about 30 per cent. of hydrofluoric gas. It has been recommended in the form of inhalation in phthisis.

*ACIDUM HYDROFLUORICUM DILUTUM

Dilute Hydrofluoric Acid.

This solution contains ½ per cent. of the re-distilled acid. It has been advised in goître.

It should be kept and dispensed in gutta-percha bottles.

Vehicle.—Distilled water.
Dose of Acidum Hydrofluoricum Dilutum, 15 to 60 minims.

℞ Acid Fluorici dil. (½ per cent.) ʒij.
Twenty minims in water thrice daily.

In Bronchocele.—Dr. WOAKES.

*ACIDUM IODO-SALICYLICUM

Iodo-Salicylic Acid and Di-Iodo-Salicylic Acid

Occur in white powders. The former contains about 48 per cent. of Iodine, the latter 55 per cent. They are antiseptic.

Solubility.—In alcohol, ether, and fixed oils. Slightly in water.

ACIDUM LACTICUM. *Lactic Acid*

A syrupy liquid of a pale colour and acrid taste, produced by a peculiar fermentation of sugars, and containing 75 per cent. of anhydrous acid. It increases the appetite and promotes digestion when the acid of the gastric juice is deficient. It has been recommended in diabetes and in the phosphatic diathesis, and has been used as a spray in diphtheria.

Solubility.—Readily in water, alcohol, ether.
Vehicle.—Lemonade. Lozenge.
Dose of Acidum Lacticum Dilutum, 30 to 120 minims.

1 ℞ Acidi Lactici, ʒj.
Aquæ, Oj.
Syr. Simp. (*vel* Aurantii), ʒj.
A wineglassful several times a day.

In Simple Indigestion.—MAGENDIE.

2 ℞ Acidi Lactici, ʒij.
Aquæ, ʒx. Misce.
To be taken in wineglassfuls as often as desired.

In Diabetes (Cantani's method).—Dr G. W. BALFOUR.

3 ℞ Acidi Lactici, ʒj.
Aquæ destil. ʒj. Fiat lotio.

In Diphtheria (as a spray).—*

4 ℞ Acidi Lactici fort. ♏x.
Adipis Benz. ʒj.
M. ft. ung. To be used as a local application.

Mr THOMAS BRYANT.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM. See ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM, &c.

ACIDUM NITRICUM. *Nitric Acid*

This powerful acid, containing 70 per cent. of real nitric acid, is obtained from potassium or sodium nitrate by the action of strong sulphuric acid and heat. It is colourless and exceedingly corrosive. In a dilute form it is refrigerant, tonic, antiseptic, and disinfectant. It is useful in chronic hepatitis, in indigestion when associated with mixed urinary deposits of uric acid and the phosphates, in hooping cough, asthma, in syphilitic affections, in broken-down and scrofulous constitutions, febrile diseases, and in necrosis of bone. It is employed as an injection in phosphatic calculus. The *red fuming nitric acid* is sometimes preferred, particularly in cholera. *Strong nitric acid* is used locally as a caustic to warts, vascular growth, sloughing phagedænæ, hæmorrhoidal excrescences, &c.; and, in a more diluted form, to superficial ulcers which are indisposed to cicatrise, to offensive sores, and in caries of the bones. It is best

applied by means of a pointed piece of ordinary firewood. The vapour of nitric acid is disinfectant, but inferior to chlorine.

Vehicle.—Infusion of orange peel with syrup, decoction of barley.
Incompatibles.—Alcohol, alkalies, oxides, carbonates, &c.
Antidote.—Albumen, and as for hydrochloric acid.
Dose of Acidum Nitricum Dilutum, 10 to 30 minims.

1 ℞ Acidi Nitrici dil. ʒiss.
Aquæ, ℥xxiv.
Sacchari, ʒiss.
Fiat mistura. Sumat ʒiij ter die ope tubuli vitrei.

In Typhoid Fevers, Chronic Hepatitis, and Secondary Syphilis. Dr Joy.

2 ℞ Acidi Nitrici dil. ʒj.
Decocti Hordei, Oj. Misce.
The whole to be taken daily.

In Coloration of the Skin from taking Nitrate of Silver. Dr Ure.

3 ℞ Acidi Nitrici dil. ʒj.
Aquæ destil. ℥xivss.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒiss.
Fiat mistura quotidie sumenda, ope tubuli vitrei, partitis haustibus.

In Debility.—Dr Pereira.

4 ℞ Acidi Nitrici dil. ʒij.
Inf. Chiratæ, ℥viiss.
Misce: Dosis ʒiss ter die.

As a Tonic, when the Bowels are irritable.—Dr Druitt.

5 ℞ Acidi Nitrici dil. ʒj.
Aquæ destil. ℥vss.
Ext. Hyoscyam. ʒss.
Syr. Zingiberis, ℥iij. Misce: sumat, ʒj.

A Tonic in Strumous Disease.—Dr Copland.

6 ℞ Acidi Nitrici dil. ♏x.
Ext. Opii, gr. v.
Aquæ, ʒj. Fiat lotio.

In Sloughing Incised Wounds.—Mr Erichsen.

7 ℞ Acidi Nitrici dil. ʒj.
Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. ʒss.
Aquæ destil. ℥viij.
Misce: sumat cochl. mag. ij ter die.

In Irritable Bladder, with Alkaline Urine.—Mr Coulson.

8 ℞ Acidi Hydrochl. dil.
Acidi Nitrici dil. ana ʒij.
Tinct. Gentianæ co. ʒiiiss. Fiat mistura.
A teaspoonful to be taken in a wineglassful of water twice a day.

In Inappitency.—Sir E. WILSON.

9 ℞ Acidi Nitrici dil.
Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. ana ♏x.
Inf. Quassiæ, ʒiss.
M. fiat haustus ter die sumendus.

In Desquamative Nephritis, with general Dropsy.
Dr G. JOHNSON.

10 ℞ Acidi Nitrici dil.
Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. ana ʒiij.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒj.
Aquæ fl. Aurantii, ʒj.
Aquæ destil. ʒxiiiss. Fiat mistura.
Sumatur cyathus vinarius ter vel quater die.

A Tonic.—Dr DRUITT.

11 ℞ Acidi Nitrici dil.
Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. ana ♏v.
Inf. Serpentariæ, ʒj.
Fiat haustus ter die sumendus.

In Oxaluria, with Debility and Irritability.—Dr G. BIRD.

12 ℞ Acidi Nitrici, ♏xij.
Acidi Hydrochlor. ♏xxiv.
Inf. Lupuli, ʒviij.
Misce: sumat. cyath. vinosum ter die; et omni nocte capiat pilulam sequentem.

℞ Hydrarg. cum Cretâ, gr. iss.
Ipecacuanhæ gr. j. Fiat pilula.

In Oxaluria, &c.—Dr G. BIRD.

13 ℞ Acidi Nitrici dil.
Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. ana ʒiss.
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒss.
Tinct. Aurantii, ʒix.
Misce: capiat cochl. parv. ex aquæ cyatho jejuno ventriculo bis quotidie.

A Tonic.—Mr B. TRAVERS, jun.

14 ℞ Acidi Nitrici dil. ʒss.
Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. ʒj.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ʒss.
Syr. Sarsæ, ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒviss.
Misce: sumat cochl. mag. ij ter die.

An Alterative.—Dr HOOPER.

15 ℞ Acidi Hydrochlor. dil.
Acidi Nitrici dil. ana ʒj.
Decocti Taraxaci, ʒj.
Inf. Cinchonæ flavæ, ʒvij.
Fiat mistura cujus sumat cochlearia magna ij bis die ante cibum.

In Dysmenorrhœa.—Dr E. Rigby.

16 ℞ Acidi Nitrici, ʒij.
Acidi Hydrochlor. ʒiij.
Aquæ destil. ʒviij. Misce.

For sponging the body, add ʒiij of the above to Oj of warm water, and apply it for a quarter of an hour.

17. As a foot-bath, add 6 ounces of the acid to 2 gallons of water in a deep wooden or earthen vessel; and while the feet are in the bath (the temperature of which should be 96° or 98°) the inside of the legs and thighs and arms, and the right side over the liver should be sponged alternately. This should be continued for fifteen minutes, morning and evening. An aperient draught of salts in a bitter infusion should be taken every second morning.

In Chronic Affections of the Liver.—Sir J. R. Martin.

ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM

Diluted Nitro-hydrochloric or Nitro-muriatic Acid

A colourless compound of nitric acid, 3 parts; hydrochloric acid, 4 parts; and water, 25 parts. It is alterative, a hepatic stimulant, stomachic, tonic. It is employed in the same cases as nitric and hydrochloric acid. It is, however, thought to act more decidedly on the liver, especially as applied to the skin by foot-baths and sponging. Aqua Regia is composed of nitric acid 1 and hydrochloric 2 parts.

Vehicle.—Succus Taraxaci; as for nitric acid.
Antidote.—Emetics. Albumen.
Dose of Acidum Nitro-hydrochloricum Dilutum, 5 to 20 minims.

1 ℞ Acidi Nitro-hydrochlor. dil. ʒiij.
Aquæ, ad ʒiss. Fiat mistura.
Cap. cochl. parv. j. bis die ex aquâ.

In Dysmenorrhœa.—Dr Tyler Smith.

2 ℞ Acidi Nitro-hydrochlor. dil. ♏xl.
Syr. Aurantii Flor. ʒij.
Sp. Chloroformi, ʒij.
Liq. Strychninæ, ♏xx.
Tinct. Aurantii, ʒij.
Aquæ, ℥vj. Misce.
A fourth part twice a day.

In Nausea of Pregnancy.—Dr R. GREENHALGH.

3 ℞ Acidi Nitro-hydrochlor. dil. ʒj.
Adipis præp. ℥j.
Misce ope spat. ligneæ, et adde
Olei Terebinth. rect. ʒij.
Misce; fiat linimentum.

As a Rubefacient in Chest Affections.—Dr GREAVES.

4 ℞ Acidi Nitro-hydrochlor. dil. ʒij.
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ʒij.
Ext. Cinchonæ Liq. ʒiij.
Aquæ Chloroformi ad ℥vj.
M. ft. mist. A dessertspoonful in a wineglassful of water daily, about 11 and 6 o'clock.

Sir ANDREW CLARK.

5 ℞ Acidi Nitro-hydrochlor. dil. ʒij.
Sp. Chlorof. ʒij.
Liq. Cinchonæ, ʒj.
Tinct. Aurantii, ʒiv.
Aquæ, ad ℥vj.
M. ft. mist. A tablespoonful in a wineglassful of water three times a day just before food.

Dr T. LAUDER BRUNTON.

6 ℞ Acidi Nitro-Mur. dil. ℥ss.
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ʒiss.
Aquæ, ad ℥iv.
M. ft. mist. A small teaspoonful in water twice a day before meals.

Mr C. MACNAMARA.

ACIDUM OLEICUM. *Oleic Acid*

A straw-coloured liquid, almost odourless and tasteless, with a very faint acid reaction, obtained by saponification of Olein or by the action of superheated steam on solid fats. It dissolves morphine, atropine, aconitine, and the precipitated oxides of lead, mercury, zinc, &c.

Solubility.—It mixes with ether, alcohol, chloroform, benzol, and fixed oils. Not soluble in water.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM. *Phosphoric Acid*

A colourless liquid containing 66·3 per cent. of acid, obtained by boiling phosphorus with nitric acid and water until dissolved, then evaporating to a low bulk so as to remove nitrous compounds. It is alterative, antihidrotic, refrigerant, tonic, sedative. It is given in caries, rickets, night sweats, diabetes, vomiting and diarrhœa of biliousness, tickling cough; convalescence from fever; and is thought to possess peculiar efficacy where there is a tendency to earthy deposits in the urine, to exostosis, and to ossification of the arteries.

Vehicle.—The bitter and aromatic tinctures and syrups, with water.
Incompatibles.—Lime water; alkalies, their carbonates and bicarbonates.
Dose of Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum, 10 to 30 minims.

1 ℞ Acidi Phosphorici dil. ʒj.
Decocti Salep. (*vel* Avenæ), ʒvj.
Syr. Rubi Idæi (*vel* Mori), ʒss. Misce.
A tablespoonful every two hours.

In Caries, Salivation, and Hæmorrhage.—Wendt.

2 ℞ Acidi Phosphorici dil. ʒss.
Inf. Calumbæ, ʒviiss.
Tinct. Cardam. co. ʒss.
Fiat mistura, cujus capiat ʒj ter die.

In Phosphatic Deposit from Urine.—Dr Neligan.

3 ℞ Acidi Phosphorici dil. ʒss.
Inf. Chimaphilæ, ʒiss.
Fiat haustus, bis die sumendus.

In Mucous Urine, when the Kidneys are inactive.
Dr G. Bird.

4 ℞ Acidi Phosphorici dil. ʒss.
Inf. Pareiræ, ʒiss. Fiat haustus.

In the same, with opaque mucus.—Dr G. Bird.

5 ℞ Acidi Phosphorici dil. ʒj.
Liq. Strychninæ, ♏xv.
Sp. Chloroformi, ʒij.
Syr. Aurantii Flor. ʒiv.
Aquæ, ad ʒvj. Fiat mistura.
A fourth part twice a day.

In Dysmenorrhœa.—Dr R. Greenhalgh.

6 ℞ Acidi Phosphorici dil. ʒj.
Glycerini, ʒss.
Decoct. Hordei, Oj. Misce.

A drink to assuage Thirst attended with Nervous Exhaustion. Dr T. H. TANNER.

7 ℞ Acidi Phosph. dil. ♏xii.
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ♏xii.
Tinct. Gent. co., ad ʒj.
Misce: Mitte ℥ij. Take a drachm twice a day in a wineglassful of water at 12 and 6 o'clock.

In Debility.—Mr WALTER COULSON.

*ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM GLACIALE

Metaphosphoric Acid

Occurs in transparent, colourless, glass-like masses, readily absorbing atmospheric moisture. In the solid or solution it readily coagulates albumen. It is a convenient substitute for nitric acid in testing urine.

ACIDUM OXALICUM. *Oxalic Acid*

A crystalline acid occurring in transparent, oblique, rhombic prisms, and obtained chiefly from sawdust by the action of the hydrates of sodium and potassium, and heat. On the Continent, in small doses, it is used as a refrigerant, and is supposed to be useful in some inflammatory conditions of the mucous membranes. Salt of sorrel and the artificial oxalate of potash possess the same poisonous and remedial properties.

Solubility.—1 in 10 of cold water, and own weight in boiling water; 1 in 4 of rectified spirit.

Vehicle.—An aqueous solution, with syrup of tolu, or lemon. Decoction of barley.

Incompatibles.—Lime water, alkalies and their carbonates and bicarbonates.

Antidote.—The immediate administration of chalk, whiting, or magnesia in water, or any demulcent drink.

Oxalic acid or acid of sugar is one of the most rapid and fatal of poisons.

**Dose* ½ to 1 grain.

1 ℞ Acidi Oxalici, gr. iv.
Syr. Limonis, ʒss.
Aquæ, ʒviiss.
M. fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. ampla duo tertiis horis.
In Inflammation of the Stomach.—Dr NELIGAN.

2 ℞ Acidi Oxalici, gr. ½.
Decoct. Hordei, ʒj. Ft. haust.
In Inflammation of the Fauces.—*

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM. *Salicylic Acid*

It is obtained *artificially* by the action of carbonic acid gas upon acid carbolate of sodium, whereby salicylate of sodium is formed, which, after separation, is decomposed by hydrochloric acid; *naturally*, by treating *oil of winter green* with caustic potash, and decomposing the residue with hydrochloric acid, &c. It occurs in shining white crystals. Salicylates of potassium and sodium have similar effects to the Acid. The *natural* acid should always be ordered for internal use. It is antiseptic, diuretic, irritant, narcotic. It is used in various dropsical affections, particularly those associated with heart disease where digitalis is contra-indicated; in rheumatism, speedily removing the arthritic pain; hooping-cough, scarlet and other exanthematous fevers. *Externally*, in the form of ointment, it is useful in skin affections, as eczema, psoriasis, ringworm; as a lotion, to swollen joints due to rheumatic gout.

Solubility.—1 in 550 of water, 1 in 9 of boiling water, 1 in 2 of ether, 1 in 4 of rectified spirit, 1 in 8 of lard.
Vehicle.—Cachets, pills, mucilage of tragacanth, aromatic emulsion.
Dose of Acidum Salicylicum, 5 to 30 grains.

1 ℞ Acidi Salicylici, ʒiss.
Sp. Rectificat. ʒv.
Adip. Præparat. ʒij. Fiat unguentum.
In Cancer of the Uterus.—WÜNDERLICH.

2 ℞ Potassii *vel* Sodii Salicylicatis, ʒss.
Ext. Graminis (*vel* Tarax), q. s.
Fiant pil. cxx. Take from two to five pills in the day.
In Dropsies.—M. HANNON.

3 ℞ Potassii *vel* Sodii Salicylicatis, ʒss.
Sacchari Lactis pulv. ʒiv.
Misce bene, et div. in pulveres lx. Two to four packets in the day.

In Dropsies.—M. HANNON.

4 ℞ Acidi Salicylici,
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ co. āā gr. x. Misce.
(In Gelatine capsule.)

In Rheumatism.—*

5 ℞ Acidi Salicylici, gr. xxx.
Adip. Benzoat. ʒj. M.: ft. unguentum.

In Ringworm.—BRITISH SKIN HOSPITAL.

6 ℞ Acidi Salicylici, ʒss.
Ext. Cannab. Ind. gr. iv.
Collodii Flexil (¾ strength), ʒss.
Misce: fiat applic.

For Removing Corns and Warts.

7 ℞ Acidi Salycylici, partes 3.
Pulv. Amyli, partes 10.
Talci, partes 87.
Misce. Fiat pulv.

For Fætid Perspiration of the Feet.
GERMAN PHARMACOPŒIA.

8 ℞ Acidi Salicyli, gr. x.
Vaselini Opt., ʒss.
Zinci Oxid.,
Pulv. Amyli, āā ʒij.
Misce bene ft. pasta. To be spread thickly on the affected parts.

In Dry Eczema.—LASSAR.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. *Sulphuric Acid*

A colourless oily liquid of intense acid taste and reaction, obtained by the oxidation of sulphurous acid with nitrous and watery vapours. Concentrated sulphuric acid, or *oil of vitriol* contains 98 per cent. of real sulphuric acid. In a dilute form it is antihidrotic, antiseptic, astringent, refrigerant, tonic. *Externally*, the strong acid is caustic. It is useful in hæmorrhages and colliquative sweats, typhoid and the exanthematous fevers, weakness of the digestive organs, and cases attended with alkaline pyrosis, chronic catarrhal diseases, hiccup, and irritable cutaneous affections.

It has been given with remarkable success in epidemic cholera and diarrhœa. Nordhausen acid, a fuming liquid, has been used in cases of cancer.

Vehicle.—Infusion of orange peel, or of gentian with syrup.
Incompatibles.—Alkalies, their carbonates and bicarbonates; salts of lead and lime.
Antidotes.—Magnesia, and as for nitric acid.
Dose of Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum, 5 to 30 minims.
Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum, 5 to 30 minims.

1 ℞ Acidi Sulph. dil. ℥ss.
Syr. simp. ℥ij.
Aquæ, ℥xxxij. M.
(*Mineral Lemonade*, to be taken as a common drink.)

In Cases requiring Mineral Acids.—TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

2 ℞ Acidi Sulphurici dil. ʒj.
Aquæ, ℥xxxij.
Syr. Simplicis, ℥ij. Misce.
To be taken by small cupfuls.

As a preventive of Lead Colic.—M. MARTIN SOLON.

3 ℞ Acidi Sulph. dil. ʒij.
Aquæ, ℥vj.
Misce sumat ℥j post singulas sedes liquidas.

In Epidemic Diarrhœa.—Dr H. W. FULLER.

4 ℞ Sacchari albi, ʒiv.
Acidi Sulph. dil. ʒij.
Tinct. Cardamomi co. ʒiv.
Aquæ Menthæ pip. ad ℥vj.
Sumat partem quartam 4ta quaque horâ.

In the same.—Mr E. SHEPHERD.

5 ℞ Acidi Sulph. dil. ʒiv.
Syr. Aurantii, ℥iss.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥j.
Misce : sumat cochl. min. bis die ex cyatho aquæ.

A Tonic.—Dr J. CLARK.

6 ℞ Acidi Sulph. dil. ʒss to ʒj.
Syr. Mori, ʒj.
Aquæ, ℥iv. Misce.
A tablespoonful three or four times a day.

In the advanced stage of Inflammatory and Febrile Disorders of Children. Dr URE.

7 ℞ Inf. Rosæ co. ʒx.
Acidi Sulph. dil. ♏xxx.
Syrupi, ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus, quaque horâ sumendus.

In Hæmoptysis.—Dr G. Gregory.

8 ℞ Acidi Sulph. dil. ʒij.
Magnes. Sulphat. ʒvj.
Inf. Rosæ co. ℥vj.
Fiat mistura: cujus capiat ℥j 4ta quaque horâ.

In Epistaxis.—Mr Davis.

9 ℞ Acidi Sulph. dil. ♏v—xv.
Inf. Cascarillæ, ʒx.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒj.
Fiat haustus, ter die sumendus.

A Tonic.—Dr Druitt.

10 ℞ Inf. Rosæ co. ℥vss.
Acidi Sulph. dil. ʒij.
Ext. Conii, gr. xij.
Syr. Mori, ʒiij.
Fiat mistura: sumat cochl. ij larga 4ta quaque horâ.

In Hæmoptysis.—Dr G. Gregory.

11 ℞ Decocti Cinchonæ, ℥vj.
Acidi Sulph. dil. ʒiss.
Fiat mistura: dosis, pars sexta.

A Tonic.—Dr Hooper.

12 ℞ Inf. Cascarillæ, ℥iss.
Magnes. Sulphat. ʒj.
Acidi Sulph. dil. ♏xv.
Fiat haustus, bis vel ter die sumendus.

Tonic and Laxative.—Mr Brande.

13 ℞ Acidi Sulph. dil. ℥ss.
Syr. Rhœados, ℥ij.
Tinct. Cardamomi, ʒij.
Fiat mistura cujus sumat cochleare minimum sextis horis, in quovis vehiculo grato.

A Tonic.—Dr Pereira.

14 ℞ Acidi Sulph. Aromatici, ʒiiss.
Syr. Rosæ, ʒvss.
Aquæ destil. ℥vij.
Misce: fiat mistura: sumat unciam sextis horis.

In Passive Hæmorrhage and Colliquative Sweats.
Dr Neligan.

15 ℞ Decocti Hordei, ʒvij.
Mellis Rosæ, ʒj.
Acidi Sulph. dil. ♏xl.
Misce: fiat gargarisma.

In Sore Throat.—Mr R. G. Holland.

16 ℞ Acidi Sulphurici (pondere), ʒiv.
Acidi Acetici,
Sp. rectificati, āā lb. ij. Misce.

Applied externally to foul ulcers, and to stop bleeding. Also 20 to 30 drops given internally in water.

Vulnerary, Styptic, Astringent.—Campana.

17 ℞ Acidi Sulph. Aromat. ʒj.
Ext. Cinchon. Liq. ʒij.
Sp. Etheris co. ʒiv.
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ʒj.
Sy. Aurant. ʒvi.
Aquæ ad ʒvi.

M. ft. Mist. A dessertspoonful in twice the quantity of water every four hours.

Sir Andrew Clark.

ACIDUM SULPHUROSUM. *Sulphurous Acid*

Sulphurous acid gas is produced in dense fumes by burning sulphur. A solution containing 5 per cent. of the gas forms the medicinal preparation. It is colourless, with a pungent sulphurous odour. It is antiseptic, disinfectant, deoxidising. It is used both internally and externally in skin diseases produced by vegetable or animal parasites, and has been given to cure vomiting caused by *Sarcinæ ventriculi*. Applied by means of a spray-producer, it is useful in sorethroat, diphtheria, bronchitis. *Externally*, it forms a stimulating lotion for bedsores, ulcers, scalds, burns, and is used as a gargle.

Vehicle.—Water. For inhalation it may be mixed with water, kaolin (China clay), and oil of winter green, or fumigating pastilles containing sulphur may be ordered.

Dose.—½ to 1 drachm.
For lotion or spray, diluted with 1 or 2 parts of water,
For gargle, diluted with 1 to 5 parts water.

1 ℞ Acidi Sulphurosi,
Aquæ, partes æquales. M. ut fiat lotio.

In Fungous Skin Diseases.—Biett.

2 ℞ Acidi Sulphurosi, dil. ʒiij.
Glycerini, ʒj.
Aquæ ʒiij. M. Fiat lotio.

For Chilblains.—Dr FERGUS.

3 ℞ Acidi Sulphurosi, ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒij. Misce.
To be taken three times a day.

In Variola.—Dr A. WYNNE FOOT.

4 ℞ Aquæ cum Acido-sulphuroso saturatæ, ʒij.
Aquæ puræ, ʒviij. Misce: ut fiat lotio.
(To be constantly applied to the scalp.)

In Tinea Favosa.—Sir W. JENNER.

ACIDUM TANNICUM. *Tannic Acid*

Occurs in pale yellow masses or glistening scales extracted from galls. A more potent topical application than gallic acid. It is a powerful astringent, general tonic, and peptic. It is useful in restraining hæmorrhages from the stomach and bowels, and in checking other discharges. *Externally*, it is a styptic and astringent in uterine hæmorrhages, dysentery, and diarrhœa. In the dry state it is applied to cancer: diluted with oil it is employed for burns; or with water, used in coryza, &c. It is doubtful whether it is taken into the circulation, except so far as it may be converted into gallic acid.

Solubility.—10 in 5 of cold water, 10 in 6 rectified spirit, 1 in 3 of glycerine, 1 in 100 of ether.

Vehicle.—Milk, infusion of orange, mistura amygdalæ, cinnamon water. In pill with confection of rose or glycerine of tragacanth.

Incompatibles.—Mineral acids, alkalies, lead, silver, antimony, persalts of iron, emulsions, alkaloids, and gelatine.

The Suppositoria are used as astringent applications to the rectum.

Schuster's pastilles contain tannic acid 30 gr., opium 1 gr., glycerine q. s. They are applied in cylindrical form to the male urethra.

The glycerine of tannic acid would be more powerful as a topical astringent if first mixed with a small proportion of water to satisfy the hygroscopic property of glycerine.

Dr. Richardson's styptic is a saturated solution of tannic acid and collodion in ether.

Dose of Acidum Tannicum, 2 to 10 grains.
Glycerinum Acidi Tannici, 10 to 40 minims.
Trochisci ————————, 1 to 6 lozenges.
Suppositoria————————,
Suppositoria————————, cum Sapone.
*Suppositoria————————, cum Opio.
*Unguentum ————————— (tannic acid 1, lard 16).

1 ℞ Acidi Tannici, ʒss.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ. xviij. Sumat unam omni quaque horâ.

In Hæmoptysis.—COTTEREAU.

2 ℞ Acidi Tannici, gr. xv.
Ext. Krameriæ, ʒss.
Syrupi, q. s.
Fiat massa in pilulas xx dividenda. From one to ten to be taken daily.

In Colliquative Sweats, Chronic Diarrhœa, Hæmorrhages, &c. TROUSSEAU.

3 ℞ Tannin, ϑss.
Aquæ destil. ʒiij. Misce.
A teaspoonful every two hours where great purging but no vomiting.

In Acute Gastric Catarrh.—NIEMEYER.

4 ℞ Acidi Tannici, ϑj.
Sp. Vini Gallici, ʒss.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒvss.
Misce: fiat gargarisma.

In Salivation, Spongy Gums, and Relaxed Throat. Dr DRUITT.

5 ℞ Acidi Tannici, gr. xxxij.
Aquæ destil. ʒviij. Fiat injectio.

In Obstinate Blennorrhœa.—BERAL.

6 ℞ Acidi Tannici, ʒj.
Mastiches, ʒj.
Sp. Æther. ʒiss. Fiat solutio.
To be introduced on cotton into a hollow tooth.

In Toothache.

7 ℞ Acidi Tannici, ʒj.
Hydr. Sulphur. cum Sulphure, ʒj.
Ung. Zinci, ʒij.
Cerati Plumbi co. ʒij.

In Scabies.—CUTANEOUS HOSPITAL.

8 ℞ Acidi Tannici, gr. iv—xij.
Cerati Galeni (*cold cream*), ʒj. Fiat unguentum.

In Chronic Eczema.—Dr NELIGAN.

9 ℞ Tannin, ℈j.
Tinct. Lavand. co. ʒij.
Vini Rubri, ʒiv. Fiat lotio.

In Fungating Chancre.—Mr ERICHSEN.

10 ℞ Tannin, ʒiss.
Vini Burgundicæ, Oiss. Fiat injectio.
One third to be injected; if result unsatisfactory, the remainder.

In Gonorrhœa.—NIEMEYER.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM. *Tartaric Acid*

A colourless crystalline mass, occurring in oblique rhombic prisms, and obtained from the acid tartrate of potash. It has the same therapeutic action as citric acid, for which it was formerly much employed, being less costly. It is, however, more irritant, and in doses of a few drachms has proved fatal. It is often employed with carbonate or bicarbonate of potash to make effervescing saline draughts. Added to salts of iron it prevents the precipitation of oxides by alkalies.

Solubility.—10 in 8 of water, 1 in 5 of rectified spirit, 1 in 4 of glycerine.
Vehicle.—Aërated water flavoured with syrup of lemon or ginger.
Incompatibles.—Vegetable astringents, salts of potassium, lime, mercury, lead.
Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

Table of Equivalents.

18 grs. of Tartaric Acid neutralise about:
34 grs. Carbonate of Sodium.
24 „ Bicarbonate of Potassium.
20 „ Bicarbonate of Sodium.
20 „ Carbonate of Potassium.
13 „ Carbonate of Ammonium.
11 „ Carbonate of Magnesium.

1 ℞ Acidi Tartarici, gr. x.
Syr. Zingib. ʒj.
Liq. Sodæ Efferves. ad ʒj. M.
Fiat haustus.

A Febrifuge.—*

*ACIDUM TRICHLORACETICUM

Trichloracetic Acid

An acid occurring in white crystalline masses; deliquescent. It has been recommended as an escharotic for corns and venereal and other warts. It has been used as a test for albumen.

ACONITINA. *Aconitine*

An alkaloid obtained from aconite. A white amorphous powder. A very powerful poison; only used externally. A topical anodyne, producing a tingling sensation, followed by numbness. It is useful in acute nervous affections, relieving pain.

Solubility.—1 in 50 of boiling water, 1 in 150 of cold water; more soluble in alcohol and ether.

Unguentum Aconitinæ.

1 ℞ Aconitinæ, gr. ij.
Cerat. Cetacei, ʒj.

Misce accuratissime, ut fiat unguentum, cujus modica pars super regionem dolore affectam infricetur.

In Facial Neuralgia.—Dr HEADLAND.

2 ℞ Aconitinæ, gr. iv.
Ol. Olivæ, ♏viij. Tere simul, et adde
Adipis Præpar. ʒij. Misce.

To be used by friction with the finger for several minutes.

In Neuralgia, &c.—Dr A. TURNBULL.

3 ℞ Aconitinæ, gr. v.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒss. Tere simul, et adde
Adipis Præp. ʒviis.
Ol. Bergamii, ♏x.
Ol. Santali, ♏ij. Fiat unguentum.

In Neuralgic Rheumatism.—Dr H. W. FULLER.

4 ℞ Aconitinæ, gr. j.
Sp. Rectif. ʒj.
Aquæ destil. ʒix.
Solve Aconitinam in Spiritu, dein adde aquam, et cola.
Adde, Glycerini, ʒij.
Olei Bergamotæ, ♏v. M. fiat lotio.

(The solution in spirit and water forms *Liquor Aconitinæ*, which may be prescribed internally in minute doses in acute rheumatism. With the glycerine, &c., a lotion is formed, which will rapidly produce numbness if rubbed on the painful part in a quantity of about ʒss at a time.)

An Anæsthetic Application.—Dr HEADLAND.

5 ℞ Aconitinæ, gr. ij.
Atropinæ Sulph. gr. viij.
Morphinæ Sulph. gr. xvj.
Acidi Sulph. dil. ♏v
Sp. Vini Rect. ʒss.
Glycerini, ʒij.
Aquæ, ad ʒiv. M. fiat linimentum.

A Sedative Application in Uterine Affections.—Dr Tilt.

ACONITUM. *Aconite*

The leaves, flowering tops, and root of the Aconitum Napellus (Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*). Aconite is a powerful poison. It is cultivated in gardens for the colour and peculiar arrangements of its flowers, and is known as *Monkshood*. The root has been mistaken for horse-radish. It produces a sensation of tingling and numbness in the mouth and throat, and the parts to which it is applied. It is anodyne, diaphoretic, diuretic, sedative, vascular depressant. It is useful in neuralgia, acute rheumatism, gastralgia, carcinoma, dropsy, hypertrophy of the heart, inflammation with high temperature and quick pulse, tetanus, phthisical expectoration. Administered in the form of the tincture, in doses of one minim to a drachm of water every hour, it reduces the heat of the body, produces a gentle diaphoresis, and lowers the action of the heart. This treatment, however, must be closely watched, and the state of the pulse ascertained before a dose is repeated. *Externally*, it relieves nervous, neuralgic, rheumatic, and other pains.

Vehicle.—The tincture in chloroform water. The extract in pill.
Antidotes.—Emetics, internal and external stimulants, subcutaneous injection of atropine.
Dose of Extractum Aconiti (from the leaves), ¼ to 1 grain.
Tinctura Aconiti (from the root), 5 to 15 minims. It irritates the bowels less than the extract.
Linimentum Aconiti (from the root) is best applied mixed with the soap, or compound camphor liniment in equal parts.
*Succus Aconiti 15 to 20 minims (from the leaves).
*Chloroformum Aconiti is a special anti-neuralgic, topically applied.
*Extractum Aconiti Alcoholicum, ⅙ grain, gradually increased.
*Tinctura Aconiti (Fleming's) is six times the strength of the P.B.
*Pastillus Aconiti (each containing 1 minim of Tinctura Aconiti).
*Trochisci Aconiti (each lozenge contains ⅓ of a minim of Tinctura Aconiti).

1 ℞ Tinct. Aconiti (Fleming's), ʒj.
Sodii Bicarb. ʒiss.
Magnes. Sulph. ʒiss.
Aquæ destil. ad ʒviij. Fiat mistura.
A tablespoonful to be taken when the pain is urgent.

In Gastralgia.—Dr FLEMING.

2 ℞ Tinct. Aconiti, ♏xv.
Sp. Vini Gallici, ʒij—ʒss.
Aquæ, ad ʒiss.
M. f. haustus, 4tis horis sum.

In Tetanus.—Dr H. JONES.

3 ℞ Ext. Aconiti, gr. j.
Antimonii Sulphurat, gr. j.
Magnesiæ, gr. x. Misce: fiat pulvis.
One to be taken every four hours.

In Rheumatic Pains, &c.—VOGLER.

4 ℞ Ext. Aconiti, gr. xx.
Tinct. Guaiaci, ʒij.
Vini Colchici sem. ʒss. Misce.
Fifteen drops to be taken three times a day.

In Chronic Gout.—Dr SOBERNHEIM.

5 ℞ Ext. Aconiti Alcoholici, gr. ij.
Myristicæ Adipis, gr. xviij.
Mucil. Acaciæ, q. s. ut fiat massula.
Divide in pilulas sex quarum sumatur una sextis horis.

In Chronic Rheumatism, &c.—Dr NELIGAN.

6 ℞ Ext. Aconiti, gr. j.
Guaiaci Resinæ, gr. viij.
Ol. Cajeputi, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ duæ. Capiat unam nocte maneque.

In Rheumatism, &c.—Dr COPLAND.

7 ℞ Tinct. Aconiti, ʒx.
Lin. Saponis, ʒvj. Fiat linimentum.
To be rubbed on the painful joint at bedtime.

Dr A. T. THOMSON.

8 ℞ Tinct. Aconiti,
Tinct. Belladonnæ, ana ʒij.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒiv. Misce: fiat embrocatio.
Let ʒij be rubbed over the sacrum, groins, &c.

In Threatened Abortion.—Dr R. EADES.

9 ℞ Tinct. Aconiti (Fleming's), ʒiv.
Ext. Belladonnæ, ʒss.
Lin. Camphoræ co. ʒiss.
Fiat linimentum.

As a Counter-irritant and Sedative.—Dr OLDHAM.

10 ℞ Ext. Aconiti, ʒj.
Liq. Ammoniæ, ♏viij.
Adipis Præp. ʒiij. Fiat unguentum.

In Old Rheumatic Pains, Neuralgia, &c.—Dr A. TURNBULL.

ACTŒA RACEMOSA, see CIMICIFUGA RHIZOMA.

ADEPS BENZOATUS. *Benzoated Lard*

It consists of prepared lard and benzoin. It is used for suppositories, and in the ointments of galls, lead, sulphur, and zinc.

ADEPS LANÆ. *Wool Fat*

The purified cholesterin fat of sheep's wool.

Solubility,—In chloroform or ether; slightly in boiling alcohol.

ADEPS LANÆ HYDROSUS. *Hydrous Wool Fat. Lanoline*

Wool fat containing 30 per cent. of water. A cream-coloured mass, of a thick ointment-like consistence, capable of being mixed with several times its weight of water. It is useful as an ointment basis, being readily absorbed by the skin when diluted with a little oil.

ADEPS PRÆPARATUS. *Prepared Lard*

The purified fat of the hog, *Sus Scrofa*. It is used in many of the ointments. *Externally*, it is emollient. It is useful in scabies and to destroy pediculi. In poultices it retards evaporation of the moisture.

Solubility.—Entirely in ether and in oil of turpentine.
Mixed with red oxide of mercury it turns blue on keeping.

ÆTHER. *Ether.* Sp. gr. ·735

A liquid prepared from alcohol, and containing 92 per cent. of pure ether. It is colourless, volatile, inflammable, of a strong, sweet odour, hot and pungent taste. It is a powerful diffusible stimulant, antispasmodic, calmative, expectorant, narcotic, and anæsthetic. It is useful in spasmodic asthma, angina pectoris, cramp of the stomach, flatulent colic, hiccough, nervous palpitation, fainting. *Externally*, pure ether, sp. gr. ·720, is applied to produce cold by evaporation; or, if the vapour be confined, as a rubefacient and stimulant. *Inhaled*, it produces insensibility to pain and is used for this purpose in surgical operations. In some cases fatal results have followed its use, yet it is one of the safest anæsthetics known.

Given as an anæsthetic to old people, it produces more or less expectoration.

It is a solvent of the volatile and fixed oils, many of the resins and balsams, and the organic vegetable alkaloids, and of iodine and bromine.

Chloric Æther is a synonym for Spiritus Chloroformi.

Pure ether (*Æther Purus*) has a sp. gr. ·720, and is free from alcohol and water. It is sometimes preferred as an anæsthetic.

Solubility.—1 in 10 of water; freely in rectified spirit.

Vehicle.—It is best prescribed in the form of Spiritus Ætheris.

Antidotes.—Fresh air, artificial respiration, inversion of the body, galvanism.

Dose of Æther, 20 to 40 minims.
Spiritus Ætheris, 30 to 90 minims.
Spiritus Etheris Comp. (Hoffman's Anodyne), ½ to 2 drachms.
*Spiritus Etheris Muriaticus, 20 to 60 minims.

1 ℞ Ætheris, ʒss.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒvij.
Syr. Croci, ʒss.
Fiat mistura, cujus sit dosis cochlearia tria ampla.

In Spasms (repeated every 1, 2, or 3 hours, according to their violence). Mr Brande.

2 ℞ Ætheris,
Liq. Ammoniæ, ana ʒss (a large dose).
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒx.
Tinct. Cardamomi co. ʒj.
Misce pro haustu, bis vel ter die sumendo.

In Nervous Headache.—Mr Brande.

3 ℞ Ætheris, ʒij.
Ol. Ricini, ʒj. Misce.
A teaspoonful every one, two, or three hours.

In Tapeworms.—ALIBERT.

4 ℞ Ætheris, ʒiij—vj.
Ol. Terebinth. ʒij. Misce.
Ten or twelve drops to be taken in sugared water morning and evening.

In Gall-Stones.—DURANDE.

5 ℞ Magnes. Carb. ℈j.
Aquæ Anethi, ʒx.
Sp. Ætheris co. ʒj.
Tinct. Castorei, ʒj.
Ol. Anisi, ♏ij. Misce: fiat haustus.

A Nervine Stimulant.—Dr COPLAND.

6 ℞ Sp. Ammoniæ Arom. ʒiss.
Sp. Ætheris, ʒj.
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒiij.
Aquæ Anethi, ʒiiiss.
Misce: dosis pars tertia subinde.

In Hysteria, Syncope, Tympanitis, &c.—Dr DRUITT.

7 ℞ Sp. Ætheris co. ʒj
Sp. Ammoniæ Arom. ʒss.
Sp. Cinnamoni, ʒss.
Inf. Cascarillæ, ʒiv.
Fiat mistura: dosis pars sexta.

In Chronic Bronchitis.—Dr HOOPER.

8 ℞ Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒj.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒij.
Sp. Ætheris co. ʒj.
Tinct. Camphoræ co. ʒj.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒj. Misce: fiat haustus.

In Angina Pectoris.—Dr COPLAND.

9 ℞ Ætheris, ʒj.
Liq. Morphinæ Hydrochlor. ♏xv.
Aquæ Menthæ pip. ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus statim sumendus, et repetatur si opus sit, quarta parte horæ.

In Spasm of Stomach, and Spasmodic Colic.—Dr NELIGAN.

10 ℞ Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒx.
Ætheris, ʒj.
Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. ℈j.
Tinct. Lavand. co. ʒss.
Misce: fiat haustus, 4tis horis repet. aut urgente paroxysmo.

In the sinking of Fevers, Palpitation, &c.—Dr JOY.

11 ℞ Sp. Ætheris co. ♏viij.
Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. ♏iv.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒiij.
Fiat haustus 6ta quaque horâ sumendus. [For a child of five years of age.]

In the advanced stage of Fever.—Dr WEST.

12 ℞ Ætheris,
Sp. Camphoræ,
Tinct. Opii,
Tinct. Cantharidis, ana ʒiv.
Misce: fiat linimentum, frequenter quotidie part. aff. affricandum.

In Hysterical Pain in the Side.—Dr ASHWELL.

ETHER ACETICUS. *Acetic Ether*

A preparation made by distillation from acetate of sodium, rectified spirit, sulphuric acid, and subsequent purification with carbonate of potassium and redistilling. It is a colourless liquid, with an agreeable etherial odour. It is antispasmodic, diaphoretic, stimulant, and a nervine tonic. It is applied alone in gentle frictions in gout. It is used in the preparation of Liquor Epispasticus.

Solubility.—1 in 9 of water.
Dose.—20 to 60 minims.

1 ℞ Ætheris Acet. ʒj.
Liq. Ammon. Acet.
Aquæ fl. Aurantii, ana ʒj.
Syr. Ribium (*vel* Mori), ʒiij. Misce.
A tablespoonful every hour.

To promote Diaphoresis.—JAHN.

2 ℞ Ætheris Acet. ♏xxx.
Aquæ Camphoræ cum Magnesiâ, ʒj.
Fiat haustus statim sumendus, et si opus sit, post horam repet.

In Hysteria.—Dr NELIGAN.

3 ℞ Ætheris Acet. ʒiij.
Camphoræ, gr. x. Misce.
Ten to fifteen drops every quarter of an hour.

As a Stimulant in Croup.—NIEMEYER.

4 ℞ Ol. Cajaputi, ♏xij.
Ætheris Acet. ʒij.
Tinct. Opii, ʒj. Misce.
Ten, fifteen, or more drops to be taken every hour, shaking the bottle.

In Asiatic Cholera.—PHŒBUS.

5 ℞ Ætheris Acet. ♏xxx.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒij. Misce.
Put a few drops in the ear at night.

H. NEIL.

6 ℞ Ætheris Acet. ʒj.
Saponis sevi, ʒj.
Solve leni calore, et cola. From half a dr. to 1 dr. to be used in frictions.

In Rheumatic Pains.—PELLETIER.

*AGARICUS ALBUS. *White Agaric. Agaric of the Larch or Purging Agaric*

A species of fungus growing on the larch. After preparation, occurs in white, spongy, friable pieces. It has been given to check night sweats in phthisis. In large doses, it is purgative; in small doses, astringent.

Vehicle.—Cachets or in jam; Agaricin in pill with Dover's powder and glycerine of tragacanth.

Dose of Agaricus Albus, 5 to 30 grains; Agaricin, $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ grain.

*ALCHEMILLA ARVENSIS. *Parsley Breakstone*

The flower-heads of Alchemilla Arvensis (Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*). It is astringent, diuretic, tonic. It is given to expel small calculi from the kidney and bladder.

Dose of Decoctum Alchemilla Arvensis, a wineglassful three times a day.

ALCOHOL AMYLICUM. *Fusel Oil*

A colourless liquid, homologous with ordinary alcohol, having a penetrating and oppressive odour, and a sharp burning taste. It is contained in the crude spirit produced by the fermentation of starch-sugar solution with yeast. It is used in the preparation of Sodii Valerianas.

*ALIMENTS

ARTIFICIAL ASS'S MILK.

Gelatine, ʒss; hot barley water, ½ pint; dissolve. Add refined sugar, ʒj; cow's milk, 1 pint.

ARTIFICIAL GOAT'S MILK.

Suet, chopped fine, ℥j. Put into a muslin bag and boil slowly in a quart of milk. Sweeten with white sugar.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK, supplied by the Aylesbury Dairy Co.

BEEF TEA.

Beef, well minced, 1 lb.; cold water, 1½ pint. Put into an earthenware teapot. Simmer for three hours on the hob.

BENGER'S PREPARATIONS.

BRAND'S PREPARATIONS OF BEEF, CHICKEN, &c.

DARBY'S FLUID MEAT.

A peptone representing the essentials of the meat.

EGGS, CREAM, AND EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Pearl sago, ℥ij, wash well, then stew in ½ a pint of water till soft and very thick. Add of boiling cream, ½ pint; yolks of fresh eggs, 4; boiling beef tea, 1 pint. Stir carefully and serve.

ESSENCE OF BEEF.

Gravy beef, free from fat, 1 lb., mince well, and pound in mortar with ℥j of cold water; add a little salt; place in air-tight jar, which put into an oven for three hours, and then strain. Dose, two or more teaspoonfuls.

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Rump steak, 1 lb., mince well; add 1 pint of cold water; simmer for three hours; skim and serve. A teaspoonful of cream to a teacupful of extract is recommended.

JUNKET.

Milk, a pint; essence of rennet, a teaspoonful; white sugar, a teaspoonful.

LIME WATER AND MILK.

℞ Liq. Calcis Saccharati, ℥j—iv.
Lactis recentis, ad ℥iv. Misce.

Dr T. H. TANNER.

MILK PORRIDGE.

Boiling milk, a quart; coarse oatmeal, ½ a pint. Add salt or sweeten.

MUTTON OR VEAL BROTH.

Mutton or veal, 1½ lb.; cold water, ℥xl; rice, ℥ij. Simmer for four hours, then boil for a few minutes. Strain and serve.

NUTRIENT ENEMA.

Brandy ℥j—℥iv; pancreaticus (Benger's) ℥j—℥iij; essence of beef or strong beef tea, ℥iij—℥vj; starch to thicken. To be given every four or six hours. The bowel should be washed out, at least, once a day an hour before giving the nutrient enema with a warm enema of oatmeal water. Any drug can be added, as quinine, laudanum, chloride of ammonium, &c.

NUTRIENT SUPPOSITORIES.

Made with peptone and cacao butter.

RESTORATIVE SOUP.

Rump steak, 1 lb., mince well; add ʒviij distilled water; hydrochloric acid, pure, ♏iv; common salt, ʒss—j; stir well, and let it stand for three hours, then strain. To residue on strainer add ʒij water, and stir. Mix the two quantities. Dose, one wineglassful only slightly warmed.

RICE MILK.

Rice, three tablespoonfuls; milk, a quart. Gently simmer. Add some sweetening.

VALENTINE'S MEAT JUICE.

WHITE WINE WHEY.

Boiling milk, ½ pint; sherry, two wineglassfuls. Strain and sweeten.

*ALLIUM. *Garlic*

Allium Sativum, garlic; and Allium Cepa, onion (Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*), are stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, and deobstruent; but are more suitable for cold phlegmatic constitutions than for hot and bilious ones. They are seldom prescribed; but have been recommended in chronic catarrhs, humoral asthma, worms, dropsies and epilepsy of old standing. *Externally*, garlic is used as a rubefacient, &c. Onions, roasted and split, are applied as maturating cataplasms.

Dose of garlic ½ drachm to 2 drachms (a clove or two is recommended to be taken in the morning, for worms).

1 ℞ Allii contusi, lb. ss.
Aquæ, lb. j.

Let them stand in an oven, in a covered vessel, for some hours; then strain. Two teaspoonfuls to be taken before and after every meal.

In Epilepsy.—MR WHITE (Veterinarian).

2 ℞ Succi Cepæ, ʒj.
Sacchari, ʒiss. Fiat syrupus.

A teaspoonful occasionally.

In Coughs of Children, without Inflammation.

DR WOOD.

3 ℞ Allii sativi bulbi, ʒij—iv.
Lactis, ʒvj—viij.

Leniter ebulliant, et cola, ut fiat enema.

In Thread Worms.—RADIUS.

ALOE BARBADENSIS. *Barbadoes Aloes*

The inspissated juice of the leaf of the *Aloe Vulgaris* from Barbadoes (Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*). It is a more active purgative than the Socotrina Aloe. In full doses it is a stimulating cathartic, a vermifuge, and emmenagogue. It is useful in constipation, dyspepsia, amenorrhœa, hypochondriasis, jaundice. Administered by the rectum it is a vermifuge.

Solubility.—In water 75 per cent.; almost entirely in proof spirit.

Vehicle.—In pill combined with nux vomica, scammony, iron. In a liquid form, with liquorice. Its purgative action is increased by the addition of bitter tonics.

The aqueous extract is the most active preparation.

It should not be given alone as it is apt to cause griping. Combined with soap or an alkaline salt its operation is quickened, and the tendency to rectal irritation avoided. It is contra-indicated in pregnancy. The aqueous extract may be used in hæmorrhoidal affections.

Dose of Pulvis Aloes Barbadensis, 2 to 6 grains.
Extractum ————, ¼ to 6 grains.
Pilula ————, 5 to 10 grains.
Pilula Aloes et Ferri, 5 to 10 grains.
Enema Aloes Barbadensis.

Aloin, a yellow crystalline substance obtained from aloes. Its reaction with nitric acid seems to indicate that it is a complex phenol. Alkalies, their carbonates, and soap, assist its solution. It is a drastic purgative.

Vehicle.—In pill with soap.

Dose.—1 to 2 grains.

1 ℞ Ext. Aloes, ℈j.
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. viij.
Pulv. Zingiberis, ʒss.
Syrupi, q. s.
Fiant pil. xvj. Una ante prandium sumenda.

In Indigestion with Costiveness.—Dr Baillie.

2 ℞ Ext. Aloes,
Pulv. Rhei,
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,
Saponis Hispan. sing. gr. xij.
Fiat massa in pil. xij dividenda. Sumat unam vel duas pro dosi.

In Indigestion.—Dr G. Gregory.

3 ℞ Pulv. Aloes,
Pulv. Mastiches,
Pulv. Rhei, ana ʒss.
Aquæ, q. s. ut fiat massa, in pilulas xx dividenda, quarum sumantur duæ vel tres ante prandium.

In Costiveness and Flatulence in Dyspeptic Habits.
Mr Brande.

4 ℞ Pil. Aloes co.
Pil. Ferri co. ana ʒj.
Ol. Sabinæ,
Ol. Rutæ, ana ♏iij.
Pulv. Capsici, gr. viij.
Tere intime et in pil xxiv div.; ex his sumat ægra unam ter die.

In Amenorrhœa.—Dr RYAN.

5 ℞ Ext. Aloes Barb.
Saponis Hispanici,
Theriacæ,
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, sing. ʒj.
Simul liquifac in balneo aquoso, dein div. in pil. xlviij. Sumat unam hora somni. (Like Pil. Aloes Barbadensis, and named Pil. Aloes Dilutæ.)

Dr MARSHALL HALL.

6 ℞ Pil. Aloes co.
Pil. Hydrargyri, ana gr. xxv.
Syr. Zingiberis, q. s.
Misce, et div. in pil x. Sumat unam omni nocte h. s.

In Flatulent Indigestion with Liver Derangement.

Dr AINSLIE.

7 ℞ Pulv. Aloes co. ʒj.
Pulv. Antimon. gr. v.
Saponis duri, ℈ss.
Decocti Aloes co. q. s.
Fiat massa in pilulas xx dividenda, e quibus capiantur binæ ad alvum officii immemorem excitandam.

Dr PARIS.

8 ℞ Ext. Aloes.
Quin. Sulph. ana ℈j.
Misce fiant pilulæ xx. One to be taken at bedtime.

In Costiveness from Torpor of Colon, and Deficient Bile.

PITTSCHAFT.

9 ℞ Pulv. Aloes, gr. iv ad viij.
Syr. simp. (*vel* empyreumatici), ʒj.
Fiat electuarium vespere sumendum.
[This is continued nightly with only 2 grains, or q. s. of aloes. for a child of 7 to 10 years.]

In Chorea.—Dr JAMES HAMILTON.

10 ℞ Vini Aloes, ʒiss.
Sp. Ammon. Arom. ʒss. Misce.
Dose, a tablespoonful, with water.

As a Warm Aperient.—Dr AINSLIE.

11 ℞ Decocti Aloes co.
Inf. Gentianæ co. ana ʒiij.
Liq. Potassæ, ʒij. Misce.
Sumat cochl. ij magna omni mane.

In Headache with Indigestion.—Dr G. Gregory.

12 ℞ Decocti Aloes co. ʒiij.
Mist. Ferri co. ʒv.
Fiat mistura. Sumat cochl. ij bis die.

Dr A. T. Thomson.

13 ℞ Decocti Aloes co. ʒivss.
Sodii Bicarb. ʒj.
Vini Aloes, ʒvj.
Ext. Taraxaci, ʒiij.
Sp. Pimentæ, ʒss.
Misce: capiat partem tertiam pro dosi.

In Habitual Constipation.—Dr Copland.

14 ℞ Decocti Aloes co. ʒviss.
Tinct. Sennæ co. ʒj.
Tinct. Scillæ, ʒiij. Fiat mistura.
Three tablespoonfuls to be taken occasionally.

As a Laxative in Asthma.—Dr R. Reece.

15 ℞ Decocti Aloes co. ʒiss.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, ʒij.
Vini Aloes, ʒij. Misce.
One or two tablespoonfuls twice a day.

As a Laxative and Vermifuge for Children.
Drs Evanson and Maunsell.

[The same, with ♏xxx—lx Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi, is given to prevent the regeneration of worms.]

16 ℞ Aloin, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Strychninæ, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$.
Ext. Bellad. Alcoholici, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$. Fiat pil.

In Constipation.—*

ALOE SOCOTRINA. *Socotrina Aloes*

The inspissated juice of the leaf of Aloe Perryi (Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*), imported from Socotrina. It is less powerful than the Barbadoes Aloe. It is purgative, but slow in action, chiefly affecting the large intestine. It is a powerful hepatic stimulant. In small doses it is stomachic and tonic. Administered by the rectum it is an anthelmintic. It is

useful in constipation, dyspepsia, amenorrhœa, hypochondriasis, hepatic congestion, mesenteric disease, flatulency, ascarides, &c.

Solubility.—In water, 50 per cent., almost entirely in proof spirit.

Vehicle.—Extract of liquorice. In pill, combined with nux vomica, scammony, iron, &c. Its purgative action is increased by the addition of bitter tonics.

It should not be given alone, as it is apt to cause griping. Combined with soap or an alkaline salt it is less irritating to the rectum. The aqueous extract and the compound decoction may be given in hæmorrhoids. It is contra-indicated in pregnancy.

The aqueous extract is a most active preparation.

Dose of Pulvis Aloes Socotrinæ, 2 to 6 grains.

Decoctum Aloes Compositum (Baume de Vie), ½ to 2 ounces. It is the most useful preparation of Aloes.

Extractum Aloes Socotrinæ, ¼ to 6 grains.

Pilula ————————, 5 to 10 grains.

Pilula Aloes et Assafœtidæ, 5 to 10 grains.

Pilula Aloes et Myrrhæ (Pil. Rufi), 5 to 10 grains.

Tinctura Aloes, 1 to 2 drachms.

Vinum ———, 1 to 2 drachms.

Enema Aloes Socotrinæ.

*Pilula Aloes co. 5 to 10 grains (contains aloes, gentian, carraway oil).

*Pulvis Aloes co. 10 to 20 grains (contains aloes, guaiacum, pulv. cinnamomi comp.).

*Tinctura Aloes co. ½ to 1 drachm (contains aloes, saffron, myrrh).

1 ℞ Aloes Socot. gr. xvj.
Mastiches, gr. viij.
Ext. Gentianæ,
Pil. Assaf, co. ana gr. iij.
Ol. Anisi, q. s.
Fiant pil. xij. Sumat tres h. s. quotidie.

As a warm Laxative in Asthma, &c.—Dr Copland.

2 ℞ Aloes Socot.
Zingiberis pulv. ana ʒss.
Ext. Anthemidis, ℈ij.
Fiant pil. xx. One or two an hour before dinner.

In Indigestion with Costiveness.—Dr Hooper.

3 ℞ Aloes Socot.
Pulv. Rhei, ana ʒss.
Saponis, q. s.
Fiat massa, in pilulas xxv dividenda. Sumantur tres vel quatuor, pro re nata.

In Dyspepsia with Costiveness.—Dr Ellis (U.S.).

4 ℞ Pil. Aloes cum Myrrhâ, ℈ij.
Ext. Hyoscyami, ℈j.
Misce, et div. in pil. xij. Sumat unam nocte subinde.

As a mild Laxative in Dyspepsia.—Dr G. GREGORY.

5 ℞ Pil. Aloes co. ℈iiss.
Ol. Crotonis, ♏j.
Fiant pil. xij, quarum sumat ij hora somni, p. r. n.

Dr ELLIOTSON.

6 ℞ Aloes, ℈ss.
Pulv. Rhei, ʒss.
Ext. Gentianæ, ℈j.
Syrupi, q. s. Fiant pil. xx. Sumat ij bis die.

In Dyspepsia with Torpid Bowels.—Dr AINSLIE.

7 ℞ Pil. Aloes et Myrrhæ, ʒj.
Pil. Assaf. co. ʒij.
Misce, et div. in pil. xl. Cap. ij ter die.

In Costiveness with Nervous Debility.—Dr FARRE.

8 ℞ Pulv. Aloes co. ℈ij.
Pulv. Antimon. ℈j.
Syr. Zingiberis, q. s.
Fiant pil. xvj. Sumat ij o. n.

As a Sudorific Laxative.—Dr AINSLIE.

*ALSTONIÆ CORTEX. *Alstonia Bark*

The bark of Alstonia Scholaris (Nat. Ord. *Apocyneæ*), a native of the East Indies. It is a bitter tonic, astringent, febrifuge. It is much esteemed in the East Indies in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery. A substitute for quinine is found in its active principle, Ditaine.

Vehicle.—For the Tincture and Ditaine, orange-flower water, and syrup of lemons.

Dose of Pulvis Corticis Alstoniæ, 3 to 5 grains.
Tinctura Alstoniæ (bark, 2 ounces, proof spirit a pint), 1 drachm.
Ditaine, 1 to 2 grains.

1 ℞ Pulv. Cort. Alstoniæ, ℈ij.
Pulv. Ipecac. gr. iij.
Pulv. Rhei,
Ext. Gentianæ, ana ℈j.
Misce, et div. in pil. xxiv. Sumat ij bis die.

In Diarrhœa.

2 ℞ Tinct. Alstoniæ, ʒj.
Syr. Limon, ʒss.
Aquæ, Aurant Flor, ad ʒj. M. Fiat haust.

In Chronic Diarrhœa.—*

3 ℞ Ditainæ, gr. ij.
Glyc. Tragacanth, q. s. Fiat pilula.

In Dysentery.—*

*ALTHEA. *Marsh Mallow*

The dried root, leaves, and flowers of Althæa Officinalis (Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*); also of the common mallow, Malva Sylvestris. It is demulcent and emollient. The leaves and flowers are used for soothing fomentations. It is useful in inflammation and irritation of the alimentary canal and of the respiratory and urinary organs. *Externally,* it is applied in lotion and fomentation, to bruises and sprains, and discharging ulcers.

Dose of Pulvis Althææ.
Mistura———, (contains powdered root of althæa, raisins, water).
Syrupus ——, (contains powdered root of althæa, sugar, water, rectified spirit). The dose of the above is ad libitum.
Unguentum Althææ.

Pâté de Guimauve, a favourite preparation, contains mucilage of althæa, gum arabic, sugar, and white of egg.

1 ℞ Pulv. Althææ,
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ, ana ʒiij.
Pulv. Potass. Nitrat. ʒss.
Pulv. Camphoræ, ʒj.
Misce, et div. in chart. xxx. One powder three times a day.

2 ℞ Feculæ Solani tuberosi (potato),
Decocti Althææ, ana p. æq.
Misce feculam cum decocti frigidi pauxillo, dein adde decocti quod restat, et coque ad spissitudinem idoneam, pro cataplasmate.

In Irritable Diseases of the Skin.—Dr Joy.

3 ℞ Decocti Althææ, Oss.
Sodii Sulphatis, ʒj.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒj. Misce: fiat enema.

Dr Hooper.

4 ℞ Ammon. Chlorid., gr. 20.
Syr. Senegæ, ʒss.
Tinct. Opii, ♏36.
Decoc. Althææ (ʒij ad ʒvi) ad ʒvi.
Misce: ft. mist. ʒss tertia quaque horâ sumend.

In Irritable Cough.—Dr F. Semon.

ALUMEN. *Alum*

A colourless transparent mass, crystallised from solution in water of sulphate of ammonium and aluminium, or sulphate of potassium and aluminium. It is astringent, purgative, emetic, styptic. It is useful in hæmaturia, menorrhagia, and other hæmorrhages, in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, and in atonic discharges generally; also in hooping-cough, and lead colic. It is purgative in large doses; an emetic in repeated doses. *Externally*, it is applied in a saturated solution as a styptic, and in a weaker solution as a lotion to ulcers and chilblains; as a gargle in relaxed sorethroat, and excessive salivation, &c.; as a collyrium in chronic ophthalmia; and as an injection in gleet and leucorrhœa. The powder is blown into the throat in diphtheria. Alumen Exsiccatum (Alumen Ustum), dried or burnt alum, is chiefly used as a caustic to check unhealthy granulations.

Solubility.—1 in 11 of water, 1 in 3 of glycerine. Insoluble in spirit.
Vehicle.—Syrup, treacle, and infusion of roses, peppermint or cinnamon water.
Incompatibles.—Alkalies and their carbonates, borax, tannic acid, and vegetable astringents.
Dose of Alum 10 to 15 grains as an astringent; 30 to 60 grains as a purgative.
*Alumen Ferrum, 5 to 10 grains. It checks hæmaturia, and is more potent than alum.
*Pulvis Aluminis co. (alum, 4 oz., kino, 1 oz.), 5 to 15 grains.
*Liquor ———— (sulphate of alum and zinc, each 1 oz. water 3 pints). Used as a lotion.
*Cataplasma Aluminis (alum, 60 grains, white of 2 eggs).

1 ℞ Aluminis, gr. xxiv.
Acidi Sulph. dil. ♏xij.
Syr. Rhœados, ʒiv.
Aquæ, ʒiss.
Fiat mistura: sumat ʒiij sextis horis.

In Hooping-Cough.—Dr West.

2 ℞ Aluminis,
Ferri Sulph.
Zinci Sulph. āā, gr. iij.
Aquæ, ℥j. Fiat lotio.

In Bronchocele.—Dr F. P. ATKINSON.

3 ℞ Aluminis, gr. xxv.
Ext. Conii, gr. xij.
Syr. Rhœados, ℥ij.
Aquæ Anethi, ℥iij.
Misce: capiat cochl. medium sexta quaque horâ.

In the second stage of Hooping-cough.—Dr GOLDING BIRD.

4 ℞ Aluminis, ℥iss.
Syr. Rosæ, ℥j.
Aquæ Rosæ, ℥vij.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. amplum tertiis *vel* quartis horis.

In Painters' Colic and old Diarrhœas.—Dr NELIGAN.

5 ℞ Pulv. Aluminis, ℈j.
Pulv. Cubebæ, ℈v. Fiat pulvis ter die sumendus.

In Gonorrhœa.—M. RICORD.

6 ℞ Pulv. Aluminis, gr. viij.
Quin. Sulph. gr. ij.
Pulv. Acaciæ,
Pulv. Sacchari albi, ana gr. xij.
Fiat pulvis. Dispensantur tales duodecim. Capiat æger tertia quaque horâ pulverem unum.

In Passive Hæmorrhages, Adynamic Fevers, &c.
Dr COPLAND.

7 ℞ Picis liquidæ,
Pulv. Aluminis, ana ℥v.
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ, q. s.
Fiat massa in pil. gr. lvss dividenda. Sumat 6 ad 10 quotidie.

In Gonorrhœa.—M. BERTON.

8 ℞ Pulv. Aluminis, gr. vj.
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. iss.
Syr. Papav. q. s.
Fiat bolus, quartis vel sextis horis repetendus.

In Dysentery.—Dr JOY.

9 ℞ Pulv. Aluminis, gr. vj. Solve in
Aquæ Rosæ, ℥v, ut fiat collyrium.

In Chronic Ophthalmia.—Mr BRANDE.

10 ℞ Aluminis, ℈j.
Cretæ præp. ʒj.
Misce diligentissime, ut fiat pulvis, cujus inspergatur pauxillum super mamillas pro re nata.

Dr PEREIRA.

11 ℞ Pulv. Aluminis,
Pulv. Acaciæ, ana part. æq. Misce.
To be blown into the nostrils.

In Epistaxis.—M. LECLUYSE.

12 ℞ Aluminis, ʒvj.
Tinct. Capsici, ʒij. Misce et sicca.
A small quantity of the powder to be applied to the tonsils.

Dr TURNBULL.

13 ℞ Aluminis, ʒiss.
Aquæ Rosæ, ℥viij. Fiat injectio.

In Gonorrhœa.—BELL.

14 ℞ Inf. Lini, ℥xv.
Aluminis, ʒij.
Tinct. Kino, ʒj. Misce: fiat injectio.

In Cauliflower Excrescence of the Uterus.—Dr CLARK.

15 ℞ Aluminis usti,
Hydrarg. Oxidi Rubri, ana ʒj. Misce bene.

Asa Caustic for Fungous Growths.—Dr KIRKLAND.

16 ℞ Aluminis, ʒj.
Butyri recentis, ℥j. Fiat unguentum.

In Hæmorrhoids.—M. SUNDELIN.

*ALUMINA. *Alumina*

Alumina, earth of alum or argil, is the basis of clays, but for medical use it is obtained from alum. It is chiefly prescribed in diarrhœa and dysentery. For children it is given in some mucilaginous liquid, to the extent of 30 grains or more, in the day: and to adults, in doses of 10 to 20 grains several times a day.

The *simple Sulphate of Aluminium* is used to preserve animal substances, and also in detergent and antiseptic lotions to foul ulcers.

*ALUMINII CHLORIDUM. *Chloride of Aluminium.* "*Chloralum*"

A crystalline solid, which is largely employed as a disinfectant and deodorizer. It is sold both in the solid form and in solution. The latter may be employed in the sick room and elsewhere in the same manner as the solution of chloride of zinc, over which it possesses the advantage of not being poisonous.

AMMONIACUM. *Ammoniacum*

Gum Ammoniac is the concrete juice from Dorema Ammoniacum (Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*), occurring in tears or masses of a pale yellowish-brown colour. It is antispasmodic, deobstruent, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue, expectorant, stimulant, discutient, and resolvent. It is chiefly given as an expectorant in affections of the chest unassociated with inflammation, and in visceral obstructions. *Externally*, it is applied to indolent tumours.

Solubility.—Sparingly in water, forming a white emulsion.
Vehicle.—Mistura Ammoniaci. A few drops of essential oil of almonds. added to the Ammoniacum before triturating it with water will disguise, to a great extent, the odour and taste. It may be combined with fœtid spirit of ammonia or in pill with treacle.
Dose of Ammoniacum (gum-resin), 10 to 20 grains.
Mistura Ammoniaci, ½ to 1 oz.
Emplastrum Ammoniaci c. Hydrargyro, for outward application.

1 ℞ Mist. Ammoniaci, ℥v.
Oxymel. Scillæ, ℥ss.
Vini Antimon. ♏xxvj.
Aceti destil. ℥ij.
M. Sumat cochleare amplum subinde.

In Humoral Asthma, Chronic Cough, &c.—Dr AINSLIE.

2 ℞ Mist. Ammoniaci, ℥ivss.
Vini Antimon. ℥iv.
Tinct. Camphoræ co. ℥ss.
Syr. Tolutani, ℥j.
Misce: capiat cochl. unum pro re natâ.

In Chronic Pituitous Asthma.—Dr COPLAND.

3 ℞ Ammoniaci, ʒj.
Acidi Nitrici dil. ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒiij. Tere simul donec emulsio fiat, et adde
Syrupi, ʒij.

Misce: sumatur cochleare unum mediocre ex liquore aliquovis demulcenti.

An Expectorant and Tonic.—Dr PARIS.

4 ℞ Mist. Ammoniaci,
Mist. Amygdalæ, ana ʒiv.
Aceti Scillæ, ʒj.
Tinct. Opii, ♏iij.

Fiat haustus tertia quaque horâ sumendus.

In Catarrhal Cough.—Dr GREGORY.

5 ℞ Mist. Ammoniaci, ʒvj.
Sodii Bicarb. ʒss.
Tinct. Camphoræ co. ʒss.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ʒj.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, ʒij.

Fiat mistura pectoralis cujus sumat cochleare amplum pro dosi.

In Chronic Bronchitis.—Dr GRAVES.

6 ℞ Mist. Ammoniaci,
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ana ʒiij.
Cetacei (vitel. ovi sol.), ʒij.
Syr. Tolutani, ʒj.

Misce: capiat cyathum vinarium mane et vesperi.

As an Expectorant, in Phthisis, &c.—Dr E. G. CLARK.

7 ℞ Mist. Ammoniaci, ʒvij.
Oxymel. Scillæ, ʒvj.
Tinct. Camphoræ co. ʒiv.

Fiat mistura: sumat cochl. duo 2nda vel 3tia quaque horâ.

In Chronic Bronchitis.—Sir H. HALFORD.

8 ℞ Mist. Ammoniaci,
Mist. Amygdalæ, ana ʒvj.
Tinct. Scillæ, ♏x. Misce pro haustu.

Mr BRANDE.

9 ℞ Mist. Ammoniaci,
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ana ʒiss.
Syr. Tolutani, ʒss.
Tinct. Castorei, ʒij.
Tinct. Opii, ♏v.

Fiat mistura cujus sumatur cochleare unum amplum subinde.

In Hooping-cough, &c.—Dr PARIS.

10 ℞ Ammoniaci, ʒj.
Scillæ recentis, ℈j.
Pulv. Ipecac. comp. ʒss.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. vj.
Misce ut fiat massa, in pilulas xxiv dividenda. Sumat pil. ij 4tis horis.

In Chronic Cough.—Dr LATHAM.

11 ℞ Ammoniaci, ʒss.
Pil. Scillæ co. ʒss.
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. xij.
Ext. Papaveris, gr. xij. Fiant pil. xxiv.
Sumat unum bis die.

In Chronic Coughs, &c.—Dr BOISRAGON.

12 ℞ Empl. Picis, partes duas.
Empl. Ammoniaci,
Empl. Opii, ana partem unam.
M. fiat emp. perlargum inter scapulas impositurum.

In Cough.—Dr COPLAND.

AMMONIÆ. *Ammonia*

A compound chiefly obtained from the liquor from gas works. The purest form occurs as a by-product in the manufacture of borax. It is found in sea water, some volcanic products, putrid urine, and in decomposing animal matter.

AMMONII ACETATIS LIQUOR

Solution of Acetate of Ammonia. Mindererus Spirit

A solution of carbonate of ammonium, acetic acid, and distilled water. It is diaphoretic, refrigerant, stimulant, discutient, rubefacient, and counter-irritant. It is useful in febrile and inflammatory chest affections, dysmenorrhœa, dropsy, and rheumatism. *Externally*, it is applied in lotion to bruises and inflammations; and as a collyrium in chronic ophthalmia. It forms a good cooling lotion when mixed with weak spirit.

Liquor Ammonii Acetatis Fortior is six times as strong as the weaker solution. *Dose.*—20 to 60 minims.

Vehicle.—Camphor water and syrup of tolu.
Incompatibles.—Acids, potash, soda and their carbonates and bicarbonates, lime water, salts of lead and silver.
Dose of Liquor Ammonii Acetatis 2 to 6 drachms.

1 ℞ Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒix.
Vini Antimon. ʒj.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒj.
Aquæ Menthæ, ʒxij.
Fiat mistura: sumat cochl. amplum quarta quaque horâ, et capiat omni nocte h. s., pulv. sequentum:

℞ Pulv. Ipecac. co. gr. iiiss.
Hydrarg. cum Cretâ, gr. v. Misce.

In Dropsy after Scarlatina.—Dr Golding Bird.

2 ℞ Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒij.
Syr. simplicis, ʒj.
Aquæ fl. Aurantii, ʒj.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒiv.
Misce: sumat ʒj quarta quaque horâ.

Dr Neligan.

3 ℞ Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒiij.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒj.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒj. Fiat haustus.

As a Mild Diaphoretic.—Dr Joy.

4 ℞ Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒiss.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒiv.
Vini Antimon. ɱxl.
Tinct. Opii, ɱxx.
Misce: fiat haustus horâ somni sumendus.

In Acute Rheumatism.—Blane.

5 ℞ Aquæ Camphoræ,
Mist. Amygdalæ, ana ʒij.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒiss.
Sp. Ætheris Nit.
Vini Antimon. ana ʒiis.
Syr. Tolutani, ʒiss.
Misce: capiat cochl. ij larga secunda quaque horâ.

In Bronchitis.—Dr Copland.

6 ℞ Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒvj.
Tinct. Camphoræ co. ʒj.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ʒj.
Syr. Tolutani, ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒij.
Sumat dimidium hac, et reliquum crastina nocte.

Dr C. G. Babington.

8 ℞ Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒiss.
Potass. Nitrat. ʒj.
Liq. Morph. Hydrochlor. ʒj.
Mist. Amygdalæ, ad ʒvj. M.
A tablespoonful three times a day, half an hour before meals.

In Inflammatory Dyspepsia.—Dr Ross.

9 ℞ Liq. Ammoniæ Acet. ʒj.
Vini Antimon. ʒij.
Syr. Tolutani, ʒvj.
Aquæ, ʒiv.
Fiat mistura: sumat partem sextam quarta quaque horâ.

In Catarrh.—Dr G. Gregory.

10 ℞ Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒvj.
Sp. rectificati, ʒij. Fiat lotio.

In hard and inflamed Breasts, &c.—Dr Clark.

11 ℞ Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒiij.
Sp. rectificati, ʒiv.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒiv. Fiat lotio.

In Lichen, &c.—Dr Burgess.

12 ℞ Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒij.
Acidi Hydrocyanici dil. ʒj.
Tinct. Digitalis, ʒiij.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒv.
Fiat lotio, bis die applicanda part. affect. ope spongiæ.

In Pruriginous Affections of the Aged.—Dr A. T. Thomson.

13 ℞ Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒvj.
Aquæ Sambuci, ʒvij. Fiat collyrium.

In Ophthalmia.—Mr Ware.

AMMONII BENZOAS. *Benzoate of Ammonium*

It is prepared from a solution of ammonium, benzoic acid, and distilled water, and occurs in colourless laminar crystals. It acts more quickly than benzoic acid. It is diuretic, rendering the urine acid, and an hepatic stimulant. The ammonia does not pass through the kidneys. It is a valuable remedy in lithic and phosphatic deposits, catarrh of the bladder with alkaline urine, dropsy, gout with chalk-stone deposit.

Solubility.—1 in 5 of water, 1 in 32 of rectified spirit, 1 in 8 of glycerine.
Vehicle.—Any aromatic infusion.

Incompatibles.—Liquor potassæ, acids, persalts of iron, potash, soda and their carbonates.

It is found as hippuric acid after passing through the kidneys.

Dose.—10 to 20 grains.

1 ℞ Ammon. Benzoatis, gr. x—xv.
Syrupi, ʒss.
Aquæ destil. ʒiss.
M. Fiat haustus, bis terve die sumendus.

A Diuretic.—Dr SEYMOUR.

2 ℞ Ammonii Benzoatis, gr. l.
Ext. Pareiræ liq. ʒvj.
Decocti Pareiræ, ℥v.
M. One sixth for a dose.

A Diuretic.—Dr GUY.

AMMONII CARBONAS. *Carbonate of Ammonium*

A translucent crystalline mass, volatile and pungent, sublimed from a mixture of chalk and sal ammoniac or sulphate of ammonium. It is antacid, expectorant, sudorific, stimulant, refrigerant, emetic. It is useful in acidity of the stomach, asthma, diabetes, pneumonia, croup, chorea, scarlet fever, smallpox, measles, erysipelas, a valuable stimulant in convalescence from acute diseases, and in cardiac affections.

Solubility.—1 in 4 of water, 1 in 5 of glycerine.

Vehicle.—In water flavoured with syrup of orange peel; decoction of senega.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous and earthy salts, lime water.

A tablespoonful of lemon juice or 17 grains of citric acid neutralise 13 grains of carbonate of ammonium.

Dose of Ammonii Carbonas, 3 to 10 grains.
Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus (Sal Volatile), 20 to 60 minims.
*Ammonii Bicarbonas, 10 to 30 grains.
*Tinct. Ammoniæ composita, 5 to 10 minims (Eau de Luce).
(the best form for an antacid).

1 ℞ Ammon. Carb. ʒss.
Sodii Carb. ʒj.
Inf. Quassiæ, ℥vj.
Misce: sumat partem sextam pro dosi.

In Indigestion, with Acidity.—Dr HOOPER.

2 ℞ Ammonii Carb. gr. xxv.
Aquæ destil. ʒvss.
Tinct. Calumbæ, ʒij.
Tinct. Zingiberis, ʒiss.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒij.
Fiat mistura: sumat cochl. ij ampla horâ 11 mâ a.m.

A Tonic.—Dr Hodgkin.

3 ℞ Ammonii Carb. gr. v.
Sodii Bicarb. ʒss.
Tinct. Calumbæ, ʒj.
Inf. Gentianæ co. ℥iss.
Misce: fiat haustus bis die sumendus.

In Cancerous Diseases.—Sir A. Cooper.

4 ℞ Ammonii Carb. gr. iv.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ʒj.
Liq. Ammonii Acet. ʒiij.
Syrupi, ʒj.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus 6tis horis sumendus.

In Delirium Tremens.—Dr G. Gregory.

5 ℞ Ammon. Carb. ʒss.
Liq. Ammonii Acet. ℥ij.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ℥iiiss.
Syr. Aurantii, ℥ss.
A sixth part to be taken for a dose.

Stimulant and Diaphoretic.—Dr Hooper.

6 ℞ Ammonii Carb. ℈ss.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒj.
Tinct. Capsici, ʒss.
Syr. Croci (*vel* Mori), ℥ss.
Fiat haustus, hori somni sumendus.

To prevent Nightmare.—Dr. Waller.

7 ℞ Ammon. Carb. gr. vj.
Tinct. Scillæ, ʒss.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒij.
Decocti Senegæ,
Aquæ Camph. āā ʒvj. Misce.
One or two teaspoonfuls every four hours.

In Infantile Chronic Catarrh.—Dr T. H. Tanner.

8 ℞ Ammon. Carb. ʒj.
Aquæ Rutæ, ℥ix.
Syr. Papaveris, ℥j. Misce.
A tablespoonful every ten minutes.

In Spasmodic Asthma.—Van Swieten.

9 ℞ Liq. Ammon., ʒss.
Inf. Cascarillæ, ℥vij.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ʒj.
Sp. Cinnamomi, ʒiij.
Misce: fiat mistura, de qua sumantur cochl. ij ampla ter in die.

In Lithic Diathesis, with Debility of Stomach.

Dr NELIGAN.

10 ℞ Ammon. Carb. ʒiiss.
Syr. Sarsæ, ℥viij. Misce.
A tablespoonful from once to four times a day.

In Obstinate Skin Diseases.—CAZENAVE.

11 ℞ Ammon. Carb. ℈j.
Ipecacuanhæ, ʒss.
Tinct. Capsici, ʒj.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. ℥iij.
Fiat haustus emeticus.

In Poisoning by Narcotics.—SPRAGUE.

12 ℞ Ammon. Carb. ʒss.
Sp. Sacchari (*Rum*), ʒv.
Syr. simpl. ʒv.
Aquæ, ℥iij. Misce.
Half to be taken morning and night.

In Saccharine Diabetes.—M. BOUCHARDAT.

13 ℞ Ammon. Carb. ℈ss.
Pulv. Valerianæ, ℈j.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥ij. Fiat haustus.

In Nervous Headache.—Dr JOY.

14 ℞ Ammon. Carb. gr. xv.
Aquæ destil. ʒj.
Sp. Myristicæ, ʒj.
Syr. Aurantii, ℥ss.
Ext. Conii, gr. iij ad vj.
Fiat haustus, quarter quotide sumendus cum succi limonis recentis cochl uno magno in effervescentiæ impetu.

A Sedative.—Dr. COPLAND.

15 ℞ Ammon. Carb.
Ext. Gentianæ, ana ʒss.
Fiat massa in pilulas xij div. quarum sumatur una bis vel ter die

An Antacid, Tonic, and Stimulant.—Mr BRANDE.

16 ℞ Ammon. Carb. gr. viij.
Ext. Rhei, gr. viij.
Syr. Zingiberis, q. s. Divide in pil. iv.
Sumat j vel ij p. r. n. prevalente acido ventriculi.

In Dyspepsia with Acidity.—Dr JOY.

17 ℞ Ammon. Bicarb. gr. viij.
Inf. Calumbæ, ʒj.
Tinct. Lupuli, ʒj.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ♏xx.
M. Fiat haustus bis quotidie sumendus.

In Dyspepsia with Acidity and Irritability of the Stomach.
Dr NELIGAN.

18 ℞ Sp. Ammon. aromat. ʒj.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒv.
Sodii Bicarb. ʒss.
Ol. Cinnamomi, ♏xv.
Tinct. Capsici, ʒj.
Misce: capiat cochl. med. cum cyatho aquæ post jentaculum et prandium quotidie.

An Antacid and Stimulant.—Mr VANCE.

19 ℞ Magnes. Carb. ℈j.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒiss.
Sp. Ammon. aromat. ʒss.
Tinct. Opii, ♏v.
Misce: fiat haustus, horâ decubitus sumendus.

In Acid Dyspepsia, with Languor and Irritability.
Mr BRANDE.

20 ℞ Sp. Ammon. arom.
Tinct. Cascarillæ, ana ʒj.
Misce: sumat cochl. j. parv. ter die ex aquæ cyatho.

In Flatulency.—Dr GOLDING BIRD.

21 ℞ Sp. Ammon. aromat.
Tinct. Lavandulæ co. ana ʒj.
Misce: sumat cochl. min. ex aquâ urgente flatu vel languore.

Dr JOY.

22 ℞ Aquæ Menthæ, ʒss.
Sp. Ammon. arom. ʒss.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ♏xij.
Sp. Lavandulæ co. ʒj.
Syr. simpl. ʒss.
Misce: sumat. ʒj secunda quaque horâ.

In receded Eruptions, Sinking, &c., of Children.
Drs EVANSON and MAUNSELL.

23 ℞ Sp. Ammon. arom.
Sp. Ætheris, ana ʒiss.
Morphinæ Acet. gr. ss.
Aquæ Camph. ʒij. Misce.
A teaspoonful to be taken when occasion requires.

In Spasms of the Stomach, &c.—Dr GRINDROD.

AMMONII CITRATIS LIQUOR

Solution of Citrate of Ammonium

A neutral solution of ammonia, citric acid, and distilled water. It is useful in the convalescence from acute diseases.

Vehicle.—Camphor water and syrup of tolu.
It is very often given in the extemporaneous and effervescing form of carbonate of ammonia and lemon juice.
Dose of Liq. Ammonii Citratis, 2 to 6 drachms.
Ammonii Citratis Liquor Fortior (six times the strength of the weaker solution), 25 to 75 minims.

1 ℞ Liq. Ammon. Citrat. ʒij.
Syr. Tolu, ʒss.
Aquæ Camph. ad ʒj. M. ft. haustus.

As a Febrifuge.—*

2 ℞ Ammon. Carb. ʒss.
Acidi Citrici, ϑij.
Aquæ, ʒj. Misce.
To be taken three times a day.

In Diabetes Mellitus.—Sir GEORGE BURROWS.

3 ℞ Ammon. Carb. ϑj.
Succi Limonis recentis, ʒvj.
(*vel* Acidi Citrici, gr. xxiv.)
Aquæ destil. ʒvij.
Syr. Tolutani,
Sp. Myristicæ, ana ʒss. Fiat haustus.

A Diaphoretic.—Mr BRANDE.

4 ℞ Ammon. Carb. ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒiiiss.
Succi Limonis, ʒij (vel. q. s. ad sat).
Syr. Aurantii, ʒss.
Fiat mistura: sumantur cochl. ij tertia vel quarta quaque horâ.

In Fevers.—Dr CHEYNE.

AMMONIÆ LIQUOR FORTIOR

Strong Solution of Ammonia

Ammoniacal gas dissolved in water. A fluid drachm contains nearly 16 grains of ammonia. It is best administerd in the form of Liquor Ammoniæ. It is stimulant, expecto-

rant, antacid, antispasmodic, caustic, rubefacient, and counter-irritant. It is useful in dyspepsia, bronchitis, &c. It stimulates the stomach and increases the action of the heart without unduly exciting the brain. It is given to counteract the effects of alcohol and tobacco; in delirium tremens; in low states of the system, as typhoid, scarlet fever, &c.; as an antidote to prussic acid and other sedatives. *Externally*, it is an antidote to the bites and stings of insects and venomous reptiles; a powerful rubefacient; a counter-irritant in pains and stiffness of joints. The vapour of ammonia is applied to the nostrils as a stimulant in faintness, nervous headache, vertigo, suspended animation, &c. It should not be used in a too concentrated form, especially in cases of insensibility, as the after effects have sometimes proved serious.

Vehicle.—In mixture with syrup of orange peel; decoction of senega.
Antidote for Liquor Ammoniæ Fortior: vinegar or acetic acid well diluted with water, demulcent drinks, castor or salad oil.
Dose of Liquor Ammoniæ, 10 to 20 minims.

*————————, fortior, 3 to 5 minims (seldom given internally; a rubefacient).
*Tinct. Ammoniæ co. 5 to 10 minims (Eau de Luce).
Linimentum Ammoniæ.

1 ℞ Liq. Ammoniæ, ♏x.
Aquæ cum Saccharo, ʒiij. Misce.
To be taken in the course of the day.

To remove the ill-effects of Tobacco and Alcoholic Drinks.
M. TESSIER.

2 ℞ Liq. Ammoniæ, ♏xxx.
Sit injectio subcutanea.

To be injected into a superficial vein in snake-bites.
Dr HALFORD (of Melbourne).

3 ℞ Liq. Ammoniæ, ♏xv.
Mist. Amygdalæ, ʒij.
Tinct. Opii, ♏vj. Fiat haustus, ter die sumendus.

In Acidity of the Primæ Viæ.—Dr JOY.

4 ℞ Liq. Ammoniæ, ♏x.
Syr. Erysimi, ʒiss.
Inf. Tilæ. ʒiij. Misce. To be taken at one dose.

Prescribed for Napoleon I, for the *immediate* cure of *Severe Hoarseness.* Dr FOREAU.

5 ℞ Liq. Ammoniæ, ʒij.
Lin. Saponis, ʒj. Fiat linimentum.

A Rubefacient and Counter-irritant.—Dr Druitt.

6 ℞ Liq. Ammoniæ, ʒj.
Glycerini, ʒvj.
Sp. Lavandulæ, ʒij.
Aq. destil. ʒvj. Misce; fiat lotio.

In Cutaneous Diseases, with Atony of the Skin.
Dr Neligan.

7 ℞ Sp. Rosmarini, ʒij.
Liq. Ammoniæ.
Tinct. Opii, ana ʒss. Misce: fiat embrocatio.
To be rubbed over the chest and along the spine.

In Spasmodic Croup and Convulsions of Children.
Dr Ure.

8 ℞ Liq. Ammoniæ, ʒss.
Petrolei Barb. ʒiss. Fiat linimentum.

As a Counter-irritant in Diseased Joints.—Dr Kirkland.

9 ℞ Liq. Ammoniæ, ℥iv.
Lactis Vaccini. ʒiv. Fiat injectio.
Two tablespoonfuls to be injected daily.

In Amenorrhœa.—Lavagna.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FŒTIDUS

Fetid Spirit of Ammonia

A colourless liquid of strong solution of ammonia, assa-fœtida, and rectified spirit. It is antispasmodic, stimulant. It is useful in the bronchitis and asthma of old people.

Vehicle.—In aromatic water, or mixture of almonds. Decoction of Senega.
Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts.
Dose.—½ to 1 drachm.

1 ℞ Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒv.
Sp. Ammon. fætidi, ʒv.
Syr. Croci (*vel* Mori), ʒiij.
Misce: sumat cochl. ij ampla pro dosi.

In Hysteria, &c.—Dr Joy.

2 ℞ Sp. Ammon. fœtidi, ʒiij.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ℥vj.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒiij.
Sp. Lavand. co. ʒij.
Misce: sumat cochl. ij bis die. (With the following pills.)

℞ Zinci Sulph. ℈ss.
Ext. Gentianæ, ℈ij.
Ext. Coloc. co. ℈j.
Fiant pilulæ xx. Sumat ij omni nocte.

In Costiveness, with Nervous Debility.—Dr BABINGTON.

3 ℞ Inf. Valerianæ, ʒxj.
Sp. Ammon. fœtidi, ʒss.
Tinct. Castorei, ʒss.
Misce: fiat haustus bis terve die capiendus.

In Angina Pectoris and other Spasmodic Disorders.
Dr COPLAND.

AMMONII NITRAS. *Nitrate of Ammonium*

A white crystalline salt, deliquescent, and of an acrid taste. Fused at a temperature of 350° to 450° F., it is resolved into nitrous oxide gas, &c. It is refrigerant and diuretic. It is not now administered medicinally. At one time it was used in slight inflammation of the mucous membranes, rheumatic fever, &c.

Solubility.—4 in 3 of water, 1 in 14 of spirit.
Vehicle.—Decoction of liquorice, water and syrup of ginger.
Equal parts of nitrate of ammonium, carbonate of sodium, and water, form a powerful freezing mixture.
**Dose.*—3 to 20 grains.

1 ℞ Ammon. Nitrat. ʒss.
Aquæ destil. ℥iij.
Syr. Althææ, ℥j. Misce.
A dessert-spoonful every two hours.

In Fevers and Dropsies.

2 ℞ Ammon. Nitrat. gr. v.
Decoct. Glycyrrhizæ, ℥j. M. fiat haust.

In Inflammation of Mucous Membranes.—*

3 ℞ Ammon. Nitrat. gr. xxx.
Syr. Zingib. ʒj.
Aquæ, ad ℥j. M. fiat haust.

In Rheumatic Fever.—*

AMMONII PHOSPHAS. *Phosphate of Ammonium*

A salt occurring in colourless prisms, becoming opaque on exposure to air, and losing its ammonia and water. It is antilithic, diaphoretic, an hepatic stimulant, a discutient. It is given in rheumatism, gout, to prevent lithic deposits, and in cases of uric acid calculus.

Solubility.—1 in 2 of water; insoluble in rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—Decoction of liquorice; syrup of ginger and water.
Dose.—5 to 20 grains.

1 ℞ Ammon. Phosphatis, ℈ss.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥j.
Fiat haustus, ter die sumendus.

In Acute and Subacute Rheumatism.—Dr Buckler (U.S).

2 ℞ Ammon. Phosphat. gr. x.
Syr. Zingib. ℥j.
Aquæ, ad ℥j. M. ft. haust.

In Gout.—*

*AMMONII SUCCINATUS

Succinate of Ammonium is antispasmodic. It is usually given in the form of Liquor Ammonii Succinatus vel Cornu Cervi, of which a few drops is a dose.

*AMMONII SULPHAS

Sulphate of Ammonium is diuretic, stimulant, emollient.

Vehicle.—Infusion of gentian, sweetened.
Dose 15 to 30 grains.

1 ℞ Ammonii Sulph. gr. xx.
Syr. Zingib. ℥j.
Inf. Gent. ad ℥j. M. ft. haust.

In Fœtid Sputum.—*

AMMONII BROMIDUM. *Bromide of Ammonium*

Occurs in small colourless crystals. It is analogous in its action to bromide of potassium, but is less lowering. It is alterative, soporific, antispasmodic, anaphrodisiac, anæsthetic, anodyne, and absorbent. It is useful in nervous sleeplessness, hysteria, mania, sexual excitement, neuralgia, congestive headache, hooping-cough, prurigo. It allays pain and promotes absorption.

Solubility.—1 in 1½ of water, 1 in 15 of rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—The granular effervescing form. Lozenges (2 grains in each). Chloroform water with syrup of orange, or infusion of orange with syrup.
Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts; spirits of nitrous ether.
Dose.—5 to 20 grains.

1 ℞ Ammon. Bromidi, gr. xxiv.
Aquæ, ʒij. Misce.

A teaspoonful in a small cup of sweetened tea, three times a day, for an infant.

In Hooping-cough.—Dr T. H. Tanner.

2 ℞ Ammon. Bromid. gr. x.
Syr. Aurant. ʒj.
Aquæ Chlorof. ad ℥j. M. ft. haust.

To be repeated every two hours until sleep be induced.

In Insomnia.—*

3 ℞ Ammon. Bromid. ʒss.
Syr. Simpl. ʒj.
Inf. Aurant. ad ℥j. Mt. ft. haust.

To be given every four hours.

In Hysteria.—*

4 ℞ Ammon. Bromid. ʒiss.
Potas. Bicarb. ʒj.
Tinct. Belladon. ♏xlv.
Aq. Chlorof. ℥iij.
Aq. ad ℥vj. M. ft. haust.

A sixth part thrice daily.

Dr W. M. Ord.

5 ℞ Ammon. Bromid. ʒj.
Ferri Amm. Cit. ʒss.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒiij.
Tinct. Lavand. co. ʒvj.
Aq. destil. ad ℥vj. M. ft. mist.

Cap. coch. ij mag. ter quotidie.

Dr F. W. Pavy.

6 ℞ Ammon. Bromid. ʒiv.
Sp. Ammon. co. ʒj.
Tinct. Sumbul. ʒij.
Aquæ ad ʒvj. M. ft. mist.
One tablespoonful every night and morning.

Sir WILLIAM JENNER.

AMMONII CHLORIDUM. *Sal Ammoniac*

Chloride of Ammonium, Hydrochlorate or Muriate of Ammonium is prepared by sublimation, and occurs in colourless translucent, inodorous fibrous masses, or in small white crystals. It is alterative, cholagogue, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue, refrigerant, stimulant, tonic, resolvent. It is useful in scrofulous and syphilitic glandular enlargements, hepatitis, portal dropsy, rheumatism, chronic bronchitis, intermittent fevers, threatening albuminoid degeneration, and facial neuralgia. It stimulates the secretions of the mucous membranes of the lungs and the intestinal glands. *Externally*, applied moist, it removes corns and warts; and is a stimulant and resolvent in bursæ and indolent tumours.

Solubility.—1 in 3 of water; 1 in 5 of glycerine; 1 in 55 of rectified spirit.

Vehicle.—Syrup of lemon or tolu; the liquid extract of liquorice diluted with water; lozenges (2 grains in each).

Incompatibles.—Alkalies; alkaline earths and their carbonates; lead and silver salts.

It must be administered with caution in persons of feeble constitution, especially those subject to hæmorrhages.

Dose.—5 to 20 grains.

1 ℞ Ammon. Chloridi, gr. x.
Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ♏xv.
Aquæ, ʒj. Misce.
To be taken twice a day.

In Albuminuria.—Dr GEORGE JOHNSON.

2 ℞ Ammon. Chloridi, ʒj.
Syr. Hemedesmi, ʒss.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒviiss.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. ampla duo sextis horis.

In Adynamic Fevers and Subacute Laryngitis.
Dr NELIGAN.

3 ℞ Ammon. Chloridi, gr. xij.
Decocti Cinchonæ, ℥iss.
Fiat haustus, bis die sumendus.

In Chronic Rheumatism.—Dr H. W. Fuller.

4 ℞ Ammon. Chloridi, ʒij.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, ʒiij.
Antimon. Tart. gr. ij.
Aquæ destil. ℥viij.
Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochl. amplum secunda quaque horâ.
[The Antim. Tart. to be emitted when it has made a sufficient impression on the disease.]

In Pleurisy, Subacute Pneumonia, Mucous Congestion, &c.
Sir George Lefevre.

5 ℞ Ammon. Chloridi, gr. iv.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒij.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ℥j.
Syr. Limonis, ʒj.
Fiat haustus, quarta quaque horâ capiendus.

In Typhoid Fevers.—Dr Copland.

6 ℞ Ammon. Chloridi, gr. x.
Ext. Taraxaci, ʒss.
Decocti Aloes co.
Mist. Gentianæ, ana ʒv.
Sodæ Tart. ʒj.
Tinct. Lavand. co. ♏xx.
Fiat haustus mane sumendus, et meridie repetendus si opus sit.

In Torpid Liver, with Uterine Disease.—Dr G. Corfe.

7 ℞ Ammon. Chloridi,
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, ana ʒj.
Decocti Althææ, ℥vj.
Oxymel. simpl. (*vel* Scillæ), ℥j. Fiat mistura.
Take two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

In Catarrhal Affections.—Dr Copland.

8 ℞ Ammon. Chloridi, ʒss.
Pulv. Opii, gr. x.
P. Digitalis,
P. Scillæ, āā ℈j. M.
Div. in pil. 30. Capiat unam sexta quaque horâ.

In early stage of Phthisis.—Dr H. Green.

9 ℞ Ammon. Chloridi, ʒij.
Ext. Taraxaci, ʒiss.
Tinct. Gentianæ co. ℥j.
Inf. Sennæ ad ℥x. Misce.
Two tablespoonfuls twice a day.

In Cirrhosis of the Liver.—*

10 ℞ Ammon. Chloridi, ʒij.
Aquæ, ʒij.
Sp. Rosmarini, ʒss. Fiat lotio.

For Unbroken Chilblains.

11 ℞ Ammon. Chloridi, ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒv.
Sp. Rectif. ʒj. Misce: fiat lotio discutiens.

In Swelled Testicles, &c.—Dr A. T. Thomson.

12 ℞ Ammon. Chloridi, ʒij.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒv.
Sp. Vini Rectif. ʒj. Fiat lotio.

In Hydrocele of Children.—Sir A. Cooper.

13 ℞ Ammon. Chloridi,
Potass. Nitrat. ana ʒj.
Pulv. Capsici, ʒss. Misce bene.
To be applied by means of a camel-hair pencil.

In Elongated Uvula.—Dr B. Granville.

*AMMONII IODIDUM. *Iodide of Ammonium*

A white deliquescent salt, in granule or crystal, and readily turning yellow. It is like iodide of potassium, but is more powerful in its action.

Solubility.—4 in 3 of water; 1 in 3 of rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—Infusion of orange. Glycerine and water.
Dose.—2 to 5 grains.

1 ℞ Ammon. Iodidi, gr. viij.
Inf. Aurantii, ʒj. Misce.
To be taken three times a day.

In Syphilis (when Potas. Iodidum fails).
Mr Berkeley Hill.

2 ℞ Ammon. Iodid. gr. iij.
Glycerini, ♏x.
Aquæ ad ʒj. M. Ft. haustus.

In Syphilis.—*

AMYGDALA DULCIS. *Sweet Almond*

The seed of Amygdalus Communis, var. Dulcis (Nat. Ord. *Amygdalæ*), from Malaga. It is emollient, demulcent. The

expressed oil is emollient and slightly laxative. It is useful in catarrhal affections, dysentery, strangury, calculus, other urinary complaints, and to lessen the acrimony of the secretions. In the form of cake, it is given instead of bread or starchy food, in diabetes.

Vehicle.—The oil may be formed into an emulsion with mucilage or the alkalies.

Dose of Mistura Amygdalæ, 1 to 2 ounces.
Oleum ————, 2 to 4 drachms.
Pulvis ———— co., 60 to 120 grains.

1 ℞ Mist. Amygdalæ, ʒx.
Vini Ipecac. ♏vj.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒss.
Fiat haustus ter die sumendus.

In Catarrhal Cough.—Dr G. GREGORY.

2 ℞ Mist. Amygdalæ, ʒv.
Liq. Ammonii Acet. ʒj.
Sp. Ætheris Nit.
Tinct. Croci, ana ʒj.
Fiat mistura : sumat cochl. amplum ter die.

In Catarrh.—Dr CLUTTERBUCK.

3 ℞ Mist. Amygdalæ, ʒvij.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ℥j.
Pulv. Ipecac. co. ʒj.
Misce : sumat cochl. ij tertia quaque horâ urgente tussi.

In Catarrhal Cough.—Dr LATHAM.

4 ℞ Ol. Amygdalæ, ʒiss.
Vitellum Ovi, unius.
Aquæ Fl. Aurantii, ʒv.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒss.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, ʒiss.
Syr. Althææ (*vel* simpl.), ʒss. Fiat mistura.
A tablespoonful frequently.

In Catarrhs.—Dr COPLAND.

5 ℞ Ol. Amydalæ,
Aquæ Calcis, āā ʒj.
Ol. Limonis, ♏iij. Fiat linimentum.

A Hair Wash.—*

6 ℞ Ol. Amygdalæ, ʒij.
Syr. Papaveris,
Syr. Tolutani, ana ʒj.
Pulv. Sacchari, ʒij.
Fiat linctus de quo sæpius æger lambat urgente tussi.

In the Cough of Measles, &c.—Dr E. G. CLARK.

7 ℞ Mellis despumati,
Ol. Amygdalæ, ana ʒj.
Syr. Rhœados, ʒss.
Aceti Scillæ, ʒij.
Syr. Tolutani,
Mucil. Acaciæ, ana ʒss. Misce.

In Coughs, &c.—Dr Joy.

8 ℞ Ol. Amygdalæ,
Pulv. Acaciæ,
Syr. Althææ, ana ʒij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒss.
Aquæ Fœniculi, ʒj. Misce.
One or two teaspoonfuls to be given every hour.

In Infantile Diarrhœa.—Richter.

9 ℞ Ol. Amygdalæ, ʒj.
Acaciæ Pulv. ʒij.
Aquæ destil. ʒvj.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒss.
Tere oleum diligenter cum gummi, dein adde gradatim aquam et syrupum. Sumat cochl. j amplum frequenter in dies.

In Catarrh.—Dr G. Gregory.

10 ℞ Ol. Amygdalæ, ʒss.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒij.
Liq. Potassæ, ʒij. Misceantur agitatione, et adde
Syrupi, ʒss.
Aquæ destil. ʒv.
Fiat mistura de qua sumantur unciæ duæ pro dosi.

In Catarrh, and in Renal and Urinary Irritation.
Mr Brande.

11 ℞ Ol. Amygdalæ,
Aquæ destil. ana ʒss.
Liq. Ammoniæ, ♏xx.
Fiat haustus omni mane jejuno ventriculo sumendus.

In Worms.—Dr Clark.

AMYGDALA AMARA. *Bitter Almond*

The seed of a variety of Amygdalus Communis (Nat. Ord. *Amygdalæ*), from Mogadore. In addition to the constituents of the sweet almond, it contains a peculiar principle, Amygdalin, which produces with the action of Emulsin, when triturated with water, hydrocyanic acid and volatile oil of bitter almonds. By distillation with water, *Aqua

Amygdalæ Amaræ and *Oleum Essentiale Amygdalæ Amaræ are obtained. The former contains a variable amount of prussic acid. *Mistura Amygdalæ Amaræ is prepared like the Mistura Amygdalæ. For *external* application, the Mistura Amygdalæ Amaræ is generally prepared without either gum or sugar.

Aquæ Amygdalæ Amaræ is made of very different degrees of strength. No form is given for it in the British Pharmacopœia. The Prussian formula contains two thirds of a grain of pure prussic acid in an ounce. Dose, 10 to 20 drops, sometimes increased to 60. The United States pharmacopœial preparation contains Ol. Amygdal. Amar. ♏xvj, Magnes. Carbon. ʒj, Aquæ destillat. Oij. Dose ʒss. *Mistura Amygdalæ Amaræ. Dose, ½ to 1½ oz.

1 ℞ Amygdalæ Dulc. excort. ʒvj.
Amygd. Amaræ excort. ʒij.
Aquæ, ʒxvj.
Fiat emulsio secundum artem. Sumat. cochl. ij bis terve die.

A Sedative and Demulcent.—BERAL.

2 ℞ Emuls. Amygd. Dulc. (ex Am. Dulc. ʒij), ʒj.
Amygdalinæ, gr. xvij. Solve.
Dose, from 10 to 30 drops.

In the same cases as Ac. Hydrocyanicum.—WOEHLER.

3 ℞ Ol. Essent. Amygd. Amaræ, ♏xx.
Sp. Vini Rectif. ʒiv. Misce.
From 10 to 20 drops, three times a day.

In Facial Neuralgia.—RADIUS.

AMYL NITRIS. *Nitrite of Amyl*

An ethereal liquid, of a yellowish colour and peculiar odour, produced by the action of nitric or nitrous acid on amylic alcohol. In the form of inhalation, it is antispasmodic and anodyne, and gives speedy relief in the paroxysm of asthma, angina pectoris, nervous headache. It is useful in epileptiform puerperal convulsions, in failure of respiration or the heart's action when employing an anæsthetic, in the collapsed stage of cholera, in sea-sickness. A useful antidote to strychnia.

Solubility.—Freely soluble in ether, chloroform, rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—Glass capsules, containing in each 3 or 5 minims, to be broken in a handkerchief or in cotton wool. Dissolved in spirit and emulsified with compound tragacanth powder.

Dose, by inhalation, the vapour of 2 to 5 minims, used with great caution; by the mouth, ½ to 1 minim.

1 ℞ Amyl Nitris, ♏v—vj.

For Inhalation in Angina Pectoris.—Dr MURCHISON.

*AMYLENE HYDRATE

Amylene Hydras; Dimethylethyl Carbinol

A colourless liquid of a pungent taste and odour. It is recommended as a hypnotic, producing sleep in all kinds of diseases, without any unpleasant after effects. It is preferable to Paraldehyde.

Solubility.—1 in 12 of water, more soluble in alcohol.
Vehicle.—As for Paraldehyde.
Dose.—30 to 80 minims.

AMYLUM. *Starch*

A product from wheat, occurring in white columnar masses. It is emollient, demulcent, slightly nutritive, and absorbent. It is useful in the form of enema in irritable states of the rectum, dysentery, and the diarrhœa of typhoid fever. The powder is applied to the skin to absorb acrid secretions, to allay inflammation, and to prevent excoriation in infants. It is generally employed to stiffen bandages. Violet powder is scented starch. Starch is an antidote to poisoning by Iodine. The fæcula or starch of potato, arrowroot, tous-les-mois, &c., have similar properties, but are more frequently employed as articles of diet.

Dose of Pulvis Amyl, ad libitum.
Glycerinum Amyli.
Mucilago Amyli.
*Amylum Iodatum, 1 drachm, gradually increased.

1 ℞ Pulv. Amyli, ʒx.
Sodii Carb. ʒj.
Misce: fiat pulvis, part. aff. applicandus.

In some Skin Diseases.—DEVERGIE.

ANÆSTHETICS

For Inhalation

Bichloride of methylene, administered by Dr Junker's apparatus.

Chloroform, on lint or a handkerchief.

Chloroform ether, chloroform 2, ether 3, alcohol 1 part; on lint or Dr. Ormsby's inhaler. This is known as the "A. C. E." mixture.

Ether, sp. gr. ·720, by Mr. Clover's apparatus.

Reynauld's Anæsthetic Mixture, chloroform 4, methylic alcohol 1. Mix.

The above are suitable for short or long operations.

Nitrous oxide gas, by Coxeter's apparatus. This gas is chiefly employed for short dental operations.

The result of collected statistics shows that there has been the least number of fatal cases where ether has been employed. It causes a free expectoration, and hence is unadvisable for old people afflicted with bronchitis or asthma. The bichloride of methylene is the most suitable of all the anæsthetics for every age and long operations.

Medicinal

Chloral hydrate is a favourite in Obstetric practice.

Bromide of Potassium is given to children before extracting a large tooth.

ANETHI FRUCTUS. *Dill Fruit*

The fruit of Anethum Graveolens (Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*), cultivated in Britain or imported from the Continent. It is aromatic, carminative, stimulant. It is useful in the flatulent disorders of infancy, hiccough, &c., and as a vehicle or corrective of more active or less agreeable remedies, especially to disguise the taste and to prevent the griping effects of purgatives. The simple water is preferable for children.

Vehicle.—The oil dissolved in spirit and diluted with water, or on a lump of sugar.
Dose of Aqua Anethi, ½ to 1 ounce.
Oleum ——, 1 to 4 minims.

*ANTHRAROBIN. *Anthrarobin*

A light brown yellow powder, obtained by reduction from Aligarin. *Externally* it is used in psoriasis. It darkens the skin.

Solubility.—Readily in alcohol and in weak alkaline solutions.
Vehicle.—Ointment with lard (5 to 10 per cent., or dissolved in spirit.

ANISI OLEUM. *Oil of Anise*

The oil from the fruit of Pimpinella Anisum (Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*), of Europe, or Illicium Anisatum, Star Anise (Nat. Ord. *Magnoliaceæ*), of China. It is aromatic, carminative, expectorant, stimulant. It is useful in flatulency, and to diminish the griping effects of purgatives.

Vehicle.—The oil dissolved in spirit and diluted with water, or on a lump of sugar.
Dose of *Aqua Anisi, 1 to 4 ounces.
Oleum ——, 1 to 4 minims.
Essentia —, 10 to 20 minims.
*Spiritus —, ½ to 4 drachms. (1 part Oleum Anisi in 50 parts rectified spirit.)

1 ℞ Sem. Anisi,
Sem. Fœniculi, ana gr. ij.
Pulv. Croci, gr. j.
Magnesiæ, gr. viij.
Sacchari albi, gr. vij.
Misce: fiat pulvis. Capiat dimidium statim, et alteram post horam.
In Tormina of Infants.—Dr COPLAND.

2 ℞ Ol. Anisi, ♏iv.
Sacchari albi, ℈ss. Intime misceantur, et adde
Aquæ, ℥ij.
Pulv. Rhei, ℈ss.
Magnes. Carb. ℈j.
Tinct. Opii, ♏iv.
Sp. Ammon. Fœtidi, ♏x.
Misce: sumat cochl. unum medium tertia quaque horâ.
In Infantile Convulsions.—Dr BRERETON.

3 ℞ Ol. Anisi, ♏xij.
Sacchari albi, ʒj.
Tinct. Zingiberis, ʒij.
Aquæ Menthæ pip. ʒviiss.
Misce: dosis cochl. mag. iij.

A Carminative.—Dr AINSLIE.

4 ℞ Sodii Bicarb. gr. viij.
Ol. Anisi, ♏j.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒj. Tere simul, et adde
Aquæ Anethi (*vel* Fœniculi), ʒj.
Sumat cochl. parvum p. r. n.

As a Carminative for Children.

5 ℞ Sem. Anisi contus. ʒiss.
Fol. Melissæ, ʒj.
Aquæ Calidæ, lb. ij.
Infunde per quadrantem horæ, cola, et adde sacchari quantum libet.

A Carminative.—Dr COPLAND.

6 ℞ Ol. Anisi,
Ol. Juniperi,
Ol. Cajuputi, ana ♏xx.
Sp. Ætheris co. ʒj.
Tinct. Cinnam. ʒij.
Acid. Sulphurici, ♏j. M.
Eight to ten drops every half hour in warm peppermint tea, alternating with an effervescing saline draught.

In Cholera.—Dr BASTLER.

*ANGELICA. *Garden Angelica Officinalis*

The fruits and roots of Archangelica (Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*). The roots retain their pungency the longer. It is carminative, stimulant, tonic. It is useful in dyspepsia, intermittent fever, atonic dropsy. It is principally used in the preparation of gin and a liquor known as "Bitters."

Dose of Pulvis Angelicæ, 30 to 60 grains.

1 ℞ Pulv. rad. Angelicæ, ℈j.
Pulv. Cinchonæ, ʒss.
Fiat pulvis, tertia quaque horâ sumendus.

In Intermittent Fevers.—Dr CASTLE.

2 ℞ Rad. Angelicæ, ʒij.
Rad. Serpentariæ, ʒss.
Flor. Sambuci, ʒj.
Potass. Bicarb. ʒiij.
Aquæ Ferventis, lb. ij. Macera pro horas tres, et cola.
Liq. colati, ʒiss.
Sp. Juniperi, ʒj.
Vini Opii, ♏x. Fiat haustus.

In Atonic Dropsy.—Dr COPLAND.

ANTHEMIDIS FLORES. *Chamomile Flowers*

The dried flower-heads of common chamomile, Anthemis Nobilis (Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*). It is aromatic, stomachic, tonic, anodyne: in large doses, emetic. It is useful in dyspepsia, general debility, the convalescence of fevers. The warm infusion promotes the action of emetics. *Externally,* the hot decoction, and the flowers themselves, moistened with hot water, relieve pain.

Vehicle.—The extract in pill.
Dose of Extractum Anthemidis, 2 to 10 grains.
Infusum ————, 1 to 3 oz. as a stomachic; 5 to 10 oz. as an emetic.
Oleum ————, 2 to 4 minims.
*Of the powdered flowers, 5 to 30 grains.

1 ℞ Anthemidis, ℈ss.
Pulv. Piperis longi, gr. iij.
Pulv. Aloes, gr. j.
Misce: fiat pulvis omni nocte sumendus.

In Flatulency and Eructations.—Dr. HEBERDEN.

2 ℞ Pulv. Anthemidis, ℈j.
Pulv. Myrrhæ, gr. v.
Pulv. Rhei, gr. iij.
Misce: fiat pulvis bis die sumendus.

A Stomachic and Tonic.—Dr BABINGTON.

3 ℞ Pulv. Anthemidis, gr. xvj.
Pulv. Rhei, gr. viij.
Pulv. Zingiberis, gr. j. Fiat pulvis.

A Stomachic and Laxative.—Dr A. T. THOMSON.

4 ℞ Pulv. Anthemidis,
Pulv. Myrrhæ, ana ℈j.
Potass. Bicarb. ℈ss.
Fiat pulvis sexta quaque horâ sumendus.

In Intermittent Fevers.—Dr MEAD.

5 ℞ Pulv. Anthemidis,
Pulv. Cinchonæ, ana ʒj.
Pulv. Zingiberis, ℈ij. Misce, et adde
Syrupi, q. s.
Fiat electuarium. Sumat ʒj ter die.

In Convalescence from Acute Diseases.—Dr BLANE.

6 ℞ Flor. Anthemidis, ʒss.
Sem. Anisi cont. ʒiij.
Fol. Menthæ vir. ʒss.
Caryophyl. cont. ʒj.
Aurantii cort. sic. ʒij.
Aquæ ferventis, Oiss.
Macera per horam, et cola. Capiat cyathum vinarium subinde.

In Flatulent Dyspepsia, &c.—Dr COPLAND.

7 ℞ Ext. Anthemidis, ʒij.
Ol. Anthemidis, ♏xij.
Pulv. Anthemidis, q. s. Fiant pil. 120.
From 8 to 10 to be taken daily.

In Dyspepsia, &c.—THEUR.

8 ℞ Ext. Anthemidis, ʒj.
Assafœtidæ, ʒss.
Pulv. Rhei, ℈j.
Fiat massa in pilulas triginta dividenda. Sumat tres bis die.

In Flatulent Dyspepsia.—Dr AINSLIE.

9 ℞ Ext. Anthemidis, ʒij.
Aloes Socot.
Zingiberis pulv. ana ʒss.
Misce et div. in pil. xx. Sumat unam vel duas hora ante prandium.

In Indigestion.—Dr HOOPER.

*ANTHRACOKALI. *A. Sulphuretum*

Anthracokali is prepared from mineral coal and caustic potash. It is a deliquescent black powder, with a caustic taste and empyreumatic odour. *Sulphurated Anthracokali* has one part of sulphur added to each ten parts of coal before boiling with caustic potash. These compounds are used as alteratives in herpetic eruptions, and in scrofulous and rheumatic affections.

Dose of Anthracokali, 1 to 2 grains.
Anthracokali Sulphuretum, 1 to 2 grains.

1 ℞ Anthracokali, ʒij.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ,
Pulv. ejusdem, ana q. s.
Fiant pil. xl. Sumat ij ad vj ter die.

In Lupus, Chronic Eczema, Impetigo, Psoriasis, and Lepra.
BLASIUS.

2 ℞ Anthracokali Sulphur, gr. ij.
Sulph. Sublim. gr. iv.
Magnes. Carb. gr. iij.
Fiat pulv. 8va quaque horâ sumendus.

In Psoriasis, &c.—POYLA.

ANTIFEBRIN, see ACETANILIDUM.

ANTIMONIUM. *Antimony*

A brittle crystalline metal, of a silvery white colour, volatile at a white heat, and chiefly prepared from the black sulphide of antimony. Antimonium Metallicum (Regulus or Metallic Antimony) was formerly cast into little balls to serve as *perpetual pills* for purgation.

ANTIMONII CHLORIDI LIQUOR. *Solution of Chloride of Antimony or Butter of Antimony*

A yellowish-red liquid prepared from sulphide of antimony dissolved in hydrochloric acid. *See Antimonium Nigrum.* It is caustic. *Externally*, it is applied to tumours, cancerous growths, &c. It causes but little pain or inflammation, and leaves a clean, healthy surface after separation of the scab.

ANTIMONII OXIDUM. *Oxide of Antimony*

A greyish-white powder, prepared from a solution of chloride of antimony with carbonate of sodium. It is diaphoretic, but not so active as the tartrate. It is useful in cutaneous affections and chronic rheumatism.

Vehicle.—In pill with glycerine of tragacanth or confection of roses.
Dose.—1 to 3 grains.

1 ℞ Antim. Oxidi, ʒiss.
Morphinæ Hydrochlor. gr. iss.
Conf. Rosæ q. s.
Fiant pil. xxiv, e quibus sumantur duæ tertiis horis.

In Chronic Rheumatism and Cutaneous Diseases.
Dr NELIGAN.

2 ℞ Lohoch albi (*vel* Mist. Amygdalæ), ʒv.
Antim. Oxidi albi, ʒss. Misce.
The whole to be taken, in divided doses, during 24 hours.

In Febrile Pulmonary Catarrh.—M. TROUSSEAU.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS. *Antimony Powder*

A white powder composed of oxide of antimony and phosphate of calcium. *James's Powder* is an analogous preparation, but with some unascertained difference of composition. It is alterative, diaphoretic, emetic, purgative.

Vehicle.—Cachets, gelatine capsules, mucilage water, almond emulsion.
Dose.—2 to 6 grains; as an alterative, 1 to 3 grains; as a diaphoretic, 3 to 8 grains; in larger doses, emetic and purgative.

1 ℞ Pulv. Antim. gr. xij.
Pulv. Tragac. co. ʒij.
Misce optime, et div. in pulv. iv. Sumat unam quarta quaque horâ

As a Diaphoretic.—Dr JOY.

2 ℞ Pulv. Antim. gr. iij.
Hydr. Subchlor. gr. ss.
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. iss.
Fiat pilula, quaque tertia horâ sumenda.

In Acute Rheumatism and mild Febrile Affections, with a harsh, dry skin. Dr NELIGAN.

3 ℞ Pulv. Antim. gr. ij—v.
Camphoræ, gr. ij—iv.
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. iv—vij.
Syr. Papaveris, q. s.
Fiant pil. iij, hora somni sumendæ.

At the commencement of Brain Fever.—Dr COPLAND.

4 ℞ Pulv. Jacobi,
Pil. Aloes, et Myrrhæ,
G. Guaiaci, sing. ʒiiss.
Tinct. Castorei, q. s.
Fiant pil. 96. Capiat iij. vel iv. sing. noctibus; et capiat cochl. min. Aceti Scillæ omni matutin tempore in cochl. uno majore Aquæ Cinnamomi.

In Dropsy, &c.—Dr JAMES.

5 ℞ Pulv. Jacobi, gr. v.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. j.
Pulv. Ipecac. gr. ij.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s. ut fiant pil. ij h. s. s.

A Diaphoretic.—Dr HOOPER.

6 ℞ Pulv. Jacobi, gr. viij.
Hydr. Subchlor. gr. iv.
Opii pulv. gr. j.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s.
Misce, et div. in pil. iv quarum sumatur una 6tis horis cum haustu salino.

In Inflammation of the Lungs.—Dr G. GREGORY.

7 ℞ Pil. Plummeri, gr. xviij.
Pulv. Jacobi, gr. xij.
Sapon. Castil. gr. xxiv.
Misce: div. in pil. xij. (Two every night.)

In Bilious Dyspepsia.—Dr ROSS.

8 ℞ Pulv. Aloes, gr. iij.
P. Antim. gr. ¾.
Butyri Cacao, ʒij. Fiat suppositorium.
One to be introduced every day until a severe pain is felt round the margin of the anus.

To recall a suppressed Hæmorrhoidal Discharge.
TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

ANTIMONIUM NIGRUM. *Black Antimony*

A fine powder of purified native Sulphide of Antimony. It is used to prepare sulphuretted hydrogen, and to make Antimonii Chloridi Liquor and Antimonium Sulphuratum. Finely levigated, it is alterative, diaphoretic.

**Dose*—5 to 30 grains.

1 ℞ Antim. Nigri lævig. ʒss.
Magnes. Carb. gr. v.
Cinnamomi pulv. gr. iv.
Sacchari albi, ʒss. Fiat pulvis.
Sumat dimidium mane et vespere.

In Scrofula, Cutaneous Diseases, &c.—RADIUS.

ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM

Sulphurated Antimony

A Sulphide of Antimony, with some Oxide of Antimony. A bright orange powder, odourless, and with but slight taste. It is alterative, diaphoretic, emetic. Its action is uncertain, being dependent on the acidity of the stomach for its solubility. It is useful in chronic rheumatism, secondary syphilis, and cutaneous eruptions.

Solubility.—Insoluble in water. Readily in hydrochloric acid and caustic soda.
Vehicle—In pill, with treacle.
Dose.—1 to 5 grains; as an emetic, 5 to 15 grains.

1 ℞ Antim. Sulphurati,
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ co. ana ʒj.
Guaiaci Resinæ, ʒij.
Theriacæ, q. s. ut fiant pilulæ sexaginta.
One every six hours.

In Skin Diseases.—Dr CHEYNE.

2 ℞ Antim. Sulphurati, ℈ss.
Sulph. Sublim. ʒiss.
Guaiaci Res. ʒj.
Ext. Conii, ʒj.
Sacchari fæcis, q. s. Div. in pilulas lx.

In Chronic Catarrhal Affections.—Dr JOY.

3 ℞ Antim. Sulphurati,
Hydrargyri Subchlor. ana ʒss.
Ammoniaci, ʒj.
Bals. Peruviani, q. s.
Fiant. pil. xxx. Sumat j ad ij sing. noctibus.

In Scrofula.—Dr DUNCAN.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM

Tartarated Antimony. Tartar Emetic

Tartrate of Antimony and Potassium occurs in colourless transparent crystals having triangular facets. It is the most reliable and generally used preparation of Antimony. It is diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic, febrifuge, a vascular depressant. It is useful in bronchitis, pneumonia,

to increase the secretion of the mucous membranes and skin, in rigidity of the os uteri, and when the passages are dry and hot. *Externally*, it is a powerful emetic, irritant, and vesicant, causing a pustular eruption.

Solubility.—1 in 20 of water, 1 in 2 of boiling water, slightly in proof spirit.

Vehicle.—Sweet almond emulsion, water and chamomile tea.

Incompatibles.—Astringent infusions, as bark, gallic and tannic acid; the alkalies and lead salts.

Antidotes.—Tannic acid, catechu, vegetable astringents.

When using the ointment to children, great care must be exercised on account of the irritant properties of the drug, and its liability to be absorbed into the system,

Dose.—As a diaphoretic, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ of a grain; as a depressant, $\frac{1}{6}$ to 1 grain; as an emetic, 1 to 2 grains.

Unguentum Antimonii Tartarati.

1 ℞ Antim. Tart. gr. j.
Ipecacuanhæ pulv. ℈j. Fiat pulvis emeticus.

Dr HOOPER.

2 ℞ Antim. Tart. gr. j.
Decoctei Hordei, Oij. Misce.

The whole to be taken in twenty-four hours. To be followed, as soon as it has sufficiently acted, by tonics. No local applications.

In Erysipelas.—Dr WALSHE.

3 ℞ Antim. Tart. gr. j.
Potass. Nitrat. ʒij.
Mist. Amygdalæ, ʒxij.
Tinct. Camphoræ co. ʒss.
Fiat. mist. pectoralis, cujus sumat cochl. unum amplum omni horâ.

In Bronchitis, &c.—Dr GRAVES.

4 ℞ Antim. Tart. gr. j.
Tinct. Opii, ♏xx.
Aquæ destil. ʒj. Misce.
A teaspoonful every, or every alternate, night.

In Hooping-cough.—Sir T. WATSON.

5 ℞ Antim. Tart. gr. ij.
Magnes. Sulph. ʒss.
Aquæ, ʒx. Misce.

The dose for an adult is a tablespoonful; for a child of two years a teaspoonful; repeated every half hour.

In Cholera.—Dr. BILLING.

6 ℞ Antim. Tartarati, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$.
Magnes. Sulph. ʒj.
Potass. Nitrat. gr. v.
Aquæ, ʒj. Fiat haustus.
To be repeated every fourth or sixth hour.

In Gonorrhœa, acute stage.—Mr ERICHSEN.

7 ℞ Antim. Tartarati, gr. iij.
Magnes. Sulph. ʒj.
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒss.
Infus. Sennæ, ʒvijss.
M. capiat coch. ij, omni semihorâ, vel omni horâ.

In rigidity of the Os Uteri.—Dr HALL (Montreal).

8 ℞ Antim. Tart. gr. ij.
Moschi, gr. xxx.
Mucil. Acaciæ,
Syr. Simplicis, ana ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒx. Misce: sumat ʒss omni horâ.

In Delirium Tremens, and in the advanced stage of Continued Fevers, with sleeplessness and extreme nervous excitement, where Opium is inadmissible.—Dr GRAVES.

9 ℞ Antim. Tart. gr. iij.
Tinct. Opii, ʒss.
Aquæ, ʒvj.
Misce: dosis, cochl. unum amplum omni semihorâ, vel majori intervallo, donec delirium cessaverit.

In Delirium Tremens, and other cases of Nervous Excitement where depletion is inadmissible.—Dr DRUITT.

10 ℞ Antim. Tart. gr. j.
Aquæ Destil. ʒiss.
Syr. Simplicis, ʒss. Misce.
One, two, or three teaspoonfuls every quarter of an hour until vomiting is produced.

As an emetic, in the Inflammatory complaints of Children.
Drs EVANSON and MAUNSELL.

11 ℞ Antim. Tart. gr. j.
Cretæ Præp.
Sacchari Albi āā ʒss.
Accuratissime misce, et divide in partes decem æquales, quaram sumat unam secundâ vel tertiâ quaque horâ.

A Diaphoretic.—Mr BRANDE.

12 ℞ Antim. Tart. gr. j.
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. x.
Pulv. Opii, gr. ij.
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ, ʒj.
Misce bene et div. in pulv. x.

An Expectorant.—Dr HOOPER.

13 ℞ Antim. Tart. gr. j.
Hydrarg. cum Cretâ, gr. xij.
Sacchari Albi, ʒj. Misce, et fiant pulv. viij.
One powder, two, three, or four times a day.

In Bronchitis of Children, and in Skin Affections.
Dr HOOPER.

14 ℞ Antim. Tart. ϑij.
Tinct. Cantharidis, ʒj.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒij.
Solve: fiat embrocatio.

As a Counter-irritant when the ointment fails.—Dr JOY.

15 ℞ Antim. Tart. ʒss.
Ung. Hydrarg. ʒj.
Axungiæ, ʒvij. M.
The size of a nut to be rubbed in night and morning over the epigastric region.

For Chronic Inflammatory Dyspepsia.—Dr ROSS.

VINUM ANTIMONIALE. *Antimonial Wine*

A pale yellowish-brown liquid composed of tartarated antimony and sherry. It is diaphoretic and emetic.

Vehicle.—Solution of acetate of ammonia, camphor water.
Dose.—As a diaphoretic, 5 to 30 minims; as an emetic, 4 to 8 drachms.

1 ℞ Vini Antim. ♏xxx.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, ♏x.
Tinct. Camphoræ co. ♏xx.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒvij. Misce.
Give two teaspoonfuls every four hours, for a child of four years.

In Hooping-cough.—Dr WEST.

2 ℞ Vini Antim. ʒj.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒvj.
Misce: sumat cochl. ij vel iij pro dosi.

In Spasmodic Cough.—Dr HOOPER.

3 ℞ Vini Antim. ʒij.
Liq. Ammonii Acet. ʒj.
Syr. Tolutani, ʒvj.
Aquæ, ʒiv.
Misce: sumat partem sextam quarta quaque horâ.

In recent Catarrh.—Dr G. GREGORY.

4 ℞ Aquæ, ℥vss.
Sacchari puri, ℥iss.
Vini Antim. ℥ij.
Tinct. Opii, ♏xx. M. Sumat ℥j ter die.

A Diaphoretic.—Dr JAMES HAMILTON.

*ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM. *Calx Antimonii Lota*

An Antimoniate of Potassium prepared by roasting the black sulphide with nitrate of potassium. It consists of oxides, some sulphide, and probably a little antimonious acid. An uncertain remedy, and less active than Oxide of Antimony.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

1 ℞ Calc. Antim.
Potas. Carb. ana ℈ss.
Pulv. Anthemidis, ℈j.
Fiat pulv. sexta quaque horâ per biduum vel triduum sumendus.

In Intermittents.—Dr MORTON.

ANTIPYRIN, see PHENAZONUM.

*APIOL. *Common Parsley*

A nearly colourless, non-volatile, oily fluid, the active principle of common parsley, Petroselinum sativum (Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*). It is antispasmodic, emmenagogue, galactagogue, tonic.

Solubility.—In ether, chloroform, alcohol. Insoluble in water.
Vehicle.—Syrup, gelatine capsule.
Dose.—3 to 6 minims.

*APOCYNUM CANNABINUM

The root of Apocynum Cannabinum (Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ*), is known in America under the name of Indian Hemp. It must not, however, be confounded with Cannabis Indica. It is diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, cathartic, emetic. It is useful in dropsy.

Vehicle.—Sweetened water.
Dose of Pulvis Cannabini; as an emetic and cathartic, 15 to 20 grains.
Decoctum ——— radicis, 1 to 2 ounces.
Extractum ——— ———, 3 to 4 grains.
Tinctura ——— ——— (1 in 10), 5 to 60 minims.

1 ℞ Decocti Apocyni, ℥xv.
Syr. Aurantii, ℥j. M.
Sumat cyathum vinosum bis terve die.

In Dropsy.

APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORAS

Hydrochlorate of Apomorphine

An alkaloid obtained by heating Morphine or Codeine in sealed tubes with hydrochloric acid. It occurs in odorous greyish-white acicular crystals. It is a powerful and prompt emetic, and hence valuable in cases of poisoning when it is usually injected subcutaneously. It is an expectorant, sedative, and an emetic.

Solubility.—1 in 7 of water, 1 in 50 of rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—Water or syrup with a little dilute hydrochloric acid to preserve it.
Dose of Apomorphinæ Hydrochloras, $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ grain as expectorant; $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain as an emetic.
Injectio Apormorphinæ Hypodermica, 2 to 8 minims (=$\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ grain).
*Syrupus Apomorphinæ Hydrochloras, ½ to 1 drachm.

1 ℞ Apomorphinæ Hydrochlorat. gr. ¾.
Morphinæ Hydrochlor. gr. ½.
Acid Hydrochlor. dil. ♏xij.
Aquæ ad ℥vj.
Misce: ft. mist. ℥ss secunda horâ sumend.

A Sedative.—Dr FELIX SEMON.

2 ℞ Apomorphinæ Hydrochloratis, 1 to 20 centigram.
Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. 5 gram.
Aquæ destil. 120 gram.
Syr. Simpl. 30 gram. M.

As an expectorant in Bronchitis.—D. M. WERTNER.

ARAROBA, Goa Powder, see CHRYSAROBINUM.

*ARECA. *Betel-nut Tree*

The seed of Areca Catechu (Nat. Ord. *Palmaceæ*). It is anthelmintic, astringent, tonic. It is useful in tapeworm.

Vehicle.—In confection with syrup of orange or rose honey.
It is principally employed as a dentifrice.
**Dose.*—4 to 6 drachms of the freshly ground seed.

*ARGEMONE MEXICANA. *Mexican Prickly Poppy*

The juice and seeds of the yellow Mexican thistle, Argemone Mexicana (Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*). The seeds are narcotic, and emetico-cathartic. The juice resembles Gamboge, and is a hydragogue. *Externally*, it is caustic. In the West Indies the seeds are used as a substitute for Ipecacuanha. The oil expressed from the seeds, in a dose of 30 drops, produces profound sleep, and afterwards acts on the bowels. It has been proposed as a remedy for cholera. The stalk contains a milky juice, which is applied to cancers, spots on the cornea, eruptions on the skin, and to repress unhealthy granulations.

1 ℞ Sem. Argemonis Mexicanæ, ʒij.
Sacchari albi, ʒij.
Aquæ, ℥viij.
Fiat emulsio, cujus capiat cochl. amplum quaque horâ dimida.

In Dry Belly-ache.—Dr Affleck.

*ARGENTI CHLORIDUM. *Chloride of Silver*

A white, curdy precipitate produced on mixing a soluble silver salt with a soluble chloride. On heating, it melts; and on cooling, becomes a greyish crystalline mass, which cuts like horn. When found native in this state, it constitutes the *horn-silver* of the mineralogist. It is less active than the cyanide. It is useful in epilepsy, syphilis, chronic dysentery, atonic dyspepsia, phthisis.

Solubility.—Readily in ammonia and in a solution of potassium cyanide.
Vehicle.—In gelatine capsule diluted with sugar of milk.
Dose.—½ to 5 grains; in epilepsy, 3 grains upwards.

1 ℞ Argenti Chloridi, gr. j.
Pulv. Iridis, gr. ij.
Tere simul et div. in pulv. viij vel x.
One to be rubbed on the tongue.

In Syphilis.—M SERRES.

2 ℞ Argenti Chlor. gr. xv.
Sodii Chlor. ʒj.
Amyli, gr. xv.
Pulv. Acaciæ, gr. xv.
Aquæ, q. s. Fiant pil. 100.

3 ℞ Argenti Chlor. gr. xxxvj.
Pulv. Acaciæ,
Conf. Rosæ, ana q. s. ut fiant pil. xij.
Sumat unam ter die.
[The quantity of chloride to be increased to 1 drachm (in 12 pills) in Epilepsy.]

In Chronic Dysentery, and Epilepsy.—Dr PERRY.

4 ℞ Argenti Chlor. gr. xxxvj.
Quininæ Sulph. gr. xviij.
Mannæ, gr. viij.
Misce, fiat massula ope mucilaginis et divide in pilulas duodecim, quarum capiat unam sextis horis.

In the early stage of Phthisis, and in Dyspepsia in debilitated habits. Dr NELIGAN.

*ARGENTI CYANIDUM. *Cyanide of Silver*

A white, insoluble powder, prepared by precipitating hydrocyanic acid with nitrate of silver. It is supposed to combine the sedative action of cyanogen with the tonic of the metal. It is useful in syphilis.

Vehicle.—In pill, freshly prepared.
Dose.—$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain.

1 ℞ Argenti Cyanidi, gr. j.
Pulv. Iridis, gr. ij.
Trit. in mort. vitreo et div. in p. æq. x.
One to be rubbed on the tongue.

In Syphilis.—Dr SERRES.

2 ℞ Argenti Cyanidi, ℈j.
Adip. Præpar. ʒj. Fiat unguentum.

In Syphilitic Ulcers.

*ARGENTI IODIDUM. *Iodide of Silver*

A pale yellow precipitate, produced by adding nitrate of silver to iodide of potassium. It is said to possess the same properties as nitrate of silver. Its protracted use does not, however, produce the slate-coloured discoloration of the skin—*macula argentea*—evoked by the nitrate. It is useful in gastralgia, pyrosis, chorea, epilepsy, syphilis.

Insolubility.—Insoluble, or nearly so, in ammonia.
Vehicle.—In pill, freshly prepared.
Dose.—$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of a grain.

1 ℞ Argenti Iodidi,
Potass. Nitrat. ana ℈ss.
Terre simul, ut fiat pulv. subtilissimus, dien adde
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ, ʒss.
Sacchari albi, ℈j.
Mucilag. q. s.
Fiant pil. xl, quarum ægar sumat unam ter die.

In Gastralgia, Pyrosis, Chorea, &c.—Dr PATTERSON.

ARGENTI NITRAS. *Nitrate of Silver. Lunar Caustic*

It occurs in colourless prisms, or white cylindrical rods. It is alterative, antispasmodic, astringent, tonic, stimulant, vesicant, escharotic. It is useful in epilepsy, chorea, cholera, angina pectoris, passive hæmorrhages, gastrodynia, typhoid ulceration of the bowel, and in chronic gastric affections with pain and vomiting. *Externally*, it is applied in the form of points to ulcers, sore nipples, poisoned wounds, morbid growths, and to arrest the superficial extension of erysipelas, &c.; as an injection in affections of the mouth, throat, &c.; as a collyrium in gonorrhœal ophthalmia.

Solubility.—2 in 1 of water, 1 in 18 of rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—Pure silica or sugar of milk, and enclosed as a powder in gelatine capsules. In pill with tragacanth paste.
Incompatibles.—Astringent infusions, alkalies and their carbonates, the chlorides, all the acids except acetic and nitric, iodide of potassium, solution of arsenic.
Antidote.—A solution of common salt in some demulcent drink.
If administered for any considerable time, it produces a blue or leaden-hue discoloration of the skin, first indicated by a dark line on the edges

of the gums. Acid tartrate of potassium is said to remedy this. *See Argenti Iodidum.*

The stains produced on the skin by nitrate of silver can be removed by cyanide of potassium, or solution of iodide of potassium.

Dose.—$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of a grain.

Strength of lotions, &c., 1 to 20 grains to the ounce of water, according to the object desired.

1 ℞ Argenti Nitr. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ ad $\frac{1}{3}$.
Aquæ destil. ℥j.
Syr. Simpl. ℥v. Fiat mistura.
To be taken by spoonfuls in the course of the day.

In Chronic Diarrhœa (of Children).—M. Trousseau.

2 ℞ Argenti Nitratis, gr. ij.
Ext. Lupuli, ℈j.
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. xij.
Tere optime simul et div. in pil. viij. Sumat unam ter die.

In Pyrosis, Dyspeptic Palpitation, &c.—Dr Joy.

3 ℞ Argenti Nitratis, gr. iv.
Pil. Aloes cum Myrrhâ, ℈ij.
Fiant pilulæ xij Capiat unam bis die.

In Chorea.—Dr Copland.

4 ℞ Argenti Nitratis,
Ext. Gentianæ,
Pulv. Calumbæ, ana gr. xij.
Misce bene, et div. in pil. xij. Sumat unam bis die vel sæpius.

In Epilepsy, Chorea, &c. [These contain 1 gr. N.S. in each.]

5 ℞ Argent. Nit. gr. x.
Ext. Hyoscyami, ℥j.
Bismuthi Subnit. ℥iss. M.
Fiant pil. xl. Sumat j nocte maneque.

In Chronic Gastritis.—Dr H. Green.

6 ℞ Argenti Nitratis, gr. xij.
Tinct. Gentianæ co. ℥iij
Sumat cochl parvum ter die.

In Leucorrhœa, c.—Dr A. Hudson.

7 ℞ Argenti Nitratis, gr. iij.
Opii Pulv. gr. iss.
Fiant pil. vj. Sumat j post. sing. alvi deject. liquidas, vel omni horâ.

In the Rice-water Purging of Cholera.—Mr G. Ross.

8 ℞ Argenti Nitratis, gr. vj [gr. iv ad xv].
Aquæ destil. ℥xij. Fiat enema.

In Acute Dysentery.—M. Trousseau.

9 ℞ Argenti Nitratis, ℈iv.
Aquæ destil. ℥iv.
Acidi Nitrici, ♏vj. Fiat solutio.

To be applied two or three times a day over the inflamed surface, and for two or three inches beyond it, to prevent the spreading of

Phlegmonous and Traumatic Erysipelas.

Mr HIGGINGBOTTOM.

10 ℞ Argenti Nitratis, ℈j ad ℈iv.
Aquæ destil. ℥j. Solve.

To be applied by means of a sponge affixed to a whalebone rod to the fauces, pharynx, epiglottis, and larynx.

In Affections of the Throat, particularly Follicular Disease of the Larynx.—Dr HORACE GREEN.

[When ulceration exists, Dr G. states that the solution should not contain less than ℈ij of the nitrate. A similar solution, containing from 8 to 40 grains of nitrate to an ounce of water, is used by M. Latour and others in Hooping-cough, Hoarseness, Diphtheria, Croup, &c.]

11 ℞ Argenti Nitratis, gr. j.
Aquæ destil. ℥j. Fiat gargarisma.

In Aphthæ.—Dr A. T. THOMSON.

12 ℞ Argenti Nitratis, gr. iv.
Aquæ destil. ℥j. Fiat collyrium.

One drop to be applied to the eye by a camel-hair pencil, and repeated in five or six hours when the symptoms return.

In Catarrhal Ophthalmia.—Dr MACKENZIE.

13 ℞ Argenti Nitratis, ℈ss.
Aquæ destil. ℥j. Fiat collyrium.

One or two drops to be introduced into the eye every second day.

In Egyptian Ophthalmia.—Dr RIDGEWAY.

14 ℞ Argenti Nitratis, ℥iv.
Potassii Nitratis, ℥j. Funde.

For cauterization.

In Infantile Purulent Ophthalmia,—Mr R. LIEBREICH.

15 ℞ Argenti Nitratis, gr. ¼ ad j.
Aquæ destil. ℥j. Fiat injectio.

In Gonorrhœa.—Mr CARMICHAEL.

16 ℞ Argenti Nitratis, gr. iv ad xvj.
Aquæ destil. ℥iv. Fiat injectio.

To be thrown into the bladder daily.

In Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder.

Dr R. L. M'DONNEL.

17 ℞ Argenti Nitr. p. j.
Sacchari purif. p. v. Tere simul.
To be inhaled from a proper apparatus.

In Affections of the Air-passages.—Dr WAGSTAFF.

18 ℞ Argenti Nitratis, gr. iv.
Adipis Præp. ʒss. Fiat unguentum.

Dr DRUITT.

[One scruple of oxide, or half a scruple of cyanide of silver, to one ounce of lard, has been used for syphilitic ulcers.]

ARGENTI OXIDUM. *Oxide of Silver*

An olive brown powder, soluble in nitric acid. It is astringent, sedative, tonic. It differs from the nitrate in being less escharotic and in not staining the skin. It is useful in dyspepsia; painful affections of the stomach, as gastrodynia, pyrosis, when the tongue is not red; in hæmoptysis, uterine hæmorrhage; in chronic diarrhœa of children. In obstinate relaxation of the bowels, the addition of a small portion of opium has been recommended.

Vehicle.—In pill with tragacanth paste.
Dose.—¼ to 2 grains.

1 ℞ Argenti Oxidi, gr. ¼.
Pulv. Tragac. co. gr. v.
Misce: fiat pulvis ter die sumendus.

In Passive Hæmorrhages, painful Dyspepsia, Chorea, &c.
Sir JAMES EYRE.

2 ℞ Argenti Oxidi, gr. ij ad gr. vj.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒj.
Aquæ destil. ʒiij.
Fiat mistura. Capiat ʒss ter die, agitata phiala.

In the same cases.

3 ℞ Oxidi Argenti, gr. ix.
Opii pulv. gr. ij.
Ext. Anthemidis, q. s.
Misce et div. in pilulas, xij. Sumat unam ter die.

In Menorrhagia.—Dr THWEATT.

4 ℞ Oxidi Argenti, gr. vj.
Ext. Absinthii, ʒj.
Misce, et div. in pilulas xij e quibus, sumatur una ter die.

In Epilepsy, Angina, Chorea, &c.—Dr NELIGAN.

5 ℞ Oxidi Argenti, gr. vj.
Pulv. Rhei, gr. xviij.
Ext. Conii, ℈ij.
Fiant pilulæ xviij. Sumat unam ter die.

In severe Gastrodynia, &c.—Mr Stowe.

6 ℞ Oxidi Argenti, gr. iv.
Ext. Lupuli, gr. xxiv. Misce : fiant pil. xij.
Sumat unam ter die, superbibendo cyath. vinarum infusi chiratæ.

In Obstinate Chronic Diarrhœa.—Dr Tunstall.

7 ℞ Oxidi Argenti, ℈j.
Adip. Præpar. ʒj. Fiat unguentum.

In Syphilitic Ulcers.

ARGENTUM PURIFICATUM. *Pure Silver*

A white metallic metal, soft when pure. It is only officially employed to prepare nitrate of silver. Silver in fine powder has been used in frictions on the tongue as an antisyphilitic remedy. The chloride is said, however, to be more efficacious. It is soluble in nitric acid and precipitated by hydrochloric acid.

*ARISTOL. *Thymol Iodide*

A reddish brown, odourless powder containing 45·8 per cent. of Iodine. It has been recommended as an odourless substitute for Iodoform.

Solubility.—In ether and oils; not soluble in water.

℞ Aristol, gr. x.
Vaselin Alb., ʒss. M. fiat ung.
To be applied to the nasal orifices with a camel's-hair brush.

Dr E. Law.

ARMORACIÆ RADIX. *Horseradish root*

The fresh root of Cochlearia Armoracia (Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ*). It resembles that of Aconitum Napellus or monkshood, and the substitution of the latter for it has caused fatal poisoning. It is stimulant, diaphoretic, sudorific,

irritant, rubefacient, vesicant. It is useful in atonic dyspepsia, paralysis, dropsy, rheumatism, scurvy, hoarseness, in chest affections unattended with inflammation. It increases the secretions, especially the urine.

Vehicle.—The Compound Spirit in water.
It yields, on distillation with water, a volatile oil identical with that of mustard, and may be employed for the same purposes.

Dose of Spiritus Armoraciæ comp., 1 to 3 drachms.
*Radix Armoraciæ, 30 to 60 grains.
*Infusum Armoraciæ co., 1 to 2 ounces (contains mustard).

1 ℞ Rad. Armoraciæ, ℥ij.
Sem. Sinapis, ʒij.
Rad. Valerianæ, ʒij.
Rad. Rhei, ℥ss.
Vini Rubri, Oiss. Digere et cola.
A wineglassful occasionally.

A Stimulant and Aperient.—Dr Hooper.

2 ℞ Inf. Armoraciæ co. ʒix.
Tinct. Ammoniæ co. ♏viij.
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒj. Fiat haustus.

A Stimulant.—Dr Paris.

3 ℞ Inf. Armoraciæ, ℥v.
Sp. Armoraciæ co. ʒiv.
Tinct. Capsici, ʒij. Fiat gargarisma.

In Catarrhal Deafness, with enlarged Tonsils.
Dr Fosbroke.

ARNICÆ RADIX. *Arnica Root*

The dried rhizome and rootlets of Arnica Montana, or Leopard's Bane (Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*). It is a cerebro-spinal stimulant, an irritant to the stomach and bowels, a supposed diuretic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue. It is useful in amaurosis, paralysis, and other cerebral affections; the latter stage of hydrocephalus and typhus fever; and in debilitated states of the system. *Externally*, it is applied in lotion for contusions, sprains, &c. It is said that erysipelas sometimes intervenes during its local application.

Antidote.—Opium, morphine.
Dose of Flor. Arnicæ, 5 to 15 grains.
Rad. ———, 5 to 10 grains.
Tinctura Arnicæ, 1 to 2 drachms.
*Infusum ———, 1 to 2 ounces. (Root, ½ ounce; water, a pint.)

1 ℞ Inf. Arnicæ (ex ʒj, flor.), ℥iv.
Syr. Croci, ʒvj.
Ætheris, ♏x. Misce.
A tablespoonful every hour, to a child above two years old.

In Hydrocephalus.—Dr URE.

2 ℞ Flor. Arnicæ, ʒss.
Ammon. Chloridi, ʒij.
Camphoræ, gr. vj.
Sacchari albi, ʒvj. Misce: fiat pulvis.
A teaspoonful three times a day.

An Expectorant and Emmenagogue.—M. BERENDS.

3 ℞ Tinct. Arnicæ, ℥ss.
Inf. Acori Calami, ℥viiss.
Misce: capiat unciam tertiis vel quartis horis.

In Nervous Headache, and old Paralytic cases.

Dr NELIGAN.

4 ℞ Inf. Arnicæ (ex ʒij rad.) ℥vj.
Ætheris, ʒss. Misce.
A tablespoonful several times a day.

In Nervous Affections.—BRERA.

5 ℞ Flor. Arnicæ, ℥j.
Aquæ, Oiiss. Coque ad Oiss, et adde
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒij.
Misce: sumat ʒij—iij secunda quaque horâ.

In Paralysis, Articular Rheumatism, &c.—SWEDIAUR.

6 ℞ Flor. Arnicæ,
Rad. Serpentariæ, ana ʒij.
Decocti Cinchonæ, ferv. ℥ix.
Infunde et cola ad ℥viij, adde
Ætheris, ʒss.
Syrupi, ʒj. Misce.
Two tablespoonfuls every two hours.

As a Stimulant to the Nervous System.— BRERA.

7 ℞ Inf. Arnicæ (ex ʒvj flor.), ℥vj.
Camphoræ, ℈j.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ℥j.
Fiat emulsio. Sumat cochl. j amplum secunda quaque horâ.

HORN.

8 ℞ Rad. Arnicæ,
Rad. Calumbæ, ana ʒij. Infunde.
Aquæ ferventis, q. s. ad colat. ℥vij.
Syr. Aurantii, ℥j. Misce.
A tablespoonful every three hours.

In Atonic Diarrhœa.—BERENDS.

9 ℞ Tinct. Arnicæ, ʒij.
Aquæ destil. ʒiv. Fiat lotio.

For Contusions, &c.

10 ℞ Tinct. Arnicæ, ʒj.
Acidi Tannici,
Pulv Acaciæ, āā ʒss. Fiat lotio.
Paint boil with a camel-hair brush.

An Abortive Treatment of Boils.—HALL.

*ARTEMISIA

Several species of Artemisia (Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*) are used in medicine.

Artemisia Absinthium. Common Wormwood. The dried tops are used as an aromatic bitter tonic and vermifuge; also as an antiperiodic and emmenagogue. Wormwood is employed in the preparation of some liqueurs, particularly that of "Absinthe," which is largely consumed in France. *Externally*, it is used in discutient and antiseptic fomentations.

Dose of Pulvis Absinthii, 20 to 30 grains.
Aqua ———, ½ to 1 ounce.
Extractum ——, 5 to 20 grains.
Infusum ———, 1 to 2 ounces.
Oleum ———, 1 to 5 minims.
Tinctura ———, ½ to 2 drachms.
Vinum ———, 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls twice or three times a day.

Artemisia Vulgaris. Mugwort. The fibrillæ and soft sound parts of the root, dried in the shade, and reduced to powder, or infused, have been recommended in epilepsy, infantile convulsions, chorea, hysteria, and amenorrhœa. The dose of the freshly powdered root is from 30 to 60 grains in 24 hours; or to children, a few grains, according to their age.

Artemisia Abrotanum. Southernwood. This has an aromatic smell; it is regarded as tonic, vermifuge, and antispasmodic; but is seldom used in this country, except in fomentations, and in washes to promote the growth of the hair.

Artemisia Santonica—Tartarian Southernwood—is supposed to yield Semen Contra, the worm-seed of the shops;

which, however, consists of broken flower-buds and their stalks. Worm-seed is given in doses of 10 to 60 grains, morning and evening, for some days, followed by an active purge, as a remedy for round-worms. The active principle, *Santonin*, is used for the same purpose.

1 ℞ Inf. Absinthii, ℥iss.
Sp. Cinnamomi, ʒss.
Fiat haustus, 4tis vel 6tis horis sumendus.

In Weakness of the Stomach.—Mr Brande.

2 ℞ Fol. Absinthii,
Fol. Rutæ,
Fol. Sennæ,
Ras. Cornu Cervi, ana ℥ss.
Rad. Rhei, ʒj.
Tere simul in pulv. tenuiss. cujus sumat ʒij omni mane per quatuor vices, ex sacchari fæcibus.

In Worms.—Dr G. Gregory.

3 ℞ Vini Absinthii, ℥iv.
Potass. Bicarb. ʒj.
Misce: sumat ℥j quarter die.

As a Diuretic and Resolvent.—P. P. Frank.

4 ℞ Ferri Redacti, ʒj.
Ext. Absinthii, ʒij.
Fiant pil. xxxvj. Sumat unam ter die.

In Chlorosis, Worms, General Debility, &c.—Sydenham.

5 ℞ Inf. Absinthii,
Enema. Aloes, ana ℥iv. Fiat enema.
One half to be used.

To dislodge Ascarides in Children.—Dr Ure.

6 ℞ Pulv. Artemisiæ vulg. ʒj.
Pulv. Sacchari albi, ℥ij.
Misce: sumat cochl. parvum quater die.

In Epilepsy.—Bresler.

7 ℞ Pulv. Artemisiæ vulg. ʒj.
Pulv. Sacchari albi, ℈ij. Fiat pulvis.
To be taken at bed-time in warm beer.

In Epilepsy.—Löwenstein.

8 ℞ Ext. Alcoholici Artemisiæ, gr. iv.
Acaciæ pulv. ℈j.
Sacchari, ʒiij.
Mist. Amygdalæ, ʒiij.

A teaspoonful every half hour, gradually increasing the dose to two teaspoonfuls.

In Infantile Convulsions.—KÖLREUTER.

*ASARUM. *Asarabacca*

The root and leaves of Asarum Europæum (Nat. Ord. *Aristolochiaceæ*) are acrid, emetic, cathartic, and sternutatory.

Dose, as an emetic, 10 to 30 grains.

Asarum Canadense, Canada Snake-root, or Wild Ginger, is tonic, diaphoretic, and an aromatic stimulant.

Dose of the powder, 20 to 30 grains. It does not usually prove emetic or cathartic.

*ASPARAGUS. *Asparagus*

The root and shoots of Asparagus Officinalis (Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*) are diuretic, aperient, and alterative or deobstruent; and allay inordinate action of the heart. They contain *Asparagin*, on which these effects are supposed to depend. After their exhibition, the urine voided has a peculiar odour and colour, and it is lessened to about half the usual quantity, and the frequency of micturition is similarly influenced. It is used chiefly in dropsy, consumption, and palpitations. The French Pharmacopœia contains an infusion, a better preparation than the decoction here noticed, and also a syrup.

Dose of Decoctum Asparagi, a teacupful three times a day.
Asparagin, 1 to 2 grains in pill, with glycerine of tragacanth.

1 ℞ Decocti Asparagi, ʒxvj.
Potass Acet. ℈j.
Mel. Scillæ, ʒss. Misce.

To be taken by cupfuls.

In Dropsies.—FOY.

2 ℞ Decocti Asparagi, lb. j.
Potass. Nitrat. ʒij.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ʒiij.
Oxymel. Scillæ, ʒss. M.
To be taken as a common drink.

Diuretic and Cooling.—Dr COPLAND.

ASSAFŒTIDA. *Assafœtida*

An oleo-gum resin from the incised living root of Ferula Narthex, Ferula Scorodosma, and other species (Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*) imported from Bombay. It is antispasmodic, expectorant, moderately stimulant, and slightly laxative. It is useful in hysterical affections, nervous debility, hypochondriasis, flatulent distension of the bowels, the cough of old persons, pertussis, asthma, and other affections of the chest not attended with inflammation. As an enema, it is recommended in flatulent diseases of children, convulsions, cholera, typhoid fever.

Vehicle.—The pill form of the B. P., to which may be added essential oil of almonds. The pills should be first varnished, and then silvered. The Tincture with mucilage in aromatic water.

The efficacy of Assafœtida is said to be due to the sulphur oil it contains.

Dose of Assafœtida, 5 to 20 grains.
Pilula Assafœtidæ comp. 5 to 10 grains.
Pilulæ Aloes et Assaf. 5 to 10 grains.
Tinctura Assafœtidæ, ½ to 1 drachm.
Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus, ½ to 1 drachm.
*Mistura Assafœtidæ, ½ to 1 ounce (Assafœtida 2 drachms, water 10 ounces).
Enema Assafœtidæ.

1 ℞ Assafœtidæ, gr. iv.
Ammon. Carb. gr. v.
Sp. Armoraciæ co. ʒij.
Decocti Aloes ʒx. Fiat haustus.

In Muscular Atony of the Alimentary Canal.—Dr PARIS.

2 ℞ Tinct. Assafœtidæ,
Tinct. Absinthii, ana ʒj.
Sumat min. lx ter die.

In Tapeworm.—HUFELAND.

3 ℞ Assafœtidæ, ʒj.
Aq. Menthæ pip. ʒvss. Tere optime simul, et adde
Tinct. Valerianæ Am. ʒij.
Tinct. Castorei, ʒiij.
Ætheris, ʒj.
Misce: fiat mistura: sumat cochl. unum amplum secundis horis.

In the Hysterical Paroxysm.—Dr Joy.

4 ℞ Sp. Ammon. Fœtidi, ʒss.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ♏x.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒss.
Sp. Anisi, ʒj.
Acidi Hydrocyan. dil. ♏v.
Aquæ, ʒj. Sumat cochl. min. j ter in die.

In Laryngismus Stridulus.—Dr Reid.

5 ℞ Assafœtidæ,
Opii pulv.
Piperis nigri, ana gr. iss. Fiat pilula.

One to be bruised, and taken in a spoonful of brandy and water every half or three quarters of an hour.

In Cholera.—[An Indian Specific.]

6 ℞ Assafœt. gr. xxxvj.
Pulv. Rhei, gr. xij.
Ol. Cajuput, ♏xij. M.
Div. in pil. xij, sum. ij om. noct.

In Flatulency.—Dr Ross.

7 ℞ Assafœtidæ, ʒj.
Morph. Sulph. gr. iij. M.
Fiant pilulæ triginti, quarum exhibe unam ter vel quater die.

In Disordered Menstruation with Dry Cough.
Dr H. Green.

8 ℞ Assafœtidæ, ʒj.
Ol. Amygdalæ, ♏xx.
Tere simul, et adde
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒij.
Syr. Althææ, ʒij. Misce: fiat emulsio.

Give a teaspoonful every two hours to a child of two to six years, shaking the bottle.

In Hooping-cough.—Kopp.

9 ℞ Tinct. Assafœtidæ, ♏xx.
Sp. Ammon. Arom. ʒss.
Mist. Moschi, ʒj. Misce: fiat haustus.

In Hysteric and Spasmodic Colic.—Dr Neligan.

10 ℞ Assafœtidæ, ʒij.
Liq. Ammon. Acetatis, ʒj.
Aquæ Menthæ, ʒiij.
Syr. Croci (*vel* Mori), ʒss. Misce.
A teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, according to the age of the child, every two hours.

In Asthma.—MILLAR.

11 ℞ Assafœtidæ, gr. vj—viij.
Ol. Amygdalæ dulc. ♏iv. Tere simul, et adde
Pulv. Acaciæ, ʒss.
Inf. Anthemidis, ʒj. Fiat enema.

In Flatulent Colic of Infants.—Dr URE.

12 ℞ Assafœtidæ, ʒiij. Tere cum.
Lactis Vaccini, ʒv.
Cola per linteum, ut fiat enema.

In Ascarides.—RUDOLPHI.

13 ℞ Assafœtidæ, ʒss.
Vitell. Ovi No. j. Tere simul, et adde
Infus. Valerian. ʒss—ʒiv.
For two enemas.

In Laryngismus Stridulus.—NIEMEYER.

ATROPINA. *Atropine*

An alkaloid obtained from Belladonna, occurring in colourless, acicular crystals. It is an energetic poison, seldom given internally in this country. *Externally*, it is used to dilate the eye.

Solubility.—1 in 2 of alcohol, 1 in 3 of rectified spirit, 1 in 25 of ether, 1 in 52 of glycerine, 1 in 500 of water.
Vehicle.—In pill with sugar of milk and glycerine of tragacanth.
Antidotes.—As in poisoning by Belladonna.
Dose of *Atropina, $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ of a grain.
*Liquor Atropinæ, 1 minim.
Unguentum—Atropinæ.

1 ℞ Atropinæ, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$.
Sacchari puri, ʒiiss. Misceantur optime.
Give a grain and a half, two or three times a day, to a child of five years.

In Hooping-cough.—BOUCHARDAT.

2 ℞ Atropinæ, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$.
Acid. Nit. ♏ij.
Aquæ, ʒss. M. ft. haust.
To be taken thrice daily (for a child).

In Hooping-cough.—Dr H. JONES.

3 ℞ Atropinæ, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$.
Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ♏xv.
Oxymel. Scillæ, ♏xv.
Aquæ, ℥j.
M. f. haustus, ter die sum.

In Irritable Cough with Weakness.—Dr H. Jones.

4 Atropinæ, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$.
Inf. Valerianæ, ℥iss.
M. f. haustus, ter die sum.

For Drowsiness in the Daytime.—Dr H. Jones.

5 ℞ Atropinæ, gr. ij.
Sp. Rectificati, ℥j.
Aquæ Destil. ℥vij. Fiat solutio.
One drop to be applied to the inner surface of the lower eyelid.

To Dilate the Pupil.—Sir W. W. Cooper.

6 ℞ Atropinæ, gr. v.
Adipis præp. ℥iij.
Otto Rosæ, ♏j. Fiat unguentum.

In Neuralgia.—Dr W. P. Brookes.

ATROPINÆ SULPHAS. *Sulphate of Atropine*

A white powder which dissolves immediately it is put into water, and, on burning with access of air, leaves no residue. It is a better preparation than Atropine for ophthalmic purposes. It can be obtained in the form of atropine paper and atropine gelatin discs. It is also used for subcutaneous injection.

Solubility.—10 in 4 of water, 1 in 3½ of glycerine, 1 in 3 of rectified spirit.
Dose of Liquor Atropinæ Sulphatis, 1 to 4 minims = ($\frac{1}{110}$ to $\frac{1}{28}$ grain).
*Injectio Atropinæ Hypodermica (sulphate of atropine, 2 grains, in water, 1 ounce), 2 to 4 minims.
*Injectio Atropinæ et Morphinæ (sulphate of atropine, ¼ grain, acetate of morphia, 10 grains, water, 1 ounce), 1 to 3 minims.

1 ℞ Atropinæ Sulph. gr. iv.
Morphinæ Sulph. gr. viij.
Aquæ Rosæ, ℥ss.
Glycerini, ℥iiiss.
M. et fiat linimentum.

A Sedative Application.—Dr Tilt.

2 ℞ Atropinæ Sulph. gr. iv.
Sp. Rectif. ʒss.
Aquæ destil. ad. ʒiv.
Misce ut fiat lotio. To be applied on lint, covered with oilskin or parydor.

In painful affections of the Breast or Abdomen of Women.
Dr TILT.

3 ℞ Atropinæ Sulph. gr. iv.
Aquæ, ʒj. Fiat collyrium.
Instil a dozen drops during the day. Purge with calomel.

In Phlyctenular Ophthalmia.—Dr H. R. SWANZY.

4 ℞ Atropinæ Sulph. gr. j.
Acidi Borici, gr. iij.
Aq. destil. ʒj.
M. flt. guttæ. A drop to be applied to the inner side of the lower lids every night.

Mr JOHN TWEEDY.

*ARUM. *Wake Robin*

The root or corm of Arum maculatum (Nat. Ord. *Aroidaceæ*) is acrid, stimulant, and increases the secretions. Its medicinal principle is highly volatile. It loses its acridity and activity when dried, and is used as a food. It was formerly given in humoral asthma, chronic rheumatism, jaundice, obstructions, &c.

Dose of the recently powdered root, from 10 to 30 grains.

1 ℞ Rad. Ari pulv. ʒj.
Sem. Carui pulv. ʒss.
Magnesiæ, ʒij. Misce.
A teaspoonful in the morning.

In Weakness of the Stomach in Gouty Constitutions.
NICOLAI.

AURANTII FLORIS AQUA. *Orange Flower Water*

The distilled water of the flowers of the bitter orange tree, Citrus Bigaradia, and of the sweet orange tree, Citrus Aurantium (Nat. Ord. *Aurantiaceæ*), prepared in France. It is a mild tonic, somewhat antispasmodic, and said to be sedative. It is chiefly employed as a flavouring vehicle.

The leaves are aromatic, tonic, and diaphoretic. The juice of the sweet orange is refrigerant, and is used for the same purposes as citric acid and lemon juice.

Dose of Aqua Aurantii Floris, ½ to 1 ounce.
Syrupus ——— ——, 1 to 2 drachms.

AURANTII CORTEX. *Bitter Orange Peel*

The fresh and dried outer part of the rind of the ripe fruit of the Citrus Bigaradia (Nat. Ord. *Aurantiaceæ*) imported from Europe. It is a mild bitter tonic, carminative, stomachic, and slightly astringent. It is much prescribed as an accompaniment to other medicines, particularly the stronger bitters, quinine, neutral salts, &c., to render them agreeable to the palate and stomach. Large quantities of the peel have proved fatal to children.

Dose of Infusum Aurantii, 1 to 2 ounces.
Infusum ——— comp. 1 to 2 ounces.
Syrupus ———, 1 to 2 drachms.
Tinctura ———, 1 to 2 drachms.
Tinctura ——— Recentis, 1 to 2 drachms.
Vinum ———, 1 to 2 ounces.

1 ℞ Cort. Aurantii, ʒss.
Flor. Anthemidis, ʒj.
Infunde aq. frigidæ Oij per horas xxiv, et cola.
Take a wineglassful frequently.

In Weakness of the Stomach, Flatulence, &c.—Dr Perceval.

2 ℞ Flavedinis Aurantii,
Rad. Rhei,
Potass. Tart. ana ʒss.
Ol. Cajuputi, ♏iij. Misce: fiat pulvis.

In Hypochondriasis, &c.—Klein.

3 ℞ Inf. Aurantii co. ʒix.
Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. ♏xx.
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒj.
Fiat haustus horis ij ante prandium quotidie sumendus.

A Tonic.—Dr Paris.

4 ℞ Pulv. Fol. Aurantii,
Pulv. Rad. Valerianæ,
Syr. Aurantii, q. s. Fiat electuarium.
A teaspoonful occasionally.

In Epilepsy, and other Chronic Nervous Diseases.
Scaubarth.

5 ℞ Fol. Aurantii,
Rad. Rhei, ana ʒj.
Rad. Valerianæ,
Potass. Tart. Acid. ana ʒiij. Misce.
Take half a teaspoonful twice a day.

In Chorea, Epilepsy, &c.—CHOULANT.

[For other recipes containing Cortex Aurantii see under Acidum Nitro-Hydrochloricum, Cinchona, Quinina, Gentiana, &c.]

*AURUM. *Gold*

Pure gold is a soft metal, obtained from its alloys by solution in nitro-hydrochloric acid and precipitation with a ferrous salt. It falls as a brown powder, and acquires its beautiful yellow lustre by friction. It is dissolved by a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, called *Aqua Regia*. In a finely divided state it excites the secretions, sometimes salivates and acts like its preparations, but in a milder degree, and without proving a local irritant. It is alterative and stimulant. *Externally*, it is used in frictions on the tongue and gums. It is useful in syphilis, scrofula, scirrhous and other cancerous affections, lepra, amenorrhœa.

Solubility.—Readily in a mixture of 1 of nitric and 2 of hydrochloric acid.

Vehicle.—Lycopodium, starch, syrup.

The different medicinal compounds of gold decompose readily, and are affected by exposure to light; hence they should be only dispensed when required, and kept secluded from the light.

Dose of Auri Pulvis, ¼ to 1 gr.

Unguentum Auri is applied to the surface from which the cuticle has been removed by a blister.

1 ℞ Auri pulv. gr. vj.
Amyli pulv. gr. xxxvj.
Misce, et div. in partes xij. Sumat unam quarter die.

REICKE.

2 ℞ Auri pulv.
Lycopodii (common Club Moss), ana gr. ij. Misce.
To be rubbed on the tongue and gums, in divided portions, during the day.

In Syphilis, &c.—REICKE.

3 ℞ Auri pulv. gr. xv.
Axungiæ, ʒss. Misce.

To Obstinate Syphilitic Ulcers.—BOUCHARDAT.

*AURI CHLORIDUM. *Chloride of Gold*

A red crystalline mass, very deliquescent, produced when gold is dissolved in nitro-hydrochloric acid. It is very poisonous, and is similar in action to corrosive sublimate. It is alterative and stimulant. *Externally*, it is used in friction on the tongue and gums, and also endermically. It is administered in the same cases as pure gold.

Solubility.—1 in 4 of water; also in ether, alcohol.
Vehicle.—In pill, lycopodium, syrup.
Dose of Auri Chloridum, $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain; in friction $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain.

1 ℞ Auri Chloridi, gr. j.
Lycopodii Præp. (common Club Moss), gr. xv. Misce, et div. in p. xvj.
One to be rubbed on the tongue and gums daily. Afterwards, the same quantity to be divided successively into twelve and ten powders.

In Syphilis.—CHRESTIEN.

2 ℞ Auri Chloridi, gr. j.
Ext. Aconiti, ℈ss.
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ, ℈ij.
Syrupi, q. s.
Misce intime, et div. in pil. xx, quarum sumatur una ter in die.

In Secondary Syphilis, with much pain.—Dr NELIGAN.

*AURI CYANIDUM. *Cyanide of Gold*

A yellowish-white and insoluble powder, freely dissolved by solution of potassium cyanide. It is alterative and stimulant. It is administered in the same cases as pure gold.

Dose of Auri Cyanidum, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$.

1 ℞ Auri Cyanidi, gr. j.
Lycopodii (common Club Moss), gr. xv. Misce, et div. in pulv. xvj.
One daily in frictions on the tongue.

2 ℞ Auri Cyanidi, gr. iss.
Pastæ Cacao, ℥j. Misce, et div. in trochis. xxiv.
One to three daily.

CHRESTIEN.

3 ℞ Auri Cyanidi, gr. j.
Ext. Mezerei, gr. iij [gr. viij.—CHRESTIEN.]
Pulv. Althææ, q. s. Fiant pil. xv.
Give at first one pill, then two, then three daily.

In Syphilis, Scrofula, Amenorrhœa, &c.
POURCHE; CHRESTIEN.

*AURO-SODII CHLORIDUM. *Sodic-Chloride of Gold*

Red crystals occurring in long four-sided prisms produced by the combination of auric chloride with sodium chloride. It is alterative and stimulant. It is administered in the same cases as pure gold.

Dose of Auro-Sodii Chloridum, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$; in friction gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.

1 ℞ Auro-Sodii Chloridi, gr. j.
Aquæ destil. ℥ss. Solve.
Six drops, gradually increased to fourteen, to be taken three times a day in water, or decoction of sarsaparilla.

In Secondary Syphilis.—LEHMANN.

2 ℞ Auro-Sodii Chloridi, gr. ij.
Mannæ, ℈iiss.
Tere bene simul et ope mucilaginis forma in pilulas viginti quatuor, e quibus sumatur una ter in die.

In Syphilitic Affections.—Dr NELIGAN.

3 ℞ Auro-Sodii Chloridi, gr. iv (in aq. dest. q. s. sol.).
Ext. Dulcamaræ, ℥j.
Ext. Aconiti, ℈ss.
Pulv. Althææ, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ 80, quarum capiat unam ter die.

In Venereal Skin Diseases, &c.—GRÖTZNER.

4 ℞ Auro-Sodii Chlori, gr. j.
Ext. Mezerei, ℥j. Fiant pilulæ lx.

MAGENDIE.

5 ℞ Auro-Sodii Chlor. gr. $\frac{3}{4}$.
Lycopodii (common Club Moss), gr. xv.
Misce optime, et divide in chartulas xx.
One powder to be rubbed on the tongue and gums daily. The same quantity to be divided the next time into sixteen, then into twelve, and by degrees into three packets.

In Syphilitic Affections.—CHRESTIEN; TROUSSEAU.

6 ℞ Auro-Sodii Chloridi, gr. v.
Pulv. Tragacanth, ʒj.
Sacchar. alb. q. s.
Misce, fiant pil xl.
One pill an hour after dinner and supper. After, two pills following these meals, and gradually increase to eight pills daily.

In Hysteria.—NIEMEYER.

7 ℞ Auro-Sodii Chloridi, gr. j.
Aquæ destil. ʒiij. Fiat collyrium.

In Chronic Ophthalmia.—JAHN.

8 ℞ Auro-Sodii Chloridi, gr. iij ad iv.
Axungiæ, ʒss. Misce exact. ut fiat unguentum.

In Induration, Exostosis, &c., especially of Syphilitic origin.
GRÖTZNER.

*AVENA. *Oat*

The seeds of the common Oat, Avena Sativa (Nat. Ord. *Graminaceæ*). They are emollient, nutritive. Oats deprived of their husk and coarsely ground form Oatmeal; stripped of husk and integument they are called Groats; crushed groats constitute the Embden and Prepared Groats. *Externally*, they are used in the form of poultice.

*BALLOTA

Siberian Woolly Ballota, Ballota lanata (Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ*) is sudorific and diuretic; and is used in gout, rheumatism, dropsies, &c. The dried plant is employed.

1 ℞ Decocti Ballotæ, ʒxvj.
Tinct. Cinnamomi, ʒss.
Ætheris, ʒj. Misce.
A wine-glassful to be taken every three hours.

In Dropsies.—REHMAN.

BALNEA. *Baths*

Bath.	Temperature of Water	Vapour.	Air.
The Cold . .	33° to 65° F.		
„ Cool . .	65° to 75°		
„ Temperate	75° to 85°		
„ Tepid . .	85° to 92°	90° to 100°	96° to 106°
„ Warm . .	92° to 98°	100° to 115°	106° to 120°
„ Hot . .	98° to 112°	115° to 114°	120° to 170°

Gelatine Bath.—Gelatine, 12 to 24 ounces, dissolved by heat in a quart of water, and the solution added to the bath. *In Contagious Diseases.*

Nitric Acid Bath.—Acid, 6 ounces, Water, 2 gallons, at 96° to 98° F. *In Hepatic Affections.*

Sulphur Bath.—Sulphuretted Potash, 4 ounces, Water, 30 gallons. *In Lead Poisoning.*

There are various other baths of mercury, iodine, mud, seaweed, &c., and electric baths.

BALSAMUM CANADENSIS, see TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS.

*BALSAMUM DIPTEROCARPI

Gurjun Balsam. Wood Oil

A transparent oleo-resin of the consistence of Olive Oil, collected by incisions from the trunk of Dipterocarpus Lævis and other species (Nat. Ord. *Dipteraceæ*) from the East Indies. In its properties Gurjun Balsam resembles Copaiba and is employed in similar cases. It is said to be very efficacious in leprosy. It has been applied in cutaneous affections, as eczema.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. *Balsam of Peru*

A reddish-brown or nearly black liquid, having a characteristic odour and bitter taste, obtained from the trunk of

the Myroxylon Pereiræ (Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) after the bark has been beaten, scorched, and removed. It is stimulant and expectorant, acting especially on the mucous membranes. It is useful in chronic catarrh, asthma, and other non-inflammatory affections of the chest attended with debility, chronic rheumatism, amenorrhœa, and to restrain excessive discharges, as gleet, leucorrhœa, &c. *Externally*, it is a stimulant to unhealthy ulcers, chilblains, sore nipples, and promotes the growth of the hair.

Solubility.—In equal parts of rectified spirit, but not more than 3 of spirit to 1 of balsam; in chloroform.

Vehicle.—In emulsion, with sugar and yolk of egg. Mucilage.

It contains benzoic and cinnamic acids, both of which are antiseptic.

Dose.—10 to 15 minims.

1 ℞ Bals. Peruviani, ʒiv.
Ol. Amygd. dulc. ʒvj.
Pulv. Acaciæ, ʒj. Tere simul, et adde terendo
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒiv. Misce.

Dose, a tablespoonful.

In Chronic Catarrhs, &c.

2 ℞ Bals. Peruviani, ʒij.
Vitel. Ovor. No. ij. Tere simul, et adde
Ext. Cinchonæ, ʒiv.
Mellis Rosæ, ʒvj.

Misce: capiat cochleare unum magnum bis die.

In Chronic Bronchitis.—Dr Joy.

3 ℞ Bals. Peruviani, ʒss.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒij. Tere simul, et adde
Aquæ Cinnamomi,
Aquæ destil. ana ʒss.

Misce: fiat haustus ter die sumendus.

In Chronic Asthma, Old Dry Cough, and Rheumatism.

Mr Brande.

4 ℞ Bals. Peruviani, ʒij.
Ovi unius Vitellum. Tere simul, et adde
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒviss.
Tinct. Aloes co. ʒiij.
Syr. Croci (*vel* Mori), ʒij.

Fiat mistura: sumat ʒiss bis quotidie.

In a sluggish state of the Bowels.—Dr Paris.

5 ℞ Bal. Peruviani, ʒij.
Mellis Despumati, ʒvj. Misce, et adde gradatim
†Misturæ Myrrhæ, ℥vj.
Tinct. Aurantii, ʒj.
Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. j ad ij ter quaterve in die.

Dr COPLAND.

6 ℞ Bals. Peruviani, ʒss.
Vitelli Ovi, q. s.
Aquæ Cinnamomi,
Aquæ, ana ʒj.
Sp. Ammon. Arom.
Syr. Croci (*vel* Mori), ana ʒj.
Fiat haustus, ter die sumendus.

In Paralytic Cases.—Dr HUGH SMITH.

7 ℞ Ung. Ceræ albæ, ℥iiss.
Bals. Peruviani, ʒij.
Ol. Lavandulæ, ♏xij. Fiat unguentum.

To promote the Growth of the Hair.—Dr COPLAND.

8 ℞ Bals. Peruviani, ʒj.
Fel. Bovini, ʒiij. Misce: fiat bals. acousticum.

In Fetid Discharges from the Ear.—Dr HUGH SMITH.

9 ℞ Bals. Peruviani, ʒj.
Adip. Præpar., ad ℥j. Fiat unguentum.

For Sore Nipples.—*

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. *Balsam of Tolu*

A soft, brown-coloured solid with an aromatic odour, obtained by incising the bark of the trunk of the Myroxylon Toluifera (Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*). It is a balsamic stimulant, tonic and expectorant. It has similar properties and uses as Balsam of Peru. It is chiefly prescribed in pectoral complaints after the inflammatory action has subsided.

Solubility.—It is entirely dissolved by alcohol, 2 in 1 of chloroform, 1 in 1 of rectified spirit.

Vehicle.—In emulsion. The balsam to be triturated with mucilage and loaf sugar, and afterwards with water.

Dose of Balsamum Tolutanum, 10 to 20 grains.
Tinctura Tolutana, 20 to 40 minims.
Syrupus Tolutanus, 1 to 2 drachms.

† Myrrh, 40 grs., Liquorice Water, 1 oz.

1 ℞ Bals. Tolu, ʒiss.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒj.
Tere simul, et adde gradatim
Aquæ destil. ʒiv.
Tinct. Camphoræ co.
Syr. simplicis, ana ʒiij.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. ampla ij ter in die.

In the above Cases.—Dr COPLAND.

2 ℞ Bals. Tolu, ʒss.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒiv.
Aquæ, ʒv.
Aquæ Pimentæ, ʒiij. Fiat haustus.

In Chronic Mucous Discharges.

3 ℞ Syr. Tolu, ʒj.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒviij.
Ol. Amygd. dulc. ʒiss. Misce.
A tablespoonful to be taken frequently.

In Chronic Catarrh.—NIEMANN.

4 ℞ Syr. Tolu,
Vini Ferri, āā ʒss.
Liq. Arsenicalis, ♏xij.
Aquæ Anethi, ʒj. Misce.
A teaspoonful thrice daily, directly after food—for a child two years old.

In Eczema.—Sir ERASMUS WILSON.

*BARII CHLORIDUM. *Chloride of Barium*

Flat, rectangular, white crystals of acid and disagreeable taste, prepared by acting on native Carbonate of Baryta by means of hydrochloric acid and heat. It is alterative and a nervine tonic, but is rarely given internally. It has been chiefly used in affections of the glandular system, scrofula, chronic dysentery and diarrhœa, cancer, and cutaneous diseases. All the soluble salts of barium are very poisonous. The only official preparation is the Liquor Barii Chloridi. It is employed to detect the presence of Sulphuric Acid or Sulphates in solution.

Solubility.—Freely in water, 1 in 10 of glycerine.
Vehicle.—In solution, in 2 or 3 of water with 1 of glycerine. In water, with syrup of orange or tolu. In pill, with sugar of milk and glycerine of tragacanth or confection of roses.
Antidote.—Sulphate of magnesium or sodium, dilute sulphuric acid.
Dose.—1 to 2 grains.

1 ℞ Solut. Barii Chloridi sat. ʒj.
Acidi Hydrochlor. ♏iv. Misce.

Begin with 3 or 4 drops, and gradually increase the dose to 10 drops twice a day.

In Scrofulous and Cancerous Affections.—Dr CRAWFORD.

2 ℞ Barii Chloridi, ʒss.
Aquæ destil. ℥j. Misce.

Give daily, to a child of 3 years, from 5 to 20 drops; to older children, from 10 to 30 drops; increasing the dose to 50 or 60. [WENDT says from 5 to 15 drops every three hours.]

In Scrofula.—HUFELAND.

3 ℞ Barii Chloridi, ℈ss.
Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ʒij.
Syr. Aurantii, ℥ij.
Aquæ destil. ℥viij. M.

Give from half an ounce to an ounce three times a day.

In Scrofula, with languid Circulation and Debility.
Mr BALMAN.

4 ℞ Barii Chloridi, gr. j.
Morphinæ Hydrochlor. gr. iij.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xij. Sumat unam ter die.

In Chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—Dr A. WALSH.

*BARII IODIDUM. *Iodide of Barium*

It has been given in scrofulous and similar morbid conditions.

Solubility.—Freely in water.
Vehicle.—As for Chloride of Barium.
Dose.—$\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain.

1 ℞ Barii Iodidi, gr. j.
Cinnamomi pulv.
Sacchari albi, ana ℈iv.

Misce, et div. in partes viij æquales.
One to be taken three times a day.

In Scrofulous Diseases.—RADIUS.

BEBERINÆ SULPHAS. *Sulphate of Beberine*

Occurs in dark-brown translucent scales, which, when broken up, yield a yellow powder of a strong bitter taste; the sulphate of an alkaloid derived from the bark of the green-heart tree—Nectandra Rodiæi (Nat. Ord. *Lauraceæ*).

It is astringent, antiperiodic, febrifuge, tonic. An imperfect substitute for Quinine. It is given in menorrhagia, intermittent headache, neuralgia, fevers.

Solubility.—1 in 80 of cold water. Much more readily if the water be slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid. Sparingly in spirit.

Vehicle.—In pill with confection of roses. Water or chloroform water solution. By the addition of one minim of Acid. Sulph. Dil. to one grain of the salt a bright red mixture is obtained. Syrup of orange or lemon may be added as a flavouring agent.

Incompatibles.—Astringent infusions and tinctures, alkalies and their carbonates, lime water, bromide or iodide of potassium, tartaric acid and tartrates.

Dose.—1 to 3 grains, as a tonic; 5 to 10 grains, as an antiperiodic.

1 ℞ Beberinæ Sulphatis, gr. xxxvj.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s.
Fiat massa in pil. xij dividenda.
One pill to be taken three times a day during the intermissions.

In Intermittent Headache.—Dr GAIRDNER.

2 ℞ Beberinæ Sulphat. ʒij.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s.
Misce: fiant pil. xxiv. Sumat j, ij, vel iij, ter die.

In Intermittent Fevers.—Sir R. CHRISTISON.

3 ℞ Beberinæ Sulphat. gr. xvj.
Acid. Sulph. dil. ♏x.
Aquæ destil. ʒiiiss.
Syr. Flor. Aurantii, ʒss.
M. Fiat mistura. Capiat cochl. ampla duo sextis horis.

In Periodic Headache and Neuralgia.—Dr NELIGAN.

4 ℞ Beberinæ Sulph. ʒss.
Acidi Sulph. dil. ♏xxv.
Syr. simplicis, ʒj.
Tinct. Aurantii, ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒiv. Misce.
A tablespoonful three times a day.

Sir R. CHRISTISON.

5 ℞ Beberinæ Sulphatis, gr. xx.
Inf. Chiratæ, ʒvj. Solve.
One sixth for a dose.

Tonic.—Dr GUY.

BELÆ FRUCTUS. *Bael Fruit*

The dried half-ripe fruit of Ægle Marmelos or Bengal Quince (Nat. Ord. *Aurantiaceæ*). It is astringent. It is

especially used in dysentery, diarrhœa, irritations of the mucous membranes, and to obviate costiveness arising from debility. A decoction of the *root* is used in Malabar for hypochondriasis, melancholia, and palpitation; and of the *leaves*, for asthma.

Vehicle.—The extract in pill.

Dose of Extractum Belæ Liquidum, 1 to 2 drachms.
*Confectio ——— ———, 1 drachm (Squire).

1 ℞ Fruct. immaturi Belæ, ℥ij.
Aquæ, Oj. Coque lentè ad ℥v, et cola.
Sit dosis, ℥j ad ℥iss bis terve die, vel quaque tertia horâ.

In Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—Mr Pound.

2 ℞ Ext. Belæ liquidi, ʒij.
Decoct. Hordei, ℥iss.
M. Sum. post. sing. sedes liquidas.

In Diarrhœa, &c.

BELLADONNA. *Deadly Nightshade*

The fresh leaves and branches carefully dried of Atropa Belladonna (Nat. Ord. *Atropaceæ*). It is a powerful narcotic, and in some cases acts as a diaphoretic, diuretic, and laxative. It is useful in neuralgia, chorea, epilepsy, hooping-cough, tic douloureux, rheumatism, dysmenorrhœa, typhoid fever; spasm of the sphincter of the uterus, bladder, rectum; in habitual constipation, nocturnal emissions, incontinence of urine. *Externally*, it is used to relieve pain. The Emplastrum is applied in threatening pleurisy, mammary abscess, &c. Its administration must be suspended should dryness and stricture of the fauces, impaired vision, or dilatation of the pupils intervene. The external application of Belladonna sometimes produces a characteristic erythematous rash.

Vehicle.—The Extract in pill, the Tincture and Juice in camphor water.

Incompatibles.—Opium, strychnine, caustic alkalies.

Antidote.—An emetic of sulphate of copper 10 grains, and afterwards opium; chloral hydrate: pilocarpine.

Dose of Pulvis Belladonnæ, 1 to 2 grains.
Extractum ——— ¼ to ½ grain, increased to 1 or 2 grains.
Succus ——— 5 to 15 minims.
Tinctura ——— 5 to 20 minims.
Emplastrum ——
Unguentum ———
Linimentum——— (from root).
*Chloroform Belladonnæ.
*Linimentum——— comp.
*Suppositorum ——
*Glycerinum ———

1 ℞ Pulv. Belladonnæ,
Ext. Belladonnæ, āā gr. ⅓—¼. Fiat pilula.
To be taken at bedtime.

In Obstinate Constipation.—TROUSSEAU.

2 ℞ Succi Belladonnæ (cum 1-5 Sp. rect.), ʒiv.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒvij.
Syr. Rhœados, ʒss.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochleare amplum sextis horis.

In Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux.—Dr NELIGAN.

3 ℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. viij ad xij.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, ʒj.
Syr. Senegæ, ʒss.
Syr. Tolu, ʒiiiss. Misce.
A teaspoonful three or four times a day, with a mucilaginous acidulated drink.

In Catarrh.—Dr ELLIS (U.S.).

4 ℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. v.
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, ℈ss. Misce: fiant pill xx.
Take one every two or three hours until the pain ceases.

In Painful Menstruation in full habits.—Dr. G. BIRD.

5 ℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. viij.
Pulv. Ipecacuan. gr. x.
Zinci Sulph. ʒss. M. fiant pil. xxx.
Quar. cap. j. quaque horâ, donec leniatur dolor.

In Dysmenorrhœa.—Dr H. GREEN.

6 ℞ Ext. Belladonnæ,
Pil. Hydrargyri,
Ipecacuan. pulv. ana gr. xij.
Misce, ut fiant pilulæ xij. One to be taken morning and evening.

In Cancerous Affections.—Dr AINSLIE.

7 ℞ Tinct. Belladonnæ, ♏xx.
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ♏x.
Aquæ Camph. ʒj. Misce.
To be taken three times a day.

In Cardiac Debility.—Dr J. M. FOTHERGILL.

8 ℞ Ipecacuanhæ Rad. pulv. gr. ij.
Belladonnæ Rad. pulv. gr. iij.
Zinci Oxidi, gr. vj.
Sacchari albi, ʒj. Fiat pulv. in partes vj div.
One every two hours.

In Nervous Epilepsy.—BERENDS.

9 ℞ Rad. Belladonnæ, gr. iss.
Quin. Sulph. gr. iv.
Pulv. Rhei, gr. xx.
M. div. in pulv. x. Sum j ter die.

In Scarlatina.—Dr. SCHWABE.

10 ℞ Belladonnæ fol. pulv. gr. ij.
Potass. Nitrat. p. gr. xv.
Sacchari purif. gr. iv.
Fiat pulvis, hora somni quotidie sumendus.

In Chronic Rheumatism, Epilepsy, &c.—Dr A. T. THOMSON.

11 ℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$.
Ol. Terebinth. ♏iij.
Mucilaginis, ʒj.
M., ter die sum. (For an infant.)

In Laryngismus Stridulus.—Dr H. JONES.

12 ℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, ʒj.
Liq. Plumbi Subacet. Oj. Misce: fiat lotio.

GRAEFE.

13 ℞ Tinct. Belladonnæ, ʒij.
Lin. Saponis co. ℥viij.
Fiat linimentum, sæpe utendum.

In Neuralgic Pains and Painful Glandular Enlargements.
Dr NELIGAN.

14 ℞ Ext. Belladonnæ,
Adipis Præp. ana ʒij.
Opii pulv. ʒss. Misce accuratissime.
The size of a hazel-nut to be rubbed on the seat of pain three times a day, during the exacerbations.

In Neuralgia.—Dr DEBREYNE.

15 ℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. iss.
Ext. Opii, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$. M. Fiat pessarium.

In Neuralgia of the Uterus.—TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

16 ℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. x.
Adipis, ʒj. Misce ut fiat unguentum.
To be applied as directed twice or thrice daily.

In Painful Piles.—Sir JAMES SAWYER.

17 ℞ Potass. Iodid ʒij.
Lin. Belladon. ʒiij. Misce: fiat linimentum.
To be applied night and morning.

In Piles.—Mr. JOHN MARSHALL.

BENZOINUM. *Benzoin*

The balsamic resin of Styrax Benzoin (Nat. Ord. *Styraceæ*), occurring in agglutinated tears or a compact rich brown mass; imported from Sumatra, Siam, &c. It is stimulant, expectorant, styptic. Its vapour is antiseptic and deodorant. It is useful in chronic pulmonary affections, *Externally*, it is applied to cuts, wounds, chronic ulcers. Benzoin has the property of preventing ointments turning rancid. It is an ingredient in cosmetic washes; in balsamic tinctures as applied to wounds; in aromatic or fumigating pastilles; and in court or black sticking plaster.

Solubility.—1 in 5 of rectified spirit or solution of potash, 1 in 1 of ether.
Vehicle.—The Compound Tincture in mistura amygdalæ, or an emulsion of acacia and oil of almonds. The inhalation of the Compound Tincture in water at 140° F. in a suitable vessel.
Dose of Benzoinum, 10 to 30 grains.
Tinctura Benzoini comp., ½ to 1 drachm. This is known as Friar's Balsam.
*Unguentum Benzoini (U.S.).
*Tinctura ———— (Benzoin 1, Rectified Sp. 10, dissolve and strain).
*Lotio ———— (Tinct. Benzoini 1, Rose Water 40) as a cooling application to the face.

1 ℞ Tinct. Benzoini co. ʒss.
Acaciæ pulv. ʒss.
Tragacanthæ pulv. gr. xx.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒiiss.
Misce. fiat mistura, cujus capiat partem quartam ter die.

In Chronic Bronchitis.—Dr. HOOPER.

2 ℞ Tinct. Benzoini co. ʒj ad ʒij.
To be added to a pint of water at 140° F., and inhaled for five or eight minutes every four or six hours from a suitable inhaler.

In Acute Congestion of the Pharynx and Larynx.
Sir MORELL MACKENZIE.

3 ℞ Benzoini contusi,
Styracis cont. ana ℈j. M.
To be thrown on hot cinders in the patient's room.

In Hooping-cough.

[Blotting-paper soaked in a solution of nitre and dried, and afterwards brushed over with Tinct. Benzoini comp. and dried, may be burned, and the fumes inhaled for the relief of cough, hoarseness, and hooping-cough.]

See ACIDUM BENZOICUM and ADEPS BENZOATUS.

*BERBERIS. *Barberry Bark and Fruit*

The fruit and the bark of the root of the Common Barberry, Berberis Vulgaris (Nat. Ord. *Berberidaceæ*). Berberine is the active principle of the bark. The bark is tonic and deobstruent. The fruit is antiscorbutic, astringent, febrifuge, and contains oxalic and citric acid. Berberine is tonic and laxative. The *bark* is useful in jaundice and dysentery; the *fruit* in scurvy, bilious disorders, and fevers; the active principle, *Berberine*, in dyspepsia, constipation, functional derangements of the liver, the convalescence of typhus, cholera, &c. An extract from the woods or roots of various species of Berberis is used in India in affections of the eye under the name of Rusot or Ruswat. Berberine is soluble in water; its salts less so.

Solubility.—Pure Berberine is soluble in 100 parts of water; much more soluble in boiling water.

Vehicle.—The bark may be administered in the form of decoction or infusion (1 ounce to pint) or as a tincture.

Dose of Decoction Berberidis, 1 ounce.
Infusion ————, 1 ounce.
Tinctura ————, 1 to 2 drachms.
Berberina, 2 to 10 grains; larger doses act as a purgative.

1 ℞ Inf. Berberidis, ℥viij.
Sodii Bicarb. ℈j.
Tinct. Calumbæ, ℥ij.
Misce: sumat cochl. ij bis terve in die.

In Jaundice.—Dr COPLAND.

2 ℞ Berberinæ, ℈ss.
Ext. Anthemidis, ℈j.
Misce, et div. in pil. xij. Sumat unam bis terve in die.

In Indigestion, &c.

3 ℞ Syr. Berberidis Succi, ℥iss.
Aquæ, Oiss. Misce. As a common drink.

In Fevers, &c.

4 ℞ Berberinæ Sulph. ℥ss.
Acid. Sulph. dil. ℥j.
Liq. Arsenici Chloridi, ℥j.
Tinct. Aurantii,
Syrupi Aurantii, āā ℥vj.
Aquæ, ad ℥vj. M. ft. mist.
A tablespoonful twice a day an hour after meals.

Dr. W. O. PRIESTLEY.

*BETULA ALBA. *Common European Birch*

The bark of Betula Alba (Nat. Ord. *Betulaceæ*) yields a kind of oil (Oleum Rusci), which gives the peculiar odour to Russia leather. The oil has been found useful in cases of eczema.

*BISMUTHI OXYCHLORIDUM

Oxychloride of Bismuth

An impalpable white powder, prepared by adding an acid solution of the trichloride to water and washing the precipitate. It is similar to the Subnitrate.

Dose.—5 to 20 grains.

1 ℞ Bismuth. Oxychlorid. ℥j.
Acid. Tannici, gr. xx.
Pulv. Opii, gr. xx.
Vaselin, ℥j. M. ft. ung.
A little to be used night and morning.

Sir ANDREW CLARK.

2 ℞ Bismuth. Oxychloridi, ¼ to ½ gr.
For insufflation.

In Irritable Throat.—Sir MORELL MACKENZIE.

BISMUTHUM PURIFICATUM. *Purified Bismuth*

A crystalline metal of a greyish-white colour. When submitted to the action of nitric acid and distilled water, and subsequently decomposed by the addition of water, it yields a white precipitate. It is used in the preparations of Bismuth.

BISMUTHI CARBONAS. *Carbonate of Bismuth*

A white powder. It is similar to the Subnitrate, and is often preferred to it.

Solubility.—Insoluble in water, soluble with effervescence in nitric acid.
Vehicle.—Water or chloroform water with compound tragacanth powder as a suspender. Cachets.
Dose.—10 to 40 grains.

1 ℞ Bismuthi Carb. gr. x.
Acidi Gallici, gr. x.
Tinct. Camph. co. ʒss.
Pulv. Tragacanth. co. gr. x.
Sp. Chloroformi, ♏x.
Inf. Aurantii, ad ʒiss. Misce.
To be taken three times a day.

In Subinvolution of the Uterus with Hæmorrhage.
Dr R. GREENHALGH.

2 ℞ Bismuth. Carb. ʒj.
Conf. Catechu, ʒij.
Fiant pilulæ xxxvj. Capiat unam omni horâ.

——*

3 ℞ Bismuth. Carb.
Magnes. Carb. āā ʒij.
Acid. Hydrocyan. dil. ♏xxiv.
Aquæ, ad ʒvj.
Misce. Sumat ʒj bis quotidie.

In Dyspepsia.—Dr W. BUDD.

4 ℞ Bismuth. Carb. ʒj.
Mag. Carb. ʒss.
Tinct. Hyoscyam. ʒiij.
Inf. Rhei, ʒviiss.
Misce: sumat ʒj ter quaterve in die.

In Atony of the Stomach.—Dr W. STRANGE.

5 ℞ Bismuth. Carb. ʒj.
Pulv. Tragacanth. co. ʒss.
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ʒj.
Tinct. Aurantii, ʒiij.
Aquæ, ad ʒvj.
M. ft. mist. A sixth part twice a day.

Mr S. W. SIBLEY.

6 ℞ Bismuthi Carb. ʒiss.
Sodii Bicarb. ʒij.
Nepenthi, ♏xxx.
Aquæ Chlorof. ʒiv.
Aquæ, ad ʒviij.
M. ft. mist. Two tablespoonfuls every eight hours.

Dr S. FENWICK.

BISMUTHI CITRAS. *Citrate of Bismuth*

A white powder soluble in solution of ammonia. It is similar in action to the Subnitrate.

Dose of Bismuthi Citras, 2 to 5 grains.
Liquor Bismuthi et Ammonii Citratis, 30 to 60 minims.
Bismuthi et Ammonii Citras, 2 to 5 grains.

1 ℞ Liq. Bismuthi et Ammon. Citrat. ʒss.
Acid. Hydrocyan. dil. ♏xxiv.
Sodii Bicarb. ʒj.
Tinct. Lavand. co. ʒiij.
Aquæ, ʒvj. Fiat mistura.
Cap. cochl. maj. ij bis die.

In Nausea of Uterine Irritation.—Dr Tyler Smith.

BISMUTHI OXIDUM. *Oxide of Bismuth*

A dull lemon-coloured powder prepared from the subnitrate by boiling with solution of caustic potash. It is used in the same way and for the same purposes as the Subnitrate.

Vehicle.—Cachets, suspended by compound tragacanth powder in water or chloroform water.
Dose.—5 to 15 grains.

BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS

A heavy white powder in minute crystalline scales, prepared from the normal nitrate by decomposition with water. It is antispasmodic, tonic, sedative. It is useful in painful affections of the stomach, gastralgia, cardialgia, pyrosis; chronic vomiting, whether functional or due to gastric ulceration; the diarrhœa of typhoid and phthisis. *Externally*, in some skin affections, and as an injection in gleet and leucorrhœa.

Solubility.—Insoluble in water. Dissolved by nitric acid in distilled water without effervescence.
Vehicle.—Suspended by compound tragacanth powder in water or chloroform water, cachets.
Incompatibles.—Potash, soda, ammonia, and their carbonates. Bicarbonates cause effervescence in mixtures.
Dose of Bismuthi Subnitras, 5 to 20 grains.
Trochisci Bismuthi, 2 or more.
*Unguentum Bismuthi (Bismuth Subnit. 1, Adeps præp. 4).

1 ℞ Bismuthi Subnit. gr. v.
Pulv. Tragac. co. ℈ss.
Fiat pulvis, ter die sumendus. [The dose of bismuth to be gradually increased to eight or ten grains.]

In Painful Affections of the Stomach.—Dr YEATS.

2 ℞ Bismuthi Subnit.
Acaciæ pulv.
Sodii Bicarb. ana gr. iv.
Fiat pulvis, ter die sumendus.

In Irritative Dyspepsia.—Dr G. BIRD.

3 ℞ Bismuthi Subnit.
Ext. Nucis Vom. ana gr. ss.
Magnes. Carb. gr. iij.
Sacchari albi, gr. xv.
Ol. Menthæ Piper. ♏iij. M. Fiat pulvis.
Dentur tales doses No. xij. Sumat j tertia quaque horâ.

In Spasms of the Stomach.—VOGT.

4 ℞ Bismuthi Subnit. gr. viij.
Opii Pulv. gr. j.
Sacchari albi, ʒij. Misce, et div. in pulv. iv.
One every two hours.

In Cholera.—AMMON.

5 ℞ Bismuthi Subnit. ʒiiss.
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. xv.
Misce, et div. in pil. xl. Sumat ij mane nocteque.

In Gastralgia.—CAIZERGUE.

6 ℞ Bismuthi Subnit. gr. viij.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒij.
Mist. Amygdalæ, ℥j. Misce: fiat haustus.

Dr PARIS.

7 ℞ Bismuthi Subnit.
Rhei Pulv.
Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. ana ℈ij.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. ℥iv.
Fiat mistura: sumatur pars quarta bis die.

In Habitual Constipation and Flatulence.—Dr DRUITT.

8 ℞ Bismuthi Subnit. ʒij.
Quin. Sulph. ʒss.
Ol. Menthæ Pip. ♏xx.
Misce: fiant pil. xxxvj. Sumat ij vel iij mane, meridie, et nocte.

In Functional Atonic Dyspepsia.—Dr BARBOUR (St Louis).

9 ℞ Bismuthi Subnit. ʒij.
Morphinæ Acet. gr. iij.
Syrupi, q. s.
Fiant pil. lxx. Sumat ij vel iij mane, meridie, et nocte.

In Mucous Gastritis (Organic Indigestion).—Dr BARBOUR.

10 ℞ Bismuthi Subnit. gr. x.
Argent. Nit. gr. j—ij. Misce.
To be given at once on an empty stomach before breakfast.

In Chronic Gastric Catarrh.—NIEMEYER.

11 ℞ Bismuth. Subnit. ʒss.
Sp. Lavand. ʒiij.
Glycerini, ℥ss.
Aquæ Flor. Sambuci, ʒij. Fiat lotio.

In Eczema.—Mr J. L. MILTON.

12 ℞ Bismuthi Subnit. gr. x.
Mist. Amygdalæ, ʒj.
Aquæ Rosæ, ad ℥j. Fiat injectio.

In Gonorrhœa.—Sir W. S. SAVORY.

13 ℞ Bismuthi Subnit. ʒj.
Adipis Præp. ʒvij. Misce: fiat unguentum.

In Excoriations, Irritable Sores, &c.—Mr BRANDE.

*BISTORTA. *Snakeweed*

The root of Polygonum Bistorta (Nat. Ord. *Polygonaceæ*) is astringent. It is used in mucous discharges, passive hæmorrhages, and as a gargle, and injection.

Dose, in powder, 15 to 30 grains. Decoctum Bistortæ, a wineglassful.

1 ℞ Decocti Bistortæ, ℥vj.
Decocti Papaveris, ℥j.
Acidi Tannici, gr. xviij.
Misce: fiat liquor, cujus quantum satis quater de die, ope siphunculi eburnei, in vaginam injiciatur.

In Chronic Leucorrhœa.—Dr NELIGAN.

2 ℞ Rad. Bistortæ,
Cort. fr. Graniti, ana ʒiiss.
Aquæ ferventis, Oss. Infunde, cola, et adde
Vini Opii, ♏v. Fiat enema.

In Chronic Diarrhœa.—M. BOUCHARDAT.

*BOLDO

The leaves and young twigs of Prunam Fragrans, or Boldoa Fragrans (Nat. Ord. *Monimiaceæ*), of Chili. Its virtue is due to a glucoside Boldin, and a volatile oil in the leaves. It is stimulant and stomachic. It is useful in liver complaints, dyspepsia, and atony of the stomach.

Vehicle.—In a bitter infusion.
Dose of Tinctura Boldo, 10 to 40 minims.

1 ℞ Tinct. Boldo, ʒss.
Inf. Calumbæ, ad ʒj. M. ft. haustus.

In Dyspepsia.—*

BORAX. *Sodii Biboras*

A salt occurring in colourless, transparent crystals, from India. It is also manufactured from the native Boric Acid of Tuscany and the Borate of Calcium of Peru. It is antacid, antilithic, diuretic, refrigerant, emmenagogue, sedative. It acts on the alimentary canal as a mild antacid, rendering the fluids alkaline. It causes contraction of the uterus. *Externally,* it is sedative to the mucous membranes, and is applied in aphthous affections of the mouth and throat, mercurial salivation, skin diseases, sore nipples, and irritable conditions of the vagina and uterus.

Solubility.—1 in 2 of boiling water, 1 in 22 of water at 60° F., 1 in 1 of glycerine. Insoluble in rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—Infusion of orange; water, with fluid extract of liquorice; chloroform water; Wyeth's compressed tablets.
Incompatibles.—Mucilage of Acacia, mineral acids, soluble salts of iron, zinc, aluminium, &c.
Dose of Sodii Biboras (Borax), 5 to 40 grains.
Glycerinum Boracis, ½ to 1½ drachms.
Mel ——— (applied externally).
*Tinct. Myrrhæ et Boracis (Myrrh 1, Eau de Cologne 16, Borax 1, Water 3, Glycerine 3), for teeth and gums.
*Unguentum Boracis (Borax 1, simple ointment 8).

1 ℞ Boracis, gr. xv.
Myrrhæ, gr. xij.
Croci pulv. gr. iij.
Ol. Caryophilli, ♏j.
Fiat pulvis, semel vel bis die sumendus.

An Emmenagogue.—Dr T. Fuller.

2 ℞ Boracis, ℈ij.
Capsici pulv. ℈j.
Pil. Aloes cum Myrrhâ, ʒj.
Ol. Sabinæ, q. s.
Fiant pil. xxx, quarum capiat binas ter die.

In Chlorosis.—Dr COPLAND.

3 ℞ Boracis pulv. gr. xxx.
Decocti Pareiræ, ʒxij.
Fiat mistura, de quâ sumatur cyathus vinarius sextis horis.

In Mucous Discharges from the Bladder with Acid Urine.
Dr NELIGAN.

4 ℞ Boracis, ʒj.
Aq. Amygdalæ Amaræ, ʒj.
Aq. Melissæ (vel Menthæ), ʒiv. Fiat mistura.
The whole to be taken by tablespoonfuls in the course of the day.

In Dysmenorrhœa.—PITSCHAFT.

5 ℞ Boracis, ʒj.
Sodii Bicarb. ʒss.
Potass. Nitrat. ʒss.
Misce, et div. in pulv. vj. Sumatur unus ter die cum cyatho aquæ.

In Lithic Deposits.—Dr DRUITT.

6 ℞ Inf. Lini co. ʒiss.
Boracis, ℈j.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ʒss.
Syr. Papaveris,
Syr. Aurantii, ana ʒss.
M. Fiat haustus tertiis vel quartis horis capiendus.

In Acne with Dysmenorrhœa.—Dr COPLAND.

7 ℞ Boracis, ʒj.
Aquæ Rosæ,
Aquæ fl. Aurantii, ana ʒiij. Fiat lotio cosmetica.

In Freckles, Tan, &c.—HUFELAND.

8 ℞ Boracis, ʒss.
Aquæ Sambuci, ʒxiss.
Sp. Rosmarini, ʒss. Fiat lotio.

To allay Itching in Roseola.—Dr NELIGAN.

9 ℞ Boracis, ʒj.
Aceti destil. ʒij. Fiat lotio.

In Ringworm of the Scalp.—Dr ABERCROMBIE.

10 ℞ Boracis, ʒij.
Cretæ Præp. ʒj.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒiij.
Sp. Vini, ʒiij. Fiat lotio.

To Sore Nipples.—Dr JOHNSON.

11 ℞ Sodii Biboratis, gr. x.
Glycerini, ʒiss.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒiiss. Fiat lotio.

For removing Scurf.—*

12 ℞ Boracis, ʒss.
Mellis Rosæ, ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒviss. Fiat gargarisma.

Dr HOOPER.

13 ℞ Boracis, ʒij.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒvij.
Mellis despumati,
Tinct. Myrrhæ, ana ʒss.
Misce : fiat collutorium vel gargarisma.

In Mercurial Salivation.—Mr BRANDE.

14 ℞ Sodii Biboratis, ʒiss.
Aq. Camphoræ, ʒvj.
M. ft. lotio. To be used twice a day.

Mr JOHN TWEEDY.

15 ℞ Sodii Bibor.
Potass. Bicarb. āā gr. x.
M. ft. pulv. Mitte x.
One dissolved in a wineglass of warm water to be sniffed up at night.

Mr A. E. CUMBERBATCH.

BROMUM. *Bromine*

A dark brownish-red volatile liquid with a disagreeable odour, obtained from sea water and some saline springs. It is chiefly used as a topical application in uterine cancer.

Solubility.—1 in 30 of water by weight. By the addition of an alkaline bromide a much stronger aqueous solution may be obtained.

It is much used in the form of bromide of potassium and bromide of ammonium.

*BRUCINA. *Brucine*

An alkaloid from the seeds of Strychnos Nux Vomica (Nat. Ord. *Loganiaceæ*). It is analogous to Strychnine in its effects, but much less powerful.

Solubility.—1 in 1⅓ of alcohol, 1 in 850 of water.
Vehicle.—In pill.
Dose.—⅛ of a grain, cautiously increased.

1 ℞ Brucinæ puræ, gr. xij.
Conf. Rosæ, ʒss.
Misce exacte, ut fiant pil. xxv æquales. Sumat pil. j ad iv.
In Paralysis and Lead Colic.—MAGENDIE.

2 ℞ Aquæ destil. ʒiv.
Brucinæ purif. gr. iij.
Sacchari albi, ʒij. Misce.
A tablespoonful morning and evening.

*BRYONY. *Common Black Bryony*

The fleshy root of Tamus Communis (Nat. Ord. *Dioscoreaceæ*), when fresh, possesses considerable acidity. It is diuretic, cathartic, emetic, emollient. It is a popular remedy amongst country folks as a stomachic. *Externally*, it is applied as a poultice to bruised parts to remove any marks.

The young shoots, thoroughly boiled, have been eaten like asparagus.
Dose of the decoction, 1 to 2 ounces.

*BRYONIA ALBA. *White Bryony*

The root of Bryonia Alba and Bryonia Dioica in large doses is an active hydragogue cathartic.

Dose of Tinctura Bryoniæ (1 to 10 of proof spirit), 1 to 10 minims.

BUCHU FOLIA. *Buchu Leaves*

The dried leaves of Barosma Betulina, B. Crenulata, and B. Serratifolia (Nat. Ord. *Rutaceæ*). Buchu is aromatic, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, diuretic, stimulant, tonic. It has a

special action on the mucous membrane of the bladder, restraining mucous discharges, and allaying any irritability. It is useful in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, dropsies, cutaneous affections, diseases of the prostate, retention and incontinence of urine. *Externally*, the powdered leaves are used by the Hottentots as a vulnerary. The Tincture has been used to relieve local pains.

Vehicle.—The Infusion, which should be freshly prepared, and from the Betulina variety, with the addition of the Tincture; syrup of tolu should be added to make the mixture more palatable. Peppermint water.

Dose of Pulvis Buchu, 20 to 40 grains.
Tinctura ——, 1 to 2 drachms.
Infusum ——, 1 to 2 ounces.

1 ℞ Inf. Buchu, ℥viss.
Pulv. Tragac. co. ℈ij.
Tinct. Buchu, ℥ss. Misce.

In Rheumatism, Affections of the Mucous Surfaces, &c.
Dr COPLAND.

2 ℞ Liq. Potassæ, ʒij.
Inf. Buchu, ℥viij.
Misce: capiat cochl. iij ter die.

In Red Gravel and Paucity of Urine.—Dr R. REECE.

3 ℞ Potass. Bicarb. ℈j.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ℥ss.
Inf. Buchu, ʒxj.
Fiat haustus, bis die sumendus.

In Mucous Urine, with Irritation of Bladder and Kidneys.
Dr GOLDING BIRD.

4 ℞ Inf. Buchu, ℥xv.
Potass. Bicarb. ʒiss.
Potass. Nitrat. ℈ij.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ʒiij.
Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cyathum vinarium ter quotidie.

In Dyspepsia with Acidity.—Sir JAMES EYRE.

5 ℞ Inf. Buchu, ℥vij.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ʒiv.
Liq. Potassæ, ʒij.
Tinct. Scillæ, ʒiij.
Fiat mistura. Sumat cochl. iij ter die.

In Dropsical Affections.—Dr R. REECE.

6 ℞ Inf. Buchu, ʒv.
Pulv. Tragac. ʒss.
Tinct. Buchu, ʒiij.
Tinct. Digitalis, ♏xxxv.
Ext. Conii, gr. xxvj.
Syr. Tolu, ʒss.
Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochl. ij larga ter quaterve die.

In Chronic Bronchitis with Tubercles.—Dr COPLAND.

7 ℞ Inf. Buchu, ʒvij.
Potass. Bicarb. ʒj.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ʒiiss.
Ext. Sarsæ liq. ʒiv.
Fiat mistura: sumat cochl. ij ampla ter in die.

In Irritable Bladder with Acid Urine.—Mr COULSON.

8 ℞ Inf. Buchu, ʒvij.
Tinct. Buchu,
Tinct. Cubebæ, ana ʒiv.
Misce: sumat cochl. ij ampla ter die.

In Chronic Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Prostate.
Dr JOY.

9 ℞ Inf. Buchu, ad ʒj.
Acidi Nitrici dil. ♏xv.
Liq. Morphinæ Hydrochlor. ♏iv.
Misce. To be taken three times a day.

In Irritable Bladder.—Dr R. GREENHALGH.

10 ℞ Inf. Buchu, ʒvss.
Bals. Copaibæ, ʒss.
Liq. Potassæ, ʒss.
Misce: sumat ʒj ter die.

In Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder.
Dr R. L. M'DONNEL.

BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRAS

Hydrate of Butyl-Chloral. Croton-Chloral Hydrate

A white granular powder obtained by the action of chlorine on aldehyde. It is sedative, antispasmodic, diminishing sensibility before producing narcosis. It is a valuable remedy in facial neuralgia, spasmodic asthma, the irritable cough of chronic laryngitis or consumption, photophobia, bilious headache.

Solubility.—1 in 44 of water, 1 in 1 of rectified spirit or glycerine.
Vehicle.—In pill with glycerine of tragacanth. In solution with peppermint water and glycerine.
Antidote.—Picrotoxin, $\frac{1}{20}$ grain.
Dose.—3 to 15 grains.

1 ℞ Butyl-Chloral Hydrat. gr. iv.
Glycerini, ♏xv.
Aquæ, ad ℥j. M.

In Chronic Laryngitis.—THE THROAT HOSPITAL.

2 ℞ Butyl-Chloral Hydrat. gr. j.
Aquæ Menth. Pip. ℥j. Ft. haust.

In Spasmodic Asthma.—*

*BYNE. *Malt*

A preparation of malt known as Extract of Malt is now largely administered in cases of defective nutrition of all ages; in debility from any cause, whether functional or organic; the convalescence of fevers, and many lowering diseases.

It is best given after a meal; at first once a day, and afterwards increased to three times a day.

CADINUM OLEUM. *Oil of Cade*

Is a more elegant production than Common Tar, which it resembles in its medicinal properties. It is prepared chiefly at Aix-la-Chapelle, by the dry distillation of the wood of Juniperus Oxycedrus (Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ*).

1 ℞ Ol. Cadini,
Saponis mollis,
Sp. Rectif. āā ℥j.
Ol. Lavandulæ, ʒiss.
Misce. (Rub a little firmly over the eruption night and morning, and wash it off before each reapplication.)

In Eczema.—DR ANDERSON.

2 ℞ Huili de Cadi, ʒss.
Adipis Præparati, ℥j. Fiat unguentum.

In Obstinate Acne.—DR TILBURY FOX.

*CADMII IODIDUM. *Iodide of Cadmium*

A flat, white, pearly crystal; may be formed by direct combination of iodine and cadmium in the presence of water. It is not administered internally. In the form of ointment it is a mild stimulant, alterative, resolvent. It has been applied to enlarged scrofulous joints. It is preferable to the iodide of lead, as it does not stain the skin.

Solubility.—1 in 2 of water and of glycerine: 1 in 3 of rectified spirit.
Unguentum Cadmii Iodidi.

*CADMII SULPHAS. *Sulphate of Cadmium*

Occurs in crystals resembling in appearance Sulphate of Zinc. It is obtained by dissolving the oxide or carbonate in dilute sulphuric acid. In large doses it is emetic. *Externally,* it is astringent and irritant, and may be employed in the same cases as sulphate of zinc; its action is, however, much more powerful. It is said to be an antisyphilitic remedy.

Solubility.—1 in 2 of water.
Vehicle.—Sugar of milk, the powder enclosed in cachets; decoction of barley or liquorice root.
Dose.—1 to 2 grains.

1 ℞ Cadmii Sulphat. gr. vj.
Sacchari albi, ʒss.
Misce, et div. in pulv. xij. Sumat j ter die.

2 ℞ Cadmii Sulphatis, gr. iij.
Aquæ destil. ʒj.
To be dropped into the eye once or twice daily.

To remove Specks in the Cornea.—KOPP.

3 ℞ Cadmii Sulphat. gr. ij.
Tinct. Opii,
Aquæ destil. ana ʒj. M.
A few drops to be instilled into the eye three or four times a day.

For the same purpose.—RUST.

4 ℞ Cadmii Sulphatis, gr. ij.
Axungiæ, ʒj.
Misce: fiat unguentum ophthalmicum.

For the same.—RADIUS.

CAFFEINA

Fine white silky needles of a bitter taste, obtained from coffee, tea, guarana, &c. It is antispasmodic, diuretic. It is useful in bronchial asthma, neuralgic headache and sickness, cardiac dropsy, and increases the action of the kidneys in fevers or when the urine is surcharged with lithates.

Solubility.—1 in 10 of chloroform, 1 in 40 of rectified spirit, 1 in 68 of water.
Vehicle.—Hot coffee. In pill.
Dose of Caffeina, 1 to 5 grains.
Caffeinæ Citras, 2 to 10 grains.

1 ℞ Caffeinæ, gr. vij.
Aquæ destil. ʒiij.
Acidi Hydrochlor. ♏ij.
Syr. flor Aurantii, ʒss. Misce.
A tablespoonful every hour or two, as required.

In Hemicrania, &c.

CAJUPUTI OLEUM. *Oil of Cajuput*

A pale bluish-green coloured oil distilled from the leaves of Melaleuca Minor (Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ*), volatile, with an agreeable odour and aromatic taste. It is a diffusible stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative, sudorific, anodyne. It is useful in hysteria, flatulent colic, spasms of the stomach, chronic rheumatism, dropsy, low fevers. *Externally*, it is applied to relieve the pains of toothache, rheumatism, and gout.

Solubility.—Entirely in alcohol.
Vehicle.—In emulsion with acaciæ or tragacanth and syrup.
Dose of Oleum Cajuputi, 1 to 3 minims.
Spiritus ———, 50 to 100 minims.

1 ℞ Ol. Cajuputi, ♏iij.
Sacchari albi, ℈ss. Tere simul, et adde
Inf. Calumbæ, ʒix.
Tinct. Calumbæ, ʒj. Misce: fiat haustus.

Dr PARIS.

2 ℞ Ol. Cajuputi, ♏xv.
Mucil. Tragacanth. ʒj. Tere simul, et adde
Inf. Caryophylli, ʒiss.
Tinct. Ammoniæ co. ♏vj. Misce: fiat haustus.

In Hysterical and Nervous Affections.—Dr NELIGAN.

3 ℞ Inf. Caryophylli, ʒiss.
Sp. Pimentæ,
Sp. Rosmarini, ana ʒss.
Tinct. Opii, ♏xx.
Ol. Cajuputi, ♏x. Misce: fiat haustus.

An Antispasmodic.—Dr COPLAND.

4 ℞ Ol. Cajuputi, ♏iv.
Sacchari albi, gr. x. Tere simul, et adde
Decoct. Aloes co. ʒix.
Tinct. Jalapæ, ʒj. Fiat haustus.

A Laxative and Carminative.—Dr PARIS.

5 ℞ Ol. Cajuputi, ♏v.
Mag. Carb. levis, gr. ij.
Aquæ, ʒj. M.

In Colic, Spasms, &c.—Sir MORELL MACKENZIE.

6 ℞ Ol. Cajuputi,
Ol. Caryophylli, āā ʒss.
Lin. Saponis, ʒj.
Lin. Belladonnæ, ʒiss.
Fiat linimentum. To be rubbed between the scapulæ.

In Hooping-cough.—Dr J. MACROBIN.

7 ℞ Ol. Cajuputi, ♏iv.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ♐ij.
Inf. Anthemidis, Oss. Fiat enema.

In Colic.—VOGLER.

8 ℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒj.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒivss.
Ol. Cajuputi, ʒss. Misce: fiat linimentum.
To be rubbed on the chest twice a day.

In Phthisis.—Dr C. J. B. WILLIAMS.

9 ℞ Lin. Camphoræ co.
Lin. Saponis,
Ol. Cajuputi, ana ʒj. Fiat linimentum stimulans.

Mr. BRANDE.

10 ℞ Camphoræ, ʒj.
Ol. Cajuputi, ʒij.
Ætheris, ʒj. Misce: fiat linimentum.

TORTUAL.

CALAMINA PRÆPARATA

Prepared Calamine. Lapis Calaminaris Præparata

A pale pinkish-brown powder without grittiness, obtained from calcined native carbonate of zinc. It is somewhat astringent. It is used in face lotions and dusting powders.

Calamine varies in colour, and if the lotion is for the face the redder kinds should be chosen for the sake of appearance (*Dr Radcliffe Crocker*).
Solubility.—Almost entirely in acids with effervescence.

Unguentum Calaminæ.

1 ℞ Calaminæ, ʒss.
Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. j.
Zinci Oxidi, ʒij.
Aquæ, ʒvj. Fiat lotio.

In Acne.—Dr TILBURY FOX.

2 ℞ Calaminæ, ℈ij.
Zinci Oxidi, ʒss.
Glycerini, ♏xv.
Aquæ Rosæ, ad ʒj. M. ft. lotio.

To be painted on with a large camel's-hair brush three or four times a day, and allowed to dry.

In Dry Eczema and other varieties of Mild Dermatitis.
Dr RADCLIFFE CROCKER.

3 ℞ Pulv. Calamin. Præp.
Pulv. Zinci Ox., āā ʒiss.
Liq. Calcis, ʒiij.
Æther. Sulph.
Sp. Vin. Rectif.
Glycerini, āā ʒij.
Aquæ Rosæ, ad ʒviij. M. ft. lotio.

The lotion to be applied every morning with a shaving brush.

Dr R. LIVEING.

4 ℞ Calaminæ puræ, ʒiij.
Zinci Oxidi, ʒiij
Liq. Carbonis Detergen, ʒj.
Glycerini, ʒiij.
Liq. Calcis, ʒx. M. ft. lotio.

In Eczema.—Sir DYCE DUCKWORTH.

5 ℞ Calaminæ, ℈ij.
Zinci Oxidi, ʒss.
Liq. Calcis.
Ol. Olivæ *vel* Ol. Amygdal. dulce, āā ʒss.
M. ft. linimentum.
To be applied continuously on strips of linen.

In Moist Eczema and other varieties of Acute Dermatitis.
Dr RADCLIFFE CROCKER.

*CALAMUS. *Sweet Flag*

The root of Acorus Calamus (Nat. Ord. *Acoraceæ*). Its preparations are chiefly used as adjuncts to other stimulants and to the bitter tonics. It is an aromatic stimulant and stomachic. It is useful in atony of the stomach, indigestion in gouty subjects, asthenic fevers attended with weakness of the digestive organs, and ague. *Externally*, it is employed in stimulating baths and lotions. The volatile oil is used in the preparation of aromatic vinegar.

Dose of Pulvis Calami, 15 to 40 grains.
Infusum ——, 1 to 2 ounces (Calamus 1 ounce, Water 1 pint).
Tinctura ——, 1 to 2 drachms (Calamus 2 ounces, Spirit, 1 pint).

1 ℞ Inf. Acori Calami, ʒiij.
Acaciæ pulv. ʒj.
Sacchari Albi, ʒiij. Misce.
A teaspoonful every two hours. [For children.]

In Dyspepsia and Asthenic Diarrhœa.—WENDT.

2 ℞ Inf. Acori Calami, ʒiss.
Quin. Sulph. gr. ij.
Tinct. Cinnamomi, ʒj.
Fiat haustus sexta quaque horâ sumendus.

In Flatulent Dyspepsia.—Mr BRANDE.

CALCII CHLORIDUM. *Chloride of Calcium*

A whitish, crystalline, semi-transparent mass or fragment, with a bitter, acrid, saline taste; deliquescent. It is alterative, deobstruent, tonic. It is useful in bronchocele and

other glandular affections, scrofula, and some forms of vomiting. It is specially introduced on account of its power of absorbing water.

Solubility.—1 in 1 of water, 1 in 3 of rectified spirits.
Vehicle.—Decoction of liquorice root, decoction of barley, milk.
Dose of Calcii Chloridum, 3 to 10 grains.
Liquor Calcii Chloridi, 15 to 50 minims.

1 ℞ Liq. Calcii Chloridi, ♏xx ad xxv.
Aquæ Camphoræ ʒx.
Tinct. Camphoræ co. ʒiss.
Fiat haustus ter die sumendus.

Dr COPLAND.

2 ℞ Calcii Chloridi, ʒj.
Aquæ destil. ʒiiss.
Misce: capiat cochl. parvum bis terve die, ex lacte.

In Scrofula.—Mr B. PHILLIPS.

3 ℞ Calcii Chloridi cryst. ʒiv.
Aquæ destil. ʒxvj. Misce.
A teaspoonful three or four times a day [in barley-water or liquorice tea].

In Chronic Eczema.—M. CAZENAVE.

4 ℞ Calcii Chloridi, ʒj.
Ext. Hyoscyami, ℈ss.
Aquæ destil. ʒvj.
Syr. Glycyrrhizæ, ʒj. Misce.
A tablespoonful to be taken four times a day.

In Scrofulous Consumption.—Dr BEDDOES.

5 ℞ Calcii Chloridi, ʒj.
Ext. Conii, gr. xv.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒss. Solve.
Give eight to sixteen drops, three times a day, to a child ten years old, shaking the bottle.

In Scrofula.—PHŒBUS.

6 ℞ Calcii Chloridi, ʒj.
Digitalis pulv. ʒij.
Acidi Acetici, ℈ij.
Adipis Suilli, ʒj. Misce: fiat unguentum.

In Glandular Swellings.—SUNDELIN.

7 ℞ Calcii Chloridi,
Chloridi Sodii, ana ʒss.
Aquæ, lb. ss.
Pulv. Lini, q. s. Fiat cataplasma.

In Scrofulous and White Swellings.—SWEDIAUR.

8 ℞ Calcii Chloridi, gr. 160.
Glycerini, ʒij.
Aquæ, ad ʒviii. Misce: fiat mistura.

Half an ounce to be taken in a wineglassful of water or milk, immediately after food, thrice daily.

In Struma and Phthisis.—Sir JAMES SAWYER.

CALCII CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATA

Precipitated Carbonate of Lime

A white crystalline powder, prepared from chloride of calcium, carbonate of sodium, and boiling water. It is antacid, astringent.

Solubility.—Insoluble in water.
Vehicle.—In powder suspended by mucilage and sugar.
Dose.—10 to 60 grains.

CALCII HYDRAS. *Slaked Lime*

A white, strongly alkaline and caustic powder of recently prepared lime slaked with water. It is alterative, antacid, astringent, caustic, and desiccative. It is useful in diarrhœa, vomiting, heartburn, other irritations of the stomach and bowels from acidity, rachitis, and some calculous affections. From its solvent power on the mucus of the intestines, it is given to dislodge worms. *Externally*, it is applied in ringworm of the scalp, some cutaneous affections, foul ulcers, and as an injection in leucorrhœa. The Liniment is most valuable in scalds and burns, and is popularly known as *Carron Oil.* Added to new milk, it enables a milk diet to be tolerated when the stomach would not otherwise bear it. Milk is also added to lime-water to render it more palatable.

Solubility.—1 in 900 of water.
Vehicle.—Fresh milk. Mistura Amygdalæ.
Incompatibles.—Vegetable and mineral acids, alkaline and metallic salts. Tartar emetic.
Dose of Liquor Calcis, ½ to 2 ounces.
Liquor Calcis Saccharatus, 15 to 60 minims.
Linimentum Calcis.

1 ℞ Liq. Calcis,
Lactis recentis, ana ʒiv.

Give a tablespoonful at intervals of half an hour, an hour, or two hours.

To allay Nausea and Vomiting.—Dr WOOD.

2 ℞ Liq. Potassæ, ʒij.
Liq. Calcis, ʒvj.
Misce: sumat cochl. ij ampla infestante aciditate, e jusculi tenuis poculo.

Dr Joy.

3 ℞ Liq. Calcis, ʒiv.
Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. ʒij.
Tere simul, et gradatim adde
Aquæ Lauro-cerasi, ʒj. Fiat mistura.
Capiat cochl. ij ampla bis terve in die, phialâ concussâ.

In Cardialgia and Gastrodynia.—Dr Neligan.

4 ℞ Ol. Olivæ, ʒj.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒj.
Pulv. Acaciæ, ʒij.
Vitelli ovi, ʒiij.
Aquæ Calcis, Oij.
Tinct. Opii, ʒj. Fiat emulsio.
A tablespoonful every two hours.

To allay Pain in Calculous Disorders.—M. Tott.

5 ℞ Liq. Calcis,
Ol. Amygdalæ, ana ʒss. Bene admisce, et adde
Adipis Præp. ʒj. Misce: fiat unguentum.

In Irritable Ulceration from Blisters.

Drs Evanson and Maunsell.

6 ℞ Liq. Calcis,
Lin. Camphoræ,
Ol. Olivæ, ana ʒj. Fiat linimentum.

In Strumous Glands.—Dr Hooper.

7 ℞ Liq. Calcis, ʒiij.
Cretæ Præp. ʒss.
Aquæ Anethi, ʒiij.
Fiat mistura. Sumat cochl. duo majora.

An Antacid and Carminative.—Dr Druitt.

8 ℞ Liniment. Calcis, ʒj.
Liq. Ammoniæ, ʒj. M. Ft. linimentum.

For Freckles.—*

CALCII HYPOPHOSPHIS. *Hypophosphite of Lime*

A white crystalline salt, with a pearly lustre, and a bitter, nauseous taste. It is alterative. It is useful in phthisis, general debility, nervous states of the system, rachitis.

Solubility.—1 in 8 of water. Insoluble in spirit.
Vehicle.—Milk. Decoction of liquorice root.
Dose of Calcii Hypophosphis, 5 to 10 grains.
*Syrupus Calcii Hyphosphis (3 grs. in 1 drachm), 1 to 2 drachms.

1 ℞ Calcii Hypophosphitis, gr. iij.
Liq. Calc. Sacchar. ♏xij.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒss.
Aquæ Menth. Pip. ad ʒj.
Fiat haust. ter die sum.

In Phthisis.—Dr THOROWGOOD.

CALCII PHOSPHAS. *Phosphate of Lime*

A light, white, amorphous powder, prepared from bone ash submitted to the action of hydrochloric acid and precipitated by ammonia. It is alterative and antacid. It is useful in rickets, mollities ossium, scrofula, diarrhœa, ulcerations and excoriations of the skin and bowels, marasmus of children. It promotes the cicatrisation of ulcers, and the union of fractures when there is a deficient secretion of the phosphate of lime. Phosphate of lime, in the form of burnt hartshorn, was formerly used in medicine under the name of Sydenham's *Decoctum Album.*

Solubility.—Insoluble in water.
Vehicle.—Milk, diluted with sugar of milk as a powder, sweetened water with powdered gum acacia to suspend.
Substitutes.—Parrish's Syrup; Dusart's Syrup of the Lactophosphate of Lime.
Dose.—10 to 20 grains.

1 ℞ Calcii Phosphat. præcip. ʒiv.
Acaciæ pulv. ʒij. Misce.
Dose, for children, three or four grains; for adults, six to nine grains, three times a day, at meal-times.
[As a substitute for Mistura Cornu Cervi.]

2 ℞ Calcii Phosphat. præcip. gr. iv—vj.
Mist. Cretæ, ʒj. Fiat haustus ter die sumendus.
For children, give a fourth part.

In Diarrhœa with Emaciation and Acidity.

3 ℞ Pulv. Calcii Phosph. gr. xv.
Bismuthi Subnit. gr. xv.
Pulv. Sacchari, gr. lxxv.
M. div. in chartulas v. Sumat j inter cibos nocte maneque.

In Chronic Diarrhœa of Children.
TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

CALX SULPHURATA. *Calcii Sulphidum*

Sulphurated Lime. Sulphide of Calcium

A nearly white powder of an offensive odour, giving off sulphuretted hydrogen when in contact with water, and containing not less than 50 per cent. of pure sulphide of calcium. It is obtained by reducing the sulphate at a high temperature with charcoal. It is a valuable remedy in threatened or active suppurative affections of the glandular system.

Solubility.—But slightly in water.
Vehicle.—Diluted with milk of sugar, or made into a pill with glycerine of tragacanth and coated with gelatine.
Dose.—$\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 grain.

1 ℞ Calcii Sulphid. gr. j.
Sacchar. Lactis, gr. x. Misce: fiat pul. x.
One powder every hour or two.

In Indurated Glands following Scarlet Fever.
Dr S. RINGER.

2 ℞ Calcii Sulphid. gr. j.
Aquæ, ℥x. Misce.
A teaspoonful every hour.

In Scrofulous and Tuberculous Glands.—Dr S. RINGER.

3 ℞ Calcii Sulphidi, ℥j.
Dulcamaræ pulv. ℥ij.
Mellis, q. s. ut fiant boli vj. Sumat j ter die.

In Gout and Rheumatism.—MOENCH.

4 ℞ Calcii Sulphidi, ℥ij.
Decocti Althææ, ℥ij. Fiat lotio.

In Crusta Lactea.—HAHNEMANN.

5 ℞ Calcis, ℥ss.
Sulphuris, ℥j.
Aquæ, ℥viij.
(Boil and stir until mixed, then filter.)

As a Lotion in Scabies.—VLEMINCKZ.

*CALENDULA. *Marigold*

The flowering tops and stems of Calendula Officinalis (Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*). It is antispasmodic, emmenagogue,

sudorific, a vulnerary. It is useful in low fevers, amenorrhœa. It is sometimes employed to adulterate saffron.

Tinctura Calendulæ (B. P. C.). *Dose*, 5 to 20 minims.

CALUMBÆ RADIX. *Calumba Root*

The dried root, sliced transversely, of Jateorrhiza Calumba (Nat. Ord. *Menispermaceæ*), from Mozambique. It contains a bitter principle, Calumbin. It is a bitter stomachic and tonic. It is useful in the convalescence of fevers, debility from any cause, dyspepsia, scrofula, gout. It is one of the best of the tonics. It differs from Peruvian bark and others in being a pure bitter destitute of astringency, containing neither tannic nor gallic acid. Its preparations may therefore be used as a vehicle for iron or the soluble forms of mercury, which it will not precipitate.

Vehicle.—The Infusion with the Tincture, to which an alkaline bicarbonate may be added. It may also be combined in stomachic affections with subnitrate of bismuth, hydrocyanic acid, the mineral acids; the aromatics, as ginger, canella, &c.

Dose of Pulvis Calumbæ, 5 to 20 grains.
Extractum Calumbæ, 2 to 10 grains.
Infusum ———— 1 to 2 ounces.
Tinctura ———— ½ to 2 drachms.

1 ℞ Pulv. Calumbæ, ʒss.
Ferri Tart., ℈ij.
M. et div. in pulv. iv. (One every three to four hours in syrup.)

Dr Ellis.

2 ℞ Pulv. Calumbæ, ʒj.
Pulv. Rhei, ℈ij.
Ext. Anthemidis, ʒij.
Ol. Carui, ♏v.
Syr. Croci (vel Mori), q. s. ut fiant pil. gr. 4. Sumat 4 omni die.

In Mania with Amenorrhœa.—Augustin.

3 ℞ Pulv. Calumb. ℥j.
Pulv. Zingib. ʒij.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.
Infunde per horas duas, et cola. (A wineglassful cold, every two hours.)

In Chronic Diarrhœa.—Dr Ellis.

4 ℞ Tinct. Calumbæ, ʒiss.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒiij.
Tinct. Aurantii, ʒij.
Aquæ, ʒiiss. Misce.
A teaspoonful thrice a day.

A Tonic for Children.—*

5 ℞ Pulv. Rhei,
Pulv. Calumbæ,
Pulv. Cinnam.
Sodii Bicarb. āā gr. v. M.
To be taken before dinner, or at bedtime, for a fortnight.

In Irritable Dyspepsia.—Dr SEYMOUR.

6 ℞ Pulv. Calumbæ, ʒij.
Pulv. Cinchonæ, ʒij.
Pulv. Aurantii, ʒj.
Pulv. Cinnamom. ʒj.
Sem. Coriand. ʒj.
Aquæ bullientis, Oij. M.
Infund. per horas 12, et cola; dosis cyathus ter die, ante cibum.

In Atonic Dyspepsia.—Dr Ross.

7 ℞ Calumbæ Contusi,
Zingiberis Contusi, ana ʒiv.
Sennæ, ʒij.
Aquæ Bullient. Oj. Misce.
Macera per horam et cola.

In Dyspepsia with Flatulence and Constipation.

CALX. *Lime*

The oxide of the metal Calcium, occurring in hard flaky masses; when treated with water, it swells up, evolves heat, and crumbles to powder. It is employed to prepare Slaked Lime.

CALX CHLORATA. *Chlorinated Lime*

A dead white powder, prepared by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine gas. It is rarely given internally. *Externally*, it is used as a lotion in foul and indolent ulcers, burns, chilblains, and some cutaneous diseases. It is disinfectant, and possesses bleaching properties. Chlorinated soda is a better deodorizer. Chlorinated preparations should

not be prescribed in mixtures, almost all organic substances causing a rapid disappearance of the chlorine.

Solubility.—Partially in water.
Vehicle.—Peppermint water for Liquor Calcis Chloratæ.
Antidote.—Emetics, milk, flour, white of egg.
Dose of Liquor Calcis Chloratæ, 20 to 40 minims in a wineglassful of water.
Vapor Chlori.

1 ℞ Calcis Chloratæ, gr. x.
Aquæ, ʒiiiss.
Tinct. Calumbæ, ʒij.
Syrupi, ʒss. Misce.
A teaspoonful to be given every hour.

In Typhus Fever.—Dr Reid.

2 ℞ Decocti Avenæ, ʒxij.
Calcis Chloratæ, ϑss.
Sodii Chloridi, ʒj. Fiat enema.

Dr Reid.

3 ℞ Calcis Chloratæ, ʒij.
Aquæ destil. ʒxj. Solve, cola, dein adde
Mellis Rosæ, ʒj.
Fiat liquor quo gingivas sæpe gargarizet.

In Excessive Salivation.—Dr Neligan.

4 ℞ Calcis Chloratæ, ʒj.
Aquæ, Oiiss. Tere simul, cola, et adde
Acidi Hydrocyanici, ʒj. Fiat lotio.

For Itch.—Derheims.

5 ℞ Calcis Chloratæ, ʒj.
Boracis pulv. ʒj.
Adipis, ʒj. Fiat unguentum.

For Chilblains.—Trusen.

6 ℞ Calcis Chloratæ, gr. iv.
Aquæ, ʒx. Tere simul, cola, et adde
Syrupi, ʒij. Fiat haustus.

In Putrid and Scarlet Fever.

CAMBOGIA. *Gamboge*

The gum-resin of the Garcinia Hanburii vel Morella (Nat. Ord. *Guttiferæ*), from Siam. It is an active hydragogue and drastic purgative, and a vermifuge. Its solution

with alkalies is diuretic. It is useful in obstinate constipation; in dropsical affections combined with acid tartrate of potash, elaterium, or jalap; in tapeworm; as a stimulant to the intestinal glands. It is not often given alone, as it is apt to produce nausea, vomiting, and griping. In combination with other cathartics, it operates more favorably. In over-doses, it is an acrid poison, and hence must be used with caution.

Solubility.—In ammoniated alcohol, and three fourths in ether and rectified spirit.

Vehicle.—In emulsion, pill, or alkaline solutions. To prevent griping, some aromatic, as ginger, or an aromatic oil should be added.

Dose of Cambogia, 2 to 5 grains as a purgative; ¼ to 2 grains as an alterative.

Pilula Cambogiæ co., 5 to 10 grains.

*Tinctura Cambogie, ½ to 1 drachm (gamboge ½ oz., carbonate of potash 1 oz., brandy 12 ounces), a favourite Continental remedy.

1 ℞ Cambogiæ, gr. ij ad iij.
Sacchari purif. ℈j.

Tere optime simul: fiat pulvis tertia quaque horâ sumendus, donec plene responderit alvus.

In Dropsy.—Dr CULLEN.

2 ℞ Cambogiæ pulv. gr. v ad viij.
Potass. Tart. Acid. ʒss.

Tere simul: fiat pulvis, secunda vel tertia quaque die repetendus.

In Desquamative Nephritis.—Dr G. JOHNSON.

3 ℞ Cambogiæ, gr. v.
Liq. Ammoniæ, ♏xx. Tere simul, et adde
Syr. Rhamni, ʒij.
Aquæ Fœniculi, ℥j. Fiat haustus.

In Dropsy.—HARTMANN.

4 ℞ Cambogiæ, ℈ij.
Potass. Tart., ʒj.
Sacchari albi, ʒij.
Aquæ, ℥vj. Fiat solutio.

A tablespoonful every two or three hours, till it operates on the bowels.

In Ascites.—Dr DEWEES (U.S.).

5 ℞ Cambogiæ, gr. iv.
Elaterii, gr. ss.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ʒij.
Aquæ, ad ℥iv.

Misce: sumat cochleare magnum secunda quaque horâ.

In Dropsy.—Dr CHAPMAN (U.S.).

6 ℞ Cambogiæ, gr. xij.
Aloes Socot. ʒss.
Potass. Tart. Acid. gr. xxxvj.
Fiant pil. xxiv. Sumat ij ter die.

Purgative. (Resembles Morison's Pills.)—H. J.

7 ℞ Pil. Cambogiæ co. ℈ij.
Pil. Hydrargyri, ℈j.
Misce, et divide in pil. xij. Sumat duas pro re natâ.

In Constipation with Deficient Bile.—Dr Neligan.

8 ℞ Pil. Cambogiæ co. ʒss.
Sodii Carb.
Quin. Sulph. ana gr. xv.
Ol. Menthæ Pip. ♏vj.
Syrupi, q. s.
Fiant pil. xij. Sumat ij vel iij horâ somni.

A Purgative and Tonic.—Dr Ashwell.

9 ℞ Cambogiæ,
Scillæ pulv. ana gr. xij.
Saponis duri, ʒj.
Misce, cum spir. vini q. s. ut fiat massa in pil. xlviij dividenda.
Two pills to be taken four times a day.

In Dropsical Complaints.—Phœbus.

10 ℞ Cambogiæ, gr. viij.
Ol. Juniperi, ♏iij. Tere simul et adde
Potass. Tart. Acid. ℈j.
Scillæ pulv. gr. j.
Syr. Zingib. q. s. ut fiat bolus.

In Dropsical Affections.—Dr Copland.

11 ℞ Cambogiæ, ℈ss.
Ferri Sulph. gr. vj.
Sacchari albi, ℈j.
Ol. Menthæ Pip. ♏iij.
Misce: fiat pulvis. Dentur tales doses vj. One to be taken every four hours till they have sufficiently operated.

To expel Tapeworms.—Vogt.

12 ℞ Cambogiæ, gr. j.
Pulv. Jalapæ co. ʒij. Fiat pulvis.

In Advanced Heart Disease.—Dr J. M. Fothergill.

CAMPHORA. *Camphor*

A concrete volatile oil from the wood of Cinnamomum Camphora (Nat. Ord. *Lauraceæ*), imported in the crude state from China and Japan, and subsequently purified by sublimation. It is antispasmodic, anaphrodisiac, diapho-

retic, stimulant, sedative, anodyne. In large doses it is narcotic and poisonous. It produces slight exhilaration without quickening the pulse; quiets nervous irritation and restlessness; combined with diaphoretics, increases their efficacy. It is useful in painful affections of the urinary organs, as strangury, chordee, distended bladder; in febrile complaints, rheumatism, cholera, diarrhœa; with the fœtid gums and valerian, in hysterical and nervous affections; with bark, in malignant fevers and gangrene. *Externally*, held to the nostrils, it relieves cold in the head. The inhalation of the vapour is useful in affections of the chest. The vapour, combined with hot air or steam, is applied to the skin (*Balnium Camphoræ*). It is readily powdered by triturating it with a drop or two of rectified spirit.

Camphor and many crystalline substances become liquid when mixed in certain proportions, as—camphor 1, thymol 1; camphor 2, menthol 3; camphor 2, salol 3; camphor 2, beta-naphthol 1.

Solubility.—1 in 700 of water, but increased by myrrh; 1 in 1¼ of rectified spirits; freely in chloroform, ether, acetic acid, volatile and fixed oils. Equal parts of camphor and chloral hydrate liquefy when rubbed together.

Vehicle.—Camphor water. Milk: this solution must be used fresh, as it is liable to become sour speedily. An elegant emulsion is made with yolk of egg. As an excipient in pill, castor oil forms an excellent mass. Soap.

Antidote.—Stomach-pump, emetics, coffee, stimulants, warmth to extremities.

Dose of Camphor, 1 to 10 grains.

Aqua Camphoræ, 1 to 2 ounces.
Spiritus ———, 10 to 30 minims.
Tinctura ——— comp., 15 to 60 minims (this is known as Paregoric Elixir).
Linimentum Camphoræ.
——— ——— comp.
*Unguentum Camphoræ (camphor 3, white wax 1, lard 9 parts).
*Camphorated Vinegar (camphor 1, alcohol 60, vinegar 180).

1 ℞ Camphoræ, gr. iij ad vj.
Sp. rectif. ♏ij. Tere simul, et adde
Conf. Rosæ, gr. vj.
Fiat bolus, 4ta vel 6ta quaqua horâ sumendus.

In Typhus Fever with Muttering Delirium.

2 ℞ Camphoræ, gr. iv.
Ammon. Carb. gr. iij.
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. iv.
Mucilag. q. s.
Fiat massula, et div. in pil. iij, quarum sumatur una bihorio.

In the Advanced Stage of Typhus Fever.—Dr HOOPER.

3 ℞ Camphoræ, gr. xv.
Opii pulv. gr. iij. Fiant pil. vj.
Two or three to be taken every night at bedtime.

To prevent Chordee.—RICORD.

4 ℞ Camphoræ, gr. v.
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. v.
Fiant pil. ij statim sumendæ.

In Puerperal Mania.—Dr GOOCH.

5 ℞ Camphoræ,
Ext. Lactucæ, ana ℈iiss. Misce: fiant pil. xx.
From four to six pills to be taken daily.

Anaphrodisiac.—M. RICORD.

6 ℞ Camphoræ,
Potass. Nitrat. ana ℈ss.
Opii pulv. gr. ij
Antim. Tart. gr. ss.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. iss. Triturantur optime cum
Syrupi, q. s. ut fiat bolus.

In Rheumatism.—Dr E. G. CLARKE.

7 ℞ Camphoræ, ʒij.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒj.
Aquæ destil. ʒvij.
Fiat mistura de qua sumatur cochleare amplum quartis horis.

In Chronic Bronchitis of the Old and Debilitated.
Dr NELIGAN.

8 ℞ Camphoræ, ʒj.
Lactis recentis, ʒvj.
Aquæ Pulegii, ʒij.
Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochleare amplum quartâ quâque horâ.

In the same cases.—Dr NELIGAN.

9 ℞ Camphoræ, gr. iij.
Acaciæ pulv. ʒss. Tere simul, et adde
Mist. Amygdalæ, ʒiss. Fiat haustus.

10 ℞ Camphoræ, gr. xxv.
Amygd. dulc. decort. No. vj.
Sacchari puri, ʒiij.
Optime contere, dein adde gradatim
Aquæ Menthæ Vir. ʒviiss.
Fiat mistura, cujus sumantur cochlearia tria magna quarta quaque horâ.

In Hysteria.—Dr HOOPER.

11 ℞ Camphoræ,
Potass Nitrat. ana ℈j.
Vitell. Ovi, q. s. Tere simul, et adde
Aquæ flor. Aurantii, ʒiv.
Tinct. Hyoscyami,
Tinct. Conii, ana ʒj.
Fiat mistura. Sumat cochl. j amplum tertiis horis.

In Chordee.—Dr Joy.

12 ℞ Camphoræ, gr. iij ad vij.
Tinct. Calumbæ,
Sp. Cinnamomi, ana ʒiss. Solve, et adde
Aquæ Menthæ Vir.
Aquæ Pimentæ, ana ʒv.
Fiat haustus, urgente vomitu sumendus.

In Spasmodic Asthma, Vomiting, &c.—Dr Copland.

13 ℞ Tinct. Camph. co. ♏xx.
Ammon. Carb. gr. v.
Decocti Senegæ, ʒiss. Fiat haustus.

In Asthenic Inflammatory Fever.—Mr Erichsen.

14 ℞ Camphoræ, ʒj.
Vitell. Ovi, unius.
Decocti Hordei, ʒxiv. Misce, fiat enema.

Dr Joy.

15 ℞ Lin. Camphoræ, ʒxij.
Ol. Rosmarini, ʒss.
Tinct. Opii, ʒij. Fiat linimentum.
To be rubbed over the bowels.

In Flatulent Colic, &c.—Dr Copland.

16 ℞ Linim. Camphoræ, ʒj.
Ol. Terebinth. ʒij.
Saponis mollis pur. ʒiv. Misce: fiat linimentum.

In Lumbago, &c.—Dr Fraser.

17 ℞ Camphoræ, gr. xl.
Zinci Oxidi, ʒss.
Glycerini, ʒij.
Pulv. Cocci, gr. ij.
Ol. Rosæ, ♏iij.
Misce. (Stir before using, and smear a thin layer over the inflamed part twice or thrice daily.)

In Eczema.—Dr Anderson.

*CAMPHORA MONOBROMATA

Monobromated Camphor

Occurs in colourless needles or prisms. It is useful in delirium tremens, insomnia, chorea, convulsions of infancy, hysteria with muscular twitchings and palpitations, epilepsy, hystero-epilepsy, nocturnal emissions, urinary affections. When the heat of the body becomes less than the normal temperature, the dose should be diminished. It is said to be an antidote to strychnine.

Solubility.—Insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and fixed oils.

Vehicle.—In the form of perles. In pill with crude soap and proof spirit. Dissolved in almond or olive oil, and mixed with mucilage and water.

Dose.—2 to 10 grains.

1 ℞ Camphor. Monobromat. gr. iij.
Ol. Amygdal. q. s.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒj. M. Ft. haustus.

In Palpitations.—*

2 ℞ Camphor. Monobrom. gr. iss.
Glyc. Tragacanth. q. s.
M. ft. pil. Mitte xij.
One to be taken when required.

Dr W. S. Playfair.

CANELLÆ ALBÆ CORTEX. *White Canella Bark*

The bark of Canella Alba (Nat. Ord. *Canellaceæ*), from the West Indies. It is a warm aromatic stimulant, tonic, anti-scorbutic. It is contained in Vinum Rhei.

Dose.—10 to 40 grains.

CANNABIS INDICA. *Indian Hemp*

The dried flowering tops of the female plant of Cannabis Sativa (Nat. Ord. *Cannabinaceæ*), imported from India. The active principle is the resin. It is exhilarant, narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic. It is useful in insomnia, spinal irritation, painful neuralgic and rheumatic affections,

dysmenorrhœa, hay fever. An over-dose produces a peculiar kind of delirium and catalepsy. It is preferable, in some cases, to opium, as it does not produce constipation, nausea, headache, or stupor. *Of Common Hemp the seeds are the only part used. They have been given in mucous discharges and jaundice.

Vehicle.—The Tincture in water with gum acacia to suspend the resin. A small quantity of aromatic spirits of ammonia will also render the resin diffusible. Sherry wine, mistura amygdalæ, liquorice powder as an excipient for the Extract in pill.

Incompatibles.—Water and watery infusions in prescribing the Tincture.

Antidote.—Vegetable acids, as vinegar, lime juice; hot brandy and water. The patient can be allowed to sleep. A blister to the nape of the neck to control any violent spasm.

Dose of Extractum Cannabis Indicæ, ¼ to 1 grain.
Tinctura ——————, 5 to 20 minims.

1 ℞ Tinct. Cannabis Indicæ, ♏xv.
Sp. Vini Rectif. ♏xlv. Misce: fiat haustus.
To be mixed with water at the moment of taking it.

In Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.—Mr Donovan.

2 ℞ Tinct. Cannabis Indicæ, ʒss.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒj.
Aquæ, ℥j.
Fiat haustus quinta vel sexta quaque horâ sumendus.

In Sciatica and other Neuralgic Pains.—Dr Neligan.

3 ℞ Tinct. Cannabis Indicæ, ʒj. (A large dose.—Ed.)
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥j.
Fiat haustus statim sumendus, et repet. secundis horis vel sæpius si minetur morbus.

In Tetanus and Hydrophobia.—Dr Neligan.

4 ℞ Tinct. Cannabis Indicæ, ♏x.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒss.
Potass. Bromidi, gr. x.
Inf. Gentianæ co. ad ℥j. Misce.
To be taken three times a day.

In Uterine Fibroid.—*

5 ℞ Ext. Cannabis Indicæ, ℈j. (A large quantity.—Ed.)
Tere in mortario calido cum
Ol. Olivæ, ʒj. Dein gradatim adde
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒiv.
Aquæ, ℥viiss. Fiat mistura. Dosis ℥iss.

Mr Bromfield.

6 ℞ Ext. Cannabis Indicæ, gr. j.
Pulv. Opii, gr. ½.
Camphoræ, gr. ij. Fiat pilula.
To be taken at bedtime.

In Dysmenorrhœa.—Dr LOMBE ATTHILL.

7 ℞ Sem. Cannabis Sativæ, ʒiij—vj.
Amygd. Amar. No. iv. Contunde, et tere cum
Aquæ, lb. ij. Fiat emulsio, cola, et adde
Syr. Papaveris, ʒj.
The whole to be drunk in the course of a day.

In Gonorrhœa and Chronic Inflammation of the Mucous Membranes. TODE.

*CANNABIN TANNAS. *Tannate of Cannabin*

A yellowish-brown powder prepared from Cannabis Indica. It is a very uncertain hypnotic.

Solubility.—In water made alkaline.
Vehicle.—In a mixture with sal volatile; in pill with glycerine of tragacanth.
Dose.—2 to 10 grains.

CANTHARIS. *Cantharides. Spanish Fly*

A dried beetle, Cantharis Vesicatoria, collected in Europe. It contains a crystalline principle, Cantharidin. It is diuretic, rubefacient, irritant, vesicant; less irritating than ammoniacal or acetic acid lotions. It is useful in chronic affections of the nervous system, spinal irritation, paraplegia, incontinence of urine; in some skin diseases, as lepra, psoriasis; in mucous discharges, as gleet. *Externally*, it is specially applied in deep-seated inflammations, as pleurisy, pericarditis; in ring-worm; as the basis of most stimulants to increase the growth of the hair. It is apt to produce strangury. Its exhibition accordingly must be carefully watched. It is contra-indicated in chronic cystitis.

Vehicle.—The Tincture in some demulcent as mistura amygdalæ or decoction of barley, camphor water.
Antidote.—Emetics, stomach pump, emollient drinks, opium.
Dose of Tinctura Cantharidis, 5 to 20 minims.
*Pulvis ————, ½ to 2 grains.

For external use:

Acetum Cantharidis.
Emplastrum Cantharidis.
Unguentum ————.
Charta Epispastica (Blistering Paper).
Liquor Epispasticus (Blistering Fluid).
Emplastrum Calefaciens.
Collodium Vesicans.

1 ℞ Cantharidis pulv. gr. j.
Sacchari albi,
Acaciæ pulv. ana ʒij. Misce bene, et adde
Mist. Amygdalæ, ʒv. M. Fiat mistura.
A tablespoonful every two hours.

In Hooping-cough (for children).—FRANKEL.

2 ℞ Tinct. Cantharidis, ♏ij.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ♏v.
Aquæ, ʒx.
Fiat haustus, quater die sumendus.

In Incontinence of Urine.—Dr GREGORY.

3 ℞ Tinct. Cantharidis,
Tinct. Camphoræ co. ana ʒj.
Tinct. Cinchonæ co. ʒx. Misce.
From thirty minims, gradually increased to a teaspoonful, three times a day.

In Hooping-cough.—Dr BEATTY.

4 ℞ Tinct. Cantharidis, ʒj.
Inf. Quassiæ, ℥vj.
Sumat partem sextam ter die.

In Incontinence of Urine.—Dr HOOPER.

5 ℞ Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi,
Tinct. Cantharidis, ana ʒij.
Tinct. Capsici, ʒj.
Syr. Croci (*vel* Mori), ʒij.
Aquæ Pimentæ, ℥vij.
Fiat mistura: sumat cochl. duo ter die.

In Hooping-cough.—Dr DRUITT.

6 ℞ Tinct. Cantharidis,
Liq. Arsenicalis, ana ℥ss.
Misce: capiat min. x bis die. [The dose to be gradually increased to ♏xv, carefully watching its effects.]

In Psoriasis.—Prof. BENNETT.

7 ℞ Tinct. Cantharidis,
Acid. Acetici, dil. ana ℥vj. Fiat linimentum.
To be rubbed into the perineum at night.

In Urethritis of Women.—Dr ASHWELL.

8 ℞ Pulv. Cantharidis, ℈ij.
Ext. Conii, ℈j.
Hyd. Subchlor. ʒss.
Pulv. Ipecac. ℈j.
M. fiat massa in pil. 40 dividenda. Quarum cap. unam ter quaterve de die.

In General Anasarca.—Dr H. Green.

9 ℞ Antim. Tart. ℈ij.
Aquæ Rosæ calidæ, ʒij. Solve, et adde
Tinct. Cantharidis, ʒj.
To be rubbed on the spine and chest.

In Hooping-cough.—Dr G. Gregory.

10 ℞ Tinct. Cantharidis, ʒij.
Aquæ Sambuci, ʒxj.
Ess. Rosmarini (Dub.), ʒvj. Misce: fiat lotio.

To promote the Growth of the Hair.—Dr Neligan.

11 ℞ Bals. Nervini (Fr. codex),
Medullæ Bovinæ, ana ʒj.
Ol. Amygdalæ, ʒv.
Acidi Tannici, ʒss.
Sp. Vini Gall. ʒiiss.
Tinct. Cantharidis, ʒss.
M. secundum artem. Fiat pomatum sæpe infricandum.

To arrest Loss of Hair.—Trousseau and Reveil.

12 ℞ Tinct. Cantharidis, ℈iv.
Lin. Camphoræ co. ʒiss.
Tinct. Opii, ʒiij. Fiat embrocatio.
To be rubbed over the abdomen.

In Colic.—Dr Joy.

13 ℞ Tinct. Cantharidis, ʒiij.
Lin. Saponis, ʒxj. Fiat linimentum.

In Chilblains.—Mr Wardrop.

CAPSICI FRUCTUS. *Capsicum Fruit*

The dried ripe fruit of Capsicum Fastigiatum (Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*), imported from Zanzibar, &c. The Nepaul variety is sold as cayenne pepper. It is a powerful stimulant. It is useful in atony of the stomach; gouty and other dyspepsias; as a condiment to prevent flatulence from a vegetable diet; in cholera, diarrhœa, black vomit, sea-sickness; with quinine in intermittent fevers; to dimin-

ish the craving for alcohol. *Externally*, it is used as a gargle in relaxed sore throat, chronic hoarseness, scarlet fever, and as an application to chilblains.

Vehicle.—In pill. The Tinctura in syrup of orange.
Dose of Pulvis Capsici, ½ to 1 grain.
Tinctura ——, 10 to 20 minims.
*Trochisci ——
*Gargarisma Capsici (Tinct. Capsici, ½ to 1 drachm; Inf. of Roses, 8 ounces).
*Linimentum —— (Capsicum, 1; Rectified Spirit, 3 parts) or Tinctura Capsici Fortior (B.P. C.).
*Emplastrum Capsici (U.S.).
*Oleo-Resinæ Capsici or Capsicin (U.S.).
*Unguentum Oleo-Resinæ Capsici (B.P. C.).
*Sinapine is tissue paper impregnated with Capsicum tincture, and perhaps a little Mustard Oil.

1 ℞ Pulv. Capsici, ʒj.
Micæ Panis, ʒss.
Aquæ, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ xx. Sumat j vel ij bis die.

2 ℞ Pil. Saponis co. gr. iij.
Pulv. Capsici, gr. iij.
Ol. Fœniculi, ♏ij. Fiant pil. ij pro dosi.

In Flatulent Atonic Dyspepsia.—Dr HOOPER.

3 ℞ Pulv. Capsici, ℥ss.
Pulv. Zingiberis, ʒij.
Pulv. Sacchari albi, ℥ij.
Mucil. Tragac. q. s. Fiant trochisci 96.
One to be slowly swallowed three times a day.

In Catarrhal Deafness.—Dr FOSBROKE.

4 ℞ Capsici pulv. ʒij.
Aquæ ferventis, Oss.
Macera per horas duas, et cola. Capiat cochl. amplum bis terve die.

In Malignant Sore Throat.—Dr PEREIRA.

5 ℞ Pulv. Capsici, gr. iij.
Pulv. Opii, gr. j.
Quin. Sulph. gr. x. Fiat pulvis.
To be given four hours before a chill is expected.

In Ague.—BELLE VUE HOSPITAL (U.S.).

6 ℞ Pulv. Capsici, ℈ss.
Aquæ ferventis, ℥viij.
Macera per horas duas, cola, et adde
Mellis Rosæ,
Tinct. Myrrhæ, ana ℥ss. Fiat gargarisma.

Mr BRANDE.

7 ℞ Tinct. Capsici, ʒj.
Decocti Cinchonæ, ʒvj. Fiat gargarisma.
To be used 5 or 6 times a day.

In Chronic Hoarseness of growing Boys.—Dr GRAVES.

8 ℞ Capsici pulv, ʒj.
Sodii Chloridi, ℈j.
Aquæ ferventis, ʒvj. Macera, cola, et adde
Aceti, ʒss. Fiat gargarisma.

In Malignant Sore Throat. (Used in the West Indies.)

9 ℞ Pulv. Capsici, gr. iss.
Aquæ ferventis, ʒss. Macera et cola.
One drop to be instilled into the eye every morning and night, increasing the strength as it can be borne.

In Amaurosis.—MAUNOIR.

10 ℞ Tinct. Capsici, ʒss.
Lin. Saponis, ʒiss. Fiat linimentum.

11 ℞ Tinct. Capsici, ʒss.
Tinct. Opii, ʒss. Fiat embrocatio.
Bandages to be rolled round the fingers, &c., and wet with the embrocation two or three times a day.

In Chilblains.—Dr A. T. THOMSON.

CARBO ANIMALIS. *Animal Charcoal. Bone Black*

The residue of ox and sheep bones, which have been exposed to a red heat without the access of air, reduced to powder. It consists principally of phosphate and carbonate of lime. It is an antidote in alkaloidal poisoning.

CARBO ANIMALIS PURIFICATUS

Purified Animal Charcoal

Bone black deprived of its earthy salts, a black pulverulent mass, inodorous and almost tasteless. It is antacid, antidotal, alterative, absorbent, a deodoriser, a decoloriser. It may be used in the same way and for the same purposes as vegetable charcoal, in rickets, scrofula, cutaneous affections. In pharmacy it is employed to deprive alkaloids and other principles of their colour. It has the property of

rendering inert the poisonous effects of opium, nux vomica, aconite, and almost all the active organic poisons.

Dose.—20 to 60 grains.

1 ℞ Carbonis Animalis,
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ, ana ʒvj.
Misce: fiat pulvis. Half or a whole teaspoonful twice a day.

In Rickets and Scrofula of Children.—RADIUS.

2 ℞ Carbonis Animalis, gr. iij.
Ammon. Chloridi, ℈j.
Ext. Conii, gr. ij.
Glycyrrhizæ pulv. q. s.
Fiat bolus. Capiat unum ter die.

In Swelled and Scirrhous Prostate.—MAGENDIE.

CARBO LIGNI. *Wood Charcoal*

An odourless and tasteless black powder prepared from wood charred by exposure to a red heat without access of air. It is antiseptic, antacid, absorbent, a deodoriser. It is useful in acidity of the stomach, fœtid eructations, flatulency, to correct the state of the fæces in some diseases, in organic disease of the stomach, in obstinate constipation. *Externally,* in the form of poultice, it is applied to fœtid ulcers and other offensive sores, wounds, &c. In porrigo, it is dusted on the skin or used in the form of an ointment. It is used as a dentifrice.

Solubility.—Insoluble in water.
Vehicle.—Cachets, lozenge, Bragg's biscuits.
Dose.—20 to 60 grains.

1 ℞ Pulv. Carbonis Tiliæ (Common Lime), ʒj.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒiij. Fiat electuarium.
One or two teaspoonfuls every two hours.

In Fetid Eructations.—SCHUBARTH.

2 ℞ Carbonis Ligni,
Sodii Bicarb. ana ʒj.
Conf. Sennæ, ʒij. Fiat electuarium.
A teaspoonful three or four times a day.

In Obstinate Constipation.—MITCHELL.

3 ℞ Carbonis pulv. ʒiij.
Adipis, ʒj. Fiat unguentum.

In Tinea Capitis.—ALIBERT.

*CARBONIS BISULPHIDUM. *Bisulphide of Carbon*

A light, colourless, volatile, inflammable fluid, with a penetrating odour, and a taste at first cool, afterwards warm and acrid. It dissolves in spirits, but very slightly in water. It is a solvent for camphor, sulphur, phosphorus. It is a diffusible stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, and disinfectant. In large doses, it is a dangerous narcotic. It was first used in medicine by Lampadius. It is chiefly employed as a sudorific in rheumatism. *Externally*, it is used as an embrocation to rheumatic joints, and to the abdomen in after-pains. It is an anæsthetic when inhaled.

Vehicle.—Dissolved in spirit.
Dose.—2 to 5 drops.

1 ℞ Carbon. Bisulphid. ʒj.
Alcoholis, ʒss. Solve.
Four to six drops every two hours.

In Rheumatism.—WUTZER.

2 ℞ Carbon. Bisulphid. ℈j.
Lactis Vaccin. ʒvj.
Sacchari, ʒij.
Misce. Cochl. j magnum quater, sæpiusve in die sumend.

In Hypertrophy of the Stomach.—CLARUS.

3 ℞ Carbon. Bisulph. ʒss.
Ol. Amygd. dulcis, ʒj.
Misce: fiat linimentum.

For Old Gouty nodes.—MANSFELD and OTTO.

4 ℞ Camphoræ, ʒij. Solve in
Carbon. Bisulph. ʒss, et adde
Alcoholis, ʒj. Misce: fiat linimentum.

In Chronic Rheumatism.—LAMPADIUS.

CARDAMOMUM. *Cardamoms*

The seed of Elettaria Cardamomum (Nat. Ord. *Zingiberaceæ*), from Malabar. It is an aromatic carminative, cordial, and stimulant, less heating than many other spices. It is a frequent adjuvant to other stimulants, to bitter tonics, and to purgatives to prevent griping.

Dose of Pulvis Cardamomi, 5 to 20 grains.
Tinctura ——— comp., ½ to 2 drachms.
*——— ———, 1 to 2 drachms (cardamom seeds 4½ ounces, proof spirit 2 pints).

1 ℞ Tinct. Cardam. co. ʒvj.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥vj.
Misce: capiat cochl. iij bis terve die.

In Atonic Dyspepsia.—Dr AINSLIE.

2 ℞ Tinct. Cardamomi co. ʒij.
Sp. Ammoniæ Arom. ♏x.
Aquæ Carui, ℥j.
Syrupi, ʒj. Misce: fiat haustus.

A Stimulating Carminative.—Dr JOY.

3 ℞ Sem. Cardam. pulv. gr. iv.
Ext. Rhei, gr. ij.
Ext. Coloc. co. gr. j.
Fiant pilulæ duæ bis die sumendæ.

A Laxative and Carminative.—H. J.

4 ℞ Tinct. Cardamomi co. ʒij.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒij.
Sodii Bicarb. ʒj.
Inf. Gentianæ, ℥vj. Misce.
Two tablespoonfuls an hour after a meal.

In Dyspepsia with Palpitation.—Dr J. MACROBIN.

5 ℞ Tinct. Cardam. co. ʒij.
Sp. Chloroformi, ♏xl.
Syr. Zingib. ʒiss.
Aquæ ad ℥iv. M. ft. mist.
A fourth part thrice daily.

Dr J. BAPTISTE POTTER.

*CARNIS EXTRACTUM. *Extract of Meat*

The German extract has an agreeable taste and pleasant odour. There are also similar preparations by Liebig, Brand, Cross and Blackwell, Mason, &c. It is nutritive. It is a valuable form for administering the albuminates contained in the flesh of animals. Its use is indicated in all cases of intolerance by the stomach of meat, or when that organ is too weak to assimilate it in other forms. It is also employed in nutritive enemata.

Solubility.—Freely in water.

1 ℞ Carnis Extract. sol. (Brand's), ʒiv.
Quin. Sulph. gr. v.
Sp. Vini Gallici, ʒij.
Pulv. Amyl. q. s. M. Ft. enema.
To be injected every four hours.

In Blood Poisoning with High Temperature.—*

CARUI FRUCTUS. *Carraway Fruit*

The dried fruit of Carum Carui (Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*), cultivated in England and Germany. It is aromatic, carminative, stimulant, tonic. It is useful in flatulent colic, and as an adjuvant to other remedies. Its valuable properties are due to the presence of a volatile oil contained in the pericarp.

Vehicle.—The Oil dissolved in spirit and diluted with water, or on a lump of sugar.
Dose of Aqua Carui, 1 to 2 ounces.
Oleum ——, 2 to 4 minims.

CARYOPHYLLUM. *Cloves*

The dried unexpanded flower-buds of Caryophyllus Aromaticus (Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ*), from Penang, &c. They are aromatic, carminative, stimulant. They are useful in flatulence, nausea, vomiting, and defective digestion. They are chiefly employed as an adjunct to bitter tonics and as a corrective to purgatives. *Locally,* the oil is applied to carious teeth.

Vehicle.—As for caraway fruit.
Incompatibles.—For the Infusion: lime water, mineral acids, salts of iron, gelatine.
Dose of Pulvis Caryophylli, 5 to 10 grains.
Infusum ————, 1 to 2 ounces.
Oleum ————, 1 to 4 minims.
*Tinctura ————, 30 to 90 minims (cloves 1 ounce, rectified spirit 1 pint).

1 ℞ Inf. Caryophylli, ʒix.
Tinct. Cardam. comp. ʒj.
Sp. Myristicæ, ʒss.
Sp. Ammon. Arom. ʒss.
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒj. Fiat haustus.

A Stimulant.—Dr Paris.

2 ℞ Ol. Caryophylli, ℈j.
Tinct. Opii, ʒss.
Ætheris, ʒj. Misce.
20 to 30 drops to be added to a mixture of cinchona.

In Intermittent Fevers.—HORN.

3 ℞ Inf. Caryophylli,
Aq. Menthæ pip. ana ʒiiiss.
Tinct. Cardamomi co. ʒss.
Sp. Ammon. Arom.
Syr. Zingiberis, ana ʒiss.
Sumat cyathum vin. bis die post cibum.

Dr LATHAM.

4 ℞ Ol. Caryophylli, ʒj.
Ol. Cajaputi, ʒj.
Opii pulv.
Camphoræ, ana ℈ss.
Sp. Rectif. q. s. Solve.

In Toothache.—Dr COPLAND.

5 ℞ Inf. Caryophylli, ʒviij—xij.
Tinct. Galbani, ʒiv. Fiat enema.

A Stimulant.—Dr R. REECE.

6 ℞ Sodii Bicarb. ʒiij.
Tinct. Zingib. ʒiij.
Sp. Chloroform. ʒss.
Tinct. Calumbæ, ʒiss.
Aq. Caryoph. ad ʒvj. M. ft. mist.
A tablespoonful in half a wineglass of water.

Sir RICHARD QUAIN.

CASCARA SAGRADA, see RHAMNI PURSHIANI CORTEX

CASCARILLÆ CORTEX. *Cascarilla Bark*

The bark of Croton Eluteria (Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*), from the Bahamas. It is aromatic, stomachic, tonic, a stimulant expectorant. It is useful in simple dyspepsia, flatulent colic, atony of the stomach and bowels, debility generally, also in dysentery, chronic diarrhœa. As a probable stimulant expectorant, it is given in bronchitis accompanied with excessive expectoration. It is often combined with bitter and stimulant tonics.

Vehicle.—The Tincture and Infusion with syrup of orange.
Incompatibles.—For the Infusion: lime water, mineral acids, metallic salts.
Dose of Pulvis Cascarillæ, Corticis, 10 to 30 grains.
Infusum ——, 1 to 20 ounces.
Tinctura ——, ½ to 2 drachms.
*Mistura —— comp. 1 to 1½ drachms (Infusum Cascarillæ 17 ounces, Acetum Scillæ 1 ounce, Tinct. Camph. comp. 2 ounces).

1 ℞ Inf. Cascarillæ, ℥vss.
Tinct. Cascarillæ, ℥ss.
Fiat mistura: cochlearia tria ampla pro dosi bis vel ter die.

In Atonic and Flatulent Dyspepsia.—Mr Brande.

2 ℞ Inf. Cascarillæ, ℥viij.
Tinct. Cascarillæ,
Tinct. Zingiberis, ana ʒiv.
Misce: fiat mistura stomachica. Two tablespoonfuls twice a day.

In Dyspepsia with Loss of Appetite.—Dr Joy.

3 ℞ Inf. Cascarillæ, ℥vij.
Sodii Bicarb. ʒiij.
Tinct. Cardamomi, ʒvj. Misce.
A wineglassful an hour or two before and two hours after dinner.

Mr Abernethy.

4 ℞ Inf. Cascarillæ, ʒvj.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒiij.
Pulv. Kino co. ℈ss.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus bis in die sumendus.

In Chronic Dysentery.—Dr G. Gregory.

5 ℞ Inf. Cascarillæ, ℥vss.
Acidi Nitrici dil. ʒj.
Tinct. Lupuli, ʒiij. Misce, fiat mistura.
Dose, two tablespoonfuls.

(Hosp. for Consumption.)

6 ℞ Acid. Sulph. dil. ʒj.
Tinct. Camph. co. ʒij.
Vin. Ipecac. ♏40.
Inf. Cascarillæ ad ℥viij. M. ft. mist.
Take an eighth part twice a day.

Dr S. Wilks.

CASSIÆ PULPA. *Cassia Pulp*

The pulp from the pods of Cassia Fistula (Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) from the East or West Indies. A blackish-brown viscid pulp with a sweetish taste. It is laxative; in large doses, purgative. It is useful in habitual constipation. It is generally administered in combination with other purgatives. It is apt to cause nausea, flatulence, and griping.

Dose of Cassiæ Pulpa, as a laxative, 60 to 120 grains; as a purgative, 1 to 2 ounces.

*Confectio Cassiæ, 2 to 4 drachms (cassia ½ lb., manna 2 ounces, tamarind pulp 1 ounce, syrup of roses 8 ounces).

1 ℞ Pulpæ Cassiæ, ℥j.
Potass. Tart. ℥ij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥iij.
Mannæ, ℥iss. Misce.

A tablespoonful every two or three hours until it operates.

As a Laxative for Children.—Dr URE.

2 ℞ Pulpæ Cassiæ, ℥j.
Aquæ ferventis, Oij. Macera, cola, et adde
Magnes. Sulph. ℥j.
Antim. Tart. gr. iij. Misce.

To be taken by wineglassfuls.

In Painter's Colic.—FRENCH HOSPITALS.

*CASTOREUM. *Castor*

The dried preputial follicles and their secretion obtained from the Beaver, *Castor Fiber*. It is antispasmodic, emmenagogue, a nervine stimulant. It is useful in hysteria, epilepsy, spasmodic affections, low fevers with nervous symptoms, nervous derangements of the uterine functions. The Russian Castor is more powerful than the American, but is very scarce.

Vehicle.—The Tincture in chloroform or aniseed water or mistura amygdalæ. The powder in cachets.

Dose of Pulvis Castorei, 5 to 10 grains.
Tinctura ——, ½ to 1 drachm.
*———Ammoniata, ½ to 2 drachms (Castor 2½ ounces, Assafœtida 600 grains, Sp. Ammoniæ 2 pints).

1 ℞ Castorei, ℈j.
Ammon. Carb. gr. v.
Opii pulv. gr. ss.
Syrupi, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ vj.
To be taken at short intervals.

In Hysteria.—Dr HOOPER.

2 ℞ Castorei pulv. ʒij.
Valerianæ pulv. ʒiv.
Camphoræ, ʒj. Misce accurate, et adde
Syr. Papaveris, q. s. Fiant boli gran. xij.

In Hysteria.—Dr COPLAND.

3 ℞ Tinct. Castorei Ammon. ʒv.
Ætheris, ʒiij.
Mist. Moschi, ℥vij.
M. fiat mistura, de quâ sumatur cochl. unum magnum secundis horis donec evanescant symptomata.

In Cramp of the Stomach, Flatulent Colic, Hysteria, &c.
Dr NELIGAN.

4 ℞ Sp. Ammon. Arom. ʒiij.
Tinct. Lavendulæ co. ʒiv.
Tinct. Castorei, ʒiv.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ℥vij.
Fiat mistura. Sumat cochl. iij ter vel quater die.

In the same cases.

5 ℞ Tinct. Castorei, ʒj.
Ætheris, ♏x.
Tinct. Opii, ♏vij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥ss.
Misce: fiat haustus ter quotidie sumendus.

In Typhus Fever.—Dr HUNTER.

CATECHU PALLIDUM. *Pale Catechu*

An extract of the leaves and shoots of Uncaria Gambir (Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceæ*), from the Eastern Archipelago. It occurs in reddish-brown pieces or square sticks, porous, and of a bitter, astringent taste. It is a powerful astringent and tonic. It is useful in diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, some forms of atonic dyspepsia with pyrosis, in mucous discharges, as cystorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, chronic catarrh; and as a remote astringent in hæmorrhages. *Externally,*

it is employed in relaxed sore throat, hoarseness, ulcerations of the mouth, sore nipples.

Gummi Rubrum may be used as a substitute.

Solubility.—Almost entirely in boiling water.
Vehicle.—Water with sugar and gum acacia; mistura cretæ, glycerine and water, lozenges (2 grains).
Incompatibles.—The alkalies, metallic salts, gelatine.
Dose of Pulvis Catechu, 10 to 30 grains.
Pulvis ——— comp. 15 to 30 grains.
Infusum ——, 1 to 2 ounces.
Tinctura ——, ½ to 2 drachms,
Trochisci ——, 1 to 3 lozenges.

1 ℞ Pulv. Catechu, gr. v.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s.
Fiat bolus, mane et vespere sumendus.

In Chronic Diarrhœa of Children.—Dr. URE.

2 ℞ Catechu pulv. gr. xv.
Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. cum Opio, ℈j.
Misce: fiat pulvis 4tis horis sumendus.

In Diarrhœa.—Dr JOY.

3 ℞ Catechu pulv. gr. xij.
Conf. Opii, gr. viij.
Pulv. Cretæ, gr. iv.
Syr. Aurantii, q. s.
Fiat bolus, bis, ter, sæpiusve die capiendus.

Dr COPLAND.

4 ℞ Mist. Cretæ, ℥vss.
Tinct. Catechu, ℥vj.
Misce; sumat cochl. ij vel iij ampla post singulas sedes liquidas.

In Diarrhœa (after a rhubarb aperient).—Mr BRANDE.

5 ℞ Mist. Cretæ, ℥ij.
Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. ℥iss.
Tinct. Catechu, ℥ij,
Tinct. Opii, ℥j. Fiat mistura.
A tablespoonful after each motion, shaking the bottle.

In Dysentery.—Sir J. R. MARTIN.

6 ℞ Catechu pulv. ℥ij.
Pulv. Acaciæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ, ℥vj. Misce.
A tablespoonful every two hours.

In Dysentery.—NIEMEYER.

7 ℞ Catechu pulv. ʒj.
Aquæ ferventis, ℥viij.
Macera per horam et cola. Fiat lotio astringens.

Dr DRUITT.

8 ℞ Cinchonæ pulv. ℥ss.
Catechu pulv. ℥ss.
Myrrhæ pulv. ʒij. Misce.

As a Tooth Powder in Spongy Gums.—Dr PARIS.

*CATECHU NIGRUM. *Black Catechu, Terra Japonica,*

Is an extract of the Acacia Catechu (Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*). It contains twice the astringent properties of the pale variety. In cold water only 88 parts are dissolved out of 100 parts.

Dose.—5 to 15 grains.

CERA ALBA. *White Wax*

Yellow wax, bleached by exposure to light, air, and moisture. It is emollient. It is chiefly employed as the basis of cerates and ointments.

Solubility.—Entirely in oil of turpentine. Insoluble in alcohol, and almost insoluble in ether.

Unguentum Simplex.
*Ceratum Galeni (Cold Cream).

CERA FLAVA. *Yellow Wax*

The prepared honeycomb of the hive bee, Apis Mellifica. It is principally employed as an ingredient of plasters and ointments.

Solubility.—In hot oil of turpentine.

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM. *Beer Yeast*

A viscid, semi-fluid, frothy ferment obtained in brewing beer, and consisting of microscopic confervoid cells. It is stimulant, tonic, laxative, antiseptic. It is useful in scarlet,

typhoid, and typhus fevers; general debility of the nervous system, putrid sore throat, furuncular affections, diabetes. *Externally*, it is employed as a stimulant and antiseptic to ulcers and burns, and is said to prevent the formation of boils and carbuncles.

Solubility.—Insoluble in water or alcohol.
Vehicle.—Water.
Dose of *Cerevisiæ Fermentum, ½ to 1 ounce.
Cataplasum Fermenti.

1 ℞ Fermenti Cerevisiæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ℥ij.
Fiat haustus, tertia quaque horâ sumendus.
[If required more aperient, add Tinct. Jalapæ; if too relaxing, a few drops of Tinct. Opii.]

Dr STOCKER.

2 ℞ Cerevisiæ Fermenti, ℥x.
Camphoræ pulv. ℥ss.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ℥iv.
Fiat mistura. Capiat ℥j quaque secunda vel tertia horâ.

In Petechial Typhus and Dysentery with fœtid dejecta.
Dr JONES LAMPREY.

CERII OXALAS. *Oxalate of Cerium*

A white powder, chiefly obtained from a mineral called Cerite. It is first a local sedative, afterwards a nervine tonic. It is useful in irritable affections of the stomach, as dyspepsia, gastrodynia, pyrosis, chronic vomiting; in chorea, epilepsy. It was introduced by Sir James Simpson as a remedy for the obstinate vomiting of pregnancy and hysteria.

Solubility.—Insoluble in water or alcohol.
Vehicle.—In pill. Cachets.
Dose.—1 to 15 grains.

1 ℞ Cerii Oxalatis, gr. j—ij.
Micæ panis, q. s. Fiat pilula.

In the Vomiting of Pregnancy.—Sir JAMES SIMPSON.

2 ℞ Cerii Oxalatis, gr. ij.
Tinct. Valerian. co. ℥j.
Aquæ, ℥j. M. f. haustus.

Every thirty minutes in Sea-sickness.—Mr WALSH.

3 ℞ Cerii Oxalatis,
Bismuthi Carb.
Pepsinæ, ana ʒj. Misce: fiant pil. xxiv.
Two pills three times a day.

In Morning Sickness of Pregnancy.—Dr White (U.S.).

CETACEUM. *Spermaceti*

A white concretion, prepared from the oily matter in the head of the Sperm Whale, *Physeter Macrocephalus*. It is demulcent, emollient. It is useful in irritation of the respiratory and urinary organs, and of the alimentary tract. It is chiefly employed in cerates and ointments.

Solubility.—In fixed oils, boiling ether and alcohol. It is reduced to powder by rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—Milk. Beaten up with egg and warm milk.
Dose of Pulvis Cetacei, 20 to 60 grains, boiled in milk.
Unguentum Cetacei for local use.

1 ℞ Cetacei pulv. ʒij.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒj. Tere simul, dein adde
Acaciæ pulv. ʒiv. Denique gradatim adjice
Aquæ, ℥iv. Misce.
A tablespoonful frequently.

In Coughs.—Mr W. Proctor.

2 ℞ Cetacei, ʒvj.
Vitellum Ovi unius; probè contundantur, tum adde
Syr. Tolutani, ℥iss.
Aquæ Pulegii, Oj.
Fiat mistura, cujus deter ʒj ter, quater, sæpiusve quotidie, singulis dosibus pro re nata additis Potassæ Nitratis ϑss, vel Tinct. Camphoræ comp. ♏xxx.

In Coughs.—Guy's Hospital.

3 ℞ Cetacei, ʒvj.
Acaciæ pulv. ʒiij.
Sacchari albi, ʒj.
Conterantur exactiss. sensim addendo.
Aquæ destil. ℥iv. Fiat mistura.
A tablespoonful every two hours.

In Coughs.—Hufeland.

4 ℞ Cetacei, ʒj.
Acaciæ pulv. ʒij.
Ol. Amygdalæ, ℥j.
Syr. Tolu, ℥j.
Aquæ Fœniculi, ℥ivss. Misce.
A tablespoonful every three hours.

In Coughs, &c.—Dr Copland.

5 ℞ Cetacei, ʒiss.
Pulv. Tragac. co. ʒij.
Aquæ Pimentæ, ʒvss.
Vini Ipecac. ʒj.
Tinct. Camphoræ co. ʒiij.
Fiat mistura. Sumat cochl. ij bis terve die.

In Coughs.—Dr A. T. Thomson.

6 ℞ Cetacei,
Ceræ flavæ, ana ʒij.
Pulv. Tragac. co.
Conf. Opii, ana ʒj.
Syr. Papaveris, q. s. Fiat electuarium.

In Dysentery.—Dr E. G. Clark.

7 ℞ Cetacei, ʒj.
Sp. Rectif. ♏xv.
Vitelli Ovi, ½.
Aquæ, ad ʒiv. M.
Two tablespoonfuls every four hours.

In Sickness of Pregnancy.—*

CETRARIA. *Iceland Moss*

The entire lichen, Cetraria Islandica (Nat. Ord. *Lichenes*), from the north of Europe. It contains a bitter principle, *Cetrarin*. It is demulcent, tonic, nutritive. It is principally prescribed in consumptive and other coughs attended with debility and emaciation; also in chronic dysentery and diarrhœa, irritability of the respiratory and alimentary tracts, and atony of the digestive system. Cetrarin has been used in intermittent fevers. Carrageen or Irish moss may be used as a substitute. When required as a demulcent and nutritive, its bitterness may be, in a great part, removed by maceration in cold or warm water, to which a little carbonate of potash or soda has been added.

Vehicle.—The decoction or jelly.
Dose of Decoctum Cetrariæ, 1 to 2 ounces.
*Gelatina Lichensis, 4 drachms dissolved in warm milk.
*Cetrarin, 2 to 3 grains.

1 ℞ Decocti Cetrariæ, ʒvss.
Acidi Nitrici dil. ʒj.
Syr. Tolu, ʒss.
Tinct. Camphoræ co. ʒj.
Fiat mistura. Sumat quartam partem ter die.

In Consumption.—Dr Farre.

2 ℞ Decocti Cetrariæ, ʒxiss.
Acidi Sulph. dil. ʒiss.
Syrupi, ʒvj.
Tinct. Opii, ʒj. Fiat mistura. Capiat ʒij ter die.

Dr A. T. THOMSON.

3 ℞ Cetrarin, gr. xxiv.
Ext. Calumbæ, ʒss.
Misce, et div. in pil. xij. Sumat unam quarta quaque horâ.

In Intermittents.—Dr NELIGAN.

CHAULMOOGRA OIL, see GYNOCARDIÆ OLEUM.

*CHIMAPHILA OR PYROLA UMBELLATA

Winter-green

The dried herb, Chimaphila Umbellata (Nat. Ord. *Ericaceæ*). It is a stimulating diuretic; it is also tonic and moderately astringent. The fresh leaves are acrid, and when applied to the skin, act as a rubefacient. It is useful in dropsy, chronic affections of the urinary organs, scrofulous ulcerations, cutaneous diseases. It stimulates the kidneys more than Uva Ursi, but is less astringent. The Oil of Winter-green is one of the best deodorants of Iodoform.

Dose of Decoctum Chimaphilæ, 2 to 4 ounces (Chimaphila 1 ounce, water 1½ pint, boiled to a pint).

1 ℞ Decocti Chimaphilæ, ʒxj.
Potass. Bicarb. ℈j
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ʒss.
Misce: fiat haustus, bis die sumendus.

In Mucous Urine with Inactive Kidneys.—Dr G. BIRD.

2 ℞ Inf. Chimaphilæ, ʒvj.
Tinct. Cubebæ, ʒj.
Tinct. Scillæ, ʒiij.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ʒiij.
Misce: capiat cochl. iij ter die.

In Dropsy of the Chest.—Dr R. REECE.

3 ℞ Dec. Chimaphilæ, ʒvij.
Potass. Nitrat. ʒss.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ʒss.
Sp. Juniperi co. ʒiij.
Fiat mistura. Capiat cochleare amplum quaque tertiâ horâ.

In Old Cases of Dropsy.—Dr NELIGAN.

4 ℞ Decocti Chimaphilæ, ℥vj.
Potass. Nitras, ℥j.
Sp. Juniperi, ℥j—ij.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ℥iij. Misce.
One tablespoonful every six hours for a child of five years.

A Tonic and Stimulating Diuretic.—Dr T. H. TANNER.

*CHENOPODIUM ANTHELMINTICUM. *Wormwood*

The fruit of Chenopodium Anthelminticum (Nat. Ord. *Chenopodiaceæ*). It is much used in the United States as a vermicide, especially for the Ascaris Lumbricoides.

Vehicle.—The Powdered Seeds in syrup, confection, or cachets. The Oil in emulsion.
Dose of Pulvis Chenopodii Anthelmintici, 20 to 40 grains.
Oleum ——————————, 5 to 10 minims.

*CHINOLIN

A colourless, transparent, mobile oil, having strong refractory properties, with the odour of phosphorus and hydrocyanic acid. It may be prepared from various substances. It is antiseptic and antipyretic. It has been employed as a topical remedy in diphtheria. It is said to loosen the membrane in from twelve to twenty-four hours; the glandular swellings subside, and the temperature is more quickly reduced than under other treatment.

Solubility.—Mixes with alcohol, ether, and oils. Very sparingly soluble in cold water, rather more in hot water.

1 ℞ Chinolin, gr. xv.
Sp. Rectif. ℥j.
Ol. Menth. Pip. ♏ij.
Aquæ destil. ad Oj. M. Ft. garg.
To be used as a gargle.

In Diphtheria.—Dr SEIFERT.

2 ℞ Chinolin (5 per cent. sol.).
Sp. Rectif.
Aquæ destil. āā equal parts. M.
To be applied to the affected parts by means of a brush or swab.

In Diphtheria.—Dr SEIFERT.

*CHINOLIN TARTARAS. *Tartrate of Chinoline*

Occurs in colourless prisms. It is similar in action to Chinoline.

Solubility.—1 in 40 of water; 1 in 70 of rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—In cachets or in solution flavoured with orange syrup.
Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

CHIRATA. *Chiretta*

The entire plant of Ophelia Chirata (Nat. Ord. *Gentianaceæ*). In its properties and uses it resembles Gentian, but is a purer bitter. It is useful in dyspepsia attended with flatulence, sluggishness of the bowels, nervousness, and disordered secretions. In India it is given in intermittent and remittent fevers, and after a course of mercury. It can be prescribed with the salts of iron. It is preferable to other vegetable tonics, as it promotes the healthy action of the liver, and does not constipate the bowels.

Vehicle.—The Infusion with the Tincture, to which an aromatic syrup may be added, as syrup of ginger, or simple syrup with spirit of nutmeg.
Dose of Pulvis Chiratæ, 20 grains.
Infusum ———, 1 to 2 ounces.
Tinctura ———, 30 to 120 minims.
*Extractum ——, 2 to 5 grains.

1 ℞ Inf. Chiratæ, ʒviij.
Sodii Bicarb. ʒj.
Misce: sumat cochl. mag. ij vel iij ter die.

In Dyspepsia with Acidity of the Stomach.
Dr R. Reece.

2 ℞ Inf. Chiratæ, ʒj.
Liq. Ammoniæ, ♏x.
Tinct. Aurantii, ʒij.
Fiat haustus mane meridieque sumendus.

In Dyspepsia with Acid Eructations.—Dr Neligan.

3 ℞ Tinct. Chiratæ, ʒss.
Inf. Cinchonæ spissati, ʒij.
Inf. Cascarillæ, ʒviss.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒvj.
Fiat mistura cujus capiat cochlearia ampla duo ter in die.

In Convalescence from Acute Diseases.—Dr Neligan.

4 ℞ Ext. Chiratæ, ʒij.
Sodii Bicarb. ℈j.
Zingiberis pulv. gr. xv.
Misce, et divide in pil. xxxvj. Capiat duas bis die.

In Indigestion with Acidity, or from Intemperance.
Dr R. Reece.

5 ℞ Tinct. Chiratæ, ʒiij.
Tinct. Aurantii, ʒij.
Syr. Hemidesmi, ʒiss.
Sp. Ammon. co. ʒij.
Aq. ad ʒiij. Misce: fiat mist.
A tablespoonful with a little water half an hour before lunch and dinner.

In Dyspepsia.—Dr J. W. Ogle.

CHLORAL HYDRAS. *Hydrate of Chloral*

A white crystalline solid, having a pungent but not acrid odour, and a bitter taste. It is prepared by the action of dry chlorine gas on anhydrous alcohol, and subsequent purification. It is hypnotic, anodyne, antispasmodic, and produces great muscular relaxation. It is useful in insomnia, nervous disturbance, and restlessness, delirium tremens, hypochondriacal affections, chorea, scarlet fever, colic, idiopathic tetanus, cancer and other painful diseases, asthma, hooping-cough. In obstetrics, in quickly repeated doses, it is a better anæsthetic than chloroform. It does not cause headache or nausea, does not constipate the bowels or depress vital activity. Its action is more uniform than other hypnotics. When 3 parts of camphor are rubbed with 3 parts of chloral a liquid is formed. It is useful externally in allaying acute pain, as neuralgia.

Solubility.—5 in 1 of rectified spirit, 2 in 1 of glycerine, fixed oils, 4 in 1 of water.

Vehicle.—Water freely sweetened with syrup of orange, tolu, or ginger; sweetened cinnamon water.

Incompatibles.—Quinine, alkalies, antipyrin.

Antidote.—Stomach-pump, emetics, cold affusion to spine, artificial respiration; picrotoxine $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain to chloral a drachm.

It is contra-indicated in Bright's disease, and must be carefully watched in any cardiac complication.

Dose of Chloral Hydras, 5 to 60 grains.
Syrupus Chloral, ½ to 3 drachms.

1 ℞ Chloral Hydrat. gr. lx.
Syr. Aurantii,
Aquæ, ana ʒvj.
M. f. mist. Sum. coch. j magnum 4tis horis.

A Hypnotic.—LIEBREICH.

2 ℞ Chloral Hydrat. gr. x—xxx.
Aquæ, ʒiij. Solve.

For Subcutaneous Injection.—LIEBREICH.

3 ℞ Chloral Hyd. gr. v.
Syrupi, ʒj.
Aquæ, ad ʒss.
F. haust. horâ somni sum.

To a Child of 5 *years old in Hooping-cough.*
Dr WATERHOUSE.

4 ℞ Chloral Hydrat. gr. xxv.
Tinct. Cardam. co. ʒss.
Syrupi, ʒij.
Inf. Caryophilli, ad ʒiss.
M. f. haustus, horâ som. sum.

A Hypnotic.—Dr PRIESTLEY.

5 ℞ Chloral Hydrat. gr. xxx.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒj. Misce.

For Sea-sickness.

6 ℞ Chloral Hydrat. gr. 180.
Syr. Tolu, ʒj.
Aquæ, ad ʒiij. M.
Dose ʒss in ʒss of water at bedtime.

To procure Sleep.—Dr WALSHE.

7 ℞ Chloral Hydrat. ℈ij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒiij.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒj. M.
One half at bedtime.

A Hypnotic.—Dr GREAM.

8 ℞ Potass. Bromidi, ʒij.
Chloral Hydrat. ʒj.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒiv.
Aquæ Caryophilli, ad ʒvj.
M. cochl. j. ampl. ter in die ex aquæ cyatho vinoso.

An Anodyne.—Sir RICHARD QUAIN.

9 ℞ Syr. Chloral Hydrat. ʒj.
Ammon. Bromid. gr. x.
Syr. Tolutan. ʒj.
Aquæ, ad ʒiss. Misce: fiat haustus.
To be taken at bedtime.

A Hypnotic.—Dr Braxton Hicks.

10 ℞ Chloral Hydrat. gr. xv.
Aquæ Menth. Pip. ʒj. Misce.
To be taken every three or four hours.

In Spasmodic Asthma.—Dr C. T. Williams.

11 ℞ Chloral Hydrat. ʒiss.
Aquæ Aurantii Floris, ʒvj. Misce.
A sixth part at completion of first stage of labour; another dose in about twenty minutes, and again in about an hour.

As an Anæsthetic during Labour.—Dr W. S. Playfair.

12 ℞ Chloral Hydrat. ʒj.
Sp. Etheris, ʒij.
Liq. Opii Sedativi, ʒss.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ʒiij.
Sp. Chloroformi, ʒij.
Aquæ, ad ʒvj. Fiat mistura.
A tablespoonful every two hours.

In Obstinate Dysmenorrhœa.—Dr Lombe Atthill.

*CHLORALAMID

Occurs in small white crystals, and is prepared from Chloral Anhydride and Formamide. It is a hypnotic. It has been given in all the forms of insomnia.

Solubility.—1 in 10 of water, 1 in 2 of spirit.
Vehicle.—Suspended with tragacanth and flavoured with syrup of lemons.
Incompatibles.—Alkalies.
Dose.—20 to 60 grains.

CHLORI LIQUOR. *Solution of Chlorine*

A yellowish-green liquid, containing 2·66 grains of chlorine in each ounce. It is stimulant, antiseptic, disinfectant. It is useful in the later stage of typhoid fever, in scarlatina, chronic diseases of the liver. *Externally*, it is employed as a gargle in fœtid conditions of the mouth and throat; as a

disinfectant in surgical and other diseases; and in baths in hepatitis.

Vehicle.—Water.
Incompatibles.—Salts of lead and silver, and vegetable infusions.
Antidote.—Milk, flour, white of egg.
Chlorinated preparations should not be prescribed in mixtures, as almost all organic substances cause a rapid disappearance of the chlorine.
Dose.—10 to 20 minims.

1 ℞ Solut. Chlori (Midd. Hosp.), ʒij.
Aquæ, Oj.
Misce: sumat cochl. j ad ij frequenter in die pro ratione ætatis.

In Scarlatina.—Sir T. WATSON.

2 ℞ Liq. Chlori, ʒss.
Aquæ, ʒiss.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒss.
Fiat haustus, sexta quaque horâ sumendus.

Dr COPLAND.

3 ℞ Liq. Chlori, ʒss.
Aquæ, ʒiv.
Syrupi, ʒss.
G. Tragacanthæ, ℈ss. Fiat gargarisma.

RATIER.

*CHONDRUS CRISPUS. *Carrageen*

Irish or Pearl Moss, Chondrus Crispus (Nat. Ord. *Algæ*), is nutritive and demulcent; and is rather an article of diet than of medicine. It is given in catarrhal diseases, hæmoptysis, irritations of the bladder and kidneys, diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. It should be washed in water before boiling; the decoction may be taken almost *ad libitum*.

1 ℞ Chondri Crispi, ʒij.
Lactis recentis, Oj.
Coque ad consistentiam gelatinosam, et adde
Sacchari albi, ʒj.
Amygd. Amara, No. 2, Misce.
The whole to be taken in the day.

In Consumptive Diseases.—RADIUS.

2 ℞ Chondri electi, ʒss.
Aquæ, q. s. Coque ad ʒvj, cola et adde
Sodii Phosphatis, ʒiss.
Syr. Opii (*vel* Papaveris), ʒij.
Misce: capiat cochl. amplum secunda quaque horâ.

In Hæmoptysis.—CLARUS.

3 ℞ Inf. Chondri Crispi, ʒiss.
Inf. Absinthii, ʒij.
Tinct. Valerianæ,
Syr. Zingiberis, ana ʒij.
Misce: capiat partem tertiam trihorio.

To expel Lumbrici.—Dr NELIGAN.

4 ℞ Chondri electi, ʒiss.
Aquæ, ʒxij. Coque, ad ʒvss, cola et adde
Syrupi Rubi Idæi (Raspberry), ʒiss.
Aquæ Amygd. am. conc. ɱxx. Misce.
The whole to be taken in the course of a day.

VON GRAEFE.

CHLOROFORMUM. *Chloroform*

A colourless, limpid, volatile liquid, obtained by distillation from a mixture of chlorinated lime, slaked lime, and rectified spirit. It has a peculiar, agreeable, fruity, ethereal odour, and sweet taste. It is sedative, narcotic, antispasmodic, antiperiodic, stimulant, anodyne. It is useful in nervous and painful affections, asthma, dyspepsia, colic, sea-sickness. *Externally*, it is a stimulant to chronic ulcers, senile gangrene. In the form of vapour it has been applied to the rectum and vagina to allay pain. It dissolves gutta percha, tolu, benzoin, iodine, bromine, most of the organic alkaloids, fixed and volatile oils, resins, and fats. Its chief use is to produce anæsthesia by inhalation for surgical operations. Æther sp. g. 720 and Bichloride of Methylene, are preferred as being far less dangerous. Æther Purus, Amylene, and Dutch Liquid have also been used for inhaling.

Solubility.—1 in 1½ of ether, 1 in 200 of water, freely in olive oil and spirit of turpentine; not in glycerine.
Vehicle.—Syrup, mucilage.
Incompatibles.—Weak spirits or glycerine.
Antidote.—Fresh air, artificial respiration, galvanism, inversion of the body, nitrite of amyl.
Dose of Chloroformum, 3 to 10 minims; in delirium tremens, to a drachm
Aqua Chloroformi, ½ to 2 ounces.
Spiritus Chloroformi, 10 to 60 minims.
Tinctura ——— comp. (contains Cardamoms), 20 to 60 minims.
Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphinæ, 5 to 10 minims.

A. C. E. Mixture, see *Anæsthetics.*
Linimentum Chloroformi.
*Chloroformum Camphoratum, applied topically for toothache and rheumatism.
*Unguentum Chloroformi (chloroform 1, lard 2),
*Vapor ————, 15 minims.
*Chlorodyne, a secret preparation, is supposed to contain Morphia, Indian Hemp, and Hydrocyanic Acid, as well as Chloroform. Dose, as an anodyne and soporific, 10 to 20 minims.
*Neuraline, another secret medicine, intended for external use, contains Aconite.

1 ℞ Chloroformi, ♏viij.
Sp. Vini Gallici, ʒiij.
Aquæ, ʒij. Fiat haustus.

In Cholera.—Mr Brady.

2 ℞ Chloroformi, ʒj.
Sp. Ætheris co.
Tinct. Valerianæ, ana ʒij.
Aquæ, ʒiss. Fiat haustus.

In Desperate Cases of Delirium Tremens.
Dr S. Pratt (U.S.).

3 ℞ Chloroformi, ♏v.
Tinct. Belladon. ʒss. (A very large dose.—Ed.)
Syr. Croci, ʒj.
Aquæ destil. ʒiss.
Misce: fiat haustus. Capiat unum talem ter quarterve in die.

In Epileptiform Hysteria and Hysterical Neuralgia.
Dr Neligan.

4 ℞ Chloroformi, ʒj.
Ol. Terebinth. ʒiiiss. Fiat linimentum.
In Intermittents (rubbed on the spine).—M. Aran.

5 ℞ Chloroformi, ♏xx.
Tinct. Aconiti,
Tinct. Opii, ana ʒj.
Lin. Camphoræ co. ʒiv. M. fiat linimentum.

In Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains.—Dr Neligan.

6 ℞ Chloroformi, ʒj.
Camphoræ, ʒj.
Adipis Præp. ʒj.
Fiat unguentum omni nocte applicandum.

In Rheumatism.

7 ℞ Chloroformi, ʒss.
Cerati Galeni (cold cream), ʒj. Fiat unguentum.

To allay Itching in Urticaria, &c.—Dr NELIGAN.

8 ℞ Tinct. Chlorof. co. ʒj.
Aquæ Cinnam., ʒvj.
Sp. Lavand. co. ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus cardiacus.

Dr E. G. CLARKE.

9 ℞ Pulv. Resinæ Flav. ʒss.
Chloroform. q. s. ad Resinum solvendum.
Impregnate with this thick solution a small piece of cotton, and introduce it into the hollow of the tooth.

In Toothache.—TROUSSEAU AND REVEIL.

10 ℞ Chloroform. ʒj.
Zinci Oxidi, ʒss.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒj.
Cerati Cetacei, ʒiv. Misce: fiat unguentum.

To Sensitive Ulcers of the Rectum.—Mr CURLING.

11 ℞ Sp. Chloroformi, ʒij.
Tinct. Belladonnæ, ʒj.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒvj.
Aquæ Menth. Pip. ʒv. M.
One sixth for a dose.

An Anodyne.—Dr GUY.

12 ℞ Lin. Chloroformi,
Lin. Belladonnæ, partes equales. Misce.

To Painful Tumours.—Dr GUY.

13 ℞ Chlorodyni, ʒj.
Liq. Potass. ʒij.
Acid. Hydrocyan. dil. ɱxxx.
Aquæ, ad ʒvj. M. ft. mist.
One tablespoonful with water after each meal.

Dr LIONEL S. BEALE.

CHRYSAROBINUM. *Chrysarobin*

Araroba powder. Goa powder.

The powdered purified medullary matter of the stems and branches of the Andira Araroba (Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*). It is of a light brownish colour, and contains Chrysophanic

Acid, which is much increased by oxidation. It is employed as a topical remedy in ringworm, psoriasis, and like cutaneous diseases. It was introduced under the name of Chrysophanic Acid, and is often so prescribed.

In applying any preparation of this drug, care must be taken to avoid its coming in contact with the eyelids, as it is apt to cause œdema and even erysipelas.

Solubility.—Insoluble in water, spirit, or ether. Only soluble in *hot* benzene and *hot* chloroform, in 1 in 60 of hot glycerine, in hot olive oil, lard, and vaseline. Much of it crystallises out of any of these solutions on cooling.

Idiosyncrasy.—It stains the skin a deep purple.

Dose of *Chrysarobinum, $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in pill, with glycerine of tragacanth.

Unguentum Chrysarobini.

1 ℞ Acid. Chrysophanici, gr. xx.
Ol. Deelinæ, ʒij.
Lanolini, ad ʒj. M. ft. mist.
To be applied as directed.

In Ringworm of the Scalp.—Mr Malcolm Morris.

2 ℞ Acid. Chrysophanici, gr. xx.
Olei Rosmarini, ♏xxx.
Vasilin. alb. ʒj. M. fiat unguentum.

In Psoriasis.

CIMICIFUGA RHIZOMA

Cimicifuga, Actæa Racemosa, or Black Snakeroot

The rhizome and rootlets of Cimicifuga Racemosa (Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*). It contains a resin, Cimicifugin. It is anodyne, sedative, and a nervine tonic. It is useful in neuralgia, lumbago, rheumatism, dysmenorrhœa, chorea. *Externally*, in the form of lotion, it is a soothing topical application, reducing inflammation.

Vehicle.—Infusion of orange with syrup. The resin in mucilage and water.

Dose of Extractum Cimicifugæ Liquidum, 3 to 30 minims.
Tinctura Cimicifugæ, 15 to 60 minims.
*Decoctum ——— (root 1 oz., to water a pint), 1 to 2 oz.
*Cimicifugin (the resin from Actæa Racemosa), 1 to 4 grains.

1 ℞ Tinct. Cimicifugæ, ♏xxx.
Aquæ, ʒj.
Fiat haustus, ter die sumendus.

In Lumbago and Rheumatism.—Mr J. J. H. Bartlett.

℥ ℞ Tinct. Cimicifugæ, ʒj.
Syr. Aurant. ʒss.
Inf. Aurant. ad ℥j. Fiat haust.

In Neuralgia.—*

3 ℞ Tinct. Actææ Racemosæ, ʒij.
Pot. Bromid. ʒij.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒiij.
Aq. destill. ad ℥vj. Misce.
One tablespoonful in a wineglass of water twice daily.

Sir W. WHITE COOPER.

CINCHONA CORTEX. *Cinchona Bark*

Cinchona or Peruvian Bark (Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceæ*) is obtained from several species of Cinchona—namely, Cinchona Calisaya, Cinchona officinalis, Cinchona succirubra, Cinchona lancifolia,—which are officinal for the preparation of the alkaloids. The galenical preparations are made from Cinchona Succirubra—the Red Bark. All the Cinchona Barks are tonic, antiperiodic, and somewhat astringent. They are useful in intermittent and remittent fevers, atonic dyspepsia, debilitated conditions of the general system, in acute and chronic inflammation of tissues and organs, and in neuralgic affections. They are said to be effectual in erysipelas in convalescence from acute diseases.

The Cinchona Barks were formerly imported from South America, but are now chiefly obtained from the East Indies, where they are extensively cultivated.

CINCHONÆ RUBRÆ CORTEX. *Red Cinchona Bark*

The dried bark of Cinchona Succirubra. It should contain between 5 and 6 per cent. of the mixed alkaloids. Besides the medicinal properties it has in common with the other Cinchona Barks, it is said to be useful in the treatment of dipsomania in reducing the inordinate thirst.

Vehicle for Cinchona.—The Powdered Bark, which has a medicinal action other than that of its alkaloidal derivatives, may be given diffused in an aromatic infusion. Syrup of orange peel, and especially if made with the tincture of fresh orange peel, when diluted with water, will form an agree-

able vehicle for liquid cinchona preparations. A mixture of glycerine and chloroform water.

Incompatibles.—Ammonia, lime water, metallic salts.

Although Carbonate of Ammonia is frequently prescribed with Cinchona, and undoubtedly is a useful adjunct, it should be known that if the mixture be kept long the ammonia converts the cincho-tannic acid into Cinchona-red, which is an inert body.

Dose of Cinchonæ Cortex, 10 to 60 grains.

Decoctum Cinchonæ, 1 to 2 ounces.
Extractum ——— Liquidum, 5 to 10 minims.
Infusum ——— Acidum, 1 to 2 ounces.
Tinctura ——— ½ to 2 drachms.
Tinctura ——— composita, ½ to 2 drachms.
*Extractum ——— Fluidum (U.S.), 30 minims.

1 ℞ Cinchonæ pulv. ʒvj—xij.
Pulv. Cinnamomi co. ℈ij—iv.

Misce, et div. in partes xij æq. Sumat j quarta quaque horâ ad quartam vicem ante imminentem paroxysmum.

In Agues during the Intermission.—Dr A. Frampton.

2 ℞ Cinchonæ Flavæ p. ʒj.
Antim. Tart. gr. ij.
Opii pulv. gr. j.

Misce, et div. in pulv. iv. Deter unus secunda quaque horâ.

In the Malignant Intermittents of Italy.—Brera.

3 ℞ Cinchonæ Flavæ p. ʒvj.
Ammon. Chloridi, ʒij.
Cinnamomi pulv. ʒj.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒiij. Fiat electuarium.

A large teaspoonful three times a day.

In Intermittents and Nervous Diseases.—Vogt.

4 ℞ Cinchonæ Flavæ p. ʒj.
Ferri Carb. Sacchar. ʒss.
Syr. Zingiberis, q. s.

Fiat electuarium. Dosis, drachma una bis terve die.

Dr Barclay.

5 ℞ Decocti Cinchonæ, ʒx.
Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. ℈j.
Tinct. Cinchonæ co. ʒj.

Fiat haustus quarta quaque horâ sumendus.

A Tonic and Cordial.—Dr Heberden.

6 ℞ Inf. Cinchonæ,
Inf. Rosæ, ana ʒiv.

Fiat mistura. Sumat cochl. iij ampla ter in die.

In Convalescence.—Dr Joy.

7 ℞ Decocti Cinchonæ, ℥xij.
Tinct. Cinchonæ, ℥j.
Acidi Nitrici dil. ♏ix.
Syr. Aurantii, ℥j. Fiat haustus.

In Typhus Fever, &c.—Dr A. T. Thomson.

8 ℞ Decocti Cinchonæ, ℥viiss.
Ammon. Carb. ℥ss.
Syr. Zingiberis, ℨss.
Misce: dosis, pars sexta bis vel ter die.

Dr Druitt.

9 ℞ Cinchonæ pulv.
Rhei pulv. ana ℥ss.
Magnes. Carb. ℈j.
Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. ℈ss.
Aquæ Cinnam. ℥iss.
Fiat haustus bis die sumendus.

In Diabetes.—Dr Copland.

10 ℞ Decocti Cinchonæ, ℥xj.
Ext. Sarsæ Liq. ℥j.
Potass. Iodidi, gr. iij.
Liq. Potassæ, ♏xv.

In Rheumatic Gout in Cachectic Subjects.

Dr W. H. Fuller.

11 ℞ Pulv. Cinchonæ, ℥iij—vj.
Decocti Avenæ, Oss. Fiat enema.

Dr R. Reece.

12 ℞ Decocti Cinch. Pal. fervent. ℥viij.
Serpentariæ rad. cont. ℥ij.
Stent per horam, et colaturæ admisce.
Sp. Cinnamomi, ℥j.
Acidi Sulph. dil. ℥iss.
Fiat mistura. Sumat. cochl. mag. ij sextâ quaque horâ.

Dr Pringle.

13 ℞ Tinct. Cinch. Flav. ℥j.
Liq. Morphinæ Hydrochlor. ℥j.
Aquæ, ad ℥viij. Misce.
A tablespoonful in a little water three or four times a day.

Dr. C. B. Radcliffe.

14 ℞ Cinchonæ Rubræ (*vel* Flavæ), ℥ss.
Conf. Opii, ℥j.
Succi Limonis, ℥ij.
Vini Oporto, ℨiv.
Misce: tertia pars tertia quaque horâ sumendus.

In Intermittents.—Dr Wood.

15 ℞ Medullæ Ossium, ʒvj.
Ol. Amygdalæ Dulc. ʒij.
Pulv. Cinchonæ Rubræ, ʒj. Fiat unguentum.

In Porrigo Decalvans.—BIETT.

16 ℞ Tinct. Cinchonæ co. ♏xxx.
Acid. Nitrici dil. ♏x.
Glycerini, ♏x.
Aquæ, ad ʒss.
M. ft. haust. Mitte. ʒvj.
One tablespoonful every four hours.

Dr. T. BARLOW.

CINNAMOMI CORTEX. *Cinnamon Bark*

The inner bark of shoots from the stalks of Cinnamomum Zeylanicum (Nat. Ord. *Lauraceæ*), from Ceylon. It is cordial, tonic, carminative, antispasmodic, and astringent. It is useful in atonic dyspepsia, flatulence, diarrhœa, vomiting, and internal hæmorrhages. It is chiefly employed as an astringent to bitters, purgatives, and vegetable and metallic astringents. *Cassia,* the bark of Cinnamomum Cassia, is used for the same purposes, in the same forms, and in similar doses.

Dose of Pulvis Cinnamomi, 10 to 30 grains.
Aqua ———, 1 to 2 ounces.
Pulvis ——— comp. *vel* Pulvis Aromaticus, 3 to 10 grains.
Tinctura ———, 1 to 2 drachms.
Oleum ———, 1 to 4 minims.
Spiritus ———, ½ to 1 drachm.
*Tinctura ——— comp. (cinnamon, cardamom, long pepper, ginger, proof spirit), 1 to 2 drachms.

1 ℞ Pulv. Cinnam. 5 parts.
Pulv. Cardam. fruct. 3 parts.
Pulv. Zingib. 2 parts. Misce.
Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

In Debility of the Stomach.—PH. GERM.

2 ℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒj.
Glycerini, ʒj.
Tinct. Aurant. ♏xx.
Tinct. Senegæ, ♏v.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒss. M.
To be taken at night.

An Aperient.—Mr G. R. YOUNG (M.P.S.I.).

3 ℞ Ext. Ergot. Liq. ♏xx.
Liq. Strychninæ, ♏ij.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥i. Misce.
To be taken every three hours.

In threatening Post-partum Hæmorrhage.—*

4 ℞ Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥ij.
Aquæ flor. Aurantii, ℥j.
Sacchari albi, ℈ij. Misce.
A teaspoonful every hour.

In the Vomiting of Infants without Inflammation.—WENDT.

5 ℞ Sp. Vini Gallici,
Aquæ Cinnamomi, sing. ℥iv.
Vitel. Ovorum, No. ij.
Ol. Cinnamomi, ♏v.
Misce: dosis ℥ss frequenter repetendus.

Mr BRANDE.

6 ℞ Pulv. Cinnamomi co. ℥j.
Aquæ Menthæ Vir. ℥viiss.
Sp. Lavand. co. ℥iij.
Sacchari purif. ℥ij.
Misce: sumat ℥iss ter quaterve in die.

Dr CURRIE.

7 ℞ Tinct. Cinnamomi, ℥iss.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥viij.
Ætheris Acet. ℥iss.
Syr. Papaveris, ℥ss. Misce.
A tablespoonful every quarter or half hour.

In Hæmorrhage and Fainting in Parturition.—SCHNEIDER.

8 ℞ Tinct. Cinnam. ℥j.
Syr. Rubi Idæi, ℥ij.
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥ij.
Misce. Fiat gargarisma.

In Malignant Sore Throat.—FOY.

COCA. *Cuca*

The dried leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca (Nat. Ord. *Erythroxylaceæ*), from Bolivia. It is a nervine stimulant and restorative.

Vehicle.—The liquid extract in sweetened water with sal volatile, spirit of chloroform

Dose of Extractum Cocæ Liquidum, ½ to 2 drachms.
*Infusum Cocæ (1 in 50), taken in tea with sugar and milk.
*Extractum —, 2 to 10 grains.
*Vinum ———, (1 in 30), ½ to 2 ounces.

1 ℞ Ext. Cocæ Liq., ʒiij.
Sp. Chlorof., ♏xxx.
Aq. Destil. ad ʒvj. M.
A sixth part three times a day after food.

In Debility.—Dr. ALBERT VENN.

*COCAINA. *Cocaine*

A white crystalline alkaloid obtained from coca leaves.

Solubility.—1 in 1300 of water (Paul), 1 in 10 of rectified spirit, and in fixed oils, vaseline, chloroform, and ether.

COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORAS

Hydrochlorate of Cocaine

An alkaloid from the leaves of the coca plant. It occurs in crystals or crystalline powder. It is usefnl as a local anæsthetic in operations on the eye, and in operations on the mucous membrane of the throat, nose, ear, urethra, vagina, and rectum.

Solubility.—2 in 1 of water, 1 in 2½ of rectified spirit or glycerine. Insoluble in ether and fixed oils.
Vehicle.—Pastilles, pills, aqueous solutions.
Antidote.—Inhalation of Nitrite of Amyl.
Dose of Cocainæ Hydrochloras, ⅛ to 1 grain.
Liquor Cocainæ Hydrochloratis, 2 to 10 minims.
Lamellæ Cocainæ.
The solutions for the eye are from 2 to 4 per cent.; for the throat, &c., to 20 per cent.

1 ℞ Cocainæ Hydrochlor. gr. iv.
Glycerini, ʒij.
Aquæ Dest. ad ʒvj. M. ft. garg.
To be used occasionally.

Mr HENRY POWER.

2 ℞ Cocainæ Hydrochlor. gr. iv.
Acidi Borici, ʒj.
Aquæ Dest. ad ʒviij. M. ft. lotio.
The lotion for the eye.
To be syringed into the lower lid twice daily, and used also as a wash.

Mr GEORGE LAWSON.

3 ℞ Cocainæ, gr. ¼.
Chloroformi, ♏ij.
Ol. Eucalypti, ♏j.
To be placed in the cavity of the tooth on cotton-wool.

For Toothache.—Dr B. A. Duncan.

4 ℞ Cocainæ Hydrochl. gr. xij.
Acidi Carbolici, ♏xij.
Aquæ, ad ℥viij. M. ft. lotio.
A little to be held in the mouth.

Dr E. Woakes.

5 ℞ Cocainæ Hydrochlor. gr. ij.
Acid. Borici, gr. iv.
Aq. Destil. ad ℥j.
Misce, ft. guttæ, pro oculis bis die utendo.

In Conjunctivitis.—Mr R. Brudenell Carter.

6 ℞ Cocainæ Hydrochlorat. gr. ij.
Aq. Destil. ℥j. M. ft. collyrium.
One drop to be dropped into each or either eye when discomfort is felt.

In Gouty Conjunctivitis.—Mr Henry Power.

7 ℞ Cocainæ Hydrochlor. gr. j.
Morphinæ Hydrochlor. gr. j.
Ol. Theobromæ, q. s.
M. ft. suppos. More dicto utend.

Dr T. E. F. MacGeagh.

COCCUS. *Cochineal*

The dried female insect, Coccus Cacti, from Mexico, &c. It is anodyne, antispasmodic. It is useful in hooping-cough. It is chiefly employed as a colouring ingredient. Carmine is prepared from it.

Dose of Tinctura Cocci, 30 to 90 minims.
*Pulvis ——, a few grains.

1 ℞ Cocci pulv. ℈j.
Potass. Carb. ℥j.
Aquæ ferventis, ℥viij. Tere simul et cola.
A teaspoonful three times a day, for children.

In Hooping-cough.—Dr Allnatt.

2 ℞ Cocci pulv. ℈ss.
Potass. Carb. ℈j.
Aquæ, ʒiv. Tere simul et adde
Sacchari albi, q. s.
Dose, a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, according to age.

In Coughs.—Dr LOBB (1765).

3 ℞ Cocci pulv. ℈ss.
Sodii Bicarb. ℈ss.
Pulv. Belladonnæ, gr. iiss.
Sacchari purif. ʒj.
Misce, et div. in pulv. xv. Sumat j quotidie. [$\frac{1}{6}$ of a grain of belladonna in each.]

In Hooping-cough.—M. VIRICEL.

4 ℞ Cocci pulv. gr. xij.
Potass. Carb. ʒj.
Syr. Simplicis, ʒj.
Aquæ Destil. ʒiij. Misce.
A teaspoonful when the attack threatens.

In Hooping-cough.—NIEMEYER.

CODEINA. *Codeine*

Occurs in colourless or nearly colourless octahedral crystals, alkaline in reaction. An alkaloid obtained from Opium. It is said to act like Morphine, but in a less degree. It has been administered in diabetes, hooping-cough, and the cough of phthisis.

Solubility.—1 in 80 of water, 1 in 2 of rectified spirit or chloroform, 1 in 30 of ether.
Vehicle.—In pill.
Dose of Codeina, 1 to 2 grains.
*Syrupus Codeinæ, 1 to 2 drachms.
*Codeine Pastils, one for a dose ($\frac{1}{8}$ grain).

1 ℞ Codeinæ, gr. iss.
Aquæ Laurocerasi, ʒiiss.
Aquæ flor. Tiliæ (Common Lime Tree), ʒiij.
Syrupi, ʒj.
Misce. Sumat cochl. j magnum omni semi-horâ.

For Pain and Sleeplessness.—TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

2 ℞ Codeinæ, gr. $1\frac{2}{3}$.
Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{3}{4}$.
Ext. Cascaræ Sag. gr. ss. M. ft. pil. Mitte xviii.
One three times a day.

In Diabetes.—Dr PAVY.

3 ℞ Codeinæ, gr. iss.
Syr. Pruni Virg.
Syr. Picis (U.S.P.) āā ʒiss. M. ft. mist.
Take a teaspoonful every four, five, or six hours.

Dr GEORGE BIRD.

*COFFEA. *Coffee*

The seeds of Coffea Arabica (Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceæ*), in its raw state, possess febrifuge properties. It contains a peculiar principle, *Caffeine* or *Theine*, identical with that contained in tea.

The dose of *unroasted* coffee is a scruple of the powdered berries every hour during the intermission of intermittent fevers. It is also given in the form of a strong decoction, which is sometimes combined with lemon juice.

Roasted coffee is exhilarant and antisoporific, and is given to counteract the effects of opium, alcohol, and other narcotic poisons. It is best prepared by percolation, 1 to 2 ounces of fresh-ground coffee to a pint of boiling water. It has been found useful in hooping-cough, asthma, albuminuria, high-coloured urine. It conceals the bitter taste of quinine, and, in some measure, that of sulphate of magnesia.

1 ℞ Coffeæ (non tostæ), ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒxviij. Coque ad ʒvj et cola.
The whole to be given in three doses during the intermission.

In Agues.—Dr GRINDEL.

2 ℞ Coffeæ tostæ, ʒvj.
Aquæ ferventis, Oss. Fiat infusum.
The whole to be taken during the day.

In Albuminuria.—M. HONORE.

COLCHICI CORMUS. *Colchicum Corm*

The fresh corm of Colchicum Autumnale (Nat. Ord. *Melanthaceæ*) stripped of its coats, sliced, and dried. It is diuretic, a vascular depressant, purgative. In large doses it is a narcotico-acrid poison. It increases the action of the

liver, intestines, kidneys, and the skin, but diminishes that of the heart. It is useful in controlling the pain and inflammation of gout, rheumatism, and other allied affections; in dropsy, and as a purgative in disordered states of the liver. Eigenmann recommends Vinum Colchici in gonorrhœa combined with laudanum, low diet, and warm baths.

Vehicle.—The Vinum with carbonate of magnesia, oompound tincture of cardamoms, and cinnamon or peppermint water. The Acetic Extract in pill with liquorice powder. Alkalies correct the action of colchicum; acids render it more irritant. Magnesia is recommended to be given with the Acetic Extract to neutralise the acid.

Incompatibles.—All astringent preparations, tincture of iodine, guaiacum.

Antidote.—Emetics, afterwards demulcent drinks. If there be coma—coffee, brandy, ammonia, &c.

Dose of Pulvis Colchici Cormi, 2 to 8 grains.
Extractum Colchici, 1 to 2 grains.
Extractum ——— Aceticum ½ to 2 grains.
Vinum ———, 10 to 30 minims.
*Acetum ———, 30 to 60 minims.

1 ℞ Pulv. Colchici, gr. iij.
Potass. Sulphat. gr. iv.
Potass. Bicarb. gr. iij.
Tere simul ut fiat pulvis.

In Rheumatism, Gout, and Inflammatory Affections.
Mr HADEN.

2 ℞ Aceti Colchici, ʒj—ij.
Magnesiæ, gr. xv—xx.
Magnes. Sulph. ʒj—ij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒix.
Syrupi, ʒj. Fiat haustus.

In the Paroxysm of Gout.—Sir JAS. SCUDAMORE.

3 ℞ Ext. Colchici Acet. gr. vj.
Ext. Rhei, gr. vj.
Ext. Aloes Socot. gr. vj.
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. j.
Misce, fiant pil. vj, sumat j nocte, bis hebdomad.

In Gout.—Sir A. B. GARROD.

4 ℞ Ext. Colchici Acetici, gr. j.
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ co. gr. x.
Ext. Colocynth. co. gr. iv. Fiant pil. iij.

In Injuries of Muscles and Tendons, with Rheumatic Diathesis. Mr ERICHSEN.

5 ℞ Vini Colchici, ♏xxx.
Magnes. Carb. gr. xv.
Aquæ Cinnamomi,
Aquæ, ana ʒss.
Fiat haustus, vespere sumendus.

In the Paroxysm of Gout.—Mr Brande.

6 ℞ Vini Colchici, ♏xx.
Potass. Sulphat. ʒiss.
Sodii Bicarb. ℈ij.
Aquæ Anethi, ʒiss.
Tinct. Calumbæ, ʒiss.
Fiat haustus cum acidi tartarici granis quindecim in aquæ ʒss solutis impetu effervescentiæ sumendus.

Dr Copland.

7 ℞ Magnes. Sulph. ʒiij.
Magnes. Carb. ℈ij.
Vini Colchici, ʒiss.
Syr. Rhœados, ʒss.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. ʒiv.
Aquæ Destil. ʒiss.
Misce: sumat cochl. ij larga bis die.

In Hæmorrhoids.—Dr G. Gregory.

8 ℞ Vini Colchici, ʒss.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ʒiij.
Potass. Acet. ʒij.
Aquæ, ʒiij. Misce.
A teaspoonful to be given every four hours. To promote the elimination of urea.

In the Delirium of Scarlatina with Deficient Urine.
Dr Bennett.

9 ℞ Vini Colchici, ʒij.
Solut. Magnes. Bicarb. (Dinneford's), ʒiss.
Syr. Croci (*vel* Mori), ʒij.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒivss.
Misce: sumat cochl. duo quartâ quaque horâ.

In Gout.—Dr Druitt.

10 ℞ Vini Colch. corm. ʒss.
Morph. Acet. gr. ss.
Aquæ flor. Aurant. ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒx.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒj. M.
Fiat haust. horâ somni sum.

In Gout.—Dr Seymour.

11 ℞ Vini Colchici, ♏xxx.
Magnes. Sulph. ʒiss.
Magnes. Carb. ℈j.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. ʒx. Fiat haustus.

In Erysipelas.—Dr BASHAM.

12 ℞ Ext. Coloc. co. ℈iss.
Ext. Acet. Colchici, gr. x.
Ext. Hyoscyami,
Saponis Hispan. ana ℈j.
Fiant pil. xx. Sumat j, ij, vel iij, horâ somni p. r. n.

Mr HODGSON.

13 ℞ Tinct. Colchici,
Tinct. Camphoræ, aua ʒss. Fiat linimentum.

In Rheumatism.—Dr LAYCOCK.

COLCHICI SEMINA. *Colchicum Seeds*

The fully ripe seed of Colchicum Autumnale (Nat. Ord. *Melanthaceæ*). It is similar in action to the corm, but more certain and less powerful.

Vehicle.—The same as for Vini Colchici.
Dose of Tinctura Colchici Seminum, 10 to 30 minims.
*Tinctura Colchici Co., 15 to 30 minims.
*Vinum Colchici Seminum, 20 minims.
*Tinctura Colchici Flor. 10 to 30 minims (a very effective remedy).

1 ℞ Pulv. Colchici sem. ʒss.
Calomelanos, gr. viij.
Pulv. Digitalis,
Quin. Sulph. ana gr. xv.
Ext. Colocynth, gr. viij.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s.
M. ut fiat massa in pil. xx dividenda. (1—4 during the day, at the commencement of the attack.)

In Gout.—TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

2 ℞ Tinct. Colchici sem.
Tinct. Gentianæ, ana ʒiij. Misce.
From 30 to 40 drops to be taken three times a day.

In Chronic Rheumatism.—BLASIUS.

3 ℞ Tinct. Colchici sem. ♏x.
Tinct. Digitalis, ♏x.
Sp. Etheris Nit. ♏xxv.
Inf. Buchu, ʒj. Misce.
To be taken three times a day.

In Cardiac Debility.—Dr J. M. FOTHERGILL.

4 ℞ Vini sem. Colchici, ʒss.
Potass. Iodidi, ʒij.
Liq. Potassæ, ʒij.
Tinct. Zingiberis, ʒiss.
Misce: sumat cochl. min. bis quotidie ex aquâ tepidâ.
(The pills No. 12, page 202, to be taken occasionally.)

In Gout.—Mr HODGSON.

5 ℞ Tinct. Colchici sem. ♏xv.
Mag. Carb. gr. vj.
Sulph. Mag. ʒss.
Aquæ Menth. Pip. ad ʒj. M. Fiat haustus.

An Aperient in Gout.—UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

6 ℞ Lin. Saponis, ʒj.
Vini Colchici sem. ʒss. Fiat embrocatio.

Mr HARVEY.

COLLODIUM. *Collodion*

A colourless, inflammable liquid, with ethereal odour, prepared from Pyroxylin or Gun-cotton in a solution of ether and rectified spirit. On exposure to air, it dries rapidly to a thin, transparent film. On the body this film contracts on drying. It is readily dissolved by chloroform. It is chiefly used as a protection for coating ulcers, wounds, eruptions, sore nipples. It tends to crack and split off with the movements of the body. Dr Richardson's "Styptic Colloid," also intended as an application to wounds, is a saturated solution of tannic acid and pyroxylin in ether.

1 ℞ Collodii, part. c.
Acidi Carbolici, part. x.
Acidi Tannici,
Acidi Benzoici, āā partes v. Misce agitando.

To Stanch Bleeding.—Dr PAVERI.

COLLODIUM FLEXILE. *Flexible Collodion*

A colourless liquid of collodion, Canada balsam, and castor oil. Collodion film is readily dissolved by chloroform. It

does not contract on drying. It is applied in abrasions of the skin, burns, ulcers, erysipelas, shingles, &c.

1 ℞ Collodii Flexil. ʒj.
Morphin. gr. viij. Fiat lotio.
Paint affected surfaces.

In Herpes Zoster.—BOURDON.

COLLODIUM VESICANS. *Blistering Collodion*

A solution consisting of pyroxylin dissolved in Blistering Liquid.

COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. *Colocynth Pulp*

The dried, decorticated fruit of Citrullus Colocynthidis (Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*), from Europe. It is a powerful drastic hydragogue cathartic. In excessive doses it produces violent irritation; but in moderate doses, in combination with other purgatives, it usually operates effectually without inconvenience or danger. It is useful in habitual constipation and alvine obstruction; as a revulsive in affections of the brain; and where an efficient purgative is required.

Vehicle.—In combination with other aperients; and with carminative and soothing agents, as the Compound Pill with Henbane.
Dose of Colocynthidis Pulpa, 2 to 8 grains.
Extractum Colocynthidis Comp., 3 to 10 grains, with extract of hyoscyamus to prevent griping.
Pilula Colocynthidis Comp., 3 to 10 grains.
Pilula ———— et Hyoscyami, 5 to 10 grains.
*Tinctura ———— (colocynth 1 ounce, star of anise 60 grains, rectified spirit 1 pound), 20 to 60 minims.
*Enema Colocynthidis, for local use.

1 ℞ Ext. Colocynth. co. ʒj.
Saponis Duri, gr. x.
Ol. Menthæ Pip. ♏j.
Fiant pilulæ xij. Capiat ij vel iij pro re natâ.

In Costiveness.—Dr BABINGTON.

2 ℞ Ext. Colocynth. co.
Pil. Assafœtid. co. ana ʒss.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xij. Sumat ij bis die.

In Dysmenorrhœa, &c.—Dr ASHWELL.

3 ℞ Ext. Coloc. co. ℈ij.
Ipecacuanhæ pulv. gr. vj.
Saponis Duri, ℈ss.
Ext. Hyoscyami, ʒss.
Fiant pil. xviij. Sumat ij h. s. quotidie.

Dr COPLAND.

4 ℞ Ext. Colocynth. co. ʒj.
Scammonii p. gr. xxiv.
Sodii Carb. gr. xij.
Ol. Menthæ Pip. ♏iv.
Misce, et divide in pil. xxiv. Capiat j, ij, vel iij horâ somni, p. r. n.

As an occasional Aperient.—H. J.

5 ℞ Pil. Coloc. co. ℈ij.
Ext. Hyoscyami, ℈j.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xij. Sumat unam vel duas pro re natâ.

Dr HAMILTON.

6 ℞ Ext. Colocynth. co. ℈j.
Ext. Opii, gr. j.
Ol. Cinnamomi, ♏j.
Fiant pil. iv, statim deglutiendæ.

In Bilious Colic.—Dr. E. G. CLARK.

7 ℞ Ext. Coloc. co. ʒj.
Ext. Jalapæ, ʒss.
Sapon. Duri, ʒj.
Ol. Carui, ♏viij.
Fiat massa, in pilulas xl distribuenda.

In Costiveness in Bilious Habits.—Dr FRAMPTON.

8 ℞ Ext. Coloc. co. ℈j.
Pil. Rhei co. ʒss.
Ipecacuanhæ p. gr. vj.
Fiant pil. xij. Capiat unam vel plures horâ somni p. r. n.

Dr BARON.

9 ℞ Ext. Coloc. co. ℈ij.
Scammonii pulv. gr. xij.
Saponis duri, gr. vj.
Fiat massa, in pilulas xij dividenda, e quibus sumatur una vel altera pro re natâ ad alvum officii immemorem excitandam.

Dr PARIS.

10 ℞ Ext. Coloc. co. gr. xvj.
Pil. Hydrargyri, gr. vj.
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. viij.
Pulv. Capsici, gr. ij.
Misce, et divide in pil. vj. Sumat unam vel duas horâ somni p. r. n.

Dr JOY.

11 ℞ Ext. Coloc. co. ℈j.
Ext. Jalapæ, gr. vj.
Pil. Hydrargyri, gr. viij.
Ol. Cassiæ, ♏iij.
Misce: fiant pil. x. Capiat j, ij, vel iij, h. s. p. r. n.

In Indigestion with Costiveness and deficient Bile.
Dr JAMES JOHNSON.

12 ℞ Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. xij.
Ext. Colocynth. co. ʒss.
Ol. Caryophilli, ♏viij.
Fiant pil. viij, quarum sumantur duæ vel tres pro dosi.

As an active Cathartic.—Mr BRANDE.

13 ℞ Pil. Colocynth. co.
Pil. Rhei co. ana ℈ss.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. iij.
Ol. Lavandulæ, ♏iv.
Fiant pil. v, primo mane sumendæ.

A Stomachic Purgative.—Dr A. T. THOMSON.

14 ℞ Tinct. Colocynthidis,
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ana ʒij.
Tinct. Pyrethri, ʒss. Misce.
Forty drops three times a day in Infusion of Arnica.

In Paralysis of the Lower Limbs.—VOGT.

15 ℞ Pil. Colocynth. co. gr. xiv.
Calomelanos, gr. vj. Misce. Fiant pil. ij.
To be taken at once, and to be followed in four hours by an ounce of the compound senna mixture.

In Uræmia.—Dr GEORGE JOHNSON.

*CONDURANGO

The bark of Gonolobus Condurango (Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadaceæ*) has been introduced from America as a specific antidote to cancer. This has not been verified in Europe. It is, however, said to be useful in syphilis and in intestinal, urethral, and uterine ulcers. It is given in the form of a decoction of the wood, and of the wood and bark.

CONII FOLIA. *Hemlock Leaves*

The fresh leaves and young branches of Conium Maculatum (Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*). Hemlock is a powerful narcotic poison. Its active principle is Conina, a liquid alkaloid. It is anodyne, sedative, antispasmodic, deobstruent. It is useful in bronchitis, hooping-cough, phthisis, spinal irritation, neuralgia, rheumatism, chronic hepatitis, syphilis, goître, scrofulous and other unhealthy ulcerations, cutaneous affections, cancer, enlarged viscera, ovaritis, and other chronic inflammtions of the female pelvic organs. *Externally*, it is applied to relieve pain. In poisoning by Hemlock there is no engorgement of the brain.

Solubility.—Of Conina, 1 in 100 of water, 1 in 6 of ether; in all proportions with alcohol.
Vehicle.—The Juice in chloroform water or aromatic waters.
Incompatibles.—Vegetable acids and astringents, caustic alkalies.
Antidote.—Emetics, followed by internal and external stimulants.
Dose of Conii Folia, 2 to 8 grains.
Extractum Conii, 4 to 8 grains.
Succus —, 30 to 60 minims.
Pilula — comp. 4 to 8 grains.
Cataplasma Conii.
Vapor —.
Unguentum —.

1 ℞ Ext. Conii, ʒj.
Pulv. Conii, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ singulis grana duo pendentibus. Initio sumat æger pilulam unam pro dosi, mane et nocte: postea sumat duas, dein tres vel quatuor, et denique augeatur dosis quantum possit.

In Cancerous and Scrofulous Affections.—STOERCK.

2 ℞ Ext. Conii, gr. xxxij.
Ipecacuanhæ pulv. gr. iv.
Morphinæ Hydrochlor. gr. j.
Fiant pilulæ viij. Sumat unam horâ somni.

In Consumptive Cough.—Dr JNO. HUTCHINSON.

3 ℞ Ext. Conii, ʒss.
Scillæ pulv. ℈ss.
Ipecac. pulv. gr. v.
Misce: fiant pilulæ x. Sumat unam bis terve die.

In Chronic Bronchitis.—Dr G. GREGORY.

4 ℞ Ext. Conii, ʒj.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. viij.
Antim. Tart. gr. iss.
Camphoræ, ʒss. Fiant pil. xxiv.

In Spasmodic Dysuria.—Mr ALLARD.

5 ℞ Ext. Conii,
Ext. Hyoscyami, ana gr. v.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒij.
Tere simul donec quam optime misceantur, et deinde adde
Liq. Ammon. Acet.
Aquæ, ana ʒss.
Syr. Rhœados, ʒj.
Fiat haustus, quarta quaque horâ sumendus.

In Pulmonary Irritation.—Dr PARIS.

6 ℞ Ext. Conii, gr. v.
Mist. Amygdalæ, ʒxiv.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒij.
Misce: sumat cochleare unum medium bis vel ter die.

To quiet Common or Spasmodic Cough.—Mr BRANDE.

7 ℞ Ext. Conii, gr. xij.
Aluminis, gr. xxv.
Aquæ Anethi, ʒiij.
Syr. Rhœados, ʒij.
Fiat mistura: capiat cochleare medium sexta quaque horâ. [For a child two or three years old.]

In the Second Stage of Hooping-cough.—Dr G. BIRD.

8 ℞ Succi Conii, ʒj.
Potass. Bromid. gr. xv.
Aquæ, ad ʒj. Fiat haustus.
To be taken three times a day.

In Dysmenorrhœa.—Dr ALFRED MEADOWS.

9 ℞ Succi Conii, ʒss.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒviiss.
Misce: sumat ʒss quarta quaque horâ. [The dose to be carefully increased until some constitutional effects are produced.]

In Rheumatic Pains, Facial Neuralgia, &c.—Dr NELIGAN.

10 ℞ Ext. Conii, ʒj.
Aquæ, ad gradum 120° calefactæ, Oss.
Tinct. Conii, ʒj.
Fiat solutio, cujus vapor calidus haurietur in pulmonis, infundibuli ope, per horæ circiter partem decimam, ter quotidie.

In Irritable Coughs.—Dr PARIS.

11 ℞ Coninæ, ♏j.
Sp. Rectificati, ♏x.
Aquæ, ℥ss.
Inhaletur vapor (caloris ope) ex vase idoneo.

HOSP. FOR CONSUMPTION.

12 ℞ Coninæ, ♏iij.
Adipis, ℥iv. Fiat unguentum.
[As a substitute for Unguentum Conii.]

13 ℞ Coninæ, ♏j.
Ol. Theobromæ, gr. xv. M. fiat pessarium.

In Ovaritis.—DR ALFRED MEADOWS.

*CONVALLARIA MAJALIS. *Lily of the Valley*

The extract from the whole plant of Convallaria Majalis (Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*). Its active principle is Convallamarin, one of its glucosides. It is diuretic, a vascular stimulant, emetic. Its action resembles that of digitalis, but is less nauseating. It does not exhaust the contractility of the heart and arteries. It also causes a stronger ventricular contraction. It is useful in mitral regurgitation. The Russian peasantry use it in all cases of dropsy.

Vehicle.—The Extract in pill; the Tincture in sweetened water.
Dose of Extractum Convallariæ Majalis, 2 to 8 grains.
Tinctura ———— ————, 10 to 20 minims.
Convallarin, 2 to 4 grains.

CONII FRUCTUS. *Hemlock Fruit*

The dried ripe fruit of Conium Maculatum. It is narcotic and sedative. It is used in the same cases as Conii Folia. The *fruits* are more potent, and more permanent and uniform in action than the *leaves*.

Vehicle.—The Tincture as for Succus Conii.
Dose of Tinctura Conii, ½ to 1 drachm.
*Conii Fructus, ½ to 1 grain freshly powdered in pill.

COPAIBA. *Copaiva*

An oleo-resin, in the form of a transparent light yellow liquid, obtained by incision from the stem of Copaifera Langsdorffii and other species (Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*), from South America. It is diuretic and a stimulant of the mucous membrane generally. In large doses, it is laxative. It is specially useful in diseases of the genito-urinary organs, as gonorrhœa and gleet; and in hæmorrhoidal disorders. It is also given in chronic affections of the chest, as bronchitis, asthma. *Externally*, it is applied to chilblains and indolent ulcers. It is contra-indicated in febrile states of the system.

Solubility.—Entirely in absolute alcohol, ether, the fixed and volatile oils.

Vehicle.—An emulsion of copaiba may best be made by mixing it with half its quantity of powdered gum acacia, adding two parts of water, and after thorough trituration, diluting with an aromatic or plain water with syrup of orange. Copaiba capsules. In pill, with $\frac{1}{16}$ its weight of calcined magnesia; or an equal weight of carbonate of magnesia; or equal parts of copaiva, white wax, and liquorice powder. In enema.

Dose of Copaiba, 20 to 60 minims.

Oleum Copaibæ, 20 to 30 minims.

1 ℞ Copaibæ, ♏iv.
Syr. Simplicis,
Mucil. Acaciæ, āā ʒij. Misce.
To be taken three or four times a day.

In Confluent Variola.—Dr A. Rowand (U.S.).

2 ℞ Copaibæ, ʒj.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒvj.
Misce: fiat emulsio. Sumat ʒj bis die.

In Incontinence of Urine from excessive use of Soda.
Dr Ure.

3 ℞ Copaibæ,
Sp. Lavand. co. ana ʒij.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒss.
Syrupi, ʒiij. Tere simul, dein paulatim affunde.
Aquæ, ʒiv.
A tablespoonful twice a day, or two tablespoonfuls in gonorrhœa.

In Chronic Catarrh, Nephritic Affections, &c.
Dr Wood (U.S.).

4 ℞ Copaibæ,
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ana ʒj. Misce.
Fifteen drops four times a day, gradually increasing the dose.

In Gonorrhœa.—Sir A. Cooper.

5 ℞ Copaibæ,
Liq. Potassæ, ana ʒiij.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒj.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. ad ʒvj.
Fiat mistura. Sumat ʒj ter die.

In Gonorrhœa.—Mr Milton.

6 ℞ Copaibæ, ʒss—j.
Bals. Peruviani, ℈ss.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒj.
Mist. Ammoniaci, ʒxj.
Tinct. Opii, ♏x.
Fiat haustus, mane et vespere sumendus.

In Consumption.—Sir A. Crichton.

7 ℞ Copaibæ, ʒvj.
Ol. Terebinth. ʒij.
Misce: sumat guttas quadraginta ter die ex cyatho aquæ.

In Gonorrhœa.—Dr Druitt.

8 ℞ Copaibæ, ʒij.
Cubebæ, ʒij.
Aluminis, ʒj.
Ext. Opii, gr. v. Misce.
Dose, a drachm, increased to two drachms, night and morning.

In Gonorrhœa.—Dr Dunglison.

9 ℞ Copaibæ, ʒv.
Vitelli Ovi unius. Tere simul, dein adde
Syr. Menthæ, ʒij.
Aquæ flor. Tiliæ, ʒiv. M.
To be taken in eight doses.

In Catarrhs.—Trousseau and Reveil.

10 ℞ Copaibæ, ʒij.
Magnesiæ recentis calcin. ʒj.
Tere simul, et sepone donec concrescant. Divide in pilulas ducentas.
From three to six pills three or four times a day.

11 ℞ Copaibæ, ʒss.
Acidi Benzoici, ʒj.
Vitelli Ovi, q. s.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒvij.
Misce: sumat ʒj bis die.

In Dysuria Senilis.—Mr Soden.

12 ℞ Copaibæ, ʒij.
Vitel. Ovi, No. 2. Tere simul, et adde
Syr. Tolu, ʒij.
Vini Albi, ʒiv. Fiat mistura balsamica. Dosis, ʒss.

In Chronic Affections of the Urinary Organs.

Dr T. Fuller.

13 ℞ Copaibæ, ʒj.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒss. Tere simul, et adde
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒvj. Fiat injectio.

In Gonorrhœa.—JOHN HUNTER.

14 ℞ Copaibæ, ʒij.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒss. Misce, et adde
Liq. Calcis, ʒvj. Fiat injectio.

In Ulceration of the Urethra, Rectum, or Vagina.
Mr ABERNETHY.

15 ℞ Copaibæ, ʒvj.
Vitelli Ovi unius.
Decocti Papaveris, ʒij. Fiat injectio.

In Gonorrhœa.—M. RICORD.

CORIANDRI FRUCTUS. *Coriander Fruit*

The dried ripe fruit of Coriandrum Sativum (Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*), cultivated in Britain. It is aromatic, stimulant, carminative. Its principal use is to cover the taste and to correct the griping caused by certain purgatives, as senna.

Dose of the Seed, 20 to 60 grains.
Oleum Coriandri, 1 to 4 minims.

*CORNUA CERVINA. *Hartshorn*

Hartshorn shavings yield a jelly which is demulcent, but rather an article of diet than of medicine. *Burnt hartshorn* consists chiefly of phosphate of lime; but the precipitated phosphate is now preferred to it for medicinal purposes. (See CALCII PHOSPHAS.) *Spirit of hartshorn*, as obtained by distilling hartshorn or bones, is a solution of carbonate of ammonia, containing, as originally prepared, some empyreumatic animal oil; but what is sold now under the name may be regarded as identical with a solution of pure carbonate of ammonia.

Dose of Liq. Volatilis Cornu Cervi, 20 to 60 minims (spirit of hartshorn).
Hartshorn and Oil is a counter-irritant (spirit of hartshorn 3, oil of almonds 4 parts).

1 ℞ Liq. Vol. Cornu Cervi, ʒiv.
Acid. Succinici, q. s. ad sat.
Sp. Ætheris, ʒiv. Misce.

Twenty to forty drops in a glass of sugared water two or three times a day.

[Eller's Liquor Arthriticus.]

In Gout and Inveterate Rheumatism.—NIEMANN.

*COTO CORTEX. *Coto Bark*

A bark from Bolivia. Its source is not determined. It is said to be useful in chronic diarrhœa. Cotoin is the active principle.

Vehicle.—In mixture suspended in mucilage, flavoured with tincture and syrup of orange.

Dose of Extractum Coto Liquidum (1 in 1), 2 to 6 minims.
Tinctura Coto (B. P. C. 1 in 10), 10 to 60 minims.
Cotoin, ½ to 2 grains in pill, or suspended in mucilage and syrup.

CREASOTUM. *Creasote*

A colourless, transparent liquid with peculiar odour and burning taste; a product of the distillation of Wood Tar. It is astringent, narcotic, escharotic, antiseptic, styptic. It is useful in allaying vomiting when unconnected with inflammatory conditions and structural disease of the stomach, as that of sea-sickness, hysteria, pregnancy; in neuralgia, the thirst and craving for food in diabetes, chronic rheumatism, phthisis, malignant cholera, cholera infantum, bleeding from the intestine, gonorrhœa, gleet. *Externally*, it affords relief in toothache; in the form of ointments and lotions it is applied to indolent and foul ulcers, burns, chronic cutaneous diseases; as a gargle, in salivation. The vapour checks excessive expectoration in bronchitis, and corrects the fœtor in pulmonary abscess, &c.

Solubility.—In its own bulk of strong acetic acid, readily in alcohol, ether, or naphtha, less so in chloroform: 1 in 400 of water. Insoluble in glycerine.

Vehicle.—Dissolved in tincture of fresh orange peel, sweetened, a little tragacanth added, and dilution with chloroform or aniseed water. Dissolved in spiritus anisi, sweetened, and diluted with milk or almond emulsion. In salad oil. In pill: gently warm in a lightly stoppered bottle

equal parts of creasote and powdered animal soap. Two minims may thus be administered in a pill of moderate size, which may be enclosed in a gelatine perle or capsule.

Dose of Mistura Creasoti, 1 to 2 ounces.
Unguentum ——.
Vapor ——. Inhalation.

1 ℞ Creasoti, ♏iv.
Aquæ, ℥vj. Misce.
In tablespoonful doses.

In Chronic Gastric Ulcer.—NIEMEYER.

2 ℞ Creasoti, ♏x.
Glycyrrhizæ, p. ℥j. (Adde Sap. Dur. q. s.)
Misce, fiat massa, in pil. xij dividenda. Sumat j ter die.

In Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism, and Bronchitis.
Dr JOY.

3 ℞ Creasoti, ♏j–v.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ♏xv ad ℥j.
Aquæ, ℥iss. Fiat haustus.
When the pain is severe, add tinct. camphoræ comp. ℥j.

In Diarrhœa.—Mr KESTEVEN.

4 ℞ Creasoti, ♏iij.
Belladonnæ pulv. gr. xij.
Misce: fiant pil. xij. Sumat unam ter die.

In Vomiting in Pregnancy.—PITSCHAFT.

5 ℞ Creasoti, ♏j.
Sp. Juniperi, ♏xx.
Aquæ Destil. ℥j.
Fiat haustus, secundus *vel* tertiis horis sumendus.

In Chronic Diarrhœa with Vomiting.—Dr NELIGAN.

6 ℞ Creasoti, ℥j.
Decocti Amyli, ℥xij. Fiat enema.

In Camp Dysentery.—Dr WILLMOTT.

7 ℞ Creasoti, ♏x.
Aceti, ℥ij.
Aquæ, ℥ij. Fiat lotio.
To be applied with a camel-hair pencil.

To Cancers and Phagedænic Ulcers.—SHORT.

8 ℞ Creasoti, ℥ss.
Inf. Salviæ, Oj. Fiat collutorium.

In Mercurial Salivation.—Dr FAULCON.

9 ℞ Creasoti, ♏xx.
Liq. Potassæ, ʒij.
Sacchari albi, ʒij. Tere simul, et adde
Aquæ Destil. ʒviij. Fiat injectio.

In Leucorrhœa.—Dr ALLNATT.

10 ℞ Creasoti, ʒss.
Carbon. Animalis pur. ʒj.
Sp. Vini Rect. ʒiss.
Ung. Cetacei, ʒiss. Misce: fiat unguentum.

For Burns and Scalds.—Dr SUTRO.

[For *children* it must be diluted with from two to four times its weight of spermaceti ointment.]

11 ℞ Creasoti, ♏x.
Adipis, ʒj.
Liq. Plumbi Subacet. ♏xij.
Ext. Opii, gr. iij. Fiat unguentum.

To Broken Chilblains.—Dr DEVERGIE.

12 ℞ Creasoti, gr. lxxv.
Tinct. Pyrethri, ʒiiss.
Soak a little cotton in the mixture and put it into the hollow tooth.

For Toothache.—TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

13 ℞ Creasoti, ʒj.
Ol. Olivæ, ad ʒij. Misce: fiat linimentum.
To be used night and morning.

A Rubefacient.—Dr J. BAPTISTE PORTER.

*CREOLIN. *Creolin*

A dark alkaline fluid prepared from Coal Tar. It has been recommended as an antiseptic.

Vehicle.—Capsules.
Dose of Creolin, 1 to 5 grains.

CRETA. *Chalk*

Native friable Carbonate of Calcium. It is used for producing carbonic acid gas. In the form of Whiting mixed with water, it is a useful application to burns, &c. It is an antidote in poisoning by the acids.

CRETA PRÆPARATA. *Prepared Chalk*

Chalk reduced to a very fine powder and elutriated. It occurs in white powder or small friable masses, and is tasteless. It is astringent, antacid. It is useful in heartburn, acidity of the stomach and bowels when laxatives are undesirable, in diarrhœa, rachitis and scrofulous affections. *Externally*, it is applied to absorb acrid discharges from ulcers, burns, &c.

Solubility.—Entirely in hydrochloric acid with effervescence, insoluble in water.

Vehicle.—An aromatic water sweetened. Mist. Amygdalæ.

Incompatibles.—All acids and sulphates.

In the form of prepared oyster shells (Testæ Præparatæ), and held in solution by excess of carbonic acid, it has been named "Carrara Water."

The best antidote to poisoning by oxalic acid.

Dose of Creta Præparata, 20 to 60 grains.
Mistura Cretæ, 1 to 2 ounces.
Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus, 10 to 60 grains.
Pulvis ——— ——— cum Opio, 10 to 40 grains.

*Cholera mixture (useful in all cases of diarrhœa) consists of Aromatic Powder, 3 drachms; Sp. Sal Volatile, 3 drachms; Tincture of Catechu, 10 drachms; Compound Tincture of Cardamoms, 6 drachms; Tincture of Opium, 1 drachm; Chalk Mixture to make 20 ounces. *Dose*, 8 drachms for an adult; 4 drachms for a child twelve years old; 2 drachms for seven years old, after each liquid motion.

*Unguentum Cretæ (Prepared Chalk 1, Spermaceti Ointment, 4 parts).

1 ℞ Mist. Cretæ, ℥ij.
Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. ℈ss.
Tinct. Opii, ♏ij. Fiat haustus.

In Diarrhœa.—Dr PARIS.

2 ℞ Mist. Cretæ, ℥vj.
Tinct. Lupuli, ℥j.
Tinct. Cardam. co. ʒvij.
Vini Opii, ʒj.
Fiat mistura. Capiat semiunciam sextis horis.

In Diarrhœa from Acidity.—Dr NELIGAN.

3 ℞ Cretæ præp. ʒiss.
Acaciæ pulv.
Sacchari albi, āā ʒj.
Tinct. Opii, ♏x.
Aquæ, ℥iij. Fiat mistura.
A teaspoonful to be taken frequently.

In Diarrhœa of Children.—Dr DEWEES (U.S.).

4 ℞ Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥iiiss.
Mist. Cretæ, ʒvj.
Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. ʒj.
Liq. Opii Sedat. ♏xv. Misce.
A teaspoonful every hour.

In Diarrhœa of Children.—Dr URE.

5 ℞ Mist. Cretæ, ℥iss.
Tinct. Catechu, ʒj.
Tinct. Opii, ♏x.
Misce: fiat haustus tertiis horis, vel post singulas sedes liquidas sumendus.

In Diarrhœa.—Dr JOY.

6 ℞ Mist. Cretæ, ℥viss.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, ʒiss.
Tinct. Camphoræ co. ʒvj.
Syr. Tolu, ʒiij.
Misce: capiat cochl. duo larga ter quaterve in die.

In Advanced Stage of Bronchitis with Diarrhœa.
Dr COPLAND.

7 ℞ Cretæ Præp. ʒj.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒiij.
Adipis Præp. ℥ss. Misce: fiat unguentum.

In Burns with Acrid Discharge.—Dr DRUITT.

8 ℞ Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. ℈j.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ℥ss.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥j. Fiat haustus.

Dr PEARSON.

9 ℞ Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. gr. xv.
Liq. Calcis, ʒxj.
Magnes. Carb. gr. vj.
Tinct. Lupuli, ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus, ter in die repetendus.

In Chronic Dysentery.—Dr G. GREGORY.

10 ℞ Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. ʒvj.
Tinct. Opii, ʒj.
Tinct. Catechu, ℥ij.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ℥j.
Sp. Chloroformi, ʒij.
Aquæ Menth. Pip. ℥xiij. Misce.
Three tablespoonfuls every three or four hours.

In Diarrhœa preceding Cholera.—Sir J. FISHER.

11 ℞ Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. cum Opio, gr. x.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. ℥j.
Fiat haustus: sum. 2 horis.

In Threatened Cholera.—COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

12 ℞ Cretæ Præparat. gr. iij.
Magnes. Carb. gr. iiss.
Sodii Chlor. gr. j.
Misce, fiat troch., secundum artem.

In Gastralgia.—Sir WILLIAM ROBERTS.

The well-known "Dr Roberts Antacid Lozenges."

CROCUS. *Saffron*

The dried stigma and style of Crocus Sativus (Nat. Ord. *Iridaceæ*), from Europe. On the Continent, it is a reputed exhilarant, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. Its chief use is to give colour and flavour to officinal preparations. An infusion of a drachm to a pint of water is sometimes taken in debility of the stomach, and small quantities have been given to children to promote the eruption of the exanthemata. It has been employed as a collyrium.

Dose of Pulvis Croci, 5 to 30 grains.
Tinctura —— is used for colouring.

CROTON-CHLORAL HYDRAS, see BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRAS.

CROTONIS OLEUM. *Croton Oil*

The oil expressed from the seeds of Croton Tiglium (Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*), a plant of the East and West Indies. A brownish-yellow liquid. It is a most powerful hydragogue cathartic, and generally speedy in action. *Externally*, it is rubefacient and counter-irritant. It is useful in obstinate constipation, dropsy, apoplexy, paralysis, and in all cases where a speedy relief of the intestines is desired; and in lock-jaw or mania, when the patient cannot or will not swallow. A few drops placed on the tongue will produce almost immediate catharsis. *Locally*, it is applied in neuralgia, rheumatism, inflammation of the chest, and in glandular enlargements.

Solubility.—In ether, olive oil, oil of turpentine, and partially in rectified spirit.

Vehicle.—Dissolved in castor oil and emulsified with yolk of egg. Mixed with powdered sugar, and placed at the back of the tongue when the patient is insensible or swallowing is otherwise defective. In pill with compound extract of colocynth, or powdered soap (one minim requires four grains), or soap 1 grain, powdered marsh-mallow root 2 grains.

Antidote.—Emetic of sulphate of zinc, followed by mucilaginous drinks and opium to check the diarrhœa.

Dose of Oil, 1 to 3 drops.

Linimentum Crotonis as a counter-irritant.

1 ℞ Ol. Tiglii, ♏v.
Saponis,
Pulv. Acaciæ, ana ℈j.
Misce, et divide in pil. xx, quar. sum. j—iij pro dosi.

SUNDERIN.

2 ℞ Ol. Tiglii, ♏ij.
Ol. Caryophylli, ♏j.
Sapo. dur. gr. ij.
Fiat pilulas ij statim sumenda, et horis duabus interpositis, nisi viam alb prius faciat, repetenda.

D. H.

3 ℞ Ol. Tiglii, ♏iij.
Pil. Colocynth. co. ʒj.
Misce, et div. in pil. xij. Sumat j tertiis horis.

In Colic.—Dr R. B. TODD.

4 ℞ Ol. Tiglii, ♏j.
Ext. Colocynth. co. gr. v.
Pulv. Rhei, q. s. Misce, et div. in pil. ij.

Dr HOOPER.

5 ℞ Ext. Colocynth. co. ʒj.
Ol. Crotonis, ♏vj.
Ol. Menth. Pip. ♏v.
Mucil. Acaciæ, q. s.
Misce, ut fiant pil. xij. Sum. j pro dosi.

In Obstinate Constipation.—Dr RYAN.

6 ℞ Ol. Tiglii, ♏ij.
Pil. Coloc. co. ℈j.
Pil. Galbani co. ℈ij.
Misce, et divide in pil. xij, quarum sumat tres nocte.

In Facial Neuralgia.—Dr GREGORY.

7 ℞ Ol. Tiglii, ♏ij.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒij,
Aquæ, ʒj.
Misce. Sumat partem 4tam 4tis horis.

Dr DUNGLISON.

8 ℞ Ol. Crotonis, ♏iij.
Ol. Amygd. ℥ss.
Pulv. Acaciæ, ʒij. Tere bene, et adde gradatim
Syr. flor. Aurantii, ℥j.
Aquæ Anthemidis, ℥v. Misce.
A tablespoonful to be taken every two hours until it operates.

PHŒBUS.

9 ℞ Ol. Crotonis, ♏v. (A large dose.—ED.)
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ʒj.
Pulv. Opii, gr. v.
Pulv. Acaciæ, ʒss.
Aquæ, ℥iss.
Misce, ut fiat haustus, statim sum.

In Asiatic Cholera.—Dr MCGREGOR.

10 ℞ Ol. Crotonis, ♏iij.
Ol. Ricini, ℥ij. Misce.
One tablespoonful every two hours with opium gr. ½ to 1, three times daily.

In Colic.—NIEMEYER.

11 ℞ Ol. Crotonis, ʒiij.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒv.
Misce: fiat linimentum, lateri horâ decubitûs infricandum.

Sir G. BURROWS.

12 ℞ Ol. Crotonis, ʒiss.
Ol. Cajaputi, ʒj.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒx. M.
Five minutes' friction night and morning over the epigastric region.

In Chronic Inflammatory Dyspepsia.—Dr ROSS.

CUBEBÆ. *Cubebs*

The dried unripe fruit of Piper Cubebæ (Nat. Ord. *Piperaceæ*), from Java. It is carminative, stimulant, diuretic. The essential oil is expectorant, carminative, stimulant, but devoid of diuretic properties. The virtue of cubebs, as a remedy in gonorrhœa, depends on its cubebic acid—a soft resin. Its use is almost chiefly confined to the treatment of affections of the genito-urinary organs, especially gonorrhœa. The essential oil is useful in sore throat and croup.

Vehicle.—The Powder, which should be freshly ground, in cachets, or made into a paste with copaiva or glycerine. The Tincture in linseed tea, almond emulsion, or tincture of orange. In lozenges (half a grain in each).

The Ethereal Extract of the United States Pharmacopœia in emulsion with acacia in aromatic water, or mixed with powdered sugar.

Dose of Pulvis Cubebæ, 1 to 2 drachms.
Tinctura ——, 1 to 2 drachms.
Oleum ——, 5 to 20 minims, in capsule.

1 ℞ Cubebæ, ℥j.
Sacchari albi, ʒij.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ℥ij.
Aquæ Cinnam. ℥vj.
Misce: sumat cochl. ij magna ter in die.

In Gonorrhœa and Gleet.—Dr Joy.

2 ℞ Cubebæ, ℈ij.
Sodii Bicarb.
Potass. Tart. Acid. ana ℈ss.
Misce: fiat pulvis ter die sumendus.

In the same.—Dr Druitt.

3 ℞ Cubebæ, ℥ij.
Aluminis, ℥ss.
Misce, et div. in pulv. ix. Sumat unum ter die.

In Gonorrhœa.—M. Ricord.

4 ℞ Cubebæ, ℥ss.
Mellis despumati, q. s. Misce.
A teaspoonful three times a day.

5 ℞ Cubebæ, ℥j.
Ergotæ pulv. ʒss.
Pulv. Cinnam. co. ℈ij.
Sacchari albi, ʒj.
Misce, et div. in chartulas viij. Sumat j ter quaterve die.

In Leucorrhœa, Gleet, &c.—Dr M. Ryan

6 ℞ Cubebæ, ℥j.
Copaibæ, ʒj.
Pulv. Acaciæ, ʒj.
Syr. Hemedesmi, q. s.
Fiat electuarium. Sumat ʒj ad ʒij ter die.

In Gonorrhœa.

7 ℞ Cubebæ, ℥j.
Acaciæ pulv. ℥ss.
Syr. Papaveris, ℥j.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥vij. Fiat mistura.
A tablespoonful three or more times a day.

Dr Hooper.

8 ℞ Cubebæ, ʒiss.
Copaibæ, ʒj.
Ol. Menthæ Pip. ♏viij.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ♏xv.
Sacchari pulv. q. s. Fiat pasta.
The whole to be taken in four days, wrapped in wafer paper.

In Gonorrhœa.—M. BOUCHARDAT.

9 ℞ Cubebæ, ʒss.
Conf. Sennæ, ʒij.
Syrupi, q. s. ut fiat electuarium.

In the beginning of an attack of Gonorrhœa.—Dr HOOPER.

10 ℞ Cubebæ, ʒss.
Copaibæ, q. s. Fiat pasta.
A teaspoonful three times a day.

In Gonorrhœa (repeated attacks).—Mr ERICHSEN.

11 ℞ Cubebæ, ʒj.
Aquæ ferventis, Oj. Fiat injectio.

Dr DUNGLISON.

CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHAS

Ammonio-sulphate of Copper

Its solution is only officially employed as a qualitative test for Liquor Ammoniæ Fortior. It has been given as a tonic and antispasmodic in epilepsy, chorea, asthma, croup, &c. The salts of copper are poisonous.

Solubility.—1 in 2 of cold water.
Dose.—¼ to ½ a grain.

1 ℞ Cupri Ammonio-sulph. ʒss.
Morphinæ Acetatis, gr. xv.
Fellis Inspiss.
Pulv. Quassiæ, ana ℈iv.
Misce, et div. in pil. centum. Sumat j nocte maneque.

In Diabetes Mellitus.—BRENDT.

2 ℞ Cupri Ammoniati, gr. xij.
Ext. Gentianæ,
Pulv. Calumbæ, ana ʒss.
Misce optime. Divide in pilulas xxxvj. Sumat unam bis quotidie.

In Epilepsy and Chorea (*after purgatives*).—Dr JOY.

3 ℞ Cupri Ammoniati, gr. iv.
Aquæ, ʒviij. Fiat injectio.

JESSE FOOT.

4 ℞ Liq. Cupri Ammoniati, ♏xx.
Tinct. Opii, ʒss.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒiv. Fiat lotio.

Dr DRUITT.

*CUPRI SUBACETAS

Subacetate of Copper. Ærugo. Verdigris

A powder or mass of very minute crystals of a dark green colour, having a peculiar sour metallic odour and styptic metallic taste. It is exclusively employed in ointments and plasters, as a stimulant to ulcers, burns, &c., and as an escharotic to warts and corns. It is sometimes mixed with honey and vinegar, and is then called Linimentum Æruginis. The salts of copper are poisonous.

Solubility.—1 in 15 of cold water, 1 in 5 of boiling water, slightly in rectified spirit.

CUPRI SULPHAS. *Sulphate of Copper*

An oblique prismatic crystal of an azure-blue colour, with a styptic metallic taste. In small doses it is astringent to the alimentary canal; and, after absorption, a nervine tonic. In large doses it is emetic; in excessive doses, poisonous. *Externally*, it is escharotic; in a dilute form, it is stimulant, astringent, styptic. It is useful in chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, chorea, epilepsy, croup. *Locally*, it is applied to destroy fungous growths, in parasitic cutaneous diseases, as itch; as a stimulant and astringent, in dilute form, in excessive mucous secretions, to ulcers, in affections of the eye; as a styptic to bleeding surfaces. It is the most prompt emetic in poisoning by narcotics (5 grains to the ounce of water).

Solubility.—1 in 3 of cold water or glycerine.
Vehicle.—In solution—chloroform, peppermint, cinnamon, or aniseed water. Water sweetened with syrup of tolu.

Incompatibles.—Astringent vegetables, alkalies and their carbonates, lime water, and mineral salts except sulphates, iodides, &c.

Antidote.—White of egg, albumen, followed by an opiate and poultice to the abdomen.

Dose.—¼ to 2 grains.

1 ℞ Cupri Sulphat. gr. j.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒj.
Aquæ Anisi, ʒiij.
Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochl. j min. 4tis horis.

In Hooping-cough (of Children).—Mr Chavasse.

2 ℞ Cupri Sulphat. gr. vj.
Myrrhæ, gr. xij.
Conf. Rosæ, ℈ij.
Fiant pil. xij. Sumat unam sextis horis.

In Chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—Dr Neligan.

3 ℞ Cupri Sulphat. gr. viij.
Pulv. Opii, gr. j.
Ext. Papaveris, ℈ss.
Misce, et divide in pilulas quatuor æquales, quarum sumatur una bis vel ter quotidie.

In Chronic Dysentery.—Dr G. Gregory.

4 ℞ Cupri Sulphat.
Ipecacuanhæ p. ana ʒj.
Syrupi, q. s.
Divide in pil. gr. v. Dosis, pilulæ duæ ad quatuor, omni secundo, tertio, aut quinto die, mane per se sine ullo liquido.

In Phthisis.—Swediaur's *Dry Emetic.*

5 ℞ Cupri Sulphat. gr. ss.
Opii Pulv. gr. ss.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s. ut fiat pil. ter die sumenda.

In Chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—Dr Joy.

6 ℞ Cupri Sulphat.
Pulv. Opii, ana gr. ¼.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s. M. ft. pilula.

In Dysentery.—Fever Hospital.

7 ℞ Cupri Sulphatis, ℈ss.
Aquæ Destil. ʒj. Fiat lotio.
To be applied with a camel-hair pencil to the part affected; when dry, smear the part with spermaceti ointment. Repeat the application for two or three days, till the skin appears to be affected.

To prevent and cure Chilblains.—Dr Graves.

8 ℞ Cupri Sulphatis, gr. v.
Oxymellis, ʒss. Misce.
Apply it with a camel-hair pencil.

In Ulcerated Throat, Cancrum Oris, &c.—Mr BRANDE.

9 ℞ Cupri Sulphatis, gr. ½ ad ij.
Aquæ destil. ʒj. Fiat collyrium.

Dr DRUITT.

10 ℞ Cupri Sulph. gr. j.
Ext. Opii, gr. v.
Aquæ, ʒj. Fiat lotio.

In Sloughing Phagedæna.—Mr ERICHSEN.

11 ℞ Cupri Sulphatis, gr. iv ad gr. viij.
Aquæ, ʒviij. Misce: fiat injectio.

Sir A. COOPER.

*CUPRUM ALUMINATUM. *Lapis Divinus*

A compound prepared by fusing together equal parts of sulphate of copper, nitrate of potassium, and alum, then mixing in a little powdered camphor. *Externally*, it is useful, in a dilute form, to check excessive mucous discharges, as leucorrhœa; and as a collyrium in some affections of the eye. The salts of copper are poisonous.

Solubility.—1 in 16 of cold water.

1 ℞ Cupri Aluminati, gr. v.
Aquæ destil. ʒiv. Ft. collyrium.

An Eye Wash.

2 ℞ Lapidis Divin. gr. iv.
Aq. Rosæ, ad ʒvj. Misce.
The lotion to bathe the eyes occasionally.

Mr G. CRITCHETT.

CURARA. *Woorara*

A brownish-black, shining, resinous mass, prepared from several species of Strychnos (Nat. Ord. *Loganiaceæ*), of South America. It contains an alkaloid, Curarina, a powerful poison used by the Indians of the southern parts of South America to poison the points of their arrows. It

is a sedative narcotic, and must be applied endermically or hypodermically on account of its tardy absorption by the stomach. It has been injected in tetanus.

Solubility.—Readily in water; sparingly in absolute alcohol.
Dose of Curara, $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain.
Injectio Curaræ Hypodermica (B.P.C.) 1 to 6 minims.

*CURCUMA. *Turmeric*

The dried tuber or rhizome of Curcuma Longa (Nat. Ord. *Zingiberaceæ*). When powdered it is an intense yellow colour. In India it forms an ingredient in Curry Powder, &c. Unsized white paper steeped in Tincture of Turmeric, when dried, is employed as a test to detect free alkalies. The colour changes from yellow to reddish brown.

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. *Cusparia or Angostura Bark*

The bark of Galipea Cusparia (Nat. Ord. *Rutaceæ*), from South America. It is a stimulant, tonic, febrifuge; in large doses, somewhat emetic and purgative. It is useful in atonic dyspepsia, convalescence from acute diseases, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, intermittent fevers.

Vehicle.—The Tincture combined with the Infusion, added to some aromatic, as caraway water, syrup of ginger, or compound tincture of cardamoms, to prevent nausea.
Incompatibles.—Mineral acids, metallic salts, tannin preparations.
Dose of Pulvis Cuspariæ, 10 to 40 grains.
Infusum ———, 1 to 2 ounces.
*Tinctura ———, 1 to 2 drachms (Cusparia 1 ounce, proof spirit 1 pint).

1 ℞ Pulv. Cuspariæ, gr. v.
Pulv. Rhei, gr. v.
Fiat pulvis, horâ ante prandium sumendus.

In Flatulence, with Nausea.—Mr Brande.

2 ℞ Cuspariæ contusæ, ℥j.
Caryophylli cont. ℥j.
Aquæ ferventis, Oj. Macera per horis sex, et cola.
Colaturæ, ℥iss.
Tinct. Catechu,
Syr. Aurantii, ana ℥ss.
Fiat haustus ter vel quater quotidie sumendus.

3 ℞ Inf. Cuspariæ, ℥vj.
Tinct. Cardam. co. ʒvj.
Aceti Destil. ℥ij. Misce.
Three tablespoonfuls to be taken three times a day.

In Indigestion with Dry Tongue and Irritation.
Dr BAILLIE.

4 ℞ Inf. Cuspariæ, ℥j.
Tinct. Catechu, ʒiss.
Pulv. Ipecac. ℈ss. Misce: fiat haustus.

In Internal Hæmorrhage.—Dr JOY.

5 ℞ Inf. Cuspariæ, ℥vj.
Tinct. ejusdem, ℥ss.
Pulv. ejusdem, ℈j.
Tinct. Opii, ♏xx.
Sp. Lavand. co. ♏xl.
Misce: administrentur cochl. quatuor quartis horis.

In Diarrhœa with Exhaustion and Irritability.
Dr E. G. CLARK.

CUSSO. *Kousso*

The flowers and tops of the Hagenia Abyssinica (Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*), from Abyssinia. The anthelmintic property of Cusso is due to a resinous principle, Koussin. It is specially useful in the various forms of Tænia. A purgative should be subsequently given to bring away the entozoa.

Solubility.—Koussin, very sparingly in water; readily in alcohol and alkaline solutions.

Vehicle.—The powder in cachets, or with honey as an electuary; with lemonade, or soda and milk afterwards to check any tendency to nausea. An Infusion of Kousso, with bicarbonate of potash and sweetened, is an effective remedy.

Dose of Pulvis Cusso, ½ to ½ ounce.
Infusum ——, 4 to 8 ounces.

1 ℞ Cusso pulv. gr. x—xx.
Mellis Depurat. q. s. Fiat confectio.
One half early in the morning, the remainder six hours after—for a child of three to seven years.

In Tænia Solium.—Dr T. H. TANNER.

*CYDONIUM. *Quince Seed*

The seeds of Cydonia Vulgaris (Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*). The coriaceous envelope abounds with mucilage. It possesses

the demulcent and emollient properties of mucilage of acacia. Its principal use is as a soothing application to inflamed eyes, excoriated and erysipelatous surfaces; and as a vehicle for borax, &c., in ulcerative affections of the mouth and throat. Two drachms of the seeds will impart a mucilaginous consistence to a pint of boiling water.

*CYNARA. *Artichoke*

The leaves of common artichoke, Cynara Scolymus (Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*), yield a bitter juice, which is diuretic, and was formerly given in dropsical complaints. The juice, inspissated to an extract, has been found to give very speedy relief in some cases of rheumatism, both acute and chronic; in gout, and in sciatica. A purgative should precede its use, but care should be taken not to give such doses as will disturb the bowels.

Dose of Extractum Cynaræ, 2 to 3 grains.
Tinctura ———, ½ to 1 drachm. (Fresh leaves 2 lbs., rectified spirit 1 lb.)

1 ℞ Ext. Cynaræ, ʒj.
Sarsæ pulv. ʒss.
Ol. Sassafras, ♏ij.
Fiant pil. xx. Sumat unam ter die.

In Rheumatism, &c.

2 ℞ Ext. Cynaræ, gr. v.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒxj.
Tinct. Cynaræ, ʒj.
Fiat haustus, ter die sumendus.

In Rheumatic, Gouty, and Neuralgic Attacks.
Dr BADELEY.

3 ℞ Ext. Cynaræ, gr. v.
Mist. Guaiaci, ℥iss.
Liq. Opii Sedat. ♏vj. Fiat haustus.

In the same cases.

4 ℞ Tinct. Cynaræ, ℥j.
Potass. Bicarb. ʒj.
Syr. Papaveris alb. ℥ss.
Aquæ Camph. ad ℥viij. Misce.
Two tablespoonfuls every four hours.

In Rheumatic Fever.—Dr E. COPEMAN.

*CYPRIPEDIN. *"Ladies' Slipper"*

A brown resinous powder from the root of Cypripedium Pubescens (Nat. Ord. *Orchidaceæ*). It is antispasmodic and a nervine stimulant. It is similar in its properties to Valerian, but less powerful. It is useful in nervous states of the system, hypochondria, &c.

Vehicle.—In pill with glycerine of tragacanth.
Dose.—1 to 3 grains.

*DAMIANA

The leaves of some species of Turnera, from North America. It is said to be tonic and diuretic.

Vehicle.—The Liquid Extract in chloroform water.
Dose of Extractum Damianæ Liquidum, 1 to 2 drachms.

*DAUCUS CAROTA. *Carrot*

The root of the cultivated carrot, Daucus Carota, var. sativus (Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*), is applied to foul, indolent, sloughing, and cancerous sores. If simply scraped, it is stimulant and deodorizing; if boiled and mashed, it is emollient and anodyne. The seeds of the wild carrot (Daucus Carota, var. sylvestris) are stimulant and diuretic. It is useful in dropsy and chronic nephritic affections.

Dose.—30 to 60 grains, or an infusion of half an ounce of the bruised seed in a pint of water may be taken in the course of a day.

*DEELINÆ OLEUM

A petroleum oil free from odour and taste. It is very useful in eczema and other skin diseases.

*DIGITALINUM. *Digitalin*

The active principle of Digitalis. It occurs in white, inodorous, porous tubercles or small scales: very bitter to

taste. The name has been successively bestowed on widely different principles. It is an unreliable and dangerous remedy, very rarely prescribed. It is said to be a hundred times as strong as the powdered leaves of Digitalis.

Solubility.—Readily in spirit and acids. Insoluble in water and pure ether.

Dose.—$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain.

1 ℞ Digitalini, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.
Sp. Rectif. ℥ss.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥iiiss. M. ($\frac{1}{4}$ for a dose).

A Sedative.—Dr GUY.

2 ℞ Digitalini, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$.
Pulv. Scillæ,
Ext. Taraxaci, ana gr. v.
M. et div. in pil. ij.

A Diuretic.—Dr GUY.

3 ℞ Digitalini, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Kermetis Mineralis, gr. xv.
Ext. Digitalis, gr. xv.
Excipientis, q. s. M.
Div. in pil. 50. (1—5 daily for children; 4—10 for adults.)

In Inflammatory Affections of the Lungs.
TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

DIGITALIS FOLIA. *Digitalis Leaf*

The dried leaves of Digitalis Purpurea, Foxglove (Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*), from wild indigenous plants. It is narcotic, diuretic, sedative. It is useful in diminishing the force and frequency of the heart's action, as in the inordinate vascular excitement of some fevers, inflammations, and active hæmorrhages; in cardiac affections and diseases, in delirium tremens. It acts as a diuretic in cardiac dropsy. Its action must be carefully watched, as it is cumulative. The recently powdered leaves and the fresh infusion are the best preparations. The expressed Juice can be administered for a longer period than the Tincture without causing nausea.

Vehicle.—The freshly powdered leaf in pill with glycerine of tragacanth. The Infusion sweetened with chloroform, or syrup of tolu, or syrup of orange.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of cinchona, sulphate and tincture of perchloride of iron, acetate of lead.

Antidote.—The recumbent posture, emetics, stimulants, hot coffee or tea.

Dose of Pulvis Digitalis, 1 to 2 grains.
Infusum ——, ¼ to ½ ounce.
Tinctura ——, 10 to 30 minims.
*Succus ——, 5 to 10 minims.

1 ℞ Inf. Digitalis, ℥iv.
Tinct. Digitalis, ʒss.
Potass. Acet. ʒj.
Tinct. Opii, ♏v. Fiat mistura.
A tablespoonful to be taken twice or thrice a day.

In Dropsical Affections.—Dr PARIS.

2 ℞ Inf. Digitalis, ℥iss.
Sp. Ether. Nit. ʒvj.
Syr. Simplicis, ℥ss.
Aquam, ad ℥vj. Misce.
A tablespoonful three times a day.

In Acute Nephritis.—Dr GRAINGER STEWART.

3 ℞ Inf. Digitalis, ʒij.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ʒss.
Decocti Scoparii, ʒx.
Fiat haustus ter die sumendus.

In Œdema.—Dr BARCLAY.

4 ℞ Inf. Digitalis, ℥iv.
Potass. Acet. ʒij.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ʒij.
Aquæ Cassiæ, ℥iss.
Fiat mistura. Capiat cochleare magnum quarta quaque horâ.

In Cardiac Dropsy.—Dr A. KILGOUR.

5 ℞ Inf. Digitalis, ℥iv.
Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. ʒj.
Aquæ Menthæ Vir. ℥j.
Tinct. Cantharidis, ♏xx.
Misce: fiat haustus bis vel ter die sumendus.

In Chronic Anasarca.—Dr SEYMOUR.

6 ℞ Succi Digitalis, ♏xij.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ℥j.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒij.
Acidi Hydrocy. dil. ♏j.
Misce: fiat haustus bis terve in die sumendus.

In Nervous Palpitations.—Dr NELIGAN.

7 ℞ Tinct. Digitalis, ♏xl.
Potass. Nitrat. ʒj.
Syr. Limon. ʒiv.
Aquæ, ʒvss. Misce.
Sum. cochl. ij ampla 4ta quaque horâ.

In Menorrhagia.—Dr West.

8 ℞ Tinct. Digitalis, ʒiss.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ʒj.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒiv.
Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochl. j min. p. r. n.

In Palpitations with Hypertrophy of the Heart.—Dr Joy.

9 ℞ Tinct. Digitalis, ♏x.
Sp. Chloroform. ♏xxv.
Inf. Buchu, ʒj. Misce.
To be taken three times a day.

In Simple Cardiac Debility.—Dr J. M. Fothergill.

10 ℞ Tinct. Digitalis, ♏xv.
Aceti Destil. ʒj.
Syrupi, ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒiss.
Fiat haustus ter die sumendus ad duodecim vices.

In Hectic.—Dr Druitt.

11 ℞ Tinct. Digitalis, ʒiij.
Tinct. Scillæ, ʒj. Misce.
Take thirty drops every four hours.

In Dropsy.—Horn.

12 ℞ Tinct. Digitalis, ʒss.
Aquæ, ʒj. M. ft. haustus.
To be repeated in four hours if sleep is not produced.
[This treatment is considered dangerous by other practitioners.]

In Delirium Tremens.—Mr Jones.

13 ℞ Pulv. Digitalis, gr. ½—j.
Ferri Sulph. gr. j.
Pulv. Capsici, gr. ¼.
Ext. Gentianæ, gr. ij.
M. f. pilula, ter die sum.

In Chronic Heart Disease.—Dr Fothergill.

14 ℞ Pulv. Digitalis, gr. vj.
Pulv. Camphoræ, gr. xv.
Ext. Hyoscyami, ℈iss. Fiant pilulæ duodecim.

In Maniacal and Spasmodic Affections.—Dr Copland.

15 ℞ Pulv. Digitalis, gr. vj.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. xij.
Pulv. Sacchari albi, gr. xviij.
Misce bene, et div. in pulveres æquales xij. Take one powder every six hours.

In Hydrocephalus.—Dr MERRIMAN.

16 ℞ Pulv. Digitalis,
Quin. Sulph. ana gr. j.
Confec. Rosæ, q. s. Fiat pilulæ.
To be taken three times a day.

In Chronic Pleuritis.—NIEMEYER.

17 ℞ Tinct. Digitalis,
Lin. Saponis co. ana ʒj.
Misce: fiat linimentum. To be rubbed over the abdomen.

In Dropsy.—Sir R. CHRISTISON.

18 ℞ Pulv. Digitalis,
Pulv. Scillæ,
Hydrargyri Subchlor. ana gr. j.
Ol. Juniperi, ♏j.
Ext. Gentianæ, q. s. ut fiat pilula.
One to be taken three times a day.

In Cardiac Dropsy.—Sir JAMES SAWYER.

*DUBOISINA

An alkaloid obtained from the leaves of Duboisia Myoporoides (Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*), from Australia. Its action resembles that of Atropine, but differs in that it is more prompt and energetic, in causing less sensation of dryness in the throat, and in the absence of conjunctival irritation. It is useful in ophthalmic practice in keratitis, corneal ulcer, and other inflammatory and painful states of the eye.

Vehicle.—Gelatine discs, or solution of its sulphate for ophthalmic use.
Antidote.—As for atropine.

*DUGONG OIL

An oil, semi-solid at ordinary temperatures, obtained from an Australian herbivorous, cetaceous animal. It has very little odour or taste when fresh. It has been introduced as a substitute for cod-liver oil. Its use is limited, as it is far more expensive.

*DULCAMARA. *Dulcamara*

The dried twigs of Solanum Dulcamara (Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*). It is also known as Woody Nightshade and Bittersweet. It is alterative, feebly narcotic, but specially diuretic and sudorific. It is useful in scrofula, chronic rheumatism, and bronchitis. It is chiefly prescribed in obstinate cutaneous disorders, especially those of a scaly character, as ichthyosis, psoriasis, lepra, &c.

Vehicle.—The Infusion with syrup of orange or ginger.
Dose of Infusum Dulcamaræ, 1 to 2 ounces.
Extractum ———, 5 to 10 grains.

1 ℞ Decocti Dulcamaræ, ℥xj.
Liq. Potassæ, ℥ss.
Tinct. Chiratæ, ℥ss. Misce.
Two tablespoonfuls to be taken three times a day.

In Skin Diseases.—Dr NELIGAN.

2 ℞ Ext. Dulcamaræ, ℈ss.
Decocti Althææ, ℥iij.
Vini Opii, ♏ij.
Oxymellis, ʒiij.
Dose for a child of two years, a teaspoonful.

In Protracted Cough.—GOELIS.

3 ℞ Decocti Dulcamaræ,
Decocti Malvæ co. ana Oss. Fiat lotio.

In Skin Diseases with much Irritation.—Dr HOOPER.

ECBALLII FRUCTUS. *Squirting Cucumber Fruit*

The nearly ripe fruit of Ecballium Elaterium (Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*). It is used to prepare Elaterium.

ELATERIUM. *Elaterium*

A sediment from the expressed juice of the fruit of Ecballium Elaterium (Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*). Elaterin is the active principle. It is a powerful hydragogue cathartic. In over-doses it is an irritant poison. It is useful in obstinate constipation, but is chiefly prescribed in renal and cardiac

dropsy. It should be very cautiously given in debilitated states of the system.

Vehicle.—In pill, with extract of henbane or gentian, and powdered capsicum to prevent nausea.

Antidotes.—Emollient drinks, enemata, warm baths, opium in repeated small doses.

Dose of Elaterium, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
Pulvis Elaterini comp. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains.
Elaterinum, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$. Solubility :—1 in 160 of rectified spirit. Insoluble in water.

1 ℞ Elaterii, gr. j.
Ext. Gentianæ, ℈j.
Misce : fiant pil. viij. Sit dosis, pil. j vel. ij.

Dr Pereira.

2 ℞ Elaterii, gr. j.
Ext. Coloc. co. ℈iiss.
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. xij.
Misce : fiant pil. xij. Capiat unam nocte maneque.

In Cardiac Dropsy (when Diuretics fail).—Dr A. Kilgour.

3 ℞ Elaterii, gr. ss.
Hydr. Subchlor.
Pulv. Capsici, ana gr. ij.
Conf. Rosæ Caninæ, q. s.
Fiat pilula mane sumenda.

In Anasarca.—Dr G. Gregory.

4 ℞ Elaterii, gr. xv.
Potass. Sulph. ℈j. Tere simul, et adde
Saponis Duri, ʒj.
Zingiberis pulv. ʒiss.
Simul contunde, cum aquæ q. s., ut fiat massa, in pil sexaginta dividenda. One to be taken every hour till the bowels are freely opened.

Sprague.

5 ℞ Elaterii, gr. j.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ʒij.
Tinct. Scillæ, ʒss.
Oxymellis Colchici, ʒss.
Syr. Rhamni, ʒj. Dosis, ʒj ter die ex aquâ.

In Dropsical Complaints.—Dr Ferriar.

6 ℞ Elaterii, gr. j.
Ext. Hyoscyami,
Pulv. Cinnam. co. āā gr. xxiv.
Misce. Fiant pil. xxiv.

In Anasarca.—Dr Alex. Harvey.

7 ℞ Elaterii, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$.
Ext. Hyoscyam. gr. iv. M. Fiat pilula.

A Hydragogue Cathartic.—St Mary's Hospital.

ELEMI. *Elemi*

A concrete resinous exudation imported from Manilla. Its botanical source is supposed to be Canarium Commune. It is used as a stimulant topical application, and resembles Turpentine in its action. The only official preparation is Unguentum Elemi.

ERGOTA. *Ergot*

The sclerotium (compact mycelium or spawn) of Claviceps Purpurea, produced within the paleæ of the common rye, Secale Cereale. It occurs in grains, somewhat triangular in form, furrowed on two sides, of a brown or purple colour, with some bloom, and having a faint odour. It is a special ecbolic, causing powerful contractions, especially in the pregnant state. It also acts on the muscular coats of the vessels of the general system. It is given to hasten parturition when simply retarded by insufficient uterine action. It is useful in hæmorrhage from the lungs, kidneys, uterus, and other organs; in albuminuria, hooping-cough, amenorrhœa; in mucous discharges, as gleet and leucorrhœa; in some conditions of mania, paraplegia, and affections of the spinal cord. It is also employed both internally and hypodermically to expel fibroid and other growths from the uterus. A long-continued administration is said to produce gangrene. In active hæmorrhages the action of Ergot is accelerated by the addition of Strychnine or Ammonia.

Vehicle.—The fresh powder in cachets. The Fluid Extract in chloroform water, or orange-flower water with syrup, or in beef tea. Ergotin (Bonjean's) dissolved in water, or made into pills with liquorice powder and enclosed in gelatine capsules.

Incompatibles.—Astringents. Metallic salts.
Dose of Pulvis Ergotæ, 20 to 30 grains.
Infusum ——, 1 to 2 ounces.
Extractum Ergotæ Liquidum, 10 to 30 minims.

Tinctura Ergotæ, 5 to 30 minims.
*Tinctura ——— Ammoniata (B. P. C.), 10 to 60 minims.
*Acidum Sclerotıcum, a weak acid from ergot, gr. ¼ to ½, and also hypodermically.
*Ergotinine, an alkaloid from ergot, soluble in alcohol or chloroform, for hypodermic injection, 5 to 10 minims of a solution containing 1 in 1000.

1 ℞ Ergotæ pulv. ʒss.
P. Cinnam. comp. ϑss.
Sacchari albi, ϑss.
Misce, et div. in chart. x. Sumat j secundis vel tertiis horis.

In Active Hæmorrhage.—Dr M. Ryan.

2 ℞ Pulv. Ergotæ, ʒss.
Divide in pulv. viij æquales. One to be given every three hours, or the whole in twenty-four hours.

In Epistaxis and Hæmoptysis.—Dr Spairani.

3 ℞ Ergotæ Pulv. ʒss.
Ext. Gentianæ, ʒj.
Misce, et fiant pilulæ xv, cujus sumat ægra unam ter die.

In Dysmenorrhœa.—Dr Dewees.

4 ℞ Ergotæ Pulv. ʒj.
Aquæ, ℥iij. Coque ad ℥iss.
Decocti e fæcibus effusi sumat partem tertiam ter decursu horæ.

In Lingering Labour from Inaction of the Uterus, and in Hæmorrhage. Dr Joy.

5 ℞ Ergotæ Pulv. gr. xlviij.
Ol. Sabinæ, ♏xij.
Theriaceæ, q. s.
Fiat electuarium, cujus capiat sextam partem ter die.

An Emmenagogue in Simple Atony of the Uterine Organs. Dr Neligan.

6 ℞ Pulv. Ergotæ, gr. iij.
Plumbi Acet. gr. ij.
Opii pulv. gr. ¼.
Mannæ, q. s.
Fiat pilula, secundis horis sumenda.

In Uterine Hæmorrhage.—Dr Ferguson (U.S.).

7 ℞ Ext. Ergot. Liq. ♏xl.
Acid. Gallic. gr. x.
Aquæ Cinnam. ad ʒj. M. ft. haustus.

In Uterine Hæmorrhage.—London Hospital.

8 ℞ Ergotæ Pulv. gr. vj ad x.
Sacchari albi, ℈ss. Fiat pulvis.
D. tales doses vj. Sumat unam sexta quaque parte horæ.

In Uterine Hæmorrhage.—LOEWENHARD.

9 ℞ Inf. Ergotæ, ʒiij.
Glycerini, ʒvij.
Aquæ destil. ʒvij. Fiat injectio.
Inject ten drops twice a day between pubes and umbilicus.

In Uterine Fibroid.—HILDEBRANDT.

10 ℞ Ext. Ergotæ Liq. ♏xxx.
Liq. Strychninæ, ♏iij. Fiat haustus.
To be given every three hours.

In Retained Placenta.—Dr LOMBE ATHILL.

11 ℞ Ext. Ergotæ Liq. ʒss.
Potass. Iodidi, gr. iij.
Ammon. Carb. gr. ij.
Aquæ destil. ad ʒj. Fiat haustus.
To be taken twice a day.

In Uterine Fibroid.—Dr R. GREENHALGH.

12 ℞ Pulv. Ergotæ, ʒij.
Aquæ, ℥xij. Coque, et cola, ut fiat enema.

To accelerate Delivery.—FOY.

13 ℞ Acid. Sclerotici, gr. ½.
Pulv. Glycyrrhiz. co. gr. iss.
Glyc. Tragacanth, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$. Ft. pil. in argent.
One pill after lunch and dinner.

In Menorrhagia.—Dr ALBERT VENN.

ERGOTINUM

Ergotin, Ergotine, or Bonjean's Ergotine

This preparation is made by evaporating the liquid extract of ergot to a syrupy consistence, mixing with rectified spirit, filtering, and evaporating to a soft extract. It is a convenient form for administering ergot, and is used in like diseases.

For *Vehicle*, &c., see ERGOTA.

Dose of Ergotinum, 2 to 5 grains.

Injectio Ergotini Hypodermica (Ergotin 1 to Camphor Water 2), 3 to 10 minims.

1 ℞ Ergotini, gr. iij.
Sp. Rectificat.
Glycerini, ana ♏ij. Fiat injectio.
For subcutaneous injection.

In Hæmorrhages.—LANGENBECK.

2 ℞ Ergotini, gr. j—iss.
For subcutaneous injection in neighbourhood of pectoralis major muscle.

In Hæmoptysis.—SCHWAIGHAFER.

3 ℞ Ergotini, gr. xvj.
Aquæ, ℥iij.
Syr. flor. Aurantii, ℥j.
A tablespoonful every three hours, in hæmorrhage; or every quarter of an hour, to excite expulsive pains.

BONJEAN.

*ERIGERON. *Fleabane*

Canada fleabane, Erigeron Canadense (Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*), is diuretic, tonic, and astringent; and is given in dropsical complaints and diarrhœa. The Oil is esteemed as an internal remedy in uterine and other hæmorrhages.

Dose.—5 minims every two hours.

*ERYTHROPHLŒUM. *Casca Bark. Ordeal Bark*

The bark of Erythrophlœum Guinense (Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*), from Western Africa. It is a cardiac tonic, and is said to combine the action of Digitalin and Picrotoxin.

Vehicle.—Chloroform water flavoured with tincture of orange.
Dose of Tinctura Erythrophlœi, 5 to 10 minims.

EUCALYPTI FOLIA ET OLEUM

The Leaves and Oil of Eucalyptus

A volatile oil of an aromatic odour distilled from the fresh leaves of Eucalyptus Globulus, Eucalyptus Amygdalina, and other species of Eucalyptus (Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ*), from Australia. Eucalyptus is antiperiodic, febrifuge,

stimulant, anthelmintic, antiseptic. It is useful in intermittent fevers, malarial diseases, general atony and anæmia, gastric ulceration, bronchial and asthmatic affections. The oil has been given in alcoholic solution as an anthelmintic. *Externally,* it is preferable to carbolic acid, as it is non-irritating and non-poisonous. It is used in dressings, and in the form of spray and inhalations.

Solubility.—1 in 3 of rectified spirit.

Vehicle.—The Tincture with mucilage in sweetened orange-flower water. The Oil in sugar, or emulsified with acacia and syrup added, or in emulsion of almonds. For Inhalation, the oil in water with a half quantity of light carbonate of magnesia, to be added to hot water. The Leaves made into cigarettes for smoking in asthma.

Dose of Oleum Eucalypti, 1 to 4 minims.

Unguentum Eucalypti.
Tinctura ————, 15 to 120 minims.
*Extractum ———— Liquidum, 10 to 60 minims.
*Spiritus ————, 10 to 60 minims.
*Syrupus ————, 1 to 4 drachms.
*Eucalyptol, 5 to 10 minims, a preparation by fractional distillation.

1 ℞ Tinct. Eucalypti, ʒss.
Mucilag. Acac. ʒj.
Syr. Simpl. ♏x.
Aquæ Aurant. Flor. ad ʒj. M. ft. haust.

In Intermittent Fever.—*

2 ℞ Eucalyptol, ♏v.
Mist. Amygdalæ, ʒj. M. ft. haust.

In Ague.—*

3 ℞ Ol. Eucalypti,
Creasoti, āā ʒiiiss.
Chloroformi, ʒj. M. ft. lin.
A few drops on cotton-wool in a celluloid inhaler.

Dr A. W. Orwin.

EUCALYPTI GUMMI. *Eucalyptus Gum*

An exudation from the bark of Eucalyptus Rostrata and other species (Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ*), of Australia. Its principal constituent is Kino-Tannic Acid. It is astringent, styptic. It is useful chiefly in dysentery and diarrhœa. *Externally,* in the form of injection, it is employed in epistaxis and minor hæmorrhages, and as a collyrium in conjunctivitis. In dysentery or diarrhœa, its action is

aided when combined with a fresh preparation of Bael fruit.

Solubility.—Of 100 parts, 90 are dissolved by cold water.
Vehicle.—The Lozenge, or the Syrup diluted with water.
Dose of Eucalypti Gummi, 2 to 10 grains.
*Decoctum, Extractum Liquidum, and Syrupus, 30 to 60 minims.
*Tinctura, 20 to 40 minims.
*Trochisci, 1 to 3 lozenges.

1 ℞ Ext. Belæ Liq. ʒj.
Decoct. Gummi Rubri, ʒss.
Aquæ, ad ʒj. M. ft. haust.
To be taken every three hours.

In Dysentery.—Dr ALBERT VENN.

EUONYMI CORTEX

Euonymus Bark. Euonymin. Extractum Euonymi Siccum

A resinoid body obtained from the dried root bark of Euonymus Atropurpureus (Nat. Ord. *Celastraceæ*), of America. It is a mild aperient, expectorant, and diuretic. It is especially recommended in habitual constipation, and as being a reliable hepatic stimulant. It should be taken at night, and followed by a saline aperient in the morning.

Vehicle.—The Resin in pill, with henbane or glycerine of tragacanth. The Tincture in water.
Dose of Euonymin (Ext. Euonymi Siccum) as an aperient, 1 to 4 grains; as an expectorant and diuretic, ¼ to 1 grain.
*Tinctura Euonymi (B.P.C.), 10 to 40 minims.

1 ℞ Euonymin, gr. xxiv.
Hyd. c̄ Cretâ, gr. xij.
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. xxiv. M. ft. pil. xij.
One every night.

Dr T. BARLOW.

2 ℞ Euonymin,
Iridin, āā gr. j.
Pil. Colocynth et Hyoscy. ad gr. iv. M. ft. pil. in argent. Mitte vj.
One pill every other night at bedtime.

In Hepatic Congestion.—Dr ALBERT VENN.

3 ℞ Euonymi, gr. ss.
Pil. Rhei co. gr. iij.
M. ft. pil. Omne nocte sumend.

Dr. S. FENWICK.

*ETHYLIDENI DICHLORIDI

Chloride of Monochlorethyl

A colourless volatile liquid having an odour resembling that of chloroform, but said to be a safer anæsthetic.

*EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA

The dried plant of Euphorbia Pilulifera (Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*), from Australia. It has been used in asthma and bronchial affections.

Dose of Extractum Euphorbiæ Piluliferæ, ½ to 1 grain in pill.
Tinctura ——— ——— (B.P.C.), 10 to 30 minims in water with syrup of orange.

EXALGIN. *Methylacetanilide*

It occurs in colourless crystals. It is analgesic and antipyretic. It has been given in neuralgia.

Solubility.—1 in 60 of water, readily in spirit.
Vehicle.—In cachets, dissolved in tincture of orange and diluted with sweetened water. In pill with glycerine of tragacanth.
Dose of Exalgin, 2 to 6 grains.

1 ℞ Exalgin, gr. xij.
Tinct. Card. co. ʒij.
Aquæ, ad ℥ij.
M. ft. mist. Two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

In Neuralgia.

FARINA TRITICI. *Wheaten Flour*

The grain of Wheat ground and sifted, of Triticum Vulgare (Nat. Ord. *Graminaceæ*), is used only in Cataplasma Fermenti. Mixed with honey it is a valuable application for boils. Bran bread and biscuits, and those of Gluten, are given to diabetic patients.

Cataplasma Panis (bread grated, boiling water a sufficiency).

1 ℞ Farinæ Tritici, ʒiv.
Pulv. Acaciæ, ʒj.
Pulv. Tragacanth. ʒss.
Ovi, No. j.
Cretæ Præparat. ʒij.
Aquæ frigidæ, Oj. Misce.

Boil for a minute, and then allow to cool. To be applied with a camel-hair pencil, and covered with a soft rag.

In Ulcers of the Leg in the Aged.—Mr Philip Cowen.

FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM. *Purified Ox Bile*

A mass of pilular consistence prepared from fresh gall of the ox by rectified spirit and evaporation. It is tonic, laxative, deobstruent. It is useful in dyspepsia attended with vomiting, obstinate constipation, disorders connected with a deficiency of bile, and in alleviating the pain of cancerous diseases. It is said to prevent the constipating and other undesirable effects of opium when combined with that drug.

Solubility.—In water and spirit. Insoluble in ether.
Vehicle.—Milk. In pill with aloes; or powdered tragacanth to give consistence, the pills being coated or enclosed in gelatine capsules, or coated with tolu dissolved in ether, or with keratin.
Dose of the Inspissated Fresh Gall, 5 to 10 grains.

1 ℞ Fel. Bovini,
Pepsinæ, ana gr. xv.
Confec. Rosæ, q. s. Fiant pilula.

To be repeated every other hour.

In Cholera and Sciatica.—Dr. Murray.

2 ℞ Fellis, ʒij.
Ol. Carui, ♏x.
Magnes. Carb. q. s.

Fiant pil. xxx. Sumat pil. ij ter die.

In Costiveness from Deficiency of Bile.—Dr Clay.

3 ℞ Fellis, ʒij.
Rhei pulv. ʒss. Fiant pil. xxx.

From two to six pills daily.

In Inactivity of the Liver, Jaundice, Costiveness, &c.

4 ℞ Fellis Bov. ʒiij.
Ext. Gentianæ, ʒij.
Rhei pulv. ʒij.
Assafœtidæ, ʒj. Misce, et div. in pil. 120.

Dr Joy.

5 ℞ Fellis Bovini,
Assafœtidæ, ana ʒj.
Rhei pulv. ℈j.
Syrupi, q. s. Fiant pil. xl. Sumat ij bis die.

In Epilepsy, &c.—Dr COPLAND.

6 ℞ Fellis,
Aloes Ext. ana ʒj.
Ext. Colocynth. co.
Saponis Castil. ana ℈j.
Misce: fiant pil. xxxvj. (In gelatine capsule.)

In Dyspepsia with Costiveness.

7 ℞ Fellis,
Ext. Aloes,
Ext. Gentianæ,
Saponis Venet. ana ʒss.
Misce: fiant pil. xxx, quarum capiat binas bis die. (In gelatine capsule.)

In Costiveness and Dyspepsia.—Dr COPLAND.

8 ℞ Fellis Bov. recentis, ʒij.
Decocti Avenæ tenuis, ʒviij. Fiat enema.

To soften Indurated Fæces.—Dr. ALLNATT.

9 ℞ Fellis Bovini,
Lin. Saponis, ana ʒiij. Fiant guttæ acousticæ.

In Deafness from Indurated Wax.—Dr E. G. CLARK.

10 ℞ Fel. Bovini Purificat. ʒviij.
Sodii Carb. gr. x.
Aquæ, ʒviij. M. Ft. enema.

In Intestinal Obstruction.—*

FERRUM. *Iron*

The preparations of iron act as hæmatinics or blood-restorers. Their general operation is that of a tonic. Some have a direct influence on the nervous system; others are astringent, emmenagogue, styptic. They are given in anæmia, nervous affections, amenorrhœa, passive hæmorrhages, and in skin diseases. They usually raise the tone of the pulse, heighten the complexion, and promote the secretions. They cause more or less constipation, and the motions are blackened. Their administration discolours the teeth and stains the tongue. They are contra-indicated in

acute inflammatory affections. Headache, or a sense of fulness in the head, is a sign that they do not agree, or have been pushed too far. *Externally*, some are employed to arrest hæmorrhage.

Dose of Mistura Ferri Aromatica (iron wire, red bark, calumba, &c.), 1 to 2 ounces.
Vinum Ferri, 1 to 4 drachms.

1 ℞ Vini Ferri, ʒij.
Inf. Gentianæ co. ʒiss.
Tinct. Cinnamomi co. ʒj. Fiat haustus.

Dr E. G. CLARK.

2 ℞ Vini Ferri, ʒss.
Tinct. Aloes co. ʒvj.
Tinct. Castorei, ʒij. Misce.
Sumat cochleare unum minimum ex cyatho infusi anthemidis ter die.

An Emmenagogue.—Dr JOY.

3 ℞ Vini Ferri, ʒiss.
Sp. Ætheris co. ʒss. Misce.
A teaspoonful three times a day in water.

In Dysmenorrhœa.—Sir C. LOCOCK.

4 ℞ Vini Ferri,
Ol. Morrhuæ, āā ʒj. M. ft. haust.
To be shaken before taken.

In Convalescence from Acute Diseases.—*

5 ℞ Vini Ferri, ʒij.
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ♏iij.
M. ft. lot. Mist. ʒiv.
Two teaspoonfuls in a wineglass of water twice daily one hour after food.

Dr T. BARLOW.

FERRI ACETATIS LIQUOR FORTIOR

Strong Solution of Acetate of Iron

A compound prepared from persulphate of iron and acetate of potassium. The weak solution is employed as a tonic, and is a pleasant form of iron for internal administration.

Vehicle.—Chloroform water.
Dose of Liquor Ferri Acetatis, 5 to 30 minims.
Tinctura Ferri Acetatis, 5 to 30 minims.

1 ℞ Tinct. Ferri Acetat. ♏x.
Aquæ Chlorof. ad ℥j. M. ft. haust.

A Tonic.—*

2 ℞ Tinct. Ferri Acetat. ʒij.
Syr. Simpl. ℥j.
Aquæ, ad ℥v. Misce.
A tablespoonful in two tablespoonfuls of water twice a day.

A Tonic.—Sir W. W. GULL.

3 ℞ Tinct. Ferri Acet. ʒij.
Acid. Phosph. Dil. ʒiij.
Tinct. Gent. co. ℥iss.
Sp. Chlorof. ʒiij.
Aquæ, ad ℥xij. Misce.
Take two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

Mr W. ALLINGHAM.

*FERRI ALBUMINAS. *Albuminate of Iron*

Transparent golden-yellow scales, the product of albumen (egg) with iron, of which it contains $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. An elegant tonic.

Solubility.—Readily in warm water after the addition of a little hydrochloric acid.

Vehicle.—In effervescence with bicarbonate of potash and citric acid, or in acidulated sweetened water or chloroform water.

Dose.—2 to 10 grains.

*FERRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDUM

Ammonio-chloride of Iron

A mixture of the hydrochlorates of ammonium and iron. It is rarely prescribed. It is astringent, tonic, and emmenagogue.

Dose of Ferri Ammonio-chloridum, 3 to 15 grains.
Tinctura Ferri Ammonio-chloridi, ½ to 1 drachm.

1 ℞ Ferri Ammon. Chlor. gr. v.
Myrrhæ, ℈j. His simul tritis adde
Syr. Zingiberis, q. s.
Ut fiat electuarium, bis quotidie sumendum.

An Emmenagogue.—Dr PARIS.

2 ℞ Ferri Ammonio-chloridi, ʒiij.
Mucilag. q. s. Misce, et div. in pil. lx.

3 ℞ Ferri Ammonio-chloridi, ʒj.
Aloes pulv. ʒss.
Ext. Gentianæ, ʒss.
Misce, et div. in pil. xxx. Sumat ij ter quotidie.

A Tonic and Aperient.—Dr Joy.

4 ℞ Ferri Ammonio-chlor. ʒiss.
Ext. Conii, ʒj.
Pulv. Capsici, ʒss.
Ext. Aconiti, gr. iv.
Camphoræ, gr. xv.
Ext. Aloes purif. ℈j.
Syrupi, q. s.
Contunde bene simul, et divide in pil. xlviij, quarum capiat tres ter quaterve quotidie.

In Cancer.—Dr Copland.

5 ℞ Inf. Quassiæ, ʒss.
Tinct. Ferri Ammonio-chlor. ʒss.
Ammon. Carb. gr. vj.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒj.
Aquæ destil. ʒvij.
Fiat haustus, bis vel ter quotidie sumendus.

For Hysterical Women.—Sir B. Brodie.

FERRI ARSENIAS. *Arseniate of Iron*

An amorphous powder, of a green colour, and tasteless. It is tonic and alterative. It is useful in herpetic and scaly diseases of the skin, chronic eczema, psoriasis, lupus, lichen, elephantiasis. *Externally*, it is applied as a caustic to cancerous ulcers. Its action must be watched, as it is liable to be absorbed.

Solubility.—Readily in hydrochloric acid. Insoluble in water.
Vehicle.—In pill with manna.
Antidote.—See Acidum Arseniosum.
Dose.—$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, in pill.

1 ℞ Ferri Arseniatis, gr. iij.
Ext. Lupuli, ʒj.
Althææ pulv. ʒss.
Syrupi, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ xlviij. Sumat j, quotidie.

In Cancerous Diseases and Herpetic Ulcers.—M. Biett.

2 ℞ Ferri Arseniat. gr. j.
Mannæ, q. s. M. Ft. pil. xij in argent.
To be taken three times a day after food.

In Ague.—Dr Albert Venn.

*FERRI BROMIDUM. *Bromide of Iron*

Occurs in dark red masses. It is alterative, tonic, astringent. It is specially given in uterine hæmorrhage, due to the presence of some morbid growth or to ovarian irritation. Should headache result from its administration, the dose must be lessened or, if necessary, discontinued for a day.

Solubility.—1 in 1 of cold water, 1 in 2 of glycerine.
Vehicle.—The Syrup the best preparation.
Dose of Ferri Bromidum, 1 to 4 grains.
Ferri Bromidi Solutio, 20 to 60 minims.
Syrupus Ferri Bromidi (B. P. C.), 30 to 60 minims.
Syrupus —— et Quininæ Hydrobromati (B. P. C.), 30 to 60 minims.
Syrupus —— Quininæ et Strychninæ Hydrobromati (B.P.C.), 30 to 60 minims.

1 ℞ Ferri Bromidi, ℈ss.
Acaciæ pulv. ℈j.
Mannæ, gr. x.
Misce exacte, et fiant pilulæ xx. Sumat duas mane et vespere.

In Scrofula, Hypertrophy of the Heart, and as an Emmenagogue. Magendie.

2 ℞ Ferri Bromidi, ʒj.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, q. s. Fiant pil. lx.
One or two morning and evening.

In Scrofula, Hypertrophy of Womb, &c.—Werneck.

3 ℞ Ferri Bromidi, ʒj.
Syr. fl. Aurantii, ʒss.
Aquæ fl. Aurantii, ʒiss.
M. Fiat solutio, cujus capiat cochleare minimum sextis horis, ex cyatho infusi amari.

In Secondary Syphilis with Debility, and in Anæmia. Dr Neligan.

4 ℞ Syrup. Ferri Bromidi, ♏xv.
To be taken in half a wineglassful of water three times a day after food.

In Uterine Fibroids.—Dr Albert Venn.

FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATA

Saccharated Carbonate of Iron

Small lumps of a grey-brown colour, of a sweet and somewhat chalybeate taste, prepared by mixing freshly precipitated carbonate of iron and sugar. It is a valuable chalybeate and tonic. It is useful in anæmia, amenorrhœa, and in the debility of young children. The mixture is a good adjuvant to the Compound Decoction of Aloes.

Vehicle.—In cachets.
Incompatibles.—Vegetable astringents, acids, and acidulous salts.
Dose of Ferri Carbonas Saccharata, 5 to 20 grains.
Mistura Ferri Composita (contains carbonate of iron, myrrh, &c.), as a stimulating tonic, 1 to 2 ounces.
Pilula Ferri Carbonatis, 5 to 20 grains.
Pilula Ferri, 1 to 3 pills.
*Trochisci Ferri Carbonatis Saccharatæ, 1 to 3.

1 ℞ Ferri Carb. Sacchar. ʒss.
Pulv. Myrrhæ, gr. xxiv.
Pulv. Aromatici, ʒss.
M. Divide in partes æquales duodecim, quarum sumatur una ter in die.

In Protracted Diarrhœa of Children.—Dr NELIGAN.

2 ℞ Ferri Carb. Sacchar.
Sodii Bicarb. ana ℈ss.
Bismuthi Subnit. gr. v.
Fiat pulvis ter die sumendus. (After bleeding, counter-irritants, and gentle salivation.)

In Cirrhosis of the Liver.—Sir D. J. CORRIGAN.

3 ℞ Mist. Ferri co.
Inf. Quassiæ, ana ʒvj.
M. Sumat cochl. ij magna b. d. (To restore the tone of the stomach after proper use of purges.)

In Atonic Dyspepsia.—Dr ROSS.

4 ℞ Mist. Ferri co. ʒiss.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒss.
Fiat haustus ter die sumendus.

5 ℞ Mist. Ferri co.
Decocti Aloes co. ana ʒiv. Sumat ʒj ter die.

An Emmenagogue.—Dr DRUITT.

6 ℞ Ferri Carb. Sacch. ʒij.
Mucilag. Acaciæ, ʒiiss.
Bismuth. Carb. gr. 60.
Glycerini, ʒij.
Aq. Chloroform. ʒiv.
Aq. Anethi, ad ʒviij. M. ft. mist.
An eighth part thrice daily just before food.

Mrs GARRETT-ANDERSON.

[The insoluble Bismuth salts are best suspended by compound Tragacanth powder.]

7 ℞ Ferri Carb. Sacch. gr. vj.
Pepsin, gr. ij.
Potass. Carb. Exsic. gr. vj. M. ft. pulv.
To be put in a cachet. Send twelve. One thrice daily after food.

Mr JOSEPH POLLARD.

*FERRI CHLOROXIDI LIQUOR

Solution of Chloroxide of Iron

A solution of a basic chloride of iron in water, similar to Liquor Ferri Perchloridi as regards the contained iron, but has less chlorine. It is astringent and styptic. It is a good substitute for the Tincture of Steel, and is regarded as a medium between the Liquor Ferri Perchloridi and Dialysed Iron.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

*FERRI CITRAS. *Citrate of Iron*

A dark red, scaly preparation. A delicate tonic.

Vehicle.—In water with syrup of orange.
Dose of Ferri Citras, 3 to 15 grains.
Ferri Citras Effervescens, 60 to 120 grains.

1 ℞ Ferri Citrat. gr. xij.
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒiij.
Aquæ, ʒiiiss. Misce, dosis ʒss ter die.

Dr DRUITT.

2 ℞ Ferri Citratis, ʒss.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒv.
Aquæ fl. Aurantii, ʒiij.
Misce: sumat cochleare minimum e cyatho aquæ, bis vel ter die.

In Rickets, &c.—Dr G. GREGORY.

3 ℞ Ferri Citratis, ℈ij.
Acidi Citrici, ʒij.
Aquæ destil. ℥viij. Fiat mistura.

℞ Potass. Bicarb. ʒij.
Syr. Aurantii, ℥j.
Aquæ destil. ℥vij.
Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochl. magna duo cum pari misturæ superscriptæ portione, ter die.

In Amenorrhœa, &c.—Dr E. RIGBY.

4 ℞ Ferri Citratis, ʒss.
Ammon. Carb. ʒss.
Tinct. Cardam. co.
Syr. simplicis, sing. ʒiij.
Aquæ, ad ℥vj.
Misce: detur pars sexta ter die.

In Debility with Acidity and Flatulence.—Dr DRUITT.

5 ℞ Ferri Citrat. gr. v.
Quin. Sulph. gr. j.
Acid. Citrici, gr. x.
Aquæ, ad ℥j. Misce.
To be taken with ten grains of Bicarbonate of Soda.

A Tonic.—CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL.

FERRI DIALYSATUS LIQUOR

Solution of Dialysed Iron

An aqueous solution of hydrate of iron, almost free from combined acid. It is astringent and styptic. Each fluid drachm contains about three grains of oxide of iron.

Vehicle.—Distilled water.
Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

1 ℞ Liq. Ferri Dialysati, ʒij.
Aq. Destil. ad ℥vj. Misce.
A tablespoonful twice a day at 10 and 3 o'clock.

A Tonic.—Dr R. DOUGLAS POWELL.

FERRI ET AMMONII CITRAS

Citrate of Iron and Ammonia

Occurs in thin transparent scales of a deep red colour, somewhat sweet and astringent in taste. It is an effectual hæmatinic and tonic. It is useful in all cases where the stomach is too debilitated to receive an astringent preparation.

Solubility.—2 in 1 of water, 1 in 1 of glycerine.
Vehicle.—In effervescence with bicarbonate of potash and citric acid, or in water flavoured with syrup of lemons or tolu.
Incompatibles.—Vegetable astringents, mineral acids.
Dose of Ferri et Ammonii Citras, 5 to 10 grains.
Vinum Ferri Citratis, 1 to 4 drachms.

1 ℞ Ferri et Ammon. Citrat. ʒj.
Aquæ fl. Aurantii, ʒviiss.
Syr. Simplicis, ʒss.
Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochleare amplum quartis horis.

Dr NELIGAN.

2 ℞ Ferri et Ammon. Citr.
Ammon. Carb. ana gr. v.
Aquæ, ʒj.
Fiat haustus quarta quaque horâ sumendus. [The ulcers to be touched with acid. nitric. dilutum.]

In Stomatitis Ulcerosa.—Dr F. W. MACKENZIE.

3 ℞ Ferri et Ammon. Citr. ʒiss.
Inf. Calumbæ, ʒxj.
Tinct. Cardam. co. ʒvj.
Tinct. Lyttæ, ʒiiss.
Misce: capiat cochl. ij ampla bis die.

Dr G. BIRD.

4 ℞ Ferri et Ammon. Citr. gr. xvj.
Liq. Ammon. ʒss.
Syr. ʒiij.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒvss.

Sir B. BRODIE.

5 ℞ Ferri et Ammon. Citr. ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒvss.
Syr. Simpl. ʒss. M. Sumat ʒj ter die.

In Albuminuria.—Dr C. LEES.

6 ℞ Ferri et Ammon. Citr. ʒij.
Aquæ destil. ℥vj.
Syr. Hemidesmi, ℥ij.
Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochlearia ampla duo ter in die.

Dr NELIGAN.

7 ℞ Ferri et Ammon. Citr. ʒss—ʒj.
Inf. Rhei, ℥xij.
Inf. Aurantii co. ℥viiss.
Potass. Bicarb. ʒij.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒiv.
Misce: sumat partem sextam bis die.

H. J.

8 ℞ Ferri et Ammon. Citr. ʒss.
Decocti Aloes co. ℥ivss.
Aquæ, ℥ivss.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒiv.
Liq. Potassæ, ʒij.
Misce: capiat partem sextam bis die.

H. J.

9 ℞ Ferri et Ammon. Cit. ʒij.
Potass. Bicarb. ʒiiss.
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒvj.
Aquæ, ad ℥x. Misce.
Two tablespoonfuls three times a day, with one tablespoonful of lemon juice—for irritable stomach.

In Phthisis.—Dr J. MACROBIN.

10 ℞ Ferri et Ammon. Cit. gr. viij.
Ammon. Carb. gr. ij.
Sp. Chlorof. ♏x.
Inf. Quassiæ, ad ℥j. M. ft. haustus.

In Debility.—ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

11 ℞ Ferri et Amm. Cit. ʒij.
Sp. Chloroform. ʒiij.
Tinct. Digitalis, ʒiiss.
Aquæ, ad ℥iij. M. ft. mist.
A teaspoonful in a wineglass of water at 11 a.m., 4 p.m., and bedtime.

Sir MORELL MACKENZIE.

FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRAS

Citrate of Iron and Quinine

Occurs in thin scales of a greenish, golden-yellow colour, somewhat deliquescent. It is tonic, antiperiodic, and chaly-

beate, combining the properties of iron and quinine. About seven grains contain one grain of quinine.

Solubility.—2 in 1 of water, 1 in 1 of glycerine.
Vehicle.—In effervescence with bicarbonate of potash and citric acid, the iron salt being first mixed with the acid portion. Chloroform water. In pill with syrup.
Incompatibles.—Vegetable astringents, alkalies and their carbonates.
Dose of Ferri et Quininæ Citras, 5 to 10 grains.
Ferri et Quininæ Citras Effervescens, 60 to 120 grains.

1 ℞ Ferri et Quin. Citrat. gr. xxx.
Syr. Aurantii Flor. ʒvj.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ad ʒvj.
M. (1-6th for a dose.)

A Tonic.—Dr GUY.

2 ℞ Ferri et Quin. Cit. gr. x.
Aquæ Chlorof. ʒj. M. ft. haustus.

In Debility.—*

3 ℞ Ferri et Quin. Citratis,
Ext. Gentianæ, ana ʒss.
Misce, ut fiat massa in pilulas xij dividenda.

A Tonic.—Dr HOOPER.

4 ℞ Ferri et Quin. Citratis, gr. xlviij.
Tinct. Aurantii, ʒss.
Aquæ, ʒvss. Misce. Sumat ʒss bis die.

Dr W. BUDD.

5 ℞ Ferri et Quin. Citratis, ℈ij.
Pulv. Myrrhæ, gr. vj.
Syr. Zingib. q. s. ut fiant pil. xij.
Sumat j quotidie horâ ante prandium.

In Dyspepsia.

*FERRI HYPOPHOSPHIS

Hypophosphite of Iron

When freshly prepared is a greenish powder soluble 1 in 10 of water. It is used in the preparation of Liquor Hypophosphitum Compositus.

Dose of Ferri Hypophosphitis Liquor Fortior (B.P.C.), 10 to 30 minims.
Syrupus Ferri Hypophosphitis (B.P.C.), 30 to 120 minims.
Liquor Hypophosphitum Compositus (B.P.C.), 30 to 120 minims.
Syrupus Hypophosphitum (B.P.C.) (contains Quinine and Strychnine), 30 to 120 minims.

FERRI IODIDUM. *Iodide of Iron*

Occurs in greenish-black crystalline masses, inodorous and deliquescent. It is tonic, alterative. It is a valuable remedy in scrofula, phthisis, syphilis, rheumatoid arthritis.

Solubility.—1 in 1 of water and glycerine.

Vehicle.—Glycerine, which has the property of dissolving and preserving iodide of iron. In pill coated with gelatine or tolu. Blancard's pills, or those of the U.S. Pharm., are very efficient.

Incompatibles.—Vegetable astringents, alkalies and their carbonates, acids, &c.

The salt and the simple solution are very unstable, and should not be prescribed. The B.P. Syrup or a Glycerate is a suitable liquid preparation. The following formula is recommended:—Iodine 70 parts, iron 35 parts, glycerine 400 parts; each 5 grains by weight of this solution contains one grain of iodide of iron.

Dose of Pilula Ferri Iodidi (1 gr. of iodide of iron in 3½ grs.), 3 to 8 grains.

Syrupus ——— (4¼ grs. of iodide of iron in each drachm), 20 to 60 minims.

*Ferri Iodidum, 1 to 5 grains.

1 ℞ Ferri Iodidi, gr. xv (*vel* Syr. F. Iod. ʒiij).
Tinct. Calumbæ, ʒj.
Aquæ destil. ʒvij.
Misce: sumat cochl. ij magna bis terve quotidie.

In Chlorosis in Strumous Habits.—Dr ASHWELL.

2 ℞ Ferri Iodidi, gr. ij.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, gr. iij.
Fiat pilula omni nocte sumenda.

In Amenorrhœa, &c.—Dr E. RIGBY.

3 ℞ Ferri Iodidi, gr. iij.
Glycerini, ʒss.
Aquæ, ad ʒj. M. ft. haust.

In Syphilis.—*

4 ℞ Syr. Ferri Iodidi, ʒij.
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒj.
Aquæ Destil. ʒv. Dosis, ʒss ter in die.

Dr R. M'GREGOR.

5 ℞ Syr. Ferri Iodidi, ʒij.
Syr. Simplicis, ʒij. Misce.
A teaspoonful every two hours.

In Pleuritis.—NIEMEYER.

*FERRI LACTAS. *Lactate of Iron*

Prepared by digesting diluted lactic acid with iron filings in a water-bath and crystallising. It is tonic. A valuable preparation in chlorosis and anæmic amenorrhœa.

Solubility.—1 in 300 of water, 1 in 7 of glycerine.
Vehicle.—Sugar or gelatine-coated pills.
Dose.—2 to 10 grains.

1 ℞ Ferri Lactatis, ʒj.
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ, ʒj.
Mellis, q. s. ut fiant pil. xl.
From one to six to be taken daily.

In Debility and Indigestion.—M. Trousseau.

*FERRI OXIDUM MAGNETICUM

Magnetic Oxide of Iron

A brownish-black powder of magnetic oxide and peroxide of iron, combined with water of hydration. It is tonic. It is useful in neuralgia and other affections due to anæmia. It can be given in large doses and for a long period.

Vehicle.—The Mixture the best preparation. In cachets.
Dose of Ferri Oxidum Magneticum, 5 to 10 grains.
Mistura Ferri Aromatica (contains cinchona bark, calumba, and aromatics), 1 to 2 ounces.

1 ℞ Ferri Oxidi Magnet. ʒss.
Potass. Bicarb. ℈j.
Fiat pulvis bis die sumendus. [The bowels to be kept open with the pills No. 10, page 205.]

H. J.

2 ℞ Ferri Oxidi Magnet. ʒss.
Magnes. Sulph. ℈j ad ʒss.
Zingib. pulv. gr. v.
Fiat pulvis, bis die sumendus.

H. J.

3 ℞ Mist. Ferri Aromaticæ, ʒviij.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒij.
Potass. Bicarb. ʒiss.
Rhei pulv. ℈ss.
Misce: capiat cochl. largum bis die.

H. J.

FERRI PERCHLORIDI FORTIOR LIQUOR

Stronger solution of Perchloride of Iron

A reddish-brown solution, prepared by dissolving iron wire in hydrochloric acid and subsequent peroxidation of the proto-salt by nitric acid. It is rarely given internally, but its preparations are most valuable remedies. It is a powerful topical astringent and styptic. It is a useful application in hæmorrhages, nævi, diphtheritic sore throat, indolent ulcers. The application of a *neutral* solution is recommended.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi, a pale brown preparation of strong solution of perchloride of iron in distilled water.

Vehicle and Incompatibles.—*Vide* Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi.
Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi, a light brown mixture of strong solution of perchloride of iron, rectified spirit, and water. The most valuable preparation of iron. It is astringent, tonic, diuretic, styptic. It is useful in anæmia, chlorosis, epilepsy, acute rheumatism, albuminuria, diabetes, gleet, atony of the bladder, passive hæmorrhages.

Vehicle.—In water with syrup of orange-peel or syrup of tolu; or with equal parts of spiritus limonis and water; or with the above flavouring ingredients, and infusion of quassia or calumba as a diluent instead of water.
Incompatibles.—Vegetable astringents, mucilage, alkalies and their carbonates.
Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

1 ℞ Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ʒij.
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒvij.
Misce: sumatur cochlearia duo bis vel ter die.

Dr Druitt.

2 ℞ Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ♏xij.
Aquæ Tepidæ, ʒiss.
Fiat haustus omni horæ quadrante repetenda, donec supervenerit nausea aut urinæ fluxus.

In Retention of Urine and Dysuria.—Dr Joy.

3 ℞ Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ♏v.
Inf. Quassiæ,
Aquæ Cinnam. ana ʒvj.
Tinct. Calumbæ. ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus mane et meridie sumendus.

In Atonic Dyspepsia.—Mr BRANDE.

4 ℞ Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ♏xx.
Inf. Quassiæ, ʒj. Fiat haustus.

In Hæmaturia.—Dr G. JOHNSON.

5 ℞ Tinct. Ferri perchlor.
Tinct. Cantharidis, ana ʒij.
Tinct. Capsici, ʒj.
Syr. Croci, ʒiij.
Aquæ Menthæ, ℥vj Cap. cochl. mag. ij bis terve die.
[After proper local and general treatment.]

In Acne Rosacea.—Dr BURGESS.

6 ℞ Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ℥ss.
Inf. Quassiæ, ℥xviij.
Tinct. Calumbæ, ʒiss.
Magnes. Sulph. ʒij. Misce.
A wineglassful every morning.

In Impetigo in the Old and Debilitated.—Dr NELIGAN.

7 ℞ Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ♏xx.
Aquæ, ʒj. Fiat haustus.
To be given every third or fourth hour.

In Simple Erysipelas.—Mr ERICHSEN.

8 ℞ Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ♏x.
Liq. Strychninæ, ♏iij.
Liq. Ergotæ, ♏xx. Misce.
To be taken three times a day in half a wineglassful of water.

In Subinvolution of Uterus.—Dr LOMBE ATHILL.

9 ℞ Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ʒij.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ʒiv.
Inf. Quass. ad ℥vj. Misce.
A tablespoonful three times a day.

In Nephritis (second stage).—Dr GRAINGER STEWART.

10 ℞ Tinct. Ferri Perchl. ℥ss.
Aquæ, ℥viij. Fiat enema.

For Ascarides.—Dr DARWALL.

11 ℞ Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ♏x.
Aquæ, ʒj. Fiat injectio.

In Internal Piles.—Mr. ERICHSEN.

12 ℞ Liq. Ferri Perchlor. ʒss.
Tinct. Digitalis, ♏xx.
Syr. Tolu, ʒss.
Aquæ, ad ʒvj. Misce.
A sixth part three times a day after food.

In Functional Palpitation.

FERRI PERNITRATIS LIQUOR

Solution of Pernitrate of Iron

A clear reddish-brown solution of iron wire in nitric acid, and distilled water. It is astringent and tonic. It is useful in chronic diarrhœa due to nervous debility, menorrhagia, leucorrhœa. *Externally*, it may be employed as an injection in mucous discharges.

Vehicle.—Infusion of calumba or quassia, sweetened.
Dose.—10 to 40 minims.

1 ℞ Ferri Pernitratis Liquor. ʒiij.
Syr. Simpl. ʒv.
Aquæ Destil. ʒiij.
Misce: capiat cochleare amplum sextis horis.

In Chronic Mucous Diarrhœa, Leucorrhœa, &c.
Dr NELIGAN.

2 ℞ Ferri Pernit. Liq. ʒss.
Syr. Simpl. ♏xx.
Inf. Calumbæ, ʒj. M. Ft. haust.

In Chlorosis.—Dr ALBERT VENN.

3 ℞ Liq. Ferri Pernit. ʒij.
Acidi Nitrici dil. ʒj.
Liq. Strychninæ, ʒj.
Aquæ Menth. Pip. ad ʒvj. M. ft. mist.
A tablespoonful to be taken in a little water three times a day.

Dr W. H. BROADBENT.

*FERRI PEROXIDUM HUMIDUM

Moist Peroxide of Iron

A soft pasty mass of a reddish-brown colour, obtained by mixing solution of persulphate of iron with excess of caustic

soda solution. It is not employed as an iron preparation. It is a valuable antidote to Arsenic.

Solubility.—Readily in hydrochloric acid, without heat.
In poisoning by Arsenic, a dose may be given to twelve times the supposed quantity of arsenic taken.
Dose.—2 to 4 drachms.

FERRI PEROXIDUM HYDRATUM

Hydrated Peroxide of Iron

A reddish-brown powder, tasteless, obtained by drying moist peroxide of iron. A tonic possessing the same properties as the Magnetic Oxide. The Emplastrum is employed to give mechanical support to relaxed muscles.

Solubility.—Slowly in hydrochloric acid and water by the aid of heat.
Dose of Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum, 5 to 30 grains.
Emplastrum Ferri is used as a strengthening plaster.

1 ℞ Ferri Peroxidi Hydrati,
Pulv. Rhei, ana ʒj.
Pulv. Calumbæ, ℈iv.
Pulv. Zingiberis, ℈ij.
Misce, et divide in pulv. xij. Sumat j ter die.

In Tic Douloureux.—Dr Joy.

2 ℞ Ferri Peroxidi Hydrati,
Pulv. Cinnam. co. ana ʒj.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒj.
Misce: fiat electuarium. Sumat cochl. j magnum ter die.

Dr Joy.

3 ℞ Ferri Peroxidi Hydrati, gr. x—xx.
Pulv. Cinnam. comp. gr. v.
Syr. Zingiberis, q. s.
Fiat bolus, bis terve quotidie deglutiendus.

Dr Copland.

4 ℞ Ferri Peroxidi Hydrati, ℈ss.
Pulv. Valerianæ, ʒss.
Syr. Zingiberis, q. s., ut fiat bolus.

In Chlorosis, Hysteria, Chorea, &c.—Mr Brande.

5 ℞ Ferri Peroxidi Hydrati,
Ext. Conii, ana ʒj.
Distribue in pilulas æquales viginti quatuor. Sumat duas bis quotidie.

In Fluor Albus and Scrofula.—Dr A. T. Thomson.

6 ℞ Ferri Perox. Hyd. ʒss.
Pulv. rad. Belladon. gr. iv.
Ext. Circhorii (*vel* Taraxaci), ʒiiss.
M. et div. in pil. 100. (1 to 10 daily, during meals.)

In Chlorosis with Gastralgia.—TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

7 ℞ Ferri Peroxid. Hyd.
Pulv. Calumbæ,
Bismuthi Subnit. ana ʒiiss.
M. et div. in pulv. 20. Sum j inter cibos nocte maneque.

In Diarrhœa combined with Anæmia.
TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

FERRI PHOSPHAS. *Phosphate of Iron*

An amorphous powder of a bluish colour. It is a nervine tonic. It is useful in anæmic amenorrhœa, diabetes, rachitis, and some forms of dyspepsia. It is said to diminish voracious appetite and to stimulate the digestive powers.

Solubility.—In acids; insoluble in water.
Vehicle.—The Powder in pill with manna, or glycerine of tragacanth. The different Syrups.
Dose of Ferri Phosphas, 5 to 10 grains.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis (1 grain in 1 fluid drachm), 1 drachm.
*Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis cum Quininâ et Strychninâ or Easton's Syrup (1 grain of phosphate of iron and quinine, and $\frac{1}{32}$ grain of phosphate of strychnine in each fluid drachm), $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.
*Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis cum Manganesio ($\frac{3}{4}$ grain of phosphate of iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of phosphate of manganese in each fluid drachm), 1 drachm.
*Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis comp., 1 to 2 drachms (contains the phosphates of iron, lime, soda, and potash). Parrish's Chemical Food is a similar preparation.
Syrupus Ferri Quininæ et Strychninæ Phosphatum (B. P. C.) 30 to 60 minims (contains in each drachm $\frac{1}{32}$ grains of strychnine).

1 ℞ Ferri Phosphatis, gr. iij.
Pulv. Cinnam. co. gr. v. Misce.

A Tonic for Children.—Dr GUY.

2 ℞ Ferri Phosphatis, gr. xxx.
Myrrhæ pulv. gr. xij.
Sacchari Puri, gr. vj.
Misce: divide in pulveres sex, quorum sumatur unus mane meridieque.

In Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones in Children.
Dr NELIGAN.

3 ℞ Syrupi Quininæ et Ferri Hypophosphitis (Savory), ʒij.
Sum. coch. j, parv. e cyatho aquæ ter die.

A Tonic.—Dr THOROWGOOD.

4 ℞ Ferri Phosphatis, ʒij.
Ferri Arseniatis, ʒss.
Ung. Cetacei, ʒvj. Fiat unguentum.

Mr CARMICHAEL.

5 ℞ Ferri Phosphatis, ʒiv.
Pulv. Conii, ʒij. Misce.
To be sprinkled on the surface of the sore.

In Open Cancers.—Dr R. REECE.

6 ℞ Syr. Ferri Phosph. ʒiss.
Acid. Glycerin Pepsin (Bullock), ʒiss.
Liq. Arsenicalis, ♏xxxvj.
Liq. Strychninæ, ♏xxiv.
Aquæ, ad ʒvj. Misce.
A tablespoonful thrice daily after meals.

Dr F. SEMON.

FERRI SULPHAS. *Sulphate of Iron*

Crystals of pale bluish-green prisms. It is a powerful astringent, tonic, antiperiodic, and emmenagogue. It is apt to irritate the stomach. The granulated form is the purest and most stable remedy.

Solubility.—1 in 2 of water; insoluble in alcohol and proof spirit.
Vehicle.—In pill with manna.
Dose of Ferri Sulphas, 3 to 5 grains.
Ferri Sulphas Exsiccata, ½ to 3 grains.
Liquor Ferri Persulphatis is used for making several preparations of iron; it is a good styptic.

1 ℞ Ferri Sulph.
Ext. Gentianæ, ana ʒss.
Fiat massa, in pilulas xij dividenda. Sumat unam vel duas ter die.

In Anæmia.—Dr HOOPER.

2 ℞ Ferri Sulph. gr. vj.
Opii pulv. gr. j.
Mucilag. q. s. Fiat massa, in pil. xij divid.
One to be taken every third hour.

In Hæmatemesis.—Dr GRAVES.

3 ℞ Ferri Sulph.
Potass. Carb. āā ʒss.
Mucilag. Tragacanth, q. s. Misce, fiant pil. xcvj.
Three pills thrice daily.

In Chlorosis.—BLAUD.

4 ℞ Ferri Sulph. ʒss.
Ext. Gentianæ, ℈j.
Piper. Cayen. ℈ij.
Ol. Cassiæ, q. s.
Fiant pil. xxiv. Sumat ij nocte maneque.

In Weakness of Sight with General Debility.

Sir W. ADAMS.

5 ℞ Ferri Sulph. ℈j.
Pil. Aloes cum Myrrhâ, ʒj.
Ol. Rutæ, ♏vj.
M. Fiat massula, et divide in pilulas xxiv, e quibus sumantur ij bis quotidie.

In Chlorosis.—Dr NELIGAN.

6 ℞ Ferri Sulph. gr. v.
Quin. Sulph. gr. iij.
Glyc. Tragacanth. q. s. Ft. pilula.
To be taken four times a day.

In Enlarged Spleen.—Dr F. FARRE.

7 ℞ Ferri Sulph. gr. ij.
Acidi Sulph. dil. ♏x.
Sacchari albi, ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒj. M. Capiat ʒj ter quarterve die.

In the Advanced Stage of Cholera Infantum.

Dr CHAPMAN.

8 ℞ Ferri Sulph. gr. xvj ad ʒss.
Magnes. Sulph. ʒvj ad ʒix.
Acidi Sulph. dil. ʒiv.
Inf. Gentianæ co. ʒviij.
Misce: sumat cochleare largum unum bis die ex aquâ.

An Aperient.—H. J.

9 ℞ Ferri Sulph. gr. ij.
Ext. Aloes Barb. gr. ¼—½. Fiat pilula.
One pill three times a day.

In Amenorrhœa.—Dr J. LITTLE.

10 ℞ Ferri Sulphatis,
Quin. Sulph.
Ext. Anthemidis, ana ℈j.
Ol. Anthemidis, ♏vj.
Misce: fiant pilulæ xx. Una ter die sumenda.

Dr GOLDING BIRD.

11 ℞ Ferri Sulph. ʒss.
Sacchari purif. ʒiij.
Acidi Tartarici, ʒiss.
Misce, et divide in partes xij.

℞ Sodii Bicarb. ʒij.
Sacchari purif. ʒiij. Misce, et div. in pulv. xij.
One of each to be dissolved in half a glassful of water, then mixed, and taken immediately.

12 ℞ Ferri Sulph. ʒj.
Aquæ destil. ℥xvj. Fiat lotio.
To be applied by compresses, renewed every two or three hours.
In Erysipelas.—Prof. VELPEAU.

13 ℞ Ferri Sulph. ʒj
Aquæ destil. ℥viij. Fiat lotio.
For Sore Nipples.—Dr UNDERWOOD.

14 ℞ Ferri Sulph. gr. j.
Aquæ, ʒj. Fiat injectio.
In Internal Piles.—Mr ERICHSEN.

FERRI SULPHAS GRANULATA

Granulated Sulphate of Iron

Small granular crystals of a pale green colour, obtained from iron wire, sulphuric acid, rectified spirit, and distilled water. It has the same therapeutic properties as Sulphate of Iron, but is a purer and more stable remedy.

Solubility.—1 in 2 of water. Insoluble in rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—In pill, with manna.
Dose.—1 to 5 grains.

*FERRI VALERIANAS. *Valerianate of Iron*

A dark brick-red powder. It is a tonic and antispasmodic. It is useful in hysteria, asthma, pseudo-croup, chorea, neuralgia.

Solubility.—1 in 2 of rectified spirit. Insoluble in water.
Vehicle.—In pill with glycerine of tragacanth.
Dose.—2 to 4 grains.

1 ℞ Ext. Hyoscyam. ʒss.
Ferri Valerianat. ʒj.
M. Div. in pil. xxx quarum date unam ter die.

In Chorea and Neuralgia.—Dr H. Green.

2 ℞ Ferri Valerianatis, gr. xij.
Ol. Sabinæ, ♏xij.
Mannæ, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ sex, quarum capiat unam ter in die.

In Chorea and other Nervous Disorders.—Dr Neligan.

3 ℞ Ferri Valerianat.
Quininæ Valerianat.
Zinci Valerianat. āā gr. j.
Glyc. Tragacanth. q. s. M. ft. pil.
Mitte tales xx. Cap. j ter die.

In Hysteria.—Dr George Bird.

FERRUM REDACTUM. *Reduced Iron*

Metallic iron, in the form of a fine greyish-black powder, containing about 50 per cent. of the magnetic oxide of iron. It is tonic, and one of the most powerful hæmatinics. It is useful in chorea, chlorosis, amenorrhœa, enlarged spleen following intermittent fever, and generally in debilitated states of the system where iron can be administered. It is a convenient preparation for children, being almost tasteless.

Vehicle.—In pill with manna or glycerine of tragacanth. On bread and butter for children. In cachets. Lozenges.
Dose of Ferrum Redactum, 1 to 5 grains.
Trochisci Ferri Redacti, 1 to 6 lozenges.

1 ℞ Ferri Redact. gr. iij.
Pulv. Acaciæ, gr. vj.
Cretæ Præp. gr. xij.
Calcii Phosph. Præcip. gr. vj.
Misce, et div. in pulv. vj. Sumat j bis die.

In Rickets.

2 ℞ Ferri Redact. gr. xxxvj.
Pil. Aloes cum Myrrhâ, ʒj.
Ol. Juniperi, ♏x.
Misce, fiat massula, ope mucilaginis, et in pil. xxiv divide. Capiat duas ter in die.

In Chlorotic Amenorrhœa.—Dr Neligan.

3 ℞ Auri pulveris, ℈ij.
Ferri Redacti, ℈ij.
Pulv. Acaciæ, ʒss. Misce, pro dosi uno.
To be given in water slightly acidulated with dilute sulphuric acid.

As an Antidote for Corrosive Sublimate.—Dr BUCKLER.

4 ℞ Ferri Redacti vel
Ferri Peroxidi Hydrati, ʒss.
Bismuthi Subnit. ʒv.
Ext. Opii, gr. iij.
Syrupi, q. s. M. et div. in pil. 125.
One to ten daily, during meals.

In Chlorosis, &c.—TROUSSEAU AND REVEIL.

5 ℞ Ferri Redacti,
Pepsinæ Porci, āā gr. j.
Glyc. Tragacanth, q. s. Ft. pil. in argent.

In Anæmia.—Dr ALBERT VENN.

FERRI SUBCHLORIDI SYRUPUS

Syrup of Subchloride of Iron

A preparation composed of iron wire, hydrochloric and citric acids in distilled water, and syrup. It is useful in anæmia, chlorosis, and debility. It is less constipating than the perchloride preparations.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims.

FERRUM TARTARATUM. *Tartarated Iron*

Scales of a deep garnet colour. It is tonic and hæmatinic, similar to the ammonio-citrate. The Wine is a valuable preparation in marasmus and the wasting diseases of children. Its efficiency is increased by the addition of cod-liver oil.

Solubility.—1 in 1 of water or glycerine.
Vehicle.—In effervescence with bicarbonate of potash and citric acid.
Incompatibles.—All astringent vegetable preparations, mineral acids, &c. It can be prescribed with alkalies.
Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

1 ℞ Ferri Tartarat. gr. v.
Potass. Bicarb. gr. v.
Tinct. Digitalis, ♏x.
Inf. Calumbæ, ʒj. Misce.
To be taken three times a day.

In Cardiac Debility.—Dr J. M. FOTHERGILL.

2 ℞ Ferri Tart. gr. vj.
Pulv. Cinnamomi co. gr. ij.
Misce: fiat pulvis ter die sumendus.

As a Tonic for Children.—Dr G. Gregory.

3 ℞ Ferri Tart. ℈ss.
Pulv. Calumbæ, gr. xij.
Pulv. Cinnam. co. gr. iv.
Misce, fiat pulvis, ter quotidie sumendus.

Dr Joy.

4 ℞ Ferri Tart. gr. ij.
Pulv. Cinnam. co. gr. iss.
Sacchari albi, gr. ij.
Misce: fiat pulvis, ter quaterve in die sumendus.

As a Tonic for Children.—Drs Evanson and Maunsell.

FICUS. *The Fig*

The dried fruit of Ficus Carica (Nat. Ord. *Moraceæ*) is nutritious, demulcent, somewhat laxative. *Externally*, boiled in milk or toasted, figs are applied to gum-boils to promote suppuration. They are useful medicinally in constipation.

1 ℞ Rad. Althææ, ℥j.
Ficorum, No. ij vel. iij.
Aquæ, Oij.
Coque ad Oj, et cola. Fiat gargarisma emolliens.

In Inflammatory Sore Throat, Fevers, &c.—Dr Buchan.

FILIX MAS. *Male Fern*

The dried rhizome, with the bases of the foot-stalks and portions of the root-fibres of Aspidium Filix-mas (Nat. Ord. *Filices*); indigenous. It is anthelmintic. It is chiefly prescribed to destroy the tapeworm. A brisk purge should be given within twelve hours after its exhibition to expel the dead entozoa. In excessive doses, it has caused death from gastric irritation and diarrhœa.

Vehicle.—The Liquid Extract in emulsion, with acacia or yolk of egg, and diluted with cinnamon water. In gelatine capsules; a very elegant and tasteless method of administration.

The powder deteriorates by keeping.

Dose of Pulvis Filicis Maris, 1 to 3 drachms.
Extractum Filicis Liquidum, 15 to 30 minims, or more.
*Mel Filicis Maris (liquid extract 30 minims, honey ½ oz.), ½ to 2 drachms.

1 ℞ Ext. Filicis Liquidi, ♏x—xx.
Syr. Zingib. ʒss—j.
Mucil. Tragacanth, ʒj—ij.
Aquæ, ʒj—ij. Fiat haustus.

To be taken early in the morning; four hours after, a purge—for a child of five to ten years.

In Tænia Solium.—Dr T. H. Tanner.

2 ℞ Ext. Filicis Liquidi, ♏xxx.
Mist. Amygdalæ, ʒij.

Fiat emulsio, et divide in partes æquales ij, quarum sumatur una horâ somni, et altera mane sequente. [An active cathartic to be given in four hours after the second dose if it do not purge.]

Dr Neligan.

3 ℞ Ext. Filicis Liquid. ʒss.
Mellis Rosæ, ʒss.

Take half on going to bed, the other half in the morning, fasting. [To be followed by a cathartic.]

Dr Dunglison.

FŒNICULI FRUCTUS. *Fennel Fruit*

The fruit of Fœniculum Capillaceum (Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*), from Malta. It is aromatic, carminative, stimulant, tonic. It is useful in the flatulent disorders of childhood, and as a vehicle for less agreeable remedies. A decoction is often employed in the form of enema for the flatus of infants. Its valuable properties are due to the presence of a volatile oil in the pericarp.

Vehicle.—As for Anethum.
Dose of Aqua Fœniculi, 1 to 2 ounces.
*The powdered seeds, 10 to 30 grains.

1 ℞ Rad. Fœniculi,
Sem. Fœniculi, ana ʒij.

Concisa contunde, et misce. [Two or three spoonfuls to be boiled for some time in a quart of water, and the strained decoction taken by glassfuls.]

To promote the Secretion of Milk.—Radius.

*FRAXINUS. *The Ash*

The bark of Fraxinus Excelsior (Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ*), the common ash, has been used as a substitute for cinchona in larger doses; and the leaves have been proposed as a substitute for senna. More recently the leaves have been highly commended for the cure of rheumatism, rheumatic gout, &c. For the latter purpose a drachm of the leaves, gathered in June and carefully dried and pulverised, is infused in a pint of boiling water till cold, and strained. Of this infusion a teacupful may be taken twice a day. As a purgative, half an ounce is infused for a dose. It has been proved that the leaves contain 16 per cent. of malate of calcium, hence it is supposed their virtue as an antiarthritic.

Fucus Crispus, Irish Moss, see CHONDRUS CRISPUS

*FUCUS

Fucus Vesiculosus, bladder sea-wrack, was formerly used in obesity, goitre, and scrofulous affections. The fresh fucus, bruised, is applied to scrofulous tumours.

Vehicle.—In pills prepared with evaporated extract and powdered liquorice.

Dose of Extractum Fuci Liquidum, 1 to 2 drachms.
Extractum Fuci, 3 to 5 grains in pill.

Fucus (*Gigartina*) *Helminthocorton* is given to expel worms, especially lumbrici.

1 ℞ Helminthocorti, ℥ss. Coque cum
Aquæ puræ, ℥vj, et cola.
Colaturæ, ℥iv, adde
Mellis Despumati, ℥j.
Two tablespoonfuls morning and evening.

In Worms.—SCHUBARTH.

2 ℞ Ext. Fuci, gr. 36.
Pulv. Glycyrrhiz. co. q. s. M. ft. pil. xij in arg.
One pill thrice daily after meals.

In Obesity.—Dr ALBERT VENN.

*FULIGO LIGNI. *Wood-soot.* *FULIGOKALI

The use of wood-soot is nearly obsolete in this country, but it seems to be a favourite remedy with some practitioners on the Continent. The more shining portions are selected. It is given in hysterical affections, chronic rheumatism, catarrh of the bladder, &c. *Externally,* it is applied in itch, various skin diseases, and to cancers. In chronic eruptions the crust should first be removed by emollient applications, &c. It has also been recommended as an application to burns.

Fuligokali is prepared from wood-soot in a similar manner to *Anthrakokali,* and is prescribed in similar cases and doses.

1 ℞ Fulig. Ligni, ʒj ad ʒiiss.
Coffeæ Tostæ, ʒiiss.
Aquæ Ferventis, ℥ij.
Macera per horam, cola, et adde
Syr. Absinthii co. ʒx.
To be taken in four doses.

To destroy Lumbrici.—M. TROUSSEAU.

2 ℞ Ext. Fuliginis Aquosi, gr. iv.
Fiat pilula, ter quaterve die sumenda.

In Catarrh of the Bladder.—RADIUS.

3 ℞ Fulig. Ligni, ʒj.
Adipis, ʒij. Fiat unguentum.

In Favus and Alopecia.—Dr BURGESS.

4 ℞ Fulig. Ligni,
Adipis, ana ℥ss.
Ext. Belladonnæ, ʒj. Misce exacte.

Applied on Lint to Cancers.—BLAUD.

5 ℞ Fulig. Ligni, ℥j.
Aquæ, ℥v.
Coque per quartam partem horæ, et cola. Fiat enema.

In Ascarides.—M. TROUSSEAU.

6 ℞ Fuligokali, gr. xv—xxx.
Adipis, ℥j. Tere simul ut fiat unguentum.

In Obstinate Cutaneous Affections.—GIBERT.

*FUMARIA. *Fumitory*

Fumitory, Fumaria Officinalis (Nat. Ord. *Fumariaceæ*), is little used, yet most valuable therapeutic properties have been attributed to it. It has been given in jaundice, diseases of the eyes, scorbutic complaints, and severe chronic affections of the skin. Cullen found it useful in lepra, as well as in less intractable cutaneous diseases.

Dose of Pulvis Fumariæ, 10 to 40 grains.
An inspissated Juice and an Extract of the dried leaves have also been used.

1 ℞ Fumariæ sic. manip. j.
Rad. Taraxaci, ℥j.
Rad. Glycyrrhizæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ, Oij. Coque ad Oj, et cola.
A cupful to be taken two or three times a day.

In Obstinate Cutaneous Diseases.—Dr T. CASTLE.

GALBANUM. *Galbanum*

An oleo-gum resin, in masses of translucent greenish-yellow tears obtained from Ferula Galbaniflua and Ferula Rubricaulis and other umbelliferous plants from India and the Levant. It is a stimulant, expectorant, antispasmodic, resolvent. It is seldom prescribed by itself, but is conjoined with aloes and chalybeates, in amenorrhœa and sluggish bowels; with expectorants, in chronic affections of the bronchial mucous membranes, and with other fetid remedies in hysterical and spasmodical complaints. *Externally*, it is applied to promote resolution or suppuration. As a medicine, galbanum may be regarded as intermediate between ammoniacum and assafœtida.

Dose of Galbanum, 5 to 20 grains.
Pilula Galbani co., now designated Pil. Assafœtida co., 5 to 10 grains.
*Tinctura —— (galbanum 1 ounce, proof spirit 1 pint), 1 to 3 drachms.
Emplastrum Galbani is applied to indolent swellings.

1 ℞ Pil. Galbani co.
Pulv. Zingiberis, ana gr. ij.
Pil. Rhei co. gr. v.
Olei Anthemidis, ♏j. Fiant pil. ij h. s. s.

In Indigestion with Flatulence.—Dr G. Gregory.

2 ℞ Ferri Sulph.
Potass. Sulphat. ana ʒj.
Galbani,
Assafœtidæ, ana ʒiss.
Ext. Gentianæ, ʒij.
Pil. Aloes cum Myrrhâ, ʒiij.
Theriacæ, q. s.

Contunde in massam, et divide in pil. 150, quarum capiat duas vel tres bis terve quotidie.

In Chlorosis with Anæmia and Palpitation.—Dr Copland.

3 ℞ Empl. Galbani, ʒiij.
Camphoræ, ʒss.
Opii pulv. ℈j.
Ol. Carui, ♏xx. Fiat emplastrum.

In Tormina in Infants.—Dr R. Reece.

*GALIUM APARINE

The juice and decoction of common cleavers or goose-grass, Galium Aparine (Nat. Ord. *Galiaceæ*), have long been used as an aperient, diuretic, and antispasmodic remedy, especially in the treatment of dropsy, scrofula, scorbutic eruptions, congestion of the spleen, &c. An ointment made from the fresh herb is applied to glandular and scrofulous swellings, and to ameliorate the condition of cancerous and foul ulcers. The dose of the expressed juice is 4 ounces three times a day. Recently its use has been revived as a remedy for cutaneous diseases in the following form :—

1 ℞ Galii Aparinis, manip. ampl. j.
Aquæ, Oij.

Coque per tertiam partem horæ, et cola. Half a pint to be taken three times a day.

In Lepra.—Dr Winn.

GALLA. *Galls*

The excrescences on the Dyers' Oak, Quercus Lusitanica, var. Infectoria (Nat. Ord. *Cupuliferæ*), caused by the punctures and deposited ova of *Cynips Gallæ-tinctoriæ*, from the Mediterranean and the East Indies. They are tonic, antiperiodic, and powerfully astringent, containing from 60 to 70 per cent. of tannin or tannic acid, and from 3 to 5 per cent. of gallic acid. *Externally*, they are styptic. They are useful in pulmonary, renal, uterine, and other hæmorrhages, and in excessive mucous and other discharges. *Locally*, in infusions or decoctions, they are used in astringent gargles, lotions, and injections; and an ointment prepared with finely pulverised galls is applied in hæmorrhoids.

Solubility.—All the soluble matter is taken up by 40 times its weight of boiling water.

Vehicle.—The Tincture in water and glycerine.

Incompatibles.—Infusions of cinchona, calumba, casparia, the mineral acids, salts of iron and lead, tartar emetic, sulphate of copper, nitrate of silver, carbonate of potassium and sodium, lime water, ipecacuanha, and opium.

Dose of Pulvis Gallæ, 8 to 20 grains.
Tinctura ——, ½ to 2 drachms.
*Decoctum ——, ½ to 1½ ounce; and is a useful astringent lotion to arrest bleeding from the nose or gums.
Unguentum Gallæ and Unguentum Gallæ c. Opio are used in hæmorrhoids.

1 ℞ Tinct. Gallæ, ℥ss.
Mist. Amygdalæ, ℥iss.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ, ℥v.
Misce: capiat cochleare amplum post singulas liquidas dejectiones.

In Colliquative Diarrhœa.—Dr NELIGAN.

2 ℞ Gallæ, ℥j.
Camphoræ, ℥ss.
Tinct. Opii, ℥ij.
Cerati, ℥j. Fiat unguentum.

In Piles.—Dr HOOPER.

3 ℞ Morphinæ, gr. ij.
Ol. Olivæ, ℥ij; tere simul, et adde
Ung. Zinci, ℥j.
Pulv. Gallæ, ℥j. Misce.

In Painful Hæmorrhoids.—Dr PARIS.

4 ℞ Gallæ pulv. ʒj.
Cupri Sulph. ϑj.
Adipis, ʒj.

For Ringworm of the Scalp.—(AN INDIAN REMEDY.)

5 ℞ Pulv. Gallæ, ʒij.
Aquæ ferventis, Oj.
Macera per horam dimidiam, et cola.

As an Astringent Gargle, Lotion, or Injection.—TADDEI.

See ACIDUM GALLICUM.

See ACIDUM TANNICUM.

GELATINUM. *Gelatine*

Animal jelly, in the form of the finest commercial glue, or of size, or of purified gelatine, is used in emollient baths; or to diminish the acrimony of saline and sulphurous baths.

Purified gelatine, isinglass, and calves'-foot jelly are much used as articles of diet for the sick.

The quantity of glue or purified gelatine for a bath is from 12 to 24 ounces; it should be dissolved by heat in a quart of water, and the solution added to the bath. Gelatine dissolved in glycerine is used for putting up microscopic preparations.

Medicinal gelatines, consisting of glycerine, water, gelatine, and oxide of zinc, and medicated with chrysarobin, carbolic acid, creasote, salicylic acid, resorcin, iodoform and various other substances, have been recommended in skin diseases by Dr Unna. They are melted and then painted on with a brush.

Gelatine basis for suppositories and pessaries (gelatine 1 oz., water 1 oz., glycerine 3½ oz.). It is most useful for the administration of watery extracts, as these extracts can thus be better incorporated than with cocoa butter.

1 ℞ Gelatini purif. ʒxij.
Aquæ, Oij.
Coque per quartam partem horæ, et adde sol. ad balneum.

Dr BURGESS.

2 ℞ Gelatini Præp. (*patent size*), lb. vj.
Aquæ (caloris gradu 75° ad 92° F.) Cong. xxx.

In Skin Diseases.—Dr NELIGAN.

3 ℞ Glutinis Anim. albi, lb. ij.
Aquæ tepidæ, lb. vj. Solve, et adde
Potass. Sulphurat. ℥iv.
To be poured into the bath.

In Scrofula and Gout.—DUPUYTREN.

4 ℞ Glutini opt. (Flanders' Glue), lb. j.
Sodii Chloridi, lb. j.
Aquæ ferventis, q. s. Fiat solutio, pro balneo.

MIALHE.

5 ℞ Gelatini, ℥iss.
Zinci Oxid. ℥iss.
Glycerini, ℥iiss.
Aquæ, ℥ivss. M. ft. pasta.
To be melted in a hot-water bottle and painted on, then dabbed with cotton-wool to make a non-adherent surface.

For Dry Eczemas.—UNNA.

This paste is known as Gelatini Zinci Vulgaris. Antiseptics can be added.

GELSEMIUM. *Yellow Jasmin*

The root of Gelsemium Nitidum (Nat. Ord. *Loganiaceæ*) of America. Gelsemina or Gelsemine, a powerful poisonous alkaloid, is the active principle. Gelsemin, the eclectic remedy, is a mixture of resins with the alkaloid gelsemine. It is tonic, febrifuge, antiperiodic, anodyne, sedative, and a vermifuge. It is useful in intermittent, remittent, typhoid, and other fevers; rheumatism, obscure nervous affections, troublesome cough, and is a valuable remedy in neuralgia. The hydrochlorate of gelsemine may be used in hypodermic injection, one grain in a fluid drachm of water; dose, 1 to 3 minims. This solution may also be used to dilate the pupil, but its action is not so prolonged as that of atropia. The Tincture is the most frequently employed.

Solubility.—The alkaloid is very insoluble in water. Its salts, sulphate and hydrochlorate, are readily soluble.

Vehicle.—An aromatic water for the Tincture.
Antidotes.—Stomach pump, emetic, atropine $\frac{1}{60}$ of a grain injected subcutaneously; artificial respiration, the chin being drawn forward. Double vision is said to be the first effect of an over-dose.
Dose of Extractum Gelsemii Alcoholicum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.
Tinctura Gelsemii, 5 to 20 minims, cautiously increased.
*Gelsemin (the resinoid body), $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.
*Gelsemina (the alkaloid), $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain.

1 ℞ Tinct. Gelsemi, ♏xv (root 1 oz., sp. rectif. 10 oz.).
Aquæ Anethi, ℥j. Misce.
To be taken every six hours.

In Facial Neuralgia.—Sir JAMES SAWYER.

GENTIANA. *Gentian*

The dried root of Gentiana Lutea (Nat. Ord. *Gentianaceæ*), of Central and Southern Europe. It is a bitter tonic, febrifuge, anthelmintic, antiseptic. It is useful as a stomachic and general tonic in dyspepsia, "unconnected with inordinate irritability of the stomach;" in exhaustion from chronic affections, in gout, intestinal worms. *Externally*, the powder is sprinkled on sloughing ulcers. The Infusion and the Mixture are excellent vehicles for mineral acids, alkaline carbonates, bismuth preparations, and neutral salts. Strong caustic alkalies destroy their activity.

Vehicle.—The freshly-prepared Infusion combined with the Tincture.
Incompatibles.—Sulphate of iron, lead salts, &c.
Dose of Pulvis Gentianæ, 10 to 30 grains.
Extractum ——, 2 to 10 grains.
Infusum —— comp. 1 to 2 ounces.
Tinctura —— comp. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.
*Mistura ——, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce.
*Vinum —— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.

1 ℞ Inf. Gentianæ co. ℥ix.
Tinct. Gentianæ co. ℥ij.
Syr. Aurantii, ℥j.
Fiat haustus bis quotidie sumendus.

As a Tonic.—Dr PARIS.

2 ℞ Inf. Gentianæ co. ℥iij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥j.
Sodii Bicarb. ℈ij.
Fiat mistura, cujus sumat quartam partem mane et meridie.

In Dyspepsia with Acidity.—Dr JOY.

3 ℞ Magnes. Carb. ℈j.
Inf. Gentianæ co.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ana ʒvj.
Misce: fiat haustus ante prandium et horâ somni sumendus.

In Dyspepsia with Acidity.—Mr BRANDE.

4 ℞ Inf. Gentianæ co. ʒv.
Tinct. Cardam. co. ʒj.
Sodii Bicarb. ʒss.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochl. ij mane et meridie.

In Indigestion.—Dr MATON.

5 ℞ Inf. Rosæ co.
Inf. Gentianæ co. ana ʒvj.
Tinct. Gentianæ co. ʒj.
Acidi Sulph. dil. ♏x.
Misce: fiat haustus ter die sumendus.

In Dyspepsia with Nausea, &c.—Mr BRANDE.

6 ℞ Tinct. Gentianæ co. ℥iss.
Tinct. Zingiberis, ʒj.
Tinct. Camphoræ co. ʒij.
Quin. Sulph. gr. xv.
Fiat solutio. Capiat cochl. j min ter die ex pauxillo aquæ tostæ.

In Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa of Hot Climates.
Dr JAS. JOHNSON.

7 ℞ Inf. Gentianæ co. ℥iss.
Vini Ferri, ʒij.
Sp. Lavand. co. ʒj.
Fiat haustus bis die sumendus.

In Relaxed Stomach and Anorexia.—Dr HUGH SMITH.

8 ℞ Inf. Gentianæ co. ℥vij.
Sp. Cinnamomi, ʒj.
Acidi Sulph. dil. ♏xx.
Sumat cochl. tria hor. j vel. ij ante prandium.

Dr PEARSON.

9 ℞ Inf. Gentianæ co. ʒix.
Mist. Sennæ co. ʒij.
Potass. Tart. ʒj.
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒj.
Fiat haustus bis quotidie sumendus.

Dr PARIS.

10 ℞ Ext. Gentianæ,
Aloes, ana ʒj.
Saponis Castil, ℈iss.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xxxvj. Capiat unam ad tres pro re nata.

A Stomachic Laxative.—Dr COPLAND.

11 ℞ Ext. Gentianæ, gr. xlviij.
Ol. Carui, ♏vj.
Misce, et fiant pil. xij. Sumat unam semel quotidie, horâ ante prandium.
J. B. M.

GLUSIDUM. GLUCUSIMIDE. SACCHARIN

Benzoyl-Sulphonic-Imide

A white, minutely crystalline powder, intensely sweet, derived from the toluene of coal tar. It is said by the makers to be 300 times sweeter than raw sugar. It is useful in diabetes and obesity as a substitute for sugar.

Solubility.—1 in 400 of water. Very soluble in dilute solution of ammonium. 1 in 30 of rectified spirit, 1 in 100 of ether, 1 in 50 of glycerine, 1 in 500 of chloroform.

*Saccharinum Solubilum contains about 90 per cent. of saccharin combined with soda. Dose, ad lib.

*Elixir Saccharini contains 1 grain in 20 minims, sufficient to flavour a four-ounce mixture.

*Tabella Saccharini contains ½ grain.

*GEUM. *Avens*

Avens, or Herb Bennet, Geum Urbanum (Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*), is astringent, tonic, and antiseptic. It has been used as a substitute for cinchona in agues, a drachm of the powder being given every two hours in the intermissions.

GLYCERINUM. *Glycerine*

A sweet principle obtained from fats and fixed oils. It is a clear fluid, odourless, of a sweet taste. It is nutrient and demulcent. *Externally,* it is employed as an antiseptic, excipient, solvent, as a substitute for syrup, and as a basis for suppositories when mixed with gelatine. It prevents flatus and acidity, is said to be a remedy for trichinosis, and valuable in hæmorrhoidal disorders. It has the property of maintaining its moist state when exposed to the air, and hence is used in lotions in various skin affections, and as a dressing where the surface is to be kept moist. It has been

tried as a substitute for cod-liver oil. When applied to the skin undiluted, its hygroscopic properties causes it to act as a strong irritant. Glycerine suppositories made with gelatine, and containing 70 per cent. of glycerine, are useful in habitual constipation. The preparations of glycerine will be found under the names of starch, borax, and carbolic, gallic, and tannic acids.

Solubility.—In all proportions with water and alcohol. Insoluble in chloroform, ether, and oils.

Vehicle.—Water with a little mineral or vegetable acid.

Dose of *Glycerinum 30 to 60 minims.

Suppositoria Glycerini (70 per cent.).

1 ℞ Glycerini, ℥ss.
Aquæ Destil. Oss. Fiat lotio.

In Cutaneous Diseases to keep the skin moist.

Mr Startin.

2 ℞ Glycerini, ℥iv.
Boracis, ℥ss ad ℥j.
Aquæ Rosæ, ℥viiss.

To Chapped Hands, &c.—Mr Startin.

3 ℞ Sodii Carb., ℈j.
Aquæ fl. Sambuci, ℥viiss.
Glycerini, ℥ss.

To allay Itching in Eruptions of the Scalp.—Dr Neligan.

4 ℞ Glycerini, ℥ij.
Mist. Amygdalæ, ℥vj.
Aquæ Rosæ, ℥viij. Fiat lotio.

Dr Neligan.

5 ℞ Pulv. Tragacanthæ, ℥ij.
Aquæ Calcis, ℥iij.
Glycerini, ℥j.
Aquæ Rosæ, ℥iij. Fiat linimentum.

In Superficial Burns, Excoriations, Chaps, &c.

6 ℞ Camphoræ, ℈ss.
Glycerini, ℥j.
Ung. Ceræ albæ, ℥vij. Fiat unguentum.

To allay Itching.—Dr Neligan.

7 ℞ Sapon. Mollis, ℥j.
Aquæ Laurocerasi,
Glycerini āā ℥j. M. ft. cerat.

For Chilblains.—*

GLYCYRRHIZA RADIX. *Liquorice Root*

The fresh and dried root or underground stem of Glycyrrhiza Glabra (Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) of England. It is demulcent, pectoral, aperient. It is useful in catarrhal affections and in irritations of the mucous membrane of the alimentary and urinary passages; in the constipation of anæmia or pregnancy. The foreign extract (Spanish or Italian juice) is a popular remedy for coughs. The P. B. extract is a purer preparation. Its chief use is an excipient for pills, or as an adjunct to nauseous, especially aloetic medicines.

*Glycyrrhizinum Ammoniatum is a scale preparation made from liquorice root. It is useful as a flavouring agent.

[A decoction of liquorice (1 oz. of fresh root, or ½ oz. of the dried, to a pint of water, boiled for a few minutes only, and strained whilst hot) is an excellent vehicle for nauseous salines, as sulphate of magnesium, chloride of ammonium, &c. The Fluid Extract of the P. B. diluted with water may be used for the same purpose.]

Dose of Extractum Glycyrrhizæ, ½ to 1 drachm.
Extractum ——— ——— Liquidum, 1 drachm.
Pulvis ——— ——— comp. 30 to 60 grains (contains senna, fennel, and sulphur, and is given as a laxative).

1 ℞ Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, ʒj.
Potass. Carb. ʒiij.
Croci. ʒss.
Aquæ ferventis, Oij. Macera per noctem, et cola.
A little to be taken frequently.

In Catarrh.—Dr. T. Fuller.

2 ℞ Ext. Glycyrrhizæ,
Pulv. Acaciæ, ana, ʒij.
Aquæ ferventis, ʒiv. Liqua, et adde
Vini Antim. ʒij.
Tinct. Opii, ♏xx. Fiat mistura.
A tablespoonful to be taken occasionally.

In Catarrhal Affections.—Dr Wood (U.S.).

3 ℞ Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, ʒij.
Liq. Ammon. Anisati, ʒij.
Aquæ Fœniculi, ʒvj. Misce.
To be taken in teaspoonfuls.

In Acute Bronchial Catarrh.—Niemeyer.

℞ Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ co. ʒj.
A teaspoonful in water to be taken occasionally at bedtime.

As a Laxative.—Dr. W. O. PRIESTLEY.

*GOA POWDER, see CHRYSAROBIN.

GOSSYPIUM. *Cotton Wool*

The hairs of the seeds of various species of Gossypium (Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*). It is used to protect burns and scalds from the external air, as a filter in respirators, as a dressing in surgical operations, and in various diseases, as erysipelas, and in the preparation of Pyroxylin.

*GOSSYPII RADIX

The dried bark of the root of the Cotton Plant. It is parturient, emmenagogue. It is useful in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and in atony of the gravid uterus.

Dose of Tinctura Gossypii Radicis (dried bark 1, proof spirit 4, digest for seven days), 1 drachm.

GRANATI RADICIS CORTEX

Pomegranate Root Bark

The dried bark of the root of Punica Granatum (Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ*), from Southern Europe. It is astringent, anthelmintic. It is chiefly used to expel tapeworm. A decoction of the rind of the fruit has been given in intermittent fevers as a febrifuge. *Externally*, it is employed as an astringent gargle, and as an injection in leucorrhœa. As an anthelmintic, a wineglassful of the decoction should be administered every two hours until a pint has been taken. A slop diet should precede its use. If it should not operate, its action should be assisted by a dose of castor oil. It contains the alkaloid Pelletierine.

Vehicle.—The Decoction to which may be added an aromatic, as spirit of nutmeg or compound tincture of cinnamon, with syrup or syrup of ginger.
Incompatibles.—Metallic salts, alkalies, gelatine, &c.
Dose of Decoctum Granati Radicis, 2 to 4 ounces.
*Pulvis cort. fr. Granati, 20 to 30 grains.
*Pelletierina, 3 to 6 grains in pill.

1 ℞ Granati fr. cort. ʒss.
Lactis Vaccinæ rec. lb. iv.
Misce: decoque ad lb. ij. Sumat cochl. iij ampla tertiis horis.

In Chronic Diarrhœa.—Dr HOOPER.

2 ℞ Ext. Alcoh. rad. Granati, ʒvj.
Aquæ Menthæ,
Aquæ flor. Tiliæ,
Succi Limon. ana ʒij.
A fourth part every four hours.

To expel Tapeworms.—DESLANDES.

3 ℞ Ext. Granati corticis Alcoholici, ʒvj.
Syr. Limon.
Aquæ Menth. Vir.
Aquæ flor. Tiliæ, āā ʒij. M.
Dosis sit cochl. j magnum.

For Tapeworms.—TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

4 ℞ Pulv. cort. rad. Granati, ʒss.
Divide in pulveres vj. Sumat unum omni semihorâ ad tertiam vicem.

In Tapeworm.

5 ℞ Decocti cort. rad. Granati, lb. j.
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒj.
Sumat tertiam partem omni semihora ad tertiam vicem incipiens mane.
[The bowels should be previously cleared by castor oil.]

In Tapeworm.—Dr JOY.

6 ℞ Decocti fruct. Granati, ʒvij.
Mellis Boracis, ʒj.
Sit gargarisma, sæpe utendum.

In Aphthous Ulceration of the Mouth and Fauces.
Dr NELIGAN.

GRANULATED PREPARATIONS

Antipyrin, 5 to 10 grs. Bromide of Ammonium „ Potassium „ Sodium Carbonate of Bismuth „ Iron „ Lithium Citrate of Cinchonine Hypophosphite of Lime Iodide of Potassium „ Sodium	2 gr.	Sulphate of Magnesium, 30 grs. Citrate of Caffeine, 5 grs. „ Iron, 3 grs. „ „ and Quinine, 3 grs. „ Quinine, 1 gr. Nitrate of Cerium, 1 gr. „ Potassium, 5 grs. Phosphate of Iron, 1 gr. „ Sodium, 30 grs. Sulphate of Sodium, 30 grs. Citrate of Potassium, 8 grs.

The above quantity of each drug is contained in 60 grains of the preparation. The ordinary dose is a teaspoonful.

Mineral Waters

Carlsbad.	Kissingen.	Pullna.
Cheltenham.	Kronenquelle.	Seltser.
Friedrichshall.	La Bourboule.	Vichy.
Hunyadi Janos.	Marienbad.	

*GRINDELIA ROBUSTA

The leaves and flowering tops of Grindelia Robusta and Squarrosa (Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*). It is emollient, stimulant. It is useful in asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, hay fever, uterine and vesical catarrh, and in inflammatory and other disorders of the genito-urinary system. *Externally*, it forms a good dressing for burns and blisters, and a beneficial application in iritis.

Vehicle.—The Liquid Extract suspended in mucilage or tragacanth and sweetened.

Dose of Ext. Grindeliæ Robustæ, 3 grains.

Ext. Grindeliæ ——— Liquidum (B. P. C.), 10 to 30 minims.

1 ℞ Ext. Grindeliæ Robust. Liq. ♏xv.
Syr. Aurant. ʒj.
Aquæ, ad ʒj. M. Ft. haustus.
To be taken every three hours.

In Asthma.—Dr Albert Venn.

GUAIACI LIGNUM. *Guaiacum Wood*

The wood in coarse powder or small chips of Guaiacum Officinale or Sanctum (Nat. Ord. *Zygophyllaceæ*), from Jamaica. It is contained in Decoctum Sarsæ Compositum.

GUAIACI RESINA. *Guaiacum Resin*

A resin occurring in large masses or brownish tears, obtained by natural exudation, incision, or heat from the stem of Guaiacum Officinale or Sanctum. It is alterative, stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, and somewhat emmenagogue. It is useful in syphilis, throat affections, and many cutaneous diseases. It is principally used as a remedy in gout and chronic rheumatism.

Guaiacol is a colourless liquid obtained from Guaiacum resin, and is found in Beechwood Creasote to the extent of from 60 to 90 per cent. It is soluble in rectified spirit, ether, and oils; very slightly in water.

Solubility.—In alkaline solutions, alcohol, chloroform, &c.

Vehicle.—The Ammoniated Tincture in water suspended by powdered acacia or tragacanth. The Powdered Resin in aromatic water (cinnamon, clove, or aniseed) and suspended by tragacanth: syrup, or syrup of tolu, may be added. Tragacanth suspends guaiacum better than acacia.

Incompatibles.—Spirit of nitrous ether, mineral acids, &c.

Dose of Guaiacum, 10 to 30 grains.

Mistura Guaiaci, ½ to 2 ounces.

Tinct. Guaiaci Ammoniata, ½ to 1 drachm.

*Guaiacate of Lithia, 2 to 5 grains.

*Guaiacol, ½ to 2 minims in perles, or dissolved in spirit and flavoured with syrup, or in cod-liver oil.

1 ℞ Pulv. Guaiaci, ʒiv.
Mucil. Acaciæ,
Syr. Simpl. ana ʒj.
Aquæ Cassiæ. ʒvj.
Misce: sumat cochl. ij ter in die.

In Cynanche Tonsillaris.—Dr Morris.

2 ℞ Pulv. Guaiaci, gr. xv.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒj. Tere simul, et adde
Potass. Nitrat. gr. v.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒx.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒss.
Misce: fiat haustus ter die sumendus.

In Chronic Rheumatism.—Mr Brande.

3 ℞ Pulv. Guaiaci, ʒss.
Pulv. Potass. Nitrat. ℈j.
Fiat pulvis h. s. sumendus. [Some warm gruel to be taken after it.]

In Rheumatism.—Dr MONRO.

4 ℞ Resinæ Guaiaci, gr. iij.
Pastæ Ribis Nigri (black currant paste), gr. viij.
M. f. trochiscus. [One to be sucked every hour or two.]

In Tonsillitis.—Sir M. MACKENZIE.

5 ℞ Guaiaci pulv. ʒj.
Tinct. Guaiaci Ammon. ℥ss.
Pulv. Acaciæ, ʒij.
Aquæ, ℥v.
Fiat mistura. Sumat partem qaartam bis die.

In Chronic Rhematism.—Dr HOOPER.

6 ℞ Tinct. Guaiaci (made with rectified spirit), ʒj.
Glycerini, ʒj to ʒij. M. fiat haustus.
This mixture is free from cloudiness, and the flavour is less objectionable.

Mr BALMANNO SQUIRE.

7 ℞ Tinct. Guaiaci Ammon. ℥j.
Mist. Acaciæ, ʒiv.
Potass. Bicarb. ʒiij.
Tinct. Cinchonæ, ℥j.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ʒiv.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒiv.
Decocti Cinchonæ, ℥viiiss.
Misce, et sumat coch. ij ampla ter die.

Dr ROOTS.

8 ℞ Tinct. Guaiaci Am. ʒij.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒvj.
Mucil. Acaciæ,
Syr. simp. ana ʒj.
Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

In Chronic Rheumatism.—Dr JOY.

9 ℞ Tinct. Guaiaci Ammon. ʒij.
Mucil. Tragacanthæ, ʒvj.
Tere simul, et paulatim adjice
Mist. Amygdalæ, ℥ij.
Fiat mistura, sumendus in die partitis vicibus.

In Chronic Gout, Rheumatism, and Cutaneous Diseases.
Dr NELIGAN.

10 ℞ Guaiaci pulv.
Magnesiæ, ana gr. x.
Fiat pulvis pro re nata sumendus, ex aquæ cyatho.

In Rheumatic Pains.—Dr E. Rigby.

11 ℞ Guaiaci, ℈j.
Vit. ovis.
Aquæ Destil. ʒj.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒij.
Syrupi, ʒj. Misce, fiat haustus.

In Rheumatism.—Dr E. J. Clark.

12 ℞ Pulv. Guaiaci, ʒij.
Pulv. Rhei, ʒj.
Sulph. Subl. ʒij.
Potass. Nitrat. ʒij.
Syr. Papaveris, q. s. Fiat electuarium.
Dose, half a drachm to a drachm.

In Chronic Rheumatism.—Middlesex Hosp.

13 ℞ Tinct. Guaiaci Ammon. ʒvj.
Tinct. Cinchon. ʒj.
Mucilag. Acaciæ, ʒj.
Lithii Citratis, ℈ij.
Aquæ ad ʒviij. Misce.
ʒj ter die sumend.

In Gout.—Sir Alfred Garrod.

*GUARANA. *Brazilian Cocoa*

The dried and roasted seeds of Paullinia Sorbilis (Nat. Ord. *Sapindaceæ*) of Brazil. It contains a bitter crystalline principle, Guaranine, which appears to be identical with Theine. It is nutritive, stomachic, febrifuge, aphrodisiac. The dried seeds, pounded and made into cakes, when mixed with water and sweetened, are employed as a nutrient beverage in Brazil. It is useful as a preventive and curative of nervous headache, and in chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, diarrhœa, dysentery. It stimulates and soothes the gastric nervous system, at the same time increasing the action of the heart and arteries.

Vehicle.—The Fluid Extract; or the Powder in sweetened water, or in the beverages cocoa, tea, or coffee.

Dose of Pulvis Guaranæ, 10 to 30 grains.
Extractum ——, 5 to 10 grains.
Extractum —— Liquidum, 10 to 30 minims.
Tinctura ——, 1 to 2 drachms.
Elixir —— (B. P. C.), 30 to 120 minims.

1 ℞ Guaranæ, ʒvss.
Sacchari albi, lb. iss.
Aquæ, q. s. ut fiat pasta in trochiscos gr. x div.

GAVRELLE.

2 ℞ Guaranæ, gr. x—xv.
Sacchari albi, q. s. Fiat pulvis.
To be taken once or oftener in the day.

In Sick Headache.—Dr S. WILKS.

3 ℞ Ext. Guaranæ, gr. lxxv.
Divide in pulv. x.
From 1 to 5 of them to be taken at the beginning of a periodical headache; and one, night and morning, for several days about the time of the expected return.

TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

4 ℞ Ext. Guaranæ Liq. (U.S.) ʒiss.
Potass. Bromid. ʒiij.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒss.
Aquæ ad ʒvj. M. ft. mist.
A tablespoonful with water every three hours when pain is severe.

Dr W. O. PRIESTLEY.

GUTTA PERCHA. *Taban Tree*

The concrete juice of Dichopsis Gutta and several other species of the Nat.Ord. *Sapotaceæ*, from Singapore, &c. It is employed in the form of liquor gutta percha in the preparation of Charta Sinapis.

Solubility.—Nearly so in chloroform, entirely in benzol, bisulphide of carbon, and oil of turpentine.

*GYNOCARDIÆ OLEUM. *Chaulmugra Oil*

An oil expressed from the seeds of Gynocardia Odorata (Nat. Ord. *Pangiaceæ*), from Hindustan. It is a solid, light brown in colour, of disagreeable odour and taste. It contains an active principle, Gynocardic acid. It is alterative, expectorant. It is useful in scrofula, skin diseases, leprosy, rheumatism, secondary syphilis, phthisis.

Vehicle.—Milk. In capsules.
Dose of Gynocardiæ Oleum, 5 to 15 minims.
Acidum Gynocardicum, ½ to 2 grains.

HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM. *Logwood*

The heart-wood of Hæmatoxylon Campechianum (Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*). It is a mild astringent. It is useful in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, atonic dyspepsia, passive hœmorrhages, cholera infantum. *Externally*, it is applied as an injection in leucorrhœa. Hæmatoxylin is used for staining histological specimens.

Vehicle.—The Decoction and Liquid Extract, with spirit of chloroform, or chloroform or cinnamon water. The Extract in pill with glycerine of tragacanth.

Incompatibles—Mineral acids, metallic salts, tartar emetic.

Dose of Decoctum Hæmatoxyli, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.
Extractum ————, 10 to 30 grains.
*Extractum ———— liquidum, 30 to 60 minims.

1 ℞ Ext. Hæmatoxyli, ℈ss.
Mist. Cretæ,
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ana ʒvj.
Misce, pro haustu bis terve in die sumendo.

In Diarrhœa.—Mr Brande.

2 ℞ Ext. Hæmatoxyli, ʒss.
Aquæ, ʒij.
Tinct. Opii, ♏ij.
Drachmæ duæ ter quotidie sumantur.

In Chronic Diarrhœa.—Dr Paris.

3 ℞ Decocti Hæmatoxyli, ℥j.
Bismuthi Subnit. gr. x.
Tinct. Catechu, ʒj. Fiat haustus.

In Diarrhœa of Waxy Kidney.—Dr James Andrew.

4 ℞ Decocti Hæmatoxyli, ℥viij.
Aluminis pulv. ʒss. Fiat enema astringens.

Dr Reece.

5 ℞ Aquæ Calcis, ʒiij.
Decoc. Hæmatoxyli ad ʒj. M. ft. haustus.

In Diarrhœa.—Consumption Hospital.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA. *Witch Hazel*

The leaves and bark of Hamamelis Virginica (Nat. Ord. *Hamamelidaceæ*), of America. The seeds contain an oil. It is astringent, tonic, sedative, emollient, anodyne. It is specially useful in diseased conditions of the alimentary and genito-urinary mucous membrane, as diarrhœa, dysentery, ulcerations of the stomach and intestines, gleet, leucorrhœa. It is also useful in passive hæmorrhages, as menorrhagia, and has been recommended in phlegmasia dolens. *Externally*, in lotions, it is applied to bruises, sprains, inflamed mucous surfaces, &c.

Vehicle.—The Tincture and Liquid Extract in aromatic water.
Dose of Extractum Hamamelidis Liquidum, 2 to 5 minims.

Unguentum ————.
*Decoctum ———— (1 oz. to 1 pint) a wineglassful.
*Tinctura ———— (B. P. C.), (of the bark), 5 to 60 minims.
*Lotio ———— (tincture 1 pint, water 12).
*Hazeline (a distilled product from the fresh bark), 15 minims, in aromatic water; as a lotion or injection, diluted with an equal volume of water.
*Hamamelin (the eclectic preparation), 1 to 2 grains in pill.

1 ℞ Tinct. Hamamelidis, ♏x.
Aquæ Cinnam. ad ℥j. M. ft. haust.
To be repeated every three hours.

In Menorrhagia.—*

2 ℞ Hamamelin, gr. ij.
Glyc. Tragacanth, q. s. M. fiat pilula.
To be taken three times a day.

In Gonorrhœa.—*

3 ℞ Hamamelin, gr. j.
Ol. Theobromæ, q. s. M. ft. suppos.
To be used every night.

In Hæmorrhoids.—Mr Sydney Jones.

4 ℞ Ext. Hamamelidis Liq. ℥j.
Tinct. Opii, ♏x.
Acid. Tannici, gr. ijss.
Aquæ ad ℥j. M. ft. enema. Mitte ℥vi.
A sixth part to be used for an enema night and morning.

Mr W. E. Burton.

5 ℞ Tinct. Hamamelidis, ♏x.
Sp. Simplicis, ʒss.
Aquæ ad ʒj,
M. ft. hst. ter die sumend. Mitte ʒvi.

Mr Sydney Jones.

*HELLEBORUS NIGER. *Christmas Rose*

The root of Helleborus Niger (Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*), is a hydragogue cathartic and emmenagogue. In overdoses it acts as an irritant poison. It has been recommended in mania, hypochondriasis, dropsy, epilepsy, apoplexy, amenorrhœa, cutaneous diseases. It is now seldom prescribed.

Dose of Pulvis Hellebori Nigri, 5 to 10 grains.
Extractum Hellebori (U. S.), 5 to 10 grains.
Tinctura Hellebori Nigri, 1 drachm.

1 ℞ Tinct. Hellebori Nigri, ʒiss.
Inf. Sennæ co. ʒj.
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒij.
Misce: flat haustus primo mane sumendus.

In Mania or Cephalalgia, with Torpid Bowels.

Dr Neligan.

2 ℞ Ext. Hellebori,
Ext. Jalapæ, ana ʒss.
Zingiberis pulv. gr. x.
Misce bene, et divide in pilulas xv. Sumantur tres semel vel bis in hebdomadâ.

In Melancholia.—Dr R. Reece.

3 ℞ Tinct. Hellebori Nigri,
Tinct. Castorei,
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ana ʒij.
Misce: sumat ♏xxx ter vel quater in die pro re natâ.

In Melancholia.—Dr E. J. Clark.

*HEMIDESMI RADIX. *Hemidesmus Root*

The dried root of Hemidesmus Indicus or Indian Sarsaparilla (Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadaceæ*) from India. It has an aromatic odour and contains a peculiar volatilizable acid. It is alterative, diuretic. It is useful in cutaneous affections and some diseases of the kidney. It is chiefly employed as a flavouring agent. When the medicinal effects of Hemidesmus are required, a pint of the infusion should be taken in the twenty-four hours.

Dose of Syrupus Hemidesmi, 1 drachm.
Infusum ——— (2 oz. to 1 pint), a wineglassful.

1 ℞ Liq. Potassæ, ʒss to ʒj.
Aquæ fl. Aurantii, ℥j.
Syr. Hemidesmi, ℥v.
Sumat cochl. ij ampla ter die ex decoct. hordei.

In Gonorrhœa.—Mr H. Bellinaye.

2 ℞ Syr. Hemidesmi, ℥iv.
Tinct. Tolutanæ, ℥ss.
Tinct. Camphoræ co. ʒj.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, ʒiij.
Aquæ ad ℥viij.
Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochleare amplum quâque secundâ horâ.

In Chronic Bronchitis.—Dr Neligan.

HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMAS

Hydrobromate of Homatropine

The hydrobromate of an alkaloid prepared from atropine, occurring in white crystalline powder or prismatic crystals. It is a speedy midriatic, and its effects quickly pass off.

Solubility.—1 in 6 of water, 1 in 133 of ethylic alcohol.
Vehicle.—In pill with sugar of milk and glycerine of tragacanth. In aromatic water.
Dose.—$\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.

HORDEUM DECORTICATUM. *Pearl Barley*

The decorticated seeds of Hordeum Distichon (Nat. Ord. *Graminaceæ*) are much used in the form of Decoctum Hordei as a mild demulcent and slightly nutritive drink, in catarrh, febrile complaints, &c.

*Decoctum Hordei Comp. contains figs, liquorice, and raisins.

HYDRARGYRUM. *Mercury*

A brilliant, silver-white metal, liquid at ordinary temperatures, entirely volatilised by heat, chiefly obtained by distillation from its sulphuret, native cinnabar. It is found in

China, Spain, America, &c. It is alterative, sialogogue, cholagogue, purgative, stimulant, absorbent. It is useful in syphilis, disordered states of the liver, constipation, congestion of the kidneys, acute and chronic inflammations, a depletive in fevers. It promotes the secretion of bile or its flow into the intestines. It increases the effect of diuretics and diaphoretics, and causes the absorption or checks the formation of morbid products. *Externally*, it is a stimulant to chronic inflammations and indurations. It is also employed in the form of inunction to introduce the metal into the system, The vapour will produce ptyalism. The Ammoniacum plaster is a discutient to glandular swellings, chronic synovitis, syphilitic nodes. The Compound Ointment is applied to indolent tumours, carbuncles. Mercury and its compounds are apt to produce salivation: their effects must accordingly be watched. Mercury, as a metal, is seldom prescribed alone for internal use. In children, to salivate or obtain the constitutional effects of mercury, diluted mercurial ointment should be spread on a flannel roller and bound round one of the legs or the abdomen.

Dose of Pilula Hydrargyri (blue pill), as an alterative, 3 to 5 grains; as a cathartic, 8 to 15 grains, conjoined with purgatives or followed by them; as a sialogogue, 5 grains three times a day until the gums are affected, adding a little opium if necessary, to prevent the pills from acting on the bowels.
Emplastum Hydrargyri.
Linimentum ————.
Suppositoria ————.
Unguentum ————.
Unguentum ———— comp. (Scott's absorbent ointment).
Emplastrum Ammoniacii cum Hydrargyro.

1 ℞ Pil. Hydrarg.
Ext. Rhei, ana ʒj.
Misce optime et div in pil. xxx. Suma unam bis die.

In Indigestion, with Confined Bowels and Inactive Liver.
Mr Brande.

2 ℞ Pil. Hydrarg. gr. x.
Pulv. Ipecac. co. gr. v.
Misce, et divide in pil. tres. Sumat unam quartis horis. Adhibiatur enema purgans.

In Jaundice with Tenderness over the Liver.—Dr Graves.

3 ℞ Pil. Hydrarg.
Pil. Aloes co. ana gr. xxiv.
Syr. Zingiberis, q. s.
Misce, et divide in pil. x. Sumat unam omni nocte horâ somni.

In Flatulent Indigestion with Liver Derangement.

Dr AINSLIE.

4 ℞ Pil. Hydrarg. gr. iij.
Pulv. Scillæ, gr. j.
Pulv. Digitalis, gr. j.
Fiat pilula, meridie et vespere sumenda.

In Ascites.—Dr G. GREGORY.

5 ℞ Pil. Hydrarg. ℈j.
Ext. Coloc. co. ʒss.
Misce, et divide in pil. x. Sumat ij alternis noctibus, vel pro re natâ.

Dr JOY.

6 ℞ Pil. Hydrarg. gr. iij.
Pulv. Ipecac. gr. ss—j.
Ext. Coloc. co. gr. ij.
Ext. Hyoscy. gr. ij.
Sapon. Dur. gr. j. M.
Fiant pil. ij h. s. sum. (To be followed in the morning by a draught of Senna and Taraxacum.)

In Duodenal Dyspepsia.—Dr COPLAND.

7 ℞ Pil. Hydrarg. gr. j
Ext. Coloc. co. gr. xxiv.
M. Divide in pil. vj in arg.
One twice in ten days for three times.

Sir HENRY THOMPSON.

8 ℞ Pil. Hydrarg.
Pil. Rhei. co.
Ext. Coloc. co.
Ext. Hyoscyami āā gr. j. M. ft. pil. Mitte xij.
One at bedtime once or twice a week.

Sir ANDREW CLARK.

9 ℞ Ung. Hydrarg. fort. ʒj.
Hujus unguenti affricetur drachma una femoribus internis ante focum singulis noctibus, donec ptyalismus excitatur.

To produce Salivation in Syphilis.—Dr PEREIRA.

10 ℞ Ung. Hydrarg. ʒj.
Glycerini, ʒj. Fiat unguentum.
Smear the ointment over the inflamed parts and over the sound parts beyond, twice in twenty-four hours.

In Erysipelas.—Dr NELIGAN.

11 ℞ Ung. Hydrarg. ʒij.
Ammon. Chloridi pulv. ʒj. Misce bene.

In Glandular Enlargements.—DUPUYTREN.

12 ℞ Ung. Hydrarg. gr. v.
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. ij.
Ol. Theobromæ, ad gr. xv. Fiat pessarium.
To be applied at bedtime.

In Chronic Metritis.—Dr R. GREENHALGH.

13 ℞ Ung. Hydrargyri, ʒj.
Ol. Terebinth.
Camphoræ, ana ʒij.
Cerati Simplicis, ʒj.
Misce bene, et fiat emplastrum.

As a Rubefacient Application over the region of the Liver, when blisters cannot be used.—Dr ELLIS (U.S.).

14 ℞ Hydrarg. ʒss.
Acidi Nitrici, ʒj. Solve, et adde
Aquæ, lb. iiss. Misce: fiat lotio.
(Half an ounce to be applied every morning for three weeks, or till the complaint is cured.)

In Psora and Prurigo.—Dr JOY.

*HYDRARGYRI ACETAS. *Acetate of Mercury*

Occurs in white crystals. This was once much celebrated in the cure of venereal disease.

Dose.—1 to 5 grains.

1 ℞ Hydrarg. Acet. ʒss.
Camphoræ, ʒss.
Pulv. Opii, gr. xxx (ϑss, Dr JOY).
Syr. Papaveris, q. s.
Misce, et div. in pil. xxx. Sumat unam omni nocte maneque.

In Syphilis.—Mr CARMICHAEL.

2 ℞ Hydr. Acet.
Mannæ,
Pulv. Acaciæ, ana ϑj.
Aquæ Rosæ, q. s.
Fiant pil. xx. Sumat iij hora somni.

In Syphilis.—KEYSER.

3 ℞ Hydrarg. Acetatis, ʒj.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒij.
Axungiæ, ʒvj. Misce bene, ut fiat linimentum.

In Herpes.—VAN MONS.

*HYDRARGYRI BROMIDUM ET BIBROMIDUM

Bromide and Bibromide of Mercury

The bromide occurs as a white insoluble powder; the bibromide, in colourless crystals, which are soluble. They are analogous in composition and medicinal properties to the corresponding iodides of mercury.

Vehicle.—In pill.
Dose of Hydrargyri Bromidi, 1 grain.
———— Bibromidi, $\frac{1}{10}$th of a grain.
Pessaria Hydrargyri Bromidi (each containing $\frac{1}{2}$ grain).
——— ———— Bibromidi (each containing $\frac{1}{8}$th grain).
Unguentum ——— ——— (4 grains to the ounce).

1 ℞ Hydrarg. Bromidi (Per-bromidi), gr. ss.
Decoct. Dulcamaræ, ℥viij. Misce.
Two tablespoonfuls to be given three times a day.

In Obstinate Secondary Syphilitic Eruptions.
Dr Neligan.

2 ℞ Hydrarg. Bibromidi, gr. vj.
Aquæ destil. Oj. Misce: fiat lotio.

For Syphilitic Chancres.—Werneck.

*HYDRARGYRI CYANIDUM. *Cyanide of Mercury*

A preparation from ferrocyanide of potassium and mercuric sulphate. It occurs in opaque white or transparent crystals. A powerful antisyphilitic.

Hydrargyri Zinco-Cyanidum is a substance of unknown composition used in antiseptic dressings.

Solubility.—1 in 13 of water, 1 in 4 of glycerine, 1 in 20 of rectified spirit.
Dose.—$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain.

1 ℞ Hydrarg. Cyanidi, gr. vj.
Pulv. Opii, ℈ss.
Micæ Panis, ℥j.
Mellis, q. s. Fiant pilulæ 96.
One to be taken morning and evening.

M. Parent.

2 ℞ Hydrarg. Cyanidi, gr. viij.
Aquæ Destil. ℥viij.
Dose, one or two drachms a day in milk and water, or gruel.

In the same cases as Liq. Hydr. Perchloridi.—M. Parent.

3 ℞ Hydrarg, Cyanidi, gr. xij (gr. xvij, BIETT).
Axungiæ, ʒj. Misce: fiat unguentum.

To Syphilitic Sores.—BRERA.

4 ℞ Hydrarg. Cyanidi, ϑss.
Mellis Rosæ, ʒj.
Decoct. Hordei, Oj. Misce: fiat gargarisma.

BRERA.

5 ℞ Hydrarg. Cyanidi, ϑss.
Inf. Lini, vel
Inf. Althææ, Oj. Misce: fiat gargarisma.

In Syphilitic Sore Throat.—M. PARENT.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM

Red Iodide of Mercury

A crystalline powder of a bright vermilion colour. An irritant poison, more powerful than the green iodide. It acts like corrosive sublimate. *Externally,* the ointment is applied in bronchocele, warts, syphilitic nodes.

Solubility.—Insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol. Soluble in a strong solution of iodide of potassium, chloride of sodium, or ether.
Vehicle.—A solution of iodide of potassium. Diluted with sugar of milk and made into a pill with glycerine of tragacanth or manna.
**Dose.*—$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.

1 ℞ Hydrarg. Iodidi Rubri, gr. j.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, gr. xxxij.
Misce optime, et div. in pil. xvj. Sumat unam nocte maneque.

In Syphilis.—Dr JOY.

2 ℞ Hydrarg. Iodidi Rubri, gr. j.
Ext. Sarsæ,
Ext. Gentianæ, ana ϑj.
Misce, et div. in pil. x. Sumat unam ter die.

In Psoriasis.—Dr BURGESS.

3 ℞ Hydrarg. Iodidi Rubri, gr. xv.
Adipis, ʒss. Misce: fiat unguentum.

In Lupus.—BLASIUS.

4 ℞ Hydrarg. Iodidi Rubri, gr. xv.
Adipis, ʒij.
Ol. Bergamotæ, ♏x. Misce: fiat unguentum.

In Chronic Cutaneous Affections.—M. BIETT.

5 ℞ Hydrarg. Iodidi Rubri,
Hydrarg. Subchlor. ana gr. xij.
Sacch. Alb. ℥ss. Misce.
To be used as an errhine.

In Ozæna.—NIEMEYER.

6 ℞ Ung. Hydrarg. Iodidi Rubri, ʒj.
Ung. Picis Liquidæ, ʒvj. Misce.

In Porrigo Scutulata.—Mr ERICHSEN.

7 ℞ Hydrarg. Iodidi Rubri, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$—$\frac{1}{2}$.
Adipis, ℈ij.
Ceræ albæ, gr. ij. Misce: fiat unguentum.

As an Eye Salve.—KOPP.

8 ℞ Hydrarg. Iodidi Rubri, ʒj.
Sodii Chlor. ℥ij.
Aquæ Pluvialis (caloris grad. 96° F.) cong. xxx.
Misce, ut fiat balneum.

In Obstinate Syphilitic Eruptions.—Dr NELIGAN.

*HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM VIRIDE

Green Iodide of Mercury

A dull-green powder, becoming dark on exposure to light. An irritant poison. In small doses, it acts like calomel. It is useful in lymphatic and glandular affections. *Externally,* it is applied to syphilitic sores and in cutaneous diseases.

Solubility.—Insoluble in water or ether.
Vehicle.—Diluted with sugar of milk and made into pill with glycerine of tragacanth or manna.
Dose.—1 to 3 grains.

1 ℞ Hydrarg. Iodidi Viridis, gr. ij.
Hydrarg. cum Cretâ, gr. xij.
Pulv. Cinnamon. co. gr. ix.
Misce, et div. in pulv. vj, quorum capiat unum omni mane. [For a child of two years old.]

In Cutaneous Eruptions of Infancy and Childhood.
Dr NELIGAN.

2 ℞ Hydrarg. Iod. Viridis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Pulv. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Ext. Gentian. gr. ij. Ft. pilula.

BRITISH SKIN HOSPITAL.

3 ℞ Hydrarg. Proto-iodidi, gr. xv.
Ext. Opii, gr. iv.
Ext. Guaiaci, ʒj.
Conf. Rosæ q. s. ut fiat massa in pil. 100 dividenda.
One to four daily.

In Secondary and Tertiary Syphilis.
TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

4 ℞ Hydrarg, Proto-iodidi,
Lactucarii, āā ʒiss.
Ext. Opii, gr. ix.
Ext. Guaiaci, ʒj. Misce, fiant pil. xxxvj.
One pill twice a day.

In Syphilis.—RICORD.

5 ℞ Hydrarg. Iodidi Viridis, ℈j.
Aloes Socot.
Ferri Sulph.
Pulv. Myrrhæ, ana ʒss.
Ol. Sabinæ, ♏xx.
Misce, et divide in pil. xxiv. Sumat unam ter die.

In Amenorrhœa.—Dr BARBOUR.

6 ℞ Hydrarg. Iodidi Viridis, gr. j.
Ext. Juniperi, gr. xij.
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ, q. s Misce, et div. in pil. viij.
Begin with two, morning and evening; afterwards increase to three or four.

In Scrofula with Syphilis.—M. BIETT.

7 ℞ Hydrarg. Iodidi Viridis, gr. vj.
Confect. Rosæ, q. s.
Misce, et divide in pil. vj One pill three times a day.

In Early Stage of Syphilis—Mr ERICHSEN.

8 ℞ Hydrarg. Iodidi Viridis, ℈ij—iv.
Axungiæ, ʒij. Misce: fiat unguentum.

To old Venereal Sores and Scrofulous Ulcers.—M. LUGOL.

9 ℞ Hydrarg. Iodidi Viridis, gr. x.
Atropinæ Sulph. gr. j.
Adip. Præpar. ʒss. Ft. unguentum.

In Contraction of the Fingers.—DUPUYTREN.

HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS LIQUOR ACIDUS

Acid Solution of Nitrate of Mercury

A colourless, strongly acid solution of mercury, in nitric acid and distilled water. It is a powerful escharotic. In a dilute form it acts as a stimulant and alterative. It is applied to syphilitic warts, tubercles, ulcers, cancerous and other morbid growths, and as an injection in gonorrhœa, &c. It is also used in chronic cutaneous affections, and in diseases of the eye.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis (Unguentum Citrinum).

1 ℞ Ung. Hydrarg. Nitratis, ʒj.
Ol. Amygdalæ Dulcis, ʒvij.
Misce: fiat linimentum cujus pauxillum bis in die utend.

In Hæmorrhoids.—Mr Coulson.

2 ℞ Ung. Hydrarg. Nitratis, ℥iss.
Cerati Simplicis, ℥viiss.
Ol. Olivæ, ℥v. Misce: fiat linimentum.

Manchester Infirmary.

3 ℞ Hydrarg. Nitrat. Acidi, ʒij.
Pulv. Tragacanthæ, q. s. ut fiat massa.

Caustic Paste for Cancer and Lupus.—Dr Neligan.

HYDRARGYRUM OLEATUM. *Oleate of Mercury*

Recently precipitated and well dried yellow oxide of mercury dissolved in oleic acid. It is useful as an application in ringworm and persistent inflammation of the joints. It is prepared in three strengths, containing respectively 5, 10, and 20 per cent. of the oxide. The officinal preparation contains 10 per cent.

1 ℞ Hydrarg. Oleati (10 per cent.), ʒj.
To be painted over affected part.

In Tinea Circinata.—Dr Leonard Cane.

2 ℞ Hydrarg. Oleati (10 per cent.), ʒj.
Morphinæ, gr. j. Fiat linimentum.

In Persistent Inflammation of Joints.—Mr John Marshall.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM FLAVUM

Yellow Oxide of Mercury

A yellow powder prepared from perchloride of mercury, solution of soda, and distilled water. It is useful in diseases of the eye. A better remedy than the Red Oxide, which always exhibits crystalline particles, however finely powdered. Oleate of mercury is prepared from this oxide.

It is entirely volatilized by heat.

1 ℞ Pagenstecher's Yellow Ointment (Yellow Mercuric Oxide) (Apothecaries' Hall, Ireland).

The size of a pea to be inserted between eyelids, and after five minutes what remains to be carefully washed out with a soft sponge.

In Phlyctenular Ophthalmia.—Dr H. R. Swanzy.

2 ℞ Hydrargy. Ox. Flav. gr. iii.
Vaselini, ʒss. M. ft. ung.

To be used as directed night and morning.

Mr C. Macnamara.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM

Red Oxide of Mercury

An orange-red powder. It is emetic, purgative, escharotic, a powerful irritant. It has been used to excite vomiting and purging, but is now rarely prescribed. *Externally*, it is employed in powder, as an application to excrescences, chancres, &c.; and in ointment, to indolent ulcers, and in affections of the eye. However finely powdered, under the microscope, the Red Oxide exhibits crystalline particles. The Yellow Oxide is better adapted in the form of ointment for ophthalmic purposes.

Solubility.—Insoluble in water. Readily in hydrochloric acid.
Vehicle.—In pill with opium.
Dose.—¼ to 1 grain.
Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri.

1 ℞ Hydrarg. Oxidi Rubri, gr. j.
Opii, gr. ⅓.
Olei Carophylli, ♏j.

Fiat pilula h. s. per hebdomadam sumenda.

A Sialogogue.—John Hunter.

2 ℞ Hydrarg. Oxidi Rubri, ℈ss.
Adipis Suilli, ʒj.
Misce exactissime. Fiat unguentum.

In Blennorrhœa of the Eyes.—BLASIUS.

3 ℞ Hydrarg. Oxidi Rubri,
Hydrarg. Ammoniati, ana gr. v.
Adipis Præp. ʒj. Fiat unguentum.

In Obstinate Acne.—Dr TILBURY FOX.

4 ℞ Hydrarg. Oxidi Rubri,
Aluminis, ana ʒss.
Pulv. Sabinæ, ʒij. Misce.

As an Application to Whitlow, Condyloma, &c.

5 ℞ Hydrarg. Oxidi Rubri,
Aluminis, ana ʒss.
Sacchari puri, ʒj.
Misce bene terendo simul, ut fiat pulvis subtilissimus.
(To be blown into the eye three or four times a day.)

In Thickening of the Cornea.—Dr NELIGAN.

6 ℞ Pulv. Hyd. Oxyd. Rub. Levig, gr. iij.
Pulv. Hyd. Bisulph. gr. iij.
Ol. Amygdal. Ess., ♏v.
Adipis Benzoat. ʒj. M. ft. ung.
To be applied in the morning.

Mr. WYNDHAM COTTLE.

HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM

Perchloride of Mercury. Corrosive Sublimate

Occurs in colourless masses of prismatic crystals. It is a powerful irritant, a few grains being sufficient to cause death. It is alterative, and a powerful hepatic stimulant. It is useful in lepra and other cutaneous diseases, chronic rheumatism, visceral affections, syphilis, hepatitis. *Externally,* it is employed as an ointment, to old ulcers, chronic skin affections; as an injection, in obstinate mucous discharges; and as a gargle, in sorethroat.

Solubility.—1 in 19 of water, 1 in 3 of boiling water, 1 in 5 of rectified spirit, 1 in 6 of ether ·735, 2 in 3 of glycerine.

Vehicle.—Diluted with sugar of milk, and made into a pill mass with glycerine of tragacanth and manna. Compound decoction of sarsaparilla.

Incompatibles.—Decoction of bark, iodide of potassium, alkalies and their carbonates, tartar emetic, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, soaps, albumin, tannin.

Antidotes.—Emetics, white of egg, milk, and wheaten flour.

Dose of Hydrargyri Perchloridum, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain.
Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi, 30 to 120 minims.
Lotio ———— Flava.

1 ℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. iv.
Opii purif. gr. viij.
Ext. Guaiaci, ʒss. Fiant pil. xxiv.
One pill three times a day, with Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla.

In Syphilis.—DUPUYTREN.

2 ℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. $\frac{1}{16}$.
Decoct. Sarsæ co. ʒiij. Fiat haustus.
To be repeated three times a day.

In Chronic Arthritis.—*

3 ℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor.
Strychninæ, āā gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Quininæ Sulph. gr. xij.
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. ij.
Misce, fiant pil. xij. One night and morning.

In Constipation.—Dr R. GREENHALGH.

4 ℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. $\frac{1}{12}$.
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$.
Ext. Gentianæ, gr. iv. Fiat pilula.
One pill twice a day.

In Uterine Fibroid.—Dr R. GREENHALGH.

5 ℞ Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. ʒj,
Tinct. Ferri. Perchlor. ♏xv.
Glycerini, ʒj.
Aquæ Destil. ʒx.
M. Sit haustus, bis terve die sumend.

In certain Chronic Inflammatory Affections, especially Uterine and Glandular, with a General Anæmic State.
Dr CLAPTON.

6 ℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. j.
Tinct. Rhei,
Tinct. Cinchonæ, ana ʒj. Misce.
A teaspoonful to be taken twice a day.

Sir A. COOPER.

7 ℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. xv.
Liq Calcis, lb. j. Misce: fiat lotio. (Yellow Wash.)

To Syphilitic Sores.

8 ℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. x.
Sp. Rectif. ʒj. Solve.
(A piece of lint soaked in this to be kept applied to the part for two minutes, so as to cause vesication.)

In Herpes Circinatus.—Dr ANDERSON.

9 ℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. j—iij.
Emuls. Amygd. Amar. ℥vj. Misce: fiat lotio.

In Favus.—GOWLAND.

10 ℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. j.
Acid Hydrocyan. ʒj.
Emuls. Amygdalæ, ℥vj. Misce: fiat lotio.

In Lichen.—Dr BURGESS.

11 ℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. ij.
Sp. Rectificat. ʒj. Fiat lotio.

For Bedsores.—Mr ERICHSEN.

12 ℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. ij
Acidi Hydrochlor. ♏ij.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ℥viij. Misce: fiat lotio.

In Sycosis.—Dr L. WRIGHT.

13 ℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. iij.
Aquæ Rosæ,
Aquæ Destil. ana ʒiij. Solve.

To be used as an Injection in Fistula Lachrymalis.—BEER.

14 ℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor. ʒij.
Glycerini, ʒij.
Aquæ Pluvialis (caloris grad. 90° F.) cong. xxx.
Solve, ut fiat balneum mercuriale.

In Syphilitic Eruptions—Dr NELIGAN.

15 ℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor. ℈j.
Oxidi Zinci, ʒj.
Pulv. Amyli Ind. ʒj. Misce.
The part, previously well cleaned, to be repeatedly dusted with the powder.

For Ill-conditioned Ulcers, Eczema, &c.—Dr KELLY (U. S.).

16 ℞ Hydrarg. Perchlorid. gr. ii—v.
Acid. Carbolici, ♏xx.
Ung. Zinci Benz. ʒj. M. ft. ung.
To be rubbed in night and morning.

In Lichen Planus.—UNNA.

17 ℞ Hydg. Perchlor. gr. ii.
Sp. Vini Rectif. ʒj.
Ol. Pini Sylvest. ʒvii. M. ft. lin.
To be rubbed in with the finger night and morning.

In Alopecia Areata.—Dr Radcliffe Crocker.

*HYDRARGYRI PHOSPHAS. *Phosphate of Mercury*

Its physical characters much resembles those of calomel—a white powder, blackened by alkalies. It has been recommended in cases of inveterate venereal ulcers.

Dose.—$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain.

1 ℞ Hydrarg. Phosph. gr. j.
Pulv. Opii, gr. j.
Antim. Tart. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Fiat pilula, omni nocte sumenda.

Dr Hunt.

HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM

Subchloride of Mercury. Calomel

A dull-white powder, tasteless. It is alterative, purgative, antiphlogistic. It is useful in syphilis, scrofula, skin affections, hepatic derangements, cerebral diseases, pleurisy, peritonitis, iritis, other inflammations of serous membranes, yellow fever, cholera. *Locally,* it is applied in many skin diseases; as an injection in gleet; as a gargle in syphilitic sorethroat. Iodide of potassium decomposes most of the insoluble compounds of mercury, and with mercurious salts forms the insoluble green iodide. The cathartic action of calomel is augmented by combination with vegetable purgatives, or by the subsequent administration of salts and senna.

Solubility.—Insoluble in water, rectified spirit, or ether.
Vehicle.—Glycerine of tragacanth for pill. Calomel should not be given in water.
Incompatibles.—Solutions of potash and soda, nitro-hydrochloric acid, iodide of potassium, prussic acid, lime water, soap.

Dose of Hydrargyri Subchloridum, as an alterative, ½ to 1 grain; as a purgative, 2 to 8 grains; as an antiphlogistic, 2 grains, with opium every four hours.
Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi co., 5 to 10 grains.
Lotio ———— Nigra.
Unguentum —— Subchloridum.

1 ℞ Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. x.
Pulv. Scammon.
Pulv. Jalapæ, ana ℈j.
Sacchari albi, ℈ij.
Misce, et divide in partes decem æquales.

As a Purge for Children.—Mr Brande.

2 ℞ Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. vj.
Pulv. Opii, gr. iij. Misce, et divide in pulv. iij.
One every second hour. Ice-bladder to be applied when second powder given.

In Strangulated Umbilical Hernia when first trial of Taxis fails. Mr Erichsen.

3 ℞ Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. vj.
Ext. Hyoscyami, ℈iiss. Misce, fiant pil. xij.
One pill night and morning.

In Incomplete Hemiplegia.—Mr Lockhart Clarke.

4 ℞ Ext. Colocynthidis, ℥ss.
Pulv. Scammonii, ℈j.
Hyd. Subchlor. gr. xij.
Misce: fiant pil. xij quarum cap j nocte, quoties alvus fuerit justo astrictior.

In Constipation.—Dr Pereira.

5 ℞ Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. ij.
Jalapæ, gr. vj.
Pulv. Camphoræ, gr. iij.
Pulv. Zingiberis, gr. vj.
Olei Cassiæ, ♏ij. Fiat pulvis.
To be taken once or twice a week in gruel.

In Dysmennorrhœa.—Dr Ashwell.

6 ℞ Calomel, gr. vij.
Morphinæ, gr. j.
Ft. pulvis horâ somni sum.
[After a hot foot-bath and cold affusion to the head.

In Delirium following a Debauch.—Dr Morehead.

7 ℞ Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. xij.
Pil. Gambogiæ co.
Ext. Colocynth. co. ana gr. xv.
Syr. Zingiberis, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ xij. Sumat ij horâ somni p. r. n.

In Obstinate Costiveness.—Dr Joy.

8 ℞ Hydrag. Subchlor. gr. iv.
Ext. Colocynth co. gr. viij.
Fiant pilulæ duæ, horâ decubitûs sumendæ.

℞ Mist. Gentianæ co. ʒx.
Magnes. Sulph. ʒiij.
Tinct. Jalapæ, ʒj.
Sp. Ammon. Arom. ʒss.
Fiat haustus mane sumendus.

In Torpidity of the Liver (in strong constitutions).
Dr G. Gregory.

9 ℞ Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. j.
Pulv. Digitalis, gr. ss.
P. Tragacanth. co. gr. vj. Misce: sit pulvis.
One every sixth hour, for a child of two or three years old.

In Hydrocephalus.—Dr Ure.

10 ℞ Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. x.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, q. s. Misce, fiant pil. xx.
Two pills twice a day.

In Syphilis.—Niemeyer.

11 ℞ Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$.
Pil. Hydrarg. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$.
Pil. Aloes ō Sapone, gr. iiss.
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$.
M. ft. pil.: h. s. o. n. s. Mitte xij.

Dr J. Russell Reynolds.

12 ℞ Hydrarg. Subchlor. ℈j to ʒj.
Adipis Præp. ʒj. Fiat unguentum.

In most Chronic Eruptions.—Dr Burgess.

13 ℞ Hydrarg. Subchlor. ℈ss.
Adipis, ℥j. Misce: fiat unguentum.

In Chronic Herpes Labialis.—Dr Neligan.

14 ℞ Hydrarg. Subchlor. ʒj.
Liq. Calcis, ℥vss.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ℥ss. Misce, ut fiat lotio.

To Indolent and Venereal Sores.—Dr Hooper.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHAS. *Sulphate of Mercury*

A white crystalline powder. It is employed in the preparation of calomel and corrosive sublimate.

1 ℞ Hydrarg. Sulphat. gr. j.
Pulv. Asarabaccæ, ʒss.
Misce, et div. in pulv. viij.
One to be used as an errhine twice a day.

In Gutta Serena and Ozæna.—Dr Ellis.

*HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM. *Cinnabar*

A preparation of Mercury and Sublimed Sulphur. It is an antisyphilitic, but is chiefly used in fumigation of venereal ulcers of the nose, mouth, and throat.

1 ℞ Hydrarg. Sulphureti, ʒss.
Pulv. Olibani, ʒij. Misce.
To be thrown on a red-hot iron, and the diseased parts (only) exposed to the fumes.

In Herpes and Venereal Pustules.—Foy.

*HYDRARGYRI TANNAS

Tannate of Mercury

A brown powder. It is useful in syphilis.

Vehicle.—In pill with glycerine of tragacanth.
Incompatibles.—Water, and solutions of the alkalies and alkaloids.
Dose.—1 to 2 grains.

1 ℞ Hydrargyri Tannatis, gr. xxiv.
Glyc. Tragacanth, q.s.
Misce, ft. pil. xii. Cap. unam bis die.

Dr. George Bird.

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM

Ammoniated Mercury. White Precipitate of Mercury

An opaque white powder. It is stimulant and alterative. *Locally*, it is employed, in an ointment, in various skin diseases, and for pediculi.

Solubility.—In hydrochloric acid. Insoluble in water, alcohol, ether.
Vehicle.—As a lotion, the powder in rose-water.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati.

1 ℞ Ung. Hydrarg. Amm.
Adipis Præp. āā ʒj. Fiat unguentum.

In Tinea Tonsurans.—*

2 ℞ Hydrarg. Ammon. gr. x.
Zinci Oxidi, gr, x.
Adipis, ad ʒss. M. ft. ung.
To be applied night and morning as directed.

Mr ALFRED COOPER.

3 ℞ Hydrarg. Amm. Chlor. gr. vj.
Vaselin, ʒiss. M. ft. ung.
Some to ear twice daily.

Sir W. B. DALBY.

4 ℞ Ung. Hydrarg. Amm. ʒj.
Thymol, gr. xx. M. ft. ung.
Dissolve the thymol in the ointment.
To be rubbed in twice a day.

In Lichen Planus.—Dr RADCLIFFE CROCKER.

5 ℞ Hydrarg. Ammon. gr. x.
Ol. Amygdal Dulce, ♏x.
Adip. Benz. ʒj. M. ft. ung.
To be applied constantly after removing the crusts.

In Impetigo Contagiosa.—Dr RADCLIFFE CROCKER.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA. *Grey Powder*

A mixture of mercury and prepared chalk. It is alterative and an hepatic stimulant. Though a mild preparation, a protracted use is apt to produce salivation. It is much used in diseases attended with deficient biliary secretion, especially in children. The efficacy of grey powder is increased when given in combination with compound rhubarb powder.

Vehicle.—For children in a little white or brown sugar. In rhubarb or compound aromatic powder. In pill with glycerine of tragacanth.
Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts.
Dose.—3 to 8 grains.

1 ℞ Hydrarg. cum Cretâ, ʒj.
Pulv. Ipecac. co. ϑij.
Magnes. Carb. ʒss. Tere bene simul.
Four to six grains to be taken as a sedative for children.

Dr COPLAND.

2 ℞ Hydr. cum Cretâ, ʒss.
Pulv. Ipecac. ϑss.
Pulv. Rhei, ϑij.
Pulv. Cinnamomi co. ϑss.
Sacchari albi, ʒj.
Misce, et divide in pulv. x. Sumat j bis terve die.

As a Deobstruent for Infants.—Dr Joy.

3 ℞ Hydrarg. c. Cretâ, gr. iij.
Quininæ Sulph. gr. j. Fiat pulvis.
To be taken three times a day.

A Purge for a Child in Phlyctenular Ophthalmia.
Mr Henry Power.

4 ℞ Hydrarg. cum Cretâ, gr. ij.
Pulv. Rhei, gr. iv.
Pulv. Cinnam. co gr. j.
Fiat pulvis semel in septimane sumendus. Dentur bis quotidie ♏xx Vini Ferri, ex aquæ pauxillo.

In Cachexiæ of Children.—Dr Okes.

5 ℞ Hydrarg. cum Cretâ, gr. vj.
Palv. Ipecacuan. gr. ij.
Sacchari purif. gr. xij.
Sumat partem quartam sextis horis.

In Aphthæ af Infants.—Dr G. Gregory.

6 ℞ Hydr. cum Cretâ, gr. xij.
Pulv. Scammonii, gr. xij.
Sodii Carb. gr. vj.
Pulv. Cinnamomi co. gr. xij.
Misce: divide in portiones pares sex, e quibus sumatur una omni mane.

An Alterative and Cathartic for Children, and in Worms.
Dr Neligan.

7 ℞ Hydrarg. cum Cretâ, ʒj.
Ol. Terebinth. ʒj.
Pulv. Acaciæ, ʒss.
Aquæ, ℥ij. Misce.
A teaspoonful to be taken every two hours.

In a form of Miasmatic Fever of Children.
Dr Upsher (U.S.).

8 ℞ Hydrarg. cum Cretâ, ʒss.
Cerati Cetacei, ℥ij. Fiat unguentum.

In Excoriations of the Anus.—Sir Richard Quain.

HYDRASTIS RHIZOMA. *Golden Seal*

The dried rhizome and rootlets of Hydrastis Canadensis (Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*), of North America. It contains the alkaloids Berberine and Hydrastine, and yields the eclectic remedy—a resinoid—Hydrastin, which, it is said, also contains the above alkaloids as hydrochlorates. It is a sialogogue, stimulant, tonic. It promotes the flow of saliva and probably of the gastric juice, increases the appetite and digestive power, and stimulates the liver. In America it is largely used as a substitute for quinine. It has been found a useful remedy in gonorrhœa.

Vehicle.—The Tincture in an aromatic infusion. Hydrastin, in pill with glycerine of tragacanth.

Dose of Ext. Hydrastis Liquidum, 5 to 30 minims.
Tinct. Hydrastis, 20 to 60 minims.
Hydrastin, a resinoid, 3 to 6 grains.
Hydrastina, an alkaloid, ½ to 3 grains. In pill with glycerine of tragacanth; in mixture with acids.

*HYDROGENII PEROXIDUM. *Peroxide of Hydrogen*

A colourless liquid from treating peroxide of barium with sulphuric acid. A solution in water containing 10 volumes is used as a deodorant gargle in scarlet fever.

1 ℞ Hydrogen. Peroxid. ʒj.
Glycerini, ʒiv.
Aquam, ad ʒvj. Misce: fiat gargarisma.

HYOSCYAMI FOLIA. *Henbane Leaves*

The fresh leaves and small branches of Henbane, Hyoscyamus Niger (Nat. Ord. *Atropaceæ*). The seeds, in proportion, contain more of the alkaloids, Hyoscyamine and Hyoscine. It is narcotic, anodyne. In large doses, it causes delirium, coma, death. It is useful in subduing nervous excitement, in insomnia, irritable affections of the lungs, bowels, bladder, and other organs; as a sedative when opium is contra-indicated for its stimulant and constipating

effects; as an adjuvant, to correct the griping of purgative medicines. *Externally*, the fresh leaves, as a poultice, allay pain. The juice of the plant dilates the eye.

Vehicle.—The Tincture in chloroform water, decoction of liquorice, or camphor water with syrup of tolu.

Incompatibles.—Vegetable acids, liquor potassæ or sodæ, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead.

Antidote.—Emetics, stimulants, lemon juice.

Dose of Tinctura Hyoscyami, 15 to 60 minims.
Extractum ———, 3 to 6 gr.
Succus ———, 30 to 60 minims.
*Hyoscyamina, $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$ in pill with sugar of milk or dissolved in water with dilute sulphuric acid.

1 ℞ Ext. Hyoscyami,
Ext. Conii,
Ext. Papaveris, sing. ℈i.
Misce. Div. in pil. xij.

Dr DRUITT.

2 ℞ Ext. Hyoscyami,
Camphoræ,
Lupulini, ana gr. iij.
Misce, fiant pil. ij, horâ som. sum.

In Simple Watchfulness.—Dr STEWARD.

3 ℞ Camphoræ,
Ammon. Carb. ana gr. iij.
Pulv. Ipecacuan. gr. j.
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. iv.
Mucilag. q. s. ut fiant pil. iij. j vel ij pro dosi.

An Antispasmodic.—Mr SAVORY.

4 ℞ Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. ij.
Ext. Gentianæ, gr. ij.
Pulv. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Ext. Stramon. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
M. fiat pilula, semihorâ post cibum adhibenda.

For Painful Indigestion.—Dr ROSS.

5 ℞ Succi Hyoscyami, ℥ss.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ℥j.
Syr. Rhœados, ℥ij.
Misce: fiat haustus, horâ somni sumendus, et repetendus alternâ horâ si non dormiat.

In Insomnia.—Dr NELIGAN.

6 ℞ Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. x.
Vini Antimon. ℥ij. Misce.
Dose, 10 drops three or four times a day to an infant.

In Hooping-cough.—Mr SAVORY.

7 ℞ Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. iv.
Tinct. Scillæ, ♏x.
Acidi Nit. ♏vj.
Aquæ, ℥x.
Misce: fiat haustus, tertiis horis repetendus.

In Spasmodic Asthma.—Dr GREGORY.

8 ℞ Tinct. Hyoscyami, ♏xxx.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥j.
Syr. Simplicis, ℥ss.
Misce: fiat haustus anodynus.

Dr HOOPER.

9 ℞ Tinct. Hyoscyami,
Sp. Ammon. Arom. aua ♏xx.
Mist. Gentianæ co. ℥j.
Misce: fiat haustus. Sumat talem ter in die.

In Phosphaturia.

10 ℞ Tinct. Hyoscyami, ℥ij.
Sp. Chloroformi, ♏xx.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ℥ij.
M. fiat haustus, tertiis horis repet.

In Delirium Tremens.—Mr H. SMITH.

11 ℞ Emuls. Amygdalæ, ℥iss.
Potass. Nitrat. gr. v.
Tinct. Camph. co. ℥j.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ℥ss.
Misce, ut fiat haustus, nocte sum.

In Troublesome Cough.

12 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. iss.
Acid. Sulph. dil. ℥j.
Tinct. Digitalis, ♏xx.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ℥j.
Syr. Papaveris, ℥ss.
Aquæ, ℥iv.
Misce: fiat mistura. Sumat cochl. j amplum 4tâ quâque hora.

In the Fever of Phthisis.—Dr GRAVES.

13 ℞ Tinct. Hyoscyami,
Sp. Chloroform āā ♏xv. Misce.

In Sick Headache during Disturbed Sensation.
Dr. P. W. LATHAM.

*ICTHYOCOLLA. *Isinglass*

Isinglass consists of the swimming bladder or sound of various species of Sturgeon (*Acipenser*) prepared and cut into fine shreds. It is nutritive, demulcent. It is employed in court plaster and gold-beater's skin. It is not soluble in cold water.

1 ℞ Icthyocollæ, ʒij.
Aquæ, lb. ij.
Decocque ad libram unam, cola, et adde
Lactis vaccini, lb. ij.
Sacchari, ʒj. Misce.

A wineglassful, frequently, as a demulcent and nutritive for delicate persons.

Dr HOOPER.

ICHTHYOL. *Sulpho-Icthyolate of Ammonium*

A blackish, viscid substance with a disagreeable tarry odour, obtained by treating the products of the distillation of a bituminous quartz with sulphuric acid and ammonia. It is useful in eczema, acute and chronic rheumatism, chronic catarrh of the stomach and intestines, and in dysmenorrhœa.

The Sodium Salt is more suitable for administration in the pill form.

Solubility.—In water, in a mixture of alcohol and ether. It is miscible with fats, soft paraffin, and glycerine.
Vehicle.—Capsules. In pill with althea or tragacanth powder.
Dose of Ichthyol, 10 to 30 grains.

1 ℞ Ichthyol, gr. v.
Pulv. Tragacanth, q.s.
M. ft. pill. Mitte xij.
One pill thrice daily after food.

In Articular Rheumatism.—Dr RADCLIFFE CROCKER.

*IGNATIA AMARA

The seeds of Ignatia Amara, known as St Ignatius' Beans (Nat. Ord. *Loganiaceæ*), from the Philippine Islands.

They are exceedingly bitter, and contain a larger quantity of the alkaloid Strychnine than Nux Vomica seeds. They act as a bitter stomachic and nervine tonic.

Dose of Extractum Ignatiæ Amaræ, $\frac{1}{6}$ to 1 grain.
Tinctura —— —— (1 in 10), 5 to 20 minims.

*INDIGUM. *Indigo*

A blue dye obtained from several species of Indigofera (Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) by allowing the plants to ferment in vats of water. It is an antispasmodic, and has been particularly recommended in the treatment of epilepsy and amenorrhœa. It is useful as a test for sugar in the urine.

Dose of the Powder, 20 to 60 grains, gradually increased.

1 ℞ Pulv. Indigi, ʒss.
Pulv. Cinnam. co. gr. v.
Misce: fiat pulvis. Sumat talem quarter in die.

HÔPITAL DE LA CHARITÉ.

2 ℞ Pulv. Indigi (aquæ guttis nonnullis subacti), ʒij—iv.
Pulv. Cinnam. co. ʒss.
Syr. Simp. ʒj.
Misce: fiat electuarium, ʒj ad ʒij pro dosi.

In Epilepsy, Hysteria, and Chorea.—PHŒBUS.

3 ℞ Pulv. Indigi, gr. lxxv.
Assafœtidæ, gr. xv.
Castoris, gr. vij.
Misce: divide in pilulas xx. Sumat unam omni horâ.

PODRECA.

*INULA. *Elecampane*

The root of Inula Helenium (Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*) dried and cut into slices, of a greyish-yellow colour, has a bitter pungent taste and aromatic odour. Elecampane is tonic, expectorant, and diaphoretic, and is chiefly employed in cases of chronic catarrh, in combination with other medicines.

Dose of Pulvis Helenii, which is rarely given alone, 20 to 60 grains.
Decoctum —, 1 to 2 ounces.
Extractum —, 20 to 60 grains.
Helenin, a crystalline camphor, ½ to 2 grains in pill with glycerine of tragacanth.

℞ Ext. Helenii, ʒij.
Vini Antimon. ʒj.
Syr. flor. Aurantii, ʒss. Misce.
Dose 20 to 30 drops every three hours.

In Asthma and Chronic Catarrh.—JAHN.

2 ℞ Ext. Helenii, ʒj.
Pulv. Digitalis,
Pulv. Ipecac. ana gr. x.
Pulv. Opii, gr. v.
Misce, ut fiat massa in pilulas granorum duo dividenda. Sumat j horâ omni.

In Chronic Catarrh.—HEIM.

IODOFORMUM. *Iodoform*

A yellow, crystalline substance, in minute scales and in powder. It was first recommended by Bouchardat as an external anæsthetic. It is stimulant, tonic, alterative, anodyne, antiseptic. It is useful in sciatica, neuralgia, syphilis, scrofulous enlargements, and glandular hypertrophies. *Externally,* it is employed to relieve the pain of cancer and neuralgic affections; as an application to chancres and venereal sores; as an antiseptic in the form of spray and dressings.

Solubility.—1 in 7 of ether ·720, 1 in 10 of ether ·735, 1 in 14 of chloroform, 1 in 120 of rectified spirit. In glycerine and in the fixed and volatile oils. Insoluble, practically, in water.

Vehicle.—Iodoform pastilles (1 grain in each). In pill, with an equal weight of pure soap and a little glycerine as an excipient; oil of carraway or cloves may be added. Iodoform Bougies, nasal or urethral. Iodoform suppositories. Iodoform Ointment, made with vaseline impregnated with peruvian balsam or musk. Cotton impregnated with Iodoform. In solution in flexible collodion as a paint.

The oil of winter green (Oleum Chimaphilæ) is one of the best deodorants of iodoform. Coumarin, 1 in 50, perfumes it.

Incompatibles.—Calomel.

Dose of Iodoformum, 1 to 5 grains.
Suppositoria Iodoformi.
Unguentum ———.

1 ℞ Iodoformi, ʒj.
Adipis, ℥j.
M. f. unguentum.

In Prurigo.—Dr TANTURRI.

2 ℞ Iodoformi, gr. xx.
Butyri Cacao, ʒj.
Misce, div. in suppositoriâ 6.

For Hæmorrhoids.—MORETIN.

3 ℞ Iodoformi, ʒj.
Carbo. Ligni, ʒij.
Glyc. Amyl. ʒij.
Glycerini, ʒj.
Ol. Lavand. ♏xv. M. secundum artem.

Mr BERKELEY HILL.

4 ℞ Iodoform. ʒiss
Ol. Eucalypti, ℥j.
Ol. Olivæ, ℥vj. M.

Dissolve the iodoform in the oil of eucalyptus by the aid of gentle heat, and add the olive oil.

Mr BERKELEY HILL.

In the above two prescriptions the rank odour of Iodoform is effectually disguised.

5 ℞ Iodoformi, 1 part.
Collodion Flexil, 20 parts. M.

MOLESCHATT.

6 ℞ Iodoformi, gr. v.
Vaselini, ℥j. M. ft. ung.
To be applied constantly on strips of linen.

In Pustular Eczema Capitis.—Dr RADCLIFFE CROCKER.

*IODOL. *Tetraiodo-Pyrrol*

A light brown powder. It contains 90 per cent. of Iodine. Its properties are similar to those of Iodoform, but without its disagreeable odour. It is said also not to be poisonous.

Solubility.—Insoluble in water. In 1 in 18 of rectified spirit, 1 in 1½ of ether, slightly in chloroform.
Dose.—1 to 3 grains in pastilles.

1 ℞ Iodol, gr. xx.
Lanolini, ad ℥j. M. ft. ung.
To be used as directed.

Dr ALBERT VENN.

2 ℞ Iodol, gr. iiss.
Cocainæ Hydrochlor. gr. iiss.
Vaselini, ʒss.
M. ft. ung. Nocte mane utend.

Dr A. W. Orwin.

IODUM. *Iodine*

A non-metallic element obtained principally from the ashes of seaweeds. It occurs in laminar crystals of a dark colour and metallic lustre. It forms the active ingredient in burnt sponge, a remedy used before Iodine was known. Free Iodine produces a deep blue colour with starch. The blue colour or precipitate is produced by the action of Iodine on Amylose in the contents of the starch granules. It is accordingly, necessary to rupture the cell-wall by moist heat, and then allow the starch liquid to cool. Iodine and its compounds are thus easily recognised. It is a stimulant to the lymphatic system, an absorbent, alterative, antidote, caustic, rubefacient. In large doses, it is an irritant poison. It is useful in all glandular enlargements, simple hypertrophy of organs, dropsy, chronic mucous discharges, scrofulous disorders, secondary syphilis. *Externally*, it is employed to disperse scrofulous swellings; as an application in cutaneous diseases; to diseased joints; to cleanse the uterus; to bursæ. The vapour is inhaled in syphilitic and other sore throats. It is said to cause atrophy of the mamma and testis.

Solubility.—1 in 7000 of water, 1 in 65 of glycerine, 1 in 4 of ether, 1 in 12 of rectified spirit, 1 in 25 of chloroform, 1 in 6 of bisulphide of carbon. Iodide of potassium and chloride of sodium assist its aqueous solution.

Vehicle.—The Tincture in cinnamon or aniseed water with syrup of orange. Coffee.

Incompatibles.—Ammonia, vegetable alkaloids, metallic salts.

Antidote.—Emetics, demulcent drinks, starch, flour. Morphine subcutaneously to relieve pain.

Dose of Iodum, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Tinctura Iodi, 5 to 20 minims.
*Acidum Iodicum, 3 to 10 grains.
*Syrupus Iodo-Tannin (iodine 1 gr. to the ounce), 2 to 4 drachms.

External Applications

Linimentum Iodi.
Liquor ——.
Unguentum ——.
Vapor ——.

A paint formed by combining equal parts of the Liniment and Tincture.

*Glycerine and Iodine (a solution of iodine and iodide of potassium in glycerine 3 parts, water 1 part).

Iodized cotton.

Iodine for injection: the Lotion or Tincture diluted with water.

A Colourless Tincture of Iodine (tincture of iodine 1 drachm, carbolic acid 6 minims, water to 6 oz.)

A Colourless Tincture of Iodine is also made by adding strong solution of ammonia to the tincture and allowing it to stand twenty-four hours. It is in reality a solution of iodides of potassium and ammonium, with a small proportion of iodate of ammonium.

1 ℞ Tinct. Iodi, ʒj.
Aquæ Destil. ʒvj. Misce.
One sixth part for a dose, gradually increased.

In Secondary Syphilis.—Dr Duncan.

				A.	B.	C.
2	℞	Iodi,	gr.	½ —	⅔ —	1
		Sodii Chlor.	gr.	12 —	12 —	12
		Aquæ destil.		Oj. —	Oj. —	Oj.

Solve ut fiant potus iodinii. (Of three different strengths, to be used as occasion may require.)

In Scrofula, &c.—M. Lugol.

3 ℞ Iodi, ℈j.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒj. Tere simul.
To be rubbed on the abdomen.

In Diarrhœa and other Affections of the Bowels.
Mr M. Diamond.

4 ℞ Lin. Sapon. co. ʒj.
Iodi, gr. viij vel x. Misce.

To Scrofulous Tumours, &c.—Dr Copland.

5 ℞ Tinct. Iodi, ʒss.
Pulv. Lini, ʒj.
Pulv. Avenæ, ʒiij,
Aquæ Destil. q. s. ut fiat cataplasma.

To Scrofulous Tumours, &c.—Dr McDonnel.

℞ Iodi, gr. x.
Potass. Iodidi, ʒss.
Glycerini, ʒj. Fiat injectio.
Inject ½ to 2 drachms, according to size of tumour.

In Spina Bifida.—Dr J. Morton.

7 ℞ Potass. Iodidi, ʒiv.
Iodi, gr. ij.
Aquæ Menth. pip.
Aquæ flor. Aurant. ana ʒiij.
Misce: fiat mistura, ex quâ sumat drachmas 5 ter die.

In Epilepsy.—MAJENDIE.

8 ℞ Iodi, gr. ss.
Potass. Iodidi, ʒss.
Syr. Papav. ʒss.
Inf. Gentianæ co. ʒx.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus sumantur cochl. ij magna ter die, cum Morph. Acet. gr. ss omni nocte.

In Secondary Syphilis in Weakly Constitutions.
Dr BRANSBY COOPER.

9 ℞ Iodi,
Potass. Iodidi, ana gr. vj.
Aquæ Destil. ʒv—ʒvj.
Alcholis, ʒij.
Misce: fiat mistura, in inhalationem adhibenda.

To be Inhaled by Phthisical Persons, by means of the proper Apparatus. Sir C. SCUDAMORE.

10 ℞ Iodi, ℈j.
Potass. Iodidi, ʒj.
Cerati Cetacei, ʒij. Misce: fiat ung.

To Scrofulous Ulcers.—Mr C. HOGG.

11 ℞ Iodi, gr. xv.
Potass. Iodidi, ʒj.
Tinct. Opii, ʒij.
Aquæ Destil. ʒij. Misce: fiat lotio.

To Painful Scrofulous Ulcers.—LUGOL.

12 ℞ Iodi, ℈j.
Potass. Iodidi, ℈iss.
Aquæ Destil. ʒj. Misce.
Dose, six drops twice a day.

In Strumous Affections.—LUGOL.

13 ℞ Tinct. Iodi, ʒj.
Inject ♏xxx into the substance of the gland once a week for the first two or three weeks, and after once a fortnight as long as necessary. Give Iodide of Potassium internally.

In Bronchocele.—Sir MORELL MACKENZIE.

14 ℞ Iodini. gr. ij—iv.
Potass. Iodidi, gr. iv—viij.
Aquæ, ʒvj. Fiat injectio.

In Ozæna.—NIEMEYER.

15 ℞ Tinct. Iodi, ʒiij.
Acid. Hydrochlor. dil. ʒiij.
Glycerini, ʒiij.
Aquæ, ad ʒviij. M. ft. mist.
Take two teaspoonfuls in water three times a day.

Mr T. Mark Hovell.

16 ℞ Tinct. Iodi, ♏ij.
Tinct. Warburgi, ad ʒj. M. ft. hst. Misce ʒij.
A teaspoonful in water thrice daily after food.

In Malaria.—Dr Albert Venn.

IPECACUANHA. *Ipecacuan*

The dried root of Cephaelis Ipecacuanha (Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceæ*) from Brazil. It contains an alkaloid, Emetine. In large doses, it is emetic; in small doses, it is diaphoretic, expectorant, laxative, a vascular sedative, and a powerful hepatic stimulant. In full doses, it proves an easy and safe emetic. It does not nauseate so much as Tartar Emetic, nor is it so rapid and irritating in its action as sulphate of zinc, or mustard. For children and delicate persons, it is by far the best emetic. It is given to produce vomiting in hooping-cough and asthma. It has a specific action on the bronchial mucous membrane, exciting the secretion of mucus when deficient, or altering and checking an inordinate flow. It relaxes the system and causes sweating. As an expectorant, it is given in catarrhs, frequently combined with squill. As a diaphoretic, it is employed in febrile affections, often in conjunction with opium. It prevents or arrests the paroxysm of ague. It is a most valuable remedy in tropical dysentery and diarrhœa. Combined with quinine and belladonna, it cheeks the night perspiration of phthisis.

Emetine, the active principle of Ipecacuanha, occurs as a whitish amorphous powder. It is a powerful poison. The dose, as an emetic, is a quarter of a grain. There are, however, two Emetines—one pure, the other impure. The former is several times stronger than the latter. Emetine, as a substitute for Ipecacuanha, possesses no advantages. On the contrary, its action in the stomach is apt to be more violent

and continued. Under these considerations it should not be prescribed.

Vehicle.—The Powder in warm water or chamomile tea as an emetic. The Wine diluted.

Incompatibles.—Astringent infusions, vegetable acids, the nitrates, salts of mercury.

Dose of Pulvis Ipecucuanhæ, as an expectorant, ½ to 2 grains; as a diaphoretic, 2 to 4 grains; as an emetic, 15 to 30 grains.

Acetum ———— as an expectorant, 5 to 40 minims.
Trochisci ————, 1 to 3 lozenges.
Trochisci ———— et Morphinæ, 1 to 6 lozenges.
Vinum ————, as an expectorant, 5 to 40 minims; as an emetic, 3 to 6 drachms.
*Syrupus ————, 1 to 2 drachms.

The prescriptions are arranged as follows:

1. Ipecacuanha as an Emetic for Adults.

1 ℞ Pulv. Ipecac. ℈j.
Pulv. Antim. Tart. gr. j. Misce.
To be taken entire as an emetic, or in divided doses as sudorific and expectorant.

2 ℞ Pulv. Ipecac. ℈j.
Vini Antim. ʒiij.
Aquæ Menth. Vir. (*vel* Pulegii) ʒix.
Misce: fiat haust. emetic.

Dr Gregory.

3 ℞ Ipecac. ℈j.
Vini Ipecac. (*vel* Antimon.), ʒij.
Aquæ, ʒj. Misce.

A Common Emetic.—Dr A. T. Thomson.

4 ℞ Pulv. Ipecac. ʒj.
Ammon. Carb. ℈j.
Aquæ Menth. Pip. ʒiiss.
Tinct. Capsici, ℈j.
Olei Anthemidis, ♏x.
Misce: fiat haustus emeticus (excitans).

In Narcotic Poisoning, &c.—Dr Copland.

2. Ipecacuanha as an Emetic for Children.

5 ℞ Pulv. Ipecac. ℈j.
Aquæ Ferventis, ʒv—infunde, et
Colaturæ, ʒiv, adde
Oxymel. Scillæ, ʒss. Misce.
A teaspoonful every ten minutes until it operates.

As an Emetic for Children.—Dr Merei.

6 ℞ Pulv. Ipecac. gr. xiij.
Antim. Tart. gr. j.
Syrupi, ʒij.
Aquæ Destil. ʒx.

Misce: fiat mistura, cujus ʒj—ʒij, sum. xv omn. minut. ad effectum. (Tepid drinks may be employed as soon as vomiting has commenced, but not before; else, by diluting the medicine they may render it inefficacious.)

As a Common Emetic for Children.—Dr UNDERWOOD.

7 ℞ Vini Ipecac. ʒss.
Vini Antim. ʒss.
Syr. Simp, ʒij.
Aquæ, ʒj.

Misce: fiat mistura, cujus sumat j, ij, vel iij dr. sæpe, ad emesem.

Emetic for Young Children.—Drs EVANSON and MAUNSELL.

3. Ipecacuanha as an Expectorant and Diaphoretic.

8 ℞ Pulv. Ipecac. gr. vj.
Pulv. Myrrhæ, gr. xij.
Pulv. Potass. Nitrat. ʒss.

Misce: et divide in pulv. iv. Sumat j quartis horis.

A Stimulant Expectorant.—Dr PARIS.

9 ℞ Mist. Amygdalæ, ʒvj.
Vini Ipecac.
Potass. Bicarb. ana ʒiss.

Misce: sumat cochl. ij ampla cum cochl. uno succi limonis inter effervescentiam tertiâ quâque horâ.

An Expectorant.—Dr JOY.

10 ℞ Vini Ipecac. ♏xx.
Liq. Ammon. Acet.
Aquæ, ana ʒss.

Misce: fiat haustus. Sumatur ter in die.

In Bronchitis in weak Patients.—Dr BUDD.

11 ℞ Pulv. Ipecac. gr. j.
Pulv. Antim. gr. iij.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. ss.
Sacchari, gr. vj. Misce: fiat pulvis.

A Diaphoretic in Fevers.—Dr HOOPER.

12 ℞ Vini Ipecac. ʒiij.
Syr. Tolu, ʒv.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒj.

Misce: fiat mistura, de quâ capiat cochl. j parvum omni horâ vel quâque secundâ horâ.

For Children threatened with Croup or Bronchitis.
Dr CHEYNE.

13 ℞ Decocti Senegæ, ℥iiiss.
Oxymel. Scillæ, ℥ij.
Vini Ipecac. ℥ij.
Antim. Tartar. gr. j. Misce.

Dose, ♏x—xx every quarter of an hour, to an infant, to produce vomiting, or every two hours as an expectorant.

In Croup, &c.—French Hosp.

4. Ipecacuanha with Opium or Poppies, as an Expectorant or Diaphoretic. (See also *Pulv. Ipecac. co.*)

14 ℞ Syr. Papaveris, ℥iiiss.
Acid. Sulph. dil. ℥iiss.
Vini Ipecac. ℥iss.
Oxymel. Scillæ,
Syr. Tolu. ana ℥ij.
Aquæ, ad ℥viij.

Misce: fiat mistura. Capiat cochleare amplum ter quotidie.

Dr F. Bird.

5. Ipecacuanha in Dysentery and Dyspepsia.

15 ℞ Pulv. Ipecac. ℥j.
Aquæ, ℥xij.

Decoque ad ℥vj. Sumat cochl. iv ampla sextis horis.

In Chronic Dysentery.—Dr. Joy.

16 R Pulv. Ipecac, gr. ij.
Aluminis, gr. vj.
Syr. Paperveris, q. s. ut fiant pil. ij, quarum j 4tis horis sum.

In Dysentery.—Dr Hooper.

17 ℞ Pulv. Ipecac. gr. ij.
Pulv. Cinnam. co. gr. x.
Syr. Cinnamomi, q. s.

Make two boluses: one to be taken at bedtime.

In Dyspepsia.—Cadet.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS

Compound Ipecacuan Powder

A fawn-coloured powder of Ipecacuanha, 1; Opium, 1; Sulphate of Potash, 8 parts. It is also called *Pulvis Doveri*, or Dover's Powder. It is placed by itself, as being midway between ipecacuanha and opium, and as possessing the virtues of both drugs. Either of these separately acts on

the skin, but combined, they form one of the most valuable of the sudorifics. It is employed generally in febrile cases in which opiates are not contra-indicated, in catarrhal and rheumatic affections, cardialgia, diarrhœa, dysentery. It furnishes a useful preparation for administering opium in small quantities to children.

Vehicle.—In pill with manna and syrup or glycerine of tragacanth; 10 grains may be included in two moderate sized pills. In draught with mucilage, camphor water, and syrup of ginger. In hot gruel.

Dose of Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ co., 5 to 10 grains.
Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scillâ, 5 to 10 grains.
Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Opio, 5 to 15 grains (ipecacuan and opium, 3 parts; confection of roses, 1 part.)

1 ℞ Pulv. Ipecac.
Pulv. Opii, ana gr. j.
Pulv. Sodii Bicarb., gr. xij.
Misce, bene terendo. Fiat pulvis. Sumat talem octavis omn. horis.
(This may be considered as a modification of Dover's Powder.)

In Spasmodic Asthma, Hooping Cough, &c.
Dr A. T. Thomson.

2 ℞ Pulv. Doveri, ℥j.
Mist. Amygd. ℥vij.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ℥j.
Misce. Sumat ℥j tribus horis vel quum tussis urget.

In Catarrhal Cough.—Dr. Latham.

3 ℞ Pulv. Ipecac. co. gr. iv—vj.
Sodæ Tart. ℥j.
Decocti Althææ, ℥iss.
Syr. Limonis, ℥ss.
Misce: fiat haustus, quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

In Consumption.—Sir A. Crichton.

4 ℞ Pulv. Doveri, gr. x.
Pulv. Antimon. gr. iij. Misce.
To be taken at bedtime.

In Granular Kidney with Shivering and Headache.
Dr Grainger Stewart.

5 ℞ Pulv. Ipecac. co. gr. ¼.
Calomelanos, gr. ¼.
Potass. Chlorat. gr. iij. Fiat pulvis.
To be taken every hour, according to symptoms.

In Croup.—Dr R. C. R. Jordan.

6 ℞ Pulv. Ipecac. co. gr. j.
Sacchari, ℈j.
Misce: fiat pulvis, et divide in partes iv.

To quiet Young Infants.—Dr HOOPER.

7 ℞ Pulv. Ipecac. co.
Hydrarg, c. Cretâ, ana gr. j.
Misce: fiat pulvis, horâ somni sumendus.

In the Diarrhœa of Teething.—Dr WEST.

8 ℞ Pulv. Ipecac. co.
Hyd. c. Cretâ, āā gr. iiss. M. fiat pilula.
To be taken twice a day till slight soreness of the mouth is produced.

In Inflammation of the Uterus.—Dr WEST.

9 ℞ Pulv. Ipecac. gr. ¼.
Pulv. Doveri, gr. ss.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. j.
Misce: fiat pulvis, horâ quâque tertiâ vel secundâ sumendus.

In Spasmodic Cough of Infants.
Drs EVANSON and MAUNSELL.

10 ℞ Sodii Bicarb. gr. j.
Pulv. Ipecac. gr. ¼.
Pulv. Ipecac. co. gr. j.
Pulv. Cinnam. co. gr. j.
Pulv. Potass. Nit. gr. j.
Misce, et divide in pulv. vj. Sumat j ex decocto hordei vel avenæ tertiis vel quartis horis.

In the Diarrhœa of Children.—Mr SAVORY.

11 ℞ Pulv. Doveri, ℥j.
Pulv. Antim. gr. ij.
Pulv. Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. viij.
Pulv. Jacobi veri, ℥j.
Pulv. Cinnam.
Pulv. Zingib. ana ℥ij.
Pulv. Canellæ albæ, ℥j.
Misce, et divide in pulv. viij. (One to be mixed in a wineglass with a dessert-spoonful of brandy, and twice or thrice as much of peppermint, cinnamon, or common water, and so drunk. This is to be given every ten or twenty minutes, according to the urgency of the case, or until the skin is bedewed with a copious sweat.)

In Cholera.—Dr RICHMOND.

*IRIDIN OR IRISIN. *Blue Flag*

The oleo-resin from the rhizome of Iris Versicolor (Nat. Ord. *Iridaceæ*). It is purgative, emetic, diuretic. It is a powerful hepatic and intestinal stimulant.

Vehicle.—The oleo-resinous extract is usually mixed with an equal weight of some absorbent powder to render its conditions pulverulent. In pill with glycerine of tragacanth, extract of henbane.

Dose of Iridin, 2 to 5 grains.

1 ℞ Iridin, gr. j.
Pil. Colocynth. et Hyoscy. ad gr. iv.
M. ft. pil. in arg. Mitte xij.
One pill every other night.

In Hepatic Congestion.—Dr ALBERT VENN.

JABORANDI

The leaves of Pilocarpus Pinnatifolius (Nat. Ord. *Rutaceæ*). This drug contains an active principle, Pilocarpine, a very deliquescent extractive mass of a yellow colour. It is diaphoretic, sialogogue, galactagogue. It markedly causes profuse perspiration, increases the quantity of the saliva, and promotes the secretion of milk. It is useful in Bright's disease. It is antagonistic in action to Belladonna.

Vehicle.—The Infusion with the Tincture. Salts of its alkaloid pilocarpine, injected subcuteneously.

Dose of Pulvis Jaborandi, 5 to 60 grains, in hot water.
Extractum ——, 2 to 10 grains.
Infusum ——, 1 to 2 ounces.
*Tinctura ——, 30 to 60 minims.

JALAPA. *Jalap*

The dried tubercles of Ipomœa Purga, also called Exogonium Purga, a Mexican Plant (Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*), contain a peculiar resin, from which Jalap derives its cathartic properties. Jalap is an active drastic cathartic, producing copious watery evacuations. It irritates the

intestines, and may cause nausea and griping. It is given as a purgative, together with aromatics, in constipation and inflammatory affections; as a hydragogue, combined with calomel, in dropsies; and sometimes as a vermifuge. It is a convenient preparation for children, having little taste. It must not be used during pregnancy, or when there is much irritation of the intestines.

Vehicle.—The Compound Powder in milk or cachets. The P. B. Extract in pill with cinnamon powder. The resin or Jalapin in pill with manna. Jalapin in solution in tincture of ginger.

Dose of Pulvis Jalapæ, 2 to 5 grains for children, 10 to 30 grains for adults.

Pulvis ——— co., 20 to 60 grains.
Resinæ ———, 2 to 5 grains.
Tinctura ——, ½ to 2 drachms.
Extractum —, 5 to 15 grains.
*Jalapin, the purified resin of jalap, 2 to 4 grains.

1 ℞ Pulv. Jalapæ, ʒiij.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. ʒj.
Pulv. Zingib. ʒij.
Misce. Dosis a gr. iv ad gr. xx.

Dr COPLAND.

2 ℞ Pulv. Jalapæ, gr. xij.
Calomel, gr. iij.
Potass. Sulph. gr. vij.
Misce: fiat pulvis, nocte sumendus.

In Disturbance of the Action of the Liver.

Dr A. T. THOMSON.

3 ℞ Pulv. Jalapæ, ʒj.
Pulv. Scammonii, ℈j.
Pulv. Ipecac. ʒx.
Misce: divide in pulv. granorum viij.

In Mucous Discharges.—DUMAS.

4 ℞ Pulv. Jalapæ, ℈j.
Inf. Sennæ, ʒj.
Tinct. Sennæ,
Syr. Zingib. ana ʒj.
Misce, ut fiat haustus purgans.

5 ℞ Pulv. Jalapæ, gr. ij.
Pulv. Rhei,
Pulv. Cinnam. ana gr. j. Misce: fiat pulvis.

A Purgative for Young Children.—Mr SAVORY.

6 ℞ Pulv. Jalapæ, gr. xxv.
Tinct. Sennæ, ʒij.
Aquæ Menth. Pip. ʒx.
Potass. Bitart. ʒj.
Syr. Zingib. ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus, omni mane sumendus.

In Anasarca.—Dr GREGORY.

7 ℞ Pulv. Jalapæ, ʒss.
Pulv. Ipecac. gr. v.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. v.
Pulv. Sacchari, gr. x.
Misce: sumat gr. ij—v horâ quâque tertiâ âd effectum catharticum.

For Infants.—Drs EVANSON and MAUNSELL.

8 ℞ Pulv. Jalapæ,
Potass. Tart. Acid.
Ferri Carb. ana ʒj.
Pulv. Zingib. ʒss.
Sacchari fæcis, q. s. ut fiat electuarium.
Dosis, ʒss—ʒj bis die.

For Worms in Children.—Mr SAVORY.

9 ℞ Pulv. Jalapæ, ʒss.
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. iv.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. vj.
Sacchar. Alb. gr. x. Misce, fiant pulv. vj.
One powder at bedtime.

A Purgative.—*

10 ℞ Ext. Jalapæ,
Pil. Rhei co. ana ℈j.
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. xv.
Ext. Conii, gr. v.
Misce: divide in pil. xij. Sumat j vel ij pro dosi.

In Indigestion.—Dr GREGORY.

11 ℞ Res. Jalapæ, gr. v.
Pulv. Amygd. comp. gr. xxx.
Simul terantur, hisque inter terendum adde
Aquæ Destil. ʒiss.
Misce: fiat haustus, illico sumendus.

In Simple Constipation.—Dr NELIGAN.

12 ℞ Tinct. Jalap. ʒij.
Magnesiæ, ℈ij.
Aquæ, ʒij.
Misce: sit haustus, omni mane sumendus.

In Chlorosis.—Dr HAMILTON.

13 ℞ Tinct. Jalap. ʒij.
Aceti Scillæ, ʒj.
Aquæ Menthæ, ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus, ter in die sumendus.

A Cathartic and Diuretic.—Dr Ellis.

*JUGLANS REGIA. *The common Walnut Tree*

The leaves of the common Walnut (Nat. Ord. *Juglandaceæ*) have been highly extolled as a remedy in scrofulous affections. They are said to exert an alterative influence on the blood, to cause the disappearance of various chronic eruptions and of other disorders traceable to a strumous cachexy. They have been specially recommended in scrofulous caries of the bones, inflammation of the eyes, chronic bronchitis, hæmorrhoids, impetigo, and eczema. The bark has cathartic properties. The pericarp, from the time of Hippocrates, has had a reputation as a vermifuge.

Dose of Extractum (Juglandis foliorum), 3 grains.
Decoctum, vel Infusum Juglandis, 1 to 2 ounces.
Decoctum Juglandis Corticis, as an astringent.
Juglandin—a resinoid from Juglans Ceniren—a laxative and cathartic, 2 to 5 grains in pill with glycerine of tragacanth.

1 ℞ Ext. Juglandis, gr. vj.
Syr. Simplicis, ʒj. Misce.
Dose, for children, 2—3 dessert spoonfuls in the day; for adults, 1—2 ounces.

In Scrofula.—M. Negrier.

2 ℞ Ext. Fol. Juglandis, ʒj.
Adipis, ʒx.
Ol. Bergamotæ, ♏iij.
Misce: fiat unguentum.

To be used as a Friction in Scrofula.—M. Negrier.

3 ℞ Ext. cort. Juglandis, ʒj.
Aquæ Calidæ, ʒviij.
Misce: fiat gargarisma.

In Chronic Enlargement of the Tonsils.—Dr Becker.

JUNIPERUS. *Juniper*

The oil distilled in Britain from the unripe fruit of Juniper Communis (Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ*) is a stimulating diuretic and diaphoretic. It is chiefly employed as an ad-

juvant to other remedies, to increase the flow of urine in cases of dropsy. Huile de Cade, or Juniper Tar, is employed in chronic skin affections.

Vehicle.—The Spirit as an adjunct to diuretic mixtures. An infusion of the fruits (1 oz. to a pint of boiling water). The Oil for inhalation (Throat Hosp. Pharm.).

Dose of Oleum Juniperi, 1 to 3 minims.
Spiritus ——, ½ to 1 drachm.
*Extractum ——, 1 to 3 drachms.
*Spiritus —— co. 1 to 4 drachms (juniper oil, 1½ drachm; oil of carraway and oil of fennel, each 10 minims; alcohol, 5 pints; water, 3 pints.)

1 ℞ Junip. baccarum, ʒiss.
Cremoris Tartari, ʒj.
Aquæ Ferventis, Oj. Infunde per horam, et cola.
A teacupful three times a day, with 40 drops of sweet spirits of nitre.

In Dropsy.—Dr Ellis.

2 ℞ Ol. Juniperi, ʒss.
Sp. Ætheris Nit.
Tinct. Digitalis, aua ʒiij.
Misce: sumat guttas xx—xxx tertiis omnibus horis.

Hufeland.

3 ℞ Potass. Carb. ʒj.
Inf. Gentianæ co. ʒvij.
Sp. Juniperi,
Tinct. Cardam. co. ana ʒss.
Misce: fiat mistura. Sumat cochl. iij ampla 4tâ quâque horâ.

A Diuretic.—Dr Joy.

4 ℞ Junip. barracum contrit. ʒij.
Sem. Anisi contus. ʒij.
Aquæ Ferventis, lb. j.
Misce. Post tertiam horam cola. Cyathum vinarium sæpe sumat.

A Diuretic.—Dr Hooper.

5 ℞ Ol. Juniperi, ʒiss.
Ol. Anisi, ♏vj.
Axungiæ, ʒij.
Misce bene, ut fiat unguentum.

In Tinea Capitis.—Sully.

6 ℞ Sp. Juniperi co. ʒij.
Tinct. Valerian. co. ʒss.
Aquæ Pimentæ, ʒiiiss. Misce.
A fourth part for a dose.

A Stimulant.—Dr Hooper.

*KAIRIN

Hydrochlorate of Oxychinoline-Ethel

A white crystalline powder. It is a powerful antipyretic.

Solubility.—Freely in water, less in spirit.
Vehicle.—Cachets or in pill with glycerine of tragacanth.
Dose 5 to 10 grains.

KAMALA

Kamala consists of the glandular powder and hairs which cover the fruits of a tree called Rottlera Tinctoria (Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*). It is resinous, red in appearance, and may be suspended in water. It is chiefly used for tapeworm. The administration must be followed by a purge.

Solubility.—To nearly 60 per cent. in alcohol and ether.
Vehicle.—In water or sweetened aromatic water, suspended with acacia. The powder in honey or thick gruel.
Dose of Pulvis Kamalæ, ½ to 4 drachms.
*Tinctura ——, 1 to 2 drachms.

1 ℞ Pulv. Kamalæ, gr. v—x.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒss.
Mucilag. Tragacanth. ʒj.
Aquæ, ℥j. Fiat haustus.

To be taken early in the morning and four hours after a purge—for a child of two to five years.

In Tænia Solium.—Dr T. H. Tanner.

*KAOLIN PRÆPARATUM. *China Clay*

The native white silicate of aluminum freed from silica and undecomposed felspar. It is useful as a dusting powder.

*KERMES MINERALE

It is prepared from sulphide or sulphuret of antimony and alkaline carbonates or hydrates. It is very similar in action to Sulphurated Antimony, and is used in the same manner.

Dose.—1 to 5 grains; as an emetic, 5 to 15 grains.

1 ℞ Kermetis Mineralis, ℈j.
Ext. Dulcamaræ, q. s. Fiant pil. xl.
Sumat unam omni horâ.

In Chronic Catarrh.—SOBERNHEIM.

2 ℞ Kermetis Mineralis, gr. iss.
Ipecacuanhæ, gr. v.
Misce bene, et div. in chart. vj. Sumat j 4tis horis.

In Hooping-cough.—MONTPELLIER HOSP.

3 ℞ Kermetis Mineralis, gr. ij.
Mucil. Tragacanth. ℥j.
Aq. Laurocerasi, ℥iiss.
Tinct. Camph. co. ℥iij.
Syr. Scillæ, ℥iv.
Aquæ, ad ℥viij. Misce: fiat mistura.
Two tablespoonfuls every four hours.

In Cough.—Dr W. H. JONES.

KINO. *Kino*

The inspissated juice from incisions made in the trunk of Pterocarpus Marsupium (Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*), from Malabar. It occurs in small, translucent, reddish-black fragments. It is a powerful astringent and styptic. It is useful in obstinate diarrhœa and dysentery, pyrosis, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and to arrest internal hæmorrhages. Combined with cinchona it is given in intermittent fevers. *Externally*, it is applied to indolent ulcers, and as a gargle in relaxed sorethroat.

Vehicle.—Kino dissolved in glycerine. The Tincture in chloroform water, or cinnamon water and syrup of ginger, or in chalk mixture. The compound powder in pill with glycerine of tragacanth.

Incompatibles.—Alkalies and carbonates, mineral acids, metallic salts, gelatine.

Dose of Pulvis Kino, 10 to 30 grains.
Tinctura —, 1½ to 2 drachms.
Pulvis —— co. (contains opium 1 in 20), 10 to 20 grains.
*Trochisci —— (2 grains in each).

1 ℞ Kino, ℈ij.
Camphoræ, ℥ss.
Oxidi Zinci, ℈ss.
Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. ℈j.
Misce: divide in pil. xx. Cap. binas mane nocteque.

In Diabetes.—AUGUSTIN.

2 ℞ Pulv. Kino, ʒvj.
Aluminis,
Pulv. Cinnam. ana ʒij.
Syrupi, q. s. ut fiat electuarium.
Dose, a dessert-spoonful occasionally.

In Diarrhœa.—Mr Savory.

3 ℞ Pulv. Kino co. gr. x.
Inf. Cascarillæ, ʒvj.
Aquæ Cinnam. ʒij.
Syr. Papav. ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus, bis in dies sumendus.

In Chronic Dysentery.—Dr Gregory.

4 ℞ Kino, ʒj—ʒij.
Aluminis, gr. xx—xxx.
Aquæ Ferventis, Oij.
Infunde Per horam, et cola. Fiat injectio.

In Chronic Urethritis.—Swediaur.

5 ℞ Tinct. Kino, ʒj.
Aluminis, ʒij.
Inf. Lini. ℥xv. Fiat injectio.

In Uterine Cauliflower Excrescences.—Sir G. Clarke.

Kousso, *see* Cusso.

KRAMERIA. *Rhatany*

The root of Krameria Triandra and Ixina (Nat. Ord. *Krameriaceæ*), of Peru, is tonic and powerfully astringent. It is given in the same cases as Kino. *Externally*, it may be used in fistula or prolapsus ani. The powder is employed as a dentifrice in bleeding or spongy gums. Lozenges of the Extract are useful in relaxed throat.

Vehicle.—The Tincture in chloroform water or chalk mixture. A cold water infusion.
Incompatibles—Alkalies, salts of iron and lead, gelatine.
Dose of Pulvis Krameriæ, 20 to 60 grains.
Extractum ——, 5 to 20 grains.
Infusum ———, 1 to 2 ounces.
Tinctura ———, ½ to 2 drachms.
*Suppositorium —, as a local astringent.
*Trochisci ——— (3 grains in each).

1 ℞ Pulv. Rhataniæ, ʒiv.
Divide in pulv. xij. Capiat ægra j bis die.

In Fluor Albus.—Dr Maton.

2 ℞ Tinct. Rhatan. ʒj.
Aquæ Calcis, ʒvj.
Misce: capiat cochlear. iij ter die.

In Diarrhœa.—Dr REECE.

3 ℞ Tinct. Matico, ʒvj.
Inf. Krameriæ, ʒvij.
Syr. Croci (*vel* Mori), ʒij.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus capiat ʒss tertiis vel quartis horis.

In Chronic Mucous Diarrhœa, or in the Diarrhœa of Phthisis.
Dr NELIGAN.

4 ℞ Pulv. Rhatan. ʒiij.
Canellæ cort. contus. ʒij.
Sp. Tenuoir. Oij.
Digere per dies decem, et per chartam cola. (Tinct. Rhatan. Aromatica.)

SPRAGUE.

5 ℞ Ext. Rhataniæ, ʒss.
Conf. Ros. Gall. ʒiv.
Syr. Papav. alb. ʒij.
Pulv. Catechu, gr. xv.
Misce, ut fiat electuarium, cujus dosis sit cochleare j min.

In Diarrhœa, &c.—TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

6 ℞ Ex. Krameriæ, gr. iij.
Pastæ Ribis Rubri (*red currant paste*), gr. xvij.
M. fiat trochiscus. (One every two or three hours.)

In Relaxation of Pharynx.—Sir M. MACKENZIE.

7 ℞ Ext. Krameriæ, gr. iij.
Ol. Theobromæ, gr. v. Fiat pessarium.
One at bedtime.

In Vaginismus.—BOUCHUT.

8 ℞ Pulv. Krameriæ, ʒss.
Calcis Carb. Præcip. ʒij.
Pulv. Amyli, ʒx.
Misce: fiat pulvis. (To be dusted over the part affected.)

In Eruptions of Pemphigus and Ecthyma.—Dr NELIGAN.

9 ℞ Pulv. Krameriæ, ʒij.
Pulv. Myrrh. ʒj.
Camph. ʒiv.
Carb. Ligni, ʒj.
Sp. Vini Rect. ♏xx.
Tere Camphoram cum spiritu, et dein misce omnia, ut fiat pulvis dentifricus.

Dr A. T. THOMSON.

LAC

The fresh milk from the cow, *Bos taurus*, is used in the preparation Mistura Scammonii.

1 ℞ Acidi Borici, gr. xij.
Liq. Plumbi Sabacet. Fort. ℥ss.
Lactis ad ℥vj. M. ft. lotio.
The lotion to be applied once or twice a day.

In Eczema.—Dr R. Liveing.

LACTUCA. *LACTUCARIUM

Lettuce. Lettuce Opium

The flowering herb of the Wild Lettuce, Lactuca Virosa (Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*), is sedative, anodyne, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and slightly laxative. It is given in dropsies, phthisis, and to allay irritability of the mucous membrane in catarrh. Lactucarium is the dried juice of the cultivated plant, procured by cutting the stalks of the leaves while growing, and allowing the white juice which exudes to dry spontaneously. It resembles Opium, though less active in its power of promoting sleep and allaying pain. It is sometimes used externally.

Vehicle.—Lactucarium in pill with confection of roses.
Dose of Extractum Latucæ, 5 to 15 grains.
*Succus ————, 1 to 2 drachms.
*Lactucarium, 3 to 8 grains.
*Tinct. Lactucarii, ½ to 1 drachm.

1 ℞ Ext. Lactucæ,
Ext. Lupili, ana gr. v.
Misce: fiant pilulæ duæ, horâ somni sumendæ.

Dr Paris.

2 ℞ Pil. Rhei comp. ℈ij.
Ext. Lactuc. ℈j.
Misce. Divide in pil. xij. Sumat j vel ij nocte.

In Chronic Bronchitis.—Dr Gregory.

3 ℞ Ext. Lactuc. gr. iij.
Camphoræ,
Ext. Hyoscyami, ana gr. ij.
Misce, et div. in pil. ij, horâ somni quâque nocte sumend.

Mr Stone.

4 ℞ Ext. Lactuc. gr. xvj.
Ext. Papeveris albi, gr. xij.
Pulv. Aloes co. gr. xviij.
Ol. Cinnam. ♏ij.
Misce. Divide in pil. xij. Capiat duas omni nocte.

An Anodyne and Aperient.

5 ℞ Hydrag. Subchlor. gr. v.
Ext. Lactucæ, gr. x. M. ft. pil. iv.
One twice a week at bedtime.

Sir RICHARD QUAIN.

6 ℞ Lactucarii, gr. xxx.
Decocti Lichenis Islandic. ℥ij.
Mucilaginis, ℥ss.
Syrupi, ℥j. Misce. Dose, ℥j every two hours.

In Spasmodic Cough, Sleeplessness, Hysteria, &c.—BRERA.

7 ℞ Lactucarii, ℈j.
Mucil. Acaciæ, q. s. ad subactionem. Prefectè unitis adfunde
Aquæ, ℥vj.
Syr. Rubi Idæi (Raspberry), ℥ss.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochlear. ij secundus horis.

In Spasmodic Cough, Sleeplessness, and Hysteria.

VON HILDENBRANDE.

8 ℞ Lactucarii, gr. vj.
Aquæ Destil. ℥iij.
Mucil. Cydoniæ, ♏xx. Fiat collyrium.

In Catarrhal Ophthalmia.—RAU.

9 ℞ Acidi Boracici, ℥ij.
Lactucarii, ℈j. Solve in
Aquæ Destil. ℥vj, et adde
Syr. Papav. ℥ss.
Misce: sumat cochl. parv. pro dosi.

In Spastic Hæmoptysis.—ROTHANILL.

10 ℞ Tinct. Lactucarii, ℥j.
Aquæ Destil. ℥j.
Aquæ Laurocerasi, ♏xx.
Syr. Simplicis, ℥ij.
Misce: fiat haustus, mane et sero sumendus.

An Anodyne in Phthisis.—Dr NELIGAN.

*LAMINARIA SPIRALIS. *The Sea Tangle*

The Sea Tangle, in the form of laminaria tents, is employed to dilate the os uteri, &c.

LANOLINE, *see* ADEPS LANÆ.

LARICIS CORTEX. *The Common Larch*

The inner bark of Larix Europæa (Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ*) is stimulant and astringent. It is given in chronic bronchitis with excessive expectoration.

Dose of Tinctura Laricis Corticis, 20 to 25 minims.

1 ℞ Tinct. Laricis Corticis, ♏xx.
Tinct. Aurantii, ʒj.
Aquæ, ad ℥j. Misce: fiat haustus.
To be taken three times a day.

In Chronic Bronchitis.—*

LAUROCERASI FOLIA. *Cherry-laurel Leaves*

The leaves of the common Cherry-laurel, Prunus Laurocerasus (Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*), yield a small quantity of hydrocyanic acid when distilled with water. Laurel water (*Aqua Laurocerasi*) is anodyne and sedative, and may be employed where hydrocyanic acid is indicated. It is prepared to contain 0·1 per cent. of Hydrocyanic Acid.

Incompatibles and Antidotes.—As for Hydrocyanic acid.
Dose of Aqua Laurocerasi, 20 to 120 minims.

1 ℞ Aquæ Laurocerasi, ʒj.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. ℥ij.
Inf. Quassiæ, ℥iv.
Misce. ℥ss three times a day.

In Dysentery, &c.—AUGUSTIN.

2 ℞ Aquæ Laurocerasi, ♏xij.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒj.
Sodii Bicarb. ℈j.
Tinct. Calumbæ, ʒij.
Aquæ Anethi, ad ℥vj. Misce.
One tablespoonful twice a day.

In Cardialgia.—Dr T. H. TANNER.

3 ℞ Aquæ Laurocerasi, ʒiv.
Etheris, ʒj.
Ext. Belladonnæ, ʒij. Misce: fiat lotio.

In Neuralgia.—ROUX.

4 ℞ Aquæ Laurocerasi, ʒiss.
Ol. Amygdalæ, ʒij.
Ceræ Albæ, ʒss.

Liqua ceram cum oleo, et misce cum aquâ laurocerasi, bene terendo. Fiat unguentum.

As an Application to Burns.—ROUX.

5 ℞ Acid. Boric. gr. xvj.
Aq. Laurocerasi, ʒss.
Aq. Destil. ad ʒviij. M. ft. lotio.

To be used to bathe the eyes three or four times daily.

Mr G. A. CRITCHETT.

LAVANDULÆ OLEUM. *Oil of Lavender*

The oil distilled in Britain from the common Lavender, Lavandula Vera (Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ*). It is aromatic, carminative, and stimulant. Lavender is given in nervous affections, flatulence, colic; and is employed as a corrective adjunct to other medicines.

Dose of Oleum Lavandulæ, 1 to 4 minims.
Tinctura ——— co., ½ to 2 drachms.
Spiritus ———, 30 to 60 minims.

1 ℞ Ol. Lavandulæ,
Adipis Myristicæ,
Butyri Cacao, ana partes æquales.

Misce: fiat unguentum.

To Stimulate the Growth of Hair.—GRIFFITH.

*LEPTANDRIN

A resinoid obtained from the rhizome of Leptandria Virginica (Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*). It is a cholagogue.

Dose.—1 to 2 grains in pill with glycerine of tragacanth.

LIMON. *Lemon*

The ripe fruit of Citrus Limonum (Nat. Ord. *Aurantiaceæ*) imported from Europe. It is used in the preparation of Limonis Cortex and Limonis Succus.

LIMONIS CORTEX. *Lemon Peel*

The outer part of the rind of the fresh fruit of Citrus Limonum. It yields an essential oil. It is carminative, stimulant, and rubefacient. It is useful in dyspepsia, and in cases requiring a warm aromatic. The Tincture and Syrup are employed to flavour mixtures, &c.

**Citrus Bergamia.* The essential oil of the rind of the fruit is used, under the name of Essence of Bergamot, on account of its pleasant odour, in ointments, liniments, &c.

Incompatibles.—Mineral acids.
Dose of Oleum Limonis, 1 to 4 minims.
Syrupus —— 1 to 2 drachms.
Tinctura —— ½ to 2 drachms.

1 ℞ Cort. recent. Limonum, No. j ad ij.
Aquæ Frigidæ, Oij.
Macera per horas vj, et cola.

As a Diluting Drink for Invalids.—Mr Brande.

2 ℞ Sem. Limonum, ʒij.
Aquæ, lb. ij. Fiat emulsio, et adde
Sacchari albi, ʒij. M.
Half a cupful every two hours.

In Hysteria.—Von Hildebrand.

LIMONIS SUCCUS

The fresh expressed juice of the ripe fruit of Citrus Limonum. It is refrigerant, antiscorbutic, astringent. It is useful in febrile and inflammatory disorders, in a diluted form, as a beverage; and in scurvy and rheumatism. *Externally,* it is sometimes applied in pruritus and in uterine hæmorrhage. (*See Acidum Citricum.*)

Dose.—½ to 4 ounces.

1 ℞ Succi Limonis recent. ʒj—ij.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus, ter die sumendus.

In Acute Rheumatism.—Dr G. O. Rees.

2 ℞ Succi Limonis recent. ʒiij ad ʒvj.
Sumatur ter die.

In Acute Rheumatism—Dr Babington.

3 ℞ Succi Limonis, ʒiv.
Cort. Limon. recent. cont. ʒss.
Potassæ Nitrat. ʒj.
Sacchari Albi, ʒiv.
Aquæ Ferventis, Oiij.
Stent ad refrigerationem, et cola.

As a common Drink in Fevers, &c.—Mr Brande.

4 ℞ Fruct. Limonis, No. 1.
Aquæ Frigidæ, Oiss.
Syrupi, ʒij.
Fiat limonadum, pro potu commune.

In Fevers and Inflammation.

5 ℞ Succi Limonis, ʒj—ij.
Aquæ, ʒxv. Fiat injectio.

In Alkaline Leucorrhœa.—Dr Ashwell.

LINI FARINA, SEMINA ET OLEUM

Linseed Meal. Linseed. Linseed Oil

The ground seeds of the common Flax, Linum Usitatissimum (Nat. Ord. *Linaceæ*), form Linseed meal. They are bland and sweet to the taste. The oil possesses the property of drying when exposed to the air. The coverings of the seeds contain a large quantity of vegetable mucilage. They are demulcent and emollient, and are given in catarrhal affections and inflammatory disorders of the mucous membranes and genito-urinary passages. *Externally*, Linseed meal, mixed with water, forms a most valuable poultice. Linseed oil may be mixed with lime-water to form an application to burns and scalds.

Incompatibles.—For the Infusion; preparations of metallic salts.
Dose of Infusum Lini, ad libitum.
Cataplasma Lini and Oleum Lini are for external application.

1 ℞ Inf. Lini, ʒiij.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒij.
Vitelli Ovi unius.
Syr. Althææ, ʒj.
Fiat mistura secundum artem, capiat æger cochl. j amplum subinde.

A Demulcent in Ardor Urinæ, &c.—Dr. NELIGAN.

2 ℞ Inf. Lini, ʒivss.
Tinct. Camph. co. ʒiij.
Aquæ flor. Aurant. ʒix.
Misce: sumat cochl. ij majora ter die.

As a Demulcent in Coughs.—Dr GREGORY.

3 ℞ Flor. Anthemidis,
Sem. Lini contus. ana ʒss.
Aquæ fervidæ, ʒvj. Macera, et cola: dein adde
Opii, gr. vj—xvj. Misce: fiat enema.

An Emollient and Anodyne.—Dr COPLAND.

4 ℞ Hordei Farinæ,
Lini Farinæ, ana part. æquales.
Decoct. Malvæ seu Althææ, q. s.
(Rub the meal in the decoction, and cook it to a fit consistence, frequently stirring it. The poultice must be applied between two cloths.)

A common Emollient Application.—TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

*LINUM CATHARTICUM. *Purging Flax*

This diminutive plant grows plentifully in dry situations throughout Europe. It is used as a cathartic, and is tolerably active in its operation, though not dangerous. The powder of the dried plant may be given in doses of 1 drachm or more.

1 ℞ Lini Cathartici, herbæ recentis, ʒiij.
Aquæ Ferventis, ʒij.
Digere per horas duas in vase clauso, cola et adde
Tinct. Cardam. co. ʒj. Fiat haustus.

In simple Constipation.—Dr NELIGAN.

*LITHIUM. *Lithium*

A brilliant, silver-white, ductile metal. Its carbonate and citrate preparations are official.

*LITHII BENZOAS. *Benzoate of Lithium*

A white salt with a sweet saline taste. It is useful in gout.

Solubility.—1 in 2½ of water, 1 in 15 of rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—An aromatic water.
Dose.—15 to 30 grains.

*LITHII BROMIDUM. *Bromide of Lithium*

A white, granular, deliquescent salt. It has been given in epilepsy, and as a hypnotic for gouty patients.

Solubility.—1 in 1 of water.
Vehicle.—In water with syrup of lemons, orange peel, or decoction of liquorice.
Dose.—15 to 30 grains.

LITHII CARBONAS. *Carbonate of Lithium*

A white powder. It is antacid, diuretic. It is useful in acidity of the urine, lithic deposits, gout, rheumatic arthritis. It is more diuretic than the corresponding salts of potassium and sodinm.

Solubility.—1 in 100 of water; insoluble in alcohol.
Vehicle.—The powder in cachets or in the form of the effervescing liquor.
Dose of Lithii Carbonas, 3 to 6 grains.
Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens, 5 to 10 ounces.

LITHII CITRAS. *Citrate of Lithium*

A white amorphous powder; deliquescent. It is converted into a carbonate in the system, like the other alkaline citrates. Its properties are similar to the Carbonate.

Solubility.—1 in 2½ of water, 1 in 6 of glycerine.
Vehicle.—In water with syrup of lemons, orange peel, or decoction of liquorice.
Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

1 ℞ Lithii Citratis, gr. x.
Acidi Citrici, gr. xx.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒss.
Aquæ, ʒij.
(To be taken in a state of effervescence with gr. xiv of Bicarb. Soda dissolved in ʒij of water.)

A Diuretic and Antilithic.—Dr GUY.

*LITHII GUAIACAS. *Guaiacate of Lithia*

A salt prepared from pure Guaiacum Resin in an aqueous solution of Lithia, in the proportion of 3 of the former to 1 of the latter. It is useful in chronic gout and rheumatism.

Vehicle.—In pill.
Dose.—2 to 5 grains.

1 ℞ Lithii Guaiacat., gr. v. M. ft. pil. j arg. Mitte xij.
Take one dozen daily.

Sir ALFRED GARROD.

2 ℞ Iridin, gr. j.
Lithii Guaiacat., gr. ij.
Ext. Gentian, q. s. M. ft. pil. in arg. Mitte xij.
One after lunch and dinner.

Dr ALBERT VENN.

*LITHII SALICYLAS. *Salicylate of Lithium*

A deliquescent white powder. It is said to be a better remedy than the Salicylate of Sodium in chronic articular rheumatism.

Solubility.—4 in 3 of water, 1 in 2 of rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—In water with tincture of orange.
Dose.—5 to 20 grains.

LOBELIA. *Lobelia*

The herb in flower, dried, of Lobelia Inflata (Nat. Ord. *Lobeliaceæ*) of America owes its activity to a peculiar alkaloid, Lobeline, which is volatile and oily. In small doses, it is diaphoretic and expectorant; in larger doses, antispasmodic, sedative, and emetic. Like tobacco, it is poisonous

when given in large quantities. It is chiefly employed in spasmodic asthma, and in other affections of the pulmonary passages attended with dyspnœa. It forms a useful adjunct to diuretics.

Vehicle.—Decoction of liquorice or senega, infusion of linseed.
Antidote.—Internal and external stimulants, strong tea, tannic or gallic acid.
Dose of Tinctura Lobeliæ, 10 to 30 minims; as an emetic, 4 drachms.
Tinctura——— Ætherea, 10 to 30 minims.

1 ℞ Tinct. Lobeliæ, ʒj.
Decocti Malvæ, ℥vj. Misce: fiat mistura.
A tablespoonful to be taken every two or three hours.

As an Expectorant.—RADIUS.

2 ℞ Tinct. Lobeliæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ Anethi, ʒij.
Aquæ, ℥iv. Misce: fiat mistura.
One sixth part for a dose.

In Asthma.—Dr HOOPER.

3 ℞ Tinct. Lobel. Æth. ʒij.
Mist. Amygdal. ℥viss.
Succi Conii, ʒij.
Syr. Hemidesmi, ℥j.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus cap. cochl. amplum tertiis horis.

In Asthma and Paroxysmal Coughs.—Dr NELIGAN.

4 ℞ Tinct. Lobeliæ Ether. ʒij.
Ammon. Carb. ℈ij.
Sp. Chloroformi, ℥j.
Syr. Scillæ, ℥ss.
Decocti Senegæ, ℥vij. Misce.
A tablespoonful every four hours.

In Cardiac Asthma.—Dr J. MACROBIN.

LUPULUS. *Hop*

The dried strobiles of the female plant of Humulus Lupulus (Nat. Ord. *Cannabinaceæ*), of Britain. They contain a volatile oil. The bitter principle, Lupulin, is formed on the surface of the scaly bracts as small granules. Hops are tonic, aromatic, moderately narcotic, aphrodisiac, soporific, resolvent, discutient. They are useful in nervous derangements, low states of the system, insomnia, ovarian atony.

A pillow of hops has been employed to induce sleep. *Externally*, they are applied in fomentation or poultice to painful tumours and swellings.

Vehicle.—The Tincture in peppermint or aniseed water. Lupulin in water at 140° F. for inhalation.
Incompatibles.—Mineral acids. Metallic salts.
Dose of Extractum Lupuli, 5 to 10 grains.
Infusum ———, 1 to 2 ounces.
Tinctura ———, ½ to 2 drachms.
Lupulinum, 2 to 5 grains.
*Extractum Lupulini, 3 to 6 grains.
*Tinctura ———, ½ to 2 drachms.

1 ℞ Lupulini, gr. viij.
Mucilaginis, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ duæ, horâ decubitûs sumendæ.

In the Watchfulness of Mania, &c.—Dr NELIGAN.

2 ℞ Lupulini, gr. v.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s. Fiant pilula.
One pill three times a day.

In Dysmenorrhœa.—Dr LOMBE ATTHILL.

3 ℞ Ext. Lupuli,
Ext. Lactucæ,
Camphoræ, ana ℈j.
Misce: fiant pilulæ xij. Sumat ij dolore incipiente, et repetantur post horas ij, vel pro re natâ.

In Dysmenorrhœa.—Dr RIGBY.

4 ℞ Ext. Hyoscyami,
Camphoræ,
Lupulini, ana gr. iij.
Misce et fiant pil. ij, horâ somni sumendæ.

In Simple Wakefulness.—Dr J. B. STEWARD.

5 ℞ Tinct. Lupuli, ʒj.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒj.
Tinct. Gentianæ co. ʒj.
Inf. Sennæ, ad ℥vj. Misce.
One tablespoonful twice a day.

In Phosphuria with Constipation.—Dr T. H. TANNER.

6 ℞ Tinct. Lupuli, ʒj.
Inf. Rosæ, ʒv.
Acidi Sulph. dil. ʒj.
Aquæ Camph. ʒij.
Misce: fiat mistura. Sumat cochlearia duo ampla bis die.

In Menorrhagia.

7 ℞ Tinct. Lupuli, ʒiv.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒvj.
Syr. Zingib. ʒiij.
Aquæ ad ℥vj. M. ft. mist.
A tablespoonful twice a day in a wineglass of water.

Dr. J. Baptiste Potter.

8 ℞ Lupuli Strobil. ʒiss.
Aquæ Ferventis, Oj. Misce: sit pro inhalatione.

In Phthisis.—Dr Theophilus Thompson.

*MAGNESIUM. *Magnesium*

A brilliant grey metal, malleable, converted into Magnesia by the action of air and moisture. The forms of Magnesia used in Pharmacy are—Magnesia Levis, Magnesia Ponderosa, Magnesii Carbonas Ponderosa, Magnesii Carbonas Levis, and Magnesii Sulphas. Soapstone, commonly called French Chalk, is a silicate of magnesium and aluminium.

MAGNESIA LEVIS. *Light Magnesia*

A bulky white power of Light Carbonate of Magnesium deprived of its carbonic acid. Its properties are similar to the heavy powder, but its action is said to be quicker. It does not effervesce with acids.

Vehicle.—Milk. Aromatic water.
Dose.—10 to 20 grs. as an antacid; 20 to 60 grs. as a purgative.

MAGNESIA PONDEROSA. *Heavy Magnesia*

A white powder of Heavy Carbonate of Magnesium deprived of its carbonic acid. It is antacid, alterative, antilithic, laxative. It is useful in dyspepsia, heartburn, pyrosis, gouty and lithic affections. As a laxative, it is very safe in the various disorders of children. Combined with rhubarb, it is given in diarrhœa, and as an ordinary purge. If taken too often, or in large doses as a purgative, it is said to accumulate and form concretions in the intestines.

Solubility.—Scarcely soluble in water, readily in acids without effervescence.

Vehicle.—Milk. Water, with syrup of ginger.

Incompatibles.—All acids.

Dose of Magnesia, 10 to 20 grs. as an antacid and alterative; 20 to 60 grs. as a purgative.

1 ℞ Magnesiæ, ℈ij.
Pulv. Rhei, gr. xv.
Pulv. Zingiberis, gr. v.

Fiat pulvis, quem capiat quotiescunque diem sine alvi dejectione transegerit.

In Habitual Constipation—Dr PARIS.

2 ℞ Magnes. Calcin. ℈ij.
Pulv. Rhei, ℈j.
Pulv. Cinnamomi, gr. x. Misce.

(3 to 4 grs. every third hour to very young infants; 6 to 10 grains, from 6 to 12 months.)

Drs EVANSON and MAUNSELL.

3 ℞ Magnes. Calcin. ʒss.
Aquæ Menth. Pip. ʒiss.
Tinct Aurantii, ʒj. Misce: fiat haustus.

In Heartburn.

4 ℞ Magnes. Calcin. ʒiss.
Pulv. Rhei, ʒj.
Pulv. Zingib. ℈j.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. Oj. Misce.

Dose, ʒss three times a day.

In Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis.—Dr GREGORY.

5 ℞ Magnes. ℈j.
Ol. Carui, ♏iv.
Sp. Ammon. Fœt. ♏xx.
Tinct. Opii, ♏v.
Syr. Simp. ʒss.
Aquæ Menthæ, ʒiss.

Misce: fiat mistura, capiat cochl. j min. 4tis horis.

In Diarrhœa and Flatulence of Young Children continuing after the use of Purgatives. Dr JOY.

6 ℞ Magnes. ustæ, ʒij.
Tinci. Jalap. ʒj.
Mucilag. Acaciæ,
Syrupi,
Aquæ Cinnam. ana ʒss.

Probe mistis affunde,
Aquæ, ʒivss.

Mist. hujus agitatæ porrigatur uncia j ter in die.

In Chorea of Young Children.—Dr T. HAMILTON.

MAGNESII CARBONAS LEVIS

Light Carbonate of Magnesium

A very light white powder prepared from a cold solution of Sulphate of Magnesium and Carbonate of Sodium, and the precipitate washed in boiling water. For medicinal properties see Magnesia.

Vehicle.—As for the Carbonate.
Dose.—10 to 20 grs. as an antacid; 30 to 60 grs. as a purgative.

MAGNESII CARBONAS PONDEROSA

Heavy Carbonate of Magnesium

A white powder prepared from a boiling solution of Sulphate of Magnesium in Carbonate of Sodium, the sulphate of sodium being washed out. For medicinal properties see Magnesia.

Vehicle.—Milk. Water, with syrup of ginger.
Dose of Magnesii Carbonas, 10 to 20 grs. as an antacid; 30 to 60 grs. as a purgative.
Liquor Magnesii Carbonas, 1 to 2 ounces.

1 ℞ Magnes. Carb. ℈j.
Inf. Gentian. co. ʒxj.
Tinct. Cardam. co. ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus, bis die sumendus.

In Dyspepsia with Acidity.—Mr Savory.

2 ℞ Magnes. Carb. ʒiss.
Ammon. Carb. ʒss.
Aquæ Menth. Vir. ℥vss.
Tinct. Lavand. co. ʒij.
Sp. Carui, ʒj.
Sy. Zingib. ʒij.
Fiat mistura, de quâ sumatur cochl. unum amplius, pro re natâ.

An Antacid in Cardialgia, &c.—Dr Paris.

3 ℞ Magnes. Carb. ʒij.
Pulv. Rhei, ℈ij.
Sp. Ammon. Arom.
Syr. Zingib. ana ℥ss.
Aquæ, ℥v. Misce.
One sixth for a dose.

In Gastralgia and Pyrosis.—Dr Hooper.

4 ℞ Magnes. Sulph. ʒij.
Magnes. Carb, ℈j.
Syr. Zingib. ʒj.
Aquæ Anethi, ʒxj. Misce: fiat haustus.

This white draught is often retained by the stomach when every other form of purge is rejected.

Dr DRUITT.

5 ℞ Magnes. Carb. ʒss.
Pulv. cort. Aurant.
Pulv. Sem. Fœniculi,
Pulv. Sacchari puri, ana ʒj.

Misce bene, et divide in pulveres granorum x. (One to be given to wet nurses when their milk disagrees.)

Mr SAVORY.

6 ℞ Magnes. Carb. ʒiss.
Pulv. Rhei, ʒss.
Mucil. Acaciæ,
Syr. Zingib. ana ʒvj.
Aquæ Pimentæ, ʒivss.

Misce: fiat mist. cujus sumat cochl. ij ampla bis vel ter quotidie.

As a Laxative in Chorea.—Dr THOMAS.

7 ℞ Magnes. Carb. ℈j.
Tinct. Cardam. co. ʒij.
Aquæ Anethi, ʒss.
Syrupi, ʒij.

Misce: sumat cochl. j minimum frequentur in dies.

In the Colic of Infants.—Dr GREGORY.

8 ℞ Liq. Magnes. Carb. ʒss.
Sp. Lavand. co. ʒij.

Misce: fiat hautus. Sumat Statim, et repetatur semihorio si opus sit.

In Heartburn.—Dr NELIGAN.

9 ℞ Magnes. Carb. ʒj.
Syr. Tolu, ʒj.
Sp. Myristicæ, ʒss.
Succi Limonis, ʒiij.
Aquæ, ʒix. Misce: fiat haustus.

Mr BRANDE.

10 ℞ Liq. Magnes. Carb. ʒiss.
Syr. Aurantii. ʒj.

Misce: fiat haustus, cum ʒiij Succi Limonis inter effervescentiam bibendus.

11 ℞ Liq. Magnesii Carb. ʒj. Fiat haustus.

To be taken in effervescence with half an ounce of lemon juice.

In Gastric Disturbance of Pregnancy.—Sir JAMES SAWYER.

*MAGNESII CITRAS

Citrate of Magnesium is prepared by combining magnesia or its carbonate with citric acid in solution. It is gently laxative and antacid.

Dose.—60 to 180 grains.

Liquor Magnesii Citratis contains the citrates of magnesium and potassium, and syrup of lemons. It is a gentle purge and refrigerant.

Dose.—5 to 10 ounces.

MAGNESII SULPHAS

Sulphate of Magnesium. Epsom Salts

Occurs in colourless, transparent, rhombic prisms, and is bitter in taste. It is contained in sea-water, Seidlitz water, and Cheltenham salts. In small doses, it is diuretic; in large doses, a hydragogue cathartic, acting effectively, but without irritation. Being cooling in its operation, it is adapted for inflammatory disorders of all kinds. It is one of the most frequently used of the purgative medicines, and is very often conjoined with senna for a cathartic dose.

Solubility.—10 in 13 of cold water.
Vehicle.—Lemonade. An effervescing mixture flavoured with syrup of lemons. Infusion of roasted coffee sweetened. Aromatic sulphuric acid masks the disagreeable taste to a considerable extent.
Incompatibles.—Alkaline carbonates, lime water.
Dose of Magnesii Sulphas, 1 to 4 drachms.
Magnesii Sulphas Effervescens, 2 to 8 drachms.
Enema Magnesii Sulphatis is a good saline clyster.

1 ℞ Magnes. Sulph. ʒvj.
Mannæ optime, ʒij.
Aquæ Destil. ʒiss. Misce: fiat haustus aperiens.

Dr HOOPER.

2 ℞ Magnes. Sulph. ʒj.
Potass. Bicarb. ʒij.
Aquæ Menth. Pip. ʒvss.
Syrupi, ʒij. Misce: fiat mistura cathartica.

Dr PARIS.

3 ℞ Magnes. Sulph. ʒvj.
Inf. Rosæ Acidi, ʒij. Misce: fiat haustus.

To Purge in Mild Febrile and Inflammatory Affections.

Dr NELIGAN.

4 ℞ Magnes. Sulph. ʒss—ʒj.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒj.
Acid Sulph. Dil. ♏x.
Acid Hydrocyan. Dil. ♏iij.
Misce: fiat haustus, 4ta quâque horâ sumendus.

In Hæmoptysis.—Dr THEOPHILUS THOMPSON.

5 ℞ Magnes. Sulph. ʒj—ʒiv.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒij.
Acidi Sulp. Dil. ♏x.
Aquæ Anethi, ʒj. Misce: fiat haustus.
Antiphlogistic purge. To this draught may be added, in cases of debility, 1 gr. of Sulphate of Zinc or Sulphate of Iron, or 2 grs. of Quinine.

Dr DRUITT.

6 ℞ Magnes. Sulph. ʒj.
Antim. Tart. gr. ij.
Aquæ, ʒviij. Misce: sumat unciam omni horâ.

In Asiatic Cholera.—Dr JEPHSON (U.S.).

7 ℞ Magnes. Sulph. ʒss.
Mannæ, ʒij.
Inf. Sennæ, ʒvj.
Tinct. Sennæ, ʒij.
Aquæ Menthæ Vir. ʒj.
Aquæ Destil. ʒij.
Misce: fiat mistura. Sumat cochl. iij ampla omni mane, et repetatur post horas quatuor, si opus sit.

Mr ABERNETHY.

8 ℞ Magnes. Sulph. ʒiv.
Acidi Sulph. Dil. ʒj.
Ferri Sulph. gr. vj.
Inf. Aurantii, ʒxiss.
Misce: sumat partem sextam bis die.

In Anæmia, &c.

9 ℞ Magnes. Sulph. ʒij.
Mannæ, ʒij.
Emuls. Amygdalæ, ʒiv.
Misce: fiat mist. purgans pro infantibus. (A dessert-spoonful for a dose for a child from 1 to 2 years old.)

Mr SAVORY.

10 ℞ Magnes. Sulph. ʒij.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒij.
Aquæ Carui, ʒvj.
Misce: sumat ʒij omni horâ donec alvus responderit.

A Laxative for Children of three years of age.—Dr WEST.

11 ℞ Magnes. Sulph. ʒss.
Tinct. Jalapæ, ʒj.
Acidi Nitrici, ♏ij.
Aquæ Menthæ Vir. ʒij. Misce: fiat haustus.

In Disordered State of the Liver.—Dr ELLIS.

12 ℞ Magnes. Sulph. gr. xxx.
Potass. Bicarb. gr. xx.
Potass. Nitratis, gr. x.
Aquæ, ʒj. Misce: fiat haustus.

In Retention of Urine.—Sir JAMES PAGET.

13 ℞ Magnes. Sulph. ʒss.
Acid. Sulph. Aromat. ♏xx.
Ferri Sulph. gr. iij.
Quin. Sulph. gr. j.
Vini Colchici, ♏x.
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒj. Fiat haustus.
To be taken twice or thrice a day, with an aperient pill if needed.

In Acne with Plethora.—Dr TILBURY FOX.

*MALVA. *Mallow*

The leaves of the common Mallow, Malva Sylvestris (Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*), contain a considerable quantity of mucilage, which they yield to water. Their decoction is sometimes employed for its demulcent and emollient properties. It is given, as a beverage, in bronchitis, or in irritation of the intestinal canal or urinary organs. *Externally*, the leaves are used as a fomentation to wounds, tumours, and painful parts.

Dose of Decoctum Malvæ, 1 to 3 ounces.

1 ℞ Decoct. Malvæ, ʒvj.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒij.
Oxymel. Scillæ, ʒj.
Misce: sumat quartam partem quum tussis urget.

MANGANESII OXIDUM NIGRUM

Black Oxide of Manganese is employed for producing Chlorine and Permanganate of Potassium. It has been given internally in scabies and syphilis.

Dose of *Manganesii Oxidum Nigrum, 3 to 20 grains three times a day.

*MANGANESII SALES. *Salts of Manganese*

The metal Manganese resembles iron. Its black binoxide is well known. This is employed by chemists in the preparation of Oxygen and Chlorine. It has been used medicinally in the treatment of some cutaneous maladies, being applied in the form of ointment to the eruptions of scabies and herpes. The salts of Manganese are said to resemble those of iron in their tonic powers, but differ from them in being destitute of any astringent properties. They have been found to exert a remarkable power in causing the secretion of bile, and to act, in large doses, as purgatives.

The chief preparations of Manganese which have been used in medicine are as follows:

Manganesii Carbonas. It is used in the same cases and same doses as the Black Oxide.

Manganesii Iodidum. An alterative in the anæmia of scrofula, phthisis, cancer.

Manganesii Sulphas. An alterative in cutaneous diseases, in doses of 5 to 10 grains; as a purge and cholagogue, in doses of 1 to 2 drachms.

Manganesii Phosphas. It is given in chlorosis, amenorrhœa, &c.

Manganesii Hypophosphis. Soluble 1 in 10. Dose, 1 to 10 grains.

The *Permanganate of Potassium* is mentioned among the Salts of Potassium.

Vehicle.—The Black Oxide in cachets. The Carbonate in pill freshly prepared by double decomposition with an equal weight of carbonate of sodium and sulphate of manganesium, and honey, or glycerine and tragacanth as an excipient. The Iodide, as for Iodide of Potassium or as the Syrup of Iodides of Iron and Manganese. The Phosphate in form of syrup.

Syrup of Iodides of Iron and Manganese. Professor Proctor has a formula, each fluid drachm containing 4½ grains of iodide of iron and 1½ grains of iodide of manganese. Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

Syrup of Phosphates of Iron and Manganese, each fluid drachm containing ¾ of a grain of phosphate of iron and ½ a grain of phosphate of manganese. Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

1 ℞ Manganesii Oxidi Nigri, ℥j.
Sodii Chloridi, ℥iij. Misce bene, et adde
Acidi Sulphurici, ℥j.
Aquæ, ℥ij.

(The Chlorine which is evolved from this mixture on the application of

heat, forms a powerful local stimulant in certain cases of cutaneous disease, and in chronic rheumatism. The gas should be carefully confined to the part by the proper apparatus.)

Dr. HOOPER.

2 ℞ Manganesii Carb.
Ext. Cinchonæ, ana ʒj. Misce, et div. in pil. 30.
Sumat j bis die, ante jentaculum et prandium.

In Chlorosis.—M. HANNON.

3 ℞ Manganesii Sulph.
Sodii Carb. ana ʒj.
Mellis, q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas granorum iv dividenda, quar. j pro dosi.

In Anæmic Disorders.—M. HANNON.

4 ℞ Manganesii Sulph. ʒiv. (A large dose.—ED.)
Vini Sem. Colchici, ♏xxx.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒiv. Misce: fiat haustus.

A Purgative in Gouty or Rheumatic Habits.—Dr NELIGAN.

5 ℞ Manganesii Sulph. gr. x in a tumblerful of effervescing Citrate of Magnesia.

As a Cholagogue.—Dr R. H. GODDEN.

6 ℞ Manganesii Sulph. ℈j.
Magnes. Sulph. ʒij.
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒiss. Misce: fiat haustus mane sumendus.

In Gouty Cases, to produce a copious discharge of Bile.

Dr DRUITT.

7 ℞ Manganesii Sulph. ʒiv. (A large dose.—ED.)
Acidi Sulph. dil. ♏viij.
Inf. Sennæ co. ʒij. Misce: fiat haustus.

In Dyspeptic Affections and Bilious Disorders.

Dr NELIGAN.

8 ℞ Manganesii Phosph.
Pulv. Cinchonæ, ana ʒss.
Syr. Catechu, q. s.
Divide in pil. granorum iv. Sumat j ter in die.

MANNA. *MANNITA. *Manna and Mannite*

Manna is the concrete juice of Fraxinus Ornus and F. Rotundifolia (Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ*). The variety called Flake Manna is the best. Manna has a sweetish and slightly

bitter taste. It acts as a general laxative, though its operation sometimes causes flatulence. Its purgative property is owing to a peculiar unfermentable sugar, called Mannite. This may be extracted from it by boiling alcohol, and will precipitate in white needles on cooling. It is a very agreeable cathartic. Both Manna and Mannite are well adapted for use in the affections of children, in obstinate constipation, phlegmasia dolens, ascites, peritonitis, and in the disorders of weakly women.

Solubility.—Mannite in water, 1 in 5; in rectified spirit, 1 in 150.
Dose of Manna, ½ to 1 ounce.
Mannita, 2 drachms for a child.

1 ℞ Mannæ, ℥j.
Potass. Tart. Acidæ, ℥ss.
Seri Lactis, ℥vj.
Misce: sumat semissem statim, et quod restat post horas duas.

Dr JOY.

2 ℞ Magnes. Sulph. ℥j.
Mannæ, ℥vj.
Tinct. Sennæ, ℥iss.
Aquæ Ferventis, ℥v.
Misce. Sumat quartam partem, vel semissem.

Dr AINSLIE.

3 ℞ Saponis Venet. ℈iv.
Ol. Amygd. Dul. ℥ss. Solve, et adde
Mannæ, ℥ss.
Potass. Tart. ℥ij.
Syr. Althææ, ℥j. Misce: fiat linctus emolliens.

BRENDELL.

4 ℞ Mannæ, ℥j.
Aquæ Fœniculi, ℥iij.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ♏xx.
Misce: sumat coch. j larg. omni horâ.

In Infantile Catarrh.—Mr SAVORY.

5 ℞ Mannæ, ℥ss.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ℥ss.
Syr. Violæ, ℥ij.
Aquæ Menthæ, ℥j.
Misce: fiat mistura. Sumat cochl. j—ij min. tertiâ q.q. horâ.

For Infants in the early months.—Dr JOY.

6 ℞ Mannæ, ʒvj.
Syr. Sennæ, ʒiij.
Ol. Amygd. Dulcis, ʒij. Tere bene, et adde
Aquæ Fœniculi, ʒij.
Sacchar. albi, ʒiss.
Fiat electuarium, cujus capiat infans ʒj—ʒij pro dosi.

An Aperient for Young Children.—Dr COPLAND.

7 ℞ Mannæ, ʒij.
Magnesiæ, ℈j.
Tinct. Rhei, ʒj
Syr. Rosæ, ʒij.
Inf. Sennæ, ℥j.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. ʒss. Misce.
A teaspoonful every third hour till the bowels are relieved.

An Aperient for Children.—*

8 ℞ Mannæ, ʒiss.
Magnesiæ, ℈ij.
Decocti Aloes co. ʒiss.
Syr. Rosæ, ʒij.
Aquæ Anisi, ad ℥ij. Misce.
A teaspoonful every four hours.

A Laxative for Children.—*

9 ℞ Mannitæ, ʒss.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. ℥ss. Solve, ut fiat haustus.

An excellent Laxative for Children.—Dr NELIGAN.

*MARRUBIUM. *Horehound*

Marrubium Vulgare (Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ*) is a herb, common in England. In the fresh state it has a strong and peculiar aromatic odour. Both fresh and dry, it has a bitter taste. It contains much mucilage, and is a popular demulcent tonic in simple coughs. It is also a general tonic, laxative, and antispasmodic.

Dose of Marrubium, 30 to 60 grains.
Infusum Marrubii, 1 to 2 ounces.

1 ℞ Marrubii herb. exsic. ʒss.
Aquæ Destil. Fervent. Oss.
Macera per horam, et cola.
Colaturæ, ℥iss.
Tinct. Camph. co. ʒj.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, gr. x.
Misce: fiat haustus, ter in die sum.

In Chronic Bronchitis with Inordinate Secretions.
Dr COPLAND.

MASTICHE. *Mastich*

This is a resinous exudation from the Pistacia Lentiscus (Nat. Ord. *Anacardiaceæ*), and occurs in yellowish, semi-transparent, brittle tears, of a pleasant smell and taste. It is stimulant and diuretic. It is used as a masticatory in toothache and other complaints; and as an ingredient in stimulating tinctures in affections of the mouth and gums.

Solubility.—Readily in ether, chloroform. Partly soluble in rectified spirit and oil of turpentine. Insoluble in water.
Dose, in powder, 20 to 40 grains.

1 ℞ Pulv. Mastiches,
Pulv. Cretæ, ana ʒij.
Pulv. Iridis rad. ʒss.
Ol. Rosæ, ♏iij. Misce: fiat dentifricium.

PHŒBUS.

MATICÆ FOLIA. *Matico Leaves*

The leaves of Piper Angustifolium, a Peruvian plant (Nat. Ord. *Piperaceæ*), are extensively used in their native country for the purpose of arresting local hæmorrhages. They are either applied whole, or dried and reduced to a coarse powder, and in that state pressed on to the bleeding part. Matico has been further recommended in this country as an astringent for internal use. It contains an aromatic and a bitter principle; but nothing has been found which can give it a real astringent quality. Its reputation as a styptic may probably be owing to the mechanical properties of the leaf and its powder, or to the turpentine oil it contains.

Dose of Pulvis Maticæ, 30 to 120 grains.
Infusum Maticæ, 1 to 4 ounces.
*Tinctura Maticæ, 1 to 2 drachms.

1 ℞ Tinct. Maticæ, ʒvj.
Inf. Krameriæ, ʒvij.
Syr. Croci, ʒij.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus capiat semiunciam tertiis vel quartis horis.

In the Diarrhœa of Phthisis, &c.—DR NELIGAN.

2 ℞ Fol. Maticæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ Ferventis, ℥vj.
Macera per horas ij et cola.
℞ Liq. colati, ℥vss.
Tinct. Card. co. ℥ss.
M. fiat mist. Sumat cyathum vinosum 4tâ quâque horâ.

In Menorrhagia.—Dr WEST.

3 ℞ Pulv. Matico, ʒiij.
Pulv. Opii, gr. iij.
Adipis, ʒj. Misce: fiat unguentum.

To Hæmorrhoids.—Dr YOUNG.

4 ℞ Tinct. Krameriæ, ʒij.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒiij.
Inf. Maticæ, ad ℥iv. Misce.
Two teaspoonfuls every four hours—for a child of seven years.

In Diarrhœa of Tuberculosis.—Dr T. H. TANNER.

MEDICATED PLEDGETS OF COTTON

Pledgets of cotton, saturated with various drugs, have been introduced for the local treatment of Uterine Disorders.

Bromide of Potassium	4 grs.	Hydrochlorate of Morphine	¾ gr.
Iodide of Potassium	4 „		
Iodine	2 „	Persulphate of Iron	3 „
Maticæ Tinctura	30 „	Tannic Acid	2½ „

The weight of a pledget is about 30 grains, and contains the proportion of each drug as enumerated.

MEL. *Honey*

A sweet fluid prepared by the *Apis mellifica*, or Honey Bee. It tends to concrete on keeping. It contains two kinds of sugar, one of which crystallises, but the other does not. It is nutritious, demulcent, and laxative; but is chiefly used as a vehicle, as in *Mel Boracis*. It is employed in gargles, and given as a demulcent in coughs.

Mel Depuratum is a gentle laxative.

Oxymel, which contains vinegar and honey, is employed

as an expectorant, and to form with water a cooling drink in febrile affections. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

**Hydromel*, or honied water (1 part in 16), forms an agreeably refrigerant and slightly laxative drink.

**Ceromel*, a mixture of wax and honey, is applied to ulcers.

1 ℞ Mellis,
Butyri recentis, ana ʒij.
Liqua leni calore. Sumat cochl. subinde.

An Expectorant.—St. Marie.

2 ℞ Lichenis Islandici, ʒij.
Fol. Hyssopi, ʒss.
Hydromellis, lb. ij. Macera per dies 5, cola, et adde
Sacchari, ʒiij.
One or two spoonfuls occasionally.

In Catarrh.—Foy.

*MELISSA. *Balm*

The Melissa Officinalis (Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ*), a small herb well known in gardens, has an agreeable lemon-like odour, and aromatic and bitter taste. It is chiefly used in perfumery, but is sometimes employed in medicine for its stimulant and carminative properties, in the same manner as Thyme and Marjoram.

Dose of Infusum Melissæ, 1 to 1½ ounces.

1 ℞ Melissæ officinalis exsic.
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ, ana ʒiiss.
Pulv. Anisi sem.
Pulv. Fœniculi sem.
Pulv. Coriandri sem. ana ʒss.
Aquæ Bullientis, lb. ij. Infunde per horam, et cola.
Dose ʒj—ij.

Dr Copland.

MENTHÆ. *The Mints*

Two kinds of Mint, both common and well-known plants, are employed in medicine. They belong to the Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ*, and are named Mentha Piperita—Peppermint, Mentha Viridis—Spearmint. Both contain volatile oils, the

odours of which, though somewhat similar, are yet easily distinguishable. That of Peppermint is peculiarly pungent. These oils are employed in medicine for their carminative and stimulant properties, especially in dyspepsia, flatulence, and diarrhœa. They are likewise used to flavour more unpleasant medicines, and to correct the griping action of a purgative dose. The distilled waters of the mints contain only these volatile oils. The infusions, decoctions, and extracts contain also a bitter principle, which is found in these plants, and which imparts to them tonic properties. The dried plants are rarely used alone, except in cookery. *Externally*, the oils are applied to parts affected with Shingles.

**Mentha Pulegium*, or Pennyroyal, possesses the same properties as peppermint, and is employed in the same forms. It is reputed to be an emmenagogue.

Dose of Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ vel Viridis, 1 to 4 minims.
Aquæ ————————————, 1 to 2 ounces (used as a carminative vehicle).
Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ, ½ to 1 drachm.
Essentia ————————, 10 to 20 minims.

1 ℞ Sp. Menthæ Pip. ℥j.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. ℥iv.
Syr. Althææ, ℥iij.
Ol. Cinnamomi, ♏ij.
Ol. Menthæ Pip. ♏iij. Misce.
A tablespoonful every two hours.

In Convulsive Hiccup.—ALIBERT.

2 ℞ Aquæ Menthæ Pip.
Inf. Caryophylli, ana ℥iiiss.
Tinct. Cardam. co. ℥ss.
Sp. Ammon. Arom.
Syr. Zingib. ana ℥iss.
Misce: sumat cyathum vinarium bis in die post cibum.

In Dyspepsia.—Dr LATHAM.

3 ℞ Menthæ Viridis fol. rec. ℥iv.
Sacchari purif. ℥xij.
Folia in mortario lapideo contunde, tunc, adjecto saccharo, iterum contunde, donec corpus sit unum. ℥j pro dosi.

SPRAGUE.

4 ℞ Fol. Menthæ Vir.
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ, ana ℥ss.
Pulv. Sem. Anisi,
Pulv. Sem. Coriandri, ana ʒj.
Aquæ Ferventis, q. s. ut fiat colaturi infus. Oj.
(Adde Magnes. et Sacch. album pro torminibus infantum, aut interdum Acid. Sulph. Arom. ʒj pro nausea et vomitu.)

Dr COPLAND.

5 ℞ Aquæ Menth. Viridis, ℥viij.
Tartar Emetici, gr. viij.
Tinct. Opii, ♏xxx.
Syr. Simpl. ʒij. Misce.
A tablespoonful every half-hour.

In Puerperal Convulsions.—Dr COLLINS.

6 ℞ Sp. Ammon. Aromat.
Syr. Scillæ, ana ʒss.
Mist. Ammoniaci,
Aquæ Pulegii, ana ʒvj.
Fiat haustus, bis die sumendus.

A Stimulating Expectorant.—Mr BRANDE.

MENTHOL

A crystalline stearoptene obtained by cooling the distilled oil of Mentha Arvensis, vars. Piperascens et Glabrata, and of Mentha Piperita. It is antiseptic, and is used *externally* in neuralgia, congestive headache, and rheumatism.

Solubility.—3 in 2 of rectified spirit; freely in ether, chloroform, volatile and fixed oils. Insoluble in glycerine, and nearly so in water.
Vehicle.—In pill with powdered soap, or dissolved in oil.
Dose of Menthol.—½ to 2 grains.
Emplastrum Menthol.

Menthol Wool of 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. has been inserted in the nostrils in influenza and hay fever. Menthol Inhalers for the nose and mouth have been used for the same purpose.

1 ℞ Menthol, ʒj.
Ætheris Pur. ʒj. Fiat solutio.
To be used as a "paint."

In Superficial Neuralgia.—Sir JAMES SAWYER.

2 ℞ Menthol, ʒiij.
Lin. Chlorof. ad ʒiij. Fiat lotio.

Paint over exposed surface of left chest in front. A piece of warm flannel backed with oil-silk to be sprinkled with the lotion and to be kept over same surface.

An Anodyne Application in Pulmonary Abscess.
Dr R. Douglas Powell.

*MENYANTHES. *Buckbean*

The leaves and root of Menyanthes Trifoliata (Nat. Ord. *Gentianeæ*) are tonic and astringent. In large doses, Buckbean is cathartic and emetic. It is very bitter to the taste, and contains a tonic principle. It is given in scorbutus, scrofula, atonic debility, and costive conditions of the bowels.

Dose of Pulvis Menyanthidis, 20 to 30 grains.
Infusum ————, 1 to 2 ounces.
Extractum ————, 10 to 15 grains.

1 ℞ Menyanthidis fol. ʒss.
Pulv. Zingiberis, ℈ij.
Aquæ Ferventis, Oss.

Macera in vase clauso per horas duas, et cola. (In doses of ʒj—ʒiss, united with Spir. Æth. Nit. ʒj—ʒij.)

In Rheumatism, Arthritic Affections, and Cachectic and Cutaneous Diseases. Dr Copland.

2 ℞ Ext. Menyanthidis, ʒss.
Aceti Scillæ, ʒij.
Tinct. Assafœtidæ, ʒss. Misce.

Thirty drops three times a day.

A Diuretic.—Augustin.

*METHYLAL

A colourless volatile liquid obtained by distilling methyl alcohol with oxidising agents, and heating the distillate with caustic potash. It has been recommended as an anæsthetic and hypnotic.

Vehicle.—Sweetened water.
Dose.—15 to 30 minims.

Methyleni Bichloridum, *see under* Chloroform.

MEZEREUM. *Mezereon*

The dried bark of the root of the Daphne Mezereum or D. Laureola (Nat. Ord. *Thymelaceæ*) contains a crystalline substance called Daphnin, but owes its medicinal properties to an acrid resin. These properties are not possessed to any extent by the wood. Mezereon bark is powerfully irritant, reddening the external surface. *Internally*, it is a diaphoretic and diuretic; in large doses it produces extreme purging, and becomes a poison. It is given in various cutaneous diseases, in secondary syphilis, and in chronic rheumatism. It has been used as a vesicant, being first soaked in vinegar; and as a masticatory, 2 or 3 grains being chewed at a time. It is contained in Decoctum Sarsæ compositum.

Dose of Mezerei Cortex, 1 to 10 grains.

Extractum Mezerei Æthereum is used as an external irritant.

*Unguentum Mezerei is a stimulant application to ulcers.

1 ℞ Mezerei cort.
Armoraciæ rad. ana ʒj.
Aceti Destil. Ferventis, Oss.
Infuse for a week, and strain.

A Lotion for Porrigo Decalvans.—Sir E. Wilson.

2 ℞ Cort. rad. Mezerei, ʒij.
Aquæ Bullientis, ℥xvj.
Decoque ad ʒviij, et cola.
Liq. colati, ʒiss.
Sp. Ammon. Arom. ♏xxv.
M. f. haust. bis die sum.

In Gouty Pains or Chronic Periostitis.—Dr Seymour.

3 ℞ Mezerei, ʒij.
Dulcamaræ, ʒss.
Arctii Lappæ rad. (Ph. U. S.) ʒij.
Aquæ, Oiv. Decoque ad Oiij, et adde
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ, ʒij. Cola. ʒij—ʒvj pro dosi.

In Obstinate Syphilitic and Cutaneous Diseases.
Van Mons.

MINERAL WATERS

Æsculap.—Antacid, purgative.
Apollinaris.—Acidulous and gaseous.

BETHESDA.—Said to be a cure for Diabetes.
BOURBOULE.—Arsenical.
CARLSBAD.—Alkaline and gaseous; powerfully purgative.
CHALLES.—Sulphurous.
EMS.—Saline and gaseous.
FRIEDRICHSHALL.—Alterative, aperient.
HUNYADI JANOS.—Bitter aperient.
KISSINGEN.—Saline, gaseous, aperient.
KREUZNACH.—Saline, alterative, tonic; contains iodine.
MARIENBAD.—A gaseous bitter saline.
PULLNA.—A bitter saline, a mild purge, does not gripe.
ROYAT.—Alkaline.
RUBINAT.—Purgative.
SCHWALBACH.—Chalybeate.
SELTZER.—Gaseous, promotes the secretions generally.
SPA.—Gaseous, chalybeate.
VALS.—Like Vichy, but less lowering.
VICHY.—Chalybeate.
WOODHALL.—Gaseous, alterative.

Waters for the Table.

APOLLINARIS.—Carbonate of sodium.
BELLTHAL.—Carbonates of calcium, magnesium, sodium.
GEROLSTEIN.—The same.
SELTZER.—Carbonate of sodium and chloride of sodium.
ST GALMIER.—Carbonate of calcium and chloride of sodium.
TANNUS.—Carbonate of calcium and chloride of potassium and sodium.
VICTORIA.—Gaseous, alterative.
WILHELMSQUELLE.—Carbonate of calcium and chloride of sodium.

*MONARDA. *Horsemint*

The Monarda Punctata (Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ*) is an American plant, and is used in American practice. It has yellow flowers, spotted with brown. The whole plant is aromatic, and contains a stimulant volatile oil, which has a powerful smell. It is used in infusion, in the same manner as Spear-

mint, and is given chiefly in flatulent colic. It has been recommended as an emmenagogue. *Externally*, it acts as a rubefacient.

Dose of Oleum Monardæ, 2 to 3 drops on a lump of sugar, as a carminative.

1 ℞ Ol. Monardæ, ℥ss.
Tinct. Camphoræ, ℥ij.
Tinct. Opii, ℥ij.
Misce. Fiat linimentum.

In Rheumatism and Fevers.—Dr Atlee (U. S.).

*MONESIA

The extract of Chrysophyllum Buranheim (Nat. Ord. *Sapotaceæ*) is imported from the West Indies in thick brown cakes. It has a powerful bitter-sweet taste; possesses astringent properties, and is soluble in water. It has been given in France with much success as a remedy in leucorrhœa, menorrhagia, diarrhœa, and chronic bronchitis. *Externally*, it is applied in powder to atonic ulcers.

Dose of Monesia, 2 to 10 grains.
Mistura Monesiæ, ½ ounce.
Syrupus ———, ½ ounce.

1 ℞ Ext. Monesiæ, ℥ss.
Syrupi, ℥x.
Aquæ, ℥iij. M.
To be taken in four doses.

In Chronic Diarrhœa.—Trousseau and Reveil.

2 ℞ Syr. Monesiæ (calidi), ℥xvj.
Aquæ flor. Aurantii, ℥ss.
Ext. Papaveris, gr. xvj. Misce. Dose ½ ounce.

3 ℞ Monesiæ, ℥j. Derosne.
Aluminis, gr. xxiv.
Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. ℥ss.
Syrupi, q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xxiv.
Sumat ij ter in die.

In Chronic Diarrhœa, Pyrosis, and Leucorrhœa.

4 ℞ Monesiæ, Dr Neligan.
Aquæ, ana ℥j.
Ceræ albæ, ℥ij.
Ol. Amygdalæ, ℥iv. Misce. Fiat unguentum.

In Indolent Ulcers.—Derosne.

MORI SUCCUS. *Mulberry Juice*

The juice of the Mulberry, Morus Nigra (Nat. Ord. *Moraceæ*), has an agreeable subacid taste. It is sometimes employed as a grateful refrigerant in febrile disorders, and as an expectorant in coughs. It is slightly laxative.

Syrupus Mori is used as a colouring ingredient, and as an addition to refrigerant drinks in fevers.

*MORPHINA. *Morphine*

A white crystalline powder, bitter in taste and alkaline. It is the principal alkaloid extracted from Opium, and is used in combination with various acids, with which it forms salts soluble in water and spirit. It resembles Opium in its action, but is rather less stimulating. It may be used in the same cases. It is seldom given alone. It is scarcely soluble in water. One grain of Morphine, or its salts, is equal in power to about ten grains of Opium. The action of Morphine is assisted by a previous recent dose of ten grains of quinine.

Dose of Morphina $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Morphinæ Oleas, a local anodyne.

1 ℞ Morphinæ, gr. iij.
Ol. Amygdalæ, ʒj. Misce: fiat linimentum.

To be rubbed near the Eye in Painful Affections of that Organ. POLI.

2 ℞ Morphinæ, gr. j.
Aquæ, ʒj. Fiat injectio.
To be injected into the bladder twice a day in severe cases.

In Acute Cystitis in Women.—Dr J. B. HICKS.

3 ℞ Morphinæ, gr. j.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s. ut fiat massa in pil. vj div.

MAJENDIE.

4 ℞ Morphinæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒj.
Aquæ Destil. ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus, nocte sumendus.

BRERA.

5 ℞ Morphinæ, gr. ij.
Vitelli Ovi unius.
Ol. Anthemidis,
Ol. Papaveris, ana ʒj. Misce: fiat injectio.

To ease Pain in Earache, Acute Gonorrhœa, and Hæmorrhoids. BRERA.

MORPHINÆ ACETAS. *Acetate of Morphine*

A white powder, the acetate of an alkaloid prepared from Opium. It is less stimulating, but more sedative than opium.

Solubility.—1 in 3 of water, 1 in 5 of glycerine, 1 in 100 of rectified spirit.

Vehicle.—The Liquor in sweetened water.

Incompatibles.—Alkalies and alkaline earths and their carbonates, astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions.

Antidote.—See Morphinæ Hydrochloras.

Dose of Morphinæ Acetas, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain.

Liquor Morphinæ Acetatis, 10 to 60 minims.

Injectio ———————— Hypodermica, 1 to 5 minims for subcutaneous application.

*Injectio Morphinæ et Atropinæ Hypodermica, 3 minims for an injection, equal gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ of acetate of morphine, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ of sulphate of atropine. The addition of sulphate of atropine lessens its constipating effects and increases its sedative action.

*Solution of Acetate of Morphine, 1 to 3 minims, freshly made, for an injection. (Strength, 1 gr. of the Acetate in every 6 minims.)

1 ℞ Morphinæ Acet. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$.
Aceti Destil. ♏ij.
Aquæ flor. Aurant. ʒij.
Aquæ Destil. ʒj.
Syr. Aurant. ʒss.
Misce: fiat haustus pacificus.

Dr PARIS.

2 ℞ Morphinæ Acet. gr. ss.
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. iij.
Misce: fiat pil. sextis horis repetendus.

In Mucous Enteritis.—Dr GREGORY.

3 ℞ Morphinæ Acet. gr. xvj.
Aquæ destil. ʒj.
Acidi Acetici, ♏iij.
Sp. Vini, ʒiss. Misce.
In doses of from 5 to 30 drops.

An Anodyne.—Dr COPLAND.

4 ℞ Morphinæ Acet. gr. j—ij.
Inf. Gentianæ co. ℥vss.
Syr. Aurant. ℥ss.
Solve et misce. Sumat quartem partem ter die.

In Chorea of Adults.—Dr THOMAS.

5 ℞ Liq. Morphinæ Acetatis, ♏xx.
Lactucarii, gr. x.
Inf. Anthemidis, ℥v.
Syr. Althææ, ℥ss. Misce.
Dose, a tablespoonful.

6 ℞ Liq. Morph. Acet. ♏j—ij.
Aquæ, ℥j.
Misce: fiat haustus mane sum.
(To be succeeded by the following.)
℞ Magnes. Sulph. ℥j.
Inf. Rosæ, ℥iss.
Acidi Hydrocyan. Dil. ♏j.
Syr. Tolut. ℥j.
Misce: fiat haustus, primo mane sum.

In Hæmoptysis.—Sir C. SCUDAMORE.

7 ℞ Morphinæ Acet. gr. j.
Potass. Bromid. ℥iss.
Aquæ, ℥iv. Misce.
A teaspoonful every 2 hours, unless unusual drowsiness supervene.

In Hooping-cough.—Dr J. K. SPENDER.

8 ℞ Morphinæ Acet. gr. iij.
Liq. Atropinæ, ♏iv.
Aquæ, ad ℥j. Fiat injectio.
Inject five minims.

In Dysmenorrhœa.—Dr LOMBE ATTHILL.

9 ℞ Amyli, ℥j.
Aquæ Calidæ, Oj.
Morphinæ Acet. gr. j. Misce: fiat enema.

In Chronic Diarrhœa.—CADET.

10 ℞ Morphinæ Acet. gr. iv.
Ung. Hydrarg. ℥ij.
Adipis, ℥ij. Misce: fiat unguentum.
A piece of the size of a pea to be rubbed on the pubes.

In Cancer of the Uterus.—VON HILDENBRAND.

11 ℞ Liq. Morph. Acet. ℥j.
Sp. Chlorof. ℥j.
Succi Limonis, ℥ss.
Mucilag. Acaciæ, ad ℥ij. M. ft. mist.
A teaspoonful when the cough is troublesome.

Dr C. THEODORE WILLIAMS.

MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORAS. *Hydrochlorate of Morphine*

A white powder of flexible acicular prisms of silky lustre prepared from Opium. It is anodyne and soporific. It is a more pleasant remedy than Opium, being less exciting and stimulating, and causing less headache, nausea, and constipation.

Solubility.—1 in 24 of water, 1 in 8 of glycerine, 1 in 90 of rectified spirit.

Vehicle.—The Liquor in sweetened water.

Incompatibles.—Astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions, alkalies and their carbonates.

Antidote.—Strychnine $\frac{1}{32}$ of a grain to the $\frac{1}{8}$ grain of morphine.

Dose of Morphinæ Hydrochloras, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Liquor Morphinæ Hydrochloratis, 10 to 60 minims.

Trochisci ———, 1 or 2 lozenges, occasionally, for cough.

Trochisci ——— et Ipecacuanhæ, 1 or 2 occasionally.

Suppositoria Morphinæ and Suppositoria Morphinæ c. Sapone, each contain gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ of the Hydrochlorate.

*Syrupus Morphinæ (consists of liq. morphinæ hydrochlor. 1 oz.; syr. simplicis, 17 oz. Each fluid ounce contains gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the salt). Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

*Liquor Morphinæ Bimeconatis, 5 to 40 minims.

1 ℞ Morphinæ Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Pil. Hydrarg.
Ext. Lupuli, ana gr. ij.
Misce: fiat pilula, horâ som. sum.

In Inflammatory Fever.—Dr Thomas.

2 ℞ Morphinæ Hydrochlor. gr. j.
Acidi Hydrochlor. dil. ♏v.
Acidi Hydrocyan. dil. ʒss.
Aquæ, ℥j.
Syr. Scillæ, ℥j.
Misce. Sumat ʒj quam tussis urget.

In the Cough of Phthisis.—Dr Theophilus Thompson.

3 ℞ Chloral Hydrat. gr. xv.
Morphinæ Bimeconat. ♏v.
Tinct. Lavand. co. ʒss.
Aquæ, ad ℥j. Ft. haustus.

A Sleeping Draught.—*

4 ℞ Liq. Morphinæ Bimecon. ʒij.
Liq. Potass. ʒij.
Tinct. Hyoscyam. ʒvj.
Aquæ, ad ℥vj. M. ft. mist.
A tablespoonful in a little water at bedtime.

Mr G. Buckston Browne.

MORPHINÆ SULPHAS. *Sulphate of Morphine*

A salt formed by saturating morphine with sulphuric acid, evaporating and crystallising. It is similar in action to the Acetate.

Solubility.—1 in 1 of glycerine, 1 in 20 of water.
Vehicle.—The Salt in pill. The Liquor in syrup and water.
Dose of Morphinæ Sulphas, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Liquor Morphinæ Sulphatis (1 per cent.), 10 to 60 minims.

1 ℞ Morphinæ Sulph. gr. j.
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ. gr. iij.
Ol. Amygdalæ, ♏ xij.
Ext. Aconiti, gr. ij.
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ,
Mellis, ana quant. suff.
Misce: fiant pil. vj. Sumat j tertiis vel quartis horis.

BRERA.

2 ℞ Morphinæ Sulph. gr. iv.
Bismuth. Subnit. ʒiv.
Hydrarg. Subchloridi, ʒij.
Vaselin. Alb. ʒij. M. ft. ung.
To be applied as directed.

Mr W. ALLINGHAM.

*MORPHINÆ TARTARAS

A white powder. It has been recommended, in the place of the Acetate, for hypodermic injection, as being more stable in solution.

Solubility.—1 in 10 of water.
Vehicle.—In sweetened water.
Dose.—$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

MORRHUÆ OLEUM. *Cod-liver Oil*

A slightly yellow oil extracted from the fresh liver of the *Gadus Morrhua* or common Cod-fish. Asellus is one of the Latin names for this fish, whence the oil has been called *Oleum Jecoris Aselli.* Besides the ordinary constituents of oils, it contains some biliary matters, a minute proportion of iodine, and a smaller quantity of phosphorus. It has a peculiar odour and taste, varying in intensity in different specimens. It is demulcent, nutritive, and alterative. It is

useful in emaciation of the system due to scrofula, phthisis, &c., in glandular swellings, diseased joints, rickets, tabes mesenterica, cutaneous affections, impaired nutrition from gout and rheumatism, marasmus of childhood. *Externally*, it is employed in neuralgic, rheumatic, and some local scrofulous affections. The administration of the oil, to be beneficial, must be continued for some considerable period. The dose should be given shortly after a meal, and the patient instructed to lie down for some time to aid its digestion. When the stomach rejects the oil, equal parts of Oil and Steel Wine may be retained.

Vehicle.—Milk, coffee, orange wine, porter, aromatic water, lemon juice. An elegant emulsion, containing 50 per cent. of the oil, may be made with powdered gum acacia and an aqueous solution of phosphate of sodium, or of hypophosphite of sodium or calcium, flavoured with essential oil of almonds. The saline ingredients exert a correcting influence on the taste of the oil. In the form of inunction it may be rubbed into the body, the part being afterwards covered with flannel.

Dose of Morrhuæ Oleum, 1 drachm and upwards.

*Emulsio —— (B. P. C.), 2 to 8 drachms.

1 ℞ Ol. Morrhuæ,
Mucil. Tragac. ana ʒij.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. ʒiv.
Tere bene simul, ut fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. quo ampla ter in die.

Dr NELIGAN.

2 ℞ Ol. Morrhuæ, ʒviij.
Pulv. Acaciæ, ʒiij.
Aquæ Menthæ Vir. ʒiij.
Syrupi, ʒxviiss.
Misce secundum artem. Sumat. cochl. magna 1—8 om. die.

In Scrofulous Affections, especially Rickets.

TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

3 ℞ Ol. Morrhuæ, ʒiss.
Creasoti, ♏iv.
Pulv. Tragacanthæ co. ʒij.
Aquæ Anisi, ʒivss. Misce. Dosis, ʒj ter die.
In cases when the oil produces nausea.

In Consumption, &c.—Dr A. T. THOMSON.

4 ℞ Ol. Morrhuæ, ʒss.
Liq. Ammoniæ, ♏v. Misce: sumatur ter die.
The dose to be gradually augmented to five or six times the quantity.

In Diabetes.—Dr BENCE JONES.

5 ℞ Ol. Morrhuæ, ʒiv.
Liq. Potassæ, ʒss.
Ol. Limon. ʒij.
Aquæ Carui, ʒiiss.
Sp. Carui, ʒss.
Misce: fiat mist. Sum. cochl. ij ampla ter in die.

Dr NELIGAN.

6 ℞ Ol. Morrhuæ, ʒiij.
Liq. Potassæ, ♏xx.
Potass. Iodidi, gr. viij.
Aquæ Destil. ʒvij.
Misce: fiat haustus, ter die sumendus.

In Cases of Chronic Rheumatism with Cachexia.

Dr H. W. FULLER.

7 ℞ † Glyconin, ʒix.
Ol. Morrhuæ, ʒiv.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒj.
Vini Xerici, ʒij.
Acid. Phosph. Dil. ʒiv.
Ol. Amygdalæ Amaræ, ♏ij.
Alcohol, ʒij. Misce.
Two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

In Consumption.—Dr ANDREWS (U.S.).

(† Glyconin = yolks of eggs beaten up and an equal measure of glycerine added. The Glyconin must be put in the mortar first, and the oil added drop by drop, stirring briskly.)

8 ℞ Ol. Morrhuæ, ʒij.
Vitelli Ovi, unius.
Liq. Arsenicalis, ♏xliv.
Syr. Simplicis, ʒij.
Aquæ, ad ʒiv. Misce.
A teaspoonful thrice daily after food.

Sir ERASMUS WILSON.

9 ℞ Ol. Morrhuæ, Oj.
Phosphori, gr. j.
Solve leni cum calore. Dosis ʒss—ʒj.

In Phthisis.—Dr T. THOMPSON.

10 ℞ Ol. Morrhuæ, ʒj.
Ol. Lavandulæ, ♏x. Misce.
To be rubbed on the chest night and morning, when the stomach will not tolerate the oil.

In Consumption, &c.—Dr T. THOMPSON.

11 ℞ Ol. Morrhuæ, ʒj.
Aquæ Ammoniæ, ʒss. Misce: fiat linimentum.

BRACH.

12 ℞ Ol. Morrhuæ, ʒiv.
Liq. Plumbi, ʒij.
Ovi. Vitelli, ʒiij. Misce: fiat linimentum.

As an Application to Ulcers.—BREFELD.

13 ℞ Ol. Morrhuæ, ʒj.
Ol. Juglandis, ʒij. Misce.
A drop or two to be introduced between the eyelids.

In Opacities of the Cornea.

MOSCHUS. *Musk*

This is an odoriferous secretion found stored up in peculiar bags or follicles in the Musk Ox, Moschus moschiferus (Ord. *Ruminantia*). It exists only in the males. The best musk comes from China, and is very valuable as a perfume. It is in soft reddish-brown grains, which possess a strong and well-known odour, and a bitter, disagreeable taste. Musk is a diffusible stimulant and antispasmodic. It is given to rouse the system in low cases of typhoid and other fevers; and to act upon the nerves in chronic spasmodic diseases, as hysteria and epilepsy.

Vehicle.—In pill with confection of roses, or in mixture with mucilage.
Dose of Moschus, 5 to 10 grains.
*Mistura Moschi, 1 to 2 ounces (musk 3, acacia 3, sugar 3, rose water 160 parts).

1 ℞ Moschi, gr. viij.
Pulv. Opii, gr. ij.
Camphoræ, gr. xxiv.
Syrupi, q. s. ut fiat massa in pil. vj dividenda.
To be taken during the day.

In Hospital Gangrene.—DUPUYTREN.

2 ℞ Moschi, gr. iv.
Sacchari alb. ʒj.
Misce, et divide in pulv. vj.
A powder every hour or half-hour.

A Stimulant in Croup.—NIEMEYER.

3 ℞ Moschi, gr. xxiv.
Pulv. Valerian. ℈iss.
Camphoræ, gr. xv.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s. ut fiant boli iij.
Capiat j quartâ quâque horâ.

An Antispasmodic.—Dr COPLAND.

4 ℞ Misturæ Moschi, ℥iv.
Sp. Ætheris,
Syr. Aurantii, ana ℥j. Misce.
A sixth part for a dose.

A Stimulant Antispasmodic.—Dr HOOPER.

5 ℞ Moschi, gr. x—℈j.
Tinct. Castorei, ℥ij.
Syr. Zingib. ℥ij.
Aquæ Destil. ℥i. Misce: fiat haustus.

In Coma from Fever.—Dr E. J. CLARK.

6 ℞ Moschi, gr. x.
Pulv. Valerianæ, ℥ss.
Pulv. Amyli, ℥ss.
Aquæ Ferventis, ℥viij. Misce: fiat enema.

An Antispasmodic and Excitant.—RADIUS.

*MUCUNA PRURIENS. *Cowitch or Cowhage*

The hairs, with which the pods of this leguminous shrub (which used to be named *Dolichos*) are thickly covered, are employed to dislodge worms, more especially the lumbrici. This they probably effect by mere mechanical irritation. The mode of administering cowitch is to dip the pods in syrup, and scrape off the spiculæ with the syrup until a mixture is obtained of the thickness of honey. The dose is from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, every morning for three times, following the last dose by a purgative. The following is a more precise formula:—

1 ℞ Dolichi Pubis, ℈ij.
Syrupi, ℥ss. Misce.
Give a teaspoonful every morning for three days, and a dose of castor oil after the last dose.

To expel Lumbrici.—CORREA.

MYRISTICA. *Nutmeg*

This is the kernel of the seed of the Myristica Officinalis, or Nutmeg tree (Nat. Ord. *Myristicaceæ*), a native of the Molucca Islands. The nutmeg is hard, of a greyish colour, and veined with red. It has an aromatic odour and taste,

and contains a peculiar volatile oil, besides a fatty principle. To the volatile oil, nutmegs owe their stimulant and stomachic properties; but they are seldom prescribed alone, being generally given with less agreeable medicines, in order to disguise their flavour. *Mace* is a peculiar growth covering the nutmeg. It also is aromatic, and is sometimes used in medicine. The expressed oil of nutmegs may be used in making ointments.

Dose of Pulvis Myristicæ, 5 to 15 grains.
Oleum ———, 1 to 4 minims.
Spiritus ———, 30 to 60 minims.

Oleum Myristicæ Expressum is contained in *Emplastrum Calfaciens* and *Emplastrum Picis.*

1 ℞ Cornu usti,
Pulv. Myristicæ,
Lauri baccarum tost. ana gr. x.
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ, ʒss. Misce: fiat pulvis.

In the Hectic attendant on Scrofulous Affections.

AUGUSTIN.

2 ℞ Pulv. Myristicæ,
Pulv. Calumbæ, ana ʒj.
Pulv. Salepi, ℈j.
Inf. Lini, ʒiv. Misce: fiat enema stimulans.

AMMON.

MYRRHA. *Myrrh*

A gum-resinous exudation from the stem of Balsamodendron Myrrha (Nat. Ord. *Amyridaceæ*), from Abyssinia. It is a stimulant tonic, antispasmodic, and astringent. It is useful in atonic dyspepsia, chlorosis, amenorrhœa, chronic bronchitis. *Externally*, the Tincture is employed in gargles for sore throat and stomatitis; the powder, for dentifrice, and as an application to foul ulcers.

Solubility.—40 to 65 per cent. is soluble in water, and the remainder is nearly all soluble in alcohol.

Vehicle.—The Tincture in almond emulsion, or suspended by acacia in water, or infusion of orange with mucilage and syrup of tolu added.

Dose of Pulvis Myrrhæ, 10 to 30 grains.
Tinctura ——, ½ to 1 drachm.

1 ℞ Myrrhæ, gr. vj.
Pulv. Ipecacuan. gr. iij.
Potass. Nitrat. ʒss.
Misce, et divide in partes quatuor, e quibus sumatur una, quartis horis.

An Expectorant.—Dr PARIS.

2 ℞ Pulv. Myrrhæ, ʒiss.
Pulv. Scillæ, ʒss.
Ext. Hyoscyami, ℈ij.
Aquæ, q. s. ut fiant pil. xxx.
Sumat ij nocte maneque.

In Chronic Catarrh.—Mr SAVORY.

3 ℞ Pulv. Myrrhæ, ʒj.
Pulv. Scillæ, ℈j.
Pulv. Ammoniaci, ʒss.
Ammon. Carb. ʒss.
Ext. Hyoscyami, ℈ij.
Mucil. Acaciæ, q. s. ut fiat massa in pil. xl dividenda.
Sumat ij ter die.

In Phthisis and Chronic Catarrh.—Dr JOY.

4 ℞ Ferri Carb. ʒss.
Pulv. Myrrhæ,
Ext. Aloes, ana ℈j.
Pulv. Rhei, gr. vj.
Syr. Zingiberis, q. s.
Misce, ut fiant pilulæ xviij. Sumat ij vel iij bis in die

In Amenorrhœa.—Mr SAVORY.

5 ℞ Myrrhæ, gr. xxiv.
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. ix.
Liq. Magnes. Carb. ʒvj. Tere simul, et adde
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, ♏xl.
Misce: sumat cochl. ij sextis horis.

Dr BARON.

6 ℞ Myrrhæ pulv. ℈j.
Ferri Sulph. gr. iss.
Sodii Carb. gr. iv.
Aquæ Menthæ Pulegii, ʒiss.
Misce: fiat haustus ter die sumendus.

An Emmenagogue.—Dr JOY.

7 ℞ Myrrhæ pulv. ʒj.
Ferri Sulph. ℈j.
Potass. Carb. gr. xxv.
Sacchari Alb. ʒss.
Aquæ Menth. Pip. ʒviij. Misce.
A tablespoonful four times a day.

In Acute Bronchial Catarrh.—Dr MOSES GRIFFITH (1776).

8 ℞ Tinct. Myrrhæ, ℥j.
Tinct. Hellebori, ℥ss.
Tinct. Cantharidis, ℥ij. Misce.
In doses of 30 drops, in a little sugar and water, three times a day.

In Amenorrhœa.—Dr ELLIS.

9 ℞ Tinct. Myrrhæ,
Aceti, ana ℥ij.
Mellis, ℥j.
Inf. Serpentariæ, Oiiss. Misce: fiat gargarisma.

In Putrid Sore Throat, Scarlatina, &c.—Dr. FOTHERGILL.

10 ℞ Myrrhæ, ℥j.
Calcis Vivæ, ℥ij.
Aquæ, Oij. Misce.
Infuse for a few days, then decant. To be injected into fistulous ulcers.

ST. MARIE.

11 ℞ Oxidi Zinci, gr. xx.
Cerat. Galeni (Cold Cream), ℥j.
Tinct. Myrrhæ, ℥ss. Misce: fiat unguentum.

To Irritable Eruptions of the Skin.—Dr NELIGAN.

*NAPHTHALINE. *Naphthaline*

A hydrocarbon obtained in the manufacture of coal-gas. It occurs in pearly crystalline plates. It is an antiseptic and parasiticide. It has been employed in intestinal and vesical catarrh.

Solubility.—In ether, fats, fixed and volatile oils. Not in water.
Vehicle.—In cachets. In pill with glycerine of tragacanth.
Dose.—2 to 15 grains.

*NAPHTHOL. *Beta-Naphthol*

A derivative from coal-tar occurring in small white crystals. It is an antiseptic and germicide. It has been given internally in diarrhœa and typhoid fever. *Externally,* it is useful in parasitic diseases, as scabies, pediculi.

Solubility.—1 in 2 of rectified spirit, 1 in 4 of ether, 1 in 12 of olive oil. Nearly insoluble in water.
Vehicle.—In cachets. In pill with glycerine of tragacanth.
Dose.—2 to 15 grains.

1 ℞ Naphthol, ʒj.
Ung. Simpl. ℥j. M. ft. ung.
To be applied to the affected parts.

Dr STEPHEN MACKENZIE.

2 ℞ Beta-Naphthol,
Cretæ Prep. āā ʒj.
Adip. Benz. ad ℥j. M. ft. ung.

To be rubbed in after the affected parts have been soaked in hot water and thoroughly scrubbed.

In Scabies.—Dr RADCLIFFE CROCKER.

3 ℞ Beta-Naphthol,
Cretæ Prep. āā ʒj.
Sapo Mollis, ad ℥j. M. ft. ung.
To be applied as directed.

For Scabies.—KAPOSI.

NECTANDRÆ CORTEX. *Bebeeru Bark*

The bark of Nectandra Rodiœi (Nat. Ord. *Lauraceæ*), from British Guiana. It is tonic and antiperiodic. It is useful in remittent and intermittent fevers, but is inferior to Quinine. It is employed in the preparation of Beberinæ Sulphas.

*NICKEL

Sulphate of Nickel occurs in greenish-blue crystals. It is a nervine tonic and astringent, and is given in chlorosis and other forms of anæmia.

Dose.—½ to 1 grain after food.

NITRO-GLYCERINE. *Glonoin. Trinitrin*

An oleaginous substance of a sweet taste prepared from a mixture of glycerine, sulphuric acid, and fuming nitric acid, poured into water and washed on a filter. It is violently explosive. In the form of a very diluted solution it is useful in angina pectoris, albuminuria. A drop in contact with the lips, or the vapour, has caused distressing headache.

Symptoms of poisoning have followed the administration of one-fortieth of a drop.

Vehicle.—On a lump of sugar or in water.
Antidotes.—Cold applications to head, ergot, atropine, strychnine.
Dose of Liquor Trinitrinæ (Liq. Nitro-glycerini), ½ to 2 minims (1 per cent.)
Tabellæ Nitro-glycerini, 1 or 2 tablets (1 per cent.).

*NITROUS OXIDE GAS

Nitrate of Ammonium fused at a temperature of 350° to 450° F. is resolved into Nitrous Oxide Gas and the vapour of water. It is used in the form of inhalation to produce insensibility. The most immediate anæsthetic known. It is employed by dentists and surgeons in operations of short duration.

NUX VOMICA. *Nux Vomica*

The seeds of Strychnos Nux Vomica (Nat. Ord. *Loganiaceæ*), from the East Indies. It is very bitter in taste, and possesses active and dangerous properties. Both the bitterness and activity are chiefly owing to an alkaloid, Strychnine, which may be extracted from the seeds. Strychnine is a most powerful poison. Another alkaloid exists in the seeds, called Brucine, which resembles Strychnine, but is less powerful. Nux vomica and Strychnine are powerful excitants of the spinal system of nerves, and cause convulsions when given in an overdose.

Nux Vomica is a bitter stomachic, laxative, nervine tonic, stimulant to the muscular system, and aphrodisiac. It is given in pyrosis and other forms of dyspepsia; in obstinate constipation; in paralysis; in debility after acute disease, as rheumatic fever; in hysteria; in chorea and other chronic spasmodic affections; and in impotence from nervous exhaustion.

Vehicle.—The Extract with liquorice powder to form a pill. The Tincture with chloroform water or compound infusion of gentian.
Antidotes.—Enema Tabaci. Infusion of Tobacco. Nicotina, 1 minim in warm water or wine.

Dose of Nux Vomica, 1 to 3 grains.
Extractum Nucis Vomicæ, ¼ to 1 grain.
Tinctura ————————, 10 to 20 minims.

1 ℞ Ext. Nucis Vom. ℈j.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, ℈vij.
Misce: div. in pil. 80. Sumat 2 ad 4 ter in die.

In Paralysis.—RADIUS.

2 ℞ Pulv. Acaciæ,
Pulv. Sacchari, ana gr. xij.
Pulv. Nucis Vom. gr. iij. Misce: fiat pulvis.
Sumat j omni die.

In Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—HUFELAND.

3 ℞ Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. vj.
Ext. Rhei, gr. ix.
Aloes Barb. gr. ix.
Misce bene, et divide in pil. xij. Sumat j horâ somni.

In Habitual Constipation.

4 ℞ Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. ij.
Pulv. Rhei, gr. xv.
Pil. Hydrarg. gr. x.
Ext. Gentianæ, ℈ij. M. Div. in pil. xv.
One three times a day, half an hour after meals.

In Bilious Dyspepsia.—Dr ROSS.

5 ℞ Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. iij.
Fellis Bovini, gr. vj.
Ext. Taraxaci, gr. xxiv
Pulv. Myrrhæ, gr. xviij.
Misce, et div. in pilulas xxiv. Sumat j ter die.

In Prurigo.—Dr NELIGAN.

6 ℞ Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. iij.
Ext. Colocynth. co.
Ext. Hyoscyami, āā gr. xxiv.
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. iij.
Glycerini, q. s. Misce: fiant pil. xij.
One occasionally at bedtime.

In Constipation with Debility.—Sir J. R. MARTIN.

7 ℞ Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. vj.
Pulv. Rhei, gr. vj.
Ferri Carb. Sacch. gr. xij.
Pil. Hydrarg. gr. vj.
Pulv. Opii, gr. v.
Misce, et div. in pil. xij. Capiat j bis in die.

In Diarrhœa from Exhaustion.—Dr NEVINS.

8 ℞ Pulv. Nucis Vom. ʒss.
Mucil. Acaciæ,
Aquæ Cinnam. ana ʒj.
Tinct. Cardam. co. ʒj.
Aquæ Destil. ʒiij. Misce.
One sixth part for a dose.

A Stimulant to the Muscular System in Cases of Paralysis.
Dr HOOPER.

9 ℞ Tinct. Nucis Vom. ♏ij.
Aquæ Laurocerasi, ʒj.
Misce: sumat gtt. x ex proprio vehiculo nocte maneque.

In the Vomiting of Pregnancy.—KROYLA.

10 ℞ Tinct. Nucis Vom. ʒss.
Tinct. Cinchonæ co. ʒiss.
Tinct. Calumbæ, ʒiss. M.
(To be shaken before taken.) A dessert-spoonful in a glass of water 3 times daily, 1 hour before meals.

For Intestinal Irritation occurring after Meals.
Dr J. S. NICOL.

11 ℞ Tinct. Nucis Vom. ʒss.
Syr. Ferri Hypophos. ʒvj.
Aquæ Cinnam. ʒvj.
Misce: sumat cochl. j min. ex aquâ bis in die.

In Paraplegia.—Dr WILSON.

12 ℞ Tinct. Nucis Vom. ʒj.
Aquæ Coloniæ (*eau de Cologne*), ʒiij.
M. ut fiat embrocatio.

A Friction in Local Paralysis.—TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

13 ℞ Tinct. Nucis Vom. ʒss.
Ess. Camphoræ,
Ess. Carui, ana ʒij.
Aquæ Destil. ʒvij.
Misce: fiat lotio stimulans.

In Skin Diseases.—Dr NELIGAN.

See STRYCHNINA.

*OLEA EMPYREUMATICA. *Empyreumatic Oils*

These are oily liquids, obtained by the destructive distillation of various substances. Those obtained from vegetable matters are numerous, but not much employed. Thus oils

having stimulant properties are obtained by distilling Myrrh, Guaiacum-wood, and Box-wood. Those made by the destructive distillation of Belladonna and Hyoscyamus are narcotic in their action.

The Oleum Cornu Cervi, or Dippel's Animal Oil, is obtained by the distillation of Hartshorn shavings. It is produced along with ammonia, from which it is separated by rectification, by the destruction of the animal matters of the horn. It has a strong and disagreeable smell, and sharp acid taste. It acts as a stimulant and antispasmodic. In large doses it is very poisonous. It is diaphoretic, and of use in destroying intestinal worms. It has been given in chorea and tetanus. *Externally*, it is applied as a rubefacient.

Dose of Oleum Cornu Cervi, 5 to 10 drops.

1 ℞ Ol. Cornu Cervi, ʒj.
Sp. Ætheris, ʒxv. Misce.
Fifteen to thirty drops for a dose.

As a Stimulant and Antispasmodic.—BERAL.

2 ℞ Ol. Dippelii, ʒj.
Ol. Amygdalæ, ʒvj.
Saponis Terebinthinæ, ʒiv. Misce: fiat linimentum.

As an Exciting Application, and for Rubbing on the Abdomen in Cases of Worms. SUNDELIN.

*OLIBANUM

A fragrant gum-resin, the produce of the South African trees, Boswellia Carterii and Frereana, and of an Indian tree, Boswellia Thurifera (Nat. Ord. *Amyridaceæ*). It has been used in medicine to check excessive secretions from the mucous membranes, as in bronchitis, leucorrhœa, &c. It occasionally enters into the formation of plasters, but is not so much employed as formerly. It is now chiefly used in fumigation.

1 ℞ Olibani, ℈j.
Pulv. Cort. Aurant. gr. iv.
Syr. Tolutani, q. s. ut fiat bolus. Sumatur vespere, et sequente mane haustus sequens.
Tinct. Benzoin. co. ♏xl.
Syr. Tolutani, ʒj.
Decocti Cinchonæ, ʒiss. Misce.

In Fluor Albus.—Dr E. CLARK.

OLIVÆ OLEUM. *Olive Oil*

This oil is expressed from the fruits of the Olea Europæa, or common Olive-tree (Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ*), extensively cultivated in Southern Europe and Syria. It is bland and pleasant to the taste, and, in considerable doses, acts as a gentle laxative. It is also employed as a demulcent and emollient. *Externally*, it is largely used in preparations of liniments, ointments, and plasters. With the alkalies, Olive Oil forms hard and soft soap.

Solubility.—1 in 2 of ether.
Dose of Oleum Olivæ, as a cathartic, about 1 ounce.
*Enema Olei Olivæ is laxative and anthelmintic.

1 ℞ Ol. Olivæ, ℥j.
Mannæ, ℥iss.
Mucilaginis, ℥vj. Misce.
Dose, three tablespoonfuls.

As a Laxative.

2 ℞ Ol. Olivæ, ℥viij.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒij. Misce.
Three tablespoonfuls night and morning.

An Anthelmintic.—Dr Ellis.

3 ℞ Ol. Olivæ, vel
Ol. Coc. Palmat. (Cocoa-nut Oil), ℥iv.
Ceræ Albæ, ℥iiss.
Cetacei, ℥ss.

Leni calore liqua, et ubi refrixerit, sumatur uncia, et cum Hydrarg. Subchlorid. ʒss diligenter tere. Fiat unguentum.

For Ringworm of the Scalp.—Mr C. Hogg.

OPIUM

Opium is perhaps the most important drug in the whole Materia Medica. It is the half-dried juice obtained by cutting the unripe capsule of the White or Eastern Poppy, Papaver Somniferum (Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*). There are many kinds of Opium in commerce. The Turkey or Smyrna Opium, which occurs in small irregular masses, covered outside with the capsules of a species of dock, is of excellent quality, and generally preferred. The various kinds of

Opium produced in India are also good. Opium should contain not less than 9·5 per cent. and not more than 10·5 per cent. of Morphine.

Opium is anodyne, soporific, sudorific, antispasmodic, a vascular and nervine stimulant, and a narcotic. It checks all the secretions, except those of the skin, mamma, and testicle. Given in small doses it produces, at first, some mental exaltation, quickening of the pulse, and heat of the skin. These effects are quickly followed by a feeling of drowsiness, and then sound sleep, with more or less perspiration. On awakening, there is generally headache, nausea, furred tongue, inappetency, thirst, tendency to constipation. In an over-large dose, it is a dangerous narcotic poison, causing deep sleep, then stupor or coma, gradual slowness of breathing, feeble pulse, cold perspirations, contracted pupils, and death.

It is given in inflammations unaccompanied with dyspnœa, especially of an asthenic type; in fevers—typhoid, typhus, intermittent, and hay-fever, and smallpox; in nervous disorders—insanity, delirium tremens, epilepsy, tetanus, sciatica, and other neuralgic affections; in pulmonary and chest affections—pneumonia, advanced phthisis, asthma, bronchitic and other coughs, pleurodynia, acute pleurisy; in diseases of the abdominal viscera—peritonitis, dropsy, gastric ulcer, colic and spasmodic affections, nervous and sympathetic vomiting, cholera, hepatitis, obstinate constipation; in mucous discharges—coryza, influenza, gastric catarrh, diarrhœa, dysentery, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa; in urinary affections—inflammation and irritable states of the kidney, cystitis, painful and irritable states of the bladder, spasmodic stricture, acute orchitis; in calculous disorders—arising in the kidney, urinary bladder, gall-bladder, intestines; in uterine affections, &c.—amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, neuralgia, threatened abortion, hæmorrhage, placenta prævia, puerperal convulsions in asthenic patients, puerperal fever, phlegmasia dolens; in internal hæmorrhages; in ear, eye, and throat affections; in surgical cases—mortification, carbuncle, chronic ulceration, strangulated hernia; in cancer; in syphilis; in gout; in rheumatism; in diabetes.

Externally, Opium in the form of fomentation, lotion,

suppository or enema, is employed to allay pain. One of its alkaloids, Morphine, is very generally used in the form of subcutaneous injection.

The administration of Opium is contra-indicated in acute inflammations of the sthenic type, occurring in plethoric subjects; in fevers and other affections with contraction of the pupil; in cerebral affections with suspected vascular congestion; in pulmonary disorders with hard dry cough and scanty expectoration; in affections of the pulmonary mucous membrane with excessive secretion; in states of the body with suspected venous congestion; in affections with high-coloured and scanty urine; in pregnancy; in heart disease.

Opium contains many peculiar chemical principles, but its narcotic properties are principally owing to the alkaloid Morphine.

Other chemical principles in Opium are:

Apomorphina, a prompt and active emetic, see page 96.
Codeina, see page 198.
Cryptopia, Meconin, Meconic Acid, Narcein. Dose ⅓ to 1 grain.
Narcotina; it has no narcotic properties. In five-grain doses it has been given as a substitute for Quinine.
Opianine, Papaverin. Dose $\frac{1}{12}$ to ⅓ grain.
Paramorphina or Thebaica, a dose of one grain produces tetanic spasms.

Solubility.—Of Morphine: 1 in 1000 of water, 1 in 100 of rectified spirit, 1 in 20 of strong solution of chloral hydrate, 1 in 10 of oleic acid.

Vehicle.—For Opium: Camphor water with syrup of tolu, peppermint or aniseed water with syrup of ginger. The Powder in pill with glycerine of tragacanth.

Incompatibles.—Astringent vegetables, alkaline carbonates, lime water, salts of copper, iron, mercury, lead, zinc; Liquor Arsenicalis.

Antidotes.—In cases of poisoning by Opium the stomach-pump should first be used, or an emetic of Sulphate of Zinc given; the patient must be kept awake by continual walking between attendants; after the vomiting, cold water may be poured on the face and chest, and an infusion of gall-nuts given, followed by brandy and coffee. Artificial respiration may succeed when all other means have failed.

The long-continued use of Opium affects the appetite and digestion.

The doses of the various preparations of Opium, with their proportions, are as follows:

For internal use:

Pulvis Opii, ½ to 2 grains.
Pulvis Opii comp., 2 to 5 grains (1 in 10).

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus c. Opio, 10 to 60 grains (1 in 40 nearly).
Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ comp. (Dover's Powder), 5 to 15 grains (1 in 10).
Pulvis Kino comp , 5 to 20 grains (1 in 20).
Confectio Opii, 5 to 20 grains (Opium, 1 in 40 nearly).
Extractum Opii, ½ to 2 grains.
Extractum Opii Liquidum, 10 to 40 minims (1 gr. of extract in 22 minims nearly).
Pilula Saponis comp., 3 to 5 grains (1 in 6 nearly).
Pilula Ipecacuanhæ c. Scillâ, 5 to 10 grains (1 in 23 nearly).
Pilula Plumbi c. Opio, 3 to 5 grains (1 in 8).
Tinctura Opii (Laudanum), 5 to 40 minims (1 gr. in 14⅔ minims).
Tinctura Opii Ammoniata, ½ to 1 drachm (1 gr. in 96 minims).
Tinctura Camphoræ comp. (Paregoric), 15 to 60 minims (gr. ¼ in a drachm).
Trochisci Opii, 1 or 2 lozenges (each lozenge contains gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ Ext. Opii).
Vinum Opii, 10 to 40 minims (1 oz. of Extract in 20 oz.).
*Liquor Opii Sedativus (Battley), 10 to 20 minims (50 per cent. stronger than Tinct. Opii).
*Sydenham's Laudanum, 10 to 20 minims (1 gr. in 8 minims).
*Jeremie's Laudanum, 10 to 20 minims (as Battley's).
*Nepenthe, 5 to 40 minims (as Tinct. Opii).
*Syrupus Opii (Fr. Ph.), 1 to 4 drachms.
*Morphina, see page 366.

For external use:

Emplastrum Opii (1 in 10).
Enema Opii.
Linimentum Opii (1 of Tincture in 2).
Suppositorium Plumbi comp. (1 gr. in each).
Unguentum Gallæ c. Opio (1 in 14⅔). Useful in hæmorrhoids.
*Aqua Opii (1 in 19).
*Linimentum Opii Ammoniatum (B.P.C.).
*Unguentum Opii (1 in 10).

1 ℞ Pulv. Opii, gr. j.
Ext. Fel. Bovini, gr. v—viij.
Misce, et divide in pil. ij.

As a Non-constipating Opiate.—Dr Bethune.

2 ℞ Pulv. Opii, gr. ¼.
Hydr. Subchlor. gr. ij.
Misce: fiat pulvis, ter in die sumendus.

In Pleurisy with Large Effusion.—Dr Budd.

3 ℞ Opii Pulv. gr. ij.
Antim. Tart. gr. j.
Theriacæ, q. s. ut fiant pil. iv.
Sumat j bis quotidie.

In Rheumatism.—Dr Joy.

4 ℞ Pulv. Opii, gr. j.
Camphoræ, gr. v. Fiat pilula.
To be taken at night.

In Chordee.—Mr Erichsen.

5 ℞ Opii Pulv. gr. j.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. iv.
Pulv. Antim. gr. viij.
Syrupi, q. s.
Misce, et divide in pil. iv. Sumat j sextis horis.

With Effervescing Draughts at the commencement of Fevers.
Dr Gregory.

6 ℞ Pulv. Opii, gr. ¾.
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. ⅓.
M. ft. pil. Statim sumend. et repet post horas quatuor.

Mr Sydney Jones.

7 ℞ Pulv. Opii, gr. iv.
Ext. Hyoscyami,
Ext. Conii, ana gr. xv.
Misce, et divide in pil. x, quarum j nocte sumat.

An Anodyne.—Dr Ellis.

8 ℞ Pulv. Opii, gr. iv.
Calomel, gr. vj.
Antim. Tart. gr. j.
Ext. Conii, ℈j.
Misce: fiant pil. viij, quarum sumat ij horâ somni.

In Rheumatic Pains.—Mr Brande.

9 ℞ Ext. Opii, gr. j.
Plumbi Acet. gr. iv.
Pulv. Hyoscyami, gr. viij.
Misce: fiant pil. viij. Sum. j nocte maneque.

In Epilepsy.—Recamier.

10 ℞ Ext. Opii, gr. xij.
Ext. Valerianæ,
Moschi, ana gr. xxiv.
Misce: fiant pil. xvj. (First 1, then 2, then 3 a day.)

In Hysteria.—Foy.

11 ℞ Ext. Opii, gr. j.
Zinc. Sulph. gr. iv.
Syr. Acaciæ, q. s. ut fiant pil. iv. Sumat ij in die.

In Painful Mucous Discharges from Urethra or Vagina.
Foy.

12 ℞ Liq. Opii Battleii, ♏xij.
Aquæ Cinnam. ʒiss.
Misce: fiat haustus, nocte sum.

In Fevers, &c.—Dr THOMAS.

13 ℞ Liq. Opii Sedativi, ♏xx.
Syr. Rhœados, ʒij.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒj. Misce: fiat haustus.

In Febrile and Inflammatory Affections.—Dr NELIGAN.

14 ℞ Tinct. Opii, ♏xxx.
Liq. Ammon. Acet.
Aquæ Cinnam.
Syr. Zingib. ana ʒss. Misce: fiat haustus.
To be taken at bedtime, or on the return of pain.

A Sleeping Draught.—Dr HOOPER.

15 ℞ Tinct. Opii, ♏xxv.
Sp. Ætheris, ♏xxx.
Syr. Tolu, ʒiss.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus anodynus.

An Anodyne.—Dr JOY.

16 ℞ Tinct. Opii, ʒj.
Tartari Emetici, gr. iv.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒviij.
Misce; fiat mistura. Sumat ʒss secundâ quâque horâ.

In Typhus Fever.—Dr GRAVES.

17 ℞ Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. ℈j.
Conf. Opii, ℈ss.
Mist. Cretæ, ʒx.
Sp. Ammon. Arom. ♏x.
Syr. Zingib. ʒj. Misce: fiat haustus.

In Diarrhœa.

18 ℞ Potass. Bicarb. ʒj.
Acidi Hydrocyan. Dil. ♏xij.
Tinct. Opii, ʒj.
Aquæ Camphoræ,
Aquæ, ana ʒiv.
Misce: capiat sextam partem ter die.

In Dyspepsia with Irritable Stomach.—Dr G. LYON.

19 ℞ Liq. Opii Sedativi, ʒj.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ʒij.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒiss.
Syr. Tolu, ʒij.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒiv.
Misce. Capiat sextam partem bis terve in die.

In Severe Coughs.—Mr MORGAN.

20 ℞ Tinct. Opii, ʒj.
Acidi Sulph. dil. ʒj.
Mellis, ʒiss.
Misce: fiat linctus cujus sumat cochl. j parvulum quum tussis urget.
In the Cough of Phthisis.—Dr THEOPHILUS THOMPSON.

Prescriptions containing Paregoric and other preparations, not generally named after Opium.

21 ℞ Tinct. Opii Camphoratæ, ʒss.
Tartari Emetici, gr. j.
Potass. Nitrat. ʒij.
Mist. Amygdalæ, ʒxij.
Misce: fiat mist. pectoralis, cujus sum. cochl. j amplum omni horâ vel urgente tussi.
In Bronchitis.—Dr GRAVES.

22 ℞ Tinct. Camphoræ co. ♏xx.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, ♏x.
Vini Antim. ♏xxx.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒvij.
Misce · sumat ʒij quartâ quâque horâ.
In Severe Coughs of Children four years of age.
Dr WEST.

23 ℞ Syr. Simp. ʒij.
Vini Antim.
Tinct. Camph. co. ana ʒj.
Tinct. Tolu, ♏xij.
Misce. Sumat cochl. j minimum ex decoct. hordei ter quaterve in die quum tussis urget.
For Children.—Mr SAVORY.

24 ℞ Tinct. Camph. co. ʒj.
Tinct. Bellad. ʒj.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ʒij.
Sp. Lavand. co. ʒj. Misce.
Ten minims on sugar, every hour until cough is relieved.
In Phthisis.—*

25 ℞ Pil. Saponis c. Opio, gr. xx.
Pulv. Camp. ʒss.
Mucilag. q. s.
Misce: div. in pil. xij. Capiat unam sextâ quâque horâ.
In Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder.—Dr NELIGAN.

Enemata, Injections, Suppositories, &c.

26 ℞ Mist. Acaciæ, ʒiij.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒj. Misce, et adde
Vini Opii, ♏xxx. Fiat enema.
In Ardor Urinæ.—Dr THOMAS.

27 ℞ Liq. Opii Sedat. ♏xxx.
Inf. Valerianæ, ℥j.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ℥ss. Misce: fiat enema.

To Allay Pain in Cancer of the Womb.—Dr ASHWELL.

28 ℞ Ext. Opii, gr. j.
Camphoræ, gr. x. Fiat suppositorium.
To be applied at bedtime.

In Chordee.—RICORD.

29 ℞ P. Opii, gr. iij.
Decoct. Lini sem. ℥vj. M. fiat injectio.

In Painful Affections of the Urethra.
TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

30 ℞ Ext. Opii, ℥ij.
Aquæ Ferventis, Oj. Solve, et cola.

As a Fomentation in Pruriginous Affections.—RADIUS.

31 ℞ Decoct. Lini sem. ℥iv.
Croci stigmat. ℥j.
Vini Opii, ℥j.
Macera Crocum in decocto, cola, et adde Vinum Opii. Fiat collyrium.

In Ophthalmia.—FOY.

32 ℞ Lin. Saponis co. ℥j.
Liq. Ammoniæ, ℥iij.
Ol. Caryophylli, ℥j.
Tinct. Opii, ℥ss.
Misce: fiat linimentum anodynum.

Dr COPLAND.

33 ℞ Ætheris, ℥iiss.
Tinct. Camphoræ, ℥iiss.
Tinct. Opii, ℥ss. Misce: fiat embrocatio.

In Flatulent Colic.—Dr AINSLIE.

34 ℞ Tinct. Opii, ℥ij.
Liq. Ammoniæ, ℥j.
Tinct. Cantharidis, ℥iij.
Lin. Saponis, ℥x. Misce: fiat linimentum.

In Lumbago.—Dr H. W. FULLER.

35 ℞ Ext. Opii, gr. ij.
Aquæ Ferventis, ℥viij.
Solve, cola per chartam. Tum adde
Hydrarg. Subchlor. ℥j.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ℥j.
Misce: fiat injectio, bis in die utend.

In Bladder Affections.—Mr COULSON

36 ℞ Tinct. Opii, ʒij.
Tinct. Cantharidis, ʒij.
Lin. Camphoræ co. ℥j. Misce: fiat linimentum.
To be rubbed on the chest.

In Whooping-cough.—Dr West.

37 ℞ Opii, ʒss.
Ext. Conii, ʒj.
Ung. Resinæ, ℥ss. Misce: fiat unguentum.

To Gangrenous Ulcers.—Carus.

38 ℞ Opii Pulv. ʒj.
Camphoræ, gr. xv.
Adipis Præp. ℥ss. Misce: fiat unguentum.
To be rubbed on the parts affected with spasm.

In Tetanus.—Dr Thomas.

39 ℞ Ung. Hydrarg. Fort. ʒiij.
Ung. Opii, ʒj.
Misce: fiat unguentum, bis terve die utendum.

To Ulcers of the Sphincter Ani.—Mr J. Hilton.

40 ℞ Opii Pulv. ℈ij.
Camphoræ, ʒss.
Picis Burgund.
Empl. Plumbi, ana q. s. ut fiat emplastrum.

For Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains of the Chest, Back, and Loins. Dr Graves.

*ORIGANUM. *Marjoram*

The Origanum Vulgare (Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ*) is a native plant, of a fragrant smell and pungent taste. It contains a volatile oil, which is separated by distillation, and possesses stimulant and carminative properties. The infusion of Marjoram has been employed as a tonic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue.

Dose of Oleum Origani, 5 to 10 minims.
Infusum ——, 1 to 1½ ounce.

1 ℞ Glycerini Acidi Carbolici, ♏v.
Ol. Origani, ♏j.
Mist. Amygdalæ, ʒiv. Misce.
To be given three times a day.

In Fœtid Diarrhœa.—*

OS USTUM. *Bone Ash*

The residue of bones burnt in the air to a white ash is used in the preparation of Calcii Phosphas and Sodii Phosphas.

OVUM. *Egg*

The egg, which is so well known as an article of food, is produced by the hen of the domestic fowl, *Gallus Bankiva*. Within a calcareous shell it contains two parts, divided by a membrane, both fluid at first, but coagulated by heat. These are the white of egg (*albumen ovi*) and the yolk of egg (*vitellus ovi*). The former is important medicinally as being the best antidote to poisoning by any of the soluble salts of mercury or copper. The yolk of egg is a yellow oleaginous fluid, which forms an emulsion with water, and is of use in suspending many oily and other substances which cannot well be given in solution.

Oleum Vitelli Ovi (Paris Codex) is used as an application to sores and hæmorrhoids.

1 ℞ Ovi Vitelli unius.
Aquæ, Oij. Misce, ut fiat emulsio. Dein adde
Salis Communis, ʒss. Solve, sit pro potu.

In the Mesenteric Atrophy of Children.—HUFELAND.

2 ℞ Ovi Vitelli, ʒss.
Cetacei, ʒij.
Syr. Althææ, ʒss.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒiss.
Aquæ Destil. ʒiv.
Misce. Sumat cochl. j amplum frequenter.

As a Demulcent in Coughs.—Dr GREGORY.

3 ℞ Vitelli Ovi unius.
Ol. Lini, ʒij.
Misce bene, ut fiat linimentum.
(The white of egg is used to make a liniment in the same manner.)

As an Application to Burns.—RADIUS.

OXYMEL. *See* MEL.

*OZONIC ETHER

Ether with a little alcohol, and containing 30 volumes of Peroxide of Hydrogen. It has been given in diabetes and used as an antiseptic.

Vehicle.—Diluted with water.
Dose.—30 to 60 minims.

*PANCREATIN

Pancreatin is prepared from the fresh pancreas of the pig. The pancreas with lard is bruised in a mortar, and water added. The mass is then strained through muslin, forming the Crude Emulsion. The Emulsion is treated with ether, and allowed to stand until two strata are formed. The upper is an ethereal solution of pancreatized fat. This is filtered and the ether recovered by distillation. The result is Pancreatized Fat. Purified Pancreatic Emulsion consists of pancreatized fat, rectified spirit, distilled water and oil of cloves.

The property of Pancreatin is to assist in assimilating the fatty ingredients of food, and thus to relieve the pancreas of some part of its function. The Purified Emulsion is recommended as a valuable remedy in pulmonary phthisis. Dose, 1 to 4 drachms, in milk or water.

Dose of Pancreatin, 2 to 4 grains.
Liquor Pancreaticus, 1 to 2 drachms.

*PAPAIN

A whitish amorphous powder of a bitter taste, prepared from the juice of Carica Papaya (Nat. Ord. *Papayaceæ*). It has the property of digesting fibrin in acid or alkaline solutions. It is most useful in the indigestion of infants, given in milk or broth. It seems to have some specific action on the liver, causing a flow of bile, and so changing the light-coloured evacuations to a healthy brown.

Vehicle.—Suspended in sweetened water with mucilage.
Dose of Pulv. Papain, 1 to 8 grains.
Glycerole of Papain (Kerr's, an elegant preparation), 1 to 2 drachms.

PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ. *Poppy Capsules*

The nearly ripe capsules of the White Poppy, Papaver Somniferum (Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*) of Britain. They contain narcotic principles similar to those of opium, but less powerful and certain. The decoction of poppies is much used as an anodyne fomentation to painful bruises and swellings. Besides the narcotic principle, it contains much mucilage, and some oil derived from the seeds.

Dose of Extractum Papaveris, 2 to 5 grains.
Syrupus Papaveris, 1 drachm.
Decoctum Papaveris is for external use.

1 ℞ Syr. Papaveris,
Succi Limon. ana ʒss.
Conf. Rosæ, ʒj.
Misce: fiat linctus, cujus sumat cochl. j parvulum pro re natâ.

In Phthisical Cough.—Dr THEOPHILUS THOMPSON.

2 ℞ Syr. Papaveris, ʒvj.
Oxymel. Scillæ, ʒiij.
Decoct. Hordei, ʒvj.
Misce. Cap. cochl. ij magna ter die.

In Simple Catarrh.—Dr W. AINSLIE.

3 ℞ Syr. Papaveris, ʒij.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒiss.
Conf. Rosæ, ʒj.
Acidi Sulph. dil. ʒij.
Misce: fiat linctus. Dosis, cochl. minimum subinde.

In Coughs.—Dr COPLAND.

4 ℞ Mucil. Tragacanthæ, ʒiiss.
Oxymel. Scillæ, ʒss.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒj.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. amplum sæpius urgenti tusse gradatim deglutiendum.

SPRAGUE.

5 ℞ Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒix.
Potass. Nitrat. gr. vj.
Sp. Ætheris co. ʒj.
Tinct. Opii, ♏x—xij.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒij.
Misce: fiat haustus anodynus, horâ decubitus sumendus.

Dr COPLAND.

6 ℞ Mucilag. ℥v.
Decoct. Papaveris, Oj.
Albuminis Ovi, ʒj. Misce: fiat injectio.

In Acute Gonorrhœa.—GASSICOURT.

PARAFFINUM DURUM

Hard Paraffin. Paraffin Wax

A mixture of the harder members of the Paraffin series of hydrocarbons. It is semi-transparent, crystalline, inodorous, tasteless, slightly greasy to the touch. It melts between 110° and 116° F. It is used as an addition to the Soft Paraffin to increase its melting point as a basis for ointments.

PARAFFINUM MOLLE

Soft Paraffin. Petroleatum. Unguentum Paraffinum

A semi-solid mixture of the softer or more fluid members of the Paraffin series of the Hydrocarbons. It is a neutral white or yellowish mass, soft, translucent, and greasy, melting between 95° and 105° F.

Solubility.—Freely in ether, chloroform, and benzol; slightly in alcohol. Insoluble in water.

Vaseline corresponds to the above characters, and is in general demand as an application in eczema and other states of the skin requiring an unguent.

PARALDEHYDUM. *Paraldehyde*

A colourless liquid, crystallising below 50° F., of a peculiar odour and taste. It is hypnotic and somewhat diuretic. It is said to be valuable in nervous affections accompanied by insomnia.

Solubility.—1 in 10 of water, in all proportions in alcohol and ether.
Vehicle.—In emulsion with compound tragacanth powder, sweetened with saccharin or flavoured with extract of liquorice.
Dose.—30 to 90 minims.

1 ℞ Paraldehydi, ʒj.
Saccharin, gr. ½.
Pulv. Tragacanth. co. gr. x.
Aquæ ad ʒj. M. fiat haustus.

In Insomnia.

PAREIRÆ RADIX. *Pareira Root*

The dried root of Chondodendron Tomentosum (Nat. Ord. *Menispermaceæ*) has a slightly bitter taste. It is demulcent, tonic, aperient, and diuretic. It is specially given to allay irritation and diminish mucous discharge from the bladder; it is also prescribed in chronic pyelitis, gonorrhœa, and leucorrhœa.

Vehicle.—The Liquid Extract in infusion of orange or gentian, sweetened.
Incompatibles.—For the Liquid Extract,—salts of iron and lead, tincture of iodine.
Dose of Extractum Pareiræ, 10 to 20 grains.
Extractum ——— Liquidum, ½ to 2 drachms.
Decoctum ———, 1 to 2 ounces.

1 ℞ Decoct. Pareiræ, ʒviij.
Acidi Nitrici Dil. ♏xl.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochl. iij ampla ter quaterve in die.

In Phosphatic Urine.—Dr Joy.

2 ℞ Decoct. Pareiræ, ʒviij.
Acidi Nitrici Dil. ♏xl.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ʒij.
Misce: ʒj—ʒiss for a dose.

In Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder, with Phosphatic Urine. Dr Hooper.

3 ℞ Acidi Benzoici, gr. ix.
Decoct. Pareiræ, ʒiss.
Morphinæ Acet. gr. ⅛—¼.
Misce: fiat haustus.

In Mucous Urine.—Dr G. Bird.

*PARIETARIA

Wall Pellitory, Parietaria Officinalis (Nat. Ord. *Ulmaceæ*), is a valuable diuretic and lithontriptic. It is given specially in dropsies.

Dose of the Preserved Juice, 4 drachms.
Extractum Parietariæ, 10 grains.

PEPSINA. *Pepsin*

This is a peculiar albuminous principle which exists in the digestive gastric juice of man and other animals. Rennet, a fluid obtained by macerating the fourth stomach of the calf in salt and water, owes to Pepsin its power of coagulating milk. Rennet has been given in diabetes. Pepsin is a preparation of the mucous lining of the fresh stomach of the pig, sheep, or calf, that from the first named being the most valuable. It is employed to aid digestion, and is given in debilitated states of the system, anæmia, chlorosis, &c. It is best administered either in soup, or in the form of pill with glycerine, taken immediately after food. Corvisart, Boudault, Ballard, and others, have used the Pepsin in a solid form, mixed with starch, in cases of indigestion from deficient secretion and pain after food.

The "poudre nutrimentive" of Corvisart, *Pulvis Pepsinæ et Amyli*, is given (either neutral, or with 3 drops of lactic acid to a dose) in doses of 15 to 20 grains.

Vehicle.—In powder sprinkled on bread and butter. In pill with glycerine. The Powder in increasing doses may be added to milk and swallowed in the curds and whey produced.

Dose of Pepsinæ, 2 to 5 grains.

*Vinum Pepsinæ, 1 to 2 drachms.
*Pepsina Porci (Bullock and Co.), 2 to 4 grains.
* ——— (Squire), 2 to 5 grains.
*Glycerinum Pepsinæ Acidum (Bullock and Co.), 1 to 2 drachms.
*Liquor Pepticus (Benger) 1 to 2 drachms.

1 ℞ Pulv. Pepsinæ et Amyli, gr. xv.
Morph. Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$. M.

In Indigestion with Painful and Sensitive Stomach.
CORVISART.

2 ℞ Pulv. Pepsinæ et Amyli, gr. xv.
P. Strychninæ, gr. $\frac{1}{24}$. M.

In Indigestion with Atony.—CORVISART.

3 ℞ Pepsinæ, gr. ij.
Ferri Redacti, gr. j.
Zinci Valerianæ, gr. j. Fiat pilula.
One pill twice a day.

In Amenorrhœa.—Dr GREENHALGH.

4 ℞ Pepsinæ (Bullock and Co.),
Ferri Redacti, āā gr. xij.
Glycerini, q. s. Fiant pil. vj in argent.
One pill three times a day after food.

In Chlorosis.—Dr ALBERT VENN.

5 ℞ Tinct. Nucis Vom. ʒij.
Acid. Glyc. Pepsin (Bullock), ad ʒvj. M. ft. mist.
A dessertspoonful shortly before lunch and dinner.

In Indigestion.—Dr WILSON FOX.

*PESSARIES

As Suppositories have been employed for application by the rectum, Pessaries have been prepared for the administration of medicaments by the vagina. They act either locally or as derivatives. The best pessary is of conical form coated with glycerine and gelatine. The following are some of the formulæ:

Alterative, Mercurial Ointment, 30 grains.
Antacid, Bicarbonate of Sodium, 15 grains.
Astringent, Acetate of Lead and Opium, 7 grains.
Caustic, Red Oxide of Mercury, 2 grains.
Cicatrising, Oxide of Bismuth, 15 grains.
Deodorant, Carbolic Acid, 2 grains.
Resolvent, Iodide of Potassium, 10 grains.
Sedative, Opium Powder, 2 grains.

*PETROLEUM. *Rock Oil. Persian Naphtha*

A bituminous substance flowing spontaneously from the earth in various parts of the world. As imported, it is a colourless volatile liquid, of fetid odour and bitter acrid taste. It is stimulant, expectorant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, a vermicide, disinfectant, rubefacient. It is useful in pulmonary disorders with deficient secretion; and in tapeworm, combined with tincture of assafœtida. *Externally*, it is employed in chilblains, chronic rheumatism, affections of the joints and skin, and paralysis.

Solubility.—Insoluble in water and alcohol. Partially soluble in ether. It combines with fixed and essential oils, and sulphur.
Dose.—½ to 1 drachm.

1 ℞ Petrolei, ʒss.
Ol. Terebinthinæ, ʒj.
Sp. Juniperi, ʒiv. Misce: fiat embrocatio.

To be rubbed on the Loins in Atony of the Urinary Passages and Dropsy. RADIUS.

2 ℞ Petrolei, ʒiij.
Camphoræ, ℈j.
Ung. Simplicis, ʒiss. Misce: fiat unguentum.

To Rheumatic Limbs, &c.—RADIUS.

*PHELLANDRIUM. *Water Fennel*

The seeds of the Phellandrium Aquaticum, a common English plant (Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*), have been occasionally employed for their real or supposed influence over pectoral complaints. They act, in large doses, as a narcotic poison.

1 ℞ Sem. Phellandrii, ʒss.
Alcoholis, ʒvj.
Macera per horas xxiv, et adde
Vini Burgundiæ, ʒvj.
Macera per dies tres, et cola. Capiat ♏x—lx.

In Chronic Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections.—MARCUS.

PHENACETINUM. *Phenacetin*

A tasteless, inodorous, colourless, crystalline substance prepared by the action of glacial acetic acid on para-phenitidin—a body obtained from phenol. It is antipyretic and analgesic. It has been employed in neuralgia.

Solubility.—1 in 16 of rectified spirit, sparingly in cold water.
Vehicle.—In cachets or suspended in mucilage.
Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

1 ℞ Phenacetin, ʒij.
In twelve cachets.

One every two hours for from three to eight times on each occasion when there is much pain.

Sir ANDREW CLARK.

PHENAZONUM. PHENAZONE. ANTIPYRIN

Analgesine. Dimethyloxychinizin. Phenyol-dimethyl-pyrazolone.

A synthetically prepared alkaloid occurring in small white crystals or powder. It is antipyretic, antiseptic, anodyne. It is given in acute rheumatism, congestive headache, neuralgia, gout, and in other cases to reduce high temperature. It is contra-indicated in cardiac weakness and extreme exhaustion.

Solubility.—1 in 1 of water, 3 in 4 of rectified spirit, 2 in 3 of chloroform.
Vehicle.—In cachets or dissolved in water, granular effervescing antipyrin (5 or 10 grs. in ʒj).
Incompatibles.—Astringent vegetable tinctures, infusions, or decoctions, spiritus etheris nitrosi.
Dose.—3 to 20 grains.

1 ℞ Antipyrin, ʒj.
Vin. Ipecac. ʒiss.
Liq. Ammon. Carb. ʒvj.
Oxymel. Scillæ, ℥j.
Aquam ad ℥vj. M. ft. mist.
Two tablespoonfuls every three hours.

Mr Percy Jakins.

2 ℞ Antipyrin, ʒiss.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒiij.
Aquam ad ℥viij. M. ft. mist.
A sixth part to be repeated in three hours if necessary.

Dr W. S. Playfair.

PHOSPHORUS

A non-metallic element obtained from bones. It is semi-transparent, generally yellowish in appearance, and of a waxy consistence. It easily bends, and is so readily combustible that it takes fire on the slightest friction. It has a garlick-like odour and taste. In large doses, it is a powerful corrosive poison. In very small quantities, it is nervine, tonic, stimulant. It is given in cases of nervous exhaustion, paralysis, epilepsy, chorea, mercurial trembling, anæmia, chlorosis, phthisis. It has been recommended in gout and rheumatism. *Externally*, it is employed as an in-

gredient in various rubefacient liniments to paralysed parts, and in obstinate skin diseases. The fumes of Phosphorus irritate the mucous membrane of the air-passages, nostrils, and eyes. Persons exposed to its vapour in manufactories are liable to necrosis of the lower jaw. Phosphorus may be effectually and pleasantly administered in the form of the hypophosphites of sodium, calcium, and magnesium, and in gelatine capsules.

Solubility.—1 in 25 of chloroform, slightly in absolute ether, 1 in 80 of almond or olive oil, 1 in 320 of absolute alcohol, 1 in 500 of glycerine. Very soluble in bisulphide of carbon.

Vehicle.—Dissolved in oil. Phosphorus perles—gelatine capsules containing from $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain in an unaltered state. The phosphorated oil of the B. P. made into emulsion with yolk of egg, and flavoured with tincture of orange (recent), peppermint, or chloroform water. In pills, by dissolving phosphor in suet or cocoa-butter, making into a mass with Canada balsam or phosphate of calcium, and coating with gelatine. Or dissolving the phosphorus in bisulphide of carbon in a pill mortar, adding a few drops of ether or chloroform—the heavy vapour of which prevents oxidation from the atmosphere—in compound tragacanth powder and water, to make a mass, and the pills quickly coated.

Antidote—Emetics of sulphate of zinc, ipecacuanha wine, and sulphate of copper; French oil of turpentine; and followed by a saline purgative.

Dose of Phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ in pill.

Oleum Phosphoratum, 5 to 10 minims.

Pilula Phosphori, 3 to 6 grains (gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$).

*Syrupus ———, 5 to 10 minims.

*Tinctura ——— comp. (B. P. C.) (phosphorus, gr. xij; chloroform, 2½ ounces; alcohol, 12½ ounces), 3 to 12 minims.

*Elixir Phosphori (B. P. C.), 15 to 60 minims, in water.

1 ℞ Phosphori, gr. iv.
Naphthæ, ʒj.
Solve. Sum. gutt. x alt horâ ex cyatho aquæ.

In Senile Hectic.—Dr CANSTATT.

2 ℞ Phosphori, gr. vi.
Sevi, gr. 600.

(Melt the suet in a stoppered bottle capable of holding twice the quantity. Put in the phosphorus and, when dissolved, agitate mixture till it is solid. Divide into 3-grain pills. Cover with gelatine. Each pill contains $\frac{1}{33}$ of a grain of phosphorus.)

In Epilepsy.—Dr RADCLIFFE.

3 ℞ Phosphori, gr. ij.
Ætheris, ʒj.
Ol. Valerianæ, ♏xij Misce.
Five to ten drops on sugar.

Dr COPLAND.

4 ℞ Phosphori, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ♏viij. Solve, et adde
Tinct. Aurantii, ℈iv.
Aquæ, ad ℥viij.
Two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

In Neuralgia.—Mr T. Messenger Bradley.

5 ℞ Ætheris Phosphorati,
Tinct. Cantharidis,
Tinct. Nucis Vomicæ, āā ℈ij.
Misce: sumat gt. xxx ter quaterve de die.

In Paralysis, &c.—Vogt.

6 ℞ Phosphori, gr. vj.
Ol. Amygdalæ, ℥j.
Ammon. Carb.
Camphoræ, ana gr. ij. Misce: fiat linimentum.

Augustin.

7 ℞ Phosphori, gr. ij—v.
Ætheris, q. s. Liqua, et adde
Camphoræ, ℈j.
Cerati Albi, ℥ss. Misce: ut fiat unguentum.

In Lupus, Syphilitic Tubercle, and Acne Rosacea.
Dr Hooper.

*PHYSALIS ALKEKENGI

The Winter Cherry, Physalis Alkekengi (Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*), is diuretic and febrifuge.

Dose of the Tincture, 1 to 2 drachms.

PHYSOSTIGMATIS SEMEN. *Calabar Bean*

The seed of the Physostigma Venenosum, a plant of Guinea (Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*), possesses powerfully sedative and poisonous properties, which render it active as a medicine.

The physiological effects of Calabar Bean are—

1. Paralysis of the spinal cord.
2. Paralysis of the striped and unstriped muscular fibres.
3. Stimulation of the secretory glands, especially the alimentary.
4. Contraction of the pupil of the eye.

It is given in small doses in tetanus, chorea, and poisoning by strychnine. In large doses it causes nausea, vomiting, purging, with a peculiar epigastric sensation relieved by eructations and excessive perspiration. It is principally employed as a topical aid in ophthalmic surgery in the form of gelatine discs, to produce contraction of the pupils and diminish presbyopia. Physostigmine or Eserine is the active principle of Calabar Bean. A one per cent. solution of the alkaloid and also its sulphate have been used in ophthalmic surgery as an antiseptic and for contracting the pupil. Both preparations are quickly spoilt by oxidation. The Salicylate or the Hydrobromate of Eserine is equally as efficacious, and much more stable.

Vehicle.—The Extract in form of pill, with liquorice powder and glycerine of tragacanth. The Extract dissolved in proof spirit, 32 grains to the ounce. The Extract for hypodermic injections in $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. or $\frac{1}{3}$ grain doses, rubbed up with 10 to 15 minims of water, with a little bicarbonate of sodium added. The gelatine discs, or a solution of Sulphate of Eserine for ophthalmic purposes.

Dose of Pulvis Physostigmatis Fabæ, 1 to 4 grains.
Extractum———— ——-, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.
Lamellæ Physostigminæ.
*Tinctura Physostigmatis Fabæ, 10 minims.

1 ℞ Ext. Physostigmatis, gr. ss.
Pulv. Zingiberis, gr. j.
M. f. pilula, omni horâ sum.

In Tetanus.—Dr E. Watson.

2 ℞ Physostigmatis Fabæ, gr. j.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s. Fiat pilula.
To be taken twice a day.

In Epilepsy.—Dr S. W. D. Williams.

3 ℞ Tinct. Physostigmatis, ♏xx.
Aquæ, ℥j. Fiat haustus.

To Procure Sleep in Delirium Tremens.—Dr Fraser.

4 ℞ Eserin. Sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Aq. Destil. ℥ss. M. ft. guttæ.
To be dropped into the eye at bedtime.

Mr G. A. Critchett.

PICROTOXINUM. *Picrotoxin*

A neutral crystalline principle obtained from the seeds of Anamirta Paniculata (*Cocculus Indicus*). It is anthidrotic. It has been given for the night sweating in phthisis, and in epilepsy and chronic alcoholism.

Solubility.—1 in 330 of water, freely in glacial acetic acid, 1 in 13 of rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—In acetic acid solution with water; in pill with sugar of milk or glycerine of tragacanth.
Antidote.—Chloral.
Dose.—$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ of a grain.

PILOCARPINÆ NITRAS. *Nitrate of Pilocarpine*

A white crystalline powder, the nitrate of an alkaloid obtained from extract of Jaborandi. It is diaphoretic, sialagogue, galactagogue; it is also a myosotic. It is useful in the uræmia of Bright's disease, in convulsions during pregnancy. It must be administered cautiously when there is cardiac weakness.

Solubility.—1 in 5 of water, 1 in 50 of rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—In pill with sugar of milk and glycerine of tragacanth.
Dose of Pilocarpinæ Nitras, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Injectio Pilocarpinæ Nitratis (1 grain to 20 minims of water), 2 to 6 minims.

PIMENTA. *Allspice*

The dried unripe berries of Eugenia Pimenta (Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ*), an evergreen West Indian tree, having an aromatic odour, and strong spicy taste. They contain a volatile oil. Both Pimenta and its oil are used as diffusible stimulants and stomachics, and employed to give an agreeable flavour to other medicines.

Vehicle.—The oil in sugar, in pill, or emulsion.
Dose of Pimenta, 10 to 30 grains.
Oleum Pimentæ, 1 to 3 minims.
Aquæ ———, 1 to 2 ounces.
*Spiritus ———, 1 to 2 drachms.

1 ℞ Pulv. Pimentæ,
Pulv. Cinnamomi,
Pulv. Croci, ana gr. iv.
Opii, gr. j.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s. ut fiant boli ij, quarum j pro dosi.

In Chronic Diarrhœa.—Foy.

*PINI PUMILIONIS OLEUM. *Pinol. Pumiline*

An oil distilled from the fresh leaves and shoots of Pinus Pumilio (Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ*). It is used as a stimulant in bronchial affections, and topically in rheumatism.

Vehicle.—A lump of sugar; in hot baths; in inhalation.
Dose of Oleum Pini Pumilionis, 1 to 5 minims.
Extractum Pumilionis, for hot baths.

PINI SYLVESTRIS OLEUM. *Oil of Scotch Pine Leaf*

A colourless and transparent oil prepared from the leaves of Pinus Sylvestris (Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ*). It has an agreeable odour of the fresh pine. A mild and useful stimulant inhalation in chronic laryngitis, and as a topical application in rheumatism.

Vehicle.—Vapor Olei Pini Sylvestris, a teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each inhalation.

1 ℞ Ol. Pini Sylvest. ʒij—ʒiij.
Magnes. Carb. Levis, gr. lx.
Aquæ, ad ʒiij. Misce.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water, at 150° F., to be inhaled night and morning for ten minutes. (An increased stimulant character may be given to this inhalation by the addition of twenty grains of camphor to the mixture).

A Stimulant in Congestion of the Larynx.
Sir Morell Mackenzie.

PIPER NIGRUM. *Black Pepper*

The berries of Piper Nigrum (Nat. Ord. *Piperaceæ*) are used as a condiment, on account of their pungent odour and fiery taste. Black pepper is employed in medicine as stimu-

lant and carminative. It has been given in gonorrhœa, in the same manner as cubebs; in intermittent fevers; and applied in ointment to ringworm. It is prescribed in confection in internal piles. It may be used in the form of a plaster.

Piperin is the active principle of the peppers, and may be prepared from them. It is analogous in chemical nature to the resins. It has a bitter and acrid taste, and has been much used in Italy as a substitute for quinine in the treatment of intermittent fevers.

Vehicle.—The Confection. An Alcoholic Solution of Piperin with syrup in pimenta or cinnamon water.
Dose of Pulvis Piperis, 5 to 20 grains.
Confectio Piperis, 1 to 2 drachms.
*Piperin, 2 to 10 grains.
*Unguentum Piperis Nigri is an external stimulant.

1 ℞ Conf. Piperis Nigri, ʒj.
Assafœtidæ, gr. v.
Syr. Zingib. q. s.
Ut fiat electuarium idoneæ crassitudinis bis quotidie sumendum.
In Hæmorrhoids.—Dr PARIS.

2 ℞ Conf. Piperis Nigri, ℈ij.
Sulph. Loti, ℈j.
Aquæ Cinnam. ʒxj.
Misce: fiat haustus, mane sumendus.
In Hæmorrhoids.—Dr GREGORY.

3 ℞ Farinæ Sinapis, lb. ss.
Pulv. Piperis Nigri,
Zingib. Pulv. ana ʒj.
Syrupi, q. s. Fiat cataplasma.
To be applied to the Pit of the Stomach in Colic, or to the Feet as a Revulsive. Dr ELLIS.

4 ℞ Pulv. Piperis Nigri,
Galbani, ana ʒiij.
Picis Nigræ, ʒij.
Ol. Bacc. Lauri, q. s. Misce: fiat emplastrum.
A Stimulant in Rheumatism.—AUGUSTIN.

5 ℞ Pulv. Piperis Longi.
Pulv. Zingib. ana ʒss.
Albuminis Ovi, q. s.
Misce bene, ut fiat cataplasma.
A Rubefacient in Pleurisy.

6 ℞ Pil. Hydrarg. gr. j.
Piperinæ,
Quin. Sulph. ana gr. ij.
Syrupi, q. s. Misce: fiat pilula.

One three times a day, for a few days, after the paroxysm has been checked by piperine.

HARTTE.

PIX BURGUNDICA. *Burgundy Pitch. Picca*

A resinous exudation from the stem of the Spruce Fir or Abies Excelsa (Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ*) from Germany. It is alterative, stimulant, and rubefacient. It is useful in psoriasis and other skin diseases. *Externally*, it is employed in plaster and ointment in chronic pulmonary affections, lumbago, and rheumatism.

Solubility.—Nearly all dissolves in twice its weight of glacial acetic acid.
Vehicle.—Softened by gentle heat and enclosed in gelatine capsules.
Dose of *Burgundy Pitch, 5 to 20 minims.
Emplastrum Picis is the only official preparation.

1 ℞ Picis Burgundicæ, ʒv.
Magnes. Carb. q. s. Misce, et divide in pilulas centum.

Six to eight, three times a day.

In Cutaneous Affections.—ULRICH.

*PIX CARBONIS LIQUIDA PRÆPARATA

Prepared Coal Tar

Prepared by heating coal tar in a shallow vessel for one hour at 120° F.

Liquor Picis Carbonis (B. P. C.), a solution of prepared coal tar in Tincture of Quillaia. It forms an emulsion with water.

Liquor Carbonis Detergens (Wright), a special preparation of a similar nature.

1 ℞ Liq. Picis. Carbonis, ʒj.
Liq. Plumbi Subacet. ʒj.
Aquæ ad ʒvj. Misce ft. lotio.

In Eczema.—*

2 ℞ Liq. Picis Carbonis, ʒj.
Plumbi Acet. gr. xx.
Vaselin. ad ʒj.
Misce : fiat ung. ut dicta utend.

In Eczema.—Mr A. Sangster.

3 ℞ Liq. Carbonis Deter. ʒij.
Sapo Mollis, ʒj.
Sp. Vini Rectif. ʒij.
Aq. Sambuc. ad ʒxij. M. ft. lotio.
To be used freely, at first every night, and then every other night.

℞ Liq. Carbonis Deter. ʒj.
Hyd. Ammon. gr. xl.
Ung. Hyd. Nit. ʒiss.
Vaselin. Alb. ʒiv. M. ft. ung.
To be used in the morning after the lotion.

Mr Malcolm Morris.

4 ℞ Liq. Picis Carbonis,
Sp. Vini Rectif. āā ʒij. M. ft. applicatio.
The patches to be painted as directed.

Dr T. Barlow.

5 ℞ Liq. Carbonis Detergen. ʒj.
Zinci Oxidi, ʒiij.
Calaminæ puræ, ʒiij.
Glycerini, ʒiij.
Liquor. Calcis, ʒx. Fiat lotio.

In Eczema.—Sir Dyce Duckworth.

6 ℞ Liq. Carbonis Deterg. ʒij.
Aq. Flor. Samb. ad ʒviij. M. ft. lotio.
To be sponged wherever there is irritation.

In Pruritus, Urticaria, or Eczema in Sub-acute Stage.
Dr Radcliffe Crocker.

PIX LIQUIDA. *PIX NIGRA

Tar and *Pitch*

Tar is a blackish empyreumatic liquid obtained by the slow combustion of various species of Pine. It is made largely in North America. Pitch is the solid mass left on evaporating tar.

Both are stimulant, diaphoretic, and alterative. *Inter-*

nally, they are chiefly given in cutaneous diseases, especially lepra and psoriasis. They are useful in chronic catarrhal affections, and in disorders of the urinary passages. The vapour of tar has been found beneficial in chronic bronchitis and phthisis. Pitch has been given in piles. Both tar and pitch are much employed in the formation of ointments and plasters, to stimulate diseased parts to a healthy action, or for their protection.

Solubility.—In its own bulk of rectified spirit or chloroform.
Vehicle.—Tar water sweetened. The glycerate of tar of the U.S. Pharmacopœia. In pills with liquorice or made into an electuary with sugar.

Dose of Pix Liquida, 20 to 60 minims.
Unguentum Picis Liquidæ is an external resolvent and stimulant.
*Aqua Picis Liquidæ, 1 to 2 pints.
*Pilula Picis, 2 to 3 pills.
*Tar Capsules, 2 or 3 capsules.

1 ℞ Picis Nigræ, ʒj.
Pulv. Acaciæ, ʒss.
Misce: et div. in pil. xx, quarum sumat ij omni nocte.

In Hæmorrhoids.—Dr WARDLEWORTH.

2 ℞ Picis Liquidæ,
Pulv. Glycyrrh. ana ʒss.
Misce, ut fiat massa in pil. gr. iv div. Harum sumat æger ij ad vj ter quaterve in die.

In Lepra and Psoriasis.

3 ℞ Ung. Picis Liquidæ,
Ung. Sulph. ana partes æquales.
Misce: fiat unguentum.

In Porrigo, Lepra, and Scabies.—PHARM. GUYENSIS.

4 ℞ Picis Liquidæ,
Alcohol, āā ʒj. Fiat lotio.

In Eczema.—NIEMEYER.

See CADINUM OLEUM.

*PLATINI SALES. *Salts of Platinum*

When Platinum is dissolved in Aqua Regia the *Bichloride of Platinum* is formed. Seventeen parts of this being added in solution to six parts of common salt, the *Chloroplatinate*

of Sodium is produced, and may be obtained on evaporation. These two salts have been used in medicine, and in their operation they much resemble the corresponding preparations of gold. In large doses they are poisonous. They were found by Höfer to be very efficacious when given in syphilitic affections and rheumatism. They are also given as alteratives in skin diseases. The Chloroplatinate of Sodium is less irritating than the Bichloride of Platinum.

Vehicle.—In pill with liquorice powder. In solution with compound decoction of sarsaparilla or other demulcent.

Dose of Platini Bichloridum, ½ to 1½ grains.
Sodii Chloroplatinatas, 1 to 3 grains.

1 ℞ Platini Bichloridi sicc. gr. iss.
Mucil. Acaciæ,
Aquæ, ana ʒiij. Misce: fiat mistura.
To be taken by tablespoonfuls in the course of 24 hours.

HÖFER.

2 ℞ Platini Bichloridi, gr. viij.
Guaiaci Res. ʒj.
Pulv. Glycyrrh. q. s.
Ut fiant pil. xx. Sumat ægar j ad iv nocte maneque.

Dr DUNGLISON (U.S.).

3 ℞ Platini Bichlor. gr. v.
Sodii Chloridi, gr. viij.
Mucil. Acaciæ,
Aquæ, ana ʒiij. Misce.
To be taken by tablespoonfuls in the 24 hours.

In Old Syphilitic Diseases.—Dr DUNGLISON.

4 ℞ Platini Bichlor. ʒj.
Ext. Belladonnæ, ʒij.
Adipis, ʒiv. Misce, ut fiat unguentum.

An Application to Indolent Ulcers.—HÖFER.

5 ℞ Sodii Chloroplatinat, ʒss.
Decoct. Papaveris, ʒviij. Misce: fiat injectio.

In Gonorrhœa and Leucorrhœa.—HÖFER.

*PLUMBUM. *Lead*

It occurs in nature as an oxide, as a sulphide called *Galena*, and in saline combinations. The lead of commerce is chiefly extracted from galena ore.

The preparations of lead are used as astringents both externally and internally, and are also employed for their antispasmodic or sedative properties. They are poisonous in large doses. They are given to check hæmorrhages and mucous discharges. *Externally*, they are applied in plasters, ointments, and lotions to inflamed parts.

Painters' colic is due to poisoning by lead. It is characterised by a peculiar blue line along the edges of the gums, loss of power of the extensors of the hands, neuralgic pains in the limbs, and constipation.

Lead is eliminated from the system by a course of iodide of potassium. Its effects are greatly checked or mitigated in those employed in mines, by a liberal quantity of milk being taken before going to work.

Incompatibles.—Hard water, all astringents, alkalies, mineral acids, and salts, vegetable acids, iodide of potassium. Lead salts in solution are incompatible with opium, a dense precipitate of meconate of lead being thrown down. Acetate of morphine is recommended as a substitute.

PLUMBI ACETAS. *Acetate of Lead. Sugar of Lead*

White masses of acicular crystals of acetous odour and sweet astringent taste.

This is the preparation of lead generally prescribed for internal administration. In small doses, it is astringent, sedative, lessens morbid mucous discharges, controls hæmorrhages, diminishes the natural secretions. It is given in hæmoptysis, hæmatemesis, and other hæmorrhages, in diarrhœa, dysentery, phthisis, bronchitis. It must be administered cautiously. *Externally*, it is astringent, sedative, desiccant, and is applied to inflamed parts, discharging ulcers, and as an injection in gonorrhœa. It is used to form astringent lotions, injections, and ointments.

Solubility.—1 in 2 of water and glycerine.

Incompatibles.—Sulphuric and tannic acids and their salts. See Plumbum.

Antidote.—Sulphate of magnesium or sodium, followed by emetics and active purges. Afterwards give milk and opium.

Dose of Plumbi Acetas, 1 to 4 grains.
Pilula Plumbi c. Opio, 3 to 5 grains.
Suppositoria Plumbi comp.
Unguentum ——— Acetatis.
*Lotio ——— Acetatis.
*Pessarium ——— Acetatis.

1 ℞ Plumbi Acet. ʒss.
Calomel, gr. v.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s. ut fiant pil. x.
One every two to four hours.

In Hæmatemesis.—Dr Ellis.

2 ℞ Plumbi Acet. gr, ½—ij.
Pulv. Ipecac. co. gr. v.
Pulv. Scillæ, gr. j—ij.
Misce: fiat pulvis, bis terve die sumendus.

In the Bronchitis of Fever.—Dr Henderson.

3 ℞ Plumbi Acet. gr. xviij.
Opii purif. gr. ij.
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. x.
Misce, et div. in pil. vj. Sumat j sextis horis.

In Hæmoptysis.—Dr Gregory.

4 ℞ Plumbi Acet. gr. ij.
Aceti Destil. ʒss.
Aquæ, ad ℥iss. Misce: fiat haustus.
[The Acet. Acid is to prevent the formation in the stomach of carbonate of lead, which is thought to produce colic.]

In Hæmoptysis.—Dr Theophilus Thompson.

5 ℞ Plumbi Acet. gr. ij.
Opii, gr. ¼.
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. iv. Misce, et div. in pil. ij.
To be given at proper intervals, and washed down with a little distilled vinegar and water. Half a grain of nitrate of silver may sometimes be added with advantage.

In the Diarrhœa of Phthisis.—Dr Theophilus Thompson.

6 ℞ Plumbi Acet. gr. vj.
Aquæ, ℥j.
Tinct. Opii, ♏xxx—l. Misce: fiat enema.
To be repeated according to the frequency of the discharges.

In Dysentery.—Dr Batchelder.

7 ℞ Plumbi Acet.
Ext. Belladonnæ, ana ʒj.
Axungiæ, ʒvj. Misce, ut fiat unguentum.

As an Application to Fissure of the Anus.—Foy.

8 ℞ Plumbi Acet. gr. viij.
Aquæ Destil. ℥viiss.
Sp. Rectif. ℥ss.
Acidi Hydrocyan. Dil. ʒij.
Fiat lotio. Signetur *Poison.*

In Impetigo.—Dr PARIS.

9 ℞ Plumbi Acet. gr. ij.
Ext. Opii, gr. iij.
Aquæ, ℥j. Fiat injectio.

In Gonorrhœa (third stage).—Mr ERICHSEN.

10 ℞ Liq. Plumbi Acet.
Liq. Morphinæ Acet. āā ℥j. Fiat lotio.

One teaspoonful to be mixed with half a pint of warm water, and used night and morning.

In Dysmenorrhœa.—Dr TYLER SMITH.

PLUMBI CARBONAS. *Carbonate of Lead. White Lead*

A soft heavy powder. *Externally,* it has been used as an astringent, and mixed with lard to form a cooling ointment.

Solubility.—Insoluble in water.
Incompatibles.—See Plumbum.
Unguentum Plumbi Carbonatis.

1 ℞ Plumbi Carb. ʒij.
Cretæ Præp. ℥ss.
Cerati Galeni (Cold Cream), ℥ij.
Misce: fiat unguentum.

In Papular Eruptions.—Dr BURGESS.

2 ℞ Hydrarg. Subchlor. ʒij.
Aluminis,
Plumbi Carb. ana ℥ss.
Terebinth. Venet. ʒvj.
Cerati Cetacei, ℥iss. Misce: fiat unguentum.

In Porrigo Galeata.—BANYER.

*PLUMBI CHLORIDUM. *Chloride of Lead*

It is only used locally. It has been employed as an astringent wash to cancerous ulcerations.

1 ℞ Plumbi Chloridi, ʒj.
Aquæ, Oj. Misce: fiat lotio.

As a Wash to Cancerous Ulcerations and to Painful Neuralgic Tumours. Mr TUSON.

PLUMBI IODIDUM. *Iodide of Lead*

An orange or yellow powder prepared from nitrate of lead, iodide of potassium, and distilled water. *Externally*, it is used as an alterative and resolvent in the form of ointment to indolent ulcers and strumous tumours.

Emplastrum Plumbi Iodidi.
Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi.

1 ℞ Plumbi Iodidi, gr. iv.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s.
Ut fiant pil. xij. Sumat j nocte maneque.

In Syphilitic Eruptions, &c.—Dr HOOPER.

2 ℞ Plumbi Iodidi,
Pulv. Digitalis, ana gr. vj.
Ext. Stramonii Alcohol, gr. ij.
Sacchari, ʒj.
Misce, et div. in pulv. xxiv. Sumat j quarter in die.

GASSICOURT.

3 ℞ Plumbi Iodidi, gr. xij.
Ung. Ceræ albæ, ʒj.
Chloroform. ♏viij ad xij.
Glycerini, ʒj. Misce: fiat unguentum.

In Obstinate Cases of Prurigo.—Dr NELIGAN.

4 ℞ Ung. Plumbi Iodidi,
Adipis Benzoat. āā ʒj. M. ft. ung.
To be used as directed.

Mr WALTER COULSON.

PLUMBI NITRAS. *Nitrate of Lead*

It is used in the preparation of Plumbi Iodidum.

PLUMBI OXIDUM. *Oxide of Lead. Lithargyrum*

Heavy scales of a pale brick-red colour. Litharge is not used internally, but is employed in the manufacture of plasters.

Solubility.—In diluted nitric and acetic acids without effervescence.
Emplastrium Plumbi (Diachylon Plaster).
*Unguentum Diachylon Hebræ (lead plaster 1, linseed oil 1).

*PLUMBI TANNAS. *Tannate of Lead*

It has been applied, in the form of ointment, to sloughing bedsores; and has been recommended as an application to chapped nipples.

*Unguentum Plumbi Tannas.

1 ℞ Plumbi Tannatis (recentis), ʒvj.
Axungiæ, ʒxv. Misce: fiat unguentum.
To be applied to Bedsores.—Dr TOTT.

PLUMBI SUBACETATIS LIQUOR. *Solution of Subacetate of Lead*

A clear colourless liquid, of alkaline reaction, and sweet astringent taste, prepared from the acetate and oxide of lead. It is used to form cooling and astringent lotions to inflamed parts; collyria in various forms of ophthalmia; and injections in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

Incompatibles.—See Plumbum.
Antidote.—See Plumbi Acetas.
Glycerinum Plumbi Subacetatis.
Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus (Goulard water).
Unguentum Glycerini Plumbi Subacetatis.
*Cremor Lithargyri (sol. diacetate of lead 1, cream 8).

1 ℞ Liq. Plumbi Subacet. ʒj.
Acidi Acetici,
Sp. Rectif. ana ʒss.
Aquæ, ʒix. Misce: fiat lotio.
An Astringent.—Dr HOOPER.

2 ℞ Liq. Plumbi Subacet. ♏xv.
Tinct. Opii, ʒss.
Aquæ flor. Sambuci, ʒiss. Misce: fiat collyrium.
In Ophthalmia.—Dr RUST.

3 ℞ Liq. Plumbi Subacet. ♏xl.
Vini Opii, ʒj.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒviij. Misce: fiat lotio.

In Eczema.—Dr BURGESS.

4 ℞ Liq. Plumbi Subacet. ʒss.
Decoct. Hordei, Oj.
Syr. Simplicis, ʒj. Misce; fiat gargarisma.

In Cynanche.—RADIUS.

5 ℞ Liq. Plumbi Subacet.
Ol. Olivæ, ana ʒj.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒiv. Misce: fiat linimentum.

As an Application in Extensive Burns.—KNACKSTEDT.

6 ℞ Ol. Olivæ, ʒij.
Liq. Plumbi Subacet. ʒj.
Ætheris, ʒij.
Tinct. Opii, ʒj. Misce: fiat linimentum.

A rag moistened with this to be frequently applied to the inflamed part.

In Milk Abscess.—Dr DEWEES (U.S.).

7 ℞ Liq. Plumbi Subacet. ʒj.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒj.
Ung. Cetacei, ʒij.

Liqua unguentum, et terre cum Liq. Plumbi. Postea misce ambos cum Aqua Rosæ. Fiat unguentum.

For Chapped Hands.—Dr A. T. THOMSON.

8 ℞ Liq. Plumbi Subacet. ʒij.
Sp. Rectif. ʒiij.
Glycerini, ʒiv.
Aquæ Camph. ʒv. Fiat lotio.

In Eczema.—Mr J. L. MILTON.

9 ℞ Glycerini Plumbi Subacet.
Tinct. Opii, āā ʒj. Misce: fiat lotio.

Two teaspoonfuls to be mixed with a pint of water for a lotion.

In Pruritus Vulvæ.—Dr W. O. PRIESTLEY.

10 ℞ Liq. Plumbi Subacet. ʒj.
Aq. Flor. Aurant, ʒiij.
Aq. Rosæ, ad ʒvj.

Misce ft. collyrium, bis die utend.

Sir W. WHITE COOPER.

11 ℞ Liq. Plumbi Subacet. ʒij.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒvj. M. ft. lotio.

To be used as directed every night at bedtime with a camel's-hair brush.

Sir HENRY THOMPSON.

PODOPHYLLI RADIX. *Podophyllum Root*

The dried rhizome of Podophyllum Peltatum, an American plant (Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*), is an active cathartic and cholagogue. Podophyllum, alone or combined, is an excellent purge. It is more powerful than rhubarb, and resembles aloes in its action, though less griping. Some have compared it to mercury for its effects on the liver. It is generally combined with Henbane. The resin is useful in hysteria, and for refractory patients, as a very small quantity is required as a purge.

Solubility of the Resin.—Totally in ammonia and rectified spirit, and 60 per cent. in ether.

Vehicle.—The Resin, in pill with extract of belladonna or henbane. Dissolved in tincture of ginger (1 grain to 1 fl. ʒ), or liquor ammoniæ with water added.

Dose of Podophyllum, 10 to 30 grains.
Resina Podophylli, ½ to 1 grain.
Tinctura ———, 15 to 60 minims.
*Tinctura ——— Ammoniata, 2 to 20 minims.

1 ℞ Podophyll. gr. j.
Pil. Rhei co. gr. x.
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. iv.
M. Divide in pilulas iv.
One every third night.

In Constipation.—Sir George Burrows.

2 ℞ Res. Podophylli,
Felis Bovis,
Pil. Hydrarg. āā gr. j.
Pil. Rhei co. gr. ij. M.
Sit pilula, omni nocte sum.

In Obstinate Constipation —F. W. H.

3 ℞ Res. Podophylli, gr. j.
Ext. Colchici Acet. gr. j.
Ext. Hyoscyam. gr. j. M. f. pil. bis die sum.

In Chronic Gout.—F. W. H.

4 ℞ Res. Podophylli, gr. ¼.
Res. Jalapæ,
Ext. Coloc. co.
Cambogiæ, āā gr. iiss.
Olei Juniperi, q. s.
M. et div in pil. ij.

A Cathartic.—Dr Guy.

5 ℞ Resinæ Podophyllin, gr. ij.
Ess. Zingib. ʒij.
Sp. Vini Rectif. ad ʒij. Misce fiat guttæ.
A teaspoonful in water every night.

In Constipation.—Dr HORACE DOBELL.

6 ℞ Podophyll. gr. ½.
Pil. Rhei co. g. iv.
Ext. Hyos. gr. iv. Misce.
Ft. pil. 2. Mitte vj in argent.
Take two at bedtime when required.

An Aperient.—Dr ALFRED MEADOWS.

7 ℞ Resinæ Podophyllin, gr. ¼.
Pil. Coloc. co. gr. iii.
Ext. Aloes Aquos .gr. ss.
Ext. Conii, gr. ss. M. ft. pil. Mitte vj.
One night and morning if required.

Dr LIONEL S. BEALE.

*POTASSIUM. *Potassium*

A soft metal, cutting like wax, of a silver-white colour, quickly changing to a leaden hue. When thrown on water it combines with the oxygen and sets the hydrogen on fire.

POTASSA CAUSTICA. *Caustic Potash*

In hard white pencils, deliquescent, powerfully alkaline and corrosive. Solid potash (*Potassa Caustica* or *Potassæ Hydras*) is a powerful caustic, destroying the tissues with which it comes in contact, on account of its very strong affinity for water. As it rapidly deliquesces, its effect spreads to a considerable distance from the place where applied, so that, when a limited action is desired, means must be taken to confine it. Caustic potash is used to form issues, to destroy hair and warts, and to remove the unhealthy surface from sinuous, cancerous, scrofulous, or syphilitic ulcers. It often gives great pain. It has been applied by some to the internal surface of the urethra in stricture.

Solubility.—2 in 1 of water, 1 in 3½ of rectified spirit, 1 in 3 of glycerine.

1 ℞ Potassæ Causticæ, gr. ij.
Aquæ Destil. ʒj. Misce: fiat injectio.

To be used at the Commencement of Gonorrhœa.
GIRTANNER.

2 ℞ Potassæ Fusæ, ℈ij.
Aquæ Destil. ʒiv. Misce: fiat lotio.

In Chronic Forms of Favus.—Dr BURGESS.

POTASSÆ LIQUOR. *Solution of Potash*

A colourless preparation from carbonate of potassium, slaked lime, and distilled water. Potash is antacid and alterative. In large doses, and undiluted, it is a violent caustic poison. Given internally, in moderate doses, and much diluted with water, it counteracts acidity in the stomach, in the system, and in the secretions. It checks a tendency to lithic deposits, and is useful in gout and rheumatism. It counteracts heartburn, gastralgia, flatulence, and dyspepsia, when owing to an excess of acid in the stomach and intestines. As an alterative, potash is given in scrofula, in the first stage of phthisis, in secondary syphilitic disorders, in adhesive inflammations of serous membranes, as pleuritis, pericarditis; in various skin diseases. If too long continued it tends to weaken the system.

*The *Alkaline Solution* of Brandish is similarly employed.

Vehicle.—Decoction of barley; decoction of liquorice, with mucilage added.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous and metallic salts, the preparations of ammonia, belladonna, henbane, stramonium.

Antidotes.—Vinegar, lemon-juice, citric acid, demulcents.

Potassa cum Calce (Vienna paste) is frequently used to produce issues, being less deliquescent than simple potash. It is also prepared in the form of cylinders.

Dose of Liq. Potassæ, 10 to 60 minims, for adults; or of 1 to 5 minims for young children.

Brandish's Alkaline Solution, ½ to 2 drachms in milk or beer.

1 ℞ Liq. Potassæ, ♏xxx.
Aquæ Menth. Pip. ʒvij.
Tinct. Gentianæ co. ʒss.
Magnesiæ, ʒj.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. duo media bis terve in die.

In Acidity of the Stomach in Gouty Habits.—Dr THOMAS.

2 ℞ Liq. Potassæ, ♏xx.
Mist Cretæ, ʒj.
Tinct. Calumbæ, ʒj. Misce: fiat haustus.

In Acidity of Stomach.—Dr HOOPER.

3 ℞ Liq. Potassæ, ♏xv.
Inf. Serpentariæ, ʒix.
Tinct. Serpentariæ, ʒj.
Syr. Zingib. ʒss.
Fiat haustus, bis quotidie sum.

In the Lithic Acid Diathesis.—Dr PARIS.

4 ℞ Liq. Potassæ, ʒj.
Sodii Chloridi, ʒj.
Sodii Phosphat. ʒiss.
Aquæ, ʒiij. Misce: fiat solutio.
A little to be added to the ordinary drink, so as not to affect the taste.

In Dyspepsia with Acidity.—Dr SPURGIN.

5 ℞ Liq. Potassæ, ʒss.
Decoct. Dulcamaræ, ʒxj.
Tinct. Chirettæ, ʒss.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochl. ij magna ter die.

In Skin Diseases.—Dr NELIGAN.

6 ℞ Liq. Potassæ, ʒij,
Ext. Sarsæ, ʒiij.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒss.
Sp. Anisi, ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒviij.
Misce: fiat mistura. Sumat cochl. ij ampla ter in die.

To the Nurse in Infantile Herpes.—Mr C. HOGG.

7 ℞ Liq. Potassæ, ʒiij.
Liq. Arsenicalis, ʒss.
Vini Ferri, ʒiv.
Aquæ ad ʒvj. Misce.
A sixth part three times a day.

In Eczema.—*

8 ℞ Liq. Potassæ, ʒij.
Potass. Nitrat. ʒij.
Sp. Æth. Nit. ʒiij.
Syr. Scillæ, ʒvj.
Aquæ Destil. ad ℥vj.
Fiat mistura. Sumat cochl. j amplum ex cyatho aquæ ter in die.

A Diuretic.—Sir W. FERGUSSON.

9 ℞ Liq. Potassæ, ʒiiiss.
Potass. Iodidi, ℈j.
Pulv. Rhei, ℈ij.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ℥vj.
Misce. Capiat ℥j ter die.

In Gonorrhœa.—Mr MILTON.

10 ℞ Liq. Potassæ, ♏clx.
Tinct. Hyoscyam. ʒiss.
Inf. Buchu ad ℥viij. Misce: ft. mist.
One tablespoonful in a little water thrice daily.

Sir ANDREW CLARK.

11 ℞ Sol. Alkalin. (Brandishii), ʒj.
Pot. Sulph. c. Sulph. ʒiss.
Aquæ Destil. ℥ij.
Tinct. Aurantii, ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus, primo mane sum.

A Cathartic in Skin Diseases.—Dr NELIGAN.

POTASSA SULPHURATA. *Sulphurated Potash*

A solid greenish mass, liver-brown when recently broken, alkaline and acrid to the taste. It is irritant, antiseptic, narcotic. It is useful, internally and externally, in scabies, and in chronic cutaneous diseases, as psoriasis, lepra, acne. A small quantity of oil of aniseed has a remarkable power in deodorising it.

Unguentum Potassæ Sulphuratæ, for external use, should be prepared at the time required, as it changes.

Balneum Sulphuratum (sulphurated potash 4 oz., water 30 gallons) is used in cases of lead-poisoning.

Solubility.—1 in 2 of water.
Dose.—3 to 8 grains.

1 ℞ Potass. Sulphuratæ, gr. xl.
Aquæ Destil. ʒvj.
Syr. Hemidesmi, ʒij.
Misce: fiat mistura cujus cap. cochl. j ampl. ter quaterve in die.

In Troublesome Cutaneous Diseases.—Dr NELIGAN.

2 ℞ Potass. Sulphuratæ, ℈j.
Potass. Carb. gr. x.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. ʒij.
Syr. Croci, ʒj.
Misce. Sumat cochl. j magnum secundis horis.

In Cutaneous Diseases.—PHŒBUS.

3 ℞ Potass. Sulphuratæ, ʒiss.
Potass. Bicarb. gr. x.
Ol. Menthæ Pip. ♏ij.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒij.
Mucilag. ʒj.
Misce. Sumat cochl. j parv. secundis horis.

An Alterative in Scrofula.—LOCKSTAEDT.

4 ℞ Potass. Sulphuratæ, ʒj.
Aquæ Destil. ʒiij.
Misce: fiat lotio, utenda semel in die.

In Pityriasis Capitis.—Mr WINZAR.

5 ℞ Potass. Sulphuratæ,
Saponis, ana ʒij.
Sp. Rectif. ʒj. Misce: fiat lotio.

In Scabies and Porrigo Favosa.—Dr HOOPER.

6 ℞ Magnes. Sulph. ʒss.
Potass. Tart. Acid. ℈j.
Potass. Sulphurat. ʒj.
Tere simul, et solv. in cong. j quoque aquæ balnei.

A Sulphur Bath in Skin Diseases, &c.—Dr COPLAND.

7 ℞ Potass. Sulphurat ʒij—ʒiv.
Aquæ, lb. c—lb. cc. Solve, et adde
Ichthyocollæ, lb. j—lb. ij, in aquæ bullientis solutæ lb. x.

A Sulphur and Gelatine Bath in Skin Diseases, &c.
DUPUYTREN.

POTASSII ACETAS. *Acetate of Potassium*

White, foliaceous masses, very deliquescent. It is alterative: in small doses, diuretic; in large doses, purgative. It is useful in the sickness of pregnancy, various cutaneous affections, dropsy, rheumatism, gonorrhœa.

Solubility.—2 in 1 of water, 1 in 2 of rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—Aniseed water with extract of liquorice. Water and syrup of tolu.
Dose.—As a diuretic, 10 to 20 grains; as a cathartic, 2 to 3 drachms.

1 ℞ Potass. Acet. ʒss—ʒj.
Syr. Simplicis, ʒiij.
Sp. Æth. Nit. ʒj. Misce: fiat mistura.
One drachm for a dose.

A Diuretic.—Dr HOOPER.

2 ℞ Potass. Acet. ʒiv.
Liq. Potassæ, ʒij.
Sp. Juniperi, ʒij.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ad ʒvi.
Misce. Sumat ʒj ter die.

In Gonorrhœa.—Mr MILTON.

3 ℞ Potass. Acet. ʒss—ʒj.
Tinct. Digitalis, ♏v.
Tinct. Canthar. ♏x.
Sp. Æth. Nit. ʒss.
Aquæ, ad ʒiss.
Misce: fiat haustus, ter in die sumendus.

A Diuretic in Dropsy.—Dr BUDD.

4 ℞ Pulv. Scillæ, gr. xxx.
Potass. Acet. ʒss.
Oxymel. Scillæ, ʒij.
Mellis, ʒss.
Ol. Juniperi, ♏xx.
Misce: fiat electuarium, de quo capiat instar nucis moschatæ sextis horis.

In Old Cases of Anasarca.—Dr NELIGAN.

5 ℞ Potass. Acet.
Oxymel. Scillæ, ana ʒj.
Aquæ flor Tiliæ, ʒiv.
Vini Opii, ♏xv.
Syr. Althææ, ʒj. Misce.
Sumat ʒss pro dosi.

A Diuretic and Sedative.—PIERQUIN.

*POTASSII BENZOAS. *Benzoate of Potassium*

A white crystalline salt. It is useful in cystitis with lithic acid diathesis.

Solubility.—1 in 1½ of water, 1 in 18 of rectified spirit.
Dose.—15 to 20 grains.

POTASSII BICARBONAS. *Bicarbonate of Potassium*

Occurs in colourless rhombic prisms, or as a white powder, of a feebly alkaline taste; not deliquescent. It is less irritant than the Carbonate. It is antacid, antilithic, alterative, diuretic. It is useful in dyspepsia, in gouty, lithic, and rheumatic disorders; in glandular enlargements and mesenteric disease; in various febrile and inflammatory complaints. It makes the blood and urine strongly alkaline.

Solubility.—1 in 3½ of water. Insoluble in rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—Bitter infusions. Aërated waters.
One scruple of bicarbonate of potassium neutralizes 14 grains of citric, or 15 grains of tartaric acid, or three drachms and a half of lemon-juice.
Dose of Potasii Bicarbonas, 10 to 40 grains.
Liquor Potassæ Effervescens, 5 to 10 ounces.

1 ℞ Potass. Bicarb. ℈j.
Tinct. Aurantii, ♏xv.
Aquæ, ℥j.
Syrupi, ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus, cum succi limonis cochleari uno majori in effervescentiâ sumendus.

Dr GREGORY.

2 ℞ Potass. Bicarb. ℈j.
Aquæ Cinnam. ʒx.
Tinct. Opii, ♏v.
Syr. Aurant. ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus, quâque horâ adhibendus in actua effervescentiæ cum cochl. j amplo succi limonis.

In Obstinate Vomitings.—Dr THOMAS.

3 ℞ Emuls. Amygd. ℥j.
Vini Ipecac. ♏x.
Potass. Bicarb. gr. x.
Succi Limonis, ʒiij. Misce: fiat haustus.

An Expectorant.—Mr SAVORY.

4 ℞ Potass. Bicarb.
Acidi Citrici ana ℈j.
Syr. Mori, ʒiij.
Aquæ Destil. ʒix.
Misce: sumat ʒij sextâ quaque horâ.

In Febrile Coughs of Children One Year old.—Dr WEST.

5 ℞ Potass. Bicarb. ℈j.
Succi Limonis, ʒss.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒvj.
Antim. Tart. gr. ss.
Syr. Aurant, ʒj. Misce: fiat haustus.

In Scarlet Fever.—Dr FRAMPTON.

6 ℞ Potass. Bicarb. ℈j.
Potass. Nitrat. gr. v.
Aquæ, ʒx. Misce, et adde
Acidi Citrici, gr. v.
To be taken early in the morning or in the middle of the day.

In Uric Acid Diathesis.—Mr ERICHSEN.

7 ℞ Magnesiæ, gr. vj.
Potass. Bicarb. gr. xij.
Potass. Tart. gr. xv.
Misce: fiat pulvis, omni vespere sumendus e cyatho parvo aquæ.

In the Lithic Diathesis.—Sir B. BRODIE.

8 ℞ Potass. Bicarb. ʒj.
Inf. Buchu, ʒvj.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus cap. partem quartam quartis horis.

In Gout.—Mr HOSKINS.

9 ℞ Inf. Calumbæ, ʒv.
Potass. Bicarb. ʒj.
Tinct. Gentianæ co. ʒiij.
Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. iij magna meridie.

In Indigestion with Acidity.—Dr BABINGTON.

10 ℞ Potass. Bicarb. ℈j.
Tinct. Hyoscyam. ʒss.
Inf. Pareiræ, ʒiss. Misce: fiat haustus.

In Mucous Urine.—Dr G. BIRD.

11 ℞ Potass. Bicarb.
Ammon. Carb. ana ʒss.
Aquæ Anethi, ʒviiss.
Dose, ʒiss twice a day. After breakfast and at bedtime.

In Cases of Dyspepsia, Acidity, and Turbid Urine.
Dr DRUITT.

12 ℞ Potass. Bicarb. ℈ij.
Inf. Anthemidis, ʒx.
Tinct. Opii, ♏v.
Syrupi, ʒj.

Fiat haustus sextis horis sumendus, et ad tertiam vel quartam vicem repetendus; deinde, nisi per se alvus dejecerit, sumatur medicamentum catharticum; eademque alternatio per mensem fiat.

In the Lithic Acid Diathesis.—Dr PARIS.

POTASSII BICHROMAS. *Bichromate of Potassium*

This is an irritant poison. It is used to produce Valerianate of Sodium. It has been employed by some Continental practitioners in the treatment of syphilitic disorders, apparently with considerable success.

Solubility.—1 in 10 of cold water, 5 in 6 of boiling water.
Antidotes.—Emetics, demulcent drinks, carbonate of magnesium or chalk, stomach pump.
Dose.—$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain.

1 ℞ Potass. Bichromat. gr. xv.
Ext. Gentianæ, ʒiij.

Misce, et divide in pil. 80, quarum j sumat nocte maneque. (Should nausea or vomiting be produced, some opium may be added.)

In Syphilis.—Dr VICENTI.

*POTASSII BISULPHAS

Bisulphate of Potassium. Sal Enixum

The residue from making nitric acid. It occurs in flattened rhombic prisms, of sour taste, and strongly acid reaction. It is sometimes employed as a cathartic and antiphlogistic.

Solubility.—It is more soluble than the sulphate.
Dose.—10 to 120 grains.

1 ℞ Potass. Bisulph.
Sodii Bicarb. ana ʒj.

Dissolve separately in two ounces of water, mix. and take while effervescing.

A Refrigerant Laxative.—Dr BARKER.

POTASSII BROMIDUM. *Bromide of Potassium*

Occurs in white cubical crystals, odourless, and of a pungent taste. It is alterative, soporific, antispasmodic, anaphrodisiac, anæsthetic. It is useful in chronic glandular enlargements, as bronchocele, scrofulous swellings, and those of the liver and spleen; in cutaneous diseases, especially associated with syphilis; in nervous disorders, as insomnia, mania; in chronic hysteria, croup, asthma, hooping-cough; in nymphomania and priapism; in affection of the throat and larynx. It is considered a specific in epilepsy and the second stage of syphilis. It is apt, especially after a long administration, to produce a rash of an acneform character. This bromide rash may be avoided by a combination with a saturated solution of salicylic acid (1 grain to each ʒj of water) or liquor arsenicalis.

Solubility.—1 in 2 of water, 1 in 6 of glycerine, 1 in 95 of rectified spirits.

Vehicle.—Vichy water, chloroform water with syrup of oranges, infusion of oranges with syrup.

Incompatibles.—Acids and metallic salts.

Dose.—5 to 30 grains.

1 ℞ Potass. Bromidi, ℈j.
Aquæ fl. Aurantii, ʒiiiss.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒss.
M. Fiat mistura cujus capiat partem quartam sexta quaque horâ.

In Chronic Enlargement of the Spleen and Liver.
Dr NELIGAN.

2 ℞ Potass. Bromidi, gr. xl.
Decoct. Taraxaci, ʒj.
Tinct. Chloroform. co. ʒij.
Inf. Aurantii, ad ʒvj.
M. sum. quartam partem bis die.

In Dysmenorrhœa.—Dr GREENHALGH.

3 ℞ Potass. Bromidi, ʒiij.
Ammon. Phosphatis, ʒij.
Tinct. Gentian. co. ʒij.
Aquæ Caryophylli, ad ʒvj.
M. sum. cochl. j amplum bis die ex aquâ.

In Dysuria.—Sir RICHARD QUAIN.

4 ℞ Potass. Bromidi, ʒj.
Vini Ferri, ʒiv. Misce.
A teaspoonful three times a day.

In Sick Headache.—PETERS.

5 ℞ Potass. Bromidi, gr. iij.
Parrish's Chemical Food, ʒj.
Tinct. Digitalis, ♏x.
Aquæ, ʒj. Fiat haustus.
To be repeated three times a day.

In Bronchocele.—Dr F. P. ATKINSON.

6 ℞ Potass. Bromidi, gr. xxv.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ʒss.
Sp. Chloroformi, ♏x.
Aquæ, ad ʒiss. Fiat haustus.
Statim sumend.

As a Soporific.—Dr TYLER-SMITH.

7 ℞ Potass. Bromid. ʒij.
Tinct. Calumbæ, ʒiij.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒiij.
Aquæ ad ʒviij. Fiat mistura.
Cap. cyath. bis in die.

In Nervous Exhaustion.—Mr JOHN LAWRENCE.

8 ℞ Potass. Bromid. ʒvj.
Aquæ Destil. ʒv. Misce.
Three teaspoonfuls before dinner, and four at bedtime, with a little wine and water.

In Insomnia.—Dr BROWN-SÉQUARD.

℞ Potass. Bromidi, gr. x.
Tinct. Belladonnæ, ♏x.
Ext. Ergot. Liquidi, ♏xx.
Inf. Rhei, ʒss.
Tinct. Gentianæ, ♏xxx.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. x.
Sp. Chloroform. ♏x.
Aquæ Menth. Pip. ad ʒj. Misce.
To be taken three times a day.

In Chronic Metritis.—Dr R. GREENHALGH.

10 ℞ Potass. Bromidi, ʒj.
Potass. Bicarb. gr. xij.
Sp. Chloroformi, ♏xl.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒss.
Aquæ, ʒiij. Misce.
A dessertspoonful every six hours for a child of two years.

In Hooping-cough.—Dr J. MACROBIN.

11 ℞ Potass. Bromid. ʒij.
Liq. Iodi. ʒij.
Aquæ ad ʒiv. Misce.
Use with a spray injector.

In Croup.—Dr COATES (U.S.).

12 ℞ Potass. Bromidi,
Bromi, āā gr. iv.
Aquæ, ʒj. Fiat inhalatio.

In Croup.—SCHULTZ.

13 ℞ Potass. Bromidi, gr. xvj.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. xv.
Tinct. Aurantii, ʒj.
Aquæ ad ʒj. M. ft. hst. Mitte ʒviij.
To be taken every morning.

Sir W. DALBY.

14 ℞ Potass. Bromidi, ʒj.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒij.
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ʒj.
Aquæ ad ʒvj. M. ft. mist.
A sixth part twice a day.

Dr S. WILKS.

POTASSII CARBONAS. *Carbonate of Potassium*

A white crystalline powder, alkaline and caustic; very deliquescent. It is less corrosive than caustic potash. It is antacid, antilithic, diuretic. It is inferior as a diuretic to the other salts of potash, but is preferable, as an antilithic, to the Bicarbonate.

Solubility.—4 in 3 of water. Insoluble in spirit.
Vehicle.—Infusion of orange.
One scruple of carbonate of potassium neutralizes 17 grains of citric, or 18 grains of tartaric acid, or half an ounce of lemon-juice.
Dose of Potassii Carbonas, 10 to 30 grains.

1 ℞ Succi Limonis, ʒss.
Potass. Carb. ℈j vel ad saturandum.
Aquæ Menth. Pip. ʒj.
Antim. Tart. gr. $\frac{1}{12}$.
Syrupi, ʒij.
Misce: fiat haustus, statim adhibendus, et tertiis horis repetendus.

In Severe Intermittents.—Mr DAWSON.

2 ℞ Potass. Carb. ℈j,
Succ. Limon. rec. ℥ss.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ℥j.
Potass. Nitrat. gr. x.
Syr. Rhæados, ℥j.
Misce: fiat haustus, quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

In Fevers, &c.—Dr COPLAND.

3 ℞ Potass. Carb. ℥j.
Aquæ Anethi, ℥iij. Misce.
Ten to twenty drops form a dose for an infant.

In Convulsions caused by Intestinal Irritation.

Mr SAVORY.

4 ℞ Potass. Carb. ʒij.
Sp. Amm. Arom. ℥j.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥iv.
Misce. Sumat ℥j pro re natâ.

In Pyrosis.—Dr ELLIS.

5 ℞ Potass. Carb. ℈j.
Pulv. Rhei, gr. v.
Pil. Hydrarg. gr. iij.
Syrupi, q. s. ut fiant pil. vj. Capiat j bis die.

In Gout with Hepatic Derangement.—Dr W. AINSLIE.

6 ℞ Potass. Carb. gr. ij—vj.
Aquæ, ℥j. Misce: fiat collyrium.
To be dropped on the eye every two to four hours.

For Specks on the Cornea.—Dr HINSLEY.

7 ℞ Potass. Carb. ℥iv—viij.
Aquæ, q. s. ut impleatur balnea alkalina.
(Fourteen pailfuls.)

In Skin Diseases with Itching.—Dr BURGESS.

8 ℞ Potass. Carb. ʒiij.
Sodii Chloridi, ʒij.
Aquæ Rosæ, ℥viij.
Aquæ flor. Aurant. ℥ij. Misce: fiat lotio.

For Sunburn and Freckles.—SUNDELIN.

9 ℞ Potass. Carb. ʒij.
Aquæ Destil. ʒij.
Mucilag. Amygd. Amar. ℥viij.
Misce: fiat lotio.

In Lichen and Prurigo.—Dr BURGESS.

10 ℞ Potass. Carb. ʒj.
Liq. Opii Sedat. ʒvj.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒix.
Misce: fiat lotio alkalina.
(Flannels wet with this to be laid over the affected joints.)

In Rheumatic Gout.—Dr H. W. FULLER.

11 ℞ Potass. Carb
Saponis Albi, ana ʒj.
Aquæ Sambuci, Oij. Solve, cola, et adde
Ammon. Chlor. ʒij. Sit fomentatio.

To Bruises.—CADET.

POTASSII CHLORAS. *Chlorate of Potassium*

Occurs in colourless crystalline plates, odourless, with a saline taste. It is stimulant and diuretic. It has been recommended in various forms of cachexia—as cancrum oris, chronic syphilis, phthisis, and scrofula; in typhoid and eruptive fevers—being supposed to exert a special power in purifying the blood. It is said to be a valuable remedy in preventing abortion. *Externally,* it is used as an application to irritable and spongy gums; as a gargle in diphtheria and aphthous mouth; and as an injection in vesical catarrh. In some cases it has produced symptoms of poisoning. Its action should be carefully watched, especially in children.

Solubility.—1 in 16 of water, 1 in 2 of boiling water.
Vehicle.—In effervescing mixture, lemonade, chloroform water. Dissolved in glycerine as a topical application. Wyeth's compressed tablets.
Dose of Potassii Chloras, 10 to 30 grains.
Trochisci Potassii Chloratis, 1 to 6 lozenges.
*Gargarisma ———— (chlorate of potash 1 drachm, honey ½ oz., water 8 oz.).

1 ℞ Potass. Chlorat. ʒss.
Syrupi, ʒiiss.
Aquæ Destil. ʒxiiss. Misce.
To be given in the course of the day, in tablespoonful doses.

In Cancrum Oris.—Mr. HUNT.

2 ℞ Potass. Chlorat. ʒj.
Syr. Rhæados, ʒj.
Aquæ Destil. ʒv.
One sixth for a dose.

A Stimulant in Febrile Affections and the Exanthemata.
Dr HOOPER.

3 ℞ Potass. Chlorat. ℈j.
Aquæ Cinnam. ʒxj.
Tinct Auranti, ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus, tertiâ quâque horâ capiendus.

In Typhus Fever.—Dr THOMAS.

4 ℞ Potass. Chlorat. gr. viij.
Sodii Chloridi, gr. xx.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. xxx.
Misce: fiat pulvis. Sumat talem 2dis vel tertiis horis.

In Low Febrile Cases and in Cholera.—Dr STEVENS.

5 ℞ Potass. Chlorat. gr. x.
Sp. Æth. Nit. ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒiss.
Misce: fiat haustus, horâ somni sum.

In an ordinary Cold in the Head.

6 ℞ Potass. Chloratis, ℈ij.
Acid. Hydrochlor. Dil.
Sp. Chloroformi,
Liq. Cinchonæ, āā ʒj.
Aquæ, ad ʒvj. Fiat mistura.
Cap. cochl. mag. ij ter die.

In Herpes Zoster.—Mr CHARLES STURGES.

7 ℞ Potass. Chlorat. ʒj.
Aquæ Destil. ʒiv. Solve.
To indolent sores as a lotion, and internally in three times its bulk of vehicle.

Dr COPLAND.

8 ℞ Potass. Chlorat. ʒiss.
Acid. Hydrochlor Fort. ♏vj.
Mix. Allow them to stand for 3 minutes then add
Aquæ ad ʒviij. Misce: fiat garg.

In Sorethroat.—Mr SYDNEY JONES.

POTASSII CITRAS. *Citrate of Potassium*

A white powder, of saline acid taste; deliquescent. It is refrigerant, diaphoretic, diuretic, and a mild alkaline laxative. It is useful as an agreeable refrigerant in inflammatory disorders, in the lithic diathesis, gout, rheumatism, irritability of the stomach, obstinate vomiting. It renders the urine neutral or alkaline.

Solubility.—10 in 6 of water, 1 in 2 of glycerine.
Vehicle.—In effervescing mixture, made with bicarbonate of potassium and lemon-juice, or citric acid with syrup of orange-peel. In decoction of liquorice or infusion of senega.
Dose.—20 to 60 grains.

1 ℞ Potass. Citratis, ʒiiss.
Sodii Bicarb. ʒiss.
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ʒj.
Tinct. Zingib. ʒiij.
Tinct. Aurantii, ʒii.
Aquæ Destil. ad ʒiij. M. ft. mist.
Two teaspoonfuls twice a day in a wineglass of water an hour after breakfast and dinner.

Mr J. G. MACKINLAY.

POTASSII CYANIDUM, see ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM

POTASSII FERROCYANIDUM

A salt occurring in large yellow crystals obtained by fusing animal substances, as horns and skin, &c., with Carbonate of Potassium and Iron. It is useful in nervous and atonic dyspepsia, irregular bowels, muscular debility.

Yellow Prussiate of Potash is employed to prepare Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum and Potassii Cyanidum.

Solubility.—1 in 4 of water.
Vehicle.—Water with syrup of orange or chloroform water.
Dose.—2 grains.

POTASSII IODIDUM. *Iodide of Potassium*

Colourless or opaque cubical cystals, obtained by dissolving iodine in liquor potassæ, evaporating to dryness, and heating the product with charcoal. It is preferable to iodine for internal administration, being less irritant. It is useful in all cases where iodine is indicated. Its efficacy is increased by combining it with half its weight of carbonate of ammonia. Its long-continued use is apt to produce a characteristic petechial rash. It is a special antidote to lead poisoning.

Solubility.—4 in 3 of water, 1 in 3 of glycerine, 1 in 10 of rectified spirit.

Vehicle.—Chloroform water with syrup of orange, infusion of orange with syrup, compound decoction of sarsaparilla and syrup, in pill with liquorice powder and water to make a mass. The powder in Vichy water. It is said that Belladonna prevents the disagreeable effects of Iodide of Potassium on the eyes and nose.

Incompatibles.—Decoction of liquorice, subnitrate of bismuth, acid and starchy preparations, sweet spirits of nitre unless an alkali is present.

Dose of Potassii Iodidum, 2 to 10 grains.
Linimentum Potassii Iodidi c Sapone.
Unguentum Potassii Iodidi.
*Pessaria ——— —

1 ℞ Potassi Iodidi, gr. ij.
Ferri et Ammon. Cit. gr. v.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ♏xx.
Potass. Bicarb. gr. xx.
Aquæ ad ℥j. Misce.
To be taken three times a day with a teaspoonful of lemon-juice.

In Sick Headache with Irritable Stomach.
Dr P. W. Latham.

2 ℞ Potass. Iodidi, ℥j.
Inf. Quassiæ, ℥vj. Misce.
A tablespoonful three times a day.

In Waxy Kidney (third stage).—Dr Grainger Stewart.

3 ℞ Potass. Iodidi,
Potass. Chlorat. āā ℥j.
Potass. Bicarb. ℥iij. Misce: divide in pulv. xij.
One night and morning in half a pint of warm milk.

In Scrofula.—Mr Erichsen.

4 ℞ Potass. Iodi. gr. iv.
Tinct. Cinch. co. ʒj.
Decoc. Cinch. ad ℥j. Misce.
To be taken three times a day.

In Chronic Metritis.—Dr R. GREENHALGH.

5 ℞ Potass. Iodidi, ʒss.
Tinct. Opii, ʒij.
Aquæ, ℥xij.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ℥ss.
Tinct. Lavandulæ co. ʒj.
Misce: capiat cochl. ij magna bis die.
(A little Bicarbonate of Potassium should be added to neutralize the acid of the Nitrous Ether or Iodine will be liberated.)

In Rheumatism.—Sir B. BRODIE.

6 ℞ Hydrarg. Iodidi Rub. gr. viij.
Potass. Iodidi, ℈ij.
Adipis, ʒj.
Misce: fiat ung. bis terve die utend.
(If too irritating, more lard may be mixed with it.)

HILDRETH.

7 ℞ Potass. Iodidi, gr. ij—iv.
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. v—viij.
Ol. Theobromæ, q. s.
Misce. ut fiat suppositorium.

In Enlargement of the Prostate.—Mr STAFFORD.

8 ℞ Sodii Bicarb. gr. xv.
Potass. Bicarb. ℈j.
Aquæ, ʒx.
Potass. Iodidi, gr. j—ij.
Sp. Æth. Nit. ʒss.
Syr. Simp. ʒj.

Misce: fiat haustus, cum cochl. amplo succi limon. recentis commistus, inter effervescendum bis quotidie sumend.

In Phthisis, along with the Inhalation of Iodine.
Sir C. SCUDAMORE.

9 ℞ Iodidi Potass. ʒss.
Potass. Bicarb.
Sodii Bicarb. ana ʒj
Aquæ, ℥vj.
Misce: sumat ℥j bis die cum Liq. Tarax. ʒss.

Dr W. BUDD.

10 ℞ Liq. Potass. ♏xv.
Potass. Iodidi, gr. iij.
Ext. Sarsæ, ʒj.
Decoc. Cinchonæ, ʒxj.
Misce: fiat haustus, ter in die sumendus.

In Rheumatic Gout in Cachectic Subjects.

Dr H. W. Fuller.

11 ℞ Potass. Iodidi, gr. iv.
Tinct. Cinchon. ʒj.
Aquæ ad ʒj. Misce ft. haust.
To be taken twice a day before meals.

In Syphilis.—Mr Alfred Cooper.

12 ℞ Potass. Iod. gr. iij.
Ammon. Carb. gr. v.
Tinct. Scillæ, ♏v.
Ext. Glycyrrhiz. Liq. ʒj.
Aq. ad ʒj. M. ft. mist. Mitte ʒvj.
A sixth part in water every four hours.

Dr W. M. Whistler.

13 ℞ Potass. Iodi. gr. v.
Potass. Chlorat. gr. x.
Liq. Cinch. Flav. ♏xx.
Decoc. Sarsæ ad ʒj.
M. ft. haust. ter die sumend. Mitte ʒx.

Mr F. Swinford Edwards.

14 ℞ Potass. Iodidi, ʒss.
Potass. Bicarb. ʒiss.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒvj.
Infus. Cinchon. ad ʒiv. M. ft. mist
An eighth part to be taken three times a day in water.

Dr J. Baptiste Potter.

15 ℞ Potass. Iodidi, ʒss.
Tinct. Opii, ♏xx.
Liq. Arsenicalis, ♏xxv.
Tinct. Gent. co. ʒij.
Syr. Aurant. ʒss.
Aquæ ad ʒvj. M. ft. mist.
Take a sixth part twice a day.

Dr S. Wilks.

16 ℞ Potass. Iodidi, gr. iij.
Potass. Chloratis, gr. x.
Decoc. Cinchonæ, ʒj. M. ft. gargar. Mitte ʒviij.
To be used three or four times a day.

Mr Henry Power.

17 ℞ Potass. Iodidi, gr. xxxvj.
Mag. Sulph. ʒj.
Potass. Bicarb. ʒiij.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒiiss.
Aquæ ad ʒxij. Misce.
Take two tablespoonfuls twice a day.

Mr WILLIAM ROSE.

18 ℞ Potass. Iodid. gr. xviij.
Potass. Bicarb. ʒj.
Tinct. Bellad. ʒj.
Syr. Aurant. ʒiv.
Inf. Gent. co. ad ʒvj. M. ft. mist.
A sixth part thrice daily.

Dr FELIX SEMON.

POTASSII NITRAS

Nitrate of Potassium. Nitre. Saltpetre

White colourless, opaque masses or fragments of prisms, of a saline taste. It is diuretic, diaphoretic, refrigerant, and a vascular depressant. It is given in acute inflammatory diseases, as rheumatism; in dropsies, scurvy, hæmoptysis, and menorrhagia, spasmodic asthma and dyspnœa, incontinence of urine in the young; to form a cooling drink in fevers, and to alleviate scalding in gonorrhœa. Paper saturated with nitrate of potassium and burned, is used as an inhalation in asthma.

Solubility.—1 in 4 of water.
Vehicle.—In effervescing mixture, barley-water sweetened; as a diaphoretic, in hot gruel.
Dose of Potassii Nitras, 5 to 20 grains, as a refrigerant and diuretic; 20 to 30 grains as a vascular sedative.
Potassii Nitras Effervescens, 1 to 2 drachms.

1 ℞ Potass. Nitrat. ʒij.
Decocti Hordei co. Oj.
Misce. Sit pro potu ordinario.

In Measles and Fevers Generally.—Dr E. G. CLARK.

2 ℞ Potasss. Nitrat. ℈j.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒij.
Aquæ Destil. ʒij.
Fiat haustus, horâ somni sum.

In Hæmatemesis.—Dr E. J. CLARK.

3 ℞ Syr. Papaveris, ℥j.
Potass. Nitrat. ʒj.
Mist. Amygdalæ, ℥v.
Misce: sumat ℥ss quum tussis urget.

Dr HOOPER.

4 ℞ Potass. Nitrat. ʒj.
Camphoræ,
Conf. Rosæ, ana ʒss. Misce. Divide in pil. gr. iv.
Two to ten pills every day.

In Gonorrhœa.—GUIBOURT.

5 ℞ Potass. Nitrat. gr. xx.
Aquæ, ℥vj.
Acidi Citrici, ʒss.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒvj.
M. Sumat partem sextam ter quaterve in die.

In Scurvy.—Dr M'LACHLAN.

6 ℞ Potass. Nitrat. gr. x.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒxj.
Syr. Tolu, ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus, ter die sumendus.

At the Commencement of Fevers.—Dr THOMAS.

7 ℞ Potass. Nitrat. ʒiss.
Antim. Tart. gr. j.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. iv.
Misce, et divide in pulv. viij. Sumat j secundis horis.

A Diaphoretic in Fevers.—Dr DEWEES (U.S.).

8 ℞ Potass. Nitrat. ʒij.
Acid. Nit. Dil. ʒj.
Decoct. Hordei, lb. ij. Misce. Consumatur in die.

In Early Stage of Fevers.—Dr GRAVES.

9 ℞ Potass. Nitrat. ℈ij.
Sodii Bicarb. ʒss.
Vin. Antim. ʒij.
Syr. Croci,
Sp. Æth. Nit. ana ʒj.
Aquæ, ℥v.
Dose, ℥iss every four hours.

A Febrifuge.—Dr DRUITT.

10 ℞ Potass. Nitrat. ℥iv.
Aquæ, Oss. Solve.
(Blotting paper dipped in this solution and dried, to be burned in the chamber during existence or imminence of spasm.)

In Asthma.—Dr SALTER.

11 ℞ Potass. Nitrat. ʒij.
Decocti Hordei, ℥vij.
Oxymel. Simp. ℥j. Misce: fiat gargarisma.

In Ulceration of the Throat.—Mr Brande.

12 ℞ Sodii Chloridi,
Potass. Nitrat.
Ammon. Chlor. ana ʒij.
Aquæ, q. s. ad solvendum.

A mixture producing intense cold.

To Local Inflammations with Heat.—Dr Hooper.

13 ℞ Potass. Nitratis, ʒj.
Sodii Bicarb. ʒij.
Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ♏xxv.
Tinct. Zingib. ʒj.
Aquæ ad ℥vj. M. ft. mist.

A tablespoonful with as much water half an hour after food twice daily.

Dr Lionel Beale.

POTASSII PERMANGANAS. *Permanganate of Potassium*

A deep purple, prismatic, crystalline salt, inodorous, of a sweet astringent taste. It is alterative, stimulant, caustic, antiseptic, and deoderant. It is useful in diabetes, amenorrhœa, and a corrective of offensive evacuations. *Externally*, it is applied, in powder or lotion, to cancerous and fœtid ulcers; as a gargle, in stomatitis and ulcerated sore-throat; as an ordinary disinfectant for the mouth. The solution of the B.P. is an imitation of "Condy's Disinfecting Fluid." This salt quickly parts with its oxygen and becomes decomposed in the presence of oxidisable material or organic matter, rapidly losing its colour, and forming a kind of curd. Hence, it is advised, that it should only be employed for topical applications, and not injected into any sinus or cavity, as the curd in question is apt to add to existent trouble by forming a fresh morbific nidus.

Solubility.—1 in 16 of water.
Vehicle.—Pure water. In pill with kaolin ointment.
Dose of Potassii Permanganas, 1 to 2 grains.
Liquor Potassii Permanganatis, 2 to 4 drachms.

1 ℞ Potass. Permang. gr. viij.
Aquæ, ʒij.

M.: sum. coch. j parv. ter die.

In Oxaluria and Dyspepsia.—Dr Rose (Michigan, U.S.).

2 ℞ Liq. Potass. Permang. ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒv.
M. fiat gargarisma, sæpe utend.

In Cancrum Oris, Aphthæ, and Putrid Sorethroat.
F. W. H.

3 ℞ Liq. Potass. Permang. ʒij.
Aquæ, Oj.
M. fiat injectio.

In Cancer of the Uterus.—Dr West.

POTASSII SULPHAS. *Sulphate of Potassium*

A colourless, hard, prismatic salt. It is a mild laxative, a diuretic, alterative, and hepatic stimulant. In large doses, it is an irritant poison. It is useful in dyspepsia, disorders of the liver, and in constipation. It is generally prescribed in combination with rhubarb. It is contained in compound ipecacuan powder, in which it is of use in effecting, by the hardness of its crystals, a perfect division of the other constituents.

Solubility.—1 in 10 of water, 1 in 4 of boiling water. Insoluble in rectified spirit.
Dose, as an alterative, 10 to 20 grains; as a purgative, 1 drachm.

POTASSII TARTRAS. *Tartrate of Potassium. Soluble Tartar*

Occurs in colourless, small, four or six-sided prisms. It is purgative, diuretic, alterative. It is useful as a mild and cooling purgative, producing watery stools without pain. It also acts as an alkali upon the urine. It is frequently combined with senna to hasten its action and to moderate its tendency to griping.

Solubility.—10 in 6 of water. Insoluble in rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—In peppermint water with syrup of ginger.
Dose.—1 to 4 drachms.

1 ℞ Potass. Tart. ʒj.
Pulv. Rhei, ʒss.
Magnesiæ, ʒij.
Pulv. Zingiberis, ʒj. Fiat pulvis.
A dessertspoonful every morning.

In Uric Acid Diathesis.—Mr Erichsen.

2 ℞ Potass. Tart. ʒij.
Pulv. Rhei.
Pulv. Cort. Aurant. ana ʒj.
Ol. Cajuputi, ♈j. Misce. Sumat ʒj ter in die.

In Obstructions of the Portal System.—St Marie.

3 ℞ Pulv. Rhei, ♈ss.
Potass. Tart. ʒj.
Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. ♈j.
Aquæ Menthæ Viridis, ʒij.
Misce: fiat haustus, octavis horis sumendus.

In Jaundice.—Dr E. J. Clark.

4 ℞ Potass. Tart. ʒj.
Potass. Nitrat. ʒss.
Mannæ, ʒj.
Decoct. Taraxaci, ʒvj.
Misce. Sumat ʒj duabus om. horis.

In Dropsy following Scarlatina.—Phœbus.

POTASSII TARTRAS ACIDA

Acid Tartrate of Potassium. Potassii Bitartras. Cream of Tartar

A gritty white powder, or fragments of cakes crystallised on one surface, of an acid taste, obtained from Crude Tartar deposited during the fermentation of grape juice. It is refrigerant: in small doses, diuretic; in large doses, a hydragogue cathartic. It is useful to form an acid drink in febrile and dropsical affections, and as a purgative in dropsies of renal or cardiac origin. To obtain an efficient purgative effect, it must be combined with some other laxative, as sulphur, jalap, gamboge, or scammony.

Solubility.—1 in 16 of boiling water, 1 in 200 of cold water. Insoluble in rectified spirit.

Vehicle.—Made into a confection with marmalade. Syrup of orange peel or honey.

Dose, as a diuretic, 20 to 60 grains; as a laxative, 1 to 2 drachms; as a cathartic, ½ to 1 ounce.

1 ℞ Potass. Tart. Acid. pulv. ʒij.
Potass. Nitrat. ʒiij.
Misce, et divide in partes xij æquales.

A Refrigerant.—Dr Copland.

2 ℞ Potass. Tart. Acid. ʒss.
Pulv. Scillæ, gr. ij.
Pulv. Zingib. gr. iv.
Misce: fiat pulvis, octavus horis sumendus.

In Ascites.—Dr A. T. Thomson.

3 ℞ Potass. Tart. Acid. ʒij.
Lactis Vaccini Ferventis, Oj.
Solve. Liquore frigefactor, cola ut separetur serum, huicque adjice saccharum ad libitum, et bibat æger quantum sibi placeat.

A Diuretic Drink in Fevers, &c.—Dr Paris.

4 ℞ Potass. Tart. Acid. ʒij.
Aquæ Ferventis, Oij.
Cort. Limonis et
Sacchari, ad conciliandum gustum. Sit pro potu communi.

A Diuretic Drink.—Dr Joy.

5 ℞ Potass. Nitrat. gr. x.
Potass. Tart. Acid. gr. xx.
Pulv. Acaciæ, gr. x.
Sacchari Albi, ʒss. Misce: fiat pulvis.
To be taken three or four times a day in barley-water.

A Diuretic in Fevers and Dropsies.—Dr. Hooper.

6 ℞ Potass. Tart. Acid. ʒiv.
Acidi Borici, ʒj.
Aquæ Destil. ℥xij.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus sumatur pars quarta tertiâ quâque horâ ad plenam alvi solutionem.

In Dropsical Effusions.—Dr Neligan.

7 ℞ Potass. Tart. Acid.
Ext. Marrubii, ana ʒij.
Aquæ Mellisæ, ℥iij. Misce.
Half to be taken morning and evening.

In Hæmorrhoids with Constipation.—Augustin.

8 ℞ Sulph. loti.
Potass. Tart. Acid. ana ʒj.
Pulv. Jalapæ, ʒj.
Pulv. Cinnam. co. ʒj
Mellis v. Theriacæ, q. s. Fiat electuarium.
Dose, a teaspoonful or dessertspoonful two or three times a day.

In Constipation.—Dr Hooper.

9 ℞ Pulv. Jalapæ,
Pulv. Rhei,
Pulv. Scammonii, ana gr. v.
Pulv. Elaterii, gr. ss.
Potass. Tart. Acid.
Potass. Sulph. ana ʒss.
Syr. Zingib. q. s. ut fiat bolus.

A Powerful Purge in Pulmonary Engorgement and Dropsy.
Dr GRAVES.

*POTASSII SULPHAS CUM SULPHURE

Sulphate of Potassium and Sulphur

Prepared by deflagrating nitre with sublimed sulphur. It is a mild purgative.

Dose.—15 to 30 grains.

1 ℞ Potass. Sulph. c. Sulph. ʒiss.
Sol. Alkalini (Brandishii), ʒj.
Tinct. Aurantii, ʒj.
Aquæ Destil. ʒij.
Misce: fiat haustus, primo mane sum.

A Cathartic in Skin Diseases.—Dr NELIGAN.

PRUNUM. *Prune*

These are the dried fruit of the Prunus Domestica, or cultivated Plum-tree (Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*), and are chiefly obtained from France. They are used in medicine on account of their mild laxative properties, for which purpose their pulp is frequently combined with senna, cassia, or other medicines, to form a confection (as in *Conf. Sennæ*).

Dose of *Syrupus Pruni, 2 to 4 drachms.

1 ℞ Pruni Domesticæ Fruct. lb. ss.
Sennæ Fol. ʒj.
Caryophyll. contus. ʒss.
Sacchari Brunei, ℥j.
Aquæ Ferventis, Oij.
Misce: macera per horas ij. Cola. Sumat ℥iv tertiis horis ad effectum.

A Gentle Laxative.—Dr JOY.

*PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ CORTEX. *Wild Cherry Bark*

The bark of Prunus Serotina (Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*). It contains Amygdaline and Emulsin, which yield Hydrocyanic Acid on treatment with water. It is tonic and sedative. It is useful in spasmodic cough, gastric irritation, and in phthisis, and bronchitis.

Vehicle.—The syrup with distilled water.
Dose of Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ (B. P. C.), 30 to 120 minims.
Tinctura —— ————, 20 to 60 minims.

PTEROCARPI LIGNUM. *Red Sandal-wood*

The wood of Pterocarpus Santalinus (Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) is chiefly employed as a colouring agent. It is inodorous.

*PULSATILLA

The fresh plant of Anemone Pulsatilla and Anemone Pratensis (Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*). It is useful in convulsive cough, asthma, and bronchitis.

Vehicle.—Chloroform water.
Dose of Tinctura Pulsatillæ (B. P. C.), 1 to 5 or more minims.

PYRETHRI RADIX. *Pellitory Root*

The root of Anacyclus Pyrethrum (Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*), a native of Spain and other countries, has no smell, but is very acrid when chewed, and contains a principle called *Pyrethrin*. It is powerfully irritant. It has been given in paralysis and intermittents, but is chiefly employed as a masticatory to promote the flow of saliva. It is used in the form of lotions to chilblains; to parts affected with rheumatic pains; to relaxed throat; and in aphonia.

Tinctura Pyrethri is intended for external use.

1 ℞ Pyrethri rad.
Mastiches, ana ʒj.

Fiant, legæ artis, ad ignem masticatoria duo; et uno vel altero manducato, exspuat salivam.

Dr Paris.

2 ℞ Tinct. Pyrethri, ʒvj.
Lin. Camphoræ, ʒiv.
Liq. Ammoniæ, ʒij. Misce: fiat linimentum.

For Chilblains and Rheumatic Pains.—Dr COPLAND.

3 ℞ Pyrethri contusi, ʒss.
Camphoræ, ʒiij.
Opii, ʒj.
Ol. Caryophylli, ʒij.
Sp. Vini Rect. ʒvj.
Misce, et post decem dies cola.

To be Applied upon Cotton in a Case of Toothache.
Mr BRANDE.

*PYRETHRI FLORES

The powder of the flower-heads of Pyrethrum Roseum and Carneum of the Caucasus and P. Cinerariæfolium of Europe (Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*) forms the so-called "Insect Powder." It drives away fleas and other insects.

PYROXYLIN. *Gun Cotton*

Pyroxylin is employed in the preparations of Collodium and Collodium Flexile, &c.

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM. *Quassia Wood*

The wood of Picræna Excelsa, a West Indian tree (Nat. Ord. *Simarubaceæ*), is a bitter tonic, febrifuge, stomachic, and anthelmintic. Like Calumba and Canella, it contains no Tannin, and may thus be prescribed with Salts of Iron. It acts on animals as a narcotic; and its prolonged use, it is said, will bring on dimness of sight in man. It is given in dyspepsia, loss of appetite and strength, and in debility after fevers or any other cause. Its infusion is frequently resorted to as a convenient vehicle for the preparations of mercury, iron, and iodide of potassium. It is seldom given in substance.

Vehicle.—Infusion of orange with syrup, or spirits of chloroform.
Dose of Extractum Quassiæ, 3 to 5 grains.
Infusum ———, 1 to 2 ounces.
Tinctura ———, ½ to 2 drachms.
*Tinct. Quassiæ comp., 1 to 2 drachms.

1 ℞ Inf. Quassiæ, ʒvj.
Tinct. Calumbæ, ʒij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒv.
Syr. Auranti, ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus, bis terve quotidie sumendus.

A Tonic.—Dr Paris.

2 ℞ Inf. Quassiæ, ʒiss.
Myrrhæ, gr. x.
Potass. Sulphatis cum Sulphure, ℈iss.
Tinct. Cinnam. co ♏xxx. Misce: fiat haust.
Bis in die administretur.

In Hypochondriasis.—Dr E. J. Clark.

3 ℞ Liq. Ferri. Perchlor. ♏v.
Glycerini, ♏x.
Inf. Quassiæ ad ʒss. M. ft. haust.
To be taken three times a day after food.

A Tonic.—*

QUERCUS CORTEX. *Oak Bark*

The dried bark of the small branches and young stems of Quercus Robur, the common oak (Nat. Ord. *Cupuliferæ*), contains tannic acid, and is therefore astringent in its properties. The decoction may be used both internally and externally in hæmorrhages, fluxes, and all cases where an astringent is desirable. The powder and extract have been given in intermittents.

Vehicle.—The Decoction flavoured with chloroform or syrup of ginger.
Incompatibles.—For the Decoction; mineral acids, metallic salts, alkalies, gelatine, and alkaloids.
Dose of Pulvis Quercûs, ½ to 2 drachms.
Decoctum ——, 1 to 2 ounces.
*Extractum——, 10 to 30 grains.

1 ℞ Pulv. Quercûs, ℈j.
Pulv. Calami,
Pulv. Gentianæ, ana gr. v.
Misce: fiat pulvis, tertiis horis sumendus.

In the Apyrexia of Intermittents.—Augustin.

2 ℞ Decoc. Quercûs, ʒiss.
Pulv. Gallarum, gr. x.
Tinct. Catechu, ʒss.
Tinct. Cardam. co. ʒj.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒj. Fiat haustus.
Bis quotidie sumendus.

An Astringent.—Dr Paris.

3 ℞ Decocti Quercûs, Oj.
Aluminis, ʒj.
Misce, ut fiat injectio astringens.

In Leucorrhœa, &c.—Dr HOOPER.

4 ℞ Decocti Quercûs, Oj.
Pulv. Aluminis, ʒss.
Sp. Vini Gallici, ʒij. Misce : fiat gargarisma.

In Chronic Sorethroat with Relaxed Uvula.
Dr ELLIS (U.S.).

5 ℞ Decocti Quercûs, ʒxvj.
Tinct. Catechu, ʒss.
Aluminis, ʒij.
Zinci Sulph. ʒj. Fiat lotio.

In Uterine Cauliflower Excrescences.—Sir C. CLARKE.

*QUILLAIA SAPONARIA. *Soap Bark*

The inner bark of Quillaia Saponaria (Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*) contains a large quantity of Saponin. In some parts of America it is employed as a substitute for soap. It is used as a detergent in scurf or baldness of the head.

QUININÆ HYDROCHLORAS. *Hydrochlorate of Quinine*

It is obtained from the same sources as Sulphate of Quinine, but is very much more soluble. It is used for the same diseases.

Solubility.—Easily in chloroform, 1 in 1 of boiling water, rectified spirit and proof spirit ; 1 in 24 of water.
Vehicle.—In chloroform water.
Dose of Quininæ Hydrochloras, 1 to 10 grains.
Tinctura Quininæ, 60 to 90 minims.

1 ℞ Quin. Muriatis, ϑj.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. ʒss. Misce.
Twenty to sixty drops every two hours.

In Intermittents of Children.—RADIUS.

2 ℞ Quin. Muriatis, gr. viij.
Aquæ Fœniculi, ʒv.
Ætheris Muriatici, ʒj.
Sacchari, ʒss. Misce.
A tablespoonful every two hours.

In Intermittents.—RADIUS.

3 ℞ Quin. Muriatis, gr. xij.
Acid. Hydrochlor. Dil. ♏ v.
Aquæ Destil. ℥vij.
Syr. flor. Aurant, ℥j.
Misce: fiat mistura. Capiat cochl. duo ampla ter in die.

In Chronic Debility.—Dr NELIGAN.

4 ℞ Quin. Muriat. gr. iij.
Morph. Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$.
Micæ Panis, q. s.
M. fiant pil. ij horâ somni sum.

In Sciatica.

QUININÆ SULPHAS. *Sulphate of Quinine*

The sulphate of an alkaloid prepared from the bark of Cinchona Flava, C. Lancifolia, C. Succiruba, &c. It is tonic, antiperiodic, and anthelmintic. It is given in simple debility; atonic dyspepsia; in intermittent, remittent malarial, bilious remittent or yellow, typhus, puerperal, and scarlet fever; influenza, phthisis, advanced pneumonia, and pleurisy; periodical or remittent diseases; neuralgias of malarial origin; acute rheumatism; enlarged spleen; erysipelas; erythema nodosum; urticaria; scrofulous ophthalmia; puerperal insanity; delirium tremens; headaches associated with hysteria and anæmia; laryngismus stridulous; epilepsy; chorea; gangrene and mortification; cancrum oris; aphthous ulceration; scurvy; pyæmia; malarial dysentery; diarrhœa; cholera infantum; and as an anthelmintic in ascarides lumbricoides.

The Valerianate of Quinine has been recommended as an antiperiodic. The Arsenite combines the antiperiodic action of arsenious acid with that of quinine. The Citrate of Quinine and Iron may be given in debility when attended with anæmia, or in facial neuralgia.

Quinidina is an alkaloid found in some kinds of bark. It much resembles quinine. It may be prescribed and used like quinine.

Cinchoninæ Sulphas and Quinidinæ Sulphas are prescribed in the same manner as ordinary quinine.

Solubility.—Of Quininæ Sulphas; 1 drop of dilute sulphuric acid to each grain greatly increases its solubility: 1 in 5 of aromatic spirit of ammonia; 1 in 15 of ammoniated tincture of valerian; 1 in 40 of glycerine; 1 in 80

of rectified spirit; 1 in 740 of water. Of Quininæ Bisulphas, 1 in 12 of water.

Incompatibles.—Alkalies and their carbonates. Astringent infusions.

Vehicle.—The powders in sweetened milk or cachets. In Pill with glycerine and tragacanth, liquid glucose, or tartaric acid. In Mixture: water with or without a sufficiency of acid to form a solution (12 minims of acid. sulph. dil. to 8 grains), and with syrup of orange-peel, syrup of lemon, simple syrup, and tincture of fresh orange-peel; chloroform water with or without acid and with tincture of fresh orange-peel; infusion of roses made with nitric acid instead of sulphuric acid; milk, which not only disguises the taste, but also dissolves quinine; a solution of quinine in glycerine, and each dose well diluted with milk at the time of taking for children. The Tincture in water or chloroform water. The Ammoniated Tincture suspended in chloroform water with powdered tragacanth. Warburg's Tincture, a combination of quinine and a number of stomachics.

Hypodermic Injections.—A solution of the disulphate (P. B.) in ether. A solution of the bisulphate in water. (Dose, 1 grain in 12 minims.) A solution of the hydrochlorate in water.

Rectal Injections.—When the stomach will not retain this medicine, it may be administered in the form of enema (5 to 10 grains in mucilage of starch).

Topical Application.—Should the form of enema be impracticable, an equal quantity of quinine and arrowroot or starch powder may be sprinkled upon a blistered surface denuded of the cuticle.

Ointment.—A saturated alcoholic solution incorporated with lard. In combination with oleic acid. Pure oleic acid will dissolve one fourth of its weight of quinine, and this solution may be used, diluted or not, as a liniment.

Spray Solution.—The bisulphate dissolved in water (2 to 4 grains to the ounce). Half an ounce to be applied to the respiratory passage by means of an atomiser.

Dose of Quininæ Sulphas, 1 to 10 grains.
Tinctura Quininæ Ammoniata, 1 to 2 drachms.
Vinum ——— ½ to 1 ounce.
*Quininæ Arsenias, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.
*——— Carbolas, 2 grains.
*——— Citras, 1 to 10 grains.
*——— ——— Effervescens, 1 to 2 drachms.
*——— Ferrocyanas (Paris Codex), 1 to 5 grains.
*——— Hydrobromas, 2 grains.
*——— ——— Acida, 2 to 5 grains.
*——— Lactas, 3 to 9 grains.
*——— Salicylas, 3 to 10 grains.
*——— Sulphas Acida, 1 to 10 grains.
*——— Tannas, 1 to 5 grains.
*——— Valerianas, 1 to 3 grains.
*Syrupus Quininæ Dikinat, ½ to 1 drachm.
*——— ——— Hydriodatis (gr. 1 to ʒj), 1 drachm.
*Quinetum, 1 to 10 grains.
*Warburg's Tincture, 1 drachm.

1 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. ¼.
Pulv. Chocolat. gr. vij.
Sacch. Lactis, gr. ij.
Misce: fiat pulvis, tertiis omnibus horis sumendus.

An Antiperiodic or Tonic.—KOPP.

2 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. ij.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒx.
Tinct. Aurant, ♏xx. Misce: fiat haustus.

Dr GREGORY.

3 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. ij—vj.
Morphinæ Sulph. gr. ss—j.
Misce, et divide in doses ij. iij, vel iv.

In Ague, &c.—MAJENDIE.

4 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. x.
Antim. Tart. gr. iij.
Misce bene et divide in part. vj æquales.
One to be taken every two hours during the intermission.

In Ague.—Dr DOMINIQUE GOLA.

5 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. j.
Pulv. Cinchonæ, gr. xv.
Pulv. Rhei,
Ol. Sacch. Menthæ, ana gr. v.
Misce: fiat pulvis.
Eight of these to be given.

In Intermittent Fever.—Dr NAUMANN.

6 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. xxxvj.
Pulv. Capsici, gr. xij.
Mist. Acaciæ, q. s.
Misce, et fiant pil xij, e quibus sumat j vel ij quartâ quâque horâ ad quartam vicem ante reditum imminentis paroxysmi.

In Intermittents.—Dr THOMAS.

7 ℞ Quin. Sulph. ʒss.
Calomel. ℈j. Misce: fiat pulvis.
This is to be given at once: an hour afterwards the same dose of Quinine with 5 grains of James's powder, and in two hours more ʒiss of Castor oil.
If the dose be vomited at first, it is to be repeated, and a mustard plaster applied to the epigastrium.

In Yellow Fever.—Dr W. J. CUMMINS.

8 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. vj.
Pulv. Jacobi, gr. iv.
Misce: fiat pulvis, ter die sumend.

In Remittent Fever.—Dr MCWILLIAM.

9 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. xij—℈j.
Ferri Sulph. gr. ix.
Acid. Sulph. Dil. ♏xl.
Aquæ, Oiss. Misce.

A wineglassful every quarter of an hour, or hour, according to circumstances.

In Cholera.—Dr Bell.

10 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. x.
Acid. Sulph. Dil. ♏x.
Aquæ Destil. ℥j.

Misce: fiat haustus. Sumatur talis sextis horis.

In Neuralgia.—Mr. C. Hogg.

11 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. xvj.
Inf. Valerianæ, ℥vi.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ℥iv.
Tinct. Valerianæ, ℥ss.

Misce: fiat mistura, cujus æger sumat cochlearia quatuor magna tertiâ vel quartâ quâque horâ. (A dose of blue pill and castor oil to be given occasionally.)

In Intermittent Epilepsy.—Dr Fosbrooke.

12 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. ij.
Pulv. Ipecac. gr. iij.
Pulv. Doveri, gr. iij.

Misce: fiat pulvis. Sumat talem tertiis horis. (So as to give 16 grains of quinine in 24 hours.)

In the Dysentery of Ceylon.—Dr Cameron.

13 ℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, ℈ss.
Quin. Sulph. ℥j. M. f. pil. 30. Sum. j. ter die.

In Gastralgia.—Dr H. Green.

14 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. j.
Pulv. Capsici, gr. ½.
Ext. Aloes Socot. gr. ½.
Ext. Taraxaci, gr. ij.

M. ft. pil. quotidie ante prand.

In Atonic Dyspepsia.—Dr Clapton.

15 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. xij.
Tinct. Aurantii, ℥j.
Inf. Rosæ co. ℥v. Misce: fiat mistura.

One sixth part for a dose.

A Tonic.—Dr Hooper.

16 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. vj.
Acid. Sulph. Dil. ℥j.
Tinct. Cardam. co. ℥iij.
Aquæ Cinnam. ℥vss.

Misce. Sumat cochlearia duo ampla bis die.

In Spermatorrhœa.—Mr Milton.

17 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. ij.
Acid. Sulph. Arom. ♏xvj.
Aquæ Destil. ʒiss.
Syr. Caryophylli, ʒss.
Misce. Sumat ʒj—ʒij ter in die.

A Tonic for very Young Infants.—Dr JOY.

18 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. xviij.
Magnes. Sulph. ʒj.
Acid. Sulph. Dil. ʒiss.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒx.
Misce. Sumat partem sextam ter in die.

H. J.

19 ℞ Quin. Sulph. ʒss.
Acid. Nit. Dil. ʒiij.
Tinct. Aurantii,
Syr. Zingib. ana ʒvj.
Misce. Capiat ex cyath. aquæ cochl. min j bis terve quotidie.

Mr J. MORGAN.

20 ℞ Quin. Sulph.
Ferri Sulph.
Ext. Anthemidis, ana ℈j.
Ol. Anthemidis, ♏vj.
Misce. Divide in pil. xx. Sumat unam ter in die.

Dr G. BIRD.

21 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. xij.
Ext. Gentianæ, ℈j.
Pil. Rhei co. ℈ij.
Pil. Hydrarg. gr. vj.
Misce. Forma in pil. xij. Dosis, una ter in die.

In Atonic Dyspepsia.—Dr RYAN.

22 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. ij.
Acid. Sulph. Dil. ♏ij.
Tinct. Opii, ♏x—xxx.
Aquæ, ʒiss. Misce: fiat haustus.
Every four, six, or eight hours.

In Delirium Tremens.—Dr R. B. TODD.

23 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. xij.
Acid. Sulph. Dil. ♏vj.
Tinct. Opii, ♏vj.
Aquæ Tepidæ, ʒvj. Misce: fiat enema.
(Wherever the state of the stomach does not admit of the exhibition of Quinine in the ordinary way.)

Dr JOY.

24 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. xij.
Acid. Sulph. Dil.
Sp. Chloroformi, āā ʒij.
Tinct. Aurantii, ad ℥iss. Fiat mistura.
A teaspoonful three times a day in a little water.

In Atonic Dyspepsia.—Sir J. R. MARTIN.

25 ℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. j.
Pulv. Digitalis, gr. ½.
Pulv. Opii, gr. ¼.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s. Fiat pilula.
One pill four times a day.

In Pyrexia of Phthisis.—NIEMEYER.

26 ℞ Quin. Sulph.
Ferri Sulph. āā gr. j.
Magnes. Sulph. ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒj. Fiat haustus.
To be taken three times a day.

In Acne Rosaceæ.—Sir DYCE DUCKWORTH.

Prescriptions containing the salts of Quinine which are not Official.

27 ℞ Quininæ Arseniatis, gr. ⅛.
Aquæ Destil. ʒiss.
Syr. Flor. Aurant. ʒj.
Misce : fiat haustus. Capiat æger j talem quartis horis per dies duas, febre aggrediente.

In Tertian Agues, when Quinine and Arsenic, given separately, have failed. Dr NELIGAN.

28 ℞ Quin. Diarsenitis. gr. iv.
Sacchari Pulv.
Pulv. Acaciæ, ana ʒss.
Misce, et divide in pulveres xij. Sumat j bis in die.

In Lepra, &c.—Dr KINGDON.

29 ℞ Quin. Informis (amorphous), gr. ij.
Acidi Citrici, gr. j.
Syr. Limon. ʒj.
Aquæ Destil. ℥j.
Misce : fiat haustus, ter in die sumendus.

In General Debility and in Convalescence from Acute Diseases. Dr NELIGAN.

30 ℞ Quin. Ferrocyanatis, gr. xxiv.
Mucilaginis, q. s. ut fiant pil. xij.
Two for a dose.

Mr DONOVAN.

31 ℞ Quin. Hydrobromid. gr. xij.
Acid. Hydrobromid. ʒj.
Elix. Aurant (U. S. P.), ʒiij.
Aq. Chlorof. ʒiij.
Aquam, ad ʒvj. Misce.
A sixth part at 10, 3, and 9 o'clock.

A Tonic after Pulmonary Abscess.

Dr R. Douglas Powell.

32 ℞ Quin. Kinatis,
Piperis Nigri,
Ext. Absinthii, ana ʒj. Misce: fiant pil. lx.
Two every two or three hours.

In Obstinate Intermittents.—Ronander.

33 ℞ Quin. Lactatis, ʒss.
Ext. Juniperi, q. s. ut fiant pil. xx.
Two to six a day.

In Intermittents.—Bouchardat.

34 ℞ Quin. Valerianatis, gr. ix.
Ext. Gentianæ, gr. xxiv.
Misce: fiant pilulæ duodecim, quarum cap. j ter die.

In Nervous Debility and Hysteria.—Dr Neligan.

35 ℞ Quin. Valerianatis, gr. ix.
Decoct. Taraxaci, ʒvj.
Tinct. Sumbul, ʒij.
Inf. Lupuli, ʒv.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus cochl. ij magna omni meridie sumend.

36 ℞ Quin. Tannatis, gr. iij.
Mucil. Acaciæ, q. s. ut fiat pilula.
Sumat talem ter die.

In Intermittent Neuralgia.—Dr W. Budd.

37 ℞ Tinct. Quininæ Ammon, ʒiss.
Liq. Strychninæ, ♏xxxvi.
Acid, Hydrochlor. Dil. ʒij.
Tinct. Zingib. ʒss.
Aquæ ad ʒvj. M. ft. mist.
A tablespoonful in water twice daily after food.

Dr George Johnson.

38 ℞ Quininæ Hydrobrom. gr. xxiv.
Tinct. Aurantii, ʒvj.
Tinct. Belladon. ♏xxx.
Aquæ Chloroform, ʒiij.
Aquæ Destil. ad ʒvj. M. ft. mist.
Half an ounce in water twice daily, at 11 and 4 o'clock.

Mr George Lawson.

RESINA. *Resin*

This is the hard, yellow, semitransparent residuum left after the distillation of the volatile oil from common turpentine. Melted and shaken with water it becomes white resin. Resin unites with alkalies to form soluble soaps. It is never given internally. It is employed as a stimulant ingredient in plasters, cerates, and ointments, giving also substance to them when required to protect a part. The preparations are *Unguentum Resinæ;* and *Emplastrum Resinæ,* known as adhesive or sticking plaster.

Solubility.—In all proportions in rectified spirit, ether, and oil of turpentine, and in hot olive oil.

1 ℞ Pulv. Resinæ, ʒiv.
Pulv. Acaciæ,
Pulv. Carbonis, ana ʒj.
Misce : fiat pulvis hæmostaticus.

To Check External Bleeding.—GUIBOURT.

2 ℞ Resinæ Albæ, ʒviij.
Elemi, ʒij.
Terebinth. Venetæ,
Olei bacc. Lauri. ana ʒj. Liqua simul, et cola.

A Good Adhesive Plaster.—FOY.

*RESORCIN. *Metadihydroxybenzene*

A derivative from Coal Tar occurring in small white crystals. It is antiseptic and antipyretic. It has been used in acute fever, as a spray in throat affections, and in ointment in cancerous sores, &c.

Solubility.—1 in 1 of water, rectified spirit, ether, and glycerine, 1 in 20 of olive oil.
Vehicle.—In water flavoured with syrup of oranges.
Dose of Resorcin, 5 to 20 grains.
Lotio Resorcini (resorcin 40 grs., water 1 ounce).
Unguentum—(1 in 8).

1 ℞ Resorcin, gr. vi.
Aq. Destil. ʒj. M. ft. applicatio.
To be applied with a camel's hair brush.

In Hæmorrhoids.—Mr W. ALLINGHAM.

2 ℞ Resorcin, ʒss.
Sulph. Precip. ʒj.
Creasoti, ♏vi.
Adipis, ʒij. M. ft. ung.
To be applied night and morning.

Mr MALCOLM MORRIS.

3 ℞ Resorcin, gr. xx.
Hyd. Perchlor. gr. ij.
Ammon. Chlor. gr. x.
Eau de Cologne, ʒij.
Glycerini, ʒiij.
Aq. Rosæ ad ʒviij. M. ft. lotio.
To be sponged into the scalp every night.

In Seborrhœa Capitis with Alopecia.

Dr RADCLIFFE CROCKER.

RHAMNI FRANGULÆ CORTEX. *Frangula Bark*

The dried bark of Rhamnus Frangula (Nat. Ord. *Rhamnaceæ*). It is alterative and purgative. It is useful in rheumatism, secondary syphilis, and various cutaneous affections. It is esteemed also as a valuable purgative for delicate constitutions and the aged. A greenish or greenish-yellow dye is made from the leaves. The wood, under the name of "Dog-wood," is used in the manufacture of fine gunpowder.

Vehicle.—With syrup and water.
Dose of Extractum Rhamni Frangulæ, 15 to 60 grains.
——— ——— ——— Liquidum, 1 to 4 drachms.
*Decoctum ———, 1 to 2 ounces.

RHAMNI PURSHIANI CORTEX

Sacred Bark. Cascara Sagrada

The dried bark of the Rhamnus Purshianus (Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*). It is a gentle laxative, useful in chronic constipation and in rheumatism.

Vehicle.—The Liquid Extract in water containing a little ammonia or sal volatile.

Dose of Extractum Cascaræ Sagradæ, 2 to 8 grains.
——— ———. ——— Liquidum, 30 to 120 minims.
*Capsules of Cascara, 15 to 30 minims.
*Elixir Cascara Sagrada (B. P. C.), 15 to 120 minims.
*Syrupus Cascaræ Sagradæ (B. P. C.), 1 to 4 drachms.

1 ℞ Ext. Cascaræ Sag. Liq. ʒij.
Ferri Amm. Cit. ʒss.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒiij.
Tinct. Calumbæ, ʒiij.
Syr. Zingib. ʒiij.
Aquæ, ad ʒvj. M. ft. mist.
One sixth part twice a day with water after meals.

Dr S. O. HABERSHON.

2 ℞ Ext. Cascaræ Liq. ♏xx.
Magnes. Sulph. gr. xv.
Sodii Sulph. gr. xx.
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ♏iij.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒj.
Aquæ, ad ʒj. M. ft. haust.
Mitte doses xij. ʒj at bedtime.

Mr H. W. ALLINGHAM.

3 ℞ Ext. Cascaræ Liq. ʒj.
Glycerini, ʒj.
Tinct. Zingib. ʒv.
Tinct. Pruni Virg. ad ʒiij. M. ft. mist.
Take a teaspoonful or two nightly, and a dose of Sprudel salts in the morning.

In Habitual Constipation.—Dr. GEORGE BIRD.

*RHAMNI SUCCUS. *Buckthorn Juice*

The recently expressed juice of the ripe berries of the Purging Buckthorn, Rhamnus Catharticus (Nat. Ord. *Rhamnaceæ*). It is a powerful cathartic, and rather too potent and irritating for general use. It is chiefly administered in dropsy.

Dose of the Fresh Berries, 20 to 40 grains.
Expressed Juice, ½ to 1 ounce.
Syrupus Rhamni, 1 drachm.

1 ℞ Syr. Rhamni, ʒss.
Tinct. Sennæ,
Tinct. Rhei, ana ʒj.
Aquæ Anethi, ʒvj. Misce: fiat haustus purgans.

RHATANIA. *See* KRAMERIA.

RHEI RADIX. *Rhubarb Root*

The dried root, deprived of its bark, of Rheum Palmatum and R. Officinale and other species (Nat. Ord. *Polygonaceæ*) imported from China and Thibet. It is yellow and mottled in appearance; nauseous and gritty when masticated. It contains a colouring principle, Chrysophanic acid. It is a mild purgative, and is distinguished by its astringent and tonic properties. It first opens the bowels, but its secondary effect is to confine them. It is thus well fitted for use in diarrhœa, but it is not appropriate in constipation, where a continuous aperient action is desired. It is non-irritant, an adjuvant to other cathartics, and a good purge for infants. It may be given in the form of dinner-pills in atonic dyspepsia.

Vehicle.—The Powdered Root in aniseed or peppermint water with syrup of ginger. The freshly prepared Infusion. To counteract the griping effects, aromatics as ginger, coriander, nutmeg, or cinnamon, may be infused with the rhubarb root, and the whole sweetened. The Powdered Root in pill with soap, glycerine, or syrup of ginger as an excipient. The Compound Powder in milk.

Dose of Pulvis Rhei, 1 to 5 grs. as a stomachic; 10 to 20 grs. as a purge
Extractum Rhei, 5 to 15 grs.
Infusum ——, 1 to 2 ounces.
Pilula —— comp. 5 to 10 grains.
Pulvis —— comp. 20 to 60 grains.
Syrupus Rhei, 1 to 4 drachms.
Tinctura ——, 1 to 2 drachms as a stomachic; ½ to 1 ounce as a purgative.
Vinum ——, 1 to 2 drachms.

1 ℞ Pulv. Rhei,
Pulv. Calumbæ, ana gr. x.
Pulv. Cinnam. co. gr. v.
Misce: fiat pulvis, horâ somni sum.

As an Aperient in Dyspepsia.—Dr W. Ainslie.

2 ℞ Pulv. Rhei, gr. xij.
Pulv. Ipecac. gr. ij.
Misce, fiat pulvis. Cap. talem omni mane.

In Hæmatemesis.—Dr Hamilton.

3 ℞ Pulv. Rhei, gr. xij.
Hydrarg. Subchlor.
Pulv. Zingib. ana gr. iij.
Misce: fiat pulvis, alternis auroris sumendus.

For Diarrhœa in Intermittents.—Dr Thomas.

4 ℞ Pulv. Rhei, gr. vj.
Potass. Tart. Acid. gr. xij.
Pulv. Cinnam. co. gr. iij.
Sacchari, ℈j. Misce: fiat pulvis.

A Gentle Purgative for Children.—Dr Joy.

5 ℞ Pulv. Rhei,
Pulv. Zingib. ana ʒss.
Ext. Anthemidis. ʒj. Misce. Divide in pil. xxx.
Three before every meal.

In Dyspepsia and Chlorosis.—Dr A. T. Thomson.

6 ℞ Pulv. Rhei, gr. j.
Pulv. Aloes, gr. ½.
Quin. Sulph. gr. ij. M. ft. pil. Mitte xxiv.
One pill after dinner.

Dr J. Braxton Hicks.

7 ℞ Pulv. Rhei, ʒj.
Pulv. Ipecac. gr. x.
Ol. Carui, ♏x.
Mucil. Acaciæ, q. s. ut fiat massa in pil. xx dividenda, quarum ij omni nocte sumat.

In Constipation.—Dr Chapman.

8 ℞ Pil. Rhei co. ℈iiss.
Pil. Hydrarg. ℈ss.
Misce. Div. in pil. xij. Capiat ij horâ somni semel in hebdomadâ.

In Dyspepsia.—Dr G. Bird.

9 ℞ Pil. Rhei co. ʒss.
Pil. Galbani co. ℈j.
Misce, et divide in pil. x. Sumat j vel ij omni nocte.

In Hysteria.—Dr Gregory.

10 ℞ Pulv. rad. Rhei,
Aloes Socot. ana ℈iss.
Saponis Castil.
Pulv. Calumbæ, ana ℈j. Misce: fiant pil. xx.

Dinner-pills for the Dyspepsia of Old Persons.—Dr Day.

11 ℞ Pil. Rhei co. ʒj.
Pil. Aloes c. Myrrhâ.
Pulv. Zingib. ana ℈j.
Syr. Zingib. q. s.
Misce, et divide in pil. xx æquales. Sumat j vel ij ante prandium quotidie.

In Indigestion.—Dr Gregory.

12 ℞ Pulv. Rhei,
Pulv. Myrrhæ, ana gr. xv.
Ext. Aloes, gr. vij.
Ext. Anthemidis, ℈iss.
Syr. Zingib. q. s. ut fiant pil. xx.
Sumat ij vel iij horâ unâ ante prandium.

In Dyspepsia with Constipation.—Mr SAVORY.

13 ℞ Pulv. Rhei, gr. x—xv.
Pulv. Cretæ co. gr. vij.
Pulv. Ipecac. co. gr. iij—vij.
Syr. Zingib. q. s. ut fiat bolus, horâ somni sum.

In Diarrhœa.—Dr COPLAND.

14 ℞ Pulv. Rhei, ℈j.
Potass. Sulphat. gr. xv.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. ʒiss.
Misce: fiat haustus purgans.

Dr GREGORY.

15 ℞ Mist. Gentianæ co. ʒix.
Tinct. Rhei, ʒij.
Tinct. Cubebæ, ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus catharticus.

Dr PARIS.

16 ℞ Pulv. Rhei, gr. xv.
Magnes. Calcin.
Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. ana ℈j.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. ʒiss.
Misce: fiat haustus purgans.

Mr SAVORY.

17 ℞ Pulv. Rhei,
Sodii Carb.
Sacchar. Alb. āā ℈j.
Ol. Lavandulæ, ♏v.
Aquæ, ʒj. Fiat haustus.

To Allay False Pains during Pregnancy.—*

18 ℞ Pulv. Rhei, ℈j.
Magnesiæ, ʒss.
Syr. Rhei, ʒss.
Sp. Myristicæ, ʒiij.
Aquæ ad ʒiss. Fiat haustus purgans.
To be taken at bedtime.

—*

19 ℞ Inf. Rhei,
Decoct. Aloes co.
Inf. Gentianæ co.
Inf. Caryophylli, ana ʒiss.
Fiat mistura, cujus sumat partem quartam bis die.

Dr BRIGHT.

20 ℞ Inf. Rhei, ʒiv.
Inf. Caryophylli, ʒiij.
Tinct. Gentianæ co. ʒiv.
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒiiss. Misce.
Two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

A Tonic and Aperient.—*

21 ℞ Pulv. Rhei,
Magnes. ana ℈j.
Ol. Anisi, ♏ij.
Sacchari, ʒj.
Aquæ Destil. ad ʒij.
Tinct. Rhei, ʒj.
Sp. Amm. Arom. ♏xij.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus sum. cochl. j parvum pro re natâ.

For the Flatulence of Infants.—Dr UNDERWOOD.

22 ℞ Potass. Sulph. gr. xij.
Inf. Rhei, ʒvss.
Tinct. Aurantii, ʒss.
Aquæ Cinnam. ʒiss.
Misce. Capiat ʒss pro re natâ.

An Aperient for Children of three years of age.—Dr WEST.

RHŒADOS PETALA. *Red Poppy Petals*

The fresh petals of Papaver Rhœas (Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*) of Britain. They are mucilaginous, bitter, very slightly narcotic, and are chiefly employed on account of the colouring matter they contain. In the form of Infusion and Syrup the remedy has been given as an anodyne in the catarrhal affections of children and adults.

Dose of Syrupus Rhœados, 1 to 2 drachms.

1 ℞ Petal. Rhœados, ʒij.
Acidi Sulph. Dil. ♏xv.
Sacchari, ʒj.
Decocti Hordei, Oj. Infunde, et cola.

To be taken freely in Catarrhal Affections.—St MARIE.

2 ℞ Tinct. Assafœtidæ, ʒss.
Syr. Rhœados, ʒj. Misce.
One teaspoonful every hour.

In Infantile Flatulent Colic.—Dr T. H. Tanner.

3 ℞ Syr. Rhœados, ʒss.
Acid. Nitric Dil. ♏xx.
Tinct. Opii, ♏xxx.
Aq. ad ʒiss. Misce.
Take a teaspoonful occasionally when the cough is troublesome.

Dr S. Wilks.

RICINI OLEUM. *Castor Oil*

An oil expressed from the seeds of Ricinus Communis (Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*), imported from India. It is of a pale straw colour, has a faint odour and taste, and differs from all other fixed oils in being soluble in all proportions in absolute alcohol. It is a mild laxative cathartic, seldom griping, and safe in operation, and is admirably adapted for an aperient in irritable conditions of the system; for weak persons, and women after their confinement; in inflammatory diseases; and in obstruction of the bowels. It is well fitted for children. When given as aperient in constipation, its dose may be gradually lessened. *Externally*, the decoction of the leaves of the castor oil plant, topically applied to the breast, is said to be an efficient galactagogue.

Vehicle.—Floating in warm coffee, or peppermint water, or cream. In emulsion, with yolk of egg and flavoured with compound tincture of lavender; or with acacia and aromatic water, with a little chloride or phosphate of sodium to mitigate the after taste.

Dose of Olium Ricini, ½ to 2 ounces.
Mistura Olei Ricini (33 per cent. of oil), ½ to 2 ounces.
*Capsule of Castor Oil, 30 to 60 minims.
*Enema Olei Ricini (castor oil, 2 ounces, starch mucilage, 18 ounces).

1 ℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒj.
Pulv. Acaciæ,
Sacchari Alb. āā ℈iss.
Tinct. Opii, ♏iij.
Aquæ Cinnam. ʒxj. Misce.
A teaspoonful every four hours—for a child of one year.

In Dysentery.—Dr T. H. Tanner.

2 ℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒvj.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒij.
Aquæ Fœniculi, ʒss.
Misce: fiat haustus, pro re natâ repetendus.

Dr THOMAS.

3 ℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒss.
Mucil. Acaciæ, q. s. Misceantur in mortario, et adde
Aquæ Menth. Pip. ʒj.
Tinct. Opii, ♏xv.
Misce: fiat haustus pro re natâ sum.

In Colica Pictonum.—Dr THOMAS.

4 ℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒvj.
Vitelli Ovi, q. s.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. ʒx.
Misce s. a. ut fiat haustus catharticus.

Mr SAVORY.

5 ℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒiss.
Vitelli Ovi unius. Misce bene, et adde
Aquæ Menthæ. Vir ʒv.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒj. Misce. ʒj for a dose.

A Purge for Children and Delicate Persons.—Dr HOOPER.

6 ℞ Ricini Olei, ʒj.
Ovi Vitelli, semissem. Tere simul, et adde
Aquæ Flor. Aurant.
Syr. Simp. āā ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒvj. Misce.

An Agreeable Purge.—TROSSEAU and REVEIL.

7 ℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒij.
Vitelli Ovi, q. s. Tere optime simul, hisque inter terendum paulatim adjice,
Aquæ Cinnam. ʒix.
Sp. Myristicæ, ʒss.
Tinct. Sennæ,
Tinct. Jalapæ, ana ʒj. Fiat haustus catharticus.

Dr PARIS.

8 ℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒss.
Aquæ Destil. ʒj.
Sp. Pimentæ, ʒj.
Liq. Potassæ, ♏xx. Misce: fiat haustus.

Dr J. HAMILTON.

9 ℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒiss.
Vitel. Ovor. ij.
Inf. Anthemidis, ʒvj.
Misce: fiat enema catharticum.

RADIUS.

10 ℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒiij.
Potass. Carb. ℈j.
Saponis, ʒj.
Aquæ Ferventis, Oj. Misce, et fiat enema.

In Obstinate Constipation, &c.—Dr HOOPER.

11 ℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒss.
Ol. Terebinth. ʒss.
Cremor. Avenæ (Gruel), Oiss. Fiat enema.

In Intestinal Irritation in Sciatica.—Dr F. E. AINSTIE.

12 ℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒj.
Syr. Tolutani, ʒij.
Mucilag. Tragacanth, ʒij.
Sp. Chloroformi, ʒiss.
Aquæ Menth. Pip. ad ʒvj. M. ft. Mist.
A fourth part on alternate mornings.

Mrs GARRETT-ANDERSON.

ROSÆ CANINÆ FRUCTUS. *Fruit of the Dog Rose. Hips*

The ripe fruit of Rosa Canina (Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*), of Britain. It is somewhat astringent and refrigerant, containing much saccharine matter with a little vegetable acid. It is chiefly employed for confections, pill mass, and as a vehicle for other medicines. It has been given in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Confectio Rosæ Caninæ. It is an acidulous and refrigerant vehicle. It has been given as an astringent in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Dose.—60 grains.

ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ PETALÆ. *Cabbage Rose Petals*

The fully expanded fresh petals of Rosa Centifolia of Britain. It is the sweet rose of the gardens, said to have been first introduced from the East. The fresh petals of the Cabbage Rose distilled with water form Rose Water. It is a very agreeable vehicle, much used in lotions and collyria. It is slightly laxative.

Dose of Aquæ Rosæ, 1 to 2 ounces.

**R. Damascena*, a species of the same genus, is cultivated in India and elsewhere to yield the famous fragrant oil known as *Attar* or *Otto of Roses*.

1 ℞ Aquæ Rosæ, ʒiij.
Lactis crem.
Ovi Albuminis,
Syr. Violæ, ana ʒj. Misce: fiat collutorium.

An Agreeable Cooling Wash.—St Marie.

ROSÆ GALLICÆ PETALA. *Red Rose Petals*

The unexpanded fresh and dried petals of Rosa Gallica of Britain. They have a bright-red colour, which they communicate to water, but not much scent. They contain some tannic and gallic acids, and are therefore used as astringents in various cases. An Acid Infusion, mixed with water, is given as a cooling drink, and employed in gargles. A Confection is used as a vehicle, in the same manner as Confection of Dog Rose.

Dose of Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ, 30 to 60 grains.
Infusum —— Acidum, 1 to 2 ounces.
Syrupus —— Gallicæ, 1 to 2 drachms.
*Infusum —— c. Acido Nitrico (Squire).
*Infusum —— comp. (Ph. U. S., contains sugar and sulphuric acid), 1 to 2 ounces.

1 ℞ Conf. Rosæ, ʒij.
Syr. Tolu, ʒss.
Syr. Papav. ʒj. Misce.
In doses of ʒj.

An Astringent in Bowel Affections.—Foy.

2 ℞ Mellis Rosæ, ʒij.
Sodii Biboratis, ʒij.
Tinct. Myrrhæ, ʒij.
Aquæ, ʒvj. Misce: fiat gargarisma.

Dr Joy.

3 ℞ Petal. Rosæ Rubræ, ʒij.
Aquæ Ferventis, Oss.
Digere, et cola. Sit enema, quotidie utendum. (To be employed cold. After a few days, ℈j of Ext. Krameriæ is to be added.)

In Dilatation of the Rectum.—Dr Teissier.

ROSMARINI OLEUM. *Oil of Rosemary*

The flowers and tops of Rosmarinus Officinalis (Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ*) have a fragrant odour and bitter taste, but their most important constituent is an aromatic essential oil. Rosemary is a powerful stimulant and carminative. It is given in hysteria and nervous headache. *Externally*, it is rubefacient. It is employed as an agreeable addition to medicines of more active properties, and is often added to liniments and lotions. It is much used by perfumers for its scent.

Solubility.—2 in 1 of rectified spirit.
Dose of Oleum Rosmarini, 1 to 5 minims.
Spiritus ———, 30 to 60 minims.

1 ℞ Rosmarini,
Thymi,
Salviæ,
Origani,
Menthæ, ana lb. ss.
Aquæ Ferventis, Ovj. Infunda per horas xij, cola, et adde
Ess. Saponis, ℥iv.
Ammon. Chlor. ℥ij.
Aquæ, q. s. ut fiat balneum aromaticum.

In Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Disorders, and Dyspepsia. FOY.

*RUBIA. *Madder*

The roots of the common Madder, Rubia Tinctorium (Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceæ*), are chiefly used as a dye, on account of their red colour. The plant is a native of Southern Europe. The root has a peculiar odour, and a bitter taste. It has been used as a diuretic, and as an emmenagogue.

Dose of Pulvis Rubiæ, ½ to 2 drachms.

1 ℞ Rubiæ Tinctorum Rad. ℥j.
Theriacæ, q. s.
Ol. Sabinæ, ♏xij.
Misce: fiat electuarium, cujus capiat sextam partem ter in die.

An Emmenagogue in Simple Atony of the Uterus.
Dr NELIGAN.

RUTÆ OLUM. *Oil of Rue*

The oil distilled from the fresh herb of Ruta Graveolens (Nat. Ord. *Rutaceæ*). It is stimulant, carminative, antispasmodic, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue. In large doses it is narcotic. It is given in hysteria, convulsions, amenorrhœa, but is especially recommended in flatulent colic. *Externally*, it is a powerful stimulant and rubefacient.

Vehicle.—Dissolved in spirit and diluted with peppermint water.
Dose of Oleum Rutæ, 2 to 6 minims, rubbed up with sugar and water.
*Confectio Rutæ, 20 to 60 grains.
*Syrupus ——, ½ to 2 drachms in the flatulent colic of children.
*Enema ——.

1 ℞ Succi fol. Rutæ, ℥j.
Oxymel. Scillæ, ℥ss.
Misce. Sumat cochl. j min. subinde.

In Hysterical Affections.—PIERQUIN.

2 ℞ Fol. Rutæ,
Fol. Sabinæ, ana ℥ss.
Aquæ Fervidæ, q. s. Coque ad ℥xvj, et adde
Assafœtidæ, ℥ij.
Ol. Olivæ, ℥ij. Misce: sit enema.

In Hysteria.—Dr COPLAND.

3 ℞ Rutæ,
Sabinæ,
Absinthii, ana ℥iij.
Aquæ Ferventis, Oj. Infunde, cola, et adde
Ol. Ricini, ℥ss. Misce: fiat enema.

For Ascarides.—RADIUS.

SABADILLA. *Cevadilla*

The dried fruit of Schœnocaulon Officinalis (Nat. Ord. *Melanthaceæ*) is very bitter. It is introduced for the purpose of making Veratrine. It is a drastic cathartic and emetic, and is used to destroy and expel intestinal worms. It should be cautiously given, as it is a highly poisonous remedy.

Dose of Pulv. Sabadillæ, 4 to 6 grains.
Tinctura Sabadillæ; for external use.

1 ℞ Pulv. Sabadillæ, gr. ij.
Ferri Sulph. gr. j.
Pulv. Santonicæ,
Magnesiæ, ana ℈ss.
Misce. Sumatur quater in die.

In Tænia.—RADIUS.

2 ℞ Tinct. Sabadillæ, ʒj.
Tinct. Camphoræ, ʒij.
Sp. Rosmarini, ʒss.
Misce: fiat embrocatio, cum panno laneo partibus dolentibus applicanda.

In Neuralgia and Muscular Pains.—Dr NELIGAN.

SABINÆ CACUMINA. *Savin Tops*

The fresh and dried tops of the Juniperus Sabina, an indigenous shrub (Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ*), are possessed of powerful medicinal properties. They have an acrid taste, and unpleasant odour, and owe their activity to a volatile oil, which may be separated by distillation. Both Savine and its Oil are powerfully stimulant and irritant to the external surface. Ointment and Cerate of Savine are thus employed for the purpose of keeping open blisters, when it is thought desirable to maintain the local irritation, and promote the discharge of serum. Given internally, in small doses, with care, it proves cathartic, emmenagogue, and stimulant to the uterus. It should not be administered when there is any irritation of that organ. In large doses, it is highly dangerous, acting as an irritant poison. It has been given by criminals to procure abortion, frequently with fatal consequences.

Vehicle.—The Oil emulsified by powdered acacia, and aromatic water added.

Antidote.—Emetics, castor oil, linseed poultices to the abdomen, opiates and demulcents.

Dose of Pulvis Sabinæ, 4 to 10 grains.
Oleum ———, 1 to 4 minims.
Tinctura ——, 20 to 60 minims.
Unguentum Sabinæ, to keep up suppuration.

1 ℞ Pulv. Sabinæ, ʒj.
Pulv. Zingib. ʒj.
Potass. Sulph. ʒij.
Misce: div. in pulv. vj. Sumat j bis die.

In Amenorrhœa.—Dr ELLIS.

2 ℞ Pulv. Sabinæ, gr. vij.
Sodii Boratis, ʒj.
Pulv. Zingib. gr. vij.
Fiat pulvis bis die sumendus.

In Amenorrhœa with a Languid Pulse.—Dr COPLAND.

3 ℞ Ol. Sabinæ, ♏viij.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ℥j.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ℥iij.
Misce: fiat mistura. Sumat partem quartam ter die.

In Amenorrhœa.—Dr E. COPEMAN.

4 ℞ Pulv. Sabinæ,
Pulv. Æruginis, ana partes æquales. Fiat pulvis.
To be dusted over the part affected.

In Eczema, Herpes, and Simple Excoriations.—Mr ACTON.

SACCHARIN. *See* GLUSIDUM

SACCHARUM LACTIS. *Sugar of Milk. Lactose*

Sugar of Milk is the crystallised sugar obtained from the whey of cows' milk by evaporation. It is nutritive and laxative, and is given, as an article of diet, in pulmonary affections, in irritable stomach following hæmorrhage, and to infants as a substitute, in a diluted form, for the milk of the mother. It is used for rubbing up powerful medicinal powders, as corrosive sublimate, arsenic.

Solubility.—1 in 1 of boiling water, 1 in 6 of cold water.
Vehicle.—Water.
Dose.—60 to 120 grains.

SACCHARUM PURIFICATUM

Refined Sugar. Sucrose

It is demulcent and slightly laxative. It is given in catarrhal affections in the form of candy, syrup, &c.; and is used chiefly as a vehicle or adjunct to other medicines, and to render oils miscible with water. Formerly, only Cane Sugar was officinal, but now, any sugar, which does not or scarcely gives a precipitate with Fehling's solution, is allowed.

Solubility.—100 in 45 of water, 1 in 100 of rectified spirit.
Dose of Syrupus, ad lib.

*SAGAPENUM

This is one of the fetid gum-resins, derived from some unknown species of the Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*. It has an unpleasant odour and taste, and contains an ill-smelling volatile oil. It is stimulant and antispasmodic. Though now little used, it has been given as an emmenagogue, and as an antispasmodic in hysteria and epilepsy.

Dose.—From 10 to 30 grains.

*SALEP. *Salep*

The prepared tubers of Orchis Mascula and other species of the same genus (Nat. Ord. *Orchideæ*), cultivated in India and Persia. They contain starch, mucilage, and gummy matters, and are considered very nutritious. Boiled with water or milk, they yield an agreeable drink for invalids, and may be employed as a vehicle for medicines of various kinds.

1 ℞ Salepi Pulv. gr. viij. Ebul. in aquæ q. s. usque solut. dein injice.
Rad. Ipecac. gr. iij. Post horæ, ¼.
Colaturæ, ʒj, adde
Syrupi Papaveris, ʒj. (Interdum adde Tinct. Opii, gtt. j.) Misce.
A tablespoonful every two or three hours to an infant under one year.

In Catarrhal Diarrhœa.—Dr Merei.

2 ℞ Acidi Hydrochlor. ʒss
Syr. Simplicis, ʒj.
Mucil. Salepæ, ʒvj. Misce.
A tablespoonful every two hours.

In Typhoid Fever.—Niemeyer.

3 ℞ Decoc. Salep, ʒij (gr. x to water ʒij).
Liq. Laudani Sydenhami, ♏xx.
Aquæ Naphthæ,
Syr. Papaveris, āā ʒss. Misce.
A tablespoonful every two hours.

In Cholera Asiatica.—Dr Melvin Rhorer (Vienna).

SALICINUM. *Salicin*

Occurs in colourless, silky crystals and laminæ. It is bitter and inodorous. It is a glucoside obtained from the bark of Salix Alba and other species of Salix (Nat. Ord. *Salicaceæ*). It is tonic and antiperiodic. It is specially used in acute rheumatism. It is a substitute for quinine.

Solubility.—1 in 28 of water, 1 in 1 of boiling water, 1 in 60 of rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—Chloroform water or infusion of orange peel with syrup.
Dose.—5 to 30 grains.

1 ℞ Polygalæ Amaræ Radicis, ʒvj. Coque cum
Aquæ, ʒxij, ad ʒviij, et cola.
Colaturæ, adde
Salicini, gr. viij—x.
Sumat cochl. j ad ij duabus omnibus horis.

VON DEM BISCH.

2 ℞ Salicini, gr. xij.
Sacchari, ℈ij.
Misce, et div. in pulveres æquales iv. Sumat j ter die.

KROMBHOLZ.

3 ℞ Salicini,
Ext. Gentianæ, ana gr. xxiv.
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ, q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xij.

VAVASSEUR.

4 ℞ Salicini, gr. xv.
Antim. Tart. gr. j.
Sacchari, ℈iiss.
Misce, et divide in pulv. x æquales. Sumat j secundis om horis.

STEGMAYER.

5 ℞ Salicini, gr. xvj.
Inf. Gentianæ, co, ʒvij.
Syr. Hemidesmi, ʒj.
Misce. Cap. coch. ampla duo ter in die.

A Tonic in Convalescence from Acute Diseases of the Digestive Organs. Dr NELIGAN.

6 R Pulv. Salicini Effervescent, ʒiij.
One teaspoonful in water to be taken twice a day.

In Febricula.—Dr S. O. HABERSHON.

*SALOLUM. SALOL. *Phenyl Ether of Salicylic Acid*

Occurs in small white crystals with an aromatic odour. It is antipyretic and antiseptic. It has been given in acute and chronic rheumatism, and catarrh of the bladder.

Solubility.—1 in 20 of rectified spirit, in ether and chloroform. Insoluble in water.

Vehicle.—In cachets, or suspended with compound tragacanth powder in a mixture.

Dose.—5 to 30 grains.

1 ℞ Salol, gr. ij.
Tinct. Gent. co. ʒj.
Aq. Chloroform, ad ʒj.
M. ft. haust. ter die sumend. Mitte ʒvj.

B. A. G.

2 ℞ Salol, gr. ij.
Glyc. Tragacanth, q. s.
M. ft. pil. in argent. Mitte xij.
One twice daily.

Dr B. A. DUNCAN.

*SALVIA. *Sage*

The common sage, Salvia Officinalis (Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ*), is a native of Southern Europe. The leaves have a warm, bitter, and astringent taste, with an agreeable aromatic odour. Sage is slightly stimulant, astringent, and tonic. It is used in gargles, and is said to abate the sweating in hectic fever.

Vehicle.—The Infusion (1 oz. to 1 pint) as a gargle, with honey and alum or vinegar. The Oil as an inhalation (a teaspoonful of a mixture of oil, water, and light carbonate of magnesia to be added to hot water for each inhalation.

Dose of Pulv. Salviæ, 20 to 30 grains.
Infusum —— is given as a drink in fevers.
Acetum —— is mixed with water to form gargles.

1 ℞ Inf. Salviæ, Oj.
Acidi Sulph. Dil. ʒij.
Mellis Rosæ, ʒj. Misce: fiat gargarisma.

In Relaxation of the Uvula.—RADIUS.

2 ℞ Inf. Salviæ, Oij.
Tinct. Cinchonæ,
Syr. Mori, ana ʒss.
Sp. Armoraciæ, ʒj. Misce: fiat gargarisma.

For Relaxed Uvula.—CADET.

SAMBUCI FLORES. *Elder Flowers*

The fresh flowers of Sambucus Nigra (Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceæ*) have an agreeable odour, and are carminative. They contain a volatile oil. The inner bark and leaves are purgative and emetic; the berries are mildly aperient and diuretic. The flowers are chiefly used as a cosmetic to the skin, a vehicle for other medicines, and as a discutient.

Dose of Aqua Sambuci ad libitum.
Unguentum Sambuci.

1 ℞ Flor. Sambuci, ʒj.
Aquæ Fervidæ, q. s. ut sint.
Colaturæ, ʒvj, cui adde
Oxymel. Simp.
Oxymel. Scillæ, ana ʒj.
Antim. Tart. gr. ij.
Misce. Capiat coch. j omni horâ.

In Bronchitis.—AUGUSTIN.

2 ℞ Succi Spiss. Sambuci, ʒss.
Aquæ Destil. ʒviiss.
Potass. Nitrat. ʒss.
Tere Sambucum cum aquâ, ut fiat solutio, in quâ solve Nitratem. Capiat coch. ampl. bihorio.

A Refrigerant in Hæmoptysis, &c.—Dr NELIGAN.

3 ℞ Ext. Baccar. Sambuci,
Pulpæ Pruni,
Syr. Rhœados, ana ʒij.
Potass. Nitrat. ʒj.
Misce. Two or three spoonfuls a day.

In Asthma.—ST MARIE.

*SANGUINARIA

This is the rhizome or root of the Canadian blood-root, Sanguinaria Canadensis (Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*). The powder has a faint odour and an acrid taste. In large doses,

it is emetic and purgative; in small doses, stimulant, diaphoretic, and expectorant. It is said to exercise a sedative influence on the heart similar to that of digitalis. *Externally*, it is escharotic. It has been tried, in combination with chloride of zinc, as a caustic to cancerous growths, but the results have not been satisfactory. It is seldom prescribed in England. Dose of the powder, as an alterative and diaphoretic, 1 to 5 grains; as an emetic, 10 to 30 grains.

Sanguinarin is the resinoid. Dose, ¼ to 1 grain in pill with glycerine of tragacanth.

SANTALI OLEUM

Oil of Sandal Wood

It is obtained from the wood of Santalum Album (Nat. Ord. *Santalaceæ*). In India sandal-wood is esteemed for its sedative and febrifuge properties. It is a stimulant to the mucous membranes. It is useful in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

Vehicle.—An emulsion in cinnamon or peppermint water, with syrup of orange. Capsules.

Dose of Santali Olei, 10 to 30 minims.
Capsules of Sandal Oil, 10 to 20 minims.

1 ℞ Sulph. Præcipitati, gr. xxx.
Ol. Santal. Flav. ♏ij.
Adipis Præparati, ʒj. Fiat unguentum.

In Scabies.—Dr R. Liveing.

2 ℞ Ol. Santalini, ♏ij.
Veratriæ, gr. xxxvj.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒss.
Adipis, ʒviiss.
Ol. Bergamii, ♏x. Misce: fiat unguentum.

In Neuralgic Rheumatism.—Dr H. W. Fuller.

3 ℞ Santal. Flav. ʒiv.
Sp. Vin. Rectif. ʒiss. Misce: fiat mistura.
A teaspoonful three times a day.

Mr J. Rouse.

4 ℞ Ol. Santal. Flav. ʒij.
Mucilaginis, ʒiv.
Aquæ, ad ʒvj. Misce: fiat mistura.
Cap. ʒj ter die.

Dr C. J. Oldham.

SANTONICA

The dried unexpanded flower heads of Artemisia Maritima, var. Stechmanniana (Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*) imported from Russia. It is used to prepare Santonin.

Vehicle.—Cachets, or in electuary with syrup of orange.
Dose.—10 to 60 grains.

1 ℞ Santonicæ,
Ext. Tanaceti, ana gr. vj.
Ferri Oxidi, gr. iv.
Ol. Valerianæ, ♏j. Misce: fiat pulvis.

A Vermifuge.—AUGUSTIN.

2 ℞ Santonicæ,
Pulv. Tanaceti, ana ʒss.
Pulv. Rhei, gr. xij.
Pulv. Jalapæ, gr. viij.
Pulv. Sacchari, ℈iv.
Misce, et divide in pulv. vj vel xij pro ratione ætatis.
Two to three powders daily till the worms are expelled.

For Round Worms.—Dr MEREI.

3 ℞ Santonicæ,
Sem. Tanaceti, rudè contus. ana ʒss.
Pulv. Valerianæ, ʒij.
Pulv. Jalapæ, ʒiss.
Potass. Sulph. ʒij.
Oxymel. Scillæ, q. s. ut fiat electuarium.
Sumat coch. j minimum omni nocte maneque. (Its use should be continued for five or six days.)

For Lumbrici and Ascarides.—BREMSER.

4 ℞ Rad. Valerianæ,
Herbæ Absinthii,
Herbæ Tanaceti,
Santonicæ, ana ʒiij.
Aquæ Fervidæ, ʒxij. Macera per horas ij et cola.
Liquori colat. adde
Salis communis, ʒss. Fiat enema.

A Vermifuge.—Dr COPLAND.

SANTONINUM. *Santonin*

A crystalline neutral principle obtained from Santonica. It is anthelmintic. It is chiefly prescribed for ascarides and lumbrici in children. It frequently affects the sight, causing

all objects to appear a yellow, blue, or green colour. It must be given with, or followed by, a brisk purgative.

Solubility.—1 in 2 of chloroform, 1 in 40 of rectified spirit, 1 in 5000 cold water.

Vehicle.—Cachets or gelatine capsule. In an emulsion of castor oil, or in mixture with bicarbonate of sodium and syrup of oranges.

Dose of Santoninum, 2 to 3 grains for children.

Trochisci Santonini (1 grain of santonine).

1 ℞ Santonin. gr. xv.
Pulv. Sacchari, ℥iss.
Mucil. Tragacanthæ, et
Aquæ Flor. Tiliæ, q. s. ut fiat massa idon. crass.
Div. in trochiscos 50. (Each lozenge contains ⅓ gr. Santonine.)
One to five daily.

For Ascaris Lumbricoides.—TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

2 ℞ Santonini, gr. ij.
Pulv. Scam. co. gr. viij.
M. Fiat pulvis.

For Ascarides.—Dr GUY.

SAPO ANIMALIS

Curd Soap is a Soda Soap, made with purified animal fat, consisting principally of Stearine.

Emplastrum Saponis.
Emplastrum —— Fuscum.

SAPO DURIS ET MOLLIS. *Hard and Soft Soap*

Hard Soap should be made of olive oil and soda. Castile Soap is very pure, but Common Soap contains resin, tallow, and other such materials. Soft Soap (*Sapo mollis*) should be made of olive oil and potash, but it frequently contains train oil and many impurities. Soap is a kind of salt formed with the alkali by stearic, oleic, margaric, and other acids contained in fats. It is soluble in pure water. It acts upon the system much in the same way as the carbonates of the alkalies, being antacid and alterative. Soap has been given in large quantities to dissolve lithic acid calculi in the bladder. It is a frequent ingredient in pills, and renders the resinous parts of purgative medicines more

soluble in the stomach juices. Compound Soap pill is merely a vehicle for opium, of which it contains one grain in every six. Soap is used externally as a detergent in many cutaneous diseases, and gives lubricity to liniments and embrocations, being at the same time slightly rubefacient. It is also a common ingredient in cerates and plasters. For most of these purposes Hard Soap is used. The Compound Sulphur ointment, as also many forms for pills, contain Soft Soap.

Dose of Hard Soap, 5 to 15 grains.
Pilula Saponis composita (1 grain of opium in 6), 3 to 6 grains.
Linimentum Saponis.

1 ℞ Saponis Albi, ℈ij.
Ol. Carui, ♏ij ad iij.
Syrupi, q. s.
Misce. (Make two boluses—one for a dose.)

A Purgative and Alterative.—SWEDIAUR.

2 ℞ Pulv. Saponis Albi, ʒij.
Ext. Fellis Bovis, ʒj. Misce, ut fiat corpus unum, dein adde
Guaiaci Res.
Calomel. ana ʒss.
Pulv. Guaiaci Ligni, q. s. ut fiant pilulæ granorum iv. j—ij nocte maneque.

In Gout.—VICQ D'AZYR.

3 ℞ Saponis Medic. ʒiv.
Gum Ammoniac, ʒij.
Ext. Conii,
Ext. Aconit. ana ʒiss.
Pil. Aloes c. Myrrhâ, ʒj.
Contunde in massam æqualem, et divide in pil. granor. quatuor. Capiat binas mane nocteque, augendo unam quotidie donec xv vel xx sumantur in die.

In Glandular Tumours and Scirrhous Formations.
Dr LOWASSY.

4 ℞ Saponis Castil. ʒiiss.
Gum. Ammon. ʒj.
Ext. Aloes pur gr. xv.
Assafœtidæ, ʒss.
Pulv. Rhei, ʒj.
Croci Sativi, ʒss.
Syrupi, q. s.
Misce : fiant pilulæ 84, quarum capiat binas bis quotidie.

A Deobstruent.—RECAMIER.

5 ℞ Lin. Camphoræ co.
Lin. Saponis co. ana ʒiss.
Ol. Cajuputi, ʒj. Misce : fiat linimentum.

A Rubefacient.—Mr Savory.

6 ℞ Lin. Saponis co.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ana ʒj.
Misce : fiat linimentum.

For Chilblains.—Dr Thomas.

7 ℞ Saponis Alb. ʒiv.
Aquæ Destil. ʒxx.
Pulv. Camphor. ʒij.
Liq. Plumbi Subacet. ʒss. Misce secundum artem.

Bristol Infirmary.

8 ℞ Saponis Medic. ʒj.
Alcoholis Rect. ʒvj.
Aquæ Destil.
Camphoræ, ana ʒj. Solve leni cum calore, et adde
Ol. Rosmarini, ♈iv.
Ol. Thymi, ♈j.
Liq. Ammoniæ, ʒij. Misce bene : fiat linimentum.

Dr Copland.

*SAPONARIA

The common Soapwort, Saponaria Officinalis (Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*), has been occasionally used as an alterative, diuretic, and diaphoretic. It contains a peculiar principle called *Saponin*. It has been given in syphilis.

1 ℞ Saponariæ fol. ʒss.
Aquæ Ferventis, Oj
Infunde per semihoram, dein cola, et adde saccharum ad gustum concil. *Dose,* ad libitum.)

In most Chronic Diseases of the Skin.—Dr Burgess.

SARSÆ RADIX. *Jamaica Sarsaparilla*

The dried roots of Smilax Officinalis (Nat. Ord. *Smilaceæ*), imported from Jamaica. It is tonic and alterative, and is sometimes diuretic and diaphoretic. Its advantage is most appreciated in cachectic and depraved conditions of

the system, particularly when these depend upon old venereal disorder. In such cases, the patient is said to improve in strength and to gain flesh under its use. It is generally given in the form of the Compound Decoction; and being rarely used, except in company with other medicines, it is not easy to judge of its individual action. It is recommended in secondary syphilis, in skin diseases of various kinds, in phthisical and scrofulous disorders, in cachexia consequent on purulent discharges, &c. It is frequently employed as a vehicle for other medicines.

Vehicle.—The Liquid Extract diluted.
Incompatibles.—Alkalies.

Dose of Pulvis Sarsæ, ½ to 2 drachms.
Decoctum Sarsæ, 2 to 10 ounces.
Decoctum ——— comp. 2 to 10 ounces.
Extractum ——— Liquidum, 2 to 4 drachms.
*Syrupus ——— 1 to 4 drachms.
*Extractum ——— Liquidum comp., 1 to 4 drachms.
*Infusum ——— comp. 3 to 6 ounces.

1 ℞ Pulv. Rad. Sarsæ, ʒj.
Sodii Carb: ʒj. Misce. Div. in pulv. xij.
One every three hours in a cup of compound decoction of Sarsaparilla.

In Scrofula.—Mr Cline.

2 ℞ Pil. Hydrarg. gr. viij.
Ext. Taraxaci,
Ext. Sarsæ, ana ℈v.
Misce: fiant pil. xlviij, quarum capiat tres quater in die.

Dr Copland.

3 ℞ Decoct. Sarsæ co. ʒiv.
Acidi Nitrici Dil. ♏xx—ʒj.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ʒss.
Misce; fiat haustus ter die sumendus.

In Oxaluria and Syphilis.—Dr Druitt.

4 ℞ Acidi Nitrici,
Acidi Hydrochlor. ana ♏ix.
Ext. Sarsæ Fluidi, ʒiss.
Aquæ Destil. ʒvss.
Tinct. Cinchonæ co. ʒj.
Misce; sit dosis sexta pars ter die.

In Oxaluria.

5 ℞ Decoct. Sarsæ co. ℥j.
Liq. Potassæ, ℥ij.
Decoct. Senegæ, ℥iij.
Mellis, ℥iij.
Aquæ, ℥iv.
Misce: fiat mistura cujus sumat coch. j medium ter in die.

In Herpes Circinatus of Children.—Mr C. Hogg.

6 ℞ Pulv. Sarsæ ℥iss.
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ, ℥ss.
Pulv. Coriandri Sem. ℥ij.
Liq. Potassæ, ℥j (vel sine).
Aquæ Ferventis, Oj.
Macera per horas xxiv in vase leviter clauso et cola. Liquoris colati sumat partem tertiam ter quotidie.

Sprague.

7 ℞ Ext. Sarsæ Liquidi, ℥ss.
Acidi Nitro-Hydrochlor. Dil. ♏xx.
Aquæ, ℥iv. Fiat haustus.
To be taken three times a day.

To Syphilitic Cachexia.—Mr Erichsen.

8 ℞ Ext. Sarsæ, ℥ij.
Decocti Sarsæ, ℥xij.
Acidi Nitrici Dil.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ana ℥j. Misce.
A third part three times a day, along with this pill at bedtime:

℞ Pil. Hydrarg. gr. v.
Pulv. Opii, gr. ½. Misce.

In Syphilitic Ulcerations.—Mr B. Travers.

9 ℞ Decoct. Sarsæ co. Oiss.
Carnis Bovini, lb. ss.
Coque simul lento igne donec jusculum fiat quod quotidie sumat.

In Phagedænic Ulcerations.—Dr Egan.

10 ℞ Decoct. Sarsæ co. ℥iss.
Potass. Iodidi, gr. xl.
Sp. Ammon Aromat, ℥ij.
Aquæ, ad ℥viij.
M. ft. mist. ℥j bis die.

Dr E. Woakes.

SASSAFRAS

The dried root of the Sassafras Officinale, an American tree (Nat. Ord. *Lauraceæ*), is possessed of stimulant, diaphoretic, and alterative properties. It is an ingredient in

the compound decoction of sarsaparilla. It owes its powers to a volatile oil. It is useful in cutaneous eruptions, chronic rheumatism, scurvy, syphilis.

Dose of *Oleum Sassafras, 2 to 10 drops as a carminative.

1 ℞ Cort. Sassafras, ʒss.
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ, ʒij.
Aquæ Ferventis, Oj.
Infunde: sumat semissem nocte maneque.

In Scrofulous Complaints.—HUFELAND.

2 ℞ Inf. Sassafras, ʒviij.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, ʒj.
Tinct. Aconiti, ♏x.
Syr. Tolut. ʒss.
Misce. Sumat partem sextam pro dosi.

In Irritable Cough.

*SCABIOSA

The whole plant of the common field Scabious, Scabiosa Succisa (Nat. Ord. *Dipsacaceæ*), has been occasionally employed for its supposed tonic and alterative properties. It is sometimes prescribed in skin diseases.

1 ℞ Scabiosæ Arvensis, ʒss.
Aquæ Ferventis, Oj.
Infunde per semihoram, dein cola, et adde saccharum ad gustum concil. (Dose, ad libitum.)

In most Chronic Diseases of the Skin.—Dr BURGESS.

2 ℞. Inf. Scabiosæ, Oj.
Acidi Nitrici Dil. ♃ij.
Syr. Malvæ, ʒiij.
Misce. Capiat cochl. ij quotidie.

In Porrigo.—M. BIETT.

SCAMMONIUM. *Scammony*

A gum resin obtained from the living root of Convolvulus Scammonia (Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*), from Smyrna. It is frequently adulterated with starch, chalk, and other matters. When pure, it is a powerful drastic purgative. It is more active than Jalap, and less unpleasant to the taste. It must not be given in inflammatory conditions, or in irritable states

of the intestines. It is often combined with rhubarb and aromatics, enters into the composition of many purgative pills, and is given with calomel to children. It is useful as a hydragogue in dropsies, and as a vermifuge for children.

**Scammoniæ Radix.* The dried root of Convolvulus Scammonia, from Syria and Asia Minor, is a powerful cathartic. It causes much griping given alone, but is a good adjuvant to other purgative medicines when a speedy action is required.

**Scammoniæ Resina.* The resin is extracted from the dried root by spirit.

Solubility.—The Gum Resin, 75 per cent. in ether. The Resin, entirely soluble in ether and rectified spirit.

Vehicle.—Scammony, in emulsion with milk, milk of almonds, acacia or other demulcent. The Resin, in pill with soap and oil of caraway or other aromatic; in powder with calomel in cachets. Soap and sulphate of potash assist the action of the Resin. The aromatics counteract the tendency to griping.

Dose of Scammonium, for adults, 5 to 10 grs.; for children, 3 to 5 grs.
Mistura Scammonii, as formula, half for a child.
Scammoniæ Resina, 3 to 8 grains.

1 ℞ Pulv. Scammonii, gr. viij.
Ext. Gentianæ,
Fellis Bov. Inspiss ana gr. xvj.
Misce, et divide in pil. viij, quar. j vel ij horâ som. sumat.

A Stomachic and Aperient.—Mr Savory.

2 ℞ Pulv. Scammonii,
Pulv. Aloes,
Hydrarg. Subchlor. ana gr. ij.
Misce, ut fiant pil. ij statim sum.

At the commencement of Typhus Fever.—Dr Cheyne.

3 ℞ Res. Scammoniæ, gr. xv.
Sacchari Albi, gr. x. Tere probe, deinde adde
Olei Carui, ♏iv.
Fiant pil. vj, quar. sum. ij omni horâ.

Dr Copland.

4 ℞ Pulv. Scammon. ℈j.
Pulv. Zingiberis, gr. vj.
Pulv. Cretæ Præp. gr. vj.
Misce et divide in pulv. vj.
One powder twice a day.

A Brisk Purge.—*

5 ℞ Pulv. Scammonii, gr. viij—xij.
Magnes. Carb. ℈j.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒij.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒj.
Aquæ Pimentæ, ʒix.

Misce: fiat haustus, horâ decubitûs sumendus, et repetendus alternis auroris si opus sit.

Dr THOMAS.

6 ℞ Res. Scammoniæ, gr. v.
Pulv. Amygdal. co. gr. xxx. Simul terantur, hisque inter terendum adde
Aquæ Destil. ʒiss.

Misce: fiat haustus. (The dose for children is one third or one half the above.)

In Simple Constipation.—Dr NELIGAN.

7 ℞ Pulv. Rhei,
Pulv. Scummonii,
Potass. Sulphat. ana gr. x.
Pulv. Cinnam. co. gr. vj.

Tere optime simul. Divide in pulv. vj. Sumat j quartâ quâque horâ ad alvi plenam solutionem.

A Mild Aperient for Young Children.—Dr JOY.

8 ℞ Pulv. Scammon.
Pulv. Rhei, āā gr. x.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. ij.
Pulv. Cinnam. co. gr. iij.

Misce et divide in pulv. iij.
One powder at bedtime.

An Aperient.—*

9 ℞ Res. Scammoniæ,
Calomel.
Ext. Colocynth. co.
Res. Jalapæ, āā partes æquales.
Ol, Carui, q. s.

M. et div. in pil. gran. v.

A Cathartic.—Dr GUY.

10 ℞ Pulv. Scammon. co. gr. v.
Calomelanos, gr. j. Fiat pulvis.

A Purge in Strumous Ophthalmia.——Mr HENRY POWER.

11 ℞ Res. Scammoniæ, gr. v.
Potass. Tart. Acidæ, ℈j.
Pulv. Zingiberis, gr. iij. Misce.

The powder to be repeated once or oftener according to circumstances.

In Uræmia.—Dr GEORGE JOHNSON.

12 ℞ Pulv. Scammonii, ʒss.
Pulv. Cretæ, gr. xv.
Pulv. Cinnam. gr. v.
Misce. Dosis, gran. ij ad v.

In Constipation of Children.

SCILLA. *Squill*

The bulb of Urgenia Scilla (Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*), a plant growing on the sea-coast of the Mediterranean. Sliced and dried it forms semitransparent slips, which have a bitter taste. In small doses, it is expectorant and diuretic; in large doses, emetic and purgative. It contains an acrid principle, and in very large doses may prove poisonous. It is given as a diuretic in dropsies, generally in combination with other medicines, but is chiefly used as an expectorant in chronic bronchitis, when there is not much fever, and is often conjoined with Ipecacuanha, Paregoric, and other remedies. It is rarely given as an emetic.

Vehicle.—The Tincture, Syrup, Vinegar or Oxymel, diluted with aniseed water, decoction of barley, liquorice, or senega. The Powder, in pill with glycerine of tragacanth.

Owing to its affinity for moisture, it should not be prescribed in the form of powder.

Dose of Pulvis Scillæ, 1 to 3 grains.
Pilula ———, composita, 5 to 10 grains.
Acetum ——, 15 to 40 minims.
Oxymel ——, ½ to 1 drachm.
Syrupus ——, ½ to 1 drachm.
Tinctura —-, 10 to 30 minims.

1 ℞ Pulv. Scillæ,
Pulv. Digitalis, āā gr. ½.
Ext. Gentianæ, q. s. ut fiat pil.
One to be taken three times a day.

In Acute Nephritis.—Dr Grainger Stewart.

2 ℞ Pil. Scillæ co. gr. x.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. ij.
Misce: fiant pil. ij, quotidie sum.

In Dropsies and Chronic Chest Affections.—Dr Ryan.

3 ℞ Pil. Scillæ co. ʒss.
Pil. Ipecacuanhæ co. gr. xxiv.
Quin. Sulph. gr. iv.
Mucilag. q. s. ut fiat massa in pil. xij dividenda.
Sumat j bis terve die.

In Chronic Cough.

4 ℞ Pulv. Scillæ Recentis,
Pulv. Ammoniaci, ana ʒss.
Pulv. Acidi Benzoici, ℈j.
Conf. Sulph. q. s. ut fiant pil. xxiv, quarum sum. iij horâ somni et mane ut opus erit.

In Asthma.—Dr E. J. Clark.

5 ℞ Pulv. Scillæ, gr. xij.
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. xij.
Ext. Taraxaci, ℈iij.
Pil. Hydrarg. gr. x.
Syrupi, q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xxiv. Capiat ij mane et vespere.

In Dropsy.—Dr W. Ainslie.

6 ℞ Oxymellis Scillæ,
Mucil. Acaciæ,
Syr. Althææ, ana ʒss.
Fiat linctus, de quo sæpe lambat.

In Cough and Sorethroat.—Dr Paris.

7 ℞ Aceti Scillæ, ʒj.
Decocti Hordei, ʒv.
Syr. Croci, ʒj.
Misce: fiat mistura. Sum. cochl. j ter quaterve in die.

In Coughs.—Dr W. Ainslie.

8 ℞ Oxymel. Scillæ,
Tinct. Camph. Co.
Syr. Papaver. Alb. āā ʒj. M. ft. linctus pro tussi.
A teaspoonful occasionally.

Mr Sydney Jones.

9 ℞ Tinct. Digitalis, ʒj.
Oxymel. Scillæ, ʒss.
Tinct. Opii, ʒss,
Aquæ, ʒvss. Misce: fiat mistura.
One sixth part for a dose.

An Expectorant.—Dr Hooper.

10 ℞ Ext. Glycyrrh. ʒij.
Potass. Nitrat. ʒss.
Syr. Scillæ, ʒiij.
Morph. Acet. gr. j.
Aquæ, ʒiv. Misce. Cap. cochl. med. bis die.

Mr H. Clark.

11 ℞ Potass. Nitrat. ʒj.
Mist. Amygdalæ, ʒvj.
Sp. Juniperi co. ʒiss.
Acet. Scillæ, ʒvj.
Misce: fiat mistura cujus capiat cochl. j. magnum pro re natâ.

A Diuretic.—Mr Savory.

12 ℞ Oxymel. Simplicis,
Oxymel. Scillæ,
Syr. Papaveris,
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ana ʒij.
Acidi Nit. Dil. ♏xl.
Aquæ Destil. ad ʒiij.
Cap. cochl. ij majora pro dosi.

Dr BABINGTON.

13 ℞ Sodii Bicarb. gr. xx.
Vini Ipecacuan. ♏xv.
Tinct. Scillæ, ♏x—xx.
Aquæ, ad ʒiss.
Misce: fiat haustus, ter in die sum.

In Chronic Bronchitis.—Dr BUDD.

14 ℞ Oxymel. Scillæ, ʒij.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒj.
Tinct. Camph. co. ʒss.
Tinct. Lobel. Æther. ʒss.
Mist Ammoniaci, ʒj. Misce: fiat haustus.

In the Fit of Asthma.—Mr SAVORY.

15 ℞ Oxymel. Scillæ, ʒj.
Vini Antim. ʒij.
Misce. Sumat ʒj omn. xv minut. ad effectum.

An Emetic in the Catarrhal Affections of Children.
Dr UNDERWOOD.

16 ℞ Tinct. Scillæ, ʒij.
Tinct. Digitalis, ʒiij.
Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ʒij.
Decoct. Scoparii ad ʒvj. Misce.
A tablespoonful three times a day.

In Acute Nephritis.—Dr GRAINGER STEWART.

17 ℞ Pulv. Scillæ,
Pulv. Polygalæ Senegæ, ana ʒj.
Aquæ, lb. j. Coque et cola, dein adde
Mellis Despum. lb. ss.
Misce: fiat syrupus, cuique unciæ cujus addatur antimonii potassio-tartratis granum. (Dose, according to age, from ten drops to a teaspoonful or more, every fifteen minutes, as an emetic for children; and every hour or two, as an expectorant.)

In Pulmonary Affections of Children.
Dr COXE'S *Hive Syrup.*

18 ℞ Syr. Scillæ,
Syr. Papaveris, ana ʒij.
Decoct. Senegæ, ʒj.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒss.
Misce. Sumat ʒj—ʒij horâ quâque secundâ.

In Advanced Stage of Pneumonia in Children.
Drs EVANSON and MAUNSELL.

SCOPARII CACUMINA. *Broom Tops*

The fresh and dried tops of the Cytisus Scoparius (Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) have a bitter taste and peculiar odour. In small doses, it is diuretic and laxative; in large doses, cathartic and emetic. It is chiefly given in dropsies, alone or in combination. It contains the alkaloid Sparteine, a cardiac tonic, and diuretic.

Vehicle.—The Juice in aromatic water or infusion.
Dose of Decoctum Scoparii, 2 to 4 ounces.
Succus ———, 1 to 2 drachms.
*Sparteinæ Sulphas, ¼ to 1 grain in water.

1 ℞ Flor. Scoparii, ʒj.
Sacchari Albi, ʒij.
Tere simul, ut fiat confectio. Sumat ʒj ad ʒij pro dosi.

In Gout and Rheumatism.—VAN MONS.

2 ℞ Inf. Scoparii, ʒiiiss.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒij.
Tinct. Scillæ, ʒij.
Tinct. Camph. co. ʒvj.
Fiat mistura, de quâ sumantur cochl. iij ampla tertiâ quâque horâ.

A Diuretic.—Dr PARIS.

3 ℞ Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ʒij.
Sp. Etheris Nit. ʒiss.
Tinct. Scillæ.
Tinct. Digitalis, āā ʒij.
Inf. Scoparii, ad ʒv. Misce.
A tablespoonful three times a day.

In Acute Nephritis.—Dr GRAINGER STEWART.

SENEGÆ RADIX. *Senega. Snake-root*

The dried root of Polygala Senega, a North American plant (Nat. Ord. *Polygalacæ*), is a stimulating expectorant and diuretic; and in large doses, emetic and cathartic. It is given in the latter stages of pneumonia and chronic bronchitis, especially in the old and debilitated; and is frequently combined with preparations of Ammonia in these complaints. It has been prescribed as an emmenagogue; as a stimulant in low and typhoid fevers, and in albuminuria.

Dose of the Pulv. Senegæ, 10 to 20 grains.
Infusum —, 1 to 2 ounces.
Tinctura —, ½ to 2 drachms.
*Decoctum —, 1 to 2 ounces.
*Syrupus —, 1 to 2 ounces.

1 ℞ Pulv. Senegæ, ℥ss.
Cremoris Tartari, ʒvj.
Magnesiæ, ʒij.
Misce: fiat pulvis. Sumat ʒj bis in die.

In Pannus of the Eye.—RADIUS.

2 ℞ Pulv. Senegæ,
Sacchari Albi, ana gr. xij.
Camphoræ, gr. ij.
Misce: fiat pulvis. Dispensentur tales doses tres. Capiat æger, interjectis duabus horis, pulverem unum.

In Chronic Affections of the Chest.—Dr COPLAND.

3 ℞ Pulv. Senegæ, gr. xxx.
Sodii Carb. gr. vj.
Pulv. Scillæ, gr. j.
Sacchari Puri, gr. xij.
Misce. Divide in pulv. vj. Capiat unum quartâ quâque horâ.

In Advanced Stages of Hooping-cough and Bronchitis in Children. Dr NELIGAN.

4 ℞ Sp. Etheris,
Sp. Chloroform. āā ♏xv.
Decoct. Senegæ, ad ʒiv. Misce.
To be taken three times a day.

In Acute Nephritis.—Dr GRAINGER STEWART.

5 ℞ Liq. Ammon. Anisat. ʒss.
Inf. Senegæ, ʒij—iv.
Aquæ, ʒvj. Misce.
Two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

In Acute Bronchial Catarrh.—NIEMEYER.

6 ℞ Decoeti Senegæ, ʒiij.
Mist. Amygdalæ, ʒvj.
Tinct. Opii, ♏viij.
Misce. Sumat ʒij ter in die.

In Chronic Coughs.—Dr BAILLIE.

7 ℞ Decocti Senegæ, ʒiij.
Liq. Ammon. Acet.
Mucil. Acaciæ,
Syr. Papaveris, ana ʒj. Misce: flat mistura.
Two tablespoonfuls for a dose.

In Chronic Bronchitis.—Dr HOOPER.

8 ℞ Decocti Senegæ, ʒiv.
Vini Antimon. ♃ij.
Syr. Althææ, ʒj.
Misce. Sumat cochl. j parvulum subinde.

An Expectorant in the Second Stage of Croup.—WENDT.

9 ℞ Decocti Senegæ, ʒij, ʒv.
Ammon. Carb. gr. viij.
Tinct. Scillæ, ♏xvj.
Syr. Tolu. ʒij.
Misce: Sumat ʒiij e lacte horâ quâque quartâ.

In Advanced Stages of Croup, in Children from Three to Four Years Old. Dr WEST.

10 ℞ Decocti Senegæ, ʒj.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒss.
Syr. Scillæ, ʒij.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒij.
Misce. Sumat ʒj—ij tertiis horis.

For very young Infants, in Advanced Stages of Pertussis and Chronic Bronchitis. Dr JOY.

SENNA

This name is applied to the dried leaves of several species of Cassia (Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*). The Alexandrian Senna (Senna Alexandrina) consists of the leaves of C. Acutifolia from Egypt, the Tinnivelly Senna (Senna Indica) of the

leaves of C. Angustifolia from Southern India. The pods are also used, the liquid extract from which is more agreeable and causes less gripping pain. Senna is the most commonly employed of all cathartics. It is sure and safe; rather heating in its operations; less irritant than the drastic cathartics, but frequently causes nausea and griping. It is inappropriate when there is much fever; and is avoided in pregnancy, and in irritable states of the intestines. It is in general quite safe in children and elderly persons, and useful in all cases in which we desire to unload the bowels by a tolerably active purge. It is usually combined with some saline cathartic as the Compound Liquorice Powder. A little Carbonate of Ammonia or Compound Spirit of Ammonia increases the activity of Senna.

Vehicle.—The Confection. The Infusion, Syrup and Tincture together.
Dose of Pulvis Sennæ, 10 to 30 grains.
Confectio ——, 60 to 120 grains.
Infusum ——, 1 to 2 ounces.
Mistura —— comp. (Black Draught), 1 to 1½ ounces.
Syrupus ——, 1 to 4 drachms.
Tinctura ——, 1 to 4 drachms.
*Extractum —— Fructuum Fluidum (from the pods), 15 to 120 minims).

1 ℞ Pulv. Sennæ,
Pulv. Guaiaci, ana partes æquales.
Two teaspoonfuls to be taken twice or thrice daily.

In Jaundice.—AUGUSTIN.

2 ℞ Potass. Sulph. ʒiv.
Sulph. Sublim. ʒij.
Conf. Sennæ, ℥ij.
Syrupi, q. s.
Misce, ut fiat electuarium. Cap. æger cochl. j med. singulis noctibus.

In Piles.—Dr W. AINSLIE.

3 ℞ Conf. Sennæ, ℥iss.
Pulv. Jalapæ, ʒss.
Sulph. ℥ss.
Syr. Sennæ q. s. ut fiat electuarium, de quo capiat instar nucis moschatæ, ter quotidie, vel donec alvus commode moveatur.

For Hæmorrhoids.—Dr PARIS.

4 ℞ Conf. Sennæ, ℥iss.
Potass. Tart. Acid. ʒij.
Pulv. Jalapæ, ʒss.
Syrupi, q. s.
Misce, fiat electuarium, cujus sum. cochl. minimum j mane et vespere pro re natâ.

Dr THOMAS.

5 ℞ Conf. Sennæ, ʒij.
Potass. Tart. Acid, ʒss.
Ferri Carb. ʒij.
Syr. Zingib. q. s. ut fiat electuarium.
Sumat ʒj in mediâ die et nocte.

In Habitual Constipation.—Dr GRAVES.

6 ℞ Conf. Sennæ, ʒiss.
Potass. Tart. Acidæ, ʒj.
Misce: cap. cochl. parv. j pro re natâ.

In Constipation.—Dr TYLER SMITH.

7 ℞ Inf. Sennæ co. ʒj.
Pulv. Rhei, ℈j.
Tinct. Sennæ,
Tinct. Card. co.
Syr. Zingib. ana ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus mane sequenti sum. (To be preceded by a pill containing 3 gr. of Blue Pill and 2 of Ipecacuanha, taken at bedtime.)

In Torpidity of Liver.—Dr GREGORY.

8 ℞ Inf. Sennæ, ʒj.
Tinct. Sennæ, ʒss.
Conf. Scammonii, ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus purgans.

Dr E. J. CLARK.

9 ℞ Pulv. Rhei, gr. x.
Potass. Tart. ʒss.
Inf, Sennæ, ʒiss.
Syr. Aurantii,
Tinct. Cardam. co. ana ʒij.
Misce: fiat haustus aperiens.

A Good Purge for Robust Persons.—Dr HOOPER.

10 ℞ Ol. Menth. Vir. ♏x.
Ol. Menth. Pip. ♏v.
Sacchari Purif. ʒiij. Misce, tum adde
Inf. Sennæ, ʒvij.
Sodii Sulph. ʒj.
Tinct. Sennæ, ʒv.
Sp. Ammon. Arom. ʒiij.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus sumat partem quartam tertiis horis, donec alvus responderit.

A Warm Saline Purge.—Dr COPLAND.

11 ℞ Inf. Sennæ, ʒivss.
Tinct. Sennæ, ʒj.
Vini Antim. ʒij.
Syr. Rosæ, ʒij.
Misce: fiat mistura. Sumat cyathum vinarium, et repetatur dosis donec alvus bene responderit.

At the Commencement of the Ague.—Dr E. J. CLARK.

12 ℞ Inf. Sennæ, ℥v.
Potass. Tart. ʒj.
Tinct. Jalapæ,
Tinct. Sennæ, ana ʒiij.
Syr. Rhamni, ℥ij.

Misce. Sumat partem quartam quartâ quâque horâ donec alvus plene soluta sit.

In Phrenitis.—Dr GREGORY.

13 ℞ Inf. Sennæ, ℥ij.
Magnes. Sulph. ʒv.
Inf. Lini, ℥iv. Misce. Sumat ℥ij omni horâ.

In Hæmatemesis.—Dr J. HAMILTON.

14 ℞ Inf. Sennæ,
Aquæ Pimentæ, ana ℥j.
Potass. Tart. ʒij.
Tinct. Aurantii, ʒj.

Misce. Sumat cochl. j—ij minima tribus omnibus horis.

A Purgative for Children.—Mr SAVORY.

15 ℞ Inf. Sennæ co. ʒxv.
Potass. Tart. ʒij.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, ℈ss.
Tinct. Card. co. ʒj.
Sp. Ammon. Arom. ♏xij.

Fiat mistura. ʒij ad ʒiv pro dosi.

A Purgative for Children.—Dr UNDERWOOD.

16 ℞ Inf. Sennæ, ℥j.
Tinct. Sennæ, ʒij.
Tinct. Aurantii, ʒj.
Aquæ, ℥j.

Misce: fiat mistura. Sumat ʒj—ʒij horâ quâque tertiâ ad effectum catharticum.

For Infants.—Drs EVANSON and MAUNSELL.

17 ℞ Sennæ Fol. ℥ss.
Aquæ Ferventis, lb. j. Macera et cola. Adde
Sodii Sulph, ℥ss.
Vini Antim. ℥j. Misce: fiat enema.

In Painters' Colic.—Dr JOY.

18 ℞ Coffeæ tostæ,
Fructûs Sennæ, āā ℥ss.

(Make an infusion of the coffee in the usual way, then infuse the senna, strain, and mix. Take with milk and sugar according to taste.)

An Agreeable Purge for Children.—TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

SERPENTARIÆ RHIZOMA. *Serpentary Rhizome*

The dried rhizome and rootlets of Aristolochia Serpentaria, or of A. Reticulata, grown in North America (Nat. Ord. *Aristolochiaceæ*), occurs in slender fibres with a knotted head, and has a camphorous taste. Serpentary is an aromatic tonic and diaphoretic; in large doses, a laxative and nauseant. It was once much esteemed as an antiperiodic in agues. It is given in combination with various stimulants and diaphoretics, in typhoid and other fevers, dyspepsia, and chronic rheumatism.

Vehicle.—The Infusion and Tincture with syrup.
Dose of Pulv. Serpentariæ, 10 to 15 grains.
Infusum ———, 1 to 2 ounces.
Tinctura ———, ½ to 2 drachms.

1 ℞ Pulv. Serpentariæ, gr. xxiv.
Camphoræ, gr. xlviij.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s. ut fiant pil. xviij.
To be all taken during the apyrexia.

In Malignant Intermittents.—Foy.

2 ℞ Inf. Serpentariæ, ʒix.
Ammon. Carb. gr. v.
Syrupi, ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus bis in die sumendus.

To produce Diaphoresis in Fevers, &c.—Dr Paris.

3 ℞ Inf. Serpentariæ, ℥vj.
Tinct. Camph. co. ʒv.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒiiss.
Syr. Aurantii, ℥j.
Misce. Capiat quartam partem tertiis vel quartis horis.

Dr Copland.

4 ℞ Inf. Serpentariæ, ʒvj.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒiv.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒj.
Tinct. Cinchonæ co. ʒj.
Ammon. Carb. gr. iij.
Misce: fiat haustus, sextis horis repetendus.

In Fevers with Collapse and Putrescence.—Dr Gregory.

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM

Prepared Suet is the internal fat of the abdomen of the sheep, purified by melting and straining. It is used as a vehicle in pills, and is contained in Emplastrum Cantharidis and Unguentum Hydrargyri.

*SIMABA CEDRON. *Cedron*

The seeds of Simaba Cedron (Nat. Ord. *Simarubaceæ*) from America. It contains an active principle, Cedrin. It is a febrifuge. In large doses, it is poisonous. It is useful in intermittent fevers, flatulent colic, dyspepsia, cholera. In Central America it is thought to be a specific against the bites of venomous snakes and noxious animals.

Dose.—1 or 2 grains; as an antidote for the bites of serpents, 5 or 6 grains in a spoonful of brandy.

*SIMARUBA. *Bitter Simaruba or Mountain Damson*

The bark of the root of Simaruba Officinalis, a large tree growing in Jamaica and South America (Nat. Ord. *Simarubaceæ*), much resembles Quassia in its medicinal action. It is not quite so pure a bitter, as it contains some mucilage, like calumba, and a trace of gallic acid. It is diaphoretic and diuretic. In large doses it irritates, causing vomiting and purging. It is given in all cases where a simple tonic is required, and is much employed in Germany during the latter stages of dysentery and diarrhœa. It is not given in substance. It can be prescribed with the preparations of iron.

Dose of Simaruba, 15 to 30 grains.
Infusum Simarubæ, 1 to 2 ounces as a tonic.

1 ℞ Pulv. Simarubæ, ℥ss.
Cortis Granati, ʒij
Aquæ Ferventis, ℥xij.
Misce. Maneat per horas duas, et dein colaturæ adde
Pulv. Cræte Aromat, ʒj.
Tinct. Cardam. co. ℥j.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus sumantur cochl. larga iij ter quaterve in die.

Dr THOMAS.

2 ℞ Inf. Simarubæ, ℥iss.
Acid. Nit. Dil. ♏iv.
Inf. Caryophylli, ℥ss.
Tinct. Opii, ♏vj.

Misce. Sumat cochl. j vel ij minima ter quaterve de die, ex Decocto Hordei.

In the Diarrhœa of Children.—Dr BAILLIE.

SINAPIS. *Mustard*

Black Mustard Seeds are yielded by Sinapis Nigra (Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ*). When bruised and mixed with water they yield a pungent smell and taste, owing to the formation of an acrid volatile oil. White Mustard is produced by Sinapis Alba, also an indigenous plant. The seeds contain an acrid principle, and a fixed oil. Mustard seeds are sometimes used internally in medicine, on account of their stimulant and carminative properties. They excite the stomach and rouse the system, when either is weak or torpid. In a large dose, they are emetic, acting speedily, and thus being appropriate in cases of poisoning. The seeds of Mustard, given whole, stimulate the intestinal canal, and act as laxatives. But Mustard is chiefly used externally, on account of its irritant and rubefacient properties. A Mustard poultice is useful as a stimulant. Applied over the seat of an internal inflammation or local pain, it forms one of the best counter-irritants. It is specially used in disorders of the throat, chest, and abdomen. Mustard lotions and ointments are used for local friction in paralysis, and as applications to chilblains, &c. A mustard footbath is of use to rouse the system in cases of paralysis, poisoning, or torpor from any cause. Mustard should not be mixed with water the temperature of which exceeds 100 F., as the Myrosin—upon which the formation of the volatile oil, or acrid principle in the case of the white seeds depends—is coagulated and rendered inoperative. Alcohol and acids affect it in like manner.

Cataplasma Sinapis is a good form for Mustard poultice; Oleum Sinapis, Linimentum Sinapis Compositum, and Charta Sinapis are powerful rubefacients.

"Sinapine Tissue," and Rigollot's or Colman's "Mustard

leaves" are good and cleanly substitutes for Mustard poultice.

Vehicle.—Milk as a vehicle for internal administration. The Essential Oil as a sinapism by dissolving it in spirit of camphor (10 minims to a fluid ounce), and lightly sprinkling on impermeable piline. Powdered starch or flour as a dilutent of mustard for poultice.

Dose of Pulvis Sinapis, as a stimulant, 20 to 120 grains; as an emetic, 4 to 8 drachms.

1 ℞ Cataplas. Lini, ʒiv.
Farinæ Sinapis, ʒss. Misce.

A Milder Mustard Poultice.—Dr COPLAND.

2 ℞ Pulv. Sinapis, lb. ss.
Pulv. Capsici,
Pulv. Zingib. ana ʒj.
Acid. Acet. Pyrolig. q. s ut fiat cataplasma. Dein adde
Ol. Terebinth. ʒij. Misce.

A Stronger Mustard Poultice.—Dr COPLAND.

3 ℞ Pulv. Sinapis, ʒij.
Aquæ Ferventis, ʒxvj.
Misce: fiat injectio quotidie utenda.

In Carcinomatous Ulceration of the Wound.—Dr ASHWELL.

4 ℞ Farinæ Sinapis, ʒiv.
Aquæ Calidæ, q. s. Misce: ut fiat pediluvium.

As a Derivative in Cerebral and other Diseases.—BERAL.

5 ℞ Decocti Papaveris Fervent. Oij.
Sinapis, ʒiij.
Misce. Imponatur ventri pannus laneus hoc liquore calido bene imbutus, et mox leviter expressus; et renovetur iterum iterumque, donec dolor remisit.

For Pain in the Stomach and Bowels.—Dr PARIS.

6 ℞ Sinapis Olei (volatilis), ♏ij.
Pulv. Acaciæ, ʒij.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒiv.
Aquæ, ʒvss.
Misce: fiat mistura cujus sumat cochl. j magn. secundis horis.

A Stimulant.

SODIUM. *Sodium*

The metal of the alkali Soda. A soft, malleable solid, of a white colour and peculiar lustre, soon tarnishing on exposure to air. The only officinal preparation is Liquor Sodii Ethylatis.

SODA CAUSTICA. *Caustic Soda*

Hard greyish-white fragments, alkaline and corrosive. It is prepared in the same way as caustic potash, from the carbonate. It may be similarly given, but is milder in its action.

Liquor Sodæ is chiefly employed in pharmacy, but may be used as an antacid, being less irritant than potash.

Solubility.—1 in 1 of water.
Vehicle.—Decoction of barley, decoction of liquorice with mucilage.
Antidote.—Vinegar, lemon-juice, citric acid, demulcents.
Dose of Liquor Sodæ, 30 to 60 minims.

SODA TARTARATA. *Tartarated Soda. Rochelle Salt*

It is prepared by adding cream of tartar to a solution of carbonate of sodium. It is a mild and cooling purgative; in small doses, a diuretic. It may be given as a Seidlitz powder—*i. e.* in effervescence, with some tartaric acid and bicarbonate of sodium. It is an antiphlogistic cathartic, less irritating than the sulphates of sodium and magnesium, and well adapted for use in inflammatory complaints, and for children and delicate persons. It acts upon the urine as an alkali.

Solubility.—1 in 1½ of water.
Vehicle.—Lemonade, ginger-beer, peppermint water, with syrup of ginger.
Dose of Soda Tartarata as a diuretic, 30 to 60 grains; as a cathartic, 2 to 4 drachms.

Pulvis Sodæ Tartaratæ Effervescens (Seidlitz Powder) contains tartarated soda 120 grains, and bicarbonate of sodium 40 grains, and tartaric acid 38 grains subsequently added.

1 ℞ Sodæ Tart. gr. x.
Pulv. Rhei, gr. iij—vij. Misce, fiat pulvis.
To be taken every morning for two weeks.

In Enlargements of the Mesentery in Children.
Dr FORDYCE.

2 ℞ Sodæ Tart. ʒj.
Aquæ Menthæ Vir. ʒvj.
Aquæ Cinnam. ʒij.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochl. ij omni horâ donec alvus responderit.

3 ℞ Sodæ Tart. ʒvj.
Jusculi Bovini (beef tea), lb. j.
Misce. Sit solutio, partitis vicibus sorbenda.

In Chorea of Children about Nine Years of Age.
Dr J. HAMILTON.

4 ℞ Inf. Sennæ, ʒij.
Sodæ Tart. ʒss.
Inf. Calumbæ, ʒiss.
Misce : fiat solutio, duabus vicibus sumenda.
Dr PARIS.

5 ℞ Sodæ Tart. ʒiij.
Sulph. Præcip. ʒiij.
Potass. Bicarb. ʒij.
Misce: fiat pulvis, cujus sumat cochl. j min. omni nocte et cochl. ij min. omni mane ex cyatho Aquæ Lactucæ.
GASKOIN.

6 ℞ Sodæ Tart. ʒiv.
Syr. Zingib. ʒj.
Sp. Myristicæ, ʒss.
Aquæ, ad ʒiss. Misce: fiat haustus.
A Mild Aperient.—Dr DRUITT.

7 ℞ Sodæ Tart. ʒss.
Magnes Calcin. gr. x.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. ʒj.
Misce : fiat haustus aperiens.
Dr HOOPER.

8 ℞ Sodæ Tart. ʒij.
Sodii Bicarb. ℈j.
Sacchari Albi, ʒj.
Misce : fiat pulvis, e cyatho aquæ sumendus, cum cochl. magno succi limonis.
An Effervescent Aperient.—Dr DRUITT.

9 ℞ Sodæ Tart. ʒij.
Sodii Bicarb. ℈j.
Tinct. Lupuli, ♏xxx.
Aquæ Destil. ʒj.
Syrupi, ʒj.
Misce. Sumatur cum succi limonis cochl. j majori.
In Inflammatory Fever.—Dr GREGORY.

10 ℞ Sodæ Tart. ʒij.
Sodii Bicarb. ℈ij.
Aquæ Anethi, ʒss.
Inf. Anthem. ʒj.
Tinct. Calumbæ,
Tinct. Aurant. co. ana ʒj.
Misce : fiat haustus cum Acid. Tart. gran. quindecim in aquæ semifluid-unciâ solutis, in impetu effervescentiæ sumendus.
A Stomachic Aperient.—Dr COPLAND.

11 ℞ Sodæ Tart. ʒj.
Decoc. Aloes co. ʒiss. Fiat haustus.
To be taken at night or early in the morning.

In Uric Acid Diathesis.—Mr ERICHSEN.

SODÆ CHLORINATÆ LIQUOR

Solution of Chlorinated Soda

A colourless solution containing about 2½ per cent. of available chlorine. It is stimulant, antiseptic, resolvent, disinfectant. It is useful in typhus fever, epidemic dysentery, malignant scarlatina, dyspepsia, glandular enlargements, chronic affections of the mucous membranes. *Externally*, as lotion, gargle, or cataplasm, it is applied in all diseases accompanied with fœtor. It is a powerful disinfectant. It is a better disinfectant and deodoriser than chloride of lime for sick rooms and the clothes, &c., of patients. One part is to be mixed with 30 or 40 of water.

Vehicle.—Water.
Incompatibles.—Almost all organic substances when mixed with chlorinated bodies cause a rapid disappearance of their chlorine.
Dose of Sodæ Chlorinatæ Liquor, 10 to 20 minims.
Cataplasma Sodæ Chlorinatæ.

1 ℞ Liq. Sodæ Chlorinatæ, ♏xv.
Aquæ, ad ʒj. Fiat mist.

In Glandular Enlargements.

2 ℞ Liq. Sodæ Chlorinatæ, ʒvj.
Potass. Bicarb. ʒiij.
Sodæ Tart. ʒvj.
Sp. Ammon. Arom. ʒiv.
Aquæ, ʒx.
Fiat mistura, cujus sumat partem sextam bis die.

H. J.

3 ℞ Liq. Sodæ Chlorinatæ, ʒiiss.
Inf. Serpentariæ, ʒvj.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒiss.
Misce : fiat mistura. Capiat cochl. ampla duo quartis horis.

In the Advanced Stage of Typhoid Fever.—Dr NELIGAN.

4 ℞ Liq. Sodæ Chlorinatæ, ʒss.
Aquæ, ʒiv. Misce.
To be taken by tablespoonfuls during the day in the intermission.

In Intermittent Fevers.—GOUZEE.

5 ℞ Inf. Cinchonæ, ʒiij.
Liq. Sodæ Chlorinatæ, ʒj. Fiat collutorium.

In Cancrum Oris.—Dr A. T. THOMSON.

6 ℞ Sodæ Chlorinatæ Liq. ʒiss.
Decoct. Cinch. Flav. ʒv.
Mellis Rosæ, ʒiss.
Ol. Carophylli (prius cum aliquot sacchari triturari) ♏iv.
M. Fiat gargarisma.

To Correct Fœtor of the Breath.—TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

*SODII ACETAS. *Acetate of Sodium*

It occurs in white foliaceous masses, is efflorescent, very soluble, and has a pungent and bitter taste. It is a mild diuretic, but is seldom used as a medicine.

Solubility.—1 in 1 of water.
Vehicle.—In aniseed water with extract of liquorice. In water with syrup of tolu.
**Dose.*—20 to 60 grains.

1 ℞ Sodii Acetatis.
Pulv. Rhei,
Fel. Bovis Inspiss. ana ʒj.
Pulv. Acaciæ, ʒss.
Misce, et div. in pil. granorum duor.
Ten to fifteen pills twice a day.

A Laxative.—AUGUSTIN.

SODII ARSENIAS, *see* ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM

SODII BENZOAS. *Benzoate of Sodium*

A white crystalline or amorphous powder of sweetish taste and alkaline reaction. It is prepared by saturating a solution of benzoic acid with carbonate of sodium and evaporating to dryness. It is a febrifuge, a prophylactic,

and a hepatic stimulant. It is useful in all febrile affections of an infectious nature, hepatic disorders, vesical catarrh, tuberculosis.

Solubility.—Freely in water, 1 in 24 of rectified spirit, 1 in 12 of boiling rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—Decoction of liquorice, peppermint water.
Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

1 ℞ Sodii Benzoat. ʒj.
Syr. Aurant. Cort. ʒij.
Aquæ Destil.
Aquæ Menth. Pip. āā ʒj.
Thirty drops every hour. (For an infant under one year.)
In Diphtheria.—Dr Litzerich.

2 ℞ Sodii Benzoat. Sol. (1 in 20). Fiat gargarisma.
In Diphtheria.—Dr Litzerich.

Sodii Biboras, see Borax

SODII BICARBONAS. *Bicarbonate of Sodium*

A white powder, or irregular scales, of a saline taste, obtained by passing a current of carbonic acid gas through the carbonate of sodium in powder, or by precipitating a solution of common salt with bicarbonate of ammonium. It is antacid, resolvent, alterative. It has the same properties as the bicarbonate of potash, and is less caustic and irritating than the carbonate of sodium. It is useful in dyspepsia, glandular enlargements, scrofula, syphilis, dropsy.

Solubility.—1 in 12 of water and glycerine.
Vehicle.—In bitter infusions.
Dose of Sodii Bicarbonas, 10 to 30 grains.
Trochisci Sodii Bicarbonatis, 1 to 6 lozenges.
Liquor —— Effervescens (Soda Water).
*Pessarium—— Bicarbonatis (15 grs.).

1 ℞ Sodii Bicarb. gr. iij.
Ferri Peroxid. Hyd. ℈j.
Pulv. Rhei, gr. iij.
Misce: fiat pulvis, ter die sumendus.
A Tonic and Antacid.—Dr Druitt.

2 ℞ Sodii Bicarb. ℈j.
Pulv. Opii, gr. iij.
Misce: fiat bolus. Sumatur statim. (To be washed down with another scruple of soda, in a wineglassful of water as hot as the patient can swallow it. In the evening another scruple with 2 gr. of opium if necessary.)

In Asiatic Cholera.—Dr MAXWELL.

3 ℞ Sodii Bicarb. ʒij.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒviij.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. larga duo tertiis horis. (A hot bath containing ʒij of Carb. Sodium may be used at bedtime.)

In Acute Rheumatism.—Dr WRIGHT.

4 ℞ Sodæ Bicarb. gr. xv.
Acid. Hydrocyan. Scheelii. ♏iss.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒx.
Misce: fiat haustus, ter die post cibum sumendus.

In Acid Dyspepsia.—Dr CHAMBERS.

5 ℞ Sodii Bicarb. ʒss.
Ammon. Carb. gr. v.
Tinct. Calumbæ, ʒj.
Inf. Gentianæ co. ℥iss.
Misce: fiat haustus, bis die sumendus.

In Cancer.—Sir A. COOPER.

6 ℞ Sodii Bicarb. gr. x.
Inf. Calumbæ, ℥iss.
Aquæ Laurocerasi, ♏xij.
Creasoti, ♏j.
Misce: fiat haustus sextis horis sumendus, et ad tertiam vel quartam vicem repetendus, si opus sit.

In Acidity of the Stomach with Vomiting.—Dr NELIGAN.

7 ℞ Sodæ Bicarb.
Sulph. Præcip. ana ℈j.
Tinct. Lavand. co. ʒij.
Aquæ, ʒvj.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus sumat partem quartam secundis vel tertiis horis.

In Ordinary Diarrhœa preceding Cholera.—Mr J. GROVE.

8 ℞ Sodii Bicarb. ʒij.
Ammon. Carb. ℈ij.
Ext. Taraxaci, ʒss.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ʒvj.
Tinct. Cardam. co. ℥j.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. ad ʒxij.
Sum. ℥iss ter die. (With some blue pill and colchicum at bedtime.)

In Palpitation of the Heart.

9 ℞ Sodii Bicarb. ʒss.
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ʒij.
Inf. Gent. co. ad ʒviij. Misce.
A tablespoonful with an equal amount of water at 11 and 4 o'clock.

Dr C. THEODORE WILLIAMS.

10 ℞ Sodii Bicarb. gr. x.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, ʒiss.
Tinct. Opii, ♏iij.
Syr. Rhœados, ʒiij.
Aquæ Camph. ʒiss. Misce.
One teaspoonful every second hour for a child.

In Pneumonia with Irritability of the Bowels.

Dr T. H. TANNER.

11 ℞ Sodii Bicarb. ʒij.
Aquæ, Oiss. Misce: fiat lotio.
(Lint saturated with this liquid is to be placed over the affected part, and the whole covered with oiled silk.)

In Eczema.—Dr BENNETT.

12 ℞ Sodii Bicarb. gr. xx.
Adipis Præp. ʒj.
Chloroform. ♏iv. Misce, ut fiat unguentum.

In Impetigo.—Dr NELIGAN.

13 ℞ Sodii Bicarb, ʒij.
Sodii Bibor. ʒj.
Potas. Chloratis, ʒiss.
Sacchari, ad ʒiij. Misce, fiat pulvis.
One teaspoonful in a tumbler of water. Syringe through nostril twice daily.

Sir W. H. DALBY.

14 ℞ Sodii Bicarb. ʒij.
Tinct. Card. co. ʒvj.
Inf. Rhei, ʒij.
Inf. Cascarillæ, ad ʒviij. M. ft. Mist.
Take a sixth part every forenoon and afternoon.

Sir HENRY THOMPSON.

SODII BROMIDUM. *Bromide of Sodium*

Occurs in a white granular powder. It has been recommended as a remedy for sea-sickness, drachm doses being given three times a day a few days before embarkation. It is less depressing than Bromide of Potassium.

Solubility.—5 in 6 of water.
Vehicle.—Infusion of orange sweetened.
Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

1 ℞ Sodii Bromid.
Ammon. Bromid. āā gr. x. M. ft. pulv. Mitte xii.
In half a wineglassful of water at bedtime.

Dr GEORGE OLIVER.

2 ℞ Sodii Bromid. ʒij.
Sp. Ammon. Aurant. ʒij.
Tinct. Quin. ʒj.
Sp. Etheris Nit. ʒiij.
Aquæ ad ʒvj. M. ft. mist.
Take one tablespoonful in water three or four times a day.

Dr B. A. DUNCAN.

SODII CARBONAS. *Carbonate of Sodium*

It is manufactured in large quantities from common salt. Its crystals tend to effloresce in the air. It is antacid and antilithic. It is used in dyspepsia, heartburn, flatulence, gout, and rheumatic affections, and cases of lithic deposit in the urine. Though in large doses an irritant poison, it is less corrosive than the same salt of potash. It is diuretic and diaphoretic. It is given as an antiphlogistic in coughs and mild inflammations. *Externally*, in the form of a bath, it is employed to cleanse the skin in cutaneous diseases instead of soap.

Solubility.—1 in 2 of water, 1 in 1¼ of glycerine.
Vehicle.—Bitter infusion. The Exsiccata in pill with soap and aromatics.
Dose of Sodii Carbonas, 5 to 30 grains.
Sodii ——— Exsiccata, 3 to 10 grains.
Balneum Alkalinum (carbonate 8 to 10 ounces, water 60 gallons), used in skin diseases.

1 ℞ Pulv. Rhei, gr. vj.
Sodii Carb. gr. xv.
Pulv. Calumbæ, gr. iv.
Misce: fiat pulvis, ante prand. sumendus.

In the Gouty Diathesis.—Dr DAY.

2 ℞ Sodii Carb. Sicc. ʒss.
Pulv. Myrrhæ, gr. xviij.
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. iij.
Misce. Divide in chartulus vj, quarum j sumat 4tâ quâque horâ.

An Antacid in Chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Dr NELIGAN.

3 ℞ Sodii Carb. Exsic. ℈iiss.
Pulv. Rhei, ʒj.
Ext. Hyoscyami, ℈ij.
Misce. Divide in pil. xxxvj, quarum ter quotidie, binæ sumantur.

In Acid Dyspepsia.—Dr COPLAND.

4 ℞ Sodii Carb. ʒj.
Saponis Castil. ℈iv.
Ol. Juniperi, ♏v.
Syr. Zingib. ʒss.
Misce, et divide in pil. xxx, quar. sumat ij vel iij quotidie.

In Lithic Acid Deposits.—Mr SAVORY.

5 ℞ Sodii Carb. ʒij—ʒss.
Aquæ Calidæ, Oij.
Solve: fiat potus, ad libitum sumendus.

During the Passage of Gall-stones.—Dr PROUT.

6 ℞ Sodii Carb. ʒss—ʒj.
Decoct. Hordei, Oj. Liqua. Dose, 4 glasses daily.

In Lichen, Prurigo, and other Skin Diseases attended with Itching. Dr BURGESS.

7 ℞ Sodii Carb. ʒij.
Syr. Violæ, ʒxij.
Misce. Cap. cochl. j magnum nocte maneque.
(Apply at the same time to the part a poultice containing ʒj of sulphur.)

In Impetigo.—M. BIETT.

8 ℞ Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒviss.
Sodii Carb. ʒiss.
Ammon. Carb. ℈j.
Tinct. Calumbæ, ʒss.
Sp. Anisi,
Tinct. Card. co. ana ʒss.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. ij magna, bis terve quotidie.

In Cardialgia with Acidity.—Dr COPLAND.

9 ℞ Sodii Carb. gr. xij.
Aquæ Destil. ʒxij. Misce.

To be used as a Wash in Acne and other Skin Diseases. Dr NELIGAN.

10 ℞ Sodii Carb.
Sodæ Biborat. ana ʒv.
Aquæ Pluvialis (caloris grad. 76°—98° F.) Cong. xxx.
Solve, ut fiat balneum alkalinum.

In many Skin Diseases.—Dr NELIGAN.

11 ℞ Sodii Carb. ʒx.
Calcis, ʒv.
Axungiæ, ʒv.
Misce, fiat unguentum. (*Pommade Epilatoire.*)

To Remove Hair in the Treatment of Porrigo Favosa.
M. CAZENAVE.

SODII CHLORIDUM. *Chloride of Sodium*

Common salt is obtained from the waters of the ocean, from mines on the land, and from salt springs. It is the most universal and indispensable of all condiments. Various cachectic disorders, worms in the intestines, &c., have resulted from its omission as an article of diet. Its quantity in the daily food has been sometimes increased in cases of scrofula, phthisis, dyspepsia and skin diseases. It acts as a most useful alterative, and seems to purify the blood. It is said that a threatened attack of epilepsy can be averted by placing a large quantity of the salt in the mouth immediately the "aura" is noticed.

Salt has been used, together with other salines, to form a saline injection into the veins, in Asiatic cholera and post-partum hæmorrhage. In large doses, it acts as a purgative; in still larger it produces speedy vomiting. As an emetic, it is given in cases of poisoning, and in the early stage of cholera. *Externally*, it is used in baths to imitate sea water; and applied in a strong solution as a rubefacient, or as a stimulant to chilblains. One, two, or more ounces, dissolved in a pint of water, form a useful aperient enema for cases of ascarides.

Solubility.—1 in 3 of water, 1 in 200 of rectified spirit.
Dose.—As an alterative, 30 to 60 grains; as a purgative, 2 to 4 drachms; as an emetic, 1 to 2 ounces in warm water.

1 ℞ Sodii Chloridi, ʒiij.
Pulv. Cocci Cacti, gr. xv. Misce et div. in pulv. vj.
One every morning, and finally a dose of some purgative.

An Anthelmintic.—Dr BUSH.

2 ℞ Sodii Chlorodi, ʒiij.
Sodii Phosphat. ʒj.
Sodii Bicarb. ʒiss.
Sodæ Sulphat. ʒss.

Dissolve in a little water, and gradually dilute the solution with more water, testing it from time to time with a urinometer, until it has been lowered exactly to the density of 1·030 at 60° Fahrenheit. Heat this solution lastly to 98° Fahr., when it will be ready for use.

For Injection into the Veins in Asiatic Cholera.

Dr G. Owen Rees.

3 ℞ Sodii Chloridi, gr. xxxj.
Sodii Phosphat. gr. v.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. vj.
Sodii Sulphat. gr. j.
Aquæ Destil. ʒx.

Dissolve and heat the solution to 98° Fahr., when it is required for use. (The density of this solution is 1·004 at 68°, and between 1·000 and 1·001 at 98°. Its composition is as closely as possible the same as that of the serum of the blood deprived of its organic principles.)

For Injection into the Veins in Asiatic Cholera.

Dr W. Marcet.

4 ℞ Sodii Chloridi, ʒij.
Decocti Avenæ, Oj. Misce.

A Purgative Enema, or to Destroy Ascarides.—Dr Hooper.

5 ℞ Salis Communis, ʒij.
Aquæ, ʒvj.
Aceti,
Sp. Vini Gallici, ana ʒiij. Misce: fiat fotus.

To Bruises.—Vogt.

6 ℞ Salis Communis, lb. j.
Aquæ, Oiv. Immitte in balneum, et adde
Gelatinæ Communis, lb. ij, in
Aquæ, Ovj, prius solutæ. Fiat balneum.

In Scrofulous Affections.—Foy.

7 ℞ Sodii Chloridi, ʒij—iij.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒss.
Decocti Hordei, ʒiij. Fiat enema.

To Expel Thread-worms.—Dr T. H. Tanner.

SODII CITRO-TARTRAS EFFERVESCENS

Effervescing Citro-tartrate of Sodium

Sodii Citro-tartras Effervescens, commonly called "Citrate of Magnesia," is a granular preparation of bicarbonate of

sodium with citric and tartaric acids. With water it forms an agreeable effervescing purgative. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. The neutral Citrate and Tartrate of Sodium are formed when an effervescing draught is made of either of the carbonates with citric or tartaric acid. Such a draught is an agreeable refrigerant and diaphoretic, and may be prescribed in the same instances as one containing potash. The following proportions must be observed in prescribing:

One scruple of carbonate of sodium will require to neutralize it, 10 grains of crystallised citric or tartaric acid, or 2 drachms of lemon-juice.

One scruple of bicarbonate of sodium will require 17 grains of citric acid, 18 of tartaric acid, or 3½ drachms of lemon-juice.

1 ℞ Sodii Bicarb. gr. xx.
Syr. Aurant. ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒiss.
Misce: fiat haustus, cum ʒiss Succi Limonis sum.

To Relieve Nausea and Vomiting.—Dr Joy.

2 ℞ Sodii Bicarb. ʒss.
Sodii Sulph. ʒj. Misce.
℞ Acidi Citrici, gr. xv.
(Dissolve each powder separately, mix the solutions in a tumbler, and drink while effervescing.)

Dr A. T. Thomson.

SODII ETHYLATIS LIQUOR

Solution of Ethylate of Sodium

A solution of Metallic Sodium (free from Oxide) and Ethylic Alcohol. A colourless syrupy liquid containing 19 per cent. of Ethylate of Sodium. It is caustic. *Externally,* it has been applied in nævus, polypus, lupus, &c.

SODII HYPOPHOSPHIS. *Hypophosphite of Sodium*

A white, granular, deliquescent salt of a bitter nauseous taste. It is a nervine tonic and powerful hæmatinic, and

possesses all the properties of Phosphorus. It is given in phthisis, chronic bronchitis, nervous depression, chorea, neuralgia, remittent fever of childhood, tabes mesenterica, debility from lactation.

Solubility.—1 in 1 of water, 1 in 2 of glycerine.
Vehicle.—Milk. Decoction of liquorice root. Bitter infusions. Syrup. It is well to prescribe it in combination with bicarbonate of sodium.
Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

1 ℞ Sodii Hypophosphitis,
Sodii Bicarb. āā gr. v.
Sp. Ætheris,
Glycerini, āā ♏xv.
Aquæ, ad ℥j.
M. f. haust ter die sum.

Dr THOROWGOOD.

2 ℞ Sodii Hypophosphitis, ℥iss
Ammon. Bromidi, ℥iss.
Sp. Chloroformi. ℥ij.
Aquæ, ad ℥vj. M. ft. mist.
A sixth part twice a day at 11 a.m. and bedtime.

Dr. W. M. ORD.

3 ℞ Sodii Hypophosphitis, ℥j.
Ferri Ammon. Cit. ℥ss.
Syr. Aurantii, ℥iv.
Aquæ, ad ℥vj. M. ft. mist.
A sixth part twice daily.

Dr W. M. ORD.

4 ℞ Sodii Hypophosphitis, ℥ss.
Tinct. Flor. Colchici, ℥j.
Tinct. Quininæ, ℥ivss.
Aquæ, ad ℥vj. M. ft. mist.
Habent ℥ij ex aquâ cyatho vinaris bis die.

Dr J. RUSSELL REYNOLDS.

5 ℞ Sodii Hypophosphitis, ℥ij.
Potass. Bromid. ℥ij.
Syr. Aurantii, ℥iv.
Inf. Gentian. co. ad. ℥vj. M. ft. mist.
A sixth part three times a day at 11, 3, and bedtime.

Dr W. M. ORD.

*SODII HYPOSULPHIS. *Hyposulphite of Sodium*

Occurs in colourless crystals. It is inodorous, and has a bitter taste. It is given for sarcina ventriculi, and in

scrofulous, syphilitic, and rheumatic affections, and as an alterative in skin diseases. It is also used as a lotion in parasitic skin affections.

Solubility.—16 in 10 of water.
Vehicle.—As Sodii Hypophosphis.
Dose.—10 to 20 grains.

1 ℞ Sodii Hyposulph. ʒvj.
Inf. Quassiæ, ℥xij. Misce. Sumat ℥ss ter die.

In Sarcina Ventriculi.—Mr R. NEALE.

2 ℞ Sodii Hyposulphitis, ʒxiss.
Sacchari Pulv. ℥viij.
Aquæ Destil. Oij.

Solve, ut fiat syrupus, cujus sumatur ʒj ad ʒiv omni die. (80 parts contain 1 part of the hyposulphite.)

In Chronic Cutaneous and Scrofulous Affections.
EMILE MOUCHON.

3 ℞ Sodii Hyposulphitis, ʒvj.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. ℥xiv
Tinct. Cardam. co. ʒij. Misce: fiat mist.

An Active Cathartic in Atonic Dyspepsia.—Dr NELIGAN.

4 ℞ Sodii Hyposulphitis, ʒiij.
Glycerini, ʒij.
Aquæ, ʒvj. Misce: fiat lotio.

In Diphtheria.—Mr MAYNARD.

5 ℞ Sodii Hyposulphitis, gr. viij.
Aquæ, ʒj. Misce: fiat haustus.
Every four hours in diphtheria of adults.
Dr TUBBS.

6 ℞ Sodii Hyposulphitis, gr. xxx.
Aquæ, ʒj. Fiat lotio.

In Pityriasis Versicolor.—Dr HARLEY.

7 ℞ Sodii Hyposulphitis, ℥ss.
Potass. Sulphuret. ʒj.
Aquæ Destil. ℥xiss.
Aquæ Laurocerasi, ℥ss. Misce: fiat lotio.

In Scabies, Eczema, &c.—Dr NELIGAN.

8 ℞ Sodii Hyposulphitis, gr. lxiv.
Syr. Tolutani, ʒj.
Aquæ Cinnamon., ʒiij. Misce.
A teaspoonful every two hours.

In Scarlatina.—Dr G. BAYLIS (U.S.).

9 ℞ Sodii Hyposulphitis, ℥j.
Sulph. Præcip. ℥ij.
Acid. Sulph. Dil. ℥ss.
Aquæ Calidæ, cxxx. M. Fiat balneum.

A Stimulant Bath in Skin Diseases.—BIETT.

SODII IODIDUM. *Iodide of Sodium*

Iodide of Sodium is alterative and resolvent, and is given for the same purposes as iodide of potassium.

Solubility.—2 in 1½ of water, 1 in 3 of rectified spirit, 1 in 1 of glycerine.
Vehicle.—As for Potassii Iodidum.
Dose of Sodii Iodidum, 3 to 10 grains.
*Sodii Iodidum Effervescens, 1 to 2 drachms (2 grains to 1 drachm).

1 ℞ Sodii Iodidi, gr. viij.
Inf. Aurantii, ℥j. Misce.
To be taken three times a day.

In Syphilis.—Mr BERKELEY HILL.

SODII NITRAS. *Nitrate of Sodium*

A native salt, purified by crystallisation from water. It is only used to prepare Sodii Arsenias. It may be given as a diuretic.

Solubility.—1 in 1 of water.
Vehicle.—In effervescing mixture.
Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

SODII ET POTASSII TARTRAS, *see* SODII TARTARATA

SODII NITRIS. *Nitrite of Sodium*

A white or yellowish white, deliquescent, crystalline salt. It has been used in angina pectoris, asthma, epilepsy. It is preferable to nitro-glycerine.

Solubility.—1 in 1 of water.
Vehicle.—Aromatic water.
Antidotes.—Fresh air, recumbent position, emetics, ergot, atropine.
Dose.—2 to 5 grains.

SODII PHOSPHAS. *Phosphate of Sodium*

It is made by adding a solution of carbonate of sodium to one of the superphosphate of lime obtained from bone earth. It occurs in large crystals, and its solution browns turmeric paper. This salt is an exceedingly mild saline cathartic, and, having very little taste, is less disagreeable than some others. It may be given in fevers and inflammations, even in inflammations of the bowels, and in disorders of pregnant women. It is one of the solvents for lithic acid. It is useful in gouty and rheumatic disorders, especially the former; all cases where there is a tendency to a lithic deposit in the urine, the visceral affections of childhood, and in diabetes.

Solubility.—1 in 6 of water.
Vehicle—Weak broth. Gruel.
Dose of Sodii Phosphas, 4 to 8 drachms.
Sodii Phosphas Effervescens, 2 to 4 drachms.

1 ℞ Sodii Phosphat. pulv. ʒiv. Divide in pulv. xij.
Sumat j bis die ex aquâ vel Decoct. Avenæ.

In Uric Acid Gravel.—Dr. G. BIRD.

2 ℞ Sodii Phosphat. ʒss.
Decocti Chondri, ʒvj.
Syr. Limon. ʒss.
Misce: fiat mistura purgans.

In Inflammatory Disorders, and where a Mild Action is desired. RADIUS.

3 ℞ Sodii Phosphat. ʒiv.
Aquæ Menth. Pip. ʒiij. Solve, dein adde
Ext. Sennæ Fluidi (Ph. U.S.) ʒss.
Misce: fiat mistura, de quâ cap. cochl. amplum secundis horis donec alvus commode moveatur.

In the Mild Febrile Affections of Children.—Dr NELIGAN.

4 ℞ Sodii Phosphat. gr. viij.
Acidi Benzoici, gr. ij. Tere simul, et adde
Aquæ Destil. ʒix.
Fiat haustus, ter quotidie sumendus.

In the Lithic Acid Diathesis.—Dr PARIS.

5 ℞ Sodii Bicarb. ʒiss.
Acidi Benzoici, ϑij.
Sodii Phosphat. ʒiij.
Aquæ Cinnam. ʒviiss.
Aquæ, ʒiv.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ʒiv.
Misce: fiat mistura. Sumat æger cochl. ij magna ter in die.

In Uric Acid Diathesis.—Dr G. Bird.

6 ℞ Sodii Phosph.
Sodii Sulph.
Sodii Bicarb. āā ʒj.
Inf. Aurant. ad ʒviij.
Misce: fiat mistura. Sextam partem bis die ō ʒiij Succ. Limonis.

Sir William Gull.

SODII SALICYLAS. *Salicylate of Sodium*

A colourless or nearly colourless crystalline salt. It is antipyretic, and increases the excretions from the skin and kidneys. It is useful in acute rheumatism, diabetes, fevers, sciatica, &c. It is a convenient form for giving salicylic acid. The salt from the natural acid is more efficacious than that from the artificial salt.

Incompatibles.—Acids, salts of quinine.
Solubility.—1 in 1 of water, 1 in 5 of rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—Syrup of tolu. Citrate of ammonium. Infusion of oranges. Tragacanth emulsion. Cachets.
Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

1 ℞ Sodii Salicylatis, gr. xv.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒij.
Glycerini, ʒss.
Aquæ, ad ʒj. M. ft. haustus.
To be taken every three hours.

In Acute Rheumatism.—Dr. Albert Venn.

2 ℞ Sodii Salicyl. ʒiv.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒiv.
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ʒij.
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ʒxij. M. ft. mist.
A twelfth part three times a day.

Dr T. Lauder Brunton.

3 ℞ Sodii Salicyl. ʒj.
Quin. Sulph. gr. xxiv.
Pulv. Tragacanth. co. ʒj.
Tinct. Aurant. ʒiv.
Aquæ, ad ʒviij.
M. ft. mist. Cap. cochl. ampl. ij bis die.

Dr J. Braxton Hicks.

4 ℞ Sodii Salicyl.
Sodii Bicarb.
Sodii Chlorid. āā ʒss. M. ft. pulv.

A saltspoonful in half a tumbler of warm water, and the solution snuffed through the nostrils night and morning.

Dr E. Law.

5 ℞ Sodii Salicylat. gr. xv.
Potass. Bicarb. gr. v.
Potass. Iodid. gr. v.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒj. M. ft. haust. T. d. s., p. c.

In Rheumatic Arthritis.—Mr H. G. Howse.

SODII SULPHAS. *The Sulphate of Sodium*

The Sulphate, or Glauber's Salt, may be obtained from the residue left in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid. It occurs in long prismatic crystals, has a bitter taste, and is very soluble in water. It acts as a cathartic in the same manner as sulphate of magnesium, but is rather more irritant. It may be used in much the same cases, but the dose required is greater.

The *Bisulphate is also a cooling purgative. It resembles the same salt of Potassium.

Solubility.—1 in 3 of water.
Vehicle.—Lemonade; infusion of roasted coffee, sweetened; water with a few drops of sulphuric acid.
Dose of Sodii Sulphas, 4 to 8 drachms.
Sodii Sulphas Effervescens, 2 to 4 drachms.
*Sodii Bisulphas, 1 to 6 drachms.

1 ℞ Sodii Sulphat. ℈iv.
Pulv. Opii, gr. ij. Misce ut fiat pulvis.

In Hæmorrhages and Inflammations after Bleeding.

Radius.

2 ℞ Sodii Sulph. ʒss.
Pulpæ Tamarindi, ʒj.
Syr. Succi Limon. q. s. ut fiat electuarium.
Sumat æger cochl. ij minima omni horâ donec alvus responderit.

PHŒBUS.

3 ℞ Sodii Sulphat. ʒss.
Antim. Tart. gr. j.
Aquæ, ʒiv.
Misce: fiat haustus emetico-catharticus.

Dr. JOY.

4 ℞ Sodii Sulphat. ʒv.
Inf. Rosæ Acidi, ʒiss.
Acidi Sulph. Dil. ♏ij. Misce: fiat haustus.

An Antiphlogistic Cathartic.—Dr NELIGAN.

5 ℞ Sodii Bicarb. ʒij.
Ferri Sulphat. gr. iij.
Magnes. Carb. ʒj.
Aquæ, Oss.
Acid. Sulph. Dil. ʒx.
Infundatur lagenæ aqua, in quâ liquantur sales, acido deinde adjecto, illico obtureter vas, et in loco frigido, vel potius sub aquâ egelidâ, servetur.

An Effervescing Tonic and Purgative Drink.—Dr. PARIS.

6 ℞ Sodii Sulph. ʒj.
Fol. Sennæ, ʒiij.
Aquæ Fervidæ, Oj.
Infunde, et cola. Fiat enema purgans.

Dr J. HAMILTON.

7 ℞ Sodii Sulph. ʒiv.
Mag. Sulph. ʒiv.
Ferri Sulph. gr. xvj.
Acid. Sulph. Dil. ʒj.
Quin. Sulph. gr. xxiv.
Tinct. Aurant. ʒij.
Inf. Calumbæ, ad ʒviij.
M. ft. mist. Cochl. mag. ter die sumend.

Sir JOSEPH FAYRER.

SODII SULPHIS

Sulphite of Sodium

It occurs in white transparent prisms, which effloresce on exposure to the air. It has been administered internally in cases of vomiting from Sarcina Ventriculi. It seems

likely that the acid juice of the stomach sets free the sulphurous acid of the salt, and that this acts by its chemical power of destroying fungous growths, such as that which is the cause of this disease. It may operate in the same manner when applied as a lotion to aphthous surfaces, where there is also a vegetable growth. It has been recommended in the treatment of Asiatic cholera.

Solubility.—1 in 4 of water, 1 in 2 of glycerine.
Dose of Sodii Sulphitis, 30 to 60 grains.

1 ℞ Sodii Sulphitis, ʒss.
Aquæ, ℥iss.
Misce: fiat haustus, ter in die sumendus.
(The dose may be increased.)

In Yeasty Vomiting.—Sir W. JENNER.

2 ℞ Sodii Sulphitis, ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒj. Misce ut fiat lotio.

In Aphthæ of the Mouth.—Sir W. JENNER.

3 ℞ Sodii Sulphitis, ℈j.
Aquæ, ʒj. Misce.
To be taken every four hours.

In Variola.—Dr. A. E. SANSOM.

4 ℞ Sodii Sulphitis, gr. xxx—xl.
Inf. Quassiæ, ℥iss. Fiat haustus.
To be taken three times a day.

In Sarcina Ventriculi.—Sir W. JENNER.

SODII SULPHO-CARBOLAS, *see* ACIDUM CARBOLICUM

SODII VALERIANAS. *Valerianate of Sodium*

Valerianic Acid is made by oxidising fusel oil, by means of bichromate of potassium and sulphuric acid, and combining it with a solution of caustic soda to form this salt. It possesses both the odour and the properties of Valerianic Acid. It may be used as an antispasmodic, but it is chiefly employed in the manufacture of the other Valerianates.

Solubility.—1 in 2½ of water.
Vehicle.—Gelatine capsule, cachets.
Dose.—1 to 3 grains.

*SOZOIODOL. *Di-Iodoparaphenolsulphonic Acid*

A white, crystalline, odourless powder. It contains 52 per cent. of Iodine. Its salts have been recommended as odourless substitutes for iodoform. Sozoiodol-Sodium has been most used.

Solubility.—1 in 14 of water or glycerine.
Vehicle.—Cachets, or water with syrup of orange.
Dose.—5 to 20 grains.

*SPIGELIA. *Pink-root*

The root of Spigelia Marilandica, an American plant (Nat. Ord. *Loganiaceæ*), has a faint odour, and a peculiar unpleasant taste. It is a purgative and powerful anthelmintic, and is thought to have some narcotic properties. When given for worms, it is either conjoined with, or followed by, a brisk cathartic. The dose is 10 to 20 grains for a child, 1 to 2 drachms for an adult, repeated morning and evening for some days, and followed by an active purgative as above stated.

1 ℞ Pulv. Spigeliæ, gr. x.
Calomel, gr. iv.

Misce: fiat pulvis. (To be taken for two mornings in succession, and, on the afternoon of the second day, followed by a purge.)

An Anthelmintic for Children above Four Years of Age.
Dr ELLIS.

2 ℞ Pulv. Spigeliæ, gr. x.
Pulv. Stanni, ʒij.
Syr. Zingib. ʒss.
Mellis, q. s.

Misce: fiat bolus, horâ ante jentaculum sumendus, et per dies tres repetendus; postea adhibeatur mistura purgans ad alvi plenam solutionem.

In Cases of Lumbrici.—Dr NELIGAN.

3 ℞ Spigeliæ Rad. Concis. ʒss.
Sennæ Fol. ʒij.
Aurant. Cort.
Santonicæ Sem. Contus.
Fœniculi Sem. Contus. ana ʒj.
Aquæ Ferventis, ʒxij.

Macera per horas duas in vase levitur clauso, et cola. Dosis, cyathus vinosus singulis auroris, jejuno ventriculo.

In Lumbrici.—SPRAGUE.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI

Spirit of Nitrous Ether

A spirituous solution containing nitrous compounds, obtained by distilling a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids with copper and rectified spirit. It is stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic. It is useful in dropsy and bronchial catarrh.

Incompatibles.—Emulsions, gallic and tannic acid, iodide of potassium, tincture of guaiacum, sulphate of iron, antipyrin.
Dose, ½ to 2 drachms.

1 ℞ Sp. Ætheris Nit. ʒij.
Tinct. Camphoræ co. ʒj.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒij.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒij.
Sp. Anisi, ʒj.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ℥j.
Syr. Tolu. ʒj.
Fiat haustus, horâ somni sumendus.

In Recent Catarrh. (To be followed by a stomachic aperient next morning.) Dr COPLAND.

2 ℞ Aquæ Destil. ʒj.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ♏xl.
Vini Opii, ♏xv.
Syr. Rhœados, ʒiij.
Fiat haustus, horâ somni sumendus.

As an Anodyne in Fevers.—Dr E. G. CLARK.

3 ℞ Sp. Ætheris Nit.
Sp. Ammon. Arom. ana ʒj.
Misce: sumat cochl. min. bis terve die ex aquâ.

Diaphoretic and Diuretic.—Sir A. COOPER.

4 ℞ Sp. Ætheris Nit.
Liq. Potassæ, ana ʒj.
Misce: s. cochl. parvum ter die ex aquâ.

H. J.

5 ℞ Sp. Ætheris Nit. ʒj.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒiv.
Ammon. Carb. ʒj.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒiiss.
Tinct. Scillæ, ℥ss.
Misce: sumat cochl. largum ter quot. cum cochl. larg. aquæ puræ.

J. HODGSON.

6 ℞ Sp. Ætheris Nit.
Syr. Tolu, ana ʒj.
Misce: cochl. parvum subinde sumendum, urgente tussi.

In Coughs.—Dr HOOPER.

7 ℞ Sp. Ætheris Nit. ʒj.
Aquæ Destil. ʒj. Fiat haustus.

A Diuretic.—Dr PARIS.

8 ℞ Sp. Ætheris Nit. ʒiij.
Liq. Ammoniæ Acet. ʒj.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒivss.
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒij.
Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochlearia tria ampla subinde.

In Low Febrile Affections.—Mr BRANDE.

9 ℞ Sp. Ætheris Nitrosi, ʒiss.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒiv.
Syr. Zingib. ʒiij.
Aquæ, ad ʒiv. M. ft. mist.
A tablespoonful three times daily in water.

Dr J. BAPTISTE POTTER.

*SPIRITUS PYROXYLICUS

Medicinal Naphtha. Wood Spirit

This is obtained, together with acetic acid and tarry matters, in the dry distillation of wood. It is quite distinct from acetone, or pyroacetic spirit, obtained by distilling dry acetate of lime. Its specific gravity, when rectified, is about ·813. It is a volatile inflammable liquid, with a peculiar ethereal odour. It is a diffusible stimulant, an expectorant, and a diaphoretic. It has been given in phthisis, chronic bronchitis, gout, rheumatism, diarrhœa, dysentery. In large doses, it is a dangerous narcotic.

Dose.—10 to 20 drops three times a day, gradually increasing, if nausea be not produced.

1 ℞ Naphthæ Medicinalis, ♏x.
Syr. Aceti. ʒij.
Aquæ, ʒj.
Fiat haustus. Capiat unum talem sextis horis.

An Anodyne in the Hectic of Phthisis.—Dr NELIGAN.

2 ℞ Naphthæ Medicinalis, ʒj.
Liq. Opii Sedativi, ʒij. Misce.
Fifteen drops to be taken three times a day in a little water.

In Acute Bronchitis with Hectic Symptoms.—Mr PROCTOR.

3 ℞ Aquæ Naphthæ, ʒij.
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, gr. iij.
Tinct. Opii, ♏xx. Misce.
Ten drops every half-hour, with small pieces of ice, when vomiting sets in.

In Asiatic Cholera.—Dr MELVIN RHORER.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS

Rectified Spirit is alcohol with 16 per cent. of water, obtained by the distillation of fermented saccharine fluids. It is a powerful diffusible stimulant and narcotic. It is given in extreme debility. *Externally*, it is used as a lotion in burns, scalds, erysipelas, &c. Its preparations are—

Spiritus Tenuior, or Proof Spirit. 5 parts rectified spirit, distilled water 3.

Spiritus Vini Gallici, or French Brandy.

Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici—a grateful draught in nervous or febrile prostration. Dose, ½ to 1½ ounces.

1 R Inf. Theæ, Oij.
Succi Limonis, ʒj.
Sp. Vini Gallici, ʒiv.
Sacchari Albi, ʒiv. Misce.
A small glassful frequently.

In Cholera, &c.—MAGENDIE.

2 ℞ Sp. Vini Rectificati,
Albuminis Ovi, partes æquales. Misce.
To be applied with a feather.

To Bedsores in their first stage.—Sir R. CHRISTISON.

3 ℞ Sp. Rectificati, ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒxv. Fiat lotio.

To produce Cold by Evaporation.—Dr DRUITT.

4 ℞ Sp. Vini Rectificati, ʒiv.
Liq. Calcis, ʒviij. Fiat lotio.

To Inflamed Surfaces.—Dr REECE.

5 ℞ Sp. Vini Rectif. ʒij.
Liq. Ammonii Acet. ʒvj. Misce: fiat lotio.

A Discutient.—R. G. HOLLAND.

6 ℞ Sp. Rectificati, ℥ij.
Aquæ (*vel* Aquæ Rosæ), ℥iv. Fiat collyrium.

PHŒBUS.

SPIRITS, WINES, MALT LIQUORS.

	Latin Name.	Average Proportion of Alcohol.
Brandy	(Spiritus Vini Gallici)	53·0
Gin	(Spiritus Hollandensis)	52·0
Rum	(Spiritus Jamaicænsis)	54·0
Whisky	(Spiritus Frumenti)	54·0
Burgundy	(Vinum Burgundensis)	15·0
Champagne	(Vinum Campanum)	13·0
Cider	(Vinum ex Malis factum vel Confectum)	7·5
Claret	(Vinum Rubellum)	15·0
Constantia		20·0
Hock		12·0
Lacrima Christi		20·0
Madeira	(Vinum Madeirensis)	22·0
Malaga	(Vinum Malagensis)	19·0
Marsala		25·0
Perry	(Vinum ex Piris)	7·0
Port	(Vinum Rubrum Hispanici)	23·0
Red Hermitage		12·0
Rousillon		18·0
Sauterne		4·0
Sherry	(Vinum Xerici)	19·0
Teneriffe		20·0
Ale (Burton)		9·0
„ (Edinburgh)		6·0
Brown Stout		7·0
London Porter	(Cerevisia Londinensis)	4·0
„ Small Beer		1·0

*SPONGIA. *Sponge*

The organised substance of certain marine animals very low in the scale of life, and found attached to rocks. It is light, porous, and elastic, and is employed to compress wounds, and to form tents and plugs to restrain hæmorrhage. When burnt, it constitutes *Spongia usta.* This contains a small proportion of iodine, and has therefore proved useful as an internal remedy in goitre and scrofula. The dose is bulky, being from 1 to 3 drachms or more. It may be made into an electuary.

1 ℞ Spongiæ ustæ, ʒiv.
Magnes. Carb.
Potass. Nitrat.
Sacchari Albi, ana ʒij. Misce: fiat pulvis.
A drachm three times a day.

In Scrofula.—CLARUS.

*STANNI OLEAS. *Oleate of Tin*

A greyish, granular powder. It is useful as an application in diseases of the nails, overcoming brittleness and tendency to split.

Unguentum Stanni Oleatis (1 in 8 of lard).

*STANNI PULVIS. *Tin Powder*

Finely powdered Tin has been used as a vermifuge. It acts by mechanically irritating and dislodging the worms. It may be given for several mornings mixed with syrup, followed by an active purgative. An ointment of Tin powder has been used in hæmorrhoids. The Chloride is tonic and antispasmodic. It is prescribed in chorea and epilepsy.

Dose of Pulvis Stanni, 10 to 60 grains.
Pulvis ——— Chloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

1 ℞ Pulv. Stanni ʒj.
Conf. Sennæ, ʒij. Misce. Dose ʒss.

An Anthelmintic.—Dr HOOPER.

2 ℞ Pulv. Stanni, gr. xv.
Sacchari Albi, gr. x.
Misce. Sumatur bis die, per decem dies. Postea dentur Calomelanos gran. iij h. s. et haustus laxativus mane.

A Vermifuge.—Dr E. J. CLARK.

STAPHISAGRIÆ SEMINA. *Stavesacre Seeds*

The seeds of Delphinium Staphisagria (Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*) are emetic, cathartic, and vermifuge; in large doses they act as an irritant poison. They have been given

in lepra, prurigo senilis, and chronic eczema; but their principal use is for destroying lice, and for curing the itch. *Oleum Staphisagriæ* is extracted from the seeds by ether. About half the weight of the seeds used is obtained, but the oil contains all the virtues. *Delphinina* is the active principle of the above, and has been used in neuralgic and rheumatic pains, and local paralysis, as a substitute for Veratrine.

Dose of *Delphinina, ¼ to ½ grain.
Unguentum Staphisagriæ.

1 ℞ Sem. Staphisagriæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ, Oiss. Coque, cola, et adde
Ext. Papaveris, ℥ij. Fiat lotio.
A small quantity to be applied to the parts affected.

In Itch.—RANQUE.

2 ℞ Ext. Staphisagriæ,
Zinci Oxidi, ana ℥ss.
Adipis, ℥j. Fiat unguentum.

In Chronic Eczema.—M. BAZIN.

3 ℞ Sem. Staphisagriæ, p. ℥ij.
Ung. Ceræ Albæ, ℥j. Contere bene, et adde
Glycerini, ℥j. Fiat unguentum.

In Itch.—Dr NELIGAN.

4 ℞ Delphininæ, gr. viij.
Adipis Præp. ℥ij. Fiat unguentum.
To be rubbed over the seat of pain for 10 to 20 minutes.

In Facial Neuralgia, &c.—Dr A. TURNBULL.

5 ℞ Delphininæ, gr. x ad xxx.
Sp. ℞ectificati, ℥j. Fiat embrocatio.

Dr A. TURNBULL.

6 ℞ Ol. Staphisagriæ, ℥j.
Adipis Præp. ℥j. Fiat unguentum.

In Prurigo Senilis.—Mr BALMANNO SQUIRE.

STRAMONII FOLIA ET SEMINA

Stramonium Leaves and Seeds

The dried leaves and ripe seeds of Datura Stramonium (Nat. Ord. *Atropaceæ*). The seeds are the more powerful. The root also has been employed. The leaves and other

parts have a rank narcotic odour and bitter taste. The seeds are small, blackish, and acrid. Stramonium is a very powerful narcotic. It quiets the heart, lessens the number of respirations, allays pain, controls spasmodic action, and dilates the pupil. It seldom causes sleep, and does not confine the bowels. In large doses, it causes delirium and death. It is especially useful in painful and irritable states of the respiratory organs. It may be given to allay cough, and diminish pain in the chest, or to stop the advance of a paroxysm of spasmodic asthma. In the latter disease, it may with advantage be smoked like tobacco. Two or three pipefuls of the dry herb may be used at a time. It may be mixed with nitrate of potassium and burnt, and the fumes inhaled. Fomentation, or ointment of the fresh leaves, allays pain in cancer. It contains an alkaloid, Daturine, from which it derives its narcotic properties.

Vehicle.—The Extract in pill. The Tincture in chloroform water; or aromatic water, sweetened.

Incompatibles.—The caustic alkalies, mineral acids, metallic salts.

Antidote.—An emetic of sulphate of copper; afterwards opium as an antagonistic. Morphine subcutaneously. Inhalation of chloroform.

Dose of Extractum Stramonii, ¼ to ½ grain.
Tinctura ———, 10 to 30 minims.
*Stramonii Folia, 1 grain and upwards.
*Stramonii Semina, ½ to 1 grain.

1 ℞ Fol. Stramonii,
Fol. Salviæ, āā partes æquales.

(In sufficient quantity to fill a pipe, which is to be smoked by the patient, and renewed three or four times.)

In Spasmodic Asthma.—TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

2 ℞ Ext. Stramonii, gr. j.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, ʒj.
Misce, et div. in pil. vj, quar. j sumat quum tussis urget.

In Irritation of Larynx or Throat.—Dr HOOPER.

3 ℞ Ext. (fol.) Stramonii, ʒj.
Saponis Duri, ʒij.
Pulv. Acaciæ ℈j.
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ ℈ij.
Mucil. Tragacanth. q. s. ut fiat massa in pil. 60 dividenda.
Dosis, j nocte maneque, vel ter die.

In Asthma.—Sir H. HALFORD.

4 ℞ Ext. Stramonii, gr. ss.
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. iv.
Misce: fiat pilula h. s. sumenda.

Dr PARIS.

5 ℞ Pulv. Scillæ,
Pulv. Ipecac. ana ℈j.
Ext. Stramonii, gr. v.
Ext. Lactucæ, gr. xv.
Misce, et div. in pil. xij, quarum j ter quaterve in die sumatur.

An Expectorant in Bronchitis.—Dr HOOPER.

6 ℞ Pulv. Sem. Stramonii, gr. x.
Pulv. Camphoræ, ʒj.
Pulv. Sabinæ, ℈v.
Ext. Senegæ, ℈iv.
Misce, et div. in pilulas granor. duorum.
Six to be taken three times a day.

In Rheumatism.—VOGT.

7 ℞ Ext. Stramonii,
Ext. Opii, āā gr. viij.
Zinci Oxidi, ʒij.
Excipientis, q. s. M., fiat mass. pilularis, div. in pil. 40: quarum sum. 1 ad 8 in horis 24.

In Neuralgia.—TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

8 ℞ Tinct. Stramonii, ♏xv.
Aquæ Destil. ʒj.
Syr. Limon. ʒss.
Misce: fiat haustus 3iiss horis repetendus, donec dolor mitescat.

In Tic-douloureux, Sciatica, &c.—Dr. NELIGAN.

9 ℞ Ext. Sem. Stramonii, gr. xij.
Vini Antimon. ʒss. Solve.
Ten drops to be taken every three hours in some infusion.

In Spasmodic Disorders.—HUFELAND.

10 ℞ Pulv. Sem. Stramonii, ʒj.
Sp. Rectif. Oj. Infunde, cola, et adde
Tinct. Opii, ʒj.
Sp. Camphoræ, ʒij. Fiat lotio.

For Rheumatic Limbs.—PIERQUIN.

11 ℞ Ext. Stramon. Fol. gr. iij.
Ext. Opii, gr. iss.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒiv. M.: fiat collyrium.

In Painful Affections of the Eye.—TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

12 ℞ Pulv. Stramonii Foliorum, ʒj.
Potassii Nitratis,
Pulv. Anisi Fructus, āā ʒss. Misce.
To be burnt as a fuming inhalation.

In Paroxysmal Bronchial Asthma.—Sir JAMES SAWYER.

STROPHANTHUS

The seeds of Strophanthus Hispidus, var. Kombé (Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ*), the plant from which the Kombé arrow poison is prepared. They contain a glucoside, Strophanthin. It is a valuable cardiac tonic, and better than Digitalis in protracted cases, as it does not nauseate.

Solubility.—Strophanthin freely in water and spirit.
Vehicle.—The Tincture in sweetened water. Strophanthin, the same, or in pill with sugar of milk and glycerine of tragacanth.
Dose of Tinctura Strophanthi, 2 to 10 min.
*Strophanthin, $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ grain.

1 ℞ Tinct. Strophanth. ♏xij.
Quin. Hydrobromid. gr. xij.
Acid. Hydrobromic. ʒj.
Elix. Aurantii (U.S.P.), ʒiij.
Aq. Chlorof. ʒiij.
Aquæ, ad ʒvj. Misce.
A sixth part at 10, 3, and 9 o'clock.

A Tonic after Pulmonary Ailments.
Dr R. DOUGLAS POWELL.

2 ℞ Tinct. Strophanth. ♏ij.
Syr. Simpl. ♏v.
Aq. Destil. ad ʒj. M. ft. hst.
To be given 4 times a day after food.

In Cardiac Weakness.—Dr ALBERT VENN.

STRYCHNINA. *Strychnine*

An alkaloid obtained from Nux Vomica. It occurs in right square octahedrons or prisms, is colourless, odourless, and intensely bitter to taste. It is a very active poison. Strychnine acts in the same manner as Nux Vomica. It is given more especially in the paralysis of lead-poisoning, and in epilepsy due to irregular menstruation. In the form of the Liquor Strychninæ, combined with Ergot, it is a valuable aid in post-partum hæmorrhage.

Solubility.—1 in 5760 of water, 1 in 6 of chloroform, 1 in 100 of olive oil, 1 in 140 of rectified spirit.

Vehicle.—In pill, diluted with sugar of milk and glycerine of tragacanth. The Liquor with chloroform water or compound infusion of gentian.

Antidotes.—Morphine, tincture of aconite, tobacco, chloral hydrate, chloroform.

Dose of Strychnina, $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ of a grain.

Liquor Strychninæ Hydrochloratis, 4 to 10 minims.

1 ℞ Liq. Strychninæ, ʒss.
Aquæ Menth. Pip. ʒvj.
Misce. ʒj—ʒiss pro dosi.

A Stimulant to the Muscular System.—Dr GUY.

2 ℞ Strychninæ, gr. ij.
Ext. Valerianæ, q. s. ut fiant massa in pilulas 32 dividenda.

One early in the morning for five days, then one morning and evening.

In Amaurosis.—FURNARI.

3 ℞ Strychninæ, gr. j.
Quin. Sulph. ʒss.
Conf. Rosæ Gallicæ, ʒj.

Tere simul, ut bene commixta sint, et fiat massa in pil. xx divid. (One pill for a dose.)

A Stimulant to the Muscular System in Cases of Paralysis.
Dr HOOPER.

4 ℞ Strychninæ, gr. j.
Pil. Rhei co. ʒj.
Pil. Hydrarg. gr. vj.
Ol. Menth. Pip. ♏iv.
Misce bene, et div. in pil. xv. Sumat j bis in die.

In Dyspeptic, Neuralgic, and Hysterical Affections.
Dr RYAN.

5 ℞ Strychninæ, gr. ij.
Ext. Hyoscyami, ʒss.
Morph. Sulph. gr. iij.
Pulv. Capsici ʒss.
Zinc. Sulph. gr. xv.
M. fiat massa, in pilulas xxx dividenda; capiat unam quater in die.

In Facial Neuralgia.—Dr H. GREEN.

6 ℞ Strychninæ, gr. j.
Sp. Rectif. ʒss. Liqua, et adde
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ʒiss.
Syr. Rhœados, ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒv. Misce: fiat mistura.
Dose, ʒss three times a day.

A Stimulant to the Muscular System in Paralysis.
Dr HOOPER.

7 ℞ Strychninæ, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$.
Quin. Sulph. gr. ij.
Acid. Sulph. Dil. ♏viij.
Aquæ, ʒj. M. fiat haustus, ter die sum.

In Atonic Paraplegia.—Dr H. JONES.

8 ℞ Strychninæ, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$.
Ferri Sulph. gr. ij.
Sp. Ætheris, ♏x.
Aquæ, ʒss. Ter die sum.
(With ʒj of Ol. Morrhuæ, ter die. For a child.)

In Paraplegia following Diphtheria.—Dr H. JONES.

9 ℞ Strychninæ, gr. j.
Acidi Nitrici Dil. ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒxij. Misce. Sumat ʒj ter in die.

In Irritability of the Stomach with Phosphatic Urine.
Dr G. BIRD.

10 ℞ Strychninæ, gr. j.
Aceti Destil. ʒj.
Fiat solutio, cujus sumatur ♏vj ex aquâ fontanâ bis quotidie.

A Tonic.—Dr. PARIS.

11 ℞ Strychninæ, gr. j.
Aquæ Destil. ʒij.
Acidi Acetici, ♏iij.
Sacchari Albi, ʒij.
Misce. Sumat cochl. j minimum nocte maneque.

MAJENDIE.

12 ℞ Liq. Strychninæ Hydrochloratis, ♏v.
Tinct. Digitalis, ♏x.
Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ♏x.
Aquæ vel Inf. Quassiæ, ʒj. Misce.
To be taken three times a day.

In Cardiac Debility.—Dr J. M. FOTHERGILL.

13 ℞ Strychninæ, gr. xvj.
Axungiæ, ʒj.
Tere bene simul, ut fiat unguentum.

As a Friction for Paralysed Parts.—BOUCHARDAT.

STYRAX PRÆPARATUS. *Prepared Storax*

This balsam, obtained from the bark of Liquidambar Orientalis (Nat. Ord. *Liquidambaraceæ*), resembles in action the Balsams of Peru, Tolu, and Benzoin, but is less fre-

quently employed. It is an aromatic expectorant, and may be prescribed in chronic coughs and other pulmonary affections. It has been recommended in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

Dose of Styrax Præparatus, 10 to 20 grains.
*Pilula Styracis comp. (styrax 3, opium 1, saffron 1).

1 ℞ Styracis Præp.
Sodii Bicarb.
Ext. Hyoscyami,
Conf. Rosæ, ana ʒss.
Misce ut fiat massa in pil. granorum iv dividenda. Sumat ij ter in die.

In Chronic Bronchitis.

*SUCCINUM. ACIDUM SUCCINICUM

Amber and Succinic Acid

Amber is a yellow fossil resin. Its powder is sometimes used in fumigations. By distilling it, an oil, and an acid liquid, which yields on evaporation crystals, are obtained. The Oleum Succini is sometimes given internally as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and diuretic. It is chiefly used as an active rubefacient and stimulant in liniments and embrocations. It is thus employed in chronic rheumatism and paralysis. In the form known as Roche's Embrocation, it is rubbed on the chest in hooping-cough. This oil, acted on by strong nitric acid, produces Artificial Musk. It is also an ingredient in the original Eau de Lnce. Succinic Acid is sometimes given internally as an antispasmodic.

Dose of Oleum Succini, 5 to 10 minims.
Oleum —— Rect. 1 to 3 minims.
Tinctura ——, 10 to 20 minims.
Acidum ——, 5 to 8 grains.

1 ℞ Ol. Succini, ♏80.
Pulv. Acaciæ,
Pulv. Sacchari, ana ʒss.
Tinct. Tolu, ʒij.
Aquæ Destil. ʒiv.
Misce: sumat ʒss secundis vel tertiis horis.

In Spasmodic Cough.—Dr Ellis (U.S.).

2 ℞ Ol. Succini, ʒij.
Lin. Saponis co. ʒx. Misce: fiat linimentum.
A teaspoonful at a time to be rubbed into the back. (Similar to Roche's Embrocation.)

In Hooping-cough.—Dr HOOPER.

3 ℞ Ol. Succini, ʒss.
Tinct. Cantharid. ʒj.
Sp. Rosmarini, ʒiiiss.
Misce: fiat embrocatio, nocte utend.

As a Counter-irritant in Ophthalmia.

Sir WHITE COOPER.

4 ℞ Sp. Camphoræ, ʒss.
Tinct. Opii,
Ol. Succini, ana ʒij.
Ol. Amygdalæ, ʒss.
Misce: fiat linimentum, nocte maneque utendum.

To be rubbed on the Chest in Hooping-cough.—Mr SAVORY.

SULPHONAL

Diethyl-sulphon-dimethyl-methane

Occurs in white, tasteless crystals. It is a hypnotic. Its effects need careful watching in cases of cardiac debility.

Solubility.—Very slightly in water, 1 in 60 of rectified spirit, 1 in 3 of chloroform.

Vehicle.—In fine powder in cachets. Suspended in water with compound tragacanth powder. In hot liquids. Lozenges.

Dose.—15 to 40 grains.

1 ℞ Sulphonal, ʒij.
Pulv. Tragacanth, co. ʒj.
Tinct. Aurantii, ʒij.
Aquæ, ad ʒvi. M. ft. mist.
A sixth part at bedtime.

2 ℞ Sulphonal, ʒij.
Mucilag Acaciæ, ʒj.
Syr. Aurant. ʒvj.
Aquæ, ad ʒviij. M. ft. mist.
A sixth part at bedtime.

Dr A. W. ORWIN.

3 ℞ Sulphonal, ʒj.
Mucilag. Acaciæ, ʒj.
Aquæ, ad ʒiij. M. ft. mist.
Take two tablespoonfuls at bedtime.

Mr C. B. KEETLEY.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. *Precipitated Sulphur*

A greyish-yellow powder, free from grittiness, with no smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. It is diaphoretic, alterative, laxative, and vermifuge. It is given in chronic cutaneous affections; asthma and chronic bronchitis; cholera; diseases of the rectum, as hæmorrhoids; tapeworm; chronic rheumatism; sciatica; scrofula. *Externally*, it is used in skin disorders, especially scabies.

Vehicle.—Milk. As a lotion, with glycerine and rose water.
Dose of Sulphur Præcipitatum, 20 to 60 grains.
Trochisci Sulphuris, 1 to 6.

1 ℞ Sulph. Præcip. gr. xv.
Magnesiæ, ℈j. Misce.
To be taken at bedtime in a glass of milk or water.

A Mild Aperient in Piles.—Dr A. T. Thomson.

2 ℞ Sulph. Præcip. gr. j.
Hyd. Subchlor. gr. iss.
Cretæ Præp. gr. v.
Syrupi, q. s. ut fiat pilula, mane nocteque sumenda.

In Tinea Capitis.

3 ℞ Sulph. Præcip. ʒij.
Aquæ Fœniculi, ℥iij.
Aquæ Cinnam. ℥j.
Syr. Papaver. ℥ss.
Misce: sumat ʒss secundis horis.

In Diabetes Mellitus.—Augustin.

4 ℞ Sulph. Præcip. ʒij,
Camphoræ, gr. x.
Pulv. Acaciæ, ℈j.
Liq. Calcis,
Aquæ Rosæ, āā ℥ij. Fiat lotio.
To be applied at bedtime; next morning rub off the sulphur adhering, but without wetting the skin.

In Acne Vulgaris.—Kummerfeld.

5 ℞ Sulph. Præcip.
Zinci Oxidi, āā ʒss.
Aquæ Camph. ℥j. Fiat lotio.
First wash the affected parts with soft soap dissolved in spirit, and then apply the lotion.

In Acne Vulgaris.—Sir Dyce Duckworth.

6 ℞ Sulph. Præcip. gr. v.
Potass. Bitart. gr. j.
Tinct. Aurant. q. s. Fiat troch. secundum artem.

In Gout.—Sir ALFRED GARROD.

7 ℞ Sulph. Præcip. ʒj.
Cretæ Præparat. ʒj.
Lanolini, ʒj.
Adipis Benzoat. ad ʒij. M. ft. ung.
To be applied every morning.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. *Sublimed Sulphur*

A slightly gritty powder, of a fine greenish-yellow colour, without taste or odour until heated. It is alterative, diaphoretic, and purgative. Its action is similar to Precipitated Sulphur, but less powerful. It is prescribed in the same affections.

Solubility.—Insoluble in water. Soluble in oils and turpentine with heat. Partially soluble in bisulphide of carbon.
Vehicle.—The Confection, Compound Powder of Liquorice.
Dose of Sulphur Sublimatum, 20 to 60 grains.
Confectio Sulphuris, 1 to 2 drachms.
Unguentum ———, for external use.

1 ℞ Sulphuris, ʒss.
Potass. Nitrat. ʒij.
Potass. Tart. Acid. ʒj.
Pulv. Jalapæ, ʒss.
Pulv. Cinnam. co. ʒj.
Misce: fiat pulvis, cujus sumat cochl. parvum omni nocte ex quovis vehiculo.

In Hæmorrhoids and Psora.—Dr RYAN.

2 ℞ Sulphur. Sublim. ʒj.
Sodii Bicarb. ʒj.
Pulv. Ipecac. gr. v.
Misce: sumat ℈j—℈ij h. s. ex lacte.

As a Laxative on Change of Life.—Dr TILT.

3 ℞ Sulphur. Sublim. ʒij.
Potass. Acid. Tart. ʒss.
Syr. Limonis,
Sacchar. Alb. āā ʒiij. Fiat electuarium.
A teaspoonful two or three times a day.

In Constipation.—NIEMEYER.

4 ℞ Sulphuris, ʒj.
Magnesiæ, gr. xv.
Tere simul, mediante Mist. Acaciæ, et adde
Mist. Amygdalæ, ʒx.
Syr. Zingiberis, ʒss. Fiat haustus catharticus.

Dr PARIS.

5 ℞ Sulph. Sublim. ʒss.
Potass. Tart. Acid. ʒiss.
Conf. Sennæ, ʒj.
Syrupi, q. s.
Misce ut fiat electuarium, cujus sumat cochl. j parv. horâ somni.

In Piles.—Dr W. AINSLIE.

6 ℞ Picis Liquidæ, ʒiv.
Ceræ Flavæ, ʒss.
Solve leni calore, et ante frigefact. adde terendo
Sulphuris, ʒj. Misce: fiant unguentum.

In Porrigo Scutulata, Impetigo Favosa, &c.—Dr JOY.

7 ℞ Sulphur. Sublim.
Ung. Picis Liquidæ, ana ʒiss.
Saponis Mollis,
Ammon. Chlor. ana ʒss.
Misce: fiat unguentum.

In Porrigo.—Dr CHAPMAN.

8 ℞ Ung. Sulph. ʒss.
Hydrarg. Ammon. gr. xx.
Misce ut fiat unguentum.

In Herpes Tonsurans.—Sir W. JENNER.

9 ℞ Sulphuris, ʒij.
Potass. Carb. ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒxvj. Misce: fiat lotio.

In Prurigo.—Dr BURGESS.

10 ℞ Sulphuris, ʒv.
Potass. Carb. ʒij.
Aquæ, ʒj.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒiv.
Solve Potassum in aquâ, dein adde Sulphurem. Fiat linimentum.

In Psora.—HÔPITAL ST LOUIS.

11 ℞ Sulphuris, ʒss.
Potass. Carb. ʒij.
Axungiæ, ʒij.
Misce: fiat unguentum, cujus pars quarta nocte maneque super par corporas affectas infricetur.

In Scabies.—HELMERICH.

12 ℞ Sulphuris, ʒj.
Glycerini, ℥j.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒx. Misce: fiat lotio.

In Acne between Menstrual Periods.—Dr RINGER.

13 ℞ Sulphur. 6 parts.
Pulv. Sinapis, 6 parts.
Pulv. Guaiaci, 3 parts.
Pulv. Rhei, 1½ parts.
Potassæ Nitrat. 1½ parts.
Mel. et Theriacæ, q. s. Ft. electuarium.
A teaspoonful every morning.

An Aperient called "Chelsea Pensioner."

*SULPHURIS CHLORIDUM. *Chloride of Sulphur*

A reddish-yellow liquid with a disagreeable odour, used in the preparation of Unguentum Sulphuris Hypochloritis. It is a remedy in acne and scabies.

SULPHURIS IODIDUM. *Iodide of Sulphur*

It is used chiefly as an external application in various cutaneous affections, as impetigo, prurigo, porrigo, and for scrofulous eruptions. The powder has been given internally in the same affections.

Solubility.—1 in 60 of glycerine. Insoluble in water.
Vehicle.—In pill coated with gelatine.
**Dose* of Sulphuris Iodidum, 1½ grains.
Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi.

1 ℞ Pulv. Sulphuris Iodidi, gr. x.
Pulv. Acaciæ, ʒss.
Misce, et divide in pulv. vj. Sumat j nocte maneque.

In Skin Diseases and Incontinence of Urine.—ESCOLAR.

2 ℞ Sulphuris Iodidi, ℈j—ʒss.
Axungiæ, ℥j. Misce: fiat unguentum.

In Acne, Prurigo, and the Scaly Diseases.—Dr BURGESS.

3 ℞ Sulphuris, ℥ss—℥iss.
Iodi, ℈j—ʒj. Misce: fiat pulvis.

To be employed as a Fumigation in Skin Diseases, one-twelfth part at a time. Dr HOOPER.

SUMBUL RADIX. *Sumbul-root*

This root, the produce of Ferula Sumbul (Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*), is imported from Russia and India. It has a strong musky smell, and contains a volatile oil. It is a nervine stimulant and antispasmodic; and is given in asthma, hysteria, epilepsy, asthenic typhoid fever, dysentery and diarrhœa, and in malignant cholera.

Vehicle.—The Tincture in aromatic water.
Dose of Pulv. Sumbul, 10 to 20 grains.
Tinctura Sumbul, 10 to 30 minims.

1 ℞ Tinct. Sumbul, ʒj.
Aquæ Camph. ʒxj.
Misce: fiat haustus, bis terve de die sumendus.

In Epilepsy and Hysteria.—Mr Savory.

2 ℞ Tinct. Sumbul, ʒj.
Sp. Ætheris, ʒss.
Aquæ Camph. ad ℥ij. Misce.
One or two teaspoonfuls every four hours—for a child of two or three years.

An Antispasmodic.—Dr T. H. Tanner.

3 ℞ Tinct. Sumbul,
Tinct. Quin. Ammon. āā ʒvj.
Tinct. Chloroform. co. ℥ss.
Aquæ, ad ℥v. Misce.
A tablespoonful three times a day.

A Stimulant.—Dr Alfred Meadows.

4 ℞ Tinct. Sumbul, ♏xxx.
Ext. Cotyledon. Umbil. ʒj.
Aquæ, ad ℥iss.
Misce: fiat haustus, ter die sumendus.

In some Forms of Epilepsy.—Dr Todd.

SUPPOSITORIA

Suppositories are solid medicines in the form of cylinders or cones for introduction into the rectum. They are employed for the exhibition of medicines when such cannot be retained by the stomach, and when a local or derivative

effect is desired. They should be made up with oleum theobroma, or gelatine and glycerine (1 part to 4); be conical; and not weigh more than 20 grains.

The following are some of the preparations.

Alterative.—Suppositorium Hydrargyri, *Ointment*, gr. v.
Anodyne and Sedative.—*Suppositorium Extracti Belladonnæ, gr. ij.
——————— Morphinæ, ½ gr.
——————— ——————— ō Sapone, ½ gr.
Anthelmintic.—*Suppositorium Santonini, gr. v.
Antiseptic.—Suppositorium Acidi Carbolici c. Sapone, gr. j.
——————— Iodoformi, gr. iij.
Astringent.—Suppositorium Acidi Tannici, gr. iij.
——————— ——— ——— ō Sapone, gr. iij.
——————— Plumbi Compositum (acetate of lead 3 gr., powdered opium 1 gr.).
Caustic.—*Suppositorium Zinci Sulphatis, gr. x.
Cicatrising and Emollient.—*Suppositorium Bismuthi Oxidi, gr. x.
Purgative.—*Suppositorium Aloës, gr. v.
——————— Glycerini, gr. x.

*SYMPHYTUM. *Common Comfrey*

The Comfrey, with yellow flowers, found in ditches near rivers, Symphytum Officinale (Nat. Ord. *Boraginaceæ*), is a reputed vulnerary. It is mucilaginous, glutinous, astringent. The root, deprived of its rind and scraped, forms a most efficacious substitute for starch in the stiffening and strengthening of bandages for fractures, &c.

TABACI FOLIA. *Leaf Tobacco*

The leaves of the tobacco plant, Nicotiana Tabacum (Nat. Ord. *Atropaceæ*), are indebted for their peculiar properties to the presence of a volatile alkaloid, Nicotina, and also of a fatty substance, Nicotianin. Tobacco, given internally, acts as a narcotic and sedative, producing sickness and depression of the action of the heart. It is poisonous in large doses, and causes death by convulsions. It is too dangerous for general use. It has been given as an antispasmodic, to relax the muscular system, in hernia, constipation, and colic. It is slightly diuretic. It has been frequently administered by enema in cases of spasm and constriction of the bowels. Smoking tobacco has been found useful in preventing the

fits of spasmodic asthma. It is used as an errhine in headache. It is an antidote to the poison of strychnine.

*Nicotina, or Nicotine, is obtained as a liquid. It is a powerful sedative poison, and its use has never been resorted to except in the most desperate cases. Dose $\frac{1}{6}$ to 1 grain.

*Nicotianin is a fatty substance, aromatic and bitter, with the smell of tobacco smoke.

The only official preparation is *Enema Tabaci*, which must be employed with caution.

**Dose* of Powdered Tobacco, 1 to 5 grains.
Antidote.—An emetic, stimulants, strychnine.

1 ℞ Pulv. Tabaci, gr. ij.
Tartari Emetici, gr. j.
Pulv. Sacchari, ʒij.
Pulv. Acaciæ, ʒss.
Misce, et divide in pulv. xx. Sumat j secundis horis.

In Hooping-cough.—PETSCHAFT.

2 ℞ Ext. Tabaci, ʒj.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, ʒj.
Pulv. Althææ, q. s. ut fiat massa in pil. 180 dividenda.
One to three for a dose.

In Dropsy.

3 ℞ Tabaci Fol. ʒij.
Aquæ Ferventis, lb. iv.
Misce. Macera per semihoram. Sit pro fotu abdominis. (To be continued until dizziness or nausea supervene.)

In Acute Dysentery, Lead Colic, &c.—Dr JOY.

4 ℞ Tabaci Fol. ʒj.
Axungiæ Porcinæ, lb. j.
Melt together, and simmer until the leaves become friable, then express.

AMST. PHARM.

TAMARINDUS. *Tamarind*

The preserved pulp of the fruit of the Tamarindus Indica, cultivated in the East and West Indies (Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*), has a sweet, sickly taste. It is refrigerant and slightly laxative. It may be made into a drink with milk, or combined with other substances into a confection. Tamarind whey forms an agreeable cooling drink in fevers. Dose, ½ ounce or more.

*Tamar Indien is a French preparation in the form of lozenge. It is given in habitual constipation.

1 ℞ Pulpæ Tamarindorum, ʒiv—ʒvj.
Potass. Nitrat. ʒij—ʒiij.
Seri Lactis (Whey), Oiiss.
Misce. Omni bihorio vasculum coffæanum.

A Febrifuge.—STOLL.

2 ℞ Mannæ,
Pulpæ Tamarind. ana ʒiss.
Seri Lactis (Whey), lb. iss.
Digere et cola. Capiat cyathum subinde.

A Febrifuge.—Dr COPLAND.

3 ℞ Pulpæ Tamarindi, ʒiss.
Cremoris Tartari, ʒss.
Syr. Rubi Idæi (Raspberry), q. s. ut fiat electuarium.
Sumat ʒij nocte maneque.

A Laxative.—RADIUS.

*TANACETUM. *Tansy*

The Tansy, Tanacetum Vulgare (Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*), has large yellow heads of flowers, and finely divided leaves. The whole plant has a peculiar smell, and bitter aromatic taste. It is employed as a stimulant tonic, and occasionally as an anthelmintic.

Dose of the dried leaves, 10 grains to 1 drachm.
Infusum Tanaceti (Niemann), 1 to 1½ ounces. Used also as an injection for ascarides.
Oleum Tanaceti, 1 to 5 minims.

1 ℞ Ol. Tanaceti, ℈j.
Ext. Juglandis, ʒij.
Pulv. Althææ, q. s. ut fiant pil. 60. Sumat iij—v secundis horis.

A Vermifuge.—RADIUS.

2 ℞ Tanaceti,
Absinthii, ana ʒss.
Valerian. Rad.
Cort. Aurantii, ana ʒij.
Aquæ Ferventis, ʒviij.
Infunde per horam, et sit enema, vespere maneque utend.

For Ascarides.—Dr HOOPER.

TARAXACI RADIX. *Dandelion Root*

The root of Taraxacum Dens-leonis (Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*) is tonic, alterative, aperient, diuretic. It is used as a resolvent in various affections of the liver. Its action is somewhat like that of sarsaparilla. It is given in dyspepsia, dropsy, skin diseases, and cachectic disorders.

Vehicle.—The juice in seltzer water, coffee, or infusion of orange peel.
Dose of Extractum Taraxaci, 5 to 15 grains.
——— ——— Liquidum, 15 to 120 minims.
Succus ———, 2 to 4 drachms.
Decoctum ———, 2 to 4 ounces.

1 ℞ Pil. Hydrarg. gr. iv.
Pulv. Aloës, gr. j.
Ext. Taraxaci, gr. v.
Misce: fiant pil. 2 h. s. sumend.

In Bilious Dyspepsia.—Dr Ross.

2 ℞ Decoct. Taraxaci, ℥j.
Decocti Sarsæ co.
Liq. Calcis, ana ℥iiiss.
Misce. Sumat cochl. magna ij ter in die.

In Amenorrhœa.—Dr Rigby.

3 ℞ Ext. Taraxaci, ʒj.
Sodii Bicarb. ʒss.
Tinct. Cardam. co. ℥ss.
Inf. Calumbæ, ℥ij.
Aquæ Pimentæ, ʒiiiss. Misce: fiat mistura.
One sixth part for a dose.

In Chronic Affections of the Liver.—Dr Hooper.

4 ℞ Ext. Taraxaci, ʒiij.
Ext. Gentianæ, ʒj.
Sodii Bicarb. ʒj.
Aquæ Aurantii, ℥vij.
Sp. Ætheris co.
Syr. Rosæ, ana ℥ss.
Misce. Capiat ʒj—℥iss ter die.

A Tonic and Deobstruent.—Dr Copland.

5 ℞ Ext. Taraxaci, ʒiv.
Aquæ Calidæ, ℥viiss.
Magnes. Sulph. ʒvj.
Tinct. Rhei, ʒij.
Tinct. Zingib. ʒiiss.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus sum. cochl. ij magna nocte maneque. (The evening dose to be accompanied by a purgative pill.)

In Congestion of the Liver.—Mr C. Hogg.

6 ℞ Pulv. Taraxaci, ʒiv.
Potass. Tart. Acid.
Sodii Bibor., ana ʒss.
Aquæ, lb. iij, decoque ad lb. j, et adde, ut sit occasio.
Sp. Æth. Nit. vel
Tinct. Scillæ, vel
Sp. Junip. co. vel
Oxymel. Scillæ.

Dr COPLAND.

7 ℞ Succi Taraxaci, ʒvj.
Sodii Bicarb. ʒj.
Sp. Chloroformi, ʒij.
Tinct. Aurantii, ʒiv.
Inf. Rhei, ad ʒvj. Misce: fiat mistura.

A fourth part twice a day.

In Amenorrhœa.—Dr R. GREENHALGH.

8 ℞ Succi Taraxaci, ʒvj.
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ʒij.
Tinct. Capsici, ʒij.
Acid. Nitro-hydrochlor. Dil. ʒvj.
Tinct. Limonis, ʒiij.
Aquæ, ad ʒxij.

Misce: ft. mist., cujus habent ʒss bis die ex aquæ cyatho.

Dr RUSSELL REYNOLDS.

*TEREBINUM. *Terebine*

An optically inactive liquid prepared from oil of Turpentine by the action of sulphuric acid and distillation. It is a stimulant and antiseptic. It is useful in bronchitis and asthma. *Externally*, it is employed in lotion, as an antiseptic in fœtid discharges.

Solubility.—1 in 7 of rectified spirit. In all proportions of chloroform and absolute alcohol. Insoluble in water.

Vehicle.—Capsules, suspended in water with tragacanth, on loaf sugar.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

1 ℞ Terebini, ʒj.
Sapon. Mollis, ʒj.
Aq. Chloroform. ad ʒviij. M. ft. lotio.

To be sponged on when there is itching.

In Pruritus and Urticaria.—Dr RADCLIFFE CROCKER.

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS

Canada Balsam is the turpentine obtained by puncturing the bark of Pinus Balsamica (Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ*). It is known as Balm of Gilead Fir. Its action is similar to the other Turpentines, but it is seldom prescribed internally. It is contained in Charta Epispastica, Collodium Flexile.

Dose.—20 to 30 grains.

*TEREBINTHINA CHIA. *Chian Turpentine*

An oleo-resin obtained from the Pistacia Terebinthus (Nat. Ord. *Anacardiaceæ*). It contains a considerable quantity of a fragrant volatile oil, and resembles oil of turpentine in its action on the urinary and other organs, and in its power of checking mucous fluxes. It has been recommended in cancer.

Solubility.—The greater part dissolves in its own weight of absolute alcohol or pure ether.

Vehicle.—In pills with powdered gum-arabic, liquorice root, or sulphur; an ethereal solution emulsified with acacia and tragacanth, and the ether allowed to evaporate.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains, or more, three times a day.

1 ℞ Terebinth. Chiæ, gr. v.
Saponis Duri, gr. iv.
Pulv. Calumbæ, q. s. ut fiant pilulæ duæ.

A Diuretic.—Dr HOOPER.

2 ℞ Terebinth. Chiæ,
Spermaceti, ana ʒij.
Pulv. Myrrhæ, ʒj.
Olibani pulv. q. s. ut fiant pil. 70, quar. capiat unam vel duas omni tertiâ vel quartâ horâ.

In Bronchial Affections, &c.—Dr COPLAND.

*TEREBINTHINA VENETA. *Venice Turpentine*

A semi-fluid Turpentine obtained from the Larch, Larix Europæa (Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ*). It is similar in action to Oil of Turpentine, and may be used in gonorrhœa and other

fluxes. It is sometimes used to form a purgative clyster in colic or obstinate constipation.

Vehicle.—As for Terebinthina Chia.
Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

1 ℞ Terebinth. Venetæ, ʒij.
Ext. Rhei, ʒiij.
Camphoræ, ʒij.
Misce, et divide in pil. gr. iv. Sumat iij ter die.

In Gonorrhœa and Leucorrhœa.—St Marie.

2 ℞ Terebinth. ʒss.
Bals. Tolu, ʒss.
Gum. Ammoniac. ʒj.
Ext. Opii, gr. vj.
Excipientis, q. s. M. et div. in pil. 10. Sumat 5 omni die.

For Catarrh of the Bronchi or Bladder.
Trousseau and Reveil.

3 ℞ Terebinth. Venetæ, ʒj—ʒiss.
Vitelli Ovorum, q. s. Misce, et adde
Aquæ Menth. Pip. ʒivss.
Misce. Capiat cochl. j vel ij pro re natâ.

Against Worms and Chronic Affections of the Mucous Surfaces. Clossius.

4 ℞ Terebinth. Venetæ, ʒss.
Vitelli Ovi unius.
Inf. Lini, ʒx.
Ol. Napi Sylv. ʒj. Misce: fiat enema.

In Colic and Obstinate Constipation.—Nosocom. Edin.

TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM

Oil of Turpentine

Oil of Turpentine is obtained by distilling common turpentine, the resinous exudation of many trees of the Pine tribe (Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ*), growing both in the Old and New Worlds. It is stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, purgative, anthelmintic, and astringent. As an anthelmintic, it should be prescribed in a large dose, and generally combined with castor oil, for if it fail to purge, it may produce dysuria and other unpleasant consequences, in attempting to leave the system by means of the kidneys. As a purgative, it is very useful in cases of tympanitic distension of the abdo-

men, and is employed in the acute stage of puerperal fever. In small doses, it is given in dropsy and suppression of urine, to act as a diuretic; as a stimulant to the nervous system in neuralgia and epilepsy; as an astringent in various cases of internal bleeding, and to check the mucous discharge in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa. *Externally*, it is a rubefacient, and is used in the forms of fomentation, liniment, and enema. It may be applied in erysipelas.

Solubility.—1 in 6½ of rectified spirit, in all proportions of absolute alcohol, bisulphide of carbon, and chloroform; 3 in 10 of ether, 1 in 3 of glacial acetic acid.

Vehicle.—In water suspended by powdered acacia and flavoured with oil of lemon, and sweetened. In milk of almonds suspended by yolk of eggs; oil of nutmeg or cinnamon may be added.

Dose of Oil of Turpentine, as a stimulant and diuretic, 10 to 30 minims; as a cathartic or vermifuge, 2 to 4 drachms, generally combined with castor oil. It may be given suspended in mucilage, or with yolk of egg.

Confectio Terebinthinæ, 1 to 4 drachms; as an anthelmintic, 2 to 4 ounces.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ is applied on lint to burnt and scalded surfaces.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum and Unguentum Terebinthinæ are powerful rubefacients.

Enema Terebinthinæ is an efficient antispasmodic in cases of tympanites, and also as a vermifuge.

1 ℞ Ol. Terebinth. ʒij.
Ætheris, ʒiij.
Misce. Sumat ex aliquo vehiculo ʒss ter in die.

To facilitate the Passage of Gall-stones.—Dr Day.

2 ℞ Ol. Terebinth. ♏x—xx.
Mellis Despumat. ʒij.
Tinct. Scillæ, ♏x.
Pulv. Cinnam. co. q. s. ut fiat electuarium, bis quotidie sumendum.

A Diuretic.—Dr Paris.

3 ℞ Ol. Terebinth., ♏xxx.
Mucilaginis, ʒss.
Sodii Bicarb. ℈ss.
Aquæ Destil. ʒj. Misce: fiat haustus.

In Rheumatism, Rheumatic Ophthalmia, Iritis, &c.
Dr Druitt.

4 ℞ Ol. Terebinth. ʒj.
Vitelli Ovi, unius. Tere simul, et adde gradatim
Mist. Amygd. ʒiv.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒij.
Tinct. Lavand. co. ʒiv.
Ol. Cinnam. ♏iv.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochl. ij ampla ter die.

In Iritis and Chronic Rheumatism.—Dr JOY.

5 ℞ Ol. Terebinth. ♏xv—xl.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒvij.
Sp. Lavand. co. ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus, omni quartâ, sextâ, vel octavâ horâ sumend.

In Persistent Menorrhagia.—Dr ASHWELL.

6 ℞ Ol. Terebinth. ʒij.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒij.
Inf. Matico, vel
Aquæ Cinnam. ʒiv.
Tinct. Capsici, ♏xxx.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus sumat ʒj pro re natâ.

In Hæmoptysis.—Dr THEOPHILUS THOMPSON.

7 ℞ Ol. Olivæ, ʒvj.
Ol. Terebinth. ʒij.
Ceræ Flavæ, ʒj.
Bals. Peruv. ʒij.
Camphoræ, ʒiss.
Solve oleum, terebinthinam, et ceram, dein adde alia. (Nearly the same as the Balsam of Chiron, a long-celebrated medicine.)
Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

In Hæmorrhages and Fluxes.

8 ℞ Ol. Ricini,
Ol. Terebinth.
Aquæ Acaciæ,
Aquæ Menth. Pip. ana ʒss.
Misce: fiat haustus.

In Tapeworm and Tympanites.—Dr HOOPER.

9 ℞ Ol. Terebinth. ʒj.
Pulv. Acaciæ, q. s. Misce, et adde
Decocti Hordei, ʒxix ut fiat enema.

In Distension of the Abdomen with Gas.—Dr HOOPER.

10 ℞ Ol. Terebinth, ʒj.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒiss.
Camphoræ, gr. xx.
Decoct. Avenæ, ʒviij. Misce: fiat enema.

In Hysterical Tympanites, &c.—Dr COPLAND.

11 ℞ Ol. Terebinth. ʒj.
Ol. Amygd. ♏xij.
Axungiæ, ʒj. Misce, ut fiat unguentum.

In Scabies.—Dr NELIGAN.

12 ℞ Ol. Terebinth. ʒiij.
Lin. Camph. co.
Lin. Saponis, ana ʒss.
Misce : fiat linimentum.

For Chilblains.—Dr THOMAS.

13 ℞ Liq. Ammoniæ, ʒss.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒj.
Ol. Terebinth. ʒss.
Ol. Limonis, ʒss.
Agita simul donec misceantur. Fiat linimentum.

Dr COPLAND.

*THALLINÆ SULPHAS. *Sulphate of Thalline*

The sulphate of a base derived from Chinoline. It is a whitish, crystalline powder. It is antipyretic and antiseptic. It has been given in typhoid fever, but is chiefly used for injection in gonorrhœa.

Solubility.—1 in 7 of water.
Vehicle.—Cachets. In pill with glycerine of tragacanth.
Dose.—3 to 8 grains.

*THEA. *Tea*

The best teas, both black and green, are derived from Thea Bohea and Thea Viridis (Nat. Ord. *Camelliaceæ*), plants of Northern China. Besides its use as a daily beverage, infusion of tea may be employed as a pleasant vehicle for many medicines. Containing some tannin, it has been occasionally used for its mild astringent properties.

1 ℞ Inf. Theæ Viridis, ʒvj.
Liq. Plumbi Subacet. ♏xij.
Misce : fiat injectio.

In Gonorrhœa.—Dr THOMAS.

THEOBROMATIS OLEUM. *Cocoa Butter*

Oil of Theobroma, a concrete oil obtained by expression and heat from the ground seeds of Theobroma Cacao (Nat. Ord. *Byttneriaceæ*). It is employed in suppositories.

THERIACA

Treacle is the uncrystallised residue from the refining of sugar. It is demulcent, nutrient, and slightly laxative. It is chiefly employed as an excipient for pills.

*THIOL

A solid occurring in black scales obtained by heating Gas Oil with Sulphur. The solution of Thiol contains about 40 per cent. of the solid. Its properties are similar to those of Ichthyol.

Dose of the solid, 2 to 10 grains, in pill with glycerine of tragacanth.

THUS AMERICANUM. *Common Frankincense*

A soft, bright yellow, opaque, resinous solid, obtained from the trunks of Pinus Palustris and P. Tæda (Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ*) from the Southern States of North America. It is used externally as a stimulant, and officially in Emplastrum Picis.

Solubility.—1 in 1 of rectified spirit, 4 in 3 of ether.

*THYMOL

Occurs in colourless, transparent crystals, with an aromatic odour. It is a stearoptene obtained from the volatile oils of Thymus Vulgaris, Monarda Punctata, and Carum Ajowan. It is antiseptic, disinfectant, deodorant, stimulant; in strong solution, it is caustic. It is useful in sick rooms,

lying-in wards; as a lotion or injection, in mucous discharges, fœtid ulcers, and wounds, &c.

Solubility.—1 in 1500 of water, 1 in 190 of glycerine, 1 in 2 of olive oil, 8 in 3 of rectified spirit or ether, 8 in 5 of chloroform, 1 in 6 of solution of potash.

1 ℞ Thymol, ʒj.
Adip. Præp. ℥j. Ft. unguentum.

In Ringworm.—Mr Balmanno Squire.

2 ℞ Thymol, Sol. 1 part.
Sp. Rectif. 4 parts.
Aquæ Destil. 995 parts. M.

For Lotions, Injections.

3 ℞ Thymol. ℈j.
Sp. Rectif. ʒiij.
Mag. Carb. Lev. gr. x.
Aquæ, ad ℥iij.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Throat Hospital Pharmacopœia.

4 ℞ Thymol, ʒss.
Etheris, ʒv.
Sp. Rectif. ʒiiss. M.

To be used as a wash every morning, and followed by an application of glycerine and perchloride of mercury.

In Ringworm.—Mr Malcolm Morris.

*TORMENTILLA. *Tormentil*

The root of Potentilla Tormentilla (Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*), a small native plant, contains about 18 per cent. of tannic acid. It is given internally as an astringent tonic, and in hæmorrhages and fluxes from the bladder and bowels. *Externally*, it is well adapted for astringent lotions, injections, and gargles.

Dose of Pulvis Tormentillæ, ½ to 1 drachm.
Decoctum ———, 1 to 2 ounces.

1 ℞ Rad. Tormentillæ, ℥j.
Aquæ, ℥xij. Decoque ad uncias octo, cola, et adde
Aluminis, ʒj.
Mellis, ℥j. Misce: fiat gargarisma.

In Relaxed Throat.—Radius.

*TOXICODENDRON. *Poison Oak*

The leaves of the Rhus Toxicodendron, an American plant (Nat. Ord. *Anacardiaceæ*), have no odour, but possess a disagreeable, acrid taste, and are very poisonous in large doses. Toxicodendron rouses the nervous centres in the same manner as Strychnine, and is chiefly used in cases of local paralysis, whether of sensation or motion. It may sometimes restore the lost power in the affected part. It has also been given in obstinate skin diseases, and in chronic rheumatism.

Dose of Pulvis Toxicodendri, 1 to 3 grains.
Extractum ——— (Paris Cod.), 1 grain, gradually increased.
Tinctura ——— (Neligan), half a drachm to a drachm

1 ℞ Ext. Toxicodendri,
Camphoræ, ana gr. xv.
Ext. Arnicæ,
Ext. Valerianæ, ana ʒss.
Pulv. Calami, q. s. ut fiat massa in pil. xxx dividenda.
Sumat j ter die.

In Hemiplegia.—Brera.

2 ℞ Tinct. Toxicodendri, ʒss.
Syr. Papaveris, ʒj.
Syr. Limon. ʒss.
Aquæ, ʒiss.
Misce: fiat haustus. Capiat unam talem sextis horis.

For Acute Pains in Chronic Paralysis.—Dr Neligan.

TRAGACANTHA

A gummy exudation from the stem of Astragalus Gummifer and other species of Astragalus (Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*), growing in Asia Minor. It is inodorous, and has a bland taste. It is used as a demulcent in coughs, diarrhœa, &c., and employed for the formation of a mucilage by means of which insoluble powders may be suspended in water. It is also employed to make lozenges and pastes.

Dose of Pulvis Tragacanthæ, 20 grains upwards.
Mucilago ———, 1 ounce upwards.
Pulvis ———, compositus, 20 to 60 grains.
Glycerinum ———, the best excipient for many pills.

1 ℞ Pulv. Tragacanthæ, gr. xv.
Sacchari Albi, gr. xij. Tere, et paulatim adde
Mist. Amygd. Dulc. ʒij.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒiiiss.
Syr. Althææ, ʒss.
Misce: fiat mistura demulcens.

Dr COPLAND.

*TRIFOLIUM

Clover (Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) has been reputed a remedy in hooping-cough. It is conveniently exhibited in the form of syrup.

Dose of the Syrup, 1 drachm.

*TRITICUM REPENS

Creeping Couch Grass, a common weed of the fields, is alterative and diuretic. It is given in irritable bladder.

Dose of Decoctum Tritici (root 1 oz., water a pint), 4 to 8 ounces.
Extractum Tritici Liquidum (B. P. C.), 1 to 6 drachms.

LIQUOR TRINITRINÆ, *see* NITRO-GLYCERINE

*TUSSILAGO. *Coltsfoot*

The whole herb of Tussilago Farfara, the Coltsfoot, a common English plant (Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*), abounds in mucilaginous matter. It is also slightly bitter and tonic. It is chiefly used in coughs, in the form of decoction, paste, or lozenge.

Dose of Decoctum Tussilaginis, 1 to 3 ounces.

1 ℞ Decoct. Tussilaginis,
Mist. Amygd. ana ʒiij.
Syr. Hemidesmi, ʒij.
Misce: fiat mistura, de quâ cap cochl. ij ampla horis intermediis.

In Chronic Bronchitis.—Dr NELIGAN.

*ULEXINE

An alkaloid prepared from Ulex Europæus (Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*), the common gorse. It is diuretic and useful in cardiac dropsy.

Solubility.—Freely in water or chloroform.
Dose $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ of a grain in water.

*ULMUS. *Elm Bark*

The inner bark of the common Elm, Ulmus Campestris (Nat. Ord. *Ulmaceæ*), is astringent, demulcent, diuretic, and a bitter tonic. It is given in chronic rashes and other cutaneous affections.

Incompatibles.—Sulphate of iron, acetate of lead.
Dose of Decoctum Ulmi, 2 to 4 ounces.

1 ℞ Cort. Ulmi, ℥iss.
Sem. Carui Cont. ʒss.
Aquæ, Oiss. Coque ad octarium.

An Alterative Drink.—Sir E. Wilmot.

*UREA

This is a soluble crystalline substance, obtained from the urine of man and animals. It has been much employed as a diuretic by certain French and Continental practitioners, and is said to increase the secretion of urine in dropsy and anasarcous disorders, without producing any disturbance of the animal economy. *Nitrate of Urea* has been recommended as a diuretic in anasarca. Urea, artificially made, is now an article of commerce.

Solubility.—Readily in water.
Vehicle.—An aqueous solution with syrup.
Dose of Urea, 10 to 60 grains.
Ureæ Nitras, 1 to 1½ grains.

1 ℞ Ureæ, gr. xxxvj.
Syr. Aurantii, ℥ss.
Aquæ Destil. ℥vss.
Misce: fiat mistura cujus sumatur ℥j sextis horis.

In Anasarca, &c.—Dr Kingdon.

2 ℞ Potass. Tart. Acidæ, ℥ss.
Ureæ, ʒij.
Mellis, ℥ss.
Misce: fiat electuarium, de quo capiat instar nucis moschatæ ter quotidie.

A Diuretic in Dropsy.—Dr NELIGAN.

3 ℞ Ureæ Nitrat. gr. iss.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s. ut fiat pilula, ter die sumenda.

In Anasarca, &c.—Dr KINGDON.

*URETHANE. *Urethane*

Occurs in colourless prismatic crystals. It is regarded as the carbamate of ethyl. It is hypnotic, without anodyne properties.

Solubility.—1 in 2 of water, 1 in 1 of rectified spirit, 2 in 3 of ether.
Vehicle.—In water with syrup of orange or chloroform water.
Dose.—15 to 30 grains.

1 ℞ Urethanæ, gr. xv.
Aq. ad ℥iss. M. ft. haust.
To be taken at night if sleepless.

Dr J. BRAXTON HICKS.

UVÆ. *Raisins*

The ripe fruit of the Grape vine, Vitis Viniferæ (Nat. Ord. *Vitaceæ*), is nutrient and demulcent. Raisins are employed as a flavouring agent.

UVÆ URSI FOLIA. *Bearberry Leaves*

The dried leaves of Arctostaphylos Uva-Ursi (Nat. Ord. *Ericaceæ*) are astringent and tonic. Uva Ursi exerts a specific influence on the kidneys. It is given in diabetes, menorrhagia, chronic dysentery; but is chiefly prescribed in the latter stage of chronic inflammation of the bladder. It is sometimes given in cases of irritation from the presence of a stone in the bladder.

Vehicle.—The Infusion sweetened.
Dose of Pulvis Uvæ Ursi, 20 to 60 grains.
Infusum ——, 1 to 2 ounces.
*Extractum ——, 5 to 10 grains.

1 ℞ Pulv. Uvæ Ursi,
Pulv. Cinchonæ, ana ʒij.
Pulv. Opii, gr. iij.
Misce: et div. in pulv. vj. Sumat j bis die ex Aquâ Calcis.

In Nephritic Complaints and as an Antilithitic.—FERRIAR.

2 ℞ Pulv. Uvæ Ursi, ʒiij.
Acidi Tannici, gr. vj.
Pulv. Opii, gr. ij.
Misce. Divide in portiones xij æquales. Capiat j ter in die.

In Passive Hæmaturia, Albuminuria, and Chronic Catarrh of Bladder. Dr NELIGAN.

3 ℞ Ext. Uvæ Ursi, ʒij.
Sodii Bicarb.
Pulv. Cinnam. co. ʒss.
Conf. Rosæ Caninæ, ʒj.
Syrupi, q. s. ut fiat electuarium, cujus sumat cochl. j mag. pro dosi.

A Diuretic in Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, &c. Dr HOOPER.

4 ℞ Uvæ Ursi, ʒiss.
Sodii Carb.
Pulv. Cinnam. co. ana ʒss.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s.
Divide in bolos vj. Sumat j ter die.

In Chronic Inflammation of Kidneys and Bladder. Dr JOY.

VALERIANÆ RHIZOMA. *Valerian Rhizome*

The rhizome and rootlets of Valeriana Officinalis (Nat. Ord. *Valerianaceæ*) have a strong and peculiarly disagreeable smell. It is a nervine stimulant and antispasmodic. It acts upon the nervous centres without materially affecting the secretions. It is given in epilepsy, hysteria, spasmodic cough, dyspnœa, dyspepsia, neuralgia. The odour and medicinal properties of Valerian are due to a peculiar volatile oil, which when old contains an acid, Valerianic Acid. This acid is also obtained by the artificial oxidation of oil of grain (Fusel oil). The various Valerianates used in medicine are formed by means of this acid, and combine with its peculiar antispasmodic properties the medicinal action of the base with which it is united in each case.

Vehicle.—The Ammoniated Tincture with compound tincture of lavender in chloroform water.

Dose of Pulvis Valerianæ, 10 to 30 grains.
Infusum ———, 1 to 2 ounces.
Tinctura ———, 1 to 2 drachms.
Tinctura ——— Ammoniata, ½ to 1 drachm.

1 ℞ Pulv. Valerianæ, ℈j.
Pulv. Cinnam. co. gr. x.
Misce: fiat pulvis, quartis horis sum.

In Hysteria, Nervous Headache, &c.—Dr Joy.

2 ℞ Pulv. Valerianæ, ʒj.
Pulv. Fol. Aurantii, ℈j.
Ammon. Chlor. gr. ij.
Ol. Cajuputi, ♏iv. Misce: fiat pulvis.
A teaspoonful four times a day, in hot tea.

In Epilepsy.—Niemann.

3 ℞ Pulv. Castor. Opt. ʒij.
Pulv. Valerianæ, ℥ss.
Camphoræ, ʒj. Misce accuratè, et adde
Syr. Papaveris, q. s. ut fiant boli granorum duodecim
Involvantur pulvere stigmatorum Croci Sativi.

An Antispasmodic.—Dr Copland.

4 ℞ Pulv. Valerianæ, gr. x.
Pulv. Rhei, gr. v.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. ʒx.
Ammon. Carb. gr. iij.
Tinct. Zingib. ♏xx.
Misce: fiat haustus, bis in die sumendus.

In Hysteria.—Dr Gregory.

5 ℞ Inf. Valerianæ, ʒvj.
Tinct. Valerian. co. ʒj.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒiv.
Misce: fiat haustus, ter die sumendus.

In Hysteria.—Dr Gregory.

6 ℞ Pulv. Valerianæ ℈j.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒj.
Inf. Valerianæ, ʒix.
Tinct. Valerianæ, ʒj.
Tinct. Castorei, ʒj.
Misce: fiat haustus ter quotidie sumendus.

An Antispasmodic.—Dr Paris.

7 ℞ Tinct. Valerianæ, ʒj.
Acid. Sulph. Dil. ♏x.
Tinct. Cinchonæ co. ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒj.
Misce, fiat haustus, bis terve quotidie capiendus.

In Hysteria.—Dr Ashwell.

8 ℞ Tinct. Valerianæ,
Sp. Æth. co. ana ʒij.
Chloroform, ʒj. (*Large dose.*—Ed.)
Aquæ, q. s. ut fiat haustus.

In Delirium Tremens.—Dr S. Pratt (U.S.).

9 ℞ Tinct. Valerianæ, ʒij.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, ʒj.
Tinct. Opii, ʒj.
Ol. Menth. Pip. ♏v. Misce.
Twenty to twenty-five drops every hour or two.

In Cholera Asiatica.—Russian Formula.

10 ℞ Tinct. Valerianæ Ammoniatæ,
Sp. Ammon. Fœtidæ, ana ʒss.
Sp. Armoraciæ co. ʒij.
Aquæ Pimentæ, ʒiij. Misce.
A fourth part for a dose.

In Hysteria.—Dr Hooper.

11 ℞ Tinct. Valerian. Ammon.
Sp. Ætheris co.
Tinct. Lavand. co. ana ʒss.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, ♏xx.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒx.
Fiat haustus, 2dâ vel 3tiâ quâque horâ sumendus.

In Hysteria.—Dr Ashwell.

12 ℞ Ol. Valerianæ, ♏viij.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒj.
Aquæ, ʒiv.
Sacchari, ʒij.
Misce. Sumat cochl. j magn. secundis vel tertiis horis.

Dr Ellis.

*VANILLA

The seed-pods of some American plants of the Nat. Ord. *Orchidaceæ*, particularly the Vanilla Aromatica, have been used in medicine on account of their aromatic properties. Vanilla contains a volatile oil. It is stimulant and aphro-

disiac. It has been given in epilepsy, hysteria, &c., as a diffusible stimulant. Its fluid preparation may be employed as a pleasant vehicle for other medicines.

Dose of Pulvis Vanillæ, 5 to 20 grains.
Tinctura ——, ½ to 1 drachm.

1 ℞ Fructûs Vanillæ Concis et Contus. part j.
Sp. Rectif. part vj.
Macera leni cum calore per dies octo, et cola. Dosis, ʒj.

A Nervine, Analeptic, and Excitant.—PFAFF.

2 ℞ Fructûs Vanillæ Concis. et Contus. ʒvj.
Potass. Carb. ʒvj.
Aquæ Destil. Oij.
Sp. Vini Tenuioris, Oiss.
Maceri leni cum calore per triduum, et cola.

An Agreeable Aromatic Vehicle.—Dr COPLAND.

VASELINE, *see* PARAFFINUM MOLLE

VERATRINA. *Veratrine*

An alkaloid, or mixture of alkaloids, not quite pure, obtained from Sabadilla. It occurs in pale grey, amorphous, pulverulent masses, extremely irritating to the nostrils, with a bitter, acrid taste. *Internally*, it is a powerful emetic and purgative; in large doses, highly poisonous. It has been given in rheumatism, and as a stimulant in nervous disorders. But it is chiefly employed as an external irritant in neuralgic pains, and in chronic gouty and rheumatic affections. It should not be applied when the skin is broken.

Solubility.—1 in 1000 of boiling water, 1 in 3 of rectified spirit, 1 in 6 of ether, 1 in 3 of chloroform, 1 in 80 of olive oil.

Dose of *Veratrina, $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain.
Unguentum Veratrinæ.

1 ℞ Veratrinæ, gr. j.
Ext. Hyoscyami,
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ, ana gr. x.
Misce, et divide in pil. xij. Sumat j ter die.

In Gout, Neuralgia, and Rheumatism.—Dr TURNBULL.

2 ℞ Veratrinæ, gr. iv.
Alcohol, ♏vj.
Adipis, ʒss. Misce bene, ut fiat unguentum.

In Neuralgia.—Dr HOOPER.

3 ℞ Veratrinæ, gr. v.
Axungiæ, ʒss. Misce, ut fiat unguentum.

Half a drachm to be rubbed on every night with a horsehair glove, until severe tingling is produced.

In Sciatica.—Mr C. R. Bree.

4 ℞ Veratrinæ, gr. ij.
Ol. Rosæ, ♏j.
Glycerini, ʒss.
*Ung. Glycerini, ʒj. Misce, ut fiat unguentum.

A piece about the size of a filbert to be rubbed in about the pubis every day.

In Dysmenorrhœa.—Dr Tilt.

5 ℞ Veratrinæ, gr. ij.
Lin. Saponis co.
Sp. Camphoræ, ana ʒiss.
Sp. Ammon. Arom. ʒj. Misce: fiat linimentum.

A dessert-spoonful every night to be rubbed in well behind the ears and around the throat.

In Neuralgia of the Face.—Mr H. Neil.

6 ℞ Veratrinæ, ʒss.
Pulv. Opii, ʒi.
Axungiæ, ʒiss. Misce, ut fiat unguentum.

To Rheumatic Joints.—Dr Dunglison.

7 ℞ Veratrinæ, ℈j.
Potass. Iodidi, ʒss.
Axung. ʒj. Misce: fiat unguentum.

To Promote Absorption of Indolent Swellings.—Jourdan.

8 ℞ Veratrinæ, gr. xx.
Tinct. Sem. Colch. ʒj.
Lin. Potass. Iod. ō Sap. ad ʒvj. M. ft. liniment.

To be applied as directed.

Mr T. W. Nunn.

9 ℞ Ung. Veratrinæ, ʒj.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒss.
Adipis Præparat. ʒj. Fiat unguentum.

In Sciatica.—Dr F. E. Anstie.

10 ℞ Ung. Veratrinæ.
Ung. Potass. Iodidi, āā ʒij.
Ung. Cantharidis, ʒj. Fiat unguentum.

In Ovarian Irritation.—Dr Lombe Atthill.

*Ung. Glycerini is made by mixing gr. 100 of maize flour with ʒj of glycerine.

*VERATRUM ALBUM. *White Hellebore*

The rootstock of the Veratrum Album (Nat. Ord. *Melanthaceæ*) is very acrid and poisonous. It has been employed as an active hydragogue cathartic, and given in gout in the same manner as Colchicum. It is generally used, only *externally*, for the purpose of destroying vermin which infest the skin or hair.

Dose of Pulvis Veratri Albi, 1 to 2 grains.
Vinum ——, 10 minims may be given three times daily, in gout and rheumatism.

1 ℞ Pulv. Veratri, ʒij.
Saponis Mollis, ʒj.
Aquæ Ferventis, q. s. ut fiat unguentum, semel quotidie part. affect. infricandum.
After two or three such frictions, a warm bath is to be used.

In Scabies.—BOUCHARDAT.

VERATRI VIRIDIS RHIZOMA. *Green Hellebore Rhizome*

The dried rhizome of Veratrum Viride (Nat. Ord. *Melanthaceæ*) is externally an irritant; internally, an emetic. In small doses, it reduces the force of the heart, causes sweating, faintness, and dilation of the pupil. In the United States it is given as a remedy in inflammatory disorders of a sthenic type, especially acute rheumatism and pneumonia. It must be prescribed with caution.

Vehicle.—The Tincture in decoction of liquorice.
Dose of Pulvis Veratri Viridis, 4 to 6 grains, as an emetic.
Tinctura ————, 5 to 20 minims.

1 ℞ Tinct. Veratri Viridis, ♏xxx.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ʒj.
F. haust. ter die sum.

In Rheumatic Fever.—Dr H. WOOD.

2 ℞ Tinct. Veratri Viridis, ♏ij.
Aquæ, ʒj. Misce.
To be taken every hour until pulse reduced to its normal frequency, then diminish dose to 1 minim.

In Acute Rheumatism.—Dr WILLIAM CARTER.

3 ℞ Tinct. Veratri Viridis, ♏iv—viij.
Decoct. Glycyrrh ʒss. Misce.
To be taken every three hours to reduce pulse and diminish temperature.

In Pneumonia.

*VIBURNUM. *Black Haw*

The bark of Viburnum Prunifolium (Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceæ*). It is a sedative tonic to the uterine nervous system. It is given in threatened abortion.

Vehicle.—The liquid extract in chloroform water.
Dose of Extractum Viburni Fluidum (U. S.), 10 to 30 minims.

VINUM. *Wine*

The various kinds of wine, when good and unadulterated, are often preferable to brandy and spirit as stimulants and cordials. They are considerably diluted, and therefore less dangerous than stronger liquors, and are more agreeable to the taste of most patients. But they sometimes agree ill with the stomachs of dyspeptic persons. Sherry wine is generally preferred for ordinary use. Port wine is often ordered to patients during convalescence, as it possesses some astringency, and is more tonic in its action. Effervescing wines are more exhilarant and less narcotic than others. Acid wines may be used in a diaphoretic regimen. Wines form agreeable vehicles for medicines. All stimulant drinks must be avoided when there is fever, with a full pulse, dry tongue, and hot skin. They are appropriate whenever the system appears to be in want of nervous power to enable it to bear up against a disease.

1 ℞ Inf. Rosæ Acidi, ʒv.
Vini Rubri Hispanici, ʒij.
Syr. Simp. ʒj. Misce.

For an Ordinary Drink in states of Debility.—Dr HOOPER.

2 ℞ Vini Xerici, ʒvj.
Ovor. Vitellos duor.
Sacchari Purif. ʒss.
Ol. Cinnam. ♏iv.
Tinct. Capsici, ℈j. Misce.
Dosis, ʒiss ter, quaterve, aut sæpius in die, urgentibus languoribus.

In Cases of Debility without High Fever.—Dr COPLAND.

3 ℞ Ovor. Vitellos duor.
Ol. Cimmam. ♏xx. Misce, et adde
Vini Madeirensis,
Aquæ Cinnam. ana ℥iij.
Aquæ Destil. ℥ij.
Sacchari, ℥ij. Misce.
Three or four tablespoonfuls for a dose.

In Convalescence from Low Fevers.—Dr Ellis.

4 ℞ Vini Xerici, ℥ij.
Ovi Vitellum unius.
Jusculi Bovini (sine sale), ℥viij.
Misce. Sit enema.

A Restorative in Low Fevers, Tetanus, &c.—Radius.

See Spirits, Wine, &c.

*VINCA MAJOR. *Great Periwinkle*

The dried herb of Vinca Major (Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ*) is a powerful astringent. It is given in menorrhagia and other uterine hæmorrhages.

Vehicle.—The Infusion sweetened.
Dose of Infusum Vincæ Majoris, 1 to 2 ounces.
Extractum —— ——— Liquidum, 1 to 2 drachms. This is the best preparation.

1 ℞ Ext. Vincæ Major Liquidi, ℥j.
Syr. Simplicis, ♏xx.
Aquæ, ad ℥j. Fiat haustus.
To be taken three times a day.

In Menorrhagia.—Dr Albert Venn.

*VIOLA. *Violet*

The flowers of the Viola Odorata, or Sweet Violet (Nat. Ord. *Violaceæ*), have been used on account of their demulcent and mild laxative properties. In large doses, they are emetic. The Syrup of Violets is employed as a laxative for infants. The root of the Violet is emetic in ½ a drachm to 1 drachm doses. The leaves and flowers of the Viola Tricolor, or Wild Pansy, have been popularly supposed to possess alterative powers.

Dose of Syrupus Violæ, ½ to 1 drachm for infants.

1 ℞ Violæ Odoratæ Rad. ʒss.
Syr. Scillæ, ʒj.
Misce. Fiat bolus statim s[illegible]endus, et post horam repetendus si opus sit.
An Emetic.—Dr NELIGAN.

2 ℞ Mellis Violæ,
Mannæ, ana ʒss.
Syr. Violæ, q. s.
Fiat electuarium, cujus capiat cochleare parvulum pro re natâ.
A Mild Laxative for Children.—Dr NELIGAN.

3 ℞ Syr. Violæ, ʒiiss.
Ol. Amygd. Dul. ʒj.
Syr. Scillæ,
Syr. Sennæ, ana ʒss. Misce: fiat linctus.
A Demulcent and Aperient for Infants.—Dr COPLAND.

4 ℞ Violæ Tricoloris Fol. ʒx; coque in
Lactis, ʒv. Cola, et adde
Syr. Violæ Tricol, ʒij.
To be taken as a *tisane* night and morning for several weeks.
In Cutaneous Eruptions and Constitutional Syphilis.
TROUSSEAU and REVEIL.

ZINCUM GRANULATUM. *Granulated Zinc*

Occurs in thin, spongy flakes, or heavy, solid grains. It is employed in the preparations of *Liquor Zinci Chloridi*, *Zinci Chloridum*, and *Zinci Sulphas*.

ZINCI ACETAS. *Acetate of Zinc*

It occurs in small, colourless, soluble crystals, having a metallic taste. It is rarely given internally, but is well adapted for use in astringent lotions and injections, being milder and less irritating than the sulphate. It may be used as a collyrium in ophthalmia, or as an injection in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

Solubility.—1 in 3 of water, 1 in 4 of glycerine, 1 in 40 of rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—In pill, with glycerine of tragacanth.
Dose, as a tonic, 1 to 2 grains; as an emetic, 10 to 20 grains.

1 ℞ Zinci Acetatis, ℈j.
Aquæ Destil. ℥vj.
Misce. Capiat cochl. j magnum ex mucilagine duabus omn. horis.

In Severe Cases of Angina Tonsillaris, occurring in Scarlatina, &c. Dr PLANGE.

2 ℞ Zinci Sulph. ℥j.
Plumbi Acetatis, ℥ss.
Camphoræ, ℈j.
Aquæ Rosæ, ℥xij.
Solve, et cola. Fiat collyrium.

In Ophthalmia.—SPIELMANN.

3 ℞ Zinci Acetatis, gr. xij.
Morphinæ Acetatis, gr. vj.
Liq. Plumb. Acet. ♏xxiv.
Aquæ, ad ℥vj. M. ft. lotio.
To be used as directed.

Mr C. B. LOCKWOOD.

*ZINCI BROMIDUM. *Bromide of Zinc*

It is a whitish, granular, deliquescent powder. A tonic, useful in chorea, epilepsy, and other nervous disorders.

Solubility.—4 in 1 of water, 2 in 1 of rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—In water sweetened with syrup of orange.
Dose.—2 to 10 grains.

ZINCI CARBONAS. *Carbonate of Zinc*

A white, tasteless, inodorous powder. Its action is similar to that of the Oxide. It is rarely prescribed internally. It is chiefly used *externally* in the form of powder or ointment.

Calamine is impure Carbonate of Zinc. It is used for lotions.

Insoluble in water.
Vehicle.—As a lotion, in dilute glycerine and rose-water or milk of bitter almonds.
Dose of Zinci Carbonas, 2 to 10 grains.

See CALAMINA PRÆPARATA

ZINCI CHLORIDUM. *Chloride of Zinc. Butter of Zinc*

Occurs in sticks, or in white amorphous or granular masses. It is sometimes given in small doses as an alterative and tonic, but is chiefly used externally. It is one of the most powerful caustics known. It is deliquescent, and destroys organic tissues by its great affinity for water. Its action causes great pain. It is used to destroy entirely the surface of cancerous or phagedænic sores, or the dangerous eruption of Lupus. It is safer than arsenious acid for such purposes. A dilute solution may be used as a wash for foul ulcers or scrofulus sores, or as an injection in gonorrhœa. When used as a caustic, the chloride is generally made into a paste with flour, and it is sometimes combined with chloride of antimony.

Zinci Chloridi Liquor may be used as a caustic, or diluted with water to form a disinfecting solution.

Burnett's Solution contains one pound of the chloride in five gallons of water. It is largely employed as a disinfectant and deodoriser; also to prevent the dry rot in wood, and to preserve animal matters from putrefaction.

Solubility.—2 in 3 of water, 1 in 4 of glycerine, freely in rectified spirit and ether.

Vehicle.—As a caustic made into a paste with flour or plaster of Paris; or mixed with an equal weight of gutta percha melted at the lowest possible temperature. This latter forms a pliable caustic capable of being moulded to any desired shape.

Antidote.—Carbonate of sodium, emetics, warm demulcent drinks.

1 ℞ Zinci Chloridi, gr. ij.
Sp. Ætheris, ʒss. Misce.
Five drops to be administered every four hours.

In Chorea, Epilepsy, &c.—HANKE.

2 ℞ Zinci Chloridi, gr. x.
Acidi Gallici, ℈j.
Aquæ, ʒviij. Fiat injectio.

In Gleet.—Mr ERICHSEN.

3 ℞ Zinci Chloridi, partem j.
Farinæ Tostæ, partes ij ad iv.
Aquæ, q. s. ut fiat pasta caustica.
About 24—30 drops of water to each ounce of the chloride.

A Powerful Caustic.—CANQUOIN.

4 ℞ Zinci Chlor. ʒss.
Liq. Antimonii Chlor. ♏xv.
Farinæ, ʒj.
Aquæ Destil. q. s.
Fiat massa, quâ pars morbida exedatur.

In Cancer and Lupus.—Dr NELIGAN.

5 ℞ Zinci Chloridi, gr. iv.
Aquæ Destil. ʒvj. M. ft. lotio. If flocculent, filter.
To be applied as directed with a camel's hair brush once a day.

Mr GEORGE LAWSON.

6 ℞ Zinci Chloridi, gr. xx.
Glycerini, ʒss.
Aquæ, ad ʒij. M. ft. applic.
The throat to be painted once a day.

Mr A. E. CUMBERBATCH.

*ZINCI CYANIDUM ET FERROCYANIDUM

Cyanide of Zinc. Ferrocyanide of Zinc

The Cyanide, a white insoluble powder, is made by precipitating a solution of the sulphate with one of cyanide of potassium. It is given in spasmodic affections in doses of $\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 grain.

The Ferrocyanide, also a white insoluble powder, has been given in nervous and spasmodic disorders, in doses of 1 to 4 grains three times daily.

1 Zinci Cyanidi, gr. xv.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, ʒij.
Misce. Div. in pil. 60. Sumat j ter die.

KOPP.

2 ℞ Zinci Cyanidi, gr. ¼—j.
Syr. Simp. ʒj. Misce.

A Vermifuge.—MAJENDIE.

3 ℞ Zinci Ferrocyanidi, gr. viij.
Sacchari, ʒj.
Misce, et div. in pulveres xij æq. Sumat j secundis horis.

In Cardialgia.—ROSENSTEIL.

4 ℞ Zinci Ferrocyanidi, gr. iv.
Aquæ Destil. ʒij.
Misce. Sumat quartam partem quarter de die.

LINCKE.

*ZINCI IODIDUM. *Iodide of Zinc*

Occurs in white acicular crystals or in masses. It is sometimes given internally in small doses in scrofula. It acts *externally* as an astringent and alterative. It is used to form collyria in scrofulous ophthalmia, and an ointment is employed in the friction of chronic glandular enlargements. It is best given internally in the form of syrup, as the salt, like iodide of iron, is very liable to decomposition.

Dose.—1 to 5 grains.

1 ℞ Zinci Iodidi, gr. iv.
Aquæ Destil. ℥vj. Misce: fiat collyrium.

2 ℞ Zinci Iodidi, ℥j.
Adipis, ℥j. Misce: fiat unguentum.

An Alterative Stimulant in Skin Diseases.—Dr HOOPER.

*ZINCI LACTAS. *Lactate of Zinc*

Occurs in white crystalline plates. It is tonic and antispasmodic, and is useful in chorea, epilepsy, &c. It is more readily absorbed than other preparations of Zinc.

Solubility.—In 60 parts of water; insoluble in alcohol.
Vehicle.—In pill with hyoscyamus or belladonna.
Dose, 2 to 5 grains.

ZINCI OXIDUM. *Oxide of Zinc*

A white, tasteless, inodorous powder. It may be employed in nervous disorders in the same manner as the sulphate. *Externally,* it is employed as an astringent and absorbent. The powder may be dusted over sores, excoriations, and eruptions. It forms a mild, cooling ointment, and is thus applied to wounds, ringworm of the scalp, impetiginous pustular eruptions, and tarsal ophthalmia.

Insoluble in water.
Vehicle.—The Powder enclosed in cachets. In pill with a green extract, as henbane or belladonna. As a lotion in dilute glycerine and rose water, or milk of bitter almonds.

Dose of Zinci Oxidi, 2 to 10 grains.
Oleatum Zinci,
Unguentum Zinci is largely used as a mild ointment.
Unguentum Zinci Oleati.

1 ℞ Zinci Oxidi, gr. xij.
Magnesiæ Calcin. ʒss.
Pulv. Calumbæ, ʒj.
Tere bene simul, et div. in chartulas xij, quar. cap. j ter quaterve in die.

In Diarrhœa.—DE HAEN.

2 ℞ Zinci Oxidi, ʒj.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. x. Misce: fiat pulv. iv.
One every three hours.

In Intestinal Catarrh.—REVILLOUT.

3 ℞ Pulv. Oxidi Zinci, ʒj.
Pulv. Opii, gr. x.
Pulv. Cinchonæ.
Pulv. Sem. Fœniculi, ana ʒj.
Misce. Divide in pulv. 50. Sumat j secundis horis.

In Hooping-cough.—AUGUSTIN.

4 ℞ Zinci Oxid. ʒj.
Ext. Bellad. gr. ij. M. ft. pulv. xij.
One powder in a wineglass of water at bedtime.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

5 ℞ Ext. Hyoscyami,
Pulv. Valerian. Rad.
Zinci Oxidi, ana gr. j. Fiat pilula.
Sumatur bis terve de die.

In Neuralgia.—Dr DAY.

6 ℞ Zinci Oxidi,
Ext. Hyoscyami, ana gr. iv.
Misce et divide in pil. ij nocte sum.

In the Night Perspirations of Phthisis.
Dr THEOPHILUS THOMPSON.

7 ℞ Zinci Oxidi, ʒix.
Acid. Carbolici, gr. xx.
Glycerini, ʒiij.
Aq. Rosæ ad ℥viij. M. ft. lotio.
To be used frequently.

8 ℞ Zinci Oxidi, ʒij.
Camphoræ, ʒss.
Pulv. Amyli, ʒiv. Misce: fiat pulv.
To be dusted over the parts affected.

In Prurigo.—CAZENAVE.

9 ℞ Zinci Oxidi, gr. xij.
Calomel. gr. ix.
Camphoræ, gr. vj.
Butyri Recentis, ʒij.
But. Cacao, ʒss. M. fiat unguentum.

For the Eyelids in Ophthalmia.—Trousseau and Reveil.

10 ℞ Oxidi Zinci, gr. xx.
Cerat. Galeni (cold cream), ʒij.
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. xx.
Glycerini, ʒij. Misce: fiat unguentum.

To Irritable Eruptions, with a Copious Discharge.
Dr Neligan.

11 ℞ Ung. Zinci, ʒj.
Liq. Plumbi Subacet.
Liq. Opii, Sedat. ana ʒss.
Misce: fiat unguentum, bis in die parti affectæ applicandum.

In External Piles.—Mr Coulson.

12 ℞ Zinci Oxidi,
Pulv. Calaminæ,
Pulv. Lycopodii, ana ʒj.
Pulv. Myrrhæ,
Plumbi Acet. ana ʒss.
Axungiæ, ʒiss. Misce: fiat unguentum.

To Extensive Burns.—Mr Savory.

*ZINCI PHOSPHAS. *Phosphate of Zinc*

A white crystalline, tasteless salt. It is a nervine tonic. It is given in anæmic states of the system, especially chlorosis.

Vehicle.—Decoction of barley.
Dose.—2 to 5 grains.

*ZINCI PHOSPHIDUM. *Phosphide of Zinc*

A greyish-black powder containing about 24 per cent. of phosphorus. It is recommended as a substitute for Phosphorus.

Solubility.—Insoluble in water and rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—In pill with sugar of milk and glycerine of tragacanth.
Dose.—$\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain in pill.

ZINCI SULPHAS. *Sulphate of Zinc*

This salt occurs in small, colourless prismatic crystals, and is soluble in water. In small doses, it is astringent, tonic, and antispasmodic. It is given as an astringent in fluxes and hæmorrhages; as a tonic in general debility, from whatever cause; and as an antispasmodic in hysteria, chorea, epilepsy, neuralgia, and gastrodynia. In epilepsy, the dose must be gradually increased from a small quantity to as many grains as can be tolerated without producing vomiting. In large doses, it acts suddenly as an emetic, without producing much nausea, and is therefore well adapted for use in cases of narcotic poisoning. *Externally*, the Sulphate of Zinc acts as one of the best astringents known. It is used in collyria, in gargles for relaxed uvula, in injections in gonorrhœa, &c., in lotions to sores.

Solubility.—1 in 1 in water and glycerine. Insoluble in rectified spirit.
Vehicle.—In pill, with glycerine of tragacanth. As an emetic, in water.
*Sticks of fused Sulphate of Zinc are employed as astringent applications to suppurating surfaces.
Dose.—As a tonic or astringent, 1 to 3 grains; as an emetic, 10 to 30 grains.

1 ℞ Zinci Sulphat. gr. ij.
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. iv.
Misce, et div. in pil. ij nocte sumendæ.
For the Night Perspiration of Phthisis.
Dr THEOPHILUS THOMPSON.

2 ℞ Zinci. Sulphat. ℈ss.
Ext. Gentianæ, ℈ij.
Exc. Colocynth, co ℈j.
Misce, et div. in pil. xx. Sumat ij omni nocte.
In Costiveness and Nervous Debility.—Dr BABINGTON.

3 ℞ Zinci Sulphat, ʒj.
Ext. Gentianæ, ℈j.
Quin. Sulph. ʒss.
Ol. Anthemidis, ♏vj.
Misce. Div. in pil. xxx, quar. capiat j ter die.
A Tonic.—Dr GOLDING BIRD.

4 ℞ Zinci Sulphat. gr. ij.
Ext. Conii, gr. iij. Fiat pilula.
To be taken every night.

In Chorea.—Dr JAMES ANDREW.

5 ℞ Zinci Sulphat. gr. viij.
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. ij.
Aquæ, ʒiv. Misce.
A tablespoonful four times a day—for a child of three years.

In Pertussis.—Dr H. W. FULLER.

6 ℞ Zinci Sulphat. ℈j.
Ext. Gentianæ, ℈iv.
Ext. Anthemidis, ℈ij.
Contunde massam, et divide in pil. 40, quar. sumantur duæ bis die, cum haustu infra præscripto:
℞ Inf. Gentianæ co. ʒx.
Acid. Sulph. Aromat. ♏xij.
Tinct. Zingiberis, ʒj. Misce.

A Tonic.—Dr COPLAND.

7 ℞ Zinci Sulphat. ℈j.
Aquæ Cinnamomi,
Aquæ, ana ʒss.
Misce: fiat haustus emeticus.

To Produce Vomiting speedily, after Poisoning, &c.
Dr HOOPER.

8 ℞ Zinci Sulph. gr. ij.
Glyc. Tragacanth q. s.
M. ft. pil. Mitte tales iv. Coat with Tolu.
One twice daily shortly before food.

Dr E. C. SEATON.

9 ℞ Zinci Sulph. gr. ij—iv.
Tinct. Cantharidis, ♏xx.
Aquæ, ʒj. Misce. Sumatur ter in die.

In Paraplegic Palsy.—Dr BUDD.

10 ℞ Zinci Sulphat. gr. ij.
Vini Opii, ♏v.
Syr. Tolu, ʒj.
Mist. Amyg. ʒix.
Misce: fiat haustus, ter die sumendus.

In the Latter Stages of Consumption.—Dr GREGORY.

11 ℞ Zinci Sulphat. gr. vj.
Acid. Sulph. Dil. ♏xxx.
Syr. Aurantii, ʒss.
Inf. Aurant. ʒvss.
Misce: sumatur cochl. duo ter die.

A Tonic.—Dr DRUITT.

The following prescriptions are for external use:

12 ℞ Zinci Sulphat. gr. ij.
Vini Opii, ʒij.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒvj. Misce: fiat lotio.
To be applied to the eyes.

In the Purulent Ophthalmia of Infants, after the Complaint has been Subdued by Lotions of Nitrate of Silver.
Mr J. FRANCE.

13 ℞ Zinci Sulphat.
Acidi Tannici, ana gr. xv.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒvj. Misce: fiat injectio.
To be used two or three times daily.

In Gonorrhœa.—M. RICORD.

14 ℞ Zinci Sulphat.
Cupri Sulph. ana ʒj.
Aquæ Rosæ, ʒviij. Misce: fiat lotio.

A Styptic.—Dr COPLAND.

15 ℞ Zinci Sulphat. gr. xvj.
Tinct. Lavand. co.
Sp. Rosmarini, āā ʒij.
Aquæ, ʒviij. Fiat lotio.

In Sluggish Ulcer.—Mr ERICHSEN.

16 ℞ Zinci Sulphat.
Aluminis, āā gr. iij.
Aquæ, ʒj. Fiat lotio.

In Bubo.—Dr F. P. ATKINSON.

ZINCI SULPHO-CARBOLAS, see ACIDUM CARBOLICUM

ZINCI VALERIANAS. *Valerianate of Zinc*

Occurs in bright, pearly, tabular crystals, with an odour of Valerianic Acid, and a metallic taste. It has been much recommended as a powerful tonic and antispasmodic. It is useful in chorea, epilepsy, neuralgia, and hysteria.

Solubility.—1 in 60 of rectified spirit, 1 in 120 of cold water.
Vehicle.—In pill. Orange-flower water.
Incompatibles.—Vegetable astringents, acids, soluble carbonates, metallic salts.
Dose.—1 to 6 grains.

1 ℞ Zinci Valerianatis, gr. ix.
Pulv. Tragacanthæ co. gr. xxx.
Misce, et div. in pil. xij. Sumat j nocte maneque.

In Nervous Headache.—DEVAY.

2 ℞ Zinci Valerianatis, ℈j.
Ext. Hyoscyami, ℈iss.
M. Fiant pil. xxx. Capiat unam bis terve die.

In Facial Neuralgia.—Dr H. GREEN.

3 ℞ Zinci Valerianatis,
Quin. Valerianatis, ana gr. j.
Ext. Gentianæ, q. s.
Misce: fiat pilula, omni horâ repetenda.

In Epilepsy.

4 ℞ Zinci Valerianatis, gr. ¾.
Aquæ Flor. Aurantii, ʒiss.
Misce: fiat haustus, ter die sumendus.

In Hysterical Neuralgia.—Dr NELIGAN.

5 ℞ Zinci Valerianatis, gr. iss.
Aquæ Destil. ʒvss.
Syrupi, ʒj.
Misce. Sumat cochl. medium omni semihorio.

DEVAY.

6 ℞ Zinci Valerianatis, gr. viij.
Tinct. Valerianæ, ʒij.
Aquæ Flor. Aurantii, ʒiij.
Syr. Hemedesmi, ʒij.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. j amplum sextis horis.

In Hysteria and Chorea.—Dr NELIGAN.

7 ℞ Zinci Valerian. gr. iss.
Sodii Arseniatis Exsic. gr. $\frac{1}{24}$.
Quin. Sulph. gr. ij. M. ft. pil. Mitte xiv.
Take a pill twice a day, 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Sir ALFRED GARROD.

ZINGIBER. *Ginger*

The rhizome of Zingiber Officinalis (Nat. Ord. *Zingiberaceæ*) is a native of the East and West Indies. Its active constituents are a volatile oil and a soft acrid resin. It has an agreeable aromatic smell, and a warm burning taste. It is an excellent stimulant, carminative, and

stomachic, and is often combined with purgative medicines to obviate their griping tendency. *Externally*, it is rubefacient, and may even raise a blister. The Tincture of Ginger is a good vehicle for the administration of the resinoid eclectic remedies, as podophyllin, &c. *The Oleoresina Zingiberis, of the U.S.Phar., in ½ to 1 grain doses, is an excellent addition to pills to prevent griping.

Dose of Pulvis Zingiberis, 10 to 30 grains.
Tinctura ——, 10 to 30 minims.
Tinctura —— Fortior (Essence of Ginger), 5 to 20 minims.
Syrupus ——, 1 to 4 drachms, as an addition to other medicines.
*Oleo resina Zingiberis (U.S.) or Gingerin, 1 to 2 grains.

1 ℞ Tinct. Zingib. ʒij.
Sp. Ammon Arom. ʒss.
Aquæ Destil. ℥iss.
Misce: fiat haustus, ter die sumendus.

In Acidity of Stomach and Heartburn.

2 ℞ Pulv. Zingib. ʒiss.
Aquæ Ferventis, Oss. Macera per horas ij in vasi leviter clauso et cola: tum adde
Tinct. Zingiberis.
Syr. Ejusdem, ana ℥ss. Misce.

A Good Vehicle and a Grateful Aromatic in Flatulency.
Dr Copland.

3 ℞ Pulv. Zingib. ʒvij.
Pulv. Sinapis, ʒj.
Aquæ Ferv. q. s. ut fiat pasta idoneæ crassitudinis, quæ super linteo vel alutâ illinenda sit, et parti affectæ applicanda.

A Stimulant to Local Pains.

INDEX

OF

DISEASES AND REMEDIES

THIS Index is intended to assist the memory of the prescriber on the occurrence of any emergency. In most cases the remedies specially to be relied upon are mentioned first. The majority of the names are in Latin, to facilitate a reference to the body of the work. This reference will at once show the variety of ways in which each remedy may be prescribed.

ACIDITY, GASTRIC.
Alkalies (Potash, Soda, Ammonia, Lime, Magnesia, their carbonates and bicarbonates). Acids (Nitro-hydrochloric). Tonics (Calumba, Cascarilla, Gentiana). Mercury. Bismuth.

ACNE.
Arsenic. Iodide of Sulphur. Mercury. Soap. Sulphur.

AGUE.
Arsenic. Emetics. Quinina. Warburg's Tincture.

ALBUMINOUS URINE. See Bright's Disease of Kidney.

ALCOHOLISM. Bark. Arsenic. Phosphorus. Capsicum.

AMAUROSIS.
Strychnine. Tonics. Purgatives. Blisters to temple.

AMENORRHŒA.
Aconite. Actæa Racemosa. Aloes. Chloride of Ammonium. Ergot. Iron. Savine.

ANÆMIA.
Acids. Hypophosphites. Ammonia. Iron. Phosphate of Lime.

ANÆSTHETIC AGENTS.
Æther. Chloroform. Methyleni Bichloridum. Cocaine, Methylal. Freezing. Galvanism.

ANASARCA. General dropsy.
Acupuncture. Drastic purges (Jalapa, Scammonium, Ol. Crotonis, Colocynth, Elaterium, Hydrarg. Subchlor). Scilla. Colchicum. Copaiba. Scoparius. Salines (Potass, Acet., Bitart., &c.). Digitalis. Ulexine.

ANEURISM.
Restricted diet. Rest. Iodide of Potassium.

ANGINA PECTORIS.
Arsenic. Æther. Morphine. Nitrite of Amyl. Phosphorus. Nitro-glycerine. Sodii Nitris. Strophanthus.

ANTIPYRETICS.
Phenazonum. Acetanilidum. Kairin. Phenacetinum. Salolum.

ANTISEPTICS.
Iodo-Salicylic Acid. Aristol. Iodoform. Eucalyptus. Iodol. Salolum. Sozoiodol.

APHONIA. Loss of voice.
Blisters. Cataplasma Sinapis. Galvanism. Stimulant gargles in simple relaxed throat. Mercury and Iod. Potassium in syphilitic cases.

APHTHÆ. Thrush.
Potassii Chloras. Mel Boracis. Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ. Alum. Nitric Acid. Liq. Calcis Chlor. Washes of Rhatany, Catechu, &c.

APOPLEXY.
Croton Oil.

ARACHNITIS. Inflammation of membranes of brain.
Drastic purges. Pil. Hydrarg. Shaving. Cold lotions or Ice to head. Darkness and Quiet.

ASCARIDES.
Purge (Castor oil, Jalap, Scammony, Aloes, Senna). Clysters of common Salt, of Assafœtida, Tanacetum, Quassia, Artemisia. Artemisia contra. Santonine.

Ascites.
Drastics (Elaterium, Scammonium, Ol. Crotonis, Cambogia, Potassii Tart. Acid.). Salines. Pil. Hydrarg. Scilla. Digitalis. Taraxacum. Copaiba.

Asthma.
Stramonium. Opium. Bromide of Potassium. Chloral Hydrate. Coffee. Chloroform. Hyoscyamus. Colchicum. Iodide of Potassium. Ipecacuanha. Valeriana. Assafœtida. Digitalis. Lobelia. Alum. Aconite. Arsenic. Atropine. Euphorbia Pilulifera. Nitrite of Amyl.

Bedsores.
Plasters of Amadou, &c. Unguentum Plumbi. Alum poultice. Alcohol. Glycerine. Iodoform. Nitrate of Silver. White of egg and brandy.

Bile, Deficiency of.
Grey Powder.

Bites of Insects, &c.
Ammonia.

Boils.
Collodion. Opium. Poultices. Nitrate of Silver. Sulphides. Sodii Hyposulphis.

Bones, Diseases of.
Cod-liver Oil. Phosphate of Lime. Nitric Acid.

Brain, Anæmia of.
Bromide of Ammonium. Phosphorus. Hydrobromic Acid.

Breasts, Inflammation of.
Massage. Saline Purge. Belladonna Plaster.

Bladder, Inflammation of.
Pareira. Uva Ursi. Opium. Buchu. Capaiba. Hyoscyamus.

Bleeding. See Hæmorrhage.

Bright's Disease of Kidney.
Purge (as Jalap) at morning. Diaphoretic (Dover' powder) at night. Hot-air baths. Cupping of loins for active inflammation. Bitartrate of Potassium. Iron. Digitalis. Tannin. Tartrates.

BRONCHITIS.
Antimony. Ipecacuanha. Scilla. Potassii Bicarb. Ammonia. Iron. Senega. Sulphur. Turkish Bath. Pruni Virginianæ Cortex.

BUBO.
Poultices. Emplastrum. Hydrarg., Ung. Plumbi., Ung. Plumbi Acet., Ung. Opii., Iodine.

BURNS and SCALDS.
Cotton wool. Flour. Chalk. Linimentum Calcis. Lotions of Chlorinated Soda. Decoct. Lini sem. Simple Ointment. Collodion. Carron Oil. Bicarbonate of Sodium. Ung. Acid. Borici.

CACHEXIA.
Animal food. Wine and Stimulants. Change of air. Morrhuæ Oleum. Tonics.

CALCULOUS AFFECTIONS, with acid urine.
Potash, Soda, Lithia, Lime, Magnesia, their carbonates and bicarbonates. Sodii Phosphas. Ammonii Phosphas. Ammonii Benzoas. Acidum Benzoicum. Uva Ursi. Buchu. Pareira.

CALCULOUS AFFECTIONS, with alkaline urine.
Acidum Nitricum. Acidum Hydrochloricum. Strychnine. Tonics. Stimulants. Uva Ursi. Buchu. Pareira.

CALCULI, BILIARY.
Soda and its carbonates. Opium. Æther.

CANCER.
Escharotic applications (Actual Cautery, Zinci Chloridum, Antimonii Chloridum, Potassa fusa). Anodyne applications (Unguentum Opii, Cataplasma Opii, Ung. et Cataplasm. Belladonnæ, Carrot and Charcoal poultices). Arsenic, Bromine, Chloral, Conium, Iodoform, Morphine, Opium, Chian Turpentine. *To remove smell*, Liq. Sodæ Chlor, Glycerine of Gallic and Tannic Acid, Terebine, Thymol, Sanitas, Ground Coffee.

CARBUNCLE.
Belladonna, Carbolic Acid, Iodine, Opium, Sulphides, Poultice.

CANCRUM ORIS.
Arsenic, Nitric Acid, Potassii Chloras, Borax externally, Potassii Permanganas.

CARDIALGIA. Heartburn. See Acidity, Gastric.

CARIES OF BONES.
Potassi Iodidum, Morrhuæ Oleum, Phosphate of Lime.

CATARRH.
Ipecacuanha, Scilla, Sp. Æth. Nit., Liq. Ammonii Acetatis et Citratis, Ammoniacum, Benzoinum, Myrrha, Tolu, Camphor, Terebinthinæ Oleum, Salines, Purgatives, Tonics.

CEPHALALGIA. Headache.
Purgatives, Tonics, or Stimulants, according to cause.

CEREBRAL INFLAMMATION.
Drastics, Cold applications, Clysters of Tartar Emetic, Colocynth, &c. See Arachnitis.

CHANCRE.
Caustics (Argent. Nit., Potassa fusa, Acidum Nitricum). Lotio Hydrarg. Oxidi, Linim. Hydrarg., Ung. Hyd. Nitratis, Ung. Hyd. Oxidi Rubri, Ung. Zinci, Iodoform.

CHAPS.
Glycerine, Honey, Mel Boracis, Ung. Sambuci, Sapo Camphoratus, Collodion.

CHILBLAINS.
Lotion of Iodine, Hydrochlor. Acid, or Carb. Potash, Ointments of Alum, Camphor, Creasote, Henbane, Mustard, Borax, Balsam of Peru, Cajeput Oil, Capsicum, Liquor Calcis Chlorinatæ.

CHICKEN-POCK.
Mild purges, Salines, Rest, and moderate support.

CHLOROSIS. See Anæmia.

CHOLERA, ENGLISH.
Castor Oil, Rhubarb, Senna, Chalk, Catechu, Poultices.

CHOLERA, MALIGNANT.

Rhubarb and Magnesia, as prophylactic. Sulphuric acid? Quinine? Emetic of Salt? Wine and Stimulants. Warm poultices to abdomen. Opium? Calomel?

CHORDEE.

Aconite, Bromides, Camphor, Cantharides, Henbane.

CHOREA.

Arsenic, Actæa Racemosa, Chloral, Cod-liver Oil, Valerian, Veratrum Viride, Conium, Iron, Sulphate of Zinc, Bromide of Potassium.

COLIC. Pain in stomach with flatulence, and without inflammation.

Purgatives (Rhubarb, Senna, Castor oil). Alkalies (Soda, Chalk, Magnesia). Turpentine, Assafœtida, Valerian, Ether, Warm fomentations, Plasters of Opium, Belladonna, Camphor, Turpentine, Clysters of Turpentine, Assafœtida, Tobacco.

COLICA PICTONUM. Lead colic.

Alumen, Acidum Sulphuricum, Magnes. Sulph., Ol. Ricini, Opium, Potassii Iodidum, Anodyne plasters.

CONDYLOMATA. Warts.

Caustics (Nit. Silver, Nit. Acid). Lotions of Iodine, Carb. Potassium, or Hydrarg. Perchlor., Ung. Hyd. Nit. Ox., Ung. Hyd. Nitratis, Acid. Acet., Chromic Acid. Trichloracetic Acid.

CONSTIPATION.

Purgatives (Rheum, Aloes, Ol. Ricini, Colocynthis, Jalapa, Scammonium, Podophyllum, Senna, Magnesia, Magnes. Sulph., Sod. Sulph., Sod. et. Pot. Tart., Elaterium, Ol. Crotonis, Rhamni Purshiani Cortex, White Bryony, Leptandrin, Laxatives (Cassia, Prunum, Manna). Brown bread, Exercise, Cold bathing, Tonics (Cinchona, Calumba, Ferri Carb., &c.), Fel Bovis, Terebinthina, Enemata.

CONSUMPTION. See Phthisis.

CONTUSIONS.
Lotions of Arnica, Lotions of Liq. Plumb. Diacet., Acetic Acid, Sulph. Copper, Carb. Potassium, Linimentum Calcis Unguents.

CONVULSIONS. See Epilepsy, Hysteria, Chorea.

CONVULSIONS OF CHILDREN.
Castor oil, Tonics, Wholesome diet.

CORYZA. Cold in the head.
Sp. Æth. Nit., Salines (Pot. Chloras, Pot. Nitras), Sodii Bicarb., Ipecacuanha, Mild purging, Warm bathing, Quinine, Ammonia, Camphor, Iodine, Inhalation.

COUGH, CHRONIC.
Mist. Acaciæ. Mist. Amygdalæ. Oxymel Scillæ. Tinct. Camph. co. Myrrha. Tolu. Decoct. Cinchonæ with Ammonia. Ipecacuanha and Hyoscyamus. Syr. Papaveris. Conium. Opium.

CRAMP IN THE STOMACH. See Acidity, and Colic.

CROUP.
Warm bath. Vinum Antimon., to keep up nausea. Cataplasma Sinapis. Hyd. Subchlor., or Castor oil. Ipecacuanha Wine.

CROUP, SPASMODIC, of Infants.
Warm bath. Castor oil. Stimulants. Tonics.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES.
Alkalies (Potash, Soda, their carbonates and bicarbonates). Sulphur, Potassa Sulphurata, Acidum Arseniosum, Liquor Potassii Arseniatis, Acidum Carbolicum, Arsenici Iodidum, Liq. Hydrarg. et Arsenici Iodidi (Donovan's), Creasote, Fuligokali, Pix nigra, Aqua Picis liquidæ, Hydrarg. Subchlor., Hydrarg. Perchlor., Pil. Hydrarg., Antim. Tart., Bromum, Potassii Iodidum, Guaiacum, Sarsa, Mezereum, Oleum Morrhuæ. *Externally only*, Ung. Sulphuris, Ung. Creasoti, Ung. Picis nigræ, Ung. Hydrargyri, Ung. Hyd. Subchlor., Ung. Hyd. Nit. Ox., Lotio Hyd. Ox., Ung. Hyd., Am. Chlor., Ung. Iodin., Ung. Pot. Iodidi, Lotio Sod. vel Pot. Carb. Liquor Calcis, Balneum Sulphurosum, &c.

CYNANCHE. Tonsillitis or Quinsy.
Poultices, Emetics, Nit. Silver to fauces. Guaiacum internally. Pot. Iodidum.

CYSTITIS. Inflammation of bladder.
(*When acute*) Leeches to perinæum or pubes. Castor Oil, Warm Bath, Opium, Pulv. Ipecac. co. (*When chronic*) Copaiba, Uva Ursi, Cubeba, Buchu, Hot Enemata.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.
Food, Quinine, Moschus, P. Ipecac. co., Antim. Tart. Digitalis, Capsicum.

DIABETES. Saccharine urine.
Animal food. Fats and oils. Exclude starch from diet. Gluten and bran-bread. Codeina, Salicylate of Sodium, Valerian, Ozonic Ether, Saccharin.

DIARRHŒA.
Purgatives (Castor Oil, Senna, Pil. Hydrarg., Rhubarb). Absorbents (Creta, Bismuthi Nit.). Aromatics (Cinnamomum, Myristica, Caryophyllus, Pimenta, Zingiber, Piper, Cubeba, Capsicum, Mentha piperita, Ol. Cajuputi). Astringents (Opium, Acidum Tannicum, Acidum Gallicum, Catechu, Kino, Krameria, Hæmatoxylum, Gallæ, Quercus, Tormentilla, Cupri Sulphas, Plumbi Acetas, Alumen, Acidum Sulphuricum). Cinchona, Quinine, Calumba, Quassia. Antim. Tart. Ipecacuanha.

DIPHTHERIA. Malignant sorethroat, with formation of membrane.
Nit. Silver to throat. Liq. Ferri Perchloridi. Wine and support. Quininæ et Cinchonæ præparationes. Ammonia, Potassii Chloras, Mel Boracis, Liq. Sodæ Chlorinatæ, Salines, Sp. Æth. Nit., Sp. Æth. Chlor., Chinoline.

DROPSY. See Anasarca, and Ascites.

DYSENTERY.
Warm fomentations. Ol. Ricini, Opium, Morphine, Ipecacuanha, Enema or suppository of Opium.

Astringents (Plumb. Acet., Cupri Sulph., Acid. Tannic., Terebinthina). Poultices.

Dyspepsia.
Purgatives (Ol. Ricini, Rheum, Aloes). Alkalies (Sod. Bicarb., Liquor Calcis, Magnesia, Magnes. Carb., Liq. Magnes. Bicarb). Absorbents (Creta, Bismuthi Nit., Charcoal). Aromatics (Cinnamomum, Zingiber, Capsicum, Cubeba, Coriandum, Carui, Anisum, &c.). Tonics (Cinchona, Calumba, Artemisia, Gentiana, Ferri Carb., Acid. Sulph. dil., Argent. Nit.; Strychnina, small doses). Alteratives (Pil. Hydrarg., Hyd. c. Cretâ, Hyd. Subchlor., Colchicum, Ipecacuanha, &c.). Acidum Lacticum, Pepsina, Acidum Carbolicum, Bismuthi Oxychloridum, Papain.

Dyspnœa. See Asthma.

Dysuria.
Opium, Copaiba, Antim. Tart., Salines, Pareira.

Ear, Inflammation of.
Leeching, Poulticing, Warm fomentations, Foment. of Decoct. Papav. Injection of Opium, Morphina, or Alum.

Ecthyma. See Cutaneous Diseases.

Eczema. See Cutaneous Diseases.
Arsenic, Quinina, Glycerine, Mercury, Tar, Oils and Fats, Poultices.

Elephantiasis. See Cutaneous Diseases.

Emetics.
Apomorphinæ Hydrochloras, Ipecacuanha, Sulphate of Zinc, Mustard and water, &c.

Emphysema of Lung. See Asthma.
Ether and Stimulants, Hyoscyamus, Stramonium. Arsenic, Lobelia, Purging, A dry, bracing climate.

Empyema. Effusion following Pleurisy.
Calomel and opium, Tapping, Quinine, Iodine.

Endocarditis.
Blistering. Antim. Tart. (to keep up Nausea). Calomel and Opium, Leeching, Purgatives.

ENLARGEMENTS, GLANDULAR.

Apply Tinct. Iodin., Tinct. Iodin. co., Ung. Iodinii, or Ung. Pot. Iod. *Internally*, Potassii Iodidum, Ferri præparationes, Aloes, Quinina, Pil. Hydrarg., Calcium Sulphide.

ENTERITIS. Inflammation of bowels.

Warm fomentations. Ditto with Tinct. Opii. or Decoct. Papav. Calomel and Opium, Castor Oil, Warm enemata, Blistering when chronic.

EQUINA. Glanders.

Wine, Brandy, and support. Nitric acid? Quinina?

EPILEPSY.

Purgatives (Aloes, Rhubarb, Castor oil). Wine and stimulants. Good living and air. Quinine and tonics. Specific remedies (Argent. Nit., Argent Ox., Zinci Sulph., Zinci Acet., Zinci Oxidum, Zinci Valerianas, Ferri præparationes, Cupri. Sulph., Cupri Ammon. Sulph., Liq. Arsenicalis, Terebinthinæ Oleum, Cotyledon, Valeriana, Indigo, Picrotoxinum). Bromides, Seton, Blisters.

EPIDIDYMITIS.

Oleate of mercury and morphine.

EPISTAXIS.

Raise arms. Cold to nape of neck or forehead. Plug nares. Injection of Alum, Sulph. Copper, or Sulph. Iron, Hamamelis, Ergot.

ERYSIPELAS.

Purgatives (Senna, Hyd. Subchlor., Magnes. Sulph., Soda Tart.). Calomel and Opium, Acetanilidum, Vinum Antimonialis, Vinum Ipecac. *In low cases*, Wine, support, Quinine. *External applications*, Warm foment., Starch, Chalk, Magnesia, Nit. Silver. Cataplasma fermenti, or Lotio Sodæ Chlorin., or Cataplasma Carbonis for gangrene, White-lead paint.

ERYTHEMA.

Saline Aperient. Cool lotion of Spirit, Ether, or Chloroform. Lotio Plumbi Subacet. Lotio Sodii Carb.

EXCORIATIONS.
Dry Powder (Chalk, Starch, Plumbi Carb.). Unguentum Galeni ("Cold Cream"). Ung. Zinci, Ung. Plumbi Carb. Sapo Camphoratus, Glycerinum.

EXANTHEMATA. See Fevers, Eruptive.

FACE, ERUPTIONS OF.
Alteratives (Pil. Hydrarg., Hyd. Perchlor., Aloes, Liq. Arsenicalis, Sarsa, Potassii Iodidum). Cool washes (Sod. Carb., Ammon. Chlor., Pot. Nit., Aquæ Rosæ, Aquæ Amygdalæ, Lotio Plumb. Diacet.). Unguents.

FAINTING.
Ammonia to nostrils. Cold water to face and chest. Fresh air. Loose clothing. Stimulants. Place head between legs.

FEVERS, ERUPTIVE.
Antim. Tart., Ipecacuanha and Hyd. Subchlor., in high fever. Salines (Potassii Nitras, Potassii Chloras, Ammonii Acetatis Liquor; Liq. Ammon. Citratis; Potassii Tartras, Tartras Acida, Acetas; Pulveres effervescentes). Acid drinks (Acidum Nit. dil., Acid. Hydrochlor. dil., Acid. Sulph. dil., Acid. Cit., Acid Tart., Succus Limonum). Purgatives (Magnes. Sulph. Soda Tart., Oleum Ricini, Jalapa, Pil. Hydrarg.). Diaphoretics (Salines, Sp. Æth. Nit., Sp. Chloroform., Ipecac., Pulvis Doveri; Opium, cautiously; Antim. Tart., in small doses). *In low cases*, Wine and support. During convalescence, Quinine and Iron.

FEVER, INTERMITTENT. Ague.
Between paroxysms, Quininæ Sulphas; any salt of Quinine, Cinchonine, Quinidina; any preparation of Cinchona Bark. Cusparia, Cascarilla, Calumba, Gentiana, Quassia, &c. *Taken continuously*, Liquor Arsenicalis. Also preparations of Iron and Copper, and Chloride of Sodium. For enlarged spleen, Ferri Iodidum, Ferri Bromidum, Purgatives.

FEVER, TYPHOID.
Liq. Ammoniæ, Sp. Ammon. Arom., Ammon. Carb. Acid drinks, Moschus, Camphora, Capsicum, Mist. Terebinthinæ, Cinchona and Quinine when fever has abated.

Thallinæ Sulphas. For diarrhœa, Opium with caution, vegetable astringents. To head, shaving and cool lotions. To abdomen, warm applications, Cataplasma Sinapis, Cataplasma, Terebinth. Support with stimulants if necessary.

FISTULÆ. Burrowing ulcers.

Stimulating injections (Sol. Argent. Nit., Tinct. Iodin. co., Sol. Cupri Sulph., Sol. Hyd. Perchlor., Tinct. Canth., Tinct. Myrrhæ).

FLATULENCE.

Purgatives (Rheum, Aloes, Pil. Hydrarg.). Cordials (Vinum, Tinct. Aurant., Tinct. Capsici, Pulv. Aromat., Pulv. Cretæ Aromat., Piperes, Menthæ, Zingiber, Cinnamomum, Coriandrum, Pimenta, Anisum). Assafœtida, Moschus. Alkalies (Ammonia, Soda, and their carbonates). Argent. Nit., Argent. Oxidum, Terebinthina, Enema Terebinth.

FŒTOR OF BREATH.

Purgatives. Hyd. Perchlor. Acid. Nit. dil. Washes of Alum, Acid. Nit., Tannin, Acid. Carbolic. Lozenges of Catechu, Charcoal.

FROST-BITES.

If no gangrene, Stimulating liniments. See Chilblains. If gangrene, Poultices and Emollient ointments.

GALL-STONES.

During passage. Warm bath, Opium, Chloral, Gelsemium, Chloroform. *Afterwards,* Calomel, Purgatives, Alkalies.

GANGRENE.

Wine and support internally. *Locally,* Poultices, Decoct. Papav., Decoct. Lini sem., Linim. Opii, Stimulating lotions of Tinct. Myrrhæ, Ol. Terebinth., Vinum. Cataplasm or lotion of Sod. Chlorin. or Charcoal for fœtor. Ung. Resinæ, Ung. Plumbi Acet.

GASTRALGIA. Gastrodynia, pain in stomach.

For Acidity, see above. Otherwise, Bismuthi Subnit, Opium, Aconite, Conium, Carbolic Acid. Wine and Cordials (see Flatulence). Aloes, Rheum, Nux Vomica, Turpentine.

GLANDS, ENLARGEMENT OF.

Internally, Fluoric Acid, Liq. Iodinii. Potassii Iodidum, Ferri Iodidum, Belladonna, Oleum Morrhuæ, Cinchona, Quinine, Saline purges, Calcii Sulphidum. *Externally*, Tinct. Iodinii rubefaciens, Tinct. Iod. co., Emplastrum et Unguentum Iodinii, Emplast. et Ung. Pot Iod., Emplast. et Linim. Hydrarg., Emp. Ammoniaci c. Hydrarg., Emp. Conii, Emp. Opii, Decoct. Papav.

GLEET.

Bismuth, Cantharides, Copaiba, Iron, Lead, Oil of Sandal-wool.

GOITRE. See Glands, Enlargement of.

GONORRHŒA.

If high inflammation or fever, Rest, Abstinence, Leeching, Purging (Ol. Ricini, Pil. Hyd., Senna). Poulticing, Warm fomentations. When active inflammation has subsided, *internally*, Copaiba, Cubeba, Acid. Sulph. dil., Argent. Nit., Acid. Tannic., Catechu, Opium, Tinct. Ferri Perchlor., Cinchona, Salines, &c. *Locally*, injections of Nit. Silver, Sulph. Copper, Acet. Lead, Sulph. Zinc, Tannin, Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Iron, &c. Thallinæ Sulphas.

GOUT.

Internally, Colchicum. Alkalies (Ammonia, Potash, and their carbonates). Pil. Hydrarg., Hyd. Subchlor., Opium with a purge. Cinchona, Quinine, in chronic cases. Phenazonum, Salicylate of Sodium. *Locally*, Cotton wool, Flannel, Warm pediluvia, Liniments of Opium, Belladonna, Conium. Lotion or foot-bath of Carb. Sodium. Blister above joint.

GRAVEL. See Calculous diseases.

GUMS, LOOSENESS OR BLEEDING OF.

Tooth-powders of Alum, Catechu, Quinine, &c. Mouth-washes of same, of Sulph. Zinc, Tannin, Nit. Silver, Myrrh, Borax.

HÆMATEMESIS. Bleeding from Stomach.

Farinaceous diet. Cold drinks and Ice. Gallic and Tannic Acid, Quinine, Acid. Sulph. dil., Ergot Hamamelis, Turpentine, Ice externally in aggravated cases.

HÆMATURIA.

Camphor, Hamamelis, Tannin.

HÆMOPTYSIS. Spitting of blood.

Bleeding in plethoric cases. A blister or mustard poultice to chest. Low diet. Cold drinks, or Ice. Rest. Acid. Sulph. dil., Plumb. Acet., Terebinthinæ Ol., Tinct. Opii, Catechu, Acid. Tannic., Zinc, Digitalis, Potassæ Nitras, Ergot.

HÆMORRHAGE, INTERNAL. See Hæmatemesis, Hæmoptysis, &c.

HÆMORRHAGE, EXTERNAL. See Epistaxis, Purpura, Scurvy.

HÆMORRHOIDS. Piles.

Aloes, Rhubarb, Castor oil, Confection of Senna, Sulphur, Jalap, Tartrate Potash, Confection of Black Pepper, Ointments, *Astringent*, of Alum, Lead, Mercury, Ox. Mercury, Zinc, Gall, Tannin. *Anodyne*, of Opium, Belladonna, Morphine, Stramonium. Lotions. *Astringent*, of Sulph. Zinc., Diacet. Lead, Bichlor. Merc., Sul. Copper, Nit. Silver. *Anodyne*, of Opium, Poppies, &c.

HEADACHE. See Cephalalgia.

HEART, INFLAMMATION OF. See Endocarditis, Pericarditis.

HAIR, LOSS OF.

Unguentum Cantharidis, Tinctura Cantharidis, Lotio Hyd. Perchlor., Ung. Bals. Peruv.

HEMICRANIA.

Quinine, Ferri præparationes. Purgatives, if plethoric. Wine, if reverse. Valeriana, Spir. Æth. co., Chloroformum.

HEMIPLEGIA. See Paralysis.

HEPATITIS. See Liver, Inflammation of.

HERNIA. Rupture.
Reduction. Truss to keep in place. *When strangulated,* Hot Bath, Opium, Chloroform, Belladonna, Tobacco clyster, &c.

HERPES. See Cutaneous affections.

HICCOUGH. See Acidity, and Flatulence.

HOOPING-COUGH.
Vinum Antim., Vin. Ipecac., Pulv. Ipecac. co., Ammonia, et Carb. Oxymel Scillæ, Sp. Æth. Nitrosi, Potass. Bicarb., Brom. Cinchona, Quinine, Assafœtida, Moschus, Bals. Tolut. Copaiba, Carbolic Acid. *Externally,* Linim. Ol. Succini, Linim. Ammoniæ, Linim. Saponis, Linim. Opii, Emplast. Assafœtidæ, Emp. Belladonnæ, Linim. Camph. co.

HYDROPHOBIA.
After bite, Caustics (Actual Cautery, Chloride Zinc, Potassa fusa). *During paroxysm,* Ice to spine and cranium, Chloroform, Opium, Cannabis, Nutrient Enemata, Chloral Hydrate.

HYDROCEPHALUS. Water on the brain.
Potassi Iodidum, Ferri Iodidum, Quinine, Vinum, Purgatives (Hyd. Subchlor., Pil. Hyd., Jalapa, Ol. Ricini, Ol. Crotonis). Diuretics (Digitalis, Scilla). *Locally,* during fever, cold applications. *When chronic,* Blistering, Mustard Poultices, Stimulating liniments, Croton oil.

HYDROTHORAX. Water on the chest.
With general dropsy. See Anasarca.
After Pleurisy. See Pleurisy.

HYPOCHONDRIA.
Change of air and scene. Mild purgative course. Quinina and tonics. Rem. for Dyspepsia.

HYSTERIA.
Mild purging, Aloes, Iron, Quinina, Stimulants (Ammonia, Amm. Carb., Æther Sulph., Sp. Æth. Nitrosi, Assafœtida, Valeriana, Castoreum, Moschus, Sp. Succini). Opium, Morphina.

IMPETIGO. See Cutaneous affections.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE.
Belladonna, Chloral, Ergot, Iron, Strychnine.

INFLUENZA.
Tinct., Quininæ Ammon. Actæa Racemosa, Sulphurous Acid, Drastic Purge, Stimulants, Good diet.

INTERTRIGO.
Bismuth, Glycerine of Tannin, Soap.

IRITIS.
Hyd. Subchlor., Pil. Hyd. Leeching, Blisters to Temple. Turpentine internally, Darkness.

ISCHURIA. Suppression of urine.
Hot bath, Opium, Ol. Ricini, Aloes, Pulv. Ipecac. co. Liq. Ammon. Acet.

ITCH. See Scabies.

JAUNDICE. See Hepatitis, and Gall-stones.
When no severe pain or fever, Emetics (Antim. Tart., Ipecacuanha); then Purgatives (Pil. Hyd., Hyd. Subchlor., Jalapa, Magnes. Sulph.). Balneum Acid. Nitro-mur.

JOINTS, INFLAMMATION OF. See Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula.

KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF. See Bright's disease, and Calculous affections.

LABOUR, RETARDED.
If no obstruction, Ergota, Sodii Biboras.

LARYNGITIS.
Acute. Aconite, Tart. emet., Calomel and Opium, *Threatened suffocation,* Warm bath, Tracheotomy.

Chronic. Blisters, Cataplasm, Sinapis, Unguent. Antim. Tart., Nit. Silver, locally. Lancing gums. *Internally,* Potassii Bromidi, Hyd. Subchlor. Cod-liver oil. *For Dyspnœa,* Opium, Belladonna, Stramonium.

LEUCORRHŒA.
Internally, Purgatives, Ferri præparationes, Potassii Iodidum, Copaiba, Terebinthina, Guaiacum, Opium, Acid. Sulph. dil. and other astringents. *Locally,* Nit. Silver, Alum, Acet. Lead, Sulph. Copper, Sulph. Zinc, Tannin, Gallic Acid, Tinct. Galls, Tinct. Catechu, Decoct. Quercûs, Tinct. Iodinii, Tinct. Opii.

LEPRA. See Cutaneous affections.

LIVER, INFLAMMATION OF.
Ung. Hydrargyri, Linim. Hydrarg. Pil. Hydrarg., Hyd. Subchlor. Magnes. Sulph., Aloes, Senna, Antim. Tart. Ipecacuanha, Rheum, Podophyllum, Leeching and Cupping. Leeches to arms. Blisters, when fever has subsided.
Chronic. Pot. Iod., Acid. Nit. dil., Balneum Nitro-muriaticum, Taraxacum.

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Rem. for Rheumatism (Alkalies, Purgatives, Colchicum). Potassii Iodidum, Aloes, Linim. Opii, Ung. Belladonnæ, Lin. et Emp. Belladon., Emp. Saponis c. Opio, Quinine. Morphine subcutaneously.

LUNGS, INFLAMMATION OF. See Pneumonia.

MALARIA.
Quinine. Warburg's Tincture.

MAMMÆ, INFLAMMATION OF.
Ricini Ol. Salines, Poultices, Ung. Opii, Decoct. Papav., Ung. Belladon.

MANIA.
Cold douche, Shower-bath, Quiet, Purgatives, Opium, Chloral, Hyoscyamine, Bromide of Potassium.

MARASMUS.
Wine and good living. Oleum Morrhuæ, Quinine and tonics, Ferri præparationes.

MEASLES. See Fevers, Eruptive; and Cough.

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MENINGITIS. See Arachnitis.

MENORRHAGIA.

Rest in recumbent posture. Cool acid drinks. Ice to vulva. Saline purgatives, Pil. Hydrarg. Astringents (Plumb. Acet., Alum, Acid. Tan.), *externally and internally*. Quinine, Steel, and Wine, for exhaustion. Bromide of Potassium. Ergot. Tannic and Gallic Acids. Cannabis Indica.

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Cantharides.

MICTURITION, PAINFUL.

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PERICARDITIS. Inflammation of pericardium. See Rheumatism.

Acute. Bleeding, Cupping, or Leeching. Antim. Tart, repeatedly. Morph. Acet. Hyd. Subchlor. repeatedly, and Opium; Salines purges. Blister, kept open.

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PHRENITIS. See Brain, Inflammation of.

PHTHISIS. Consumption.

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Confirmed. See remedies for Hæmoptysis and Sweating. Blisters to chest. Ung. Antim. Tart., Emetics occasionally. For cough, Opium, Squill, Conium, or Stramonium. For diarrhœa, Opium, Acidum Tannicum, Acid. Sulph. dil., Plumb. Acet., Cupri Sulph., For vomiting, Magnes. Sulph., Acid. Hydrocyan. dil., Creasote, Wine and support. Mild, dry, bracing climate.

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Purgatives. Low diet. Exercise.

PLEURITIS. Inflammation of pleura.
Acute. Bleeding or leeching. Aconite, Antim. Tart. repeatedly. Pil. Hyd., Hyd. Subchlor. Senna, Magnes. Sulph. Iodide of Potassium. Iodine, Morphine, Poultices, Strapping, Emp. Bellad., Veratrum Viride.
Chronic with effusion. Blisters, Hyd. Subchlor., Pil. Hyd. Tapping. Quinine, Wine and support.

PNEUMONIA. Inflammation of lung.
Acute. Poultices, Quinine, Veratrum Viride, Antim. Tart. repeatedly. Pil. Hyd. or Hyd. Subchlor. Aconite. Blisters.
Chronic. Blistering. Ung. Antim. Tart. Saline purges. Hyd. Subchlor. Wine and Ammonia in low cases.

PORRIGO.
Wash head, Cut away hair, Apply Blistering Fluid, Chrysarobinum, Acid. Sulph. dil., Acid. Acet. fort., Argent. Nit., Lotio Zinc. Sulph., Cupri Sulph., Plumb. Acet., P. Subacet., &c. Ung. Sulphuris, Ung. Sulph. Iodidi. Sod. Hyposulph. Acid. Carbolic. Iodoform.

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Ergot, Turpentine.

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Purge, Warburg's Tincture, Nutrient enemata, Ammon. Chloride.

PYROSIS. Water-brash.
Quinine and tonics, Pills of Rhubarb and Aloes, Alkalies, if liquid vomited be acid. Acid. Sulph. dil., if it be alkaline. Ferri præparationes, Kino, Catechu, Acid. Tannic præparationes.

QUINSY. See Tonsils, Inflammation of.

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Acute. Leeches, Antim. Tart., Hyd. Subchlor., Opium, Morph. Acet., Pot. Bicarb., Pot. Nit., Salicylic Acid, Salicin, Salicylate of Sodium, Ichthyol, Succ. Limonis, Cotton wool and Alkaline lotions to joints.
Heart Affection. See Pericarditis, Endocarditis.
Chronic. Alkalies (Pot. vel Sod. Bicarb.). Cotton wool and Alkaline lotions to joints. Cathartics (Hyd. Subchlor., Senna, Colocynth, Sod. Tart., &c.). Salines, Diaphoretics, Ipecacuanha, Colchicum, Guaiacum, Pot. Iodidum, Quinine.

RINGWORM. See Porrigo.

ROSEOLA.
Attention to teeth. Mild Aperients (Ol. Ricini, Senna, Rheum, Sod. Tart.). Ipecacuanha.

RUPIA.
Pot. Iodidum, Wine and generous living, Dec. Sarsæ, Quinine, Poultices to scabs.

SALIVATION.
Leave off Mercury, Acid. Sulph. dil, Potassii Iodidum, Chlorate of Potash, Mouth-washes of Sulph. Copper, Catechu, Tannic Acid, Borax. Ricini Oleum.

SARCINÆ.
Sulphites.

SCABIES. Itch.
Naphthol, Ung. Sulph., Ung. Sulph. co., Ung. Sulph. Iod., Ung. vel Lotio Sod. Carb., Lotio Cupri Sulph., Ung. Sod. Hyposulph., Ung. Hellebori, Sulphur baths. Internally, Sulphur and Alkaline sulphurets.

SCARLATINA. See Fevers, Eruptive.
Saline purges, Potassii Chloras, Liq. Sodæ Chlorin., Acid. Nit. dil., Gargle of Myrrh, Peroxide of Hydrogen.

SCIATICA.
Aperients (Senna, Colocynth, Aloes). Warm bath. Friction, Terebinthina, Emp. vel Linim. Opii, Emp. Belladonnæ, Morphine subcutaneously.

SCROFULA.
Fresh air, exercise, generous diet. Potassii Iodidum. Tinct. Iodini co. internally, and externally to swellings, Ferri Iodidum, Ferri Carb., Ammon. Cit., Perchlor., &c.; Cinchona, Quinine, Pil. Hyd., Occasional aperients, Liquor Potassæ, Barii Chloridum, Morrhuæ Oleum, Conium ?

SCURVY, or Purpura.
Mixed diet, Vegetable food, fresh. Milk, Succus Limonum, Acidum Citricum, other Vegetable acids, Tonics, Wine, Gargles and fomentations of Vinegar, Atropine.

SEA-SICKNESS.
Chloroform (5 drops in water), Creasote (3 drops), Æth. Sulph., Sp. Æth. Nit., Wine, Brandy, Sp. Ammon Aromat., Warm plasters to pit of stomach. Spinal ice-bag.

SEPTICÆMIA. See Pyæmia.

SHINGLES.
Quinine. Magnes. Sulph., Alkalies, Lotio Plumbi Subacet. Paint with Oil of Peppermint or Vaseline.

SLEEPLESSNESS.

Opium, Morphine, Liq. Morph. Bimec., Syrup. Papav., Lactucarium, Camphora, Pillow of Hops, Chloral, Hyoscyamine, Change of Air, Sulphonal, Amylene Hydras, Paraldehydum, Chloralamid, Methylal.

SNAKEBITES.

Ammonia, internally and externally. Ether, Wine and support, Olivæ Oleum rubbed in, Cautery to bite, Simaba Cedron ?

SORETHROAT. See Throat, Inflammation of.

SPASMODIC DISEASES. See Hysteria, Epilepsy, Nervous excitability.

SPLEEN, ENLARGEMENT OF. See Ague, and Scrofula.

SPRAINS.

Lotion of Tinct. Benzoini co., Lotions of Ammon. Chlor., Nit. Pot., &c. Decoct. Papav., Linim. Opii, Emp. Opii, Emp. Belladonnæ, Bandaging.

STOMACH, AFFECTIONS OF. See Acidity, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Cancer, Hæmatemesis.

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Warm bath, Suppository or Enema of Opium, Nit. Pot., Sp. Æth. Nit.

STRICTURE, SPASMODIC.

Opium.

SWEATING, PROFUSE. See Ague, and Phthisis.

Acid. Sulph. dil., Quinine, Catechu, Hæmatoxylon, Ol. Ricini.

SYNOVITIS.

Iodine, Mercury, Blisters.

SYPHILIS.

To sore. See Chancre.

Primary forms. Pil. Hyd., Hyd. Subchlor., Hyd. ē cretâ.

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TENESMUS.
Purgatives (Ol. Ricini, Rheum). Ipecacuanha, Opium, Enema Opii, Assafœtida, Ammonia, Cordials.

TESTICLE, INFLAMMATION OF. See Orchitis.

TETANUS.
Cold affusion, Opium, Morphine, Antim. Tart., Ice to Spine, Belladonna, Conium, Cannabis, Hyoscyamus, Calabar Bean, Chloral, Conia, Nitrite of Amyl, Camphora, &c. Chloroform by inhalation, Ammonia, Quinine, Wine, Aperients.

THROAT, INFLAMMATION OF. See Laryngitis, Diphtheria, Scarlatina, Phthisis, Syphilis.
Simple sorethroat. Cataplasma Sinapis, Flannel to throat, Sp. Æth. Nit., Saline purgative.
Atonic sorethroat. Nit. Silver topically. Gargles of Alum, Acid. Hydrochlor., Tannin, &c. Quinine.

TINEA CAPITIS. See Porrigo.

TONSILS, INFLAMMATION OF. Tonsillitis, Quinsy.
Hot fomentations to throat, Antim. Tart., Ipecacuanha, Pil. Ipecac co., Aperients (Pil. Hyd., Magnes. Sulph., Ol. Ricini). Guaiacum, Nit. Silver or Tinct. Iodine to tonsils.

TOOTHACHE.
Extraction, Stopping, Warm fomentations, Bag of hot salt or sand, Tinct. Opii or Tinct. Belladonnæ to cheek, Pledget of cotton wool to tooth with Creasote, Chloroform, Tinct. Opii, or Tinct. Camph., Tinct. Pyrethri, Carbonate of Sodium, Capsicum plaster to gum, Cocaine in oil of cloves on cotton-wool.

TRISMUS. See Tetanus.

Ulcers.
Strapping, Bandaging, Poulticing, Ointment of Chalk, Ung. Zinci, Ung. Plumbi Acet., Emp. Plumbi vel Saponis, Emp. Resinæ, Acidum Carbolicum, Collodion, Stimulating applications (Ung. Argent. Nit., Cupri Sulph., Cupri Diacet.; Ung. Hydrargyri, Hyd. Nitratis, Hyd. Oxidi Rubri, Hyd. Ammon. Chlor., Plumbi Diacet., Ung. Mezerei). Astringents (Alumen, Ung. Gallæ, Acid. Tan. Zinci Sulph.). Anodynes (Ung. et Emp. Opii et Belladonnæ, Ung. et Emp. Conii). Deodorising (Ung. Carbonis, Lotio Calcis Chlor.). Caustics (Acid. Nit., Zinci Chlor., Argent. Nit., Potassa fusa).

Urethritis. See Gonorrhœa.

Urine, Incontinence of.
Cold bathing, Suppository or enema of Opium, Tinct. Canth. with Tinct. Hyoscyami, Alkalies. Tinct. Ferri Perchlor., Belladonna.

Urine, Retention of. See Ischuria.

Urticaria.
Alkaline lotions (Sod. Carb. et Bicarb., Pot. Carb. et Bicarb.). Alkalies internally, Antim. Tart., Ipecacuanha, Rheum, Senna.

Uterus, Inflammation of.
Warm fomentations, Opium, Morphine, Belladonna, Oleum Ricini, Injection of Decoct. Papav.

Uvula, Relaxation of.
Quinina, Ferri præparationes, Nit. Silver or Tinct. Iodin. locally, Pulv. Alum, Astringent gargles, Excision.

Vomiting.
Attention to cause, Acid. Hydrocy. dil., Creasotum, Chloroformum, Morphine, Bismuthi Subnit., Alkalies, Quinine.

Warts. See Condylomata.

Worms. See Tapeworm.
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