

**The pharmacopoeia of the British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, London
/ edited by Balmanno Squire.**

Contributors

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PHARMACOPŒIA
OF THE
BRITISH HOSPITAL
FOR
DISEASES OF THE SKIN

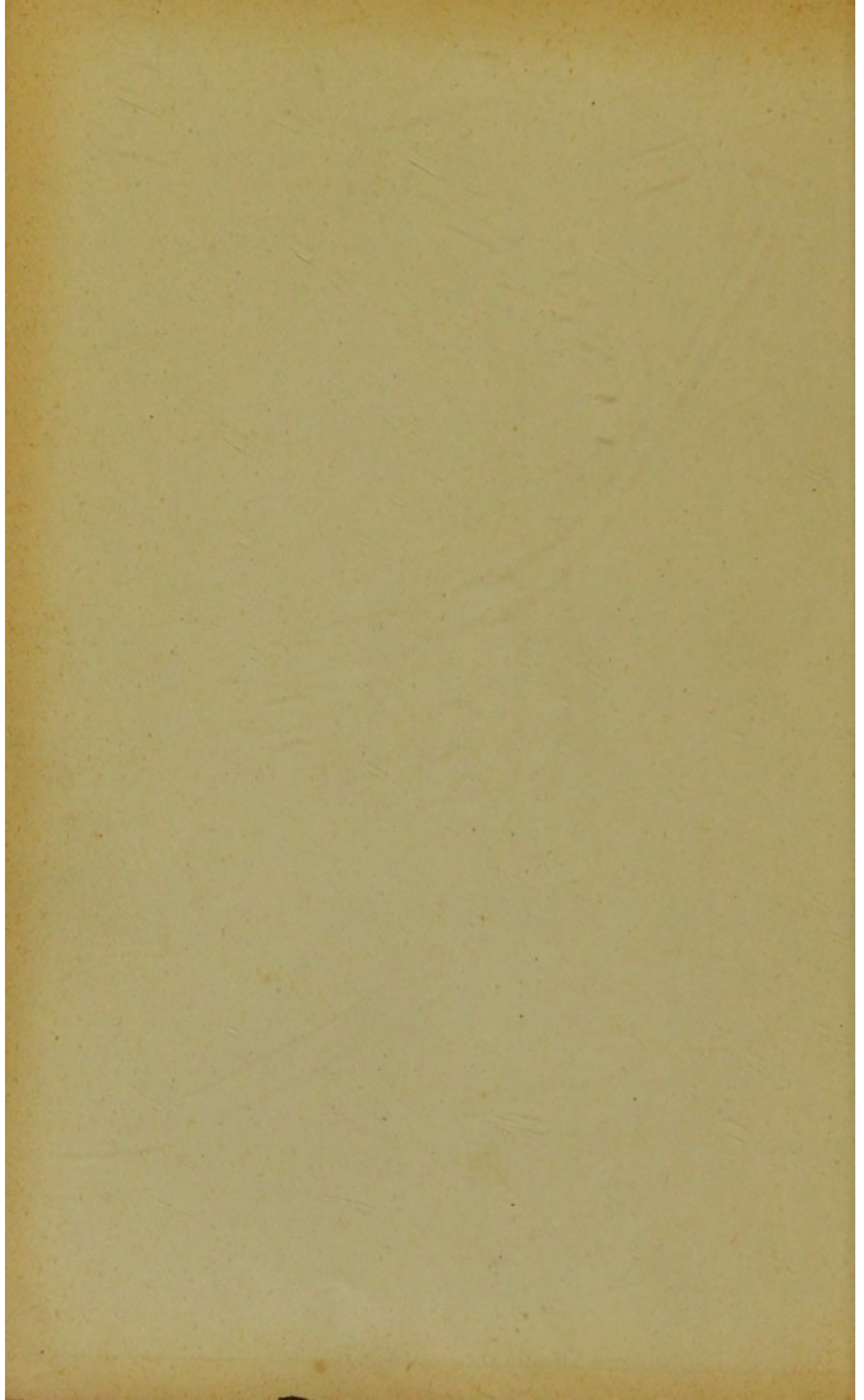
Third Edition



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S. S. Robinson

THE PHARMACOPŒIA
OF THE
BRITISH HOSPITAL
FOR
DISEASES OF THE SKIN,
LONDON.

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET (West Branch).
FINSBURY SQUARE (East Branch).
NEWINGTON BUTTS (South Branch).

THIRD EDITION.

Edited by
BALMANNO SQUIRE, M.B. LOND.,
SENIOR SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL.

LONDON:
J. & A. CHURCHILL.
1884.

24 875 032

Surgeons.

BALMANNO SQUIRE, M.B.
GEORGE GASKOIN.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE	5
AQUÆ	7
BALNEA	7
CAPSULÆ	12
CATAPLASMATA	13
CAUSTICA	14
COLLYRIA	19
CONFECTIO	21
EMPLASTRA	21
ENEMA	24
GARGARISMATA	24
GLYCERINA	27
INJECTIO	29
LOTIONES	29
MISTURÆ	39
PESSI	49
PIGMENTA	50
PILULÆ	58
PULVERES	61
SAPONES	64
SUPPOSITORIUM	66
UNGUENTA	67
INDEX	83

TO THE MEMORY

OF

PETER SQUIRE,

THRICE PRESIDENT OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF
GREAT BRITAIN,

AUTHOR OF 'THE COMPANION TO THE BRITISH
PHARMACOPŒIA.'

BORN 1798—DIED 1884.

PREFACE.

IN editing this collection of remedies, endeavour has been made to attain simplicity in the formulæ and conciseness in the directions.

It has been thought unnecessary to repeat here any of the prescriptions for skin-treatment which are already provided in the 'British Pharmacopœia.'

The names of the ingredients of the formulæ refer to drugs or preparations of the 'British Pharmacopœia' of 1867, in all cases where those names are there to be found.

Descriptions of the ingredients not mentioned in the 'British Pharmacopœia' are given in the form of foot-notes.

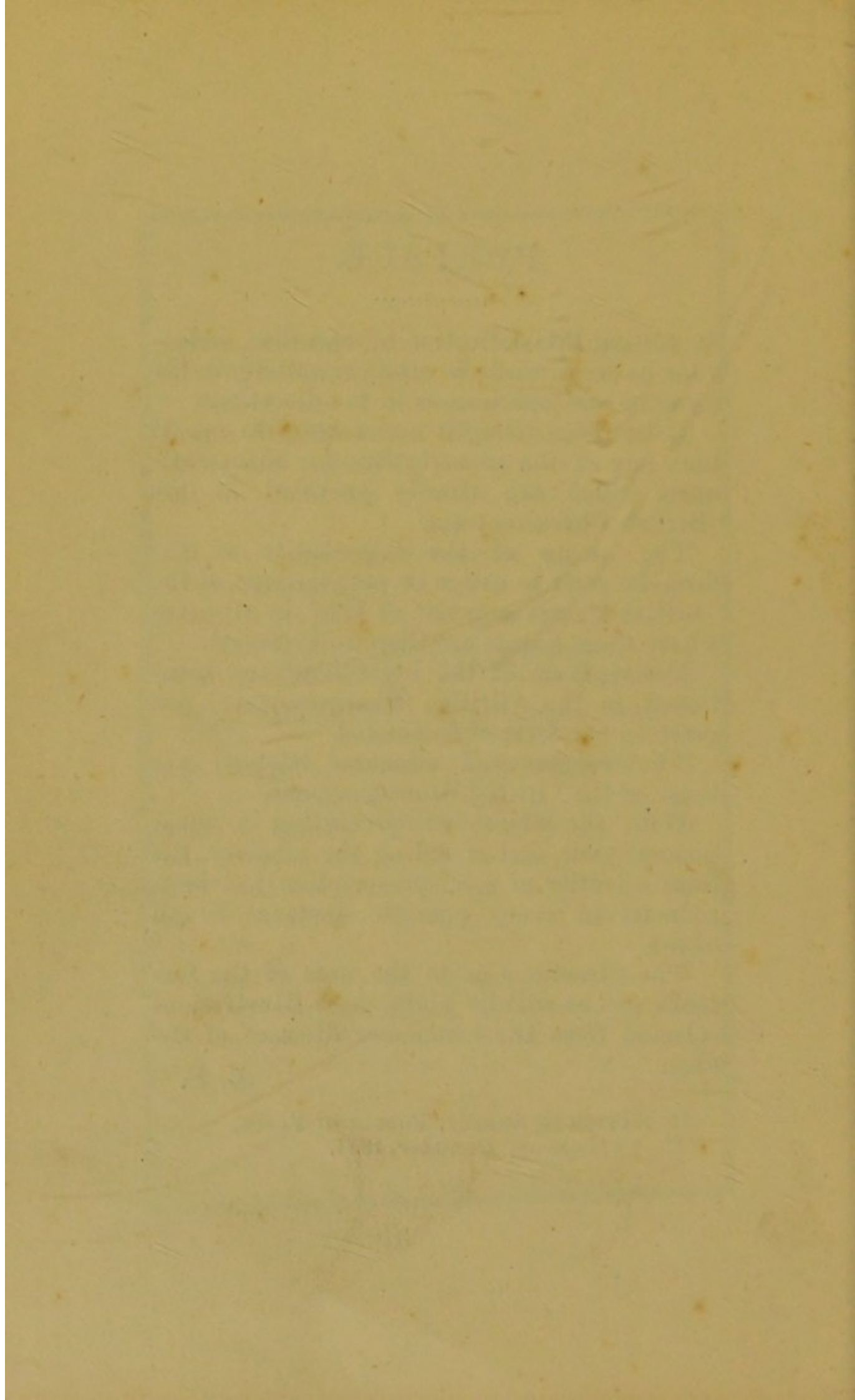
The weights and measures adopted are those of the 'British Pharmacopœia.'

With the object of presenting a clear general view, and of aiding the memory, the total quantity of each prescription has been reduced in every possible instance to an ounce.

The directions as to the uses of the formulæ are, as will be plain, mere illustrations selected from the commoner diseases of the skin.

B. S.

24, WEYMOUTH STREET, PORTLAND PLACE,
LONDON, *December*, 1884.



PHARMACOPŒIA.

AQUÆ MEDICATÆ OMNES.

Take of

Essential Oil, 6 minims.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Shake the bottle well five separate times at intervals of a quarter of an hour, and, after a day, filter.

This plan yields as good a result as the official method by distillation, and is less expensive for hospital purposes.

BALNEA--BATHS.

To obtain advantage in skin diseases, the use of medicated water baths must always be prolonged, namely, for never less than an hour. In order to render this prolonged employment of water baths practicable, the temperature of the bath must not vary at the most more than within a couple of degrees above or below 92° Fahrenheit.

Balneum Acidum.

Take of
Diluted Nitrohydrochloric Acid,
10 fluid ounces.
Water, 30 gallons.

Mix.

Used as a sedative in cases of Prurigo and of Chronic Urticaria.

Balneum Algense.

Take of
Carragheen Moss,* 1 pound.
Water, 30 gallons.

Wash the Moss in cold water to remove impurities ; boil it for a quarter of an hour in three gallons of water, strain while hot, wash the marc with boiling water to make up three gallons, and mix the product with the water of the bath.

Used as a demulcent in some acute eruptions.

* Or *Irish Moss*, *Chondrus crispus*, the entire alga, dried.

Balneum Alkalinum.

Take of

Carbonate of Soda, in crystals, 4 ounces.

Water, 30 gallons.

Dissolve.

Used as a solvent to remove scabs and scaly incrustations, and as a sedative in cases of Eczema, Psoriasis, and Chronic Lichen.

Balneum Creasoti.

Take of

Creasote, 2 fluid ounces.

Water, 30 gallons.

Dissolve.

Used as a mild stimulant in cases of Squamous Eczema and Pityriasis.

Balneum Diuturnum.

Take of

Water, 30 gallons.

Used (at the temperature of 92° Fahrenheit) for three hours every morning, and three hours every afternoon, in cases of Psoriasis and of Pemphigus.

Balneum Furfurosum.

Take of

Bran of Wheat, 2 pounds.
Water, 30 gallons.

Boil the Bran for a quarter of an hour in two gallons of water, strain, and mix the solution with the water of the bath.

Used as a demulcent in some acute eruptions.

Balneum Glutinis.

Take of

Patent Size,* 128 ounces (8 lbs.).
Water, up to 30 gallons.

Dissolve.

Used as a demulcent in cases of Acute Lichen.

* A jelly sold under that name by varnish dealers. It is prepared from calves' pelt by high-pressure steam.

Balneum Marinum.*

Take of

Sea-salt, 160 ounces (10 lbs.).

Water, 30 gallons.

Dissolve.

Used as a tonic stimulant in convalescent Eczema and Impetigo.

Balneum Potassæ Sulphuratæ.

Take of

Sulphurated Potash, 4 ounces.

Water, 30 gallons.

Dissolve.

Used as a solvent and stimulant in cases of Psoriasis, Pityriasis, Acne and Impetigo, and as a specific in Scabies.

* The bath as here ordered is of the strength of sea-water.

Balneum Saponatum.

Take of
White Castile Soap, 1 pound.
Water, 30 gallons.

Dissolve the soap in half a gallon of boiling water, and mix the solution with the water of the bath.

Used as a solvent to remove scabs and scaly incrustations, and as a detergent.

CAPSULÆ—CAPSULES.

Capsulæ Olei Phosphorati.

(Phosphorus "perles.")

Containing each gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ Phosphorus dissolved in Olive Oil.

Used in cases of Psoriasis, of Chronic Eczema, and of Chronic Lichen.

Dose.—One, two, or three capsules three times a day. *Maximum dose*, four capsules three times a day.

Note.—The use of this remedy demands care.

CATAPLASMATA—POULTICES.

Cataplasma Micæ Panis.

Take of

Soft Crumb of Bread,*
Boiling Water,
of each as much as may be sufficient.

Soak the bread in the water for ten minutes near the fire, stir together, and then drain off the water.

Cataplasma Thymolis.

Take of

Thymol, 10 grains.
Linseed Meal, 2 ounces.
Olive Oil, 2 fluid drachms.
Boiling Water, 5 fluid ounces.

Dissolve the thymol in the oil, and mix the solution with the linseed meal; then add the water gradually, with constant stirring.

Used as an antiseptic poultice for foul sores.

* The bread should be one day old.

CAUSTICA—CAUSTICS.

Causticum Acidi Arseniosi.

Synonym.—COSME'S PASTE.

Take of	
Arsenious Acid, in fine powder,	20 grains.
Red Sulphide of Mercury.* in fine powder,	60 grains.
Benzoated Lard,	1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly the two powders, gradually add the lard, and mix the whole thoroughly together.

Used in cases of Lupus.

The caustic is spread thinly on strips of linen, and thus applied to the affected surface for twenty-four hours. This procedure is renewed for two or three consecutive days if necessary, the skin being well washed after each application. Thus applied, the caustic leaves all islets of healthy skin intact, and destroys only the Lupus-tissue. The extent of surface under treatment at any given time should not exceed double the size of the palm.

* See note to Red Sulphide of Mercury, p. 23.

Causticum Acidi Carbolici.

Take of

Carbolic Acid, in crystals, 1 ounce.

Water, 1 fluid drachm.

Dissolve by aid of heat.

Used in cases of Lupus and in Alopecia Areata.

Carbolic acid, even in this its most concentrated liquid condition, is one of the most superficially acting of caustics, and is of special use when only a very shallow depth of action is desired.

Causticum Acidi Chromici.

Take of

Chromic Acid, in crystals, 1 ounce.

Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

This solution, although considerably stronger than those ordinarily used, is not a fully saturated solution (1 ounce of Chromic Acid dissolving in little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce of water).

Used in cases of Lupus and for destroying Warts.

Chromic Acid, like Nitrate of Silver, is an oxidizing caustic. Its action resembles in many respects that of Nitrate of Silver.

Causticum Argenti Nitratis.

Take of

Nitrate of Silver, in crystals, 30 grains.
Rectified Spirit, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

This (a saturated spirituous solution of Nitrate of Silver) is preferable for cutaneous purposes to an *aqueous* solution of the Nitrate, which is apt to collect itself into drops immediately after it has been applied to the skin.

Used in cases of Lupus and of circumscribed patches of Psoriasis of limited extent.

Lunar caustic exerts in any form only a very superficial action as an escharotic.

Causticum Depilatorium.

Take of

Sulphide of Barium, 90 grains.
Oxide of Zinc, 360 grains.
Carmine, 1 grain.

Mix.

Used in cases of "Hirsuties," and as an adjunct in the treatment of some diseases of the scalp.

Mix the powder with water to make a thin paste, allow this to remain on the skin for five minutes or more, and then wash it off with water.

Causticum Iodi.

Take of

Iodine, 180 grains.
Iodide of Potassium, 60 grains.
Rectified spirit, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used in cases of Lupus and of indolent (i. e. non-phagedænic) tertiary syphilitic ulcers.

Causticum Potassæ cum Calce.

Synonym.—VIENNA PASTE.

Take of

Caustic Potash, in powder,
Quick Lime, in powder,
of each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix them thoroughly. Keep the powder in a stoppered bottle.

Used in cases of Lupus, but not in Lupus of the face.

Make the powder into a paste with rectified spirit at the time of application, and allow it to remain, on the portion of skin to be attacked, for ten or fifteen minutes. Protect the surrounding skin from the action of the caustic by strips of plaster.

This is a deeply acting caustic, and must be used with caution.

Causticum Sabinæ.

Take of

Savin Tops, in powder, 380 grains.

Oxide of Zinc, in powder, 60 grains.

Mix.

Used as a caustic to Venereal Warts.

The direct action of this caustic is only very superficial.

Causticum Zinci Chloridi.

Synonym.—CANQUOIN'S PASTE.

Take of

Chloride of Zinc, in powder,

Oxide of Zinc, in powder,

of each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix them thoroughly, keep the powder in a stoppered bottle.

Used in cases of Lupus, but not in Lupus of the face.

Make the powder into a thick paste with water at the time of application.

This is a deeply acting caustic, and must be used with caution. It requires, however, to be kept applied to the portion of the skin to be destroyed, for a much longer time than the Causticum Potassæ cum Calce.

COLLYRIA—EYE-WATERS.

Collyria should be used lukewarm.

All of the Collyria here named are intended to be used three times a day.

The best method of employing the Collyria is to direct the patient to sit, holding his head well back, so that his chin is slightly above the level of his forehead, and, while so, to turn his face a little to one side so that the eye to be treated is slightly above the level of the other. In this position, the lids being shut, the Collyrium is to be poured by the patient or a friend into the cup formed by the inner half of the orbit with the root of the nose. The patient has now only to blink a few times in order to use in the most efficient manner the Collyrium. This plan is preferable to the use of eye-water-glasses and other customary methods.

Collyrium Atropiæ Sulphatis.

Take of

Sulphate of Atropia, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used, to dilate the pupil, in cases of Syphilitic Eruptions complicated with Syphilitic Iritis.

Collyrium Cupri Sulphatis.

Take of

Sulphate of Copper, 2 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a stimulant in cases of Eczema, Impetigo, &c., invading the conjunctivæ.

Collyrium Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

Take of

Perchloride of Mercury, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a stimulant in cases of Eczema, and as a specific in cases of Syphilitic Eruptions invading the conjunctivæ.

Collyrium Zinci Sulphatis.

Take of

Sulphate of Zinc, 2 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a stimulant in cases of Eczema and of other eruptions invading the conjunctivæ.

CONFECTIO—CONFECTION.

Confectio Sulphuris Composita.

Take of

Precipitated Sulphur, 20 grains.
Acid Tartrate of Potash, 5 grains.
Treacle, 1 ounce.

Mix.

Used as a laxative and diaphoretic in dry Eczema and in Lichen.

EMPLASTRA—PLASTERS.

Emplastrum Depilatorium.

Synonym.—THE CALOTTE.

Take of

Resin, 1 ounce.
Tar, 110 grains.
Oil of Turpentine, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.
Prepared Lard, 14 grains.

Melt the ingredients with a gentle heat, and stir them while they cool until they are thoroughly mixed.

Used, spread on calico, for epilation in cases of Ringworm (*Tinea Tonsurans*).

The hair having been closely clipped, the

scalp is to be completely covered with the spread calico cut to convenient shapes. The efficient adhesion of the plaster to the scalp must be secured by moderate pressure for a short time with the warm hand. After the plaster has remained on for two or three days, it is to be gradually but expeditiously peeled off. It thus extracts a large proportion of the diseased hairs. The process should be repeated every few days.

Emplastrum Hydrargyri Compositum.

Synonym.—VIGO'S PLASTER WITH MERCURY.

Take of

Mercury,	120 grains.
Oil of Turpentine,	20 minims.
Yellow Wax,	20 grains.
Resin,	40 grains.
Prepared Storax,	60 grains.
Lead Plaster,	1 ounce.

Triturate together (in a warmed iron mortar till metallic globules have disappeared), the mercury, storax, and turpentine.

Melt together the lead plaster with the wax and resin, and when it has cooled to the consistence of a soft ointment, add it to

the mercurial mixture and incorporate by trituration in the mortar.

Used as a specific in cases of Syphilitic Eruptions, and as a stimulant and absorbe-facient in cases of Acne Rosacea, of Sycosis, and of Chronic Lichen.

Emplastrum Rubrum.

Take of

Red Oxide of Lead,*	45 grains.
Red Sulphide of Mercury,†	25 grains.
Lead Plaster,	1 ounce.

Add the red oxide of lead and the red sulphide of mercury both in fine powder to the lead plaster previously melted with a gentle heat, and stir the mixture thoroughly.

Used, spread on calico, in cases of Sycosi-form Impetigo and of Impetigo of the scalp, and in cases of Eczema.

* Red oxide of lead, or minium, or red lead (Pb_3O_4) is prepared by exposing protoxide of lead which has not been fused (massicot) for a long time to the air at a very faint red heat.

† Red sulphide of mercury, or artificial cinnabar, or vermilion (HgS_2) is prepared by subliming an intimate mixture of six parts of mercury and one of sulphur, and reducing the sublimate to the finest possible powder.

ENEMA—CLYSTER.

Enema Calcis cum Ferro.

• Take of
Tincture of Perchloride of Iron, 20 minims.
Solution of Lime, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a specific in cases of Prurigo Podicis, dependent on the presence of ascarides in the rectum.

GARGARISMATA—GARGLES.

Gargles should be used, preferably, lukewarm.

All of the Gargles here named should be used at the least three times a day.

In the employment of Gargles, the patient should be directed to take only a small quantity of gargle into the mouth at a time, and to hold his head well back during the act of gargling. He should also be ordered to

repeat the process of gargling with a fresh quantity of gargle at least more than once on each occasion.

It is an advantage to precede each occasion of using any of the gargles by first gargling with some mild "mucus-detergent," such as a weak lukewarm solution of the "Sapo Durus cum Glycerino."

It is a further advantage, especially in lesions situated behind the anterior pillars of the fauces, if the patient be directed to follow each act of gargling by making repeated swallowing motions, without however actually swallowing. During this procedure the head must still be held well back.

Gargarisma Acidi Tannici.

Take of

Glycerine of Tannic Acid, 2 fluid drachms.

Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as an astringent in cases of Herpes Labialis complicated with simple sore-throat, and in cases of Lupus invading the gums, &c., and accompanied with excessive discharge, also in cases of Syphilitic Eruptions complicated with salivation or with sponginess of the gums arising from mercurialism.

Gargarisma Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

Take of

Perchloride of Mercury, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a specific in cases of Syphilitic Eruptions complicated with mucous patches of the lips, tongue, mouth, or throat.

Gargarisma Potassæ Chloratis.

Take of

Chlorate of Potash, 20 grains.
Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a mild stimulant in cases of Syphilitic Eruptions complicated with specific lesions of the lips, tongue, mouth, or throat, and in cases of salivation.

Gargarisma Sodæ Chloratæ.

Take of

Solution of Chlorinated Soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.
Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as an antiseptic in cases of Syphilitic Eruptions complicated with sloughing or phagedænic lesions of the lips, tongue, mouth, or throat.

GLYCERINA—GLYCEROLES.

—
Glycerinum Acidi Tartarici.

Synonym.—VIDAL'S GLYCEROLE.

Take of

Tartaric Acid, in fine powder, 22 grains.

Glycerine of Starch, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used as a topical stimulant in cases of Lichen circumscriptus and Lichen planus.

Glycerinum Guaiaci.

Take of

Tincture of Guaiacum, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.

Glycerine, up to 2 fluid drachms.

Mix.

Taken as a stimulant and diaphoretic in cases of eruptions complicated with chronic rheumatism and debility.

Although glycerine will not dissolve the resin of Guaiacum, yet, unlike water, its admixture with the tincture does not precipitate the Guaiacum. It is therefore a more convenient means of diluting the tincture than water, which precipitates the resin from the tincture. The admixture of glycerine with the tincture moreover softens the flavour of

the Guaiacum, which water does not. The tincture can be diluted to any extent with *glycerine*, but the mixture of glycerine with tincture cannot be diluted with water, except with precipitation of the resin.

Glycerinum Ichthyocollæ.

Take of

Isinglass, 10 grains.

Glycerine, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve with a gentle heat.

Glycerine when thus converted into a jelly remains uniformly diffused over skin on which it has been smeared, whereas unprepared glycerine collects itself into distinct drops on the skin almost immediately after its application.

Used as a local application in cases of Eczema, Lichen, Ichthyosis, and other conditions where glycerine by itself is of service.

Glycerinum Olei Cadi.

Take of

Juniper Tar,* 80 minims.

Glycerine of Starch, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used as a mild topical stimulant in cases of Eczema in the scaly stage.

* See note to p. 55.

INJECTIO VAGINALIS—VAGINAL
INJECTION.

Injectio Aluminis et Zinci.

Take of
Alum, 6 grains.
Sulphate of Zinc, 2 grains.
Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as an astringent in cases of Pruritus
Vulvæ complicated with Leucorrhœa.

LOTIONES—LOTIONS.

Lotio Acidi Benzoici.

Take of
Benzoic Acid, 1 grain.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

This is a saturated solution of Benzoic
Acid in Water.

Used as a sedative in cases of Chronic
Urticaria.

Lotio Acidi Boracici.

Take of

Boracic Acid, 15 grains.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

This is a saturated aqueous solution of Boracic Acid.

Used in cases of Eczema and in Prurigo Podicis.

Lotio Acidi Carbolic.

Take of

Carbolic Acid, in crystals, 10 grains.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as an antiseptic and stimulant in foul or syphilitic ulcerations, and to allay irritation in Chronic Eczema and Psoriasis.

Lotio Acidi Hydrocyanici.

Take of

Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid, 10 minims.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a sedative in various eruptions to allay irritation.

Lotio Acidi Nitrici.

Take of

Diluted Nitric Acid, 10 minims.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a sedative in various eruptions to allay irritation.

Lotio Acidi Sulphurosi.

Take of

Sulphurous Acid, 2 fluid drachms.

Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used to destroy vegetable parasites in cases of Ringworm (*Tinea Tonsurans*), of Favus, of Chloasma, and of Eczema Marginatum.

The volatility of Sulphurous Acid requires that the otherwise rapid evaporation of the acid from the lotion should be retarded by applying the lotion on lint or rag covered with oilsilk.

Lotio Aluminis.

Take of

Alum, 10 grains.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as an astringent in Eczema, in Acne Rosacea, and in Intertrigo.

Lotio Anthemidis.

Take of

Chamomile Flowers, 30 grains.
Boiling Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Infuse in a covered vessel for fifteen minutes, and strain.

Used to calm the itching in cases of Eczema and of Lichen.

Lotio Argenti Nitratis.

Take of

Nitrate of Silver, 3 grains.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a stimulant in cases of Chronic Eczema and Chronic Lichen.

Lotio Bismuthi.

Take of

Subnitrate of Bismuth, 10 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a sedative in cases of Eczema and of Acne associated with Urticaria.

Lotio Boracis.

Take of

Borax, 15 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

This is a saturated solution of the salt.

Used as a detergent and solvent in cases of Lichen, Acne, Eczema, Chloasma, and Tinea Tonsurans.

Lotio Calcis.

Take of

Almond Oil, 1 fluid drachm.

Solution of Lime, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a detergent in cases of Pityriasis of the scalp, and as a dressing in purifluent Pemphigus.

Lotio Cupri Sulphatis.

Take of

Sulphate of Copper, 3 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a stimulant and astringent in cases of Chronic Eczema.

Lotio Ferri Tartarati.

Take of

Tartarated Iron, 30 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as an application to soft chancres.

Lotio Glycerini.

Take of

Glycerine, 1 fluid drachm.

Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as an emollient in cases of Pityriasis and of Ichthyosis.

Lotio Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

Take of

Perchloride of Mercury, 1 grain.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a stimulant in cases of Chronic Eczema, of Acne, and of Acne Rosacea.

The employment of this lotion demands care.

Lotio Inulæ.

Take of

Elecampane Root,* sliced, 15 grains.

Distilled Water, 2 fluid ounces.

Boil down to a fluid ounce, and strain.

Used to allay itching in cases of Eczema and Lichen.

Lotio Nigra.

Synonym.—BLACK WASH.

Take of

Subchloride of Mercury, 10 grains.

Mucilage of Tragacanth, 1 fluid drachm.

Solution of Lime, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a specific in cases of Syphilitic Ulceration.

* The root of Inula Helenium.

Lotio Picis Ligni Fossilis.

Synonym.—COAL-TAR EMULSION.

Take of

Coal-tar Solution,* 2 fluid drachms.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix to form an emulsion.

Used (diluted to a varying extent with water—most commonly with six times or with twelve times its quantity of water) as a mild stimulant in cases of Chronic Eczema and of Seborrhœa.

Lotio Plumbi Subacetatis.

Synonym.—GOULARD'S LOTION.

Take of

Solution of Subacetate of Lead, 5 minims.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a sedative and astringent in cases of Acute Eczema and of Acute Lichen.

Lotio Potassæ Chloratis.

Take of

Chlorate of Potash, 27 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

This is a saturated solution of the salt.

Used as a stimulant in cases of Chronic Eczema, and as a mildly antiseptic stimulant to foul ulcers.

* For the preparation of this, see p. 56.

Lotio Potassæ Sulphuratæ.

Take of

Sulphurated Potash, 10 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used to destroy vegetable parasites in cases of Eczema Marginatum, and as a solvent and stimulant in cases of Prurigo and of Psoriasis, and as a specific in cases of Scabies.

Lotio Resorcini.

Synonym.—ANDEER'S LOTION.

Take of

Resorcin,* 40 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as an antiseptic and stimulant in foul or syphilitic ulcerations, and to allay irritation in Chronic Eczema and Psoriasis. The action of Resorcin on the skin is similar to that of Carbolie Acid, but Resorcin has the advantage of being odourless.

* Or Metadioxylbenzene [$C_6H_4(OH)_2$], a coal-tar product.

Lotio Sodæ Chloratæ.

Synonym.—LABARRAQUE'S LOTION.

Take of
Solution of Chlorinated Soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.
Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a bleaching agent in cases of
Lentigo, and as an antiseptic to foul ulcers.

Lotio Zinci Oxidi.

Take of
Oxide of Zinc,
Prepared Calamine,* of each 60 grains.
Glycerine, 1 fluid drachm.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a mild astringent in cases of Chronic
Eczema and of Acne Rosacea.

* An *oxide* of zinc, "prepared" from calamine, the native carbonate of zinc, by heat, reduction to a fine powder, and elutriation.

Lotio Zinci Sulphatis.

Take of
Sulphate of Zinc, 2 grains.
Compound Tincture of Lavender, 25 minims.
Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.
Dissolve.

Used as a stimulant and astringent in cases of Chronic Eczema.

MISTURÆ—MIXTURES.

Mistura Acidi Nitrohydrochlorici.

Take of
Diluted Nitrohydrochloric
Acid, 15 minims.
Caramel,* 5 grains.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as an alterative tonic in syphilitic cachexia, and as a tonic in cases of eruptions associated with hepatic disorder.

* Or *caramel brown*, or *burnt sugar*, a colouring substance prepared from sugar by decomposing it by means of heat carefully applied (400°–420° Fahr.). It is sold in the form of a thick treacly fluid.

Mistura Alba.

Take of

Carbonate of Magnesia, 10 grains.
Sulphate of Magnesia, 60 grains.
Peppermint Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as an antacid aperient in cases of acute or chronic eruption associated with constipation.

Mistura Arsenicalis.

Synonym.—FOWLER'S MIXTURE.

Take of

Arsenical Solution, 5 minims.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a specific in various chronic eruptions.

Mistura Assafœtidæ.

Take of

Assafœtida, 5 grains.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Rub the assafœtida in a mortar, with the water added gradually, so as to form an emulsion.

Used as an antispasmodic in eruptions associated with hysteria.

Mistura Bismuthi.

Take of
Solution of Citrate of Bismuth
and Ammonia, 1 fluid drachm.
Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid, 3 minims.
Peppermint Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a gastric sedative in Acne Rosacea and other eruptions of the face associated with irritative dyspepsia or pyrosis.

Mistura Bismuthi Acida.

Take of
Nitrate of Bismuth,* in crystals, 5 grains.
Glycerine, 1 fluid drachm.
Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve the nitrate of bismuth in the glycerine *without* the aid of heat, and add the water to form a clear solution.

Used for the same purposes as the Mistura Bismuthi.

* Prepared by dissolving metallic bismuth in moderately strong nitric acid to saturation. The solution on cooling deposits large colourless transparent crystals $[\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}]$. These require merely to be drained and dried.

Mistura Catechu.

Take of

Tincture of Catechu, 1 fluid drachm.

Bicarbonate of Potash, 10 grains.

Cinnamon Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as an astringent in cases of Acute Lichen and other eruptions complicated with diarrhœa.

Mistura Chloral Hydratis.

Take of

Hydrate of Chloral, 10 grains.

Syrup of Red Poppy, 1 fluid drachm.

Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a Hypnotic in cases of eruptions provoking irritation which precludes sleep.

Mistura Chloroformi.

Take of

Chloroform Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a cutaneous sedative in cases of Chronic Urticaria.

Mistura Colchici Alkalina.

Take of
Tincture of Colchicum Seeds, 6 minims.
Bicarbonate of Potash, 5 grains.
Pimento Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used in cases of Psoriasis, Eczema, and other eruptions when complicated with a gouty habit.

Mistura Diaphoretica.

Take of
Wine of Ipecacuanha, 5 minims.
Spirit of Nitrous Ether, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.
Solution of Acetate of
Ammonia, 2 fluid drachms.
Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used in cases of eruptions, but chiefly of acute eruptions, attended with febrile disturbance and heat and dryness of the general surface.

Mistura Diuretica.

Take of

Acetate of Potash, 20 grains.
Vinegar of Squill, 20 minims.
Tincture of Digitalis, 5 minims.
Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used in cases of eruptions complicated with œdema.

Mistura Ferri cum Opio.

Take of

Citrate of Iron and Ammonia, 5 grains.
Tincture of Opium, 4 minims.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used in cases of Acne and other eruptions complicated with anæmia and gastrodynia.

Mistura Ferri Perchloridi.

Take of

Solution of Perchloride of Iron, 15 minims.
Sulphate of Magnesia, 15 grains.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a chalybeate tonic in eruptions complicated with anæmia and debility.

Mistura Hydrargyri Iodidi.

Take of

Red Iodide of Mercury, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.
Iodide of Potassium, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a specific in cases of syphilitic eruptions.

Mistura Ipecacuanhæ cum Opio.

Take of

Wine of Ipecacuanha, 10 minims.
Tincture of Opium, 4 minims.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a diaphoretic expectorant in Eczema and other eruptions complicated with acute bronchial catarrh.

Mistura Liquoris Potassæ.

Take of

Solution of Potash, 20 minims.
Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a gastric sedative in cases of Acne Rosacea and other eruptions of the face attended with dyspepsia.

Mistura Nucis Vomicae.

Take of

Tincture of Nux Vomica, 20 minims.

Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a bitter tonic and laxative in eruptions associated with a cachectic condition.

Mistura Potassii Bromidi.

Take of

Bromide of Potassium, 10 grains.

Camphor Water, 3 fluid drachms.

Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a general sedative in cases of chronic eruptions attended with general nervous irritability, and in attacks of acute eruption if apparently determined by anxiety or prolonged mental tension.

Mistura Potassii Iodidi.

Take of

Iodide of Potassium, 5 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used in cases of plastic deposit complicating syphilitic or other eruptions.

Mistura Quiniæ.

Take of

Sulphate of Quinia, 1 grain.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid, 2 minims.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a bitter tonic in cases of eruptions associated with atonic dyspepsia or with general atony.

Mistura Salina.

Take of

Nitrate of Potash, 10 grains.
Treacle, 10 grains.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a refrigerant in cases of acute eruption of various kinds.

Mistura Sarsæ.

Take of

Liquid Extract of Sarsaparilla, 2 fluid drachms.
Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used in cases of syphilitic and other eruptions as an alterative tonic.

Mistura Scillæ cum Conio.

Take of

Tincture of Squill, 5 minims.
Solution of Potash, 15 minims.
Juice of Hemlock, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.
Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a stimulant expectorant in Eczema and other eruptions complicated with chronic bronchial catarrh.

Mistura Taraxaci.

Take of

Juice of Dandelion, 1 fluid drachm.
Diluted Nitrohydrochloric
Acid, 5 minims.
Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as an alterative cholagogue and laxative in cases of eruptions attended with bilious cachexia.

Mistura Zinci Sulphatis.

Take of

Sulphate of Zinc, 1 grain.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a nerve tonic in cases of eruptions associated with nervous debility.

PESSI—PESSARIES.

Pessus Acidi Tannici.

Take of

Tannic Acid, in fine powder, 30 grains.

Oil of Theobroma, 60 grains.

Add the tannic acid to the oil of theobroma previously melted on a water-bath, and stir the mixture thoroughly. Pour the mixture while it is fluid into a suitable mould.

Used as an astringent in cases of Pruritus Vulvæ dependent on or complicated with uterine disorder.

Pessus Morphicæ.

Take of

Acetate of Morphia, $\frac{1}{3}$ grain.

Gelatine Pessary Mass,* 90 grains.

Dissolve the acetate of morphia in the

* Gelatine pessary mass is thus made:—Take of pure gelatine in thin strips, 1 ounce; distilled water, 1 ounce; glycerine, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Soften the gelatine by soaking it in the water until all of the water has (within a few minutes) become absorbed by the gelatine. Dissolve the softened gelatine in the glycerine previously heated on a water-bath, and allow the solution to solidify. Keep the stiff jelly in a covered pot for use.

gelatine pessary mass previously heated on a water-bath. Pour the mixture while it is fluid into a suitable mould.

Used as a sedative in cases of Pruritus Vulvæ dependent on or complicated with uterine disorder.

PIGMENTA—PIGMENTS.

—♦—
Pigmentum Acidi Carbolici.

Take of

Carbolic Acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Glycerine, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used to destroy vegetable parasites in cases of Ringworm (*Tinea Tonsurans*) and of Chloasma; as a stimulant in cases of Psoriasis, of Seborrhœa, and *Tinea Decalvans*; and as a semi-caustic application to indolent ulcers.

Pigmentum Acidi Tannici.

Take of

Tannic Acid, 180 grains.

Glycerine, 6 fluid drachms.

Dissolve by aid of heat.

Used as a strong astringent in cases of excessive sweating of the feet, of Seborrhœa Oleosa, and of figurate Chronic Eczema, and as an application to the throat in cases of eruptions complicated with simple chronic sore-throat.

Pigmentum Aloës.

Take of

Extract of Barbadoes Aloes, 180 grains.

Glycerine, 6 fluid drachms.

Dissolve.

Used as a mild stimulant in cases of Chronic Eczema.

Pigmentum Benzolis.

(Benzine.)

Used in Seborrhœa, in Acne, and generally for the purpose of dissolving off grease, whether sebaceous or artificially acquired (as ointment, &c.), from the skin.

Pigmentum Calcis Sulphuratæ.*Synonym.*—VLEMINGKX'S SOLUTION.

Take of

Slaked Lime,	60 grains.
Sublimed Sulphur,	90 grains.
Distilled Water,	1 fluid ounce and 5 fluid drachms.

Heat the sulphur and lime (previously well mixed) in the water, stirring diligently with a slip of wood; boil until the mixture measures only one fluid ounce, then filter.

Used in cases of Scabies. The patient is to be rubbed all over for half an hour with pieces of flannel dipped in the solution. The process is to be preceded by an hour's warm bath (at 94° Fahr.), with soaping during the first half-hour, and is to be followed by a half-hour's warm bath without soaping. One application suffices. *Used* also in cases of Psoriasis just as above, with the exception that only the patches are to have the solution applied to them, and that frequent repetitions of the process are required.

Caution.—This remedy needs to be used with some discretion, and on occasion should be diluted.

Pigmentum Cassuvii.

Cashew-nut Oil.*

Used in cases of Eczema fissum of the palms and soles, and in cases of Psoriasis and of Acne.

Cashew-nut oil, when *freely* applied, produces a purulent bullous eruption. When *freely* and *repeatedly* applied, it exercises a superficially escharotic action on the skin.

Caution.—This remedy needs to be used with some discretion.

Pigmentum Glycerini.

Take of

Glycerine,

Rectified Spirit, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as an emollient in cases of Ichthyosis.

* The oil expressed from the pericarp of the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*, or from the corresponding part of *Semecarpus Anacardium*.

Pigmentum Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

Take of

Perchloride of Mercury, 2 grains.
Glycerine, 2 fluid drachms.
Rectified Spirit, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used to destroy vegetable parasites in cases of Ringworm (*Tinea Tonsurans*), of Chloasma, of Eczema Marginatum, and of Favus.

This is more efficacious as a ringworm lotion than the *aqueous* solution of the sublimate.

The spirit, holding in solution the Glycerole of the Sublimate, enables the latter to be diffused uniformly over the skin. Thus applied, the glycerine solution of sublimate left by the evaporation of the spirit, penetrates efficiently the affected tissues.

Pigmentum Iodi.

Take of

Iodine, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Iodide of Potassium, 120 grains.
Glycerine, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used to destroy vegetable parasites in cases of Ringworm, &c., and as a stimulant in cases of Psoriasis and of figurate Chronic Lichen.

Pigmentum Olei Cadi.

(Juniper Tar.*)

Used as a stimulant in cases of Psoriasis and of Chronic Eczema.

Pigmentum Olei Ricini.

Take of

Castor Oil, 3 fluid drachms.

Rectified Spirit, 6 fluid drachms.

Dissolve.

Used as a mildly stimulating application to the scalp in cases of Pityriasis and of Seborrhœa Sicca.

Castor oil is the only fixed oil which dissolves freely in rectified spirit.

Pigmentum Picis cum Iodo.

Synonym.—COSTER'S PASTE.

Take of

Iodine, 120 grains.

Rectified Oil of Tar, † 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve cautiously. ‡

* Or *Huile de Cade*, a bituminous liquid obtained from the wood of *Juniperus Communis* by destructive distillation.

† A colourless volatile liquid obtained from tar by distillation. Specific gravity, .86.

‡ The application of a gentle heat is sometimes necessary to start the reaction, which in any case is apt to be somewhat violent and is attended with brisk ebullition.

Used to destroy vegetable parasites in cases of Ringworm (*Tinea Tonsurans*), of Chloasma, of Eczema Marginatum, and of Favus.

Pigmentum Picis Ligni Fossilis.

Synonym.—COAL-TAR SOLUTION.

Take of

Soap-bark,* bruised, 4 ounces.

Coal-tar, 5 ounces.

Proof Spirit, 1 pint.

Macerate the Soap-bark for forty-eight hours, with fifteen ounces of the Spirit, in a close vessel, agitating occasionally; then transfer to a percolator, and when the fluid ceases to pass, pour into the percolator the remaining five ounces of the Spirit. As soon as the percolation is completed, subject the contents of the percolator to pressure, filter the product, mix the two liquids, and add sufficient Proof Spirit to make one pint.

Place the Coal-tar in a suitable vessel provided with a lid, maintaining the Tar in a liquid state by the heat of a water-bath; add the Tincture of Soap-bark so as to thoroughly dilute the Tar, close the vessel, and maintain the heat of the water-bath for an hour, agitating the mixture occasionally. Remove the water-bath from the fire, and again agitate the mixture until it has cooled; then strain.

* The liber, or inner bark, of *Quillaya Saponaria*.

Used as a stimulant in cases of Psoriasis and of Chronic Dry Eczema. Its use in Eczema demands caution.

Pigmentum Picis Liquidæ.

Take of

Tar,

Rectified Spirit, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a stimulant in cases of Psoriasis and of Chronic Dry Eczema. Its use in Eczema demands caution.

This solution constitutes a very convenient means of applying tar to the skin.

Pigmentum Plumbi.

(Glycerole of Subacetate of Lead.)

Take of

Acetate of Lead, 120 grains.

Litharge, in powder, 84 grains.

Glycerine, 1 fluid ounce.

Digest the acetate of lead and the litharge in the glycerine (heated to 300° in an oil-bath) for half an hour, constantly stirring. Then filter in a chamber heated to 300° .

Used (diluted to a varying extent with glycerine, most commonly with seven times or with three times its quantity of glycerine) as an astringent and sedative in cases of Chronic Eczema.

PILULÆ—PILLS.



Pilula Acidi Arseniosi.

Synonym.—ASIATIC PILL.

Take of

Arsenious Acid, in fine powder, $\frac{1}{12}$ grain.
Black Pepper, in fine powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Extract of Gentian, 2 grains.

Mix the powders together, add the extract of gentian, and beat the whole into a uniform mass.

Used as a specific in various chronic eruptions.

Pilula Aloës et Assafœtidæ cum Ferro.

Take of

Sulphate of Iron, 1 grain.
Pill of Aloes and Assafœtida, 4 grains.

Reduce the sulphate of iron to powder, add the pill, and beat them into a uniform mass.

Used in cases of eruptions associated with Chlorosis.

Pilula Crotonis Olei.

Take of

Croton Oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ minim.
Compound Extract of Colocynth, 5 grains.

Beat them into a uniform mass.

Used as a strong aperient in eruptions complicated with obstinate habitual constipation.

Pilula Hydrargyri cum Colocynthide.

Take of

Mercurial Pill, 2 grains.
Pill of Colocynth and Hyoscyamus, 3 grains.

Beat them into a uniform mass.

Used as an aperient in eruptions complicated with bilious constipation.

Pilula Hydrargyri Iodidi Viridis.

Take of

Green Iodide of Mercury, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Opium, in powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Extract of Gentian, 2 grains.

Beat them into a uniform mass.

Used as a specific in cases of syphilitic eruptions.

Pilula Opii et Conii.

Take of

Extract of Hemlock, 3 grains.
Compound Pill of Soap, 2 grains.

Beat them into a uniform mass.

Used as a sedative in eruptions associated with nervous irritability.

Pilula Podophylli cum Nuce Vomicae.

Take of

Resin of Podophyllum, $\frac{1}{6}$ grain.
Extract of Nux Vomica, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Extract of Gentian, 2 grains.

Beat all together until thoroughly mixed.

Used as an aperient in eruptions complicated with an atonic bilious condition.

Pilula Zinci Valerianatis.

Take of

Valerianate of Zinc, in powder,
Confection of Hips, of each 2 grains.

Beat them into a uniform mass.

Used as a tonic in eruptions associated with nervous languor.

PULVERES—POWDERS.



Pulvis Amygdalæ.

(Almond Meal.*)

Used, after being made into a thin paste with water, as a bland detergent, in place of soap and water, in irritable conditions of the skin.

Pulvis Bismuthi cum Amylo.

Take of

Subnitrate of Bismuth,

Starch, in powder, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix them thoroughly.

Used as a sedative and cosmetic in various eruptions of the face.

* The sweet almond, deprived by expression of its oil, and reduced to fine powder.

Or the bitter almond, deprived by expression of its fixed oil, and by distillation of its prussic acid and essential oil, and reduced to fine powder.

Pulvis Iodoformi cum Amylo.

Take of

Iodoform,* in fine powder,
Starch, in powder, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Rub them well together.

Used, dusted on the sores (after previous washing of the sores on each occasion with warm soap and water, applied with a large, flat, camel-hair brush, and subsequent wiping of the sores with a slightly damp, large, camel-hair brush), in cases of foul tertiary syphilitic ulcers, whether complicated with phagedena or not; and also in cases of soft chancre, whether complicated with phagedena or not. The process of cleansing and reapplication to be repeated several times in the course of each day.

Pulvis Lycopodii.

Clubmoss Spores.†

Used as a bland application in cases of Acute Eczema.

* See note to Unguentum Iodoformi, p. 76.

† The yellow powdery spores of *Lycopodium Clavatum*.

Pulvis Talci et Iridis.

Take of

Oxide of Zinc,
Venetian Talc,* in fine powder, sifted,
Florentine Orris,† in powder,
of each 30 grains.

Wheat Starch, in powder, 1 ounce.

Mix them thoroughly.

Used as a mild astringent application in cases of Acute Eczema.

Pulvis Terræ Cimoliæ.‡

(Fuller's Earth, in fine powder.)

Used as an absorbent application in Intertrigo and in Eczema.

* The name given to the talc obtained from the Tyrolese mountains. Venetian talc is a foliated magnesium (silicate of magnesia) mineral of an unctuous feel.

† The rhizome of *Iris Florentina* deprived of its cuticle and fibres.

‡ Or *Cimolite*, so called from its ancient source, the island of Cimolus, in the Cretan sea. It was also found in the island of Mylos. In this country it is obtained from various districts, viz. Woburn, Redhill, &c. In its natural condition it exists as a solid, compact mass, which consists of an impure silicate of alumina. Its composition is Silica, 58; Alumina, 25; Water, 12; and Peroxide of Iron, 1.30. The iron is now commonly extracted with a view to conferring a better appearance on the powder.

Pulvis Zinci Oxidi et Calamini.

Take of

Oxide of Zinc,

Prepared Calamine,* of each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix them thoroughly.

Used as a mild astringent application in cases of Intertrigo, of Chronic Eczema, and of Acne Rosacea.

SAPONES—SOAPS.

Sapo Durus cum Glycerino.

Brand "F. A. Sarg" (of Vienna).

This, which is a specially bland and emollient soap, is employed for ordinary use in irritable conditions of the skin, such as Acute Lichen and Chronic Urticaria, and also for the purpose of softening and dissolving off dried or viscid secretion from raw and tender surfaces—for example, inflamed Eczema or sensitive ulcers. Its clean fresh taste permits of its being used also (in solution) as a mouth-wash and gargle for removing mucous previous to the use of other remedies.

* See note to p. 38.

Sapo Mollis cum Sulphure.

Take of

Precipitated Sulphur, 120 grains.

Soft Soap, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used as an ointment in cases of Scabies.

Spiritus Saponis Mollis.

Take of

Soft Soap, 1 ounce.

Rectified Spirit, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used, mixed with warm water, to soften and remove scales and incrustation in the less irritable conditions of the skin—for example, in Psoriasis, in Lupus, in Syphilitic Ulcerations, and in Seborrhœa. Used also as in itself a moderate stimulant in similar conditions.

SUPPOSITORIUM—SUPPOSITORY.



Suppositorium Acidi Tannici cum
Opio.

Take of

Tannic Acid, in fine powder,	5 grains.
Opium, in powder,	1 grain.
Oil of Theobroma,	10 grains.

Add the tannic acid and the opium to the oil of theobroma previously melted on a water-bath, and stir the mixture thoroughly. Pour the mixture while it is fluid into a suitable mould.

Used in cases of Prurigo Podicis dependent on or complicated with a congested condition of the rectum.



UNGUENTA—OINTMENTS.

Unguentum Acidi Boracici.

Take of

Boracic Acid, 60 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Reduce the boracic acid to a fine powder, pass the powder through a fine sieve, and finally mix the powder thoroughly with the prepared lard.

Used in cases of Eczema.

Unguentum Acidi Chrysophanici.

Take of

Chrysophanic Acid,* 120 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Heat together on a water-bath for half an hour, constantly stirring; when set, mix with pestle and mortar.

* Or *Dioxymethylantraquinone* [$C_{14}H_5 \cdot CH_3 \cdot (HO)_2 \cdot O_2$] obtained by extraction with hot benzol from the so-called *Araroba* or *Poh di Bahia* or *Goa-powder*, which is a powder (originally yellow, but becoming by exposure almost black) contained in more or less narrow clefts or cavities in the wood of *Andira Araroba*, a leguminous tree growing in Bahia, a province of Brazil. The acid is purified by several crystallizations from a benzol solution.

Used in cases of Psoriasis, of Erythema Marginatum, of Chloasma, of Acne Tuberculata, of Acne Rosacea.

Caution.—The erythema, which arises after sometimes only a few applications of this ointment, should be watched for, and on its first appearance the use of the ointment should be promptly discontinued. In all cases it is necessary to avoid carefully the immediate neighbourhood of the eyelids, which otherwise are apt to be rendered œdematous.

Unguentum Acidi Pyrogallici.

Synonym.—JARISCH'S OINTMENT.

Take of

Pyrogallic Acid,* 60 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Psoriasis.

* Or *Pyrogallol* [$C_6H_3(OH)_3$] prepared by heating gallic (dioxysalicylic) acid in a retort by means of an oil-bath at 420° (Fahrenheit), a temperature at which the gallic acid is decomposed into carbonic acid (carbon dioxide) and pyrogallic acid, which sublimes in brilliantly white crystalline plates [$C_7H_6O_5 = CO_2 + C_6H_6O_3$].

Unguentum Acidi Salicylici.

Take of

Salicylic Acid,* 30 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Melt the lard on a water-bath, add to it the acid, and stir until the acid is nearly dissolved. When the ointment has cooled, mix it with pestle and mortar.

Used in cases of Eczema.

Unguentum Acidi Tannici cum Opio.

Take of

Tannic Acid,

Opium, in powder, of each 30 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Prurigo Podicis.

* Formerly prepared by fusing salicin with excess of solid hydrate of potash. Salicin is a bitter alkaloid obtained from the leaves and young bark of various species of *Salix* (*Willow*), *Populus* (*Poplar*), and several other trees. The acid is now commonly prepared much more cheaply by the process known as "Kolbe's process," namely, from carbolate of sodium (sodium phenate), a process the details of which are too long for transcription here. The purest product, however, is that prepared from the volatile oil of the Wintergreen (*Gualtheria procumbens*). This oil consists mainly of salicylate of methyl (methylsalicylic acid). When potassa is added to this, a new salt is formed, from which the salicylic acid is obtained by means of hydrochloric acid. The product thus obtained is purified by many recrystallizations.

Unguentum Alizarini.

Take of
Artificial Alizarine,* in fine powder, 60 grains.
Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Chloasma.

Unguentum Bismuthi.

Take of
Subnitrate of Bismuth, 60 grains.
Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Eczema and of Lentigo.

Unguentum Calamini.

Synonym.—TURNER'S OINTMENT.

Take of
Prepared Calamine,† 120 grains.
Benzoated Lard, 1 ounce.

Add the calamine to the benzoated lard previously melted with a gentle heat, and stir the mixture constantly while it cools.

Used in cases of Eczema.

* Alizarine [$C_{14}H_8O_4$] is an orange-red crystallizable colouring agent formerly obtained from madder (the root of *Rubia Tinctorum*), namely, from the alcoholic extract, by sublimation, but now more cheaply from anthracine, a coal-tar product. The details of the latter process are too complicated for transcription here.

† See note to page 38.

Unguentum Camphoræ.

Take of

Camphor, 30 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Melt the lard on a water-bath, add to it the camphor cut into small pieces, and stir until the camphor is dissolved.

Used as a stimulant and sedative in cases of Eczema.

Unguentum Creasoti Forte.

Take of

Creasote, 6 fluid drachms.

Yellow Wax, 180 grains.

Melt together by the heat of a water-bath. Remove the vessel, and stir the mixture constantly while it cools.

Used in cases of Psoriasis.

Caution.—This ointment should not be used to the face or belly or flexor surfaces of the limbs.

Unguentum Diachylon.

Synonym.—HEBRA'S OINTMENT.

Take of

Lead Plaster,

Paraffin Ointment,* of each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Melt together with a gentle heat. Remove the mixture, and stir constantly while it cools.

Used in cases of Eczema and of excessive sweating of the feet.

**Unguentum Hydrargyri et Potassii
Iodidi.**

Synonym.—LUTZ'S OINTMENT.

Take of

Red Iodide of Mercury,

Iodide of Potassium, of each, 5 grains.

Distilled Water, a sufficiency.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Triturate the Iodides together in a mortar, adding the water, drop by drop, until a colourless solution is formed; then add the lard, and mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Lupus and of Acne.

* See note to Paraffin Ointment, p. 79.

**Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri
Forte.**

Synonym.—ROCHARD'S OINTMENT.

Take of

Red Iodide of Mercury, 60 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Alopecia Areata and of Acne Tuberculata of the trunk.

Caution.—The employment of this ointment demands care.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oleatis.

Take of

Liniment of Oleate of Mercury

(10 per cent.),* 120 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Eczema of the scalp, and of Ringworm (*Tinea Tonsurans*).

* This is prepared by gradually sprinkling freshly precipitated yellow oxide of mercury into oleic acid kept agitated in a mortar. The proportions are 48 grains of the oxide to 1 fluid ounce of the acid. During twenty-four hours the mixture must be triturated at frequent intervals until the oxide disappears, forming a viscid solution.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi.

Take of

Yellow Oxide of Mercury, 15 grains.
Benzoated Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Chronic Eczema, of Pityriasis Fusca (of the face and neck), of Psoriasis of the face, of Ringworm (Tinea Tonsurans), of Chronic Lichen, of Syphilitic Eruptions.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

Take of

Perchloride of Mercury, in
fine powder, 8 grains.
Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Ringworm (Tinea Tonsurans).

Unguentum Hydrargyri Sulphatis
Flavæ.

Synonyms.—TURBITH OR TURPETH MINERAL *
OINTMENT—BAZIN'S OINTMENT.

Take of

Yellow Sulphate of Mercury, † 15 grains.
Benzoated Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Ringworm (*Tinea Ton-*
surans).

* So originally called from its resemblance in colour to the root of *Ipomæa Turpethum*.

† The yellow sulphate of mercury ($3\text{HgO},\text{SO}_3$) is thus prepared:—Take of mercury, 1 ounce; sulphuric acid, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce. Mix them in a glass vessel and boil by means of a sand-bath until a dry white mass (HgO,SO_3) remains. Reduce this to fine powder, and throw it into boiling water. Pour off the supernatant liquor, and wash the yellow precipitate with hot water, and dry it.

Unguentum Iodoformi.

Take of

Iodoform,* in fine powder, 60 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix.

Used in cases of Syphilitic Eruptions.

Unguentum Naphtholi.

Synonym.—KAPOSI'S OINTMENT.

Take of

Beta-Naphthol,† 60 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Melt the lard on a water-bath, add to it the naphthol, and stir until the naphthol is dissolved; then remove the mixture, and stir constantly until it cools.

Used in cases of Psoriasis of the scalp, face, and hands, and in cases of Scabies.

β -Naphthol, while possessing some of the properties of coal-tar, has the advantage of being colourless and comparatively odourless.

* Iodoform (CHI_3) is a solid, yellow, crystallizable substance obtained by adding alcoholic solution of potassa to tincture of iodine, avoiding excess, evaporating the whole to dryness, and washing the residue with water.

† Or *Isonaphthol* [$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7(\text{OH})$], a coal-tar product.

Unguentum Olei Betulæ.

Take of

Birch Tar,* 5 fluid drachms.
Yellow Wax, 120 grains.

Melt the wax with a gentle heat, add the tar, and stir the mixture briskly while it cools.

Used in cases of Psoriasis and of Dry Eczema.

Caution.—The use of this ointment in Eczema demands care.

Unguentum Olei Staphisagriæ.

Take of

Stavesacre Oil,† 1 fluid drachm.
Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used as a non-irritant remedy in Scabies and in Phtheiriasis.

* A bituminous liquid obtained from the wood of *Betula Alba* by destructive distillation.

† The oil expressed from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*.

Unguentum Plumbi Compositum.

Synonym.—KIRKLAND'S NEUTRAL CERATE.

Take of

Lead Plaster,	240 grains.
Olive Oil,	2 fluid drachms.
Prepared Chalk,	40 grains.
Dilute Acetic Acid,	43 minims.

Dissolve the plaster in the oil at a gentle heat. Then add first the chalk, and afterwards the acid, stirring constantly until cold.

Used in cases of Eczema.

Unguentum Plumbi cum Hydrargyro.

Take of

Red Oxide of Lead,*	45 grains.
Red Sulphide of Mercury,†	25 grains.
Prepared Lard,	1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Sycosiform Impetigo, and of Impetigo of the scalp, and in cases of Eczema.

* † See note to p. 23.

Unguentum Plumbi Glycerini.

Take of

Glycerole of Subacetate of Lead,*	$\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.
Paraffin Ointment,†	1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used as a bland astringent in cases of Acute or Subacute Eczema.

Unguentum Rosatum.

Take of

Alkanet Root,‡ crushed,	13 grains.
Otto of Roses,	1 minim.
White Wax,	4 grains.
Prepared Lard,	1 ounce.

Digest the alkanet root for an hour in the lard previously melted on a water-bath, strain the mixture twice through muslin, add the wax, and, after it has melted, stir the mixture while it is cooling until it has assumed a

* Vide "Pigmentum Plumbi," p. 57.

† This term is designed to express indifferently either the substance sold under the name of "Vaseline," or that sold under the name of "Unguentum Petrolei."

‡ The root of *Anchusa Tinctoria*.

creamy consistency; then add the otto of roses, continuing the stirring for a short time.

Used as a coloured basis for other ointments.

Unguentum Styracis.

Take of

Prepared Storax, 2 fluid drachms.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Scabies.

Unguentum Sulphuris cum Pice.

Synonym.—WILKINSON'S OINTMENT.

Take of

Precipitated Sulphur,

Tar, of each 66 grains.

Prepared Chalk, in powder, 44 grains.

Soft Soap,

Prepared Lard, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Ringworm (*Tinea Ton-*
surans), and in cases of Scabies.

Unguentum Sulphuris cum Potassâ.

Synonym.—HELMERICH'S OINTMENT.

Take of

Precipitated Sulphur,	120 grains.
Carbonate of Potash,	60 grains.
Red Sulphide of Mercury,*	2 grains.
Oil of Bergamot,	2 minims.
Prepared Lard,	1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Scabies. The patient is to be first rubbed all over with soft soap (the *Sapo Mollis Ph. Br.* and not the *common* soft soap) for half an hour. The soap is to be used unmixed with water. He is then to take a half-hour's warm bath (at 94° Fahr.), after which he is to be rubbed all over with the ointment for another half hour. In some instances the ointment requires to be diluted with half its quantity or even an equal quantity of lard. One application rarely suffices.

* See note to Red Sulphide of Mercury, p. 23.

Unguentum Zinci Oleatis.

Take of

Oleate of Zinc,* 120 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in Chronic and in Subacute Eczema.

* This is prepared by digesting for six hours 60 grains of finely powdered oxide of zinc in 1 fluid ounce of oleic acid, and then dissolving by aid of a gentle heat.

INDEX.

	PAGE
ACETATE of Lead	57
Acetate of Morphia	49
Acetate of Potash	44
Acid, Arsenious	14, 58
Acid, Benzoic	29
Acid, Boracic	30, 67
Acid, Carbolic	15, 30, 50
Acid, Carbonic	68
Acid, Chromic	15
Acid, Chrysophanic	67
Acid, Dilute Acetic	78
Acid, Diluted Hydrocyanic	30, 41
Acid, Diluted Nitric	31
Acid, Diluted Nitrohydrochloric	8, 39, 48
Acid, Diluted Sulphuric	47
Acid, Gallic	68
Acid, Glycerine of Tannic	25
Acid, Hydrochloric	69
Acid, Methyl-salicylic	69
Acid, Nitric	41
Acid, Oleic	73, 82
Acid, Prussic	61
Acid, Pyrogallic	68
Acid, Salicylic	69
Acid, Sulphuric	75
Acid, Sulphurous	31
Acid, Tannic	49, 51, 66, 69
Acid, Tartaric	27
Acid Tartrate of Potash	21
Alkanet Root	79
Almond, Bitter	61
Almond Meal	61
Almond Oil	33

	PAGE
Almond, Sweet	61
Aloes, Extract of Barbadoes	51
Alum	29, 32
Alumina	63
Ammonia, Citrate of Iron and	44
Ammonia, Solution of Acetate of	43
Ammonia, Solution of Citrate of Bismuth and	41
Anacardium occidentale	53
Anchusa Tinctoria	79
Andeer's Lotion	37
Andira Araroba	67
Anthracine	70
Aquæ Medicatæ	7
Araroba	67
Arsenical Solution	40
Arsenious Acid	14, 58
Artificial Alizarine	70
Artificial Cinnabar	23
Asiatic Pill	58
Assafœtida	40
Balnea	7
Balneum Acidum	8
Balneum Algense	8
Balneum Alkalinum	9
Balneum Creasoti	9
Balneum Diuturnum	9
Balneum Furfurøsum	10
Balneum Glutinis	10
Balneum Marinum	11
Balneum Potassæ Sulphuratæ	11
Balneum Saponatum	12
Barium, Sulphide of	16
Baths	7
Bazin's Ointment	75
Benzine	51
Benzoic Acid	29

	PAGE
Benzol	67
Beta-Naphthol	76
Betula Alba	77
Bicarbonate of Potash	42, 43
Birch Tar	77
Bismuth and Ammonia, Solution of Citrate of ..	41
Bismuth, Metallic	41
Bismuth, Nitrate of	41
Bismuth, Subnitrate of	36, 61, 70
Bitter Almond	61
Black Pepper	58
Black Wash	35
Boracic Acid	30, 67
Borax	33
Bran of Wheat	10
Bread Crumb	13
Bromide of Potassium	46
Burnt Sugar	39
Calamine, Prepared	38, 64, 70
Calotte	21
Calves' Pelt	10
Camphor	71
Camphor Water	46
Canquoin's Paste	18
Capsulæ	12
Capsulæ Olei Phosphorati	12
Capsules	12
Caramel	39
Carbolic Acid	15, 30, 50
Carbolate of Sodium	69
Carbon Dioxide	68
Carbonate of Magnesia	40
Carbonate of Potash	81
Carbonate of Soda	9
Carbonate of Zinc	38
Carbonic Acid	68

	PAGE
Carmine	16
Carragheen Moss	8
Cashew-nut Oil	53
Castile Soap	12
Castor Oil	55
Cataplasma Micæ Panis	13
Cataplasma Thymolis	13
Cataplasmata	13
Catechu, Tincture of	42
Caustic Potash	17
Caustica	14
Caustics	14
Causticum Acidi Arseniosi	14
Causticum Acidi Carbolici	15
Causticum Acidi Chromici	15
Causticum Argenti Nitratis	16
Causticum Depilatorium	16
Causticum Iodi	17
Causticum Potassæ cum Calce	17
Causticum Sabinæ	18
Causticum Zinci Chloridi	18
Chalk, Prepared	78, 80
Chamomile Flowers	32
Choral, Hydrate of	42
Chlorate of Potash	26, 36
Chloride of Zinc	18
Chloroform Water	42
Chondrus crispus	8
Chromic Acid	15
Chrysophanic Acid	67
Cimolite	63
Cinnamon Water	42
Citrate of Iron and Ammonia	44
Clubmoss Spores	62
Clyster	24
Coal-tar	56
Coal-tar Emulsion	36

	PAGE
Coal-tar Solution	36, 56
Collyria	20
Collyrium Atropiæ Sulphatis	20
Collyrium Cupri Sulphatis	20
Collyrium Hydrargyri Perchloridi	20
Collyrium Zinci Sulphatis	20
Compound Extract of Colocynth	59
Compound Pill of Soap	60
Compound Tincture of Lavender	39
Confectio	21
Confectio Sulphuris Composita	21
Confection	21
Confection of Hips	60
Copper, Sulphate of	20, 34
Cosme's Paste	14
Coster's Paste	55
Creasote	9, 71
Croton Oil	59
Delphinium Staphisagria	77
Dilute Acetic Acid	78
Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid	30, 41
Diluted Nitric Acid	31
Diluted Nitrohydrochloric Acid	8, 39, 48
Diluted Sulphuric Acid	47
Dioxymethylantraquinone	67
Elecampane Root	35
Emplastra	21
Emplastrum Depilatorium	21
Emplastrum Hydrargyri Compositum	22
Emplastrum Rubrum	23
Enema	24
Enema Calcis cum Ferro	24
Essential Oil	7
Ether, Spirit of Nitrous	43
Extract of Barbadoes Aloes	51

	PAGE
Extract of Gentian	58, 59, 60
Extract of Hemlock	60
Extract of Nux Vomica	60
Eye-waters	20
Florentine Orris	63
Fowler's Mixture	40
Fuller's Earth	63
Gallic Acid	68
Gargarisma Acidi Tannici	25
Gargarisma Hydrargyri Perchloridi	26
Gargarisma Potassæ Chloratis	26
Gargarisma Sodæ Chloratæ	26
Gargarismata	24
Gargles	24
Gelatine	49
Gelatine Pessary Mass	49
Glycerina	27
Glycerine .. 27, 28, 34, 38, 41, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 57	27, 28
Glycerine of Starch	27, 28
Glycerine of Tannic Acid	25
Glycerinum Acidi Tartarici	27
Glycerinum Guaiaci	27
Glycerinum Ichthyocollæ	28
Glycerinum Olei Cadi	28
Glycerole of Subacetate of Lead	57, 79
Glyceroles	27
Goa-powder	67
Goulard's Lotion	36
Green Iodide of Mercury	59
Gualtheria procumbens	69
Hebra's Ointment	72
Helmerich's Ointment	81
Huile de Cade	55
Hydrate of Chloral	42

	PAGE
Hydrate of Potash	69
Hydrochloric Acid	69
Injectio Aluminis et Zinci	29
Injectio Vaginalis	29
Inula Helenium	35
Iodide of Potassium	17, 45, 46, 54, 72
Iodine	17, 54, 55
Iodine, Tincture of	76
Iodoform	62, 76
Ipomæa Turpethum	75
Iris Florentina	63
Irish Moss	8
Iron and Ammonia, Citrate of	44
Iron, Peroxide of	63
Iron, Solution of Perchloride of	44
Iron, Sulphate of	58
Iron, Tartarated	34
Iron, Tincture of Perchloride of	24
Isinglass	28
Isonaphthol	76
Jarisch's Ointment	68
Juice of Dandelion	48
Juice of Hemlock	48
Juniper Tar	28, 55
Juniperus Communis	55
Kaposi's Ointment	76
Kirkland's Neutral Cerate	78
Labarraque's Lotion	38
Lavender, Compound Tincture of	39
Lead, Acetate of	57
Lead, Glycerole of Subacetate of	57, 79
Lead Plaster	22, 23, 72, 78
Lead, Protoxide of	23

	PAGE
Lead, Red Oxide of	23, 78
Lead, Solution of Subacetate of	36
Lime, Quick	17
Lime, Slaked	52
Lime, Solution of	24, 33, 35
Liniment of Oleate of Mercury	73
Linseed Meal	13
Liquid Extract of Sarsaparilla	47
Litharge	57
Lotio Acidi Benzoici	29
Lotio Acidi Boracici	30
Lotio Acidi Carbolici	30
Lotio Acidi Hydrocyanici	30
Lotio Acidi Nitrici	31
Lotio Acidi Sulphurosi	31
Lotio Aluminis	32
Lotio Anthemidis	32
Lotio Argenti Nitratis	32
Lotio Bismuthi	33
Lotio Boracis	33
Lotio Calcis	33
Lotio Cupri Sulphatis	34
Lotio Ferri Tartarati	34
Lotio Glycerini	34
Lotio Hydrargyri Perchloridi	35
Lotio Inulæ	35
Lotio Nigra	35
Lotio Picis Ligni Fossilis	36
Lotio Plumbi Subacetatis	36
Lotio Potassæ Chloratis	36
Lotio Potassæ Sulphuratæ	37
Lotio Resorcini	37
Lotio Sodæ Chloratæ	38
Lotio Zinci Oxidi	38
Lotio Zinci Sulphatis	39
Lotiones	29
Lotions	29

	PAGE
Lutz's Ointment	72
Lycopodium Clavatum	62
Madder	70
Magnesia, Carbonate of	40
Magnesia, Silicate of	63
Magnesia, Sulphate of	40, 44
Mercurial Pill	59
Mercury	22, 23, 75
Mercury, Green Iodide of	59
Mercury, Liniment of Oleate of	73
Mercury, Perchloride of	20, 26, 35, 54, 74
Mercury, Red Iodide of	45, 72, 73
Mercury, Red Sulphide of	14, 23, 78, 81
Mercury, Subchloride of	35
Mercury, Yellow Oxide of	73, 74
Mercury, Yellow Sulphate of	75
Metadioxylbenzene	37
Metallic Bismuth	41
Methyl-salicylic Acid	69
Minium	23
Mistura Acidi Nitrohydrochlorici	39
Mistura Alba	40
Mistura Arsenicalis	40
Mistura Assafœtidæ	40
Mistura Bismuthi	41
Mistura Bismuthi Acida	41
Mistura Catechu	42
Mictura Chloral Hydratis	42
Mistura Chloroformi	42
Mistura Colchici Alkalina	43
Mistura Diaphoretica	43
Mistura Diuretica	44
Mistura Ferri cum Opio	44
Mistura Ferri Perchloridi	44
Mistura Hydrargyri Iodidi	45
Mistura Ipecacuanhæ cum Opio	45

	PAGE
Mistura Liquoris Potassæ	45
Mistura Nucis Vomicae	46
Mistura Potassii Bromidi	46
Mistura Potassii Iodidi	46
Mistura Quiniæ	47
Mistura Salina	47
Mistura Sarsæ	47
Mistura Scillæ cum Conio	48
Mistura Taraxaci	48
Mistura Zinci Sulphatis	48
Misturæ	39
Mixtures	39
Morphia, Acetate of	49
Mucilage of Tragacanth	35
Naphthol	76
Nitrate of Bismuth	41
Nitrate of Potash	47
Nitrate of Silver	15, 16, 32
Nitric Acid	41
Oil of Bergamot	81
Oil of Theobroma	49, 66
Oil of Turpentine	21, 22
Ointments	67
Oleate of Zinc	82
Oleic Acid	73, 82
Olive Oil	12, 13, 78
Opium	59, 66, 69
Opium, Tincture of	44, 45
Otto of Roses	79
Oxide of Zinc	16, 18, 38, 63, 64, 82
Paraffin Ointment	72, 79
Patent Size	10
Peppermint Water	40, 41
Perchloride of Mercury	20, 26, 35, 54, 74

	PAGE
Peroxide of Iron	63
Pessaries	49
Pessi	49
Pessus Acidi Tannici	49
Pessus Morphiæ	49
Phosphorus "perles"	12
Pigmenta	50
Pigments	50
Pigmentum Acidi Carbolici	50
Pigmentum Acidi Tannici	51
Pigmentum Aloës	51
Pigmentum Benzolis	51
Pigmentum Calcis Sulphuratæ	52
Pigmentum Cassuvii	53
Pigmentum Glycerini	53
Pigmentum Hydrargyri Perchloridi	54
Pigmentum Iodi	54
Pigmentum Olei Cadi	55
Pigmentum Olei Ricini	55
Pigmentum Picis cum Iodo	55
Pigmentum Picis Ligni Fossilis	56
Pigmentum Picis Liquidæ	57
Pigmentum Plumbi	57
Pill of Aloes and Assafoetida	58
Pill of Colocynth and Hyoscyamus	59
Pills	58
Pilula Acidi Arseniosi	58
Pilula Aloës et Assafoetidæ cum Ferro	58
Pilula Crotonis Olei	59
Pilula Hydrargyri cum Colocynthide	59
Pilula Hydrargyri Iodidi Viridis	59
Pilula Opii et Conii	60
Pilula Podophylli cum Nuce Vomicae	60
Pilula Zinci Valerianatis	60
Pilulæ	58
Pimento Water	43
Plasters	21

	PAGE
Poh di Bahia	67
Poplar	69
Populus	69
Potash, Acetate of	44
Potash, Acid Tartrate of	21
Potash, Bicarbonate of	42, 43
Potash, Carbonate of	81
Potash, Caustic	17
Potash, Chlorate of	26, 36
Potash, Hydrate of	69
Potash, Nitrate of	47
Potash, Solution of	45, 48
Potash, Sulphurated	11, 37
Potassa	69, 76
Potassium, Bromide of	46
Potassium, Iodide of	17, 45, 46, 54, 72
Poultices	13
Powders	61
Precipitated Sulphur	21, 65, 80, 81
Prepared Calamine	38, 70
Prepared Chalk	78, 80
Prepared Storax	22, 80
Protoxide of Lead	23
Prussic Acid	61
Pulveres	61
Pulvis Amygdalæ	61
Pulvis Bismuthi cum Amylo	61
Pulvis Iodoformi cum Amylo	62
Pulvis Lycopodii	62
Pulvis Talcii et Iridis	63
Pulvis Terræ Cimoliæ	63
Pulvis Zinci Oxidi et Calamini	64
Pyrogallic Acid	68
Pyrogallol	68
Quick Lime	17
Quillaya Saponaria	56

	PAGE
Quinia, Sulphate of	47
Rectified Oil of Tar	55
Red Iodide of Mercury	45, 72, 73
Red Lead	23
Red Oxide of Lead	23, 78
Red Sulphide of Mercury	14, 23, 78, 81
Resin	21, 22
Resin of Podophyllum	60
Resorcin	37
Rochard's Ointment	73
Rubia Tinctorum	70
Salicin	69
Salicylate of Methyl	69
Salicylic Acid	69
Salix	69
Sapo Durus cum Glycerino	25, 64
Sapo Mollis	81
Sapo Mollis cum Sulphure	65
Sapones	64
Sarsaparilla, Liquid Extract of	47
Savin Tops	18
Sea Salt	11
Seaweed-bath	8
Semecarpus Anacardium	53
Silica	63
Silicate of Magnesia	63
Silver, Nitrate of	15, 16, 32
Slaked Lime	52
Soap-bark	56
Soap-bath	12
Soaps	64
Soda, Carbonate of	9
Soda, Solution of Chlorinated	26, 38
Sodium, Carbolate of	69
Sodium Phenate	69

	PAGE
Soft Soap	65, 80, 81
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia	43
Solution of Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia ..	41
Solution of Chlorinated Soda	26, 38
Solution of Lime	24, 33, 35
Solution of Perchloride of Iron	44
Solution of Potash	45, 48
Solution of Subacetate of Lead	36
Spirit of Nitrous Ether	43
Spiritus Saponis Mollis	65
Squill, Tincture of	48
Starch	61, 62
Starch, Glycerine of	27, 28
Stavesacre Oil	77
Subchloride of Mercury	35
Sublimed Sulphur	52
Subnitrate of Bismuth	33, 61, 70
Sugar, Burnt	39
Sulphate of Atropia	19
Sulphate of Copper	20, 34
Sulphate of Iron	58
Sulphate of Magnesia	40, 44
Sulphate of Quinia	47
Sulphate of Zinc	20, 29, 39, 48
Sulphide of Barium	16
Sulphur	23
Sulphur, Sublimed	52
Sulphurated Potash	11, 37
Sulphuric Acid	75
Sulphurous Acid	31
Suppositorium	66
Suppositorium Acidi Tannici cum Opio	66
Suppository	66
Sweet Almond	61
Syrup of Red Poppy	42
Tannic Acid	49, 51, 66, 69

	PAGE
Tar	21, 55, 57, 80
Tar, Birch	77
Tar, Juniper	28, 55
Tar, Rectified Oil of	55
Tartarated Iron	34
Tartaric Acid	27
Thymol	13
Tincture of Catechu	42
Tincture of Colchicum Seeds	43
Tincture of Digitalis	44
Tincture of Guaiacum	27
Tincture of Iodine	76
Tincture of Nux Vomica	46
Tincture of Opium	44, 45
Tincture of Perchloride of Iron	24
Tincture of Squill	48
Treacle	21, 47
Turbith Mineral Ointment	75
Turner's Ointment	70
Turpeth Mineral Ointment	75
Unguenta	67
Unguentum Acidi Boracici	67
Unguentum Acidi Chrysophanici	67
Unguentum Acidi Pyrogallici	68
Unguentum Acidi Salicylici	69
Unguentum Acidi Tannici cum Opio	69
Unguentum Alizarini	70
Unguentum Bismuthi	70
Unguentum Calamini	70
Unguentum Camphoræ	71
Unguentum Creasoti Forte	71
Unguentum Diachylon	72
Unguentum Hydrargyri et Potassii Iodidi	72
Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri Forte	73
Unguentum Hydrargyri Oleatis	73
Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi	74

	PAGE
Unguentum Hydrargyri Perchloridi	74
Unguentum Hydrargyri Sulphatis Flavæ	75
Unguentum Iodoformi	76
Unguentum Naphtholi	76
Unguentum Olei Betulæ	77
Unguentum Olei Staphisagriæ	77
Unguentum Petrolei	79
Unguentum Plumbi Compositum	78
Unguentum Plumbi cum Hydrargyro	78
Unguentum Plumbi Glycerini	79
Unguentum Rosatum	79
Unguentum Styracis	80
Unguentum Sulphuris cum Pice	80
Unguentum Sulphuris cum Potassâ	81
Unguentum Zinci Oleatis	82
Vaginal Injection	29
Valerianate of Zinc	60
Vaseline	79
Venetian Talc	63
Vermilion	23
Vidal's Glycerole	27
Vienna Paste	17
Vigo's Plaster with Mercury	22
Vinegar of Squill	44
Vlemingx's Solution	52
Wax, White	79
Wax, Yellow	22, 71, 77
Wheat Starch	63
White Castile Soap	12
White Wax	79
Wilkinson's Ointment	80
Willow	69
Wine of Ipecacuanha	43, 45
Wintergreen	69

	PAGE
Yellow Oxide of Mercury	73, 74
Yellow Sulphate of Mercury 75
Yellow Wax	22, 71, 77
Zinc, Carbonate of	38
Zinc, Chloride of	18
Zinc, Oleate of	82
Zinc, Oxide of	16, 18, 38, 63, 64, 82
Zinc, Sulphate of	20, 29, 39, 48

