

**The pharmacopoeia of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat (Golden Square.) : based on the British pharmacopoeia, 1867 / edited by Morell Mackenzie.**

**Contributors**

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PHARMACOPCEIA  
OF THE  
HOSPITAL  
FOR  
DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

32835

SECOND EDITION



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Robert George Rae  
Bluffney Drive  
Steyn

March 3 1877

Robert George Rae

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Robert George Rae

Edwin Clark

20 February 1974

Oxford

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Godalming Surrey  
March 16/74

THE PHARMACOPŒIA

OF THE

HOSPITAL

FOR

DISEASES OF THE THROAT

LONDON : PRINTED BY  
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE  
AND PARLIAMENT STREET

# THE PHARMACOPŒIA

OF THE

HOSPITAL

FOR

DISEASES OF THE THROAT

(*GOLDEN SQUARE*)

BASED ON

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1867.

EDITED BY

MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D., LOND.

*Honorary Medical Superintendent.*

SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:

J. & A. CHURCHILL, NEW BURLINGTON STREET.

1873.



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**Medical Superintendent**

MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D., Lond.

'In the early stage of any department of knowledge, it is almost a matter of necessity that it should be in the hands of a few. But it is the highest privilege of those who thus devote themselves to the reclaiming of new spots of territory, to be able after a while to hand them over to the Commonwealth, to prove that they are now cultivated and well worthy of annexation.'—*Jonathan Hutchinson.*

5. ac

1 1/2

1 1/4 per annum

## PREFACE

TO

THE FIRST EDITION.



THE HOSPITAL having been established nearly ten years, it is thought that the time has now arrived when its experience, as regards drugs and the combinations of drugs, should be placed before the Profession.

Though the highest importance is attached at this Hospital to constitutional medicines, great value is also ascribed to local remedies, and if THE PHARMACOPŒIA be found useful, it will probably be on account of the numerous formulæ it contains for Lozenges, Inhalations, Atomised Fluids, and Throat-Pigments.

Most of the London Hospitals, whilst publishing Formulæ, omit the *Materia Medica*; but as many new remedies have been introduced into THE PHARMACOPEIA of this Hospital, it has been thought desirable to include both the *Materia Medica* and a Classified Index.

By adding notes to the little volume, the Editor has endeavoured to increase its utility; and if, to some, the observations should appear redundant, and to others inadequate, he would remark that, though, on the one hand, a mere catalogue of the remedies would have been comparatively valueless, on the other, it would have been impossible to do justice to the Pharmacology of Throat Diseases, except in an elaborate essay on the subject.

It is hoped, however, that, with all its imperfections, THE PHARMACOPEIA may prove of some service to the busy practitioner and the

earnest student, as a reflex of the practice of the Hospital in relation to drugs.

The Editor has to thank his acting medical colleagues for their kind assistance in revising the proofs, but for the many new formulæ herein contained and for the various remarks thereto appended, he must accept the entire responsibility.

M. M.

LONDON:

*May* 1872.

PREFACE  
TO  
THE SECOND EDITION.



As the First Edition (of 1,000 copies) of this little work was exhausted in less than twelve months, it will scarcely be doubted that its publication was considered opportune by the Profession.

In issuing this Edition, it has not been thought desirable to introduce any new Remedies.

The Editor, whilst acknowledging with thanks the many favourable notices which have appeared in the Medical press, takes

this opportunity of expressing his obligation to the Reviewer of the 'Pharmaceutical Journal,' for pointing out some defects in the previous Edition. In accordance with this friendly criticism some corrections have been made and some details added, which, by rendering the volume more precise, will, it is hoped, make it more useful both to the practitioner and the pharmacist.

LONDON :

*May* 1873.



\* \* \* The Profits of the sale of this Book  
will be devoted to the maintenance and de-  
velopment of the Pathological Museum of the  
Hospital.

# THE MATERIA MEDICA

*\*\* In this section, the doses are not given, where the medicament is repeated in THE FORMULÆ, page 30.*

---

## Acaciæ Gummi, B.P.

*Preparations*—Mistura Acaciæ.

„ Cretæ.

Pulvis Tragacanthæ Compositus,  
B.P.

Trochisci Varii.

## Acidum Aceticum, B.P.

*Preparations*—Acidum Aceticum Dilutum, B.P.

Acetum Scillæ, B.P. *Dose*, 15 to 40 m.

Gargarisma Acidi Acetici.

Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis, B.P.

*Dose*, 2 to 6 fluid drachms.

Oxymel Scillæ, B.P. *Dose*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1  
fluid drachm.

Vapor Acidi Acetici.

## Acidum Aceticum Glaciale, B.P.

*Preparations*—Acetum Cantharidis, B.P.

Vapor Acidi Acetici.

**Acidum Arseniosum, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Liquor Arsenicalis, B.P. *Dose*, 2 to 8 m.

**Acidum Benzoicum, B.P.**

*Dose*, 10 to 15 grains.

*Preparations*—Tinctura Camphoræ Composita, B.P.

*Dose*, 15 m to 1 fl. dr.

Trochisci Acidi Benzoici.

**Acidum Carbolicum, B.P.**

*Dose*, 1 to 3 grains.

*Preparations*—Aqua Acidi Carbolic.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolic, B.P.

Gargarisma Acidi Carbolic.

Vapor Acidi Carbolic.

**Acidum Citricum, B.P.**

*Dose*, 10 to 30 grains.

*Preparations*—Mistura Potassæ Citratis.

Pulveres pro Misturâ Effervescente.

**Acidum Gallicum, B.P.**

*Dose*, 2 to 10 grains.

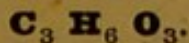
*Preparation*—Mistura Acidi Gallici.

**Acidum Hydrochloricum, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum,  
B.P. *Dose*, 10 to 30 minims.  
Acidum Nitro-Hydrochloricum Dilu-  
tum, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 20 minims.  
Gargarisma Acidi Hydrochlorici.  
Mist. Acidi Nitro-Hydrochlorici.

**Acidum Hydrocyanicum  
Dilutum. B.P.**

(Contains 2 per cent. of Anhydrous Prussic Acid.)  
*Dose*, 2 to 8 minims.  
*Preparations*—Mistura Acidi Hydrocyanici.  
Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici.

**Acidum Lacticum Dilutum,  
sp: gr: 1030.**

*Preparation*—Aqua Acidi Lactici.

Prepared from raw sugar, moist cheese, and chalk by fermentation at a temperature of from 80° to 86° F. It is a colourless and inodorous liquid of a sour taste, miscible in water, rectified spirit, and, when concentrated, in ether.

**Acidum Nitricum, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Acidum Nitricum Dilutum, B.P.  
*Dose*, 10 to 30 minims.  
Acidum Nitro-Hydrochloricum Dilu-  
tum, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 20 minims.  
Gargarisma Acidi Nitrici.  
Mistura Acidi Nitro-Hydrochlorici.

### **Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum, B.P.**

*Dose*, 10 to 30 minims.

*Preparation*—Mistura Acidi Phosphorici Comp.

### **Acidum Sulphuricum, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum, B.P.

*Dose*, 5 to 30 minims.

### **Acidum Sulphurosum, B.P.**

*Dose*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm.

*Preparations*—Aqua Acidi Sulphurosi.

Vapor Acidi Sulphurosi.

### **Acidum Tannicum, B.P.**

*Dose*, 2 to 10 grains.

*Preparations*—Aqua Acidi Tannici.

Gargarisma Acidi Tannici Commune

„ Acid. Tannic. c. Gallic.

Glycerinum Acidi Tannici, B.P.

Trochisci Acidi Tannici.

### **Aconiti Radix, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Linimentum Aconiti, B.P.

Mistura Aconiti.

Tinctura Aconiti, B.P. *Dose*, 5

to 10 minims.

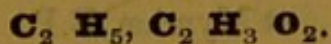
### **Adeps Præparatus, B.P.**

## Æther, B.P.

*Dose*, 20 to 60 minims.

*Preparation*—Mistura Ammoniaë c. Æthere.

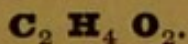
## Æther Aceticus.



A volatile liquid prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on acetate of potash and strong Alcohol. This Ether is an exceedingly fragrant, limpid liquid. It has a sp. gr. of 0.890, and boils at 164° F. It is decomposed by alkalies.

*Preparation*—Vapor Ætheris Acetici.

## Aldehydum Dilutum.



A volatile liquid produced by the oxydation of Alcohol. Dilute Aldehyde is a limpid, colourless, and transparent fluid of characteristic ethereal odour, and should contain 15 per cent. of pure aldehyde. It mixes in all proportions with water and rectified spirit. It is neutral to test paper, but acquires acidity, by exposure to air, from the production of Acetic Acid. It must therefore be kept in well-closed bottles.

*Preparation*—Vapor Aldehydi.

**Aloe Socotrina, B.P.**

*Dose*, 2 to 6 grains.

*Preparations*—Decoctum Aloës Compositum, B.P.

*Dose*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid ounces.

Extractum Colocynthis Compositum, B.P. *Dose*, 3 to 10 grains.

Pilulæ Aloës et Ferri.

„ „ et Myrrhæ, B.P. *Dose*,  
5 to 10 grains.

Pilulæ Catharticæ.

„ Rhei Compositæ, B.P. *Dose*,  
5 to 10 grains.

**Alumen, B.P.**

*Dose*, 10 to 20 grains.

*Preparations*—Aqua Aluminis.

Gargarisma Aluminis.

Pulvis Aluminis c. Amylo.

**Aluminii Chloridum.**

**Al<sub>2</sub> Cl<sub>6</sub>.**

This compound is obtained in solution by dissolving Alumina, or Aluminium Hydrate, in Hydrochloric Acid. The solution, when evaporated, gives off the Hydrochloric Acid and leaves Alumina. It is a pale yellow transparent and inodorous liquid of sp. gr. 1.250, of astringent taste, with powerful acid reaction. Precipitated by Caustic Potash, soluble in excess.

*Preparations*—Aqua Aluminii Chloridi.

Pigmentum Aluminii Chloridi.

Gargarisma Aluminii Chloridi.

**Ammoniaë Carbonas, B.P.**

*Dose*, 3 to 10 grains.

*Preparations*—Liquor Ammoniaë Acetatis, B.P.

*Dose*, 2 to 6 fluid drachms.

Mistura Amara.

Mistura Potassii Iodidi.

Spiritus Ammoniaë Aromaticus, B.P.

*Dose*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm.

**Ammoniaë Liquor, B.P. sp:gr:959**

*Preparations*—Linimentum Ammoniaë, B.P.

Vapor Ammoniaë.

**Amylum, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Glycerinum Amyli, B.P.

Pulvis Aluminis c. Amylo.

**Aqua Destillata, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Aquaë Variæ (*vide* pp. 30 *et seq.*)

**Aqua, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Gargarismata et Vapores Varii.

**Argenti Nitras, B.P. (VIDE CAUSTICS).**

*Preparation*—Pigmentum Argenti Nitratis.

**Assafoetida, B.P.**

*Dose*, 5 to 20 grains.

*Preparations*—Pilulæ Assafoetidæ Compositæ, B.P.

*Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

**Aurantii Cortex, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Mistura Stomachica.

Syrupus Aurantii, B.P. *Dose*, 1 fl. dr.



**Balsamum Tolutanum, B.P.**

*Dose*, 10 to 20 grains.

*Preparations*—Syrupus Tolutani, *Dose*, 1 fl. dr.

Tinctura Benzoini Composita, B.P.

**Belladonnæ Folia, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Extractum Belladonnæ, B.P. *Dose*,

$\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain.

**Belladonnæ Radix, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Linimentum Belladonnæ, B.P.

**Benzoinum, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Acidum Benzoicum, B.P. (*vide* p. 2).

Tinctura Benzoini Composita, B.P.

*Dose*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm, triturated with mucilage or yolk of egg. (The Benzoin inhalation is made from this Tincture, and Nitrated Papers may be steeped in it.)

**Bismuthi Subnitras, B.P.**

*Dose*, 5 to 20 grains.

*Preparation*—Mistura Bismuthi.

**Borax, B.P.**

*Dose*, 5 to 40 grains.

*Preparations*—Gargarisma Boracis.

Glycerinum Boracis, B.P.

**Calcis Hydras, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Liquor Calcis (*vide* page 74).

**Calumbæ Radix, B.P.**

*Dose*, in powder, 5 to 20 grains.

*Preparation*—Infusum Calumbæ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.

**Calx, B.P.**

*Preparation*—London Paste.

**Calx Chlorata, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Vapor Chlori.

**Cambogiâ, B.P.**

*Dose*, 1 to 4 grains.

*Preparation*—Pilulæ Catharticæ.

**Camphora, B.P.**

*Dose*, 1 to 10 grains.

*Preparations*—Aqua Camphoræ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 ounces.

Linimentum Aconiti, B.P.

„ Belladonnæ, B.P.

„ Camphoræ, B.P.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita, B.P.

*Dose*, 15 minims to 1 fluid drachm.

Spiritus Camphoræ.

(The Vapor Camphoræ is made from Spiritus Camphoræ.)

Camphor is also prescribed in combination with other stimulants in various inhalations. (*Vide* page 81.)

**Cantharis, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Acetum Cantharidis, B.P.

Emplastrum Cantharidis, B.P.

Liquor Epispasticus, B.P.

Tinctura Cantharidis, B.P. *Dose*, 5  
to 20 minims.

**Capsici Fructus, B.P.**

*Dose*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain.

*Preparation*—Pilulæ Podophylli.

**Cardamomum, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Extractum Colocyntidis Comp., B.P.

**Cascarillæ Cortex, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Infusum Cascarillæ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to  
2 fluid ounces.

**Catechu Pallidum, B.P.**

*Dose*, 10 to 30 grains.

*Preparations*—Tinctura Catechu, B.P. *Dose*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2  
fluid drachms.

Trochisci Catechu.

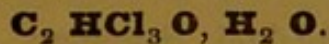
**Cera Alba, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Unguentum Simplex, B.P.

Unguent. Hydrarg. Iodidi Rub., B.P.

**Cera Flava, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Unguent. Hydrarg. Oxydi Rub., B.P.  
Unguentum Sabinæ, B.P.

**Chloralis Hydras.**

Dry Chlorine is passed into pure absolute alcohol, and the resulting Chloral,  $\text{C}_2 \text{HCl}_3 \text{O}$ , is converted into hydrate by exposure to moist air, or by the addition of water, and subsequent purification.

*Characters and Tests.*—Hydrate of chloral is a white crystalline compound, of peculiar odour, and very pungent taste. It dissolves in water, alcohol, and ether. It volatilises gradually in the air and distils without decomposition.

*Preparation*—Mistura Chloralis Hydratis.

**Chloroformum, B.P.**

*Dose*, 3 to 10 minims.

*Preparations*—Linimentum Chloroformi, B.P.

Spiritus Chloroformi, B.P. *Dose*, 20  
to 60 minims.

Vapor Chloroformi.

**Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex, B.P.**

*Dose*, in powder, 10 to 60 grains.

*Preparation*—Decoctum Cinchonæ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to  
2 fluid ounces.

**Cinnamomi Cortex, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Mistura Aromatica.

**Colchici Semina, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Tinctura Colchicī Seminum, B.P.

*Dose*, 10 to 30 minims.

**Colocynthis Pulpa, B.P.**

*Dose*, in powder, 2 to 8 grains.

*Preparation*—Extractum Colocynthis Compositum, B.P. *Dose*, 3 to 10 grains.

**Conii Folia, B.P.**

*Dose*, in powder, 2 to 8 grains.

*Preparation*—Succus Conii, B.P. *Dose*, 30 to 60 m.  
(Vapor Conii is made from Succus Conii.)

**Creasotum, B.P.**

*Dose*, 1 to 3 drops.

*Preparation*—Vapor Creasoti.

**Creta Preparata, B.P.**

*Dose*, 10 to 60 grains.

*Preparation*—Mistura Cretæ.

**Cubeba, B.P.**

*Dose*, 30 to 120 grains.

*Preparation*—Trochisci Cubebæ.

**Cupri Sulphas, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Pigmentum Cupri Sulphatis.

**Digitalis Folia, B.P.**

*Dose*, in powder,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grain.

*Preparations*—Infusum Digitalis, B.P. *Dose*, 2 to 4 fluid drachms.

Tinctura Digitalis, B.P. *Dose*, 10 to 30 minims.

**Elaterium, B.P.**

*Dose*,  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain.

**Ferri et Ammoniaë Citras, B.P.**

*Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

*Preparation*—Mistura Ferri et Ammoniaë Citratis.

**Ferri Iodidum, B.P.**

*Dose*, 1 to 5 grains, in solution.

*Preparation*—Syrupus Ferri Iodidi, B.P. *Dose*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm.

**Ferri Phosphas, B.P.**

*Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

*Preparation*—Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis, B.P.  
*Dose*, 1 fluid drachm.

**Ferri Sulphas, B.P.**

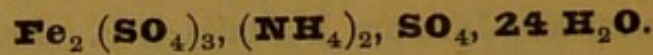
*Dose*, 1 to 5 grains.

*Preparations*—Pigmentum Ferri Sulphatis.

Pilulæ Aloës et Ferri.

Mistura Ferri Composita, B.P. *Dose*,  
1 to 2 fluid ounces.

Mistura Ferri Sulphatis Aperiens.

**Ferro-Alumen.**

Iron Alum is prepared by mixing equivalents of  
Persulphate of Iron and Sulphate of Ammonia.

The crystals produced are of the usual octa-  
gonal shape, and of pale amethyst colour.

*Preparation*—Pigmentum Ferro-Aluminis.

**Ferrum, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Aqua Ferri Perchloridi, and the  
various Preparations of Iron here-  
in contained.

**Galla, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Acidum Gallicum, B.P. (page 2).

„ Tannicum, B.P. (page 4).

**Gentianæ Radix, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Extractum Gentianæ, B.P. *Dose*,  
to 10 grains.

Infusum Gentianæ Compositum, B.P.

*Dose*, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.

Mistura Stomachica.

**Glycerinum, B.P.**

*Dose*, 1 to 2 drachms.

*Preparations*—Gargarismata Varia.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici, B.P.

„ „ Tannici, B.P.

„ Amyli, B.P.

„ Boracis, B.P.

Misturæ Acidi Gallici.

**Guaiaci Resina, B.P.**

*Dose*, 10 to 30 grains.

*Preparations*—Trochisci Guaiaci.

**Hæmatoxyli Lignum, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Decoctum Hæmatoxyli, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.

**Hydrargyrum, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Hydrargyrum c. Cretâ, B.P. *Dose*, 3 to 8 grains ; and the various preparations of Mercury herein contained.

**Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Unguent. Hydrarg. Iodidi Rubri.

**Hydrargyri Perchloridum, B.P.**

*Dose*,  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain.

*Preparations*—Gargarisma Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi, B.P.

*Dose*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms.



**Hydrargyri Subchloridum, B.P.**

*Dose*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain to 5 grains.

*Preparation*—Pilulæ Hydrargyri Subchloridi Compositæ, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

**Hyoscyami Folia, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Extractum Hyoscyami, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

**Iodum, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Pigmentum Iodi.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi, B.P.

Tinctura Iodi, B.P.

Unguentum Iodi, B.P.

Vapor Iodi.

**Ipecacuanha, B.P.**

*Dose*, as an Expectorant  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains, as an Emetic 15 to 30 grains.

*Preparations*—Mistura Scillæ Composita.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, B.P.

*Dose*, 5 to 15 grains.

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ, B.P. *Dose*, as

Expectorant, &c., 5 to 40 minims;

as an Emetic, 3 to 6 fluid drachms.

**Jalapa, B.P.**

*Dose*, 10 to 30 grains.

*Preparations*—Pilulæ Catharticæ.

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus, B.P.

*Dose*, 20 to 60 grains.

Pulvis Scammonii Compositus, B.P.

*Dose*, 10 to 20 grains.

**Kino, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Trochisci Kino.

**Krameria Radix, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Extractum Krameria, B.P. *Dose*,

5 to 20 grains.

Gargarisma Krameria.

Tinctura Krameria, B.P. *Dose*,

$\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms.

Trochisci Krameria.

**Lactuca, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Extractum Lactucæ. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

Trochisci Lactucæ.

**Lini Farina, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Cataplasma Lini, B.P. (but without oil).

Cataplasma Sinapis, B.P.

**Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ, B.P.**

*Dose*, 10 to 20 minims.

*Preparation*—Gargarisma Sodæ Chloratæ.

**Lobelia, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Tinctura Lobeliæ Ætherea, B.P.

*Dose*, 10 to 30 minims.

**Magnesia, B.P.**

*Use*—For suspending essential oils in Inhalation mixtures containing ammonia (*vide* page 79).

**Magnesia Carbonas Levis, B.P.**

*Use*—For suspending essential oils in Inhalation mixtures.

**Magnesia Sulphas, B.P.**

*Dose*, 60 grains to  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

*Preparation*—Mistura Sennæ Composita.

**Morphia Acetas, B.P.**

*Dose*,  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain.

*Preparations*—Linctus Limonis.

Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis, B.P.

*Dose*, 10 to 60 minims.

**Myrrha, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Decoctum Aloës Compositum, B.P.  
(page 5).

Pilulæ Aloës et Myrrhæ, B.P.

„ Rhei Compositæ, B.P.

**Nux Vomica, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Extractum Nucis Vomicae, B.P.

*Dose*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains.

Pilulae Nucis Vomicae Catharticae,

$\frac{1}{4}$  grain in each pill.

Tinctura Nucis Vomicae, B.P. *Dose*,  
10 to 20 minims.

**Oleum Anisi, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Tinctura Camphora Composita, B.P.

Vapor Anisi.

**Oleum Cajuputi, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Vapor Cajuputi.

**Oleum Calami Aromatici.**

The Oil distilled from the rhizome of the Calamus Aromaticus, *Linn.* (sweet flag). It is of pale yellow colour, of fragrant odour, and of an acrid, soapy taste. It has a sp. gr. of 0.938 at 60° F.

*Preparation*—Vapor Calami Aromatici.

**Oleum Carui, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Vapor Carui.

**Oleum Caryophylli, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Pilulae Catharticae.

Vapor Caryophylli.

**Oleum Cassiæ.**

The Oil distilled from the bark *Cinnamomum Cassia* (*Linn.*). It is of a wine yellow colour, has the odour and taste of Cassia, and is heavier than water. Its property and composition are similar to those of Oil of Cinnamon. It has a sp. gr. of 1.029 at 60° F.

*Preparations*—Nitrated papers with Cassia.  
Vapor Cassiæ.

**Oleum Cinnamomi, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Mistura Cretæ.  
Nitrated papers with Cinnamon.  
Vapor Cinnamomi.

**Oleum Crotonis, B.P.**

*Dose*,  $\frac{1}{3}$  to 1 minim.

*Preparation*—Linimentum Crotonis, B.P.

**Oleum Cubebæ, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Vapor Cubebæ.  
Vapor Cubebæ c. Limone.

**Oleum Juniperi Anglicum, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Vapor Juniperi.

**Oleum Limonis, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Vapor Cubebæ c. Limone.

## Oleum Lupuli.

The Oil distilled with water from the strobiles of the *Humulus Lupulus* (*Linn.*), or Common Hop. It may also be extracted by means of Ether. It is of greenish-yellow colour, and has the smell and taste of Hops. It is slightly soluble in water and narcotic in action, and becomes resinous by exposure and age. It has a sp. gr. of 0.910 at 60° F.

*Preparation*—Vapor Lupuli.

## Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ, B.P.

*Preparation*—Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ, B.P.

## Oleum Morrhuæ, B.P.

*Dose*, 1 to 8 fluid drachms.

## Oleum Myrti Essentiale.

*Preparation*—Vapor Myrti.

The Oil distilled from the flowers and leaves of the *Myrtus Communis* (*Linn.*). It is of sherry colour, and has the fragrance and taste of the plant. Its sp. gr. is 0.891 at 60° F.

## Oleum Olivæ, B.P.

Used in the preparation of various ointments and liniments.

## Oleum Origani Pallidi.

*Syn.*—Oleum Thymi Vulgaris Rectificatum.

The rectified Oil distilled from the flowery herb of *Thymus Vulgaris* (*Linn.*), or common Thyme. It is colourless, of fragrant odour, and acrid, pungent taste, and has a sp. gr. of 0.884 at 60° F.

*Preparation*—Vapor Origani.

### **Oleum Pini Pumilionis.**

The Oil distilled from the leaves and young branches of the *Pinus Pumilio* (*Willd.*), a dwarf pine closely related to the common Scotch Fir. The Oil is nearly colourless, and has a most agreeable balsamic odour. It has a sp. gr. of 0.893 at 62° F. It is held in high estimation in Germany, whence it is imported.

*Preparation*—Vapor Pini Pumilionis.

### **Oleum Pini Sylvestris.**

This Oil is not to be confounded with ordinary Oil of Turpentine. It is prepared from the leaves of the *Pinus Sylvestris* (*Linn.*), and is well known in Germany, whence it is imported as Fir-wood oil. It is perfectly colourless and transparent, and has an agreeable odour of the fresh pine. It has a sp. gr. of 0.868 at 60° F. It is largely sold, both in this country and on the Continent, for external use in Rheumatism.

*Preparation*—Vapor Pini Sylvestris.

### **Oleum Ricini, B.P.**

*Dose*, 1 to 8 fluid drachms.

### **Oleum Rosmarini, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Vapor Rosmarini.

### **Oleum Salviæ.**

The Oil distilled from the herbaceous portion of *Salvia Officinalis* (*Linn.*), or Common Sage.

It is almost colourless, has the odour and taste of the herb, and a sp. gr. of 0.898 at 60° F.

*Preparation*—Vapor Salviæ.

**Oleum Santali Albi.**

The Oil distilled from the wood of the Santalum Album (*Linn.*), or sandal wood. It is of pale yellow colour and of very fragrant odour. It has a sp. gr. of 0.975 at 60° F.

*Preparations*—Vapor Santali.

Nitrated papers with Santal.

**Opium, B.P.**

*Dose*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains.

*The Preparations in which Opium is contained in this Pharmacopœia are:*

Pilulæ Saponis Compositæ, B.P.

1 in 6 nearly.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus,

B.P. 1 part in 10.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita, B.P.

$\frac{1}{4}$  grain to 1 fluid drachm.

Tinctura Opii, B.P. 1 grain in 15

minims (nearly).

Trochisci Sedativi,  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain in each

lozenge.

**Pepsina Porci (BULLOCK'S).**

*Dose*, 2 to 5 grains.

**Podophylli Resina, B.P.**

*Dose*,  $\frac{1}{8}$  to 1 grain.

*Preparation*—Pilulæ Podophylli.

**Potassæ Acetas, B.P.**

*Dose*, 10 to 60 grains.

*Preparation*—Mistura Diuretica.



**Potassæ Bicarbonas, B.P.**

*Dose*, 10 to 40 grains.

*Preparation*—Mistura Effervescens.

**Potassæ Carbonas, B.P.**

*Dose*, 10 to 30 grains.

*Preparations*—Decoctum Aloës Compositum, B.P.  
(page 6).

Mistura Ferri Composita, B.P. (page  
14).

**Potassæ Citras, B.P.**

*Dose*, 20 to 60 grains.

*Preparations*—Mistura Potassæ Citratis.  
Trochisci Potassæ Citratis.

**Potassæ Chloras, B.P.**

*Dose*, 10 to 30 grains.

*Preparations*—Gargarisma Potassæ Chloratis.  
Trochisci Potassæ Chloratis.

**Potassæ Nitras, B.P.**

*Dose*, 10 to 30 grains.

*Preparations*—Mistura Salina.

„ Diuretica.

„ Diaphoretica.

Fuming Inhalations, various.

**Potassæ Permanganas, B.P.***Preparations*—Aqua Potassæ Permanganatis.

Liquor Potassæ Permanganatis, B.P.

Gargarisma Potassæ Permanganatis.

**Potassæ Sulphas, B.P.***Dose*, 15 to 60 grains.*Preparation*—Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, B.P.

(page 16).

**Potassæ Tartras Acida, B.P.***Dose*, 20 to 60 grains.*Preparations*—Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus, B.P.*Dose*, 10 to 20 grains.

Trochisci Potassæ Tartratis Acidæ.

**Potassii Bromidum, B.P.***Dose*, 5 to 30 grains.**Potassii Iodidum, B.P.***Dose*, 2 to 10 grains.*Preparations*—Mistura Potassii Iodidi.

Pigmentum Iodi.

Tinctura Iodi, B.P.

Unguentum Iodi, B.P.

,, Potassii Iodidi, B.P.

**Quassiæ Lignum, B.P.***Preparations*—Infusum Quassiæ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.

Mistura Amara.

Mistura Ferri Perchloridi cum Quassiâ.

**Quiniæ Sulphas, B.P.**

*Dose*, 1 to 10 grains.

*Preparation*—Mistura Quiniæ.

**Rhei Radix, B.P.**

*Dose*, in powder, 5 to 20 grains.

*Preparations*—Mistura Stomachica.

Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ, B.P. *Dose*,  
5 to 10 grains.

Pulvis Rhei c̄ Sodâ.

**Sabinæ Cacumina, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Unguentum Sabinæ, B.P.

**Saccharum Purificatum, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Saccharum Ustum.

Syrupus, B.P.

Trochisci Varii.

**Sapo Durus, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Extractum Colocyntidis Compositum, B.P. (page 12).

Pilulæ Nucis Vomicae.

**Scammonium, B.P.**

*Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

*Preparation*—Pulvis Scammonii Compositus, B.P.

*Dose*, 10 to 20 grains.

**Scilla, B.P.**

*Dose*, in powder, 1 to 3 grains.

*Preparations*—Acetum Scillæ, B.P.

Oxymel Scillæ.

Mistura Scillæ Composita.

**Scoparii Cacumina, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Decoctum Scoparii, B.P. *Dose*, 2 to 4 fluid ounces.

Mistura Diuretica.

**Senegæ Radix, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Infusum Senegæ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.

**Senna Alexandrina, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Mistura Sennæ Composita, B.P.

*Dose*, 1 to 1½ ounce.

Tinctura Sennæ, *Dose*, 1 to 4 fl. drs.

**Sinapis, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Cataplasma Sinapis, B.P.

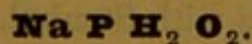
**Soda Caustica, B.P.**

*Preparation*—London Paste.

**Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata, B.P.**

*Dose*, 3 to 10 grains.

*Preparation*—Vapor Conii.

**Sodæ Hypophosphis.**

Prepared by boiling an aqueous solution of soda with phosphorus, adding bicarbonate of soda and purifying with Alcohol. It is a white opaque salt, soluble in water and rectified spirit; insoluble in ether.

*Preparation*—Mistura Sodæ Hypophosphitis.

**Sodii Chloridum, B.P.**

*Dose*, 10 grains to 1 drachm as a tonic;  
2 to 4 drachms as a Cathartic.

*Preparation*—Aqua Sodii Chloridi.

**Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, B.P.**

*Dose*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms.

**Spiritus Rectificatus, B.P.**

Contains 16 per cent. of water.

*Preparation*—Vapores Variæ.

**Spiritus Tenuior, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Tincturæ Variæ.

**Strychnia, B.P.**

*Dose*,  $\frac{1}{30}$  to  $\frac{1}{12}$  grain.

*Preparation*—Liquor Strychniæ, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 10  
minims.

Mistura Acidi Phosphorici Comp.

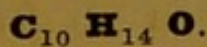
**Sumbul Radix, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Nitrated papers with Sumbul.

Tinctura Sumbul, B.P. *Dose*, 10 to 50  
minims.

**Theriaca B.P.**

*Preparation*—Linctus Communis.

**Thymol.**

Thymol exists ready-formed in the volatile oil of Thyme, Horse-mint, and Ptychotis Ajowan, an East India plant, from which latter it is generally prepared.

It crystallises in transparent rhomboidal plates, melting at  $111^{\circ}$  F. and has a mild odour, quite different from that of oil of thyme, an aromatic, peppery taste, and boils at  $428^{\circ}$  F. It dissolves in about 300 parts of water, easily in alcohol and ether, and in strong acetic acid.

*Preparation*—Vapor Thymolis.

**Tragacantha, B.P.**

*Preparation*—Trochisci Varii.

**Zinci Chloridum, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Aqua Zinci Chloridi.

Pigmentum Zinci Chloridi.

**Zinci Sulphas, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Aqua Zinci Sulphatis.

Pigmentum Zinci Sulphatis.

Pulvis Emeticus.

**Zinci Valerianas, B.P.**

*Dose*, 1 to 3 grains.

**Zingiber, B.P.**

*Preparations*—Mistura Stomachica.

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus B.P.

*Dose*, 20 to 60 grains.

Pulvis Scammonii Compositus, B.P.

*Dose*, 10 to 20 grains.

FORMULÆ  
FOR  
SPECIAL PREPARATIONS.

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AQUÆ—WATERS.

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The Official Waters are all, with the exception of Camphor Water, made by distillation, and are generally used as agreeable vehicles for other remedies, or at the most as Carminatives or mild Sedatives. The greater number of the Waters contained in this Pharmacopœia are, on the other hand, used as local remedies, being employed for *Atomised Inhalations* (page 73), and the term *Aqua* has been thus applied to distinguish the weak solutions used for inhalation, from the stronger solutions or *Pigmenta*, used for topical treatment with the brush.

**Aqua Acidi Carbolic.**

℞ Carbolic Acid . . . 30 grains.  
Distilled Water . . . 10 fluid ounces.

Dissolve.

*Use.*—Stimulant and antiseptic. Especially valuable where there is deficient secretion of mucus.

**Aqua Acidi Lactici.**

℞ Lactic Acid . . . 3½ fluid drs.  
Distilled Water . . . 10 fluid ounces.

Mix.

*Use.*—This remedy has been found of great service in diphtheria; it appears to have the effect of dissolving the membranous exudation.

**Aqua Acidi Sulphurosi.**

℞ Sulphurous Acid . . . 50 minims.  
Distilled Water . . . 10 fluid ounces.

Mix.

*Use.*—Stimulant and antiseptic.

**Aqua Acidi Tannici.**

℞ Tannic Acid . . . . 50 to 200 grs.  
Distilled Water . . . . 10 fluid ozs.

Dissolve.

*Use.*—Astringent. The stronger solution is used as a hæmostatic.

**Aqua Aluminium Chloridi.**

℞ Sol. Chlor. of Aluminium . 1 fl. dr.  
Distilled Water . . . . 10 fl. ozs.

Mix.

*Use.*—Astringent and antiseptic.



**Aqua Aluminis.**

℞ Alum . . . . . 80 grains.  
Distilled Water . . . 10 fluid ounces.  
Dissolve.

*Use.*—Astringent.

**Aqua Ferri Aluminis.**

℞ Iron Alum . . . . . 30 grains.  
Distilled Water . . . 10 fluid ounces.  
Dissolve.

*Use.*—Astringent.

**Aqua Ferri Perchloridi.**

℞ Perchloride of Iron . . . 30 grains.  
Distilled Water . . . . 10 fluid ozs.  
Dissolve.

*Use.*—Astringent.

**Aqua Ferri Sulphatis.**

℞ Sulphate of Iron . . . 20 to 40 grains.  
Distilled Water . . . 10 fluid ounces.  
Dissolve.

*Use.*—Astringent.

**Aqua Potassæ Permanganatis.**

℞ Permanganate of Potash . . . 50 grs.  
Distilled Water . . . 10 fluid ounces.  
Dissolve.

*Use.*—Antiseptic.

**Aqua Sodii Chloridi.**

℞ Chloride of Sodium . . . 50 grains.  
Distilled Water . . . 10 fluid ozs.  
Dissolve.

*Use.*—Stimulant.

**Aqua Zinci Chloridi.**

℞ Chloride of Zinc . . . 20 to 50 grains.  
Distilled Water . . . 10 fluid ounces.  
Dissolve.

*Use.*—Astringent.

**Aqua Zinci Sulphatis.**

℞ Sulphate of Zinc . . . 50 grains.  
Distilled Water . . . 10 fluid ounces.  
Dissolve.

*Use.*—Astringent.

## CATAPLASMATA-POULTICES.

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Cataplasma Lini, B.P. omitting the  
Olive Oil.

Cataplasma Sinapis, B.P.

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## CAUSTICA—CAUSTICS.

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### Argenti Nitras.

The salt is melted in a porcelain crucible, over a spirit lamp, and fused on to a slender Aluminium rod fixed in a wooden handle.

The use of ordinary *Porte-caustiques* is always attended with the risk of a portion of the caustic becoming detached and falling into the throat; hence the method of employing the Solid Nitrate, here described.

*Use.*—Especially recommended for touching Syphilitic ulcers of the pharynx and larynx.

## London Paste.

℞ Caustic Soda,  
Unslaked Lime, each equal parts.

Reduce to a fine powder in a warm mortar, and mix intimately. Keep in well-closed bottles, and when required for use, take as much as is sufficient, and make into a paste with water.

*Use.*—Recommended for destroying enlarged tonsils or the elongated uvula, where treatment with guillotine or scissors is objected to.

*Note.*—This preparation resembles the Vienna paste, but is preferable, in consequence of its being less liable to spread beyond the limits of application. Soda being used instead of Potash, and water in place of alcohol, the preparation is much less painful.

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## EMPLASTRA—PLASTERS.

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**Emplastrum Belladonnæ, B.P.**

**Emplastrum Cantharidis, B.P.**

**Emplastrum Ferri, B.P.**

## GARGARISMATA—GARGLES.

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This class of remedies is useful for affections of the mouth, palate, and fauces. The Editor does not, however, recommend Gargles for diseases situated behind the anterior pillars of the fauces. Their use is also contra-indicated, where movement of the fauces causes pain.

In using Gargles, about half a fluid ounce should be taken in the mouth for each act of gargling, and this should be repeated four times on each occasion.

In prescribing gargles of the mineral acids, the patient should be directed to rinse the mouth with cold water after gargling, so as to avoid injury to the teeth.

### Gargarisma Acidi Acetici.

℞ Acetic Acid . . . 2½ fluid drachms.  
Glycerine . . . 3 fluid drachms.  
Water . . . to 10 fluid ounces.

Mix.

*Uses.*—Stimulant and antiseptic. Very useful in the subacute inflammatory affections occurring during the course of the exanthemata.

**Gargarisma Acidi Carbolici.**

℞ Carbolic Acid . . . 20 grains.  
Glycerine . . . .  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounce.  
Water . . . . to 10 fluid ounces.  
Mix.

*Uses.*—Stimulant and antiseptic.

**Gargarisma Acidi Hydrochlorici.**

℞ Dilute Hydrochloric Acid . . 2 fl. drs.  
Glycerine . . . . .  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.  
Water . . . . . to 10 fluid ounces.  
Mix.

*Use.*—Stimulant.

**Gargarisma Acidi Nitrici.**

℞ Dilute Nitric Acid . . 1 fluid drachm.  
Glycerine . . . . . 3 fluid drs.  
Water . . . . . to 10 fluid ounces.  
Mix.

*Use.*—Stimulant. Serviceable in cases of tertiary ulceration of the pharynx.

### Gargarisma Acidi Tannici Commune.

℞ Tannic Acid . . . 120 grains.  
Rectified Spirit . . . 1 fluid drachm.  
Camphor Mixture to 10 fluid ounces.  
Dissolve.

*Use.*—Astringent.

### Gargarisma Acidi Tannici et Gallici.

℞ Tannic Acid . . . . . 360 grains.  
Gallic Acid . . . . . 120 grains.  
Water . . . . . 1 fluid ounce.  
Mix.

*Use.*—This preparation is most useful for arresting hæmorrhage from the uvula or tonsils after excision: the patient should be directed to slowly sip the mixture, or hold it passively in the mouth till the hæmorrhage is stopped.

The formula of this preparation differs from that of the former Edition in that Gallic Acid is added, which prevents complete solution of the astringent. It should be made fresh in small quantities as required.

### Gargarisma Aluminium Chloridi.

℞ Sol. of Chloride of Aluminium 2 fl. drs.  
Water . . . . . 10 fluid ounces.  
Dissolve.

*Uses.*—Astringent and antiseptic.

**Gargarisma Aluminis.**

℞ Alum . . . . . 80 grains.  
Water . . . . . 10 fluid ounces.  
Dissolve.

*Use.*—Mildly Astringent.

**Gargarisma Aluminis c. Acido  
Tannico.**

℞ Alum . . . . . 60 grains.  
Tannic Acid . . . . . 80 grains.  
Water . . . . . 10 fluid ounces.  
Dissolve.

*Use.*—Astringent.

**Gargarisma Boracis.**

℞ Borax . . . . . 240 grains.  
Glycerine,  
Tincture of Myrrh, of each  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.  
Water . . . . . to 10 fluid ounces.  
Mix.

*Use.*—Mild alkaline astringent.

**Gargarisma Ferri Aluminis.**

℞ Iron Alum . . . . . 80 grains.  
Water . . . . . 10 fluid ounces.  
Dissolve.

*Use.*—Astringent.



### Gargarisma Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

℞ Sol. Perchloride of Mercury . 5 fl. ozs.  
 Glycerine . . . . .  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.  
 Water to . . . . . 10 fl. ozs.  
 Mix.

*Use.*—Stimulant.

### Gargarisma Krameriæ.

℞ Rhatany Root, bruised . . .  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.  
 Water at 100° F. to 10 fluid ounces.  
 Infuse for one hour, and strain.

*Use.*—Mildly astringent.

### Gargarisma Potassii Bromidi.

℞ Bromide of Potassium . . 100 grs.  
 Water . . . . . 10 fl. ozs.  
 Dissolve.

*Use.*—Sedative and possibly anæsthetic.

### Gargarisma Potassæ Chloratis.

℞ Chlorate of Potash . 120 grains.  
 Water . . . . . 10 fluid ounces.  
 Dissolve.

*Uses.*—Mildly antiseptic. Useful in aphthous and secondary syphilitic affections of the mouth, fauces and tongue, and in cases of salivation.

### Gargarisma Potassæ Perman- ganatis.

℞ Sol. of Permanganate of Potash 1 fl. dr.  
Distilled Water . . to 10 fluid ounces.  
Dissolve, keep in a stoppered bottle.

*Use.*—Antiseptic.

[*Note.*—This gargle diluted with an equal quantity of water, and used at a temperature of about 90° F., may be most advantageously employed with the nasal-douche in cases of ozæna.

More than 20 ounces should never be used in the douche at one time, and 10 ounces will generally be found sufficient.]

### Gargarisma Sodæ Chloratæ.

℞ Solution of Chlorinated Soda 4 fl. drs.  
Water . . . . to 10 fluid ounces.  
Mix.

*Use.*—Disinfectant. Very useful in sloughing phagedæna, and putrid conditions of the throat.

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**GLYCERINA—GLYCERINES.**

*Note.*—The following glycerines are used as Throat Pigmenta.

**Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici, B.P.**

**Glycerinum Amyli, B.P.**

**Glycerinum Acidi Tannici, B.P.**

**Glycerinum Boracis, B.P.**

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**LINCTUS.**
**COUGH MIXTURES.**


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**Linctus Communis.**

℞ Tincture of Opium . 2 fluid drachms.  
 Dilute Sulphuric Acid 2 fluid drachms.  
 Treacle . . . . 2 ounces.  
 Hot Water . . . to 3 fluid ounces.  
 Mix and cool.

*Dose,* 1 fluid drachm.

**Linctus Limonis.**

℞ Sol. of Acetate of Morphia 2 fl. drs.  
 Syrup of Lemon . . . 6 fl. drs.  
 Water . . . . . to 3 fl. ounces.  
 Mix.

*Dose,* 1 fluid drachm.

**Linctus Papaveris.**

℞ Compound Tincture of Camphor,  
Syrup of Poppies,  
Syrup of Tolu, of each 1 fluid ounce.  
Mix.

*Dose*, 1 fluid drachm.

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**LINIMENTA—LINIMENTS.**

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Linimentum Aconiti, B.P.

Linimentum Ammoniaë, B.P.

Linimentum Belladonnæ, B.P.

Linimentum Camphoræ Comp.  
B.P.

Linimentum Chloroformi, B.P.

Linimentum Crotonis, B.P.

Linimentum Hydrargyri, B.P.

Linimentum Iodi, B.P.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ, B.P.

**MISTURÆ—MIXTURES.**

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**Mistura Acaciæ.** (*London Hospital  
Pharmacopœia.*)

℞ Gum. Acaciæ . . . 4 ounces.  
Water . . . . to 12 fluid ounces.  
Dissolve.

*Dose*, 1 fluid ounce.

**Mistura Acidi Gallici.**

℞ Gallic Acid . . . 120 grains.  
Glycerine . . . . 1 fluid ounce.  
Water . . . . to 12 fluid ounces.  
Mix.

*Dose*, 1 fluid ounce.

**Mistura Acidi Hydrocyanici.**

℞ Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid, B.P. 1 fl. dr.  
Camphor Water . to 12 fluid ounces.  
Mix.

*Dose*, 1 fluid ounce.

**Mistura Acidi Nitro - Hydro-  
chlorici.**

℞ Diluted Nitro - Hydrochloric Acid  
3 fluid drachms.  
Infusion of Quassia to 12 fluid ounces.  
Mix.

*Dose*, 1 fluid ounce.

**Mistura Acidi Phosphorici Composita.**

℞ Diluted Phosphoric Acid . 3 fl. drs.  
Solution of Strychnia (B.P.) 1 fl. dr.  
Infusion of Quassia . . to 12 fl. ozs.  
Mix.

*Dose*, 1 fluid ounce.

**Mistura Aconiti.**

℞ Tincture of Aconite .  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluid drachm.  
Camphor Water . to 12 fluid ounces.  
Mix.

*Dose*, 1 fluid ounce.

**Mistura Amara.**

℞ Carbonate of Ammonia . 60 grains.  
Burnt Sugar . . . . 12 minims.  
Infusion of Quassia . to 12 fl. ozs.  
Mix.

*Dose*, 1 fluid ounce.

**Mistura Ammoniaë c. Æthere.**

℞ Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia,  
Spirit of Chloroform,  
Ether . . . of each  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounce.  
Camphor Water . to 12 fluid ounces.  
Mix.

*Dose*, 1 fluid ounce.

**Mistura Aromatica.**

℞ Compound Powder of Cinnamon 90 grs.  
 Spirit of Chloroform .  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounce.  
 Water . . . . . 12 fluid ounces.  
 Mix.

*Dose*, 1 fluid ounce.

**Mistura Bismuthi.**

℞ Subnitrate of Bismuth . 180 grains.  
 Comp. Powder of Tragacanth 60 grs.  
 Water . . . . . to 12 fluid ounces.

*Dose*, 1 fluid ounce.

**Mistura Chloralis Hydratis.**

℞ Hydrate of Chloral . 240 grains.  
 Syrup of Orange Flowers 1 fluid oz.  
 Syrup of Tolu . . . . . 1 fluid oz.  
 Water . . . . . to 12 fluid ozs.  
 Mix.

*Dose*, 1 fl. oz. largely diluted with water.

**Mistura Cretæ.**

℞ Prepared Chalk,  
 Gum Acacia, each 180 grains.  
 Cinnamon Water . 12 fluid ounces.  
 Mix.

*Dose*, 1 fluid ounce.

**Mistura Diaphoretica.** (*London Hospital Pharmacopœia.*)

℞ Ipecacuanha Wine . . . 3 fl. drs.  
Spirit of Nitrous Ether 6 fl. drs.  
Saline Mixture . . . to 12 fluid ounces.  
Mix.

*Dose*, 1 ounce.

**Mistura Diuretica.** (*London Hospital Pharmacopœia.*)

℞ Acetate of Potash . . . 240 grains.  
Vinegar of Squills . . . . .  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.  
Decoction of Broom . . . to 12 fl. ozs.  
Mix.

*Dose*, 1 fluid ounce.

**Mistura Effervescens.**

℞ Bicarbonate of Potash . . . 240 grains.  
Water . . . . . to 12 fl. ozs.

*Dose*, 1 fluid ounce to be taken effervescing with 15 grains of Citric Acid.

**Mistura Ferri et Ammoniaë Citratis.**

℞ Ammonio-Citrate of Iron . . . 60 grains.  
Camphor Water . . . 12 fluid ounces.  
Dissolve.

*Dose*, 1 fluid ounce.



### Mistura Ferri Perchloridi c. Quassiâ.

℞ Sol. of Perchloride of Iron . . .  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.  
 Infusion of Quassia . . . to 12 fl. ozs.  
 Mix.

*Dose*, 1 fluid ounce.

### Mistura Ferri Sulphatis Aperiens.

℞ Sulphate of Iron . . . . 24 grains.  
 Sulphate of Magnesia . . . 720 grains.  
 Diluted Sulphuric Acid . . . 1 fl. dr.  
 Peppermint Water . . . to 12 fl. ozs.  
 Mix.

*Dose*, 1 fluid ounce.

### Mistura Potassæ Citratis.

℞ Citrate of Potash . . . . 360 grains.  
 Syrup . . . . . 6 fluid drs.  
 Water . . . . . to 12 fluid ozs.  
 Mix.

*Dose*, 1 fluid ounce.

### Mistura Potassii Bromidi.

℞ Bromide of Potassium . . . 120 grains.  
 Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia .  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.  
 Camphor Water . . . to 12 fluid ounces.  
 Mix.

*Dose*, 1 fl. oz. largely diluted with water.

**Mistura Potassii Iodidi.**

℞ Iodide of Potassium, 36 to 120 grains.

Bitter Mixture . . . 12 fluid ounces.

Mix.

*Dose*, 1 fl. oz. largely diluted with water.

**Mistura Quiniæ.**

℞ Sulphate of Quinia . . . 12 grains.

Diluted Sulphuric Acid . . .  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluid dr.

Water . . . . . 12 fluid ozs.

Mix.

*Dose*, 1 fluid ounce.

**Mistura Salina.**

℞ Nitrate of Potash . . . 120 grains.

Burnt Sugar . . . . . 12 minims.

Water . . . . . 12 fluid ozs.

Mix.

*Dose*, 1 fluid ounce.

**Mistura Scillæ Composita.**

℞ Vinegar of Squills . . . 3 fluid drachms.

Ipecacuanha Wine . . . 1 fluid drachm.

Compound Tincture of Camphor  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.

Water . . . . . to 12 fluid ounces.

Mix.

*Dose*, 1 fluid ounce.

**Mistura Sennæ Composita, B.P.***Dose*, 1 to 1½ fluid ounce.**Mistura Sodæ Hypophosphitis.**

℞ Hypophosphite of Soda 60 to 120 grs.  
 Water . . . . . 12 fluid ounces.

*Dose*, 1 fluid ounce.**Mistura Stomachica.** (*London Hospital Pharmacopœia.*)

℞ Gentian Root, sliced . . . 90 grains.  
 Bitter Orange Peel, bruised 30 grains.  
 Rhubarb Root, sliced . . . 20 grains.  
 Ginger Root, sliced . . . 15 grains.  
 Boiling Water . . . . . 1 pint.

Infuse for two hours and strain.

*Dose*, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.

*Pertussis*  
 ℞ Zinci Sulph gr 8 }  
 Ext Belladone gr 2 }  
 aqua. 3iv  
 ℥ss ter in die.

## PIGMENTA, OR SOLUTIONS FOR LOCAL APPLICATION.

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### Pigmentum Acidi Carbolici.

30 grains { of the crystals in each  
fluid ounce of water.

” **Aluminii Chloridi.**

15 minims { of the solution in each  
fluid ounce of water.

” **Argenti Nitratis.\***

60 grains { of the salt in each fluid  
ounce of water.

\* Solutions of Nitrate of Silver are not recommended by the Editor for general topical application to the larynx, except in cases of tertiary syphilitic ulceration, as he has never found the Silver salt of more service than other metallic astringents. Even in the case of specific ulcers of the throat, the solution of Sulphate of Copper is as efficacious as that of Nitrate of Silver, and far less frequently create spasm and nausea.

**Pigmentum Cupri Sulphatis.**

15 grains { of the salt in each  
fluid ounce of water.

„ **Ferri Aluminis.**

60 grains „ „

„ **Ferri Perchloridi Forte.**

120 grains „ „

„ **Ferri Perchloridi Dilutum.**

60 grains „ „

„ **Ferri Sulphatis.**

60 grains „ „

„ **Zinci Chloridi Forte.**

30 grains „ „

„ **Zinci Chloridi Dilutum.**

15 grains „ „

„ **Zinci Sulphatis.**

60 grains „ „

*Harserid  
Milk wa*

*R Slatted lime gr 60 }  
Camphor gr 12 }  
by Calam 3/4 }  
Liber*

**Liquor Epispasticus, B.P.****Pigmentum Iodi.**

℞ Iodine . . . . . 40 grains.  
Iodide of Potassium . 20 grains.  
Rectified Spirit . . . 1½ fluid ounce.

Dissolve the Iodine and the Iodide of Potassium in the Spirit.

**Tinctura Iodi, B.P.**

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**PILULÆ—PILLS.**

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**Pilulæ Aloës et Myrrhæ, B.P.**

*Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

**Pilulæ Aloës et Ferri.** (*London Hospital Pharmacopœia.*)

℞ Socotrine Aloes . . . . . 60 grains  
Dried Sulphate of Iron, in powder 60 grs.  
Extract of Gentian . . . . . 120 grs.

Mix and divide into 60 pills.

*Dose*, 1 to 3 pills.

**Pilulæ Assafœtidæ Compositæ,  
B.P.**

*Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

**Pilulæ Catharticæ.** (*London Hospital  
Pharmacopœia.*)

℞ Jalap in powder . . . 180 grains.  
 Socotrine Aloes in powder } of each  
 Gamboge in powder . . . } 60 grs.  
 Oil of Cloves . . . . 20 minims.  
 Water a sufficiency.

Mix and divide into 60 pills.

*Dose*, 1 to 3 pills.

**Pilulæ Hydrargyri Sub-Chloridi  
Comp., B.P.**

*Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

**Pilulæ Nucis Vomiceæ Catharticæ.**

℞ Extract of Nux Vomiceæ . 15 grains.  
 Compound Extract of Colocynth,  
 Extract of Henbane,  
 Compound Rhubarb pill, of each 75 grs.  
 Mix and divide into 60 pills.

*Dose*, 1 or 2 pills.

**Pilulæ Podophylli.**

℞ Resin of Podophyllum . . 10 grains.  
Extract of Henbane,  
Compound Rhubarb pill, of each 90 grs.  
Powdered Capsicum . . . 30 grains.  
Mix and divide into 60 pills.  
Each pill contains  $\frac{1}{6}$  grain of the  
Resin.

*Dose*, 1 to 2 pills.

**Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ, B.P.**

*Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

**Pilulæ Saponis Compositæ, B.P.**

*Dose*, 3 to 5 grains.

**Pilulæ Scillæ Compositæ, B.P.**

*Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.



## PULVERES—POWDERS.

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### Pulvis Aluminis c. Amylo.

℞ Alum in powder . . . } of each  
 Starch in powder . . . } equal parts.  
 Mix thoroughly.

*Use.*—For insufflation in rhinorrhœa.

### Pulvis Emeticus.

℞ Sulphate of Zinc . . . . 20 grains.  
 Dissolve and dilute largely with  
 warm water.

### Pulvis Rhei c. Sodâ.

℞ Rhubarb in powder . . . 120 grains.  
 Bicarbonate of Soda . . . 120 grains.  
 Ginger in powder . . . . 30 grains.

Mix and divide into 12 powders.

## TROCHISCI—LOZENGES.

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The Lozenges herein formulated are, with the exception of those containing Carbolic Acid, made with *fruit pastes* \* in all cases where they are prescribed for their *immediate local effect*. When employed for their constitutional action there is no objection to the hard consistence of the Official lozenge.

Most of the lozenges contain from 70 to 80 per cent. of fruit paste in each, 1 to 2 per cent. of powdered Tragacanth, 4 per cent. of sugar, and a varying quantity of the medicament according to the formulæ given.

The patient should be directed to allow the lozenges to dissolve passively in the mouth, and fluids should not be drunk for a short time after their use.

### Trochisci Acidi Benzoici.

- ℞ Benzoic Acid, in powder . 175 grains.  
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grains.  
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.  
Red Currant Paste as much as sufficient.

\* These are well-known articles of commerce, with which lozenge manufacturers are quite conversant.

Mix the dry ingredients, then add the Red Currant Paste until the whole mass weighs 1 lb.; divide into 350 lozenges, of 20 grains each, and dry them in a hot-air chamber at a moderate heat. Each lozenge to be marked B.A.

*Dose*, One Lozenge every four hours; if used as a 'voice-lozenge,' one should be taken a quarter of an hour before using the voice.

*Use*.—A most valuable stimulant and 'voice-lozenge,' in cases of nervo-muscular weakness of the throat.

### Trochisci Acidi Carbolici.

℞ Pure Carbolic Acid . . . 350 grains.  
 Gum Acacia, in powder . . . 220 grains.  
 Refined Sugar, in powder . . . 5468 grains (12½ ounces).  
 Mucilage of Gum Acacia . . . 1 fl. ounce.  
 Distilled Water, as much as sufficient.

Mix the Carbolic Acid with the powders, add the Mucilage and water to form a mass weighing 1 lb., and divide into 350 lozenges, and dry them in a hot-air chamber at a moderate

heat. Each lozenge to be marked  
C.A.

*Dose*, One lozenge four or five times daily.

*Use*.—Antiseptic and stimulant.

### Trochisci Acidi Tannici.

℞ Tannic Acid, in powder . 438 grains.  
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grains.  
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.  
Black Currant Paste as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges,  
in the same manner as for Benzoic Acid  
lozenges. Each lozenge to be marked T.

*Dose*, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

*Use*.—Strongly astringent.

### Trochisci Altheæ.

℞ Powdered decorticated Marsh-mallow  
Root . . . . 400 grains.  
Refined Sugar, in powder .  $\frac{3}{4}$  pound.  
Gum Acacia, in powder .  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound.  
Orange flower water and white of egg  
as much as is sufficient to make  
into 350 soft lozenges of 40 grains  
each.

Macerate the marsh-mallow root in the water for 12 hours; strain, then add the Gum Arabic and sugar, dissolve and evaporate to the consistence of honey with constant stirring; add gradually the white of eggs beaten up with the orange flower water. Evaporate with stirring till the paste will not adhere to the hand. Then divide into lozenges.

*Dose*, One lozenge every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour or hour.

*Use*.—Emollient. Valuable after excision of tonsils or uvula.

### Trochisci Catechu.

℞ Extract of Pale Catechu . 700 grains.  
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grains.  
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.  
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges in the same manner as for Benzoic Acid lozenges.

Each lozenge to be marked C.T.

*Dose*, One lozenge every 3 hours.

*Use*.—Astringent, but less powerful than the Tannin.

**Trochisci Cubebæ.**

℞ Cubebæ in powder . . . 200 grains.  
Extract of Liquorice . . . 1225 grains.  
Tragacanth in powder . . . 70 grains.  
Refined Sugar . . . 200 grains.  
Black Currant Paste as much as is  
sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges,  
in the same manner as for Benzoic  
Acid lozenges. Each lozenge to be  
marked C.B.

*Dose*, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

*Use*—Very serviceable in diminishing excessive  
secretion of mucus from pharynx, larynx, or trachea.  
These lozenges closely resemble the '*Brown's Bron-*  
*chial Troches*,' which have so much reputation both in  
America and Europe, but Black Currant paste is em-  
ployed, and less gum and sugar.

**Trochisci Guaiaci.**

℞ Guaiacum resin, in powder 700 grains.  
Tragacanth, in powder . . . 70 grains.  
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.  
Black Currant Paste, as much as is  
sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges,  
in the same manner as for Benzoic

Acid lozenges. Each lozenge to be marked G.

*Dose*, One lozenge every 2 hours in acute inflammations, 3 times a day in chronic affections.

*Use*.—A specific for arresting crescent inflammation of the tonsils, and useful both in acute and subacute inflammation of the pharynx, and in acute follicular disease of the tonsils, &c.

### Trochisci Hæmatoxyli.

℞ Extract of Logwood, in powder 700 grs.  
Tragacanth, in powder . . . 70 grs.  
Refined Sugar, in powder . . 280 grs.  
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as for Benzoic Acid lozenges. Each lozenge to be marked L.W.

*Dose*, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

*Use*.—Mildly astringent.

**Trochisci Kino.**

- ℞ Kino, in powder . . . 700 grains.  
Tragacanth, in powder . . 70 grains.  
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.  
Black Currant Paste, as much as is  
sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges,  
in the same manner as for Benzoic  
Acid lozenges. Each lozenge to be  
marked K.

*Dose*, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

*Use*.—Astringent; rather less powerful than  
Rhatany.

**Trochisci Krameriaë.**

- ℞ Extract of Rhatany, in powder 1050 grs.  
Tragacanth, in powder . . 70 grs.  
Refined Sugar, in powder . 280 grs.  
Red Currant Paste, as much as is  
sufficient.

Mix and divide into 350 lozenges,  
in the same manner as for Benzoic



Acid lozenges. Each lozenge to be marked R.

*Dose*, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

*Use*.—A very useful astringent; Rhatany does not disagree with the stomach as is often the case with Tannic Acid, nor does it cause constipation to the same extent as Kino and Catechu.

### Trochisci Lactuæ.

℞ Extract of Lettuce . . . 350 grains.  
 Tragacanth, in powder . . . 100 grains.  
 Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.  
 Black Currant Paste as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as for Benzoic Acid lozenges. Each lozenge to be marked L.

*Dose*, One lozenge every hour or two.

*Use*.—Soothing and mildly sedative.

### Trochisci Potassæ Chloratis.

℞ Chlorate of Potash, in powder 1050 grs.  
 Tragacanth, in powder . . . 140 grs.  
 Refined Sugar, in powder . . . 280 grs.  
 Black Currant Paste as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as for Benzoic Acid lozenges. Each lozenge to be marked P.

*Dose*, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

*Use*.—Stimulant and antiseptic. Useful in Thrush, and Aphthous ulceration.

### Trochisci Potassæ Citratis.

℞ Citrate of Potash, in powder 1050 grs.  
 Tragacanth, in powder . . 140 grs.  
 Refined Sugar, in powder . 280 grs.  
 Red Currant Paste as much as sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as for Benzoic Acid lozenges. Each lozenge to be marked C.P.

*Dose*, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

*Use*.—Topical Sialogogue.

### Trochisci Potassæ Tartratis Acidæ.

℞ Acid Tartrate of Potash . 1050 grains.  
 Tragacanth, in powder . 140 grains.  
 Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.  
 Red Currant Paste as much as sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as for Benzoic Acid Lozenges. Each lozenge to be marked T.P.

*Dose*, One lozenge every 2 or 3 hours.

*Use*.—Topical Sialogogue.

### Trochisci Sedativi.

℞ Extract of Opium, in powder . 35 grs.  
Tragacanth, in powder . . 100 grs.  
Refined Sugar, in powder . 280 grs.  
Black Currant Paste as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as for Benzoic Acid lozenges. Each lozenge to be marked S.

*Dose*, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

*Use*.—Sedative, for irritative coughs and painful conditions of the pharynx. Each lozenge contains  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a grain of Extract of Opium.

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## UNGUENTA—OINTMENTS.

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### Unguentum Hydrargyri, B.P.

### Unguent. Hydrarg. Iodidi Rubri.

℞ Red Iodide of Mercury . . . 1 part.  
 Simple Ointment . . . . 9 parts.  
 Mix.

This ointment is three times stronger than that of the British Pharmacopœia, and is the preparation which has been prescribed with so much success in India as an external application in Bronchocele. The ointment should be made fresh whenever required for use.

### Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxydi Rubri, B.P.

### Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis, B.P.

### Unguentum Iodi, B.P.

### Unguentum Potassii Iodidi, B.P.

### Unguentum Sabinæ, B.P.

### Unguentum Simplex, B.P.

### Unguentum Zinci, B.P.

## VAPORES—INHALATIONS.

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Inhalations as prescribed at this Hospital are of five kinds.

1. STEAM INHALATIONS—*i.e.* steam impregnated with volatile matter. Temperature 130° F. to 150° F.
  2. COLD INHALATIONS. Temperature 60° F. to 100° F.
  3. DRY INHALATIONS—*i.e.* volatile matters vaporised by heat.
  4. ATOMISED INHALATIONS—*i.e.* inhalations of atomised fluids.
  5. FUMING INHALATIONS—*i.e.* inhalation of the smoke of ignited nitrated papers.
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### 1. STEAM INHALATIONS.

The value of Steam Inhalations has long been recognised, both by the profession and the public. The curative effect of this class of remedies is no doubt in part due to the steam, but a special character is imparted to them by the particular medicament employed in addition to the hot water.

For steam inhalations the Eclectic Inhaler, made under the direction of the Editor, is recommended as

most effectually combining the chief requisites of an efficient inhaler; viz.: 1. That it should contain a sufficient quantity of hot water, and that the temperature should be properly regulated. 2. That the water should be thoroughly impregnated with the

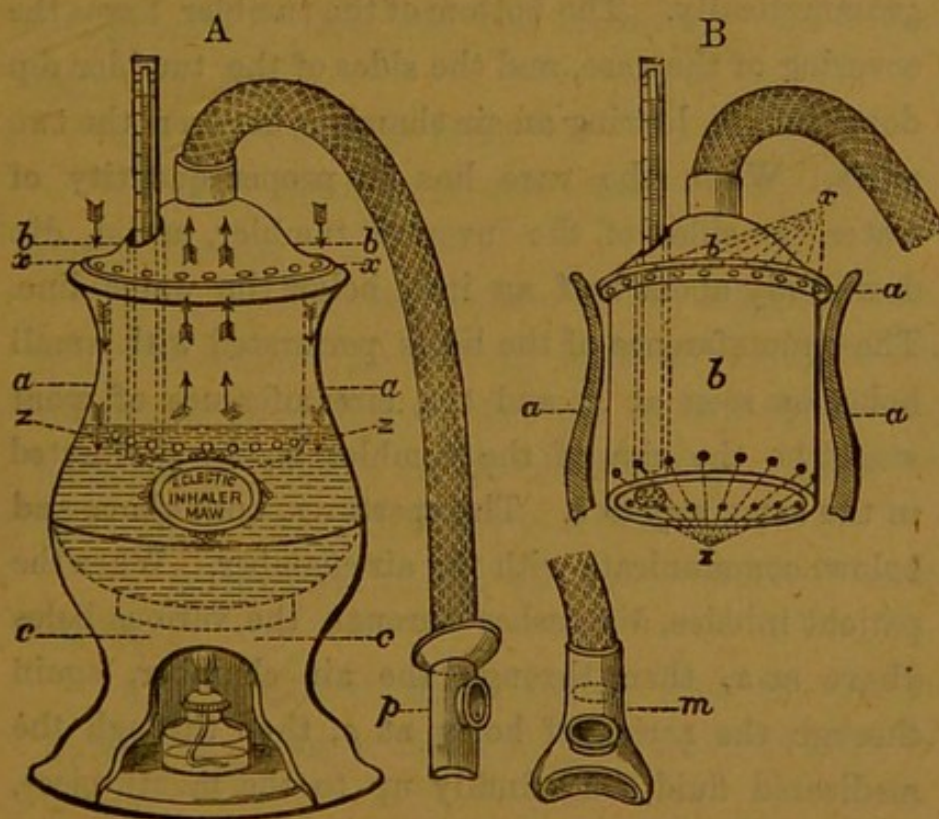


FIG. 1. THE ECLECTIC INHALER.

active volatile principle which is to be inhaled. 3. That the patient should inhale without effort. 4. That the inhaler should be able to be used in any position of the patient.

The Inhaler consists of three parts—*a*, *b*, and *c*.

*a* is an open vase, and is essentially the containing vessel, into which the hot water and medicated solution are put. It is shown in Fig. 1, A, with a

pint of water in it; above the water line is a large space for the steam.

*b* is a kind of lid, resembling an inverted tumbler. It is shown in A forming the lid of the containing vase, and in B with the sides of the vase drawn diagrammatically. The bottom of the tumbler forms the covering of the vase, and the sides of the tumbler dip down into it, leaving an air chamber between the two parts. When the vase has its proper quantity of water, the sides of the inverted tumbler, or lid, dip down only about half an inch below the water line. The circumference of the lid is perforated with small holes, as seen at *x*, and the circumference of what would be the rim of the tumbler is also perforated in the same way at *z*. The apertures, both above and below, communicate with the air chamber. When the patient inhales, air rushes through the various holes above at *x*, then through the air chamber, again through the series of holes at *z*, then through the medicated fluid, and finally up to the mouth-piece, as shown by the course of the arrows. In the centre of the upper surface of the lid is a projecting nozzle, to which is attached a flexible tube, provided at its extremity with a double-valve earthenware mouth-piece. This mouth-piece may be either pipe-shaped (*p*) and held in the mouth, or it may terminate in a large oval cavity (*m*) into which the mouth is introduced. There is an opening in the lid through which a thermometer, registering high temperatures, passes into the water.

*c* is a stand on which the vase rests, and is made hollow, so as to hold a spirit-lamp.

#### BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

1. Remove the lid, and pour in a pint of nearly *boiling* water; then add the medicated liquid, and replace the lid.

2. Light the spirit lamp.

3. When the thermometer stands at 150° F. commence inhaling.

4. The patient may inhale for any length of time, from five minutes to half an hour, according to the circumstances of the case, but the mouth should not be kept continuously at the mouth-piece. *About six inspirations should be taken in a minute.*

5. Inhalations should as a rule be taken before meals.

6. In order to avoid taking cold, the patient should not go out of doors for half an hour after inhaling.

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In the subjoined Formulæ, the quantities of ingredients are generally prescribed for three-ounce mixtures, a teaspoonful of which is added to a pint of water at the required temperature, for each inhalation. Although Formulæ are given for each medicament, the quantity of the volatile oil may be increased according to the circumstances of the case,



and it is often desirable to combine several essential oils or other remedies in the same prescription.

In the case of most of the essential oils, light carbonate of Magnesia is used to hold the oil in suspension, in the proportion of half a grain of Magnesia to each drop of the oil. This medium is preferable to Mucilage, Glycerine, or Spirit of Wine.

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## 2. COLD INHALATIONS.

Cold Inhalations are indicated when it is desirable to produce a general effect on the mucous membrane of the throat, and where hot inhalations cause headache and faintness. The temperature may vary from 60° to 100° F. Cold Inhalations are also useful in hot seasons and hot climates.

Any of the forms recommended for cold inhalations can, if it be desired, be employed at a high temperature, but in that case it is generally necessary to slightly reduce their strength.

For cold inhalations, the Eclectic Inhaler answers equally well as for steam inhalations.

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## 3. DRY INHALATIONS.

Dry hot inhalations are indicated in cases of excessive secretion, but are difficult of administration, as it is almost impossible to raise the temperature, in any small inhaler, to a sufficient degree, without a very complicated apparatus.

By a slight adaptation of the Eclectic inhaler, however, that apparatus may be conveniently employed.

A cylindrical tin pot having a perforated zinc plate near its lower end, is closely fitted into the vase of the inhaler. (Fig. 1, *a*, page 69.)

In using the instrument, 15 ounces of boiling water are poured into the vase, previously scalded; the tin vessel is then inserted, some porous substance, such as cotton wool or blotting paper, saturated with the requisite amount of medicated fluid, is laid on the perforated plate, and the patient should then inspire slowly.

N.B. It is advisable for these inhalations to use a shorter tube than for steam inhalations.

Any of the volatile oils, Iodine or Thymol, may be used as dry inhalations. It is not necessary to repeat all the formulæ, but they may be prescribed in the same doses as for steam inhalations, only, instead of mixing the oil with light Carbonate of Magnesia, it should be dissolved in Spirit. (*Vide Vapor Santali.*)

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#### 4. ATOMISED INHALATIONS.

For this purpose, Bergson's well-known tubes, or Dr. Andrew Clark's hand-ball spray producer, or Siegle's Apparatus, answer well.

Siegle's principle is employed on an extensive scale in this Hospital.

A room is devoted to the purpose of inhalations ; steam is conveyed from a boiler in the basement to a pipe fixed horizontally round three sides of the inhaling-room, and from this horizontal pipe there project at regular intervals, and at right angles, secondary tubes which correspond to the horizontal tube of a Siegle's inhaler. Bottles containing different solutions are connected with each terminal tube. In this way twelve patients are able to inhale at the same time, and, if it be required, all can be using different solutions.

The following are the principal remedies used as Atomised Inhalations. (*Vide Aquæ, page 30, et seq.*)

Aqua Acidi Carbolici.

- ” ” Lactici.
- ” ” Sulphurosi.
- ” ” Tannici.
- ” Calcis (Liquor Calcis, B.P.)
- ” Aluminii Chloridi.
- ” Aluminis.
- ” Ferri Aluminis.
- ” ” Perchloridi.
- ” ” Sulphatis.
- ” Potassæ Permanganatis.
- ” Sodii Chloridi.
- ” Zinci Chloridi.
- ” ” Sulphatis.

## 5. FUMING INHALATIONS.

These inhalations are derived from the smoke arising from the ignition of unsized paper, steeped in a solution of nitrate of potash.

Though the value of fuming inhalations has long been recognised both by physicians and patients, the remedy has not hitherto been placed on a scientific basis. This is now done by requiring the papers to be steeped in solutions of *definite strength*, and by modifying their effects by the addition of various volatile principles.

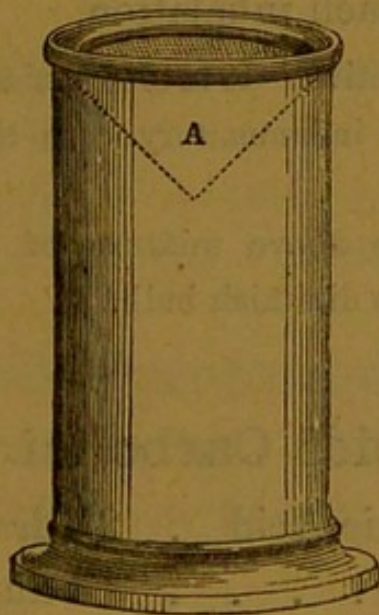


FIG. 2. THE FUMING INHALER.

This form of inhalation is recommended in cases of spasmodic dyspnoea, especially when dependent on asthmatic complications or on spasm of the adductors of the vocal cords.

The method of using the papers is as follows:—  
A strip is lit at one end and dropped into a

cylindrical vessel (Fig. 2), about 4 inches high, and of a diameter of 2 inches. The wire gauze cover (A) is then put on, and the fumes are *inhaled* by repeated deep inspirations.

### Vapor Acidi Acetici.

℞ Acetic Acid,  
Glacial Acetic Acid, each  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl. ounce.  
Mix.

Two teaspoonfuls in a pint of water at 140° F. for each inhalation.

*Use.*—Sedative. It is also antiseptic and is very useful in the inflammatory sore throat of scarlet fever, &c.

*Note.*—The above mixture of the two Acetic Acids is used to diminish bulk.

### Vapor Acidi Carbolic.

℞ Carbolic Acid . . . . . 21 drachms.  
Water . . . . . 3 fluid drachms.  
Dissolve.

*For steam inhalation.*—A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

*For hot dry inhalation.*—A teaspoonful to be poured into the apparatus for dry inhalation, and the vapour inhaled.

*For cold inhalation.*—Two teaspoonfuls in a pint of water at 80° to 100° F.

*Use.*—Antiseptic. Very serviceable in syphilitic and carcinomatous ulcerations.

*Note.*—The amount of water in this formula is just sufficient to liquefy the Carbolic acid.

### Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici.

℞ Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid (B.P.)  
3 fluid drachms.

Water . . . . to 3 fluid ounces.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 80° F. for each inhalation.

*Use.*—Sedative. Very useful in the cough of laryngeal phthisis, and in some spasmodic affections.

### Vapor Acidi Sulphurosi.

℞ Sulphurous Acid . 1 fluid drachm.

Water, 20 fl. ozs. for each inhalation.

Mix.

The temperature of this inhalation may vary from 60° to 100° F.

*Use.*—Stimulant.

*Note.*—The value of this remedy has been very much over estimated both by the public and the profession. It is apt to cause spasmodic irritation of the air tubes. It should be inhaled very slowly.

**Vapor Ætheris.**

℞ Ether,  
 Rectified Spirit, each  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounce.  
 Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at  $80^{\circ}$  F.  
 for each inhalation.

*Use.*—Sedative and Anti-spasmodic.

**Vapor Ætheris Acetici.**

℞ Acetic Ether,  
 Rectified Spirit, each  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounce.  
 Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at  $140^{\circ}$  F.  
 for each inhalation.

*Use.*—Sedative. Often serviceable in irritation  
 of the larynx.

*Note.*—This inhalation may also be used as a  
 cold inhalation at a temperature of  $80^{\circ}$  F.

**Vapor Aldehydi.**

℞ Dilute Aldehyde . . . 4 fluid drachms.  
 Water . . . . . to 3 fluid ounces.  
 Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at  $150^{\circ}$  F.  
 for each inhalation.

*Use.*—Sedative. Useful in recent catarrhal con-  
 gestions, and as a nasal inhalation in ozæna. It is  
 contraindicated in cases of asthma.

**Vapor Ammoniaë.**

℞ Liquor Ammoniaë, B.P.

sp. gr. 0.959, 1 to 1½ fluid ounce.

Water . . . . . 3 fluid ounces.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 80° F. for each inhalation.

*Use.*—Stimulant; useful in chronic laryngitis and functional aphonia. This inhalation may be advantageously employed in combination with any of the Volatile oils, or with Camphor or Thymol. In such case Magnesia is to be used for keeping the oils in suspension in place of Light Carbonate of Magnesia.

*Note.*—The strong salts of Ammonia, employed as smelling salts, are very useful in cases of obstinate sneezing, as in hay-fever, influenza, &c. The patient should be directed to smell the salts *directly a disposition* to sneeze is felt.

**Vapor Amyl Nitritis.**

℞ Nitrite of Amyl . . . 24 minims.

Rectified Spirit . . . to 3 fluid ounces.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 100° F. for each inhalation.

*Use.*—Anti-spasmodic. Very valuable in some cases of Asthma, and spasm of the glottis.

*Note.*—This remedy has also been recommended as a dry inhalation, but in this form it occasionally produces *giddiness*, &c.



**Vapor Anisi.**

℞ Oil of Aniseed . . . . 20 minims.  
 Light Carbonate of Magnesia 10 grs.  
 Water . . . . to 3 fluid ounces.  
 Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F.  
 for each inhalation.

*Use.*—Mildly stimulant.

**Vapor Benzoini.**

℞ Compound Tincture of Benzoin  
 3 fluid ounces.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water 150° F.  
 for each inhalation.

*Use.*—A most valuable sedative inhalation for  
 acute inflammations of the pharynx and larynx, espe-  
 cially in their early stages.

**Vapor Cajuputi.**

℞ Oil of Cajuput . . . 20 to 30 minims.  
 Light Carbonate of Magnesia 15 grs.  
 Water . . . . to 3 fluid ounces.  
 Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F.  
 for each inhalation.

*Use.*—Stimulant. Useful when the pharyngeal  
 secretion is excessive.

### Vapor Calami Aromatici.

℞ Oil of Sweet Flag . . . 16 minims.  
Light Carbonate of Magnesia . 8 grs.  
Water . . . . . to 3 fl. ozs.  
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

*Use.*—A powerful stimulant. It often acts admirably in cases of chronic congestion of the larynx when other stimulating inhalations have lost their effect.

### Vapor Camphoræ.

℞ Spirit of Camphor . 3 fluid drachms.  
Rectified Spirit . . 1 fluid ounce.  
Water . . . . . to 3 fluid ounces.  
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation. To be inhaled slowly.

*Note.*—Camphor in the proportion of 20 grains to the three-ounce inhalation-mixture will be found a useful additional *stimulant* to any of the other inhalations.

*Use.*—Stimulant. Very valuable in cases of chronic glandular laryngitis.

**Vapor Carui.**

℞ Oil of Caraway . . . 20 minims.  
 Light Carbonate of Magnesia . 10 grs.  
 Water . . . . . to 3 fluid ounces.  
 Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F.  
 for each inhalation.

*Use.*—Stimulant.

**Vapor Caryophylli.**

℞ Oil of Cloves . . . 30 minims.  
 Light Carbonate of Magnesia . 15 grs.  
 Water . . . . . to 3 fluid ounces.  
 Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F.  
 for each inhalation.

*Use.*—A rather powerful stimulant.

**Vapor Cassiæ.**

℞ Oil of Cassia . . . 20 minims.  
 Light Carbonate of Magnesia . 10 grs.  
 Water . . . . . to 3 fluid ounces.  
 Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F.  
 for each inhalation.

*Use.*—A very agreeable and not too powerful  
 stimulant.

**Vapor Chlori, B.P.**

*Use.*—Stimulant. Useful in functional aphonia ; it is also antiseptic.

**Vapor Chloroformi.**

℞ Chloroform . . . } each  $1\frac{1}{2}$   
 Rectified Spirit . . } fluid ounce.  
 Mix.

A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of water at the desired temperature (from 60° to 100° F.), and an additional teaspoonful to be added every five minutes during the time that the inhalation is used. Not more than 3 teaspoonsful to be used on any single occasion, except in the presence of a medical practitioner.

*Use.*—Sedative. Gives great relief in hay fever, and in spasmodic affections of the larynx.

**Vapor Cinnamomi.**

℞ Oil of Cinnamon . . 20 minims.  
 Light Carbonate of Magnesia . 10 grs.  
 Water . . . . . to 3 fluid ounces.  
 Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

*Use.*—Stimulant.

**Vapor Conii.**

℞ Dried Carbonate of Soda 20 grains.  
 Water at 150° F. . . . 20 fl. ounces.  
 Dissolve and add  
 Juice of Conium . . . . 2 fl. drs.

The vapour is then to be inhaled.

*Use.*—Sedative.

**Vapor Creasoti.**

℞ Creasote . . . .  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.  
 Light Carbonate of Magnesia 90 grs.  
 Water . . . . . to 3 fluid ounces.  
 Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F.  
 for each inhalation.

*Use.*—Stimulant. A very serviceable remedy for  
 chronic congestion of the larynx and trachea. Also  
 of great use in ozæna.

**Vapor Cubebæ.**

℞ Oil of Cubebs . . . . 2 fluid drs.  
 Light Carbonate of Magnesia . 60 grs.  
 Water . . . . . to 3 fluid ounces.  
 Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F.  
 for each inhalation.

*Use.*—A most valuable stimulant, especially in  
 laryngorrhœa.

### Vapor Cubebæ c. Limone.

℞ Oil of Cubebæ . . . 1½ fluid drachm.  
Oil of Lemons . . . ½ fluid drachm.  
Light Carbonate of Magnesia . 60 grs.  
Water . . . . . to 3 fluid ounces.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

*Use.*—The same as the preceding.

*Note.*—The Oil of Lemons is prescribed to mask the disagreeable odour of the Cubebæ, and it is a fragrant addition to many other inhalations.

### Vapor Iodi.

Pour 10 drops of Tincture of Iodine into the apparatus for dry inhalation and inhale the vapour; in most cases it is desirable to add a fresh quantity of the tincture twice or thrice on each occasion of inhaling.

*Use.*—Stimulant. Useful where pus is formed in large quantities. It sometimes restores the voice in functional aphonia. It is also recommended in some forms of Hay-asthma.

### Vapor Juniperi Anglici.

℞ English Oil of Juniper 1 fluid dr.  
Light Carbonate of Magnesia . 30 grs.  
Water . . . . to 3 fluid ounces.  
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F.  
for each inhalation.

*Use.*—An excellent stimulant in cases of vocal  
weakness.

### Vapor Lupuli.

℞ Oil of Hops . . . . 20 minims.  
Light Carbonate of Magnesia . 30 grs.  
Water . . . . to 3 fluid ounces.  
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F.  
for each inhalation.

*Note.*—This inhalation will be found a great  
improvement on the inhalation derived by macerating  
hops in hot water. The bulk of the hops renders the  
old inhalation inconvenient, and it varies very much  
in its effect, according to the quality and age of the  
hops.

*Use.*—Sedative. Especially useful in relieving  
the distressing cough of laryngeal phthisis.

**Vapor Myrti.**

℞ Oil of Myrtle . . . 20 minims.  
 Light Carbonate of Magnesia . 20 grs.  
 Water . . . . . to 3 fluid ounces.  
 Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F.  
 for each inhalation.

*Use.*—Stimulant. Very useful in acute tonsil-  
 litis.

**Vapor Origani.**

℞ Oil of Common Thyme . 15 minims.  
 Light Carbonate of Magnesia . 7 grs.  
 Water . . . . . to 3 fluid ozs.  
 Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F.  
 for each inhalation.

*Use.*—A mild stimulant, useful in sub-acute in-  
 flammations.

**Vapor Potassæ Nitratis\*** (NITRATED  
PAPERS), No. I.

℞ Nitrate of Potash . 30 grains.  
 Water . . . . . 1 fluid ounce.  
 Dissolve.

---

\* Although but an extremely small quantity of  
 saltpetre passes off with the smoke, and the thera-



Saturate white blotting paper in the solution, and dry. Cut the paper into pieces 3 inches long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch broad. (The object of this division of the papers is to enable the practitioner to order definite quantities.)

Light a paper, drop into the 'Fuming Inhaler,' or any cylindrical vessel, and inhale the smoke. Use from 1 to 6 papers, one after the other, at each inhalation.

*Use.*—Anti-spasmodic (*vide* page 75).

**Vapor Potassæ Nitratis** (NITRATED PAPERS), **No. II.**

℞ Nitrate of Potash . . . 45 grains.  
Water . . . . . 1 fluid ounce.  
Dissolve and treat as in No. 1.

**Vapor Potassæ Nitratis** (NITRATED PAPERS), **No. III.**

℞ Nitrate of Potash . . . 60 grains.  
Water . . . . . 1 fluid ounce.  
Dissolve and treat as in No. 1.

---

peutic value is probably due to the products of the combustion of the paper itself, it has been thought desirable to give the above name to these inhalations because, whatever the curative agent may be, the employment of Nitrate of Potash is essential.

*Note.*—A particular character may be given to these papers by the addition of various volatile principles. Thus Camphor and Cassia increase their powers, whilst Benzoin, Santal, and Sumbul reduce their action and make them less irritating. The medium strength paper (No. II.) is generally employed in these cases, and the method of preparing them is to moisten the papers with the tincture, or in the case of essential oils with a solution of the oil (1 fluid drachm) in rectified spirit (9 fluid drachms), and then to expose the papers for a few minutes to allow the spirit to pass off.

These papers should be kept in tin foil or prepared in small quantities as the demand requires.

The following are the Preparations found most useful :—

Nitrated Papers, with Compound Tincture  
of Benzoin.

„	„	Spirit of Camphor.
„	„	Oil of Cassia.
„	„	Oil of Cinnamon.
„	„	Oil of Santal.
„	„	Tincture of Sumbul.

### Vapor Pini Pumilionis.

℞	Oil of Mountain Pine .	1½ fluid dr.
	Light Carbonate of Magnesia .	45 grs.
	Water . . . . .	to 3 fluid ounces.
	Mix.	

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

*Use.*—Stimulant. (Rather more powerful than the fir-wood oil.)

### Vapor Pini Sylvestris.

℞ Oil of Scotch Pine (Fir-wood oil) 2 fluid drachms.  
 Light Carbonate of Magnesia . 60 grs.  
 Water . . . . to 3 fluid ounces.  
 Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

*Use.*—A mild but useful stimulant in chronic laryngitis.

### Vapor Rosmarini.

℞ English Oil of Rosemary 30 minims.  
 Light Carbonate of Magnesia . 15 grs.  
 Water . . . . to 3 fluid ozs.  
 Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

*Use.*—Stimulant.

**Vapor Salviæ.**

℞ Oil of Sage . . . 30 minims.  
Light Carbonate of Magnesia . 15 grs.  
Water . . . . . to 3 fluid ounces.  
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F.  
for each inhalation.

*Use.*—Stimulant.

**Vapor Santali.**

℞ Oil of Sandal-wood . . 20 minims.  
Rectified Spirit of Wine to 3 fluid ozs.  
Mix.

Ten or fifteen drops to be used with the  
dry inhaler and the vapour inhaled. A fresh  
quantity of the solution may be added four  
or six times, so as to make the amount  
1 teaspoonful for each inhalation.

*Use.*—Sedative. Valuable in sub-acute inflam-  
mations with increased mucous secretion.

*Note.*—The above formula is given as an example  
for a dry inhalation, but the oil may also be advanta-  
geously used when mixed with Light Carbonate of  
Magnesia as a steam inhalation.

**Vapor Thymolis.**

℞ Thymol . . . . . 20 grains.  
Rectified Spirit . . . . . 3 fluid drs.  
Light Carbonate of Magnesia . 10 grs.  
Water . . . . . to 3 fluid ounces.  
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F.  
for each inhalation.

*Use.*—A strong stimulant and disinfectant: it is very useful in pharyngitis and laryngitis when associated with exanthemata. Thymol, like Camphor, will be found a most useful addition to many of the essential oil inhalations.

## DAILY DIET TABLE.

	FULL	M.		FISH	HALF-FULL	HALF-MILK	EXTRAS TO BE ORDERED ONLY BY THE MEDICAL OFFICERS
		MILK, 2 PINTS					
BREAK-FAST. 8 A.M.	Bread, 4 ozs.* Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea, half a pint. Sugar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Milk, 2 ozs.	Bread, 4 ozs. Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea, half a pint. Sugar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz.		Is the same as Full Diet, but $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Fish in place of Meat for Dinner.	Is the same as Full, but only 3 ozs. of Cooked Meat is given and 8 ozs. of Bread allowed	Is the same as Milk Diet, but only 1 pint of Milk and 1 Egg are allowed.	2 ozs. of Cooked Meat. Chop. Light Pudding. Beef-Tea (1 lb. of gravy beef to each pint). Eggs. Oysters. Green Vegetables. Bottled Ale or Stout.
DINNER. 12.30 P.M.	Bread, 4 ozs. 6 ozs. Cooked Meat.† 6 ozs. Potatoes.‡ Pudding. Porter, half a pt.§	Bread, 4 ozs. Beef-Tea, half a pint (made from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of beef). 2 Eggs.					
TEA. 4.30 P.M.	Bread, 4 ozs. Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea, half a pint. Sugar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Milk, 2 ozs.	Bread, 4 ozs. Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea, half a pint. Sugar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz.					
SUPPER. 8 P.M.	Arrowroot or Corn Flour, with half a pint Milk, or 1 pint Gruel, or Suet and half a pint Milk, or 4 ozs. Bread and half a pint of Porter.	Arrowroot, Corn Flour, Gruel, or Rice, or 1 Egg.					

\* The entire quantity of Bread, Butter, and Sugar allowed for the day is allotted each morning, and may be used at different meals, according to the inclination of the Patient. † 8 ozs. uncooked Meat—Sunday and Wednesday, Roast Beef; Monday, Thursday, Saturday, Roast Mutton; Tuesday, Boiled Mutton; Friday, Pork and Boiled Beef alternately. ‡ 6 ozs. uncooked Potatoes. § When Porter is not given Barley Water is allowed. || Where the Patient can take no solid food, 1 pint of Beef Tea and 1 extra Egg are allowed in place of the Bread.

The Medical Officers give daily laryngoscopic demonstrations and clinical instruction on the cases under treatment.

The Hospital is open to occasional professional visitors, but those who wish to acquire practice in the use of the laryngoscope, by constant attendance, are required to enter as Students.

*Fee for 3 months' instruction . 3 guineas.*

*Perpetual Fee . . . 5 guineas.*

Out-patients attend daily at 2:30 P.M., and the wards are visited when the out-patients have been seen.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 out-patients and from 150 to 200 in-patients are treated annually.

By order of the Committee,

GEORGE C. WITHERBY,

*Hon. Sec.*

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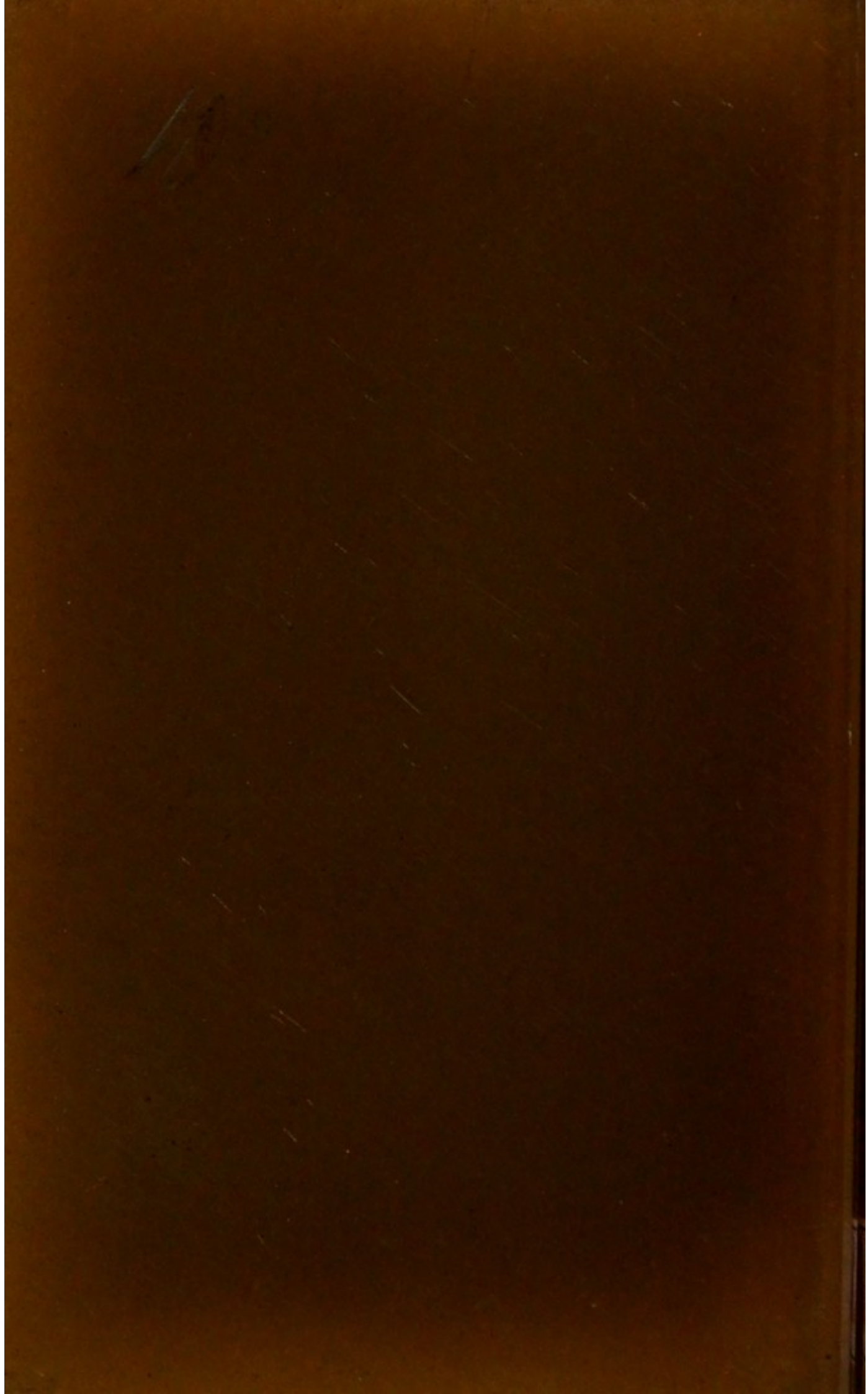
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