

Syllabus of materia medical for the use of teachers and students : based on a selection or definition of subjects in teaching and examining and also on an estimate of the relative values of articles and preparations in the British Pharmacopœia with doses affixed / by Alexander Harvey and Alexander Dyce Davidson.

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SYLLABUS OF MATERIA MEDICA

FOR THE USE OF

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.

*BASED ON A SELECTION OR DEFINITION OF SUBJECTS IN
TEACHING AND EXAMINING;*

AND ALSO ON AN

ESTIMATE OF THE RELATIVE VALUES

OF

ARTICLES AND PREPARATIONS

IN THE

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

WITH DOSES AFFIXED.

BY

ALEXANDER HARVEY, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN
CONSULTING PHYSICIAN TO THE ABERDEEN ROYAL INFIRMARY, ETC.

AND

ALEXANDER DYCE DAVIDSON, M.D.,

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR ;
OPHTHALMIC SURGEON TO THE ABERDEEN ROYAL INFIRMARY, ETC.

LONDON:

H. K. LEWIS, 136 GOWER STREET.

1873.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard

1679

By Authority

W. B. A.

W. B. A.

W. B. A.

TO

EDMUND A. PARKES, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.,

Professor of Hygiene in the Army Medical School, Netley, &c. &c.

MY DEAR DR. PARKES,

I cannot forbear again connecting your name with this book—tiny though it be. Its purpose, as set forth in the INTRODUCTION, you already know; and you were pleased, on occasion of its first appearance (in private) to give your cordial sanction to the principle it is based on.

We are glad to find that the book has met with a very general approval at the hands of Teachers and Students of *Materia Medica* throughout the Kingdom. But what we have more at heart than this,—or than the success of the book, is, the Authoritative application, by the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, and other Bodies concerned, of the principle of SELECTION or DEFINITION to all the branches of Medical study.

Some movement in that direction is, we think, urgently called for. Our existing system entails great hardships on students, and, no less (unavoidably on their part), great waste of time, and misapplication of effort.

Believe me,

DEAR DR. PARKES,

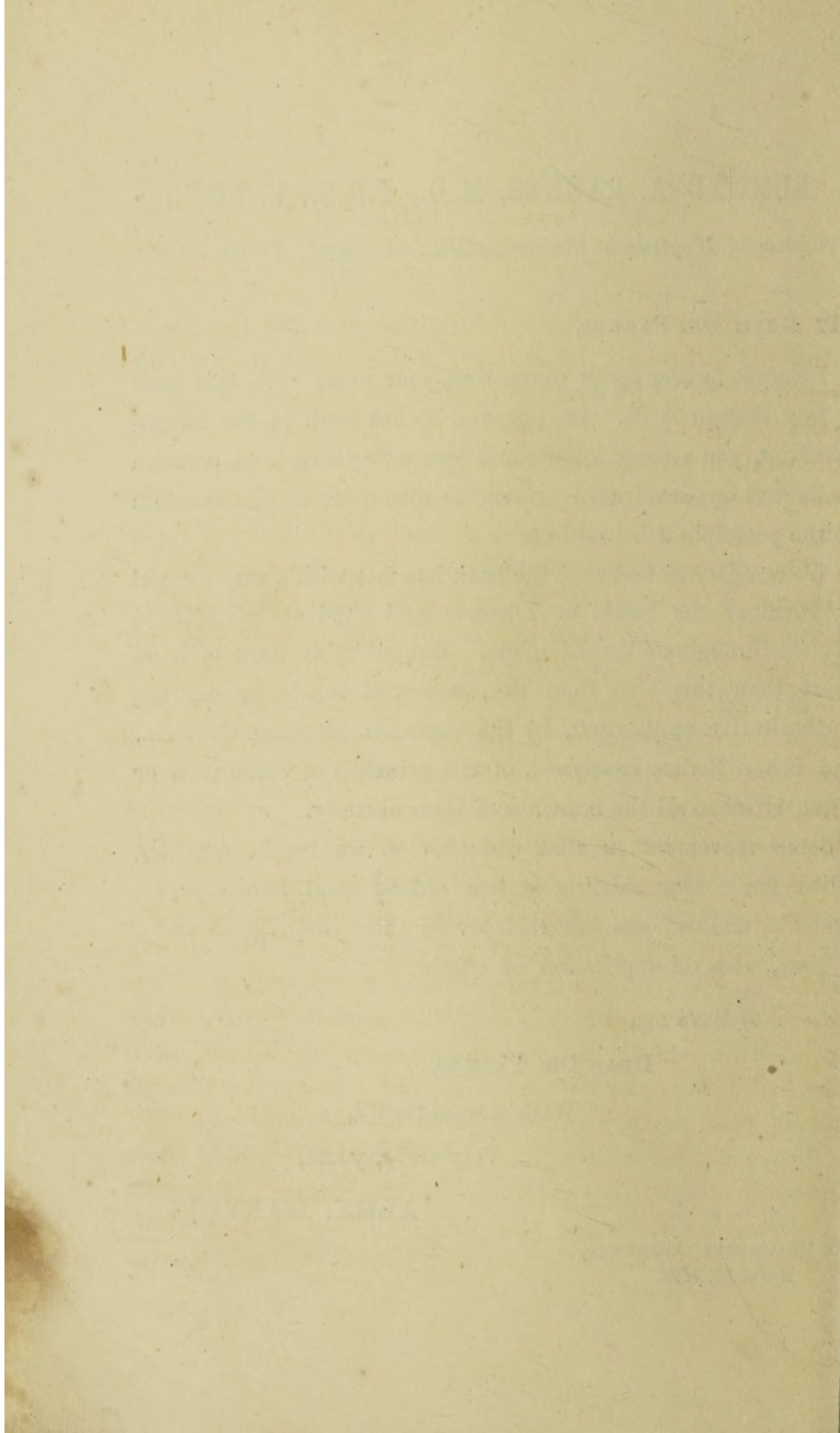
With sincere regard,

Very truly, yours,

ALEX. HARVEY.

THE UNIVERSITY, ABERDEEN,

April 15, 1873.



ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS Syllabus was printed two years ago for the use of students attending the *Materia Medica* Class in this University. So large was the request for copies of it, on the part of teachers and students in other medical schools, that within twelve months a tolerably large impression was exhausted. It is now reprinted, and for the first time published, in, it is hoped, a greatly improved form.

The arrangement adopted is virtually—that in Dr. GARROD'S "*Essentials*,"—and this because Dr. GARROD'S book is the Text-book in use in most schools. In this Medical School, SCORESBY-JACKSON'S "*Note Book*,"—as incorporating, *verbatim*, the British Pharmacopœia, and as explaining, without exception, every chemical process and every test therein contained, is the text-book used. But this understood, the Syllabus need offer no difficulty to either teacher or student in any school, be the text-book which it may, of the many we now have.

Space admitting, the *Doses* given in the Pharmacopœia of Articles and Preparations have been introduced. These, always an important *item* in the learning of the *Materia Medica*, will, it is hoped, be more readily taken in, and more easily fixed in the memory, by being put in the same line with the Articles and Preparations themselves, than as they stand in most text-books.

It was at first intended to restrict the *Doses* to those given in the Pharmacopœia. At the request, however, of friends who urged that the Syllabus, as a pocket-manual, may be useful to practitioners as well as stu-

gents,—and especially to country doctors making their round of visits—Doses other than those therein given are inserted. In doing this, Dr. GARROD has been almost exclusively followed. In order, however, to distinguish between the officinal (or Pharmacopœial) doses and the non-officinal, the latter are uniformly placed within brackets [—],—while the former are without these. And, indeed, it may be added, that everything, or almost everything, in this Syllabus, not contained in the Pharmacopœia is placed within brackets. Further, wherever a preparation is introduced under one of its *subordinate* constituents, or out of its proper order for teaching purposes, it is put within parenthesis (—). Yet, wherever or however often it appears, the Dose is, for convenience sake, in all cases appended.

Teachers and Students are requested to read carefully the INTRODUCTION following—explanatory of the main intention of the book.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN,

April 15, 1873.

INTRODUCTION.

THE exceeding great number of *Articles* and *Preparations* that have a place in the Pharmacopœia, amounting in all to nearly 900, is, to most students, a sore let and hindrance in the study of the MATERIA MEDICA; while, moreover, the multifarious details they embrace are, to a great extent, held together in the mind, for reproduction afterwards at the Examination Board, by a bond no firmer than casual or verbal association.

The difficulties thus attaching to that study would be greatly lessened, were students *officially* advised of the *Relative Values* of those articles and preparations. It would enable them to better purpose than they can at present, to apportion the time and labour to be devoted to each part of the subject, and, *par voie d'exclusion*, to avoid burdening the mind with what there is little or no use remembering,—and the taking in of which seriously mars the storage of what is important and essential.

It is with this view that this *Catalogue Raisonné* has been prepared. Of the Primary Articles of the Materia Medica, four degrees of Value have been assumed, and these are indicated by the numerals—(1), (2), (3), (4); *e. g.*, OPIUM (1); CUSCO (2); TRAGACANTHA (3); PRUNUM (4). The Galenical Preparations, again, have had assigned to them, by the use or omission of an asterisk (*), a higher and a lower degree of value,—the asterisk denoting the higher. And as these preparations derive their value from the articles they represent, this two-fold subdivision seems sufficient. Yet, when any preparation

appears to have a special value, or on any account to deserve special consideration, this is indicated by a second asterisk (**). The intention is to bespeak for the preparation a corresponding measure of attention.

We are well aware that opinions will differ as to the Estimates thus made by us. This is unavoidable. Every estimate of the sort must be more or less open to challenge. We may remark, however, that in this matter we have not acted solely on our own judgment; and that the Estimates given in the former issue of this little book (differing but slightly from those given in the present), seem to have met with a very general approval.

But aid to the extent now indicated is not enough—nor nearly enough for the Student. Such Estimates may help him greatly in his study of the subject. But they will not tide him over his main—his *appalling* difficulty; namely this, that of mastering within the brief time at his command, the *entire* subject. At his pass-examination, he is liable to be questioned—at the pleasure of his examiner—on any and every part of the *Materia Medica*,—on things unimportant as well as things important. He can have no idea before-hand of the things he shall be examined on, and must therefore, as best he may, get up everything. Now, this is, simply, an impossibility. It is what no student, however diligent, can do; and the actual results of our existing *Omnium* system are disastrous in the extreme. Exacting of candidates the impossible, they necessarily fall far short of the possible. All this, students know and feel. Examiners did so when themselves students; yet, somehow, they seem to forget it when they come to be Task-masters.

To obviate the difficulty referred to, and at the same

time to secure better educational results, it is absolutely necessary—if not in teaching, at least in the matter of examining, to make a SELECTION or DEFINITION of subjects, and thus limit the range of the pass-examination. This could only effectually be done by a competent authority.

Meanwhile, in default of this, we would crave leave to submit some remarks—bearing, in the first instance, on our own proper subject—the *Materia Medica*,—yet of wide and general application. And we venture confidently to affirm, that the principle underlying what we are about to say, demands the serious consideration of our EXAMINING BOARDS, and of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL in particular.

1. As far as regards the mere *recognition* and *naming* of specimens of the *Primary Articles* in the Pharmacopœia, we would make the range of acquirement co-extensive with the entire list. This amount of acquaintance with the subject is of easy attainment. Yet, in order thereto, students must have opportunities given them of again and again handling and inspecting specimens. The requisite knowledge is not to be got by looking at specimens on the Professor's table in the lecture-room—at the distance of several feet or yards. Nor yet by “walking” the Professor's museum. It can be gained only by placing specimens on tables which students can comfortably sit at—text-book, or, still better, Pharmacopœia, in hand, and carefully compare the specimens with the descriptions of them (—the “*Characters*”) there given—tasting and smelling, or otherwise making themselves familiar with each article. Even the choicest and costliest articles in the museum may be made available to students, without risk of

damage—by placing them in glass-cases on a table, under lock and key. This has been done in this school for some years past—with the happiest results.

2. But as to all beyond this, we would make the whole system of school-teaching,—of private study,—and of pass-examination, hinge on a principle of SELECTION. If the *entire* subject—indiscriminately—be insisted on as the *measure* of a candidate's knowledge of it, and as the *range* of the pass-examination, then, it is simply impossible for nine-tenths of the class to do more than acquire a mere smattering of it. In truth, even as divorced from Therapeutics, or from all but the mere rudiments of this,—and comprising Pharmacy alone, the subject is too large for even the one or two foremost men in the class—(the prize-men)—really to master.

Far better would it be for students to master thoroughly—*so much* of the subject. This done, the remainder would follow afterwards, at leisure, or as occasion requires. Each practitioner's *own* Pharmacopœia is a very large abridgment of the National; and when his needs call him to go beyond it, he turns over the pages of the latter. No teacher of Materia Medica would readily submit himself to a very rigid examination on his own branch—conducted by a committee of his own students! These considerations surely demand attention at the hands of our examining boards. What is of capital importance is, that under a system of selection, the pass-examination might be pitched on a higher scale than, in conscience, it can be at present. An examiner that vividly realizes, as he ought, the fact—that his subject is *virtually illimitable*, will, as things are, be content with *mediocre* attainments in it, on the part of candidates.

How few, anywhere, pass with credit,—even with the lowest mark of credit! With the mass, everywhere, it is a bare pass; with not a few a squeeze through! Yet this need not be. It is simply the necessary result of the system presently in use—of sacrificing the possible to the impossible, the attainable to the unattainable. A student's own work turns on the pass-examination before him, and is regulated or influenced by the known quality of this. As things are, everywhere, he learns that the standard, although professedly high, is really low; and that while he must strive to get up *something* of *every thing*, it will suffice if he give proof that he is not ignorant of what he shall chance to be examined on. The negative rather than the positive best expresses the qualifying standard! We speak here of the great aggregate of students,—that are to become the aggregate of practitioners,—not of the few that surmount the difficulties they encounter, and distinguish themselves. And it is the aggregate we have always to consider most.

But how practically work a system of teaching, of study, and of examination by *Selection*? No doubt various modes might be devised. In as far as regards the *Materia Medica*, we would submit that suggested in these pages. There, besides indicating the Relative Values of the several articles and preparations—itsself a great help, viewed in relation to the existing indiscriminating system, we have placed the printer's dagger (†) before certain of the former. To these, and to the preparations of these, we would virtually *restrict* the class-teaching. To these we would advise students to give heed *first*, or, if they like, *exclusively*. And these ALONE, and no others, we would make the subjects of the pass-examination.

Subordinately, the teacher, in the instruction he imparts,—the student, in the application he gives,—and the examiner, in the exactions he makes, would have regard, severally, to the *relative values* of the articles and preparations, as set forth in the official programme or syllabus.

Of course, one cannot restrict a teacher. He may desire to bring under review every article in the Pharmacopœia. Let him do so—if he can. He may thus obviate any exception he may be disposed to take to the *Selection* proposed, or to the *Estimates* given. But the licence thus taken by the Teacher must be *absolutely* denied to the Examiner. Otherwise, as regards Candidates, the whole end and aim of the principles of Selection and of Relative Values would be defeated.

Sure we are, that were some such plan adopted, as is here indicated, students would feel a load taken off their shoulders. And we are persuaded that on a plan like this, they would work with a will,—and work to a better purpose. Idlers there would still continue to be. But their numbers would be lessened, because the due reward of idleness could then be meted out—*unsparingly*.

And what we here suggest as applicable to our own department—the Materia Medica, we would venture to suggest as applicable to all the departments of Medicine and Surgery. It is in the highest degree absurd,—and in its results mischievous, to examine students, as at present, on the *entire* field of each—every one of which has reached dimensions that may well be called *Encyclopædic*. And we should rejoice were the general Medical Council to give its sanction to some such scheme as is here sketched out. Under the designation of a “Defin-

ition of the Areas of Instruction and of Examination," it has already given its sanction to the general principle of it. But it has as yet done nothing to give effect to the principle. Would that it would to apply itself to prepare a Directory of this kind—covering all the branches examined in for a Degree or Licence!

Just now the Council is engaged on a Scheme of Joint-Examining Boards. As yet nothing has been settled, beyond an arrangement as to Visitors or Inspectors, to attend and report on Examinations conducted by the several Examining Boards. But, apart from this,—or supposing a scheme of the kind arranged, we should be glad if the Council would give its best attention towards giving practical effect to the principle in question,—or make it an instruction to the Boards formed under it to do so,—and thus meet an evil that bears heavily on students,—that weights them beyond their powers,—and mars the main end of their labours. “*Non omnia possumus*,”—unless it be Medical Students! Let us see how the case stands. Each branch examined in has grown to gigantic proportions; and the aggregate comprises *Botany, Natural History (or Zoology), Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Surgery, Medicine, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence*,—besides such adjuncts as *Practical Chemistry, Practical Pharmacy, Practical Anatomy, Practical Midwifery*,—together with *Hospital and Dispensary attendance, and Clinical Lectures*,—to say nothing of *Histology, Practical Physiology, Hygiène, General Pathology, Practical Surgery, Ophthalmology, &c.* All this is required of students,—directly or indirectly; and on all of them they are liable, at most Boards, to be examined. And within four years (all that most can give) they are supposed to be able to master them all!

What proficiency can in reason be expected? How is a "high standard," so much boasted of by some Boards, possible! The printed Examination-papers may exhibit highly-pitched questions. But what of that,—if we are content with indifferent answers? The actual outcome of our existing system, everywhere, exhibits, on the whole, comparatively poor results—as tested, as it has been fully and impartially, at the Army Medical School. These results, largely met with, have by some been set to the laxity of Examining Boards. Perhaps with good reason—so far. Yet, as it is, examiners are hard put to. Were they to act with great stringency, the rejection of candidates would be something beyond endurance,—certainly beyond the bowels of compassion of examiners. HALLER, before the days of our modern ("French *") Anatomy, estimated the time requisite for learning this one branch, at 20 years. What for other branches? And when is the work of life to begin? As Dr. LATHAM remarks, with reference to all this—"The age of man is but three-score years and ten."

As it is, we demand of young men—from 18 to 22 years of age, attainments which they cannot possibly reach—and an amount of judgment and practical insight greatly beyond their years and opportunities.

The needed reform, we humbly submit, lies in a selection or definition of subjects in every department, and also in making our teaching more simple and elementary. Most text-books expressly designed for students (not a few of them in two thick octavo volumes), are really adapted rather for practitioners, or for reference, than

* See some admirable remarks on this whole subject by Mr. CAMPBELL DE MORGAN, F.R.C.S., in *Medical Times and Gazette*, for January 28, 1871.

for students. We greatly need a set of books of a piece with a series, on different departments of knowledge, published or in course of publication by *Macmillan and Co.* Then, again, it would be well in examining students, if we bore in mind ISAAC WALTON'S well-known injunction to the angler as to the poor worm—to treat it tenderly as if he loved it. Often at the “*viva voce*” have we seen a student dashed at the outset by the first question or two of a stern, unsympathizing examiner,—unfitted also thereby for meeting his other examiners,—and rejected through this mischance. Examiners sit and do their work well at ease: candidates, most of them, very ill at ease. Surely, it is the first duty of an examiner to impart confidence to the “poor worm” at his feet—whose wits are ready to evaporate—and may, exhaustively, in a trice, by a look or a word.

The sad thing is,—and we speak, one of us, from an experience of over five-and-twenty years, as a teacher and an examiner, that when we (teachers and examiners alike) grow up to be elderly, we forget what we ourselves were at one-and-twenty. Our students are much in the position that persons of limited and small incomes now are, as compared with persons in like circumstances forty years ago. Forty years ago, the latter, with their best thrift, had enough to do to make ends meet: the former with almost everything quadrupled in price, are—we leave it to the reader's imagination to say. Forty years ago, we ourselves needed all the four years to overtake our work—(light relatively to the work now), and get through,—perhaps with difficulty. Now-a-days, our students, with no more time at their command, have to do the like,—with the work vastly augmented in bulk,—the examinations made more stringent,—the sub-

jects of examination increased in number,—and each subject grown to colossal dimensions.

For long, in our schools, the theoretical teaching has in a great measure swamped the practical, and no less the practical training. The two branches that most directly bear on the proper—the daily—business of the professional life,—*Medicine* and *Midwifery*—are (here at least) relegated to the fourth and last year. It is not till the end of the third winter session that students are free to give their undivided attention to these branches. With many students, the summer following counts for little, and, with more, the autumn for still less. It is not till October or November that they grapple in real earnest with those two branches. And, then, these are saddled with a third—a very interesting and important, yet a large and a difficult branch—*Medical Jurisprudence*. At the end of that fourth winter session, most students offer themselves for examination, and most of them pass. We do not complain that they do. But we cannot forbear expressing our sense of the absurdity of those three large and two of them *cardinal* subjects being “got-up” within a space so brief. One would think that our students are meant to be Botanists, or Chemists, or Druggists, or Anatomists, or Physiologists, rather than medical practitioners—specially charged with the duty of ministering to the sick and the dying, to women labouring of child, and their offspring. No doubt, it may be said that the principles must be learnt before the practice (the theoretical practice) is entered on. But what if (as is the case) the former be carried to the extent of stunting and dwarfing the latter? It is not so in other crafts: the principles are learnt through and along with

the practice—theoretical and actual. And the venerable Dr. LATHAM, of St. Bartholomew's, strongly contended, nearly forty years ago, for that rule in ours. He urged that from the outset, the student should be taken by the hand into the *Medical Wards*, and there set to look, and observe, and think, under the guidance of the physician. This has always been our own contention; and we can say that some of the young men that have most distinguished themselves at the pass-examinations, and have afterwards risen to distinction in practice, have been thus bred.

But what we have presently in view is, the absurdity of getting up *Practice of Medicine*,—*Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children*,—and *Medical Jurisprudence* in one year,—and those three, in all their actual *minutiae*, within that brief space of time. Three years devoted—exclusively, or all but exclusively—to the Theory,—one short year to the Practice!

“A well-weighed scheme of professional education, sound and practicable,—comprehensive, yet moderate in its requirements, and adapted to all, besides the many good purposes it would serve, would have the special benefit of satisfying the minds of students themselves that at each step of their progress they are in the right path.”

“Lion's marrow” this,—given us in 1836, by Dr LATHAM,—in his inimitable “*Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*.” About the same time, a physician of like stamp,—and one not less sagacious,—the late Professor ALISON, of Edinburgh, said it seemed to him “important, that the whole extent of the studies most intimately connected with the practice of medicine,

should be fairly laid before the student—in as small a compass as possible.”

In as small a compass as possible. Yes; and so as to fit into a scheme of the sort indicated by Dr. LATHAM,—one, *sound and comprehensive, yet practicable,—moderate in its requirements,—and adapted to all.*

But how? That is the question; and a grave and an urgent question it is. Dr. ALISON's own *Outlines of Physiology*; his *Outlines of Pathology*; and his *Outlines of Pathology and Practice of Medicine*,—although now so far out of date, were, we think, *models of their kind.*

To Students, we would say—*Combine,—and Agitate.* Give the Universities, the Colleges, the Halls, and the General Medical Council no peace—till they concede your just demands.

MATERIA MEDICA.

PHARMACY.

IN view of the object aimed at in this *Syllabus*,—the selection here made may seem to most students much too large. Being a first attempt of the sort, however, we have hesitated carrying the Exclusion of Articles farther, lest we should do damage to the principle of *Selection*. But if, as in this University, the Teacher be also an Examiner, an understanding may easily be come to (as will be done here) between him and his pupils, whereby the labours of the latter will be still further lightened.

INORGANIC DIVISION.

I.

†AQUA. (2) (Natural Water.)

(*Aqua Destillata.*)

†AQUA DESTILLATA. (1)

CARBO LIGNI. (2) 20 to 60 gr.

Cataplasma.

†CARBO ANIMALIS. (2) . [*Antidote*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 oz. or more.]

(*Carbo Animalis Purificatus.*)

CARBO ANIMALIS PURIFICATUS. (2) 20 to 60 gr.

†SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. (1) 20 to 60 gr.

Confectio.* 60 to 120 gr.

Unguentum.*

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. (3)	20 to 60 gr.
PHOSPHORUS. (4)	[$\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. in olive oil.]
(<i>Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum.</i>)	10 to 30 min.
+IODUM. (1)	[$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. gradually increased.]
(<i>Potassii Iodidum.</i>)	2 to 10 gr.
<i>Linimentum.*</i>	
<i>Liquor.</i>	
<i>Tinctura.*</i>	5 to 20 min.
<i>Unguentum.</i>	
<i>Vapor.</i>	
SULPHURIS IODIDUM. (3)	
<i>Unguentum.</i>	
+BROMUM. (1)	
(<i>Ammonii Bromidum.</i>)	2 to 20 gr.
(<i>Potassii Bromidum.</i>)	5 to 30 gr.
+CHLORUM. (2)	
<i>Liquor.</i>	10 to 20 min.
<i>Vapor.*</i>	

II.

+ACIDUM ACETICUM. (3)	
<i>Acidum Dilutum.</i>	1 to 2 fl. dr.
<i>Oxymel.</i>	1 to 2 fl. dr.
ACIDUM ACETICUM GLACIALE. (2)	
+ACETUM.	1 to 2 fl. dr.
+ACIDUM CITRICUM. (2)	10 to 30 gr.
+ACIDUM TARTARICUM. (2)	10 to 30 gr.
+ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM. (2)	
<i>Acidum Dilutum.*</i>	10 to 30 min.
+ACIDUM NITRICUM. (2)	[1 to 3 min. in water.]
<i>Acidum Dilutum.*</i>	10 to 30 min.
<i>Acidum Nitro-Hydrochloricum Dilutum.*</i>	5 to 20 min.
+ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. (2)	
<i>Acidum Dilutum.*</i>	5 to 30 min.
<i>Acidum Aromaticum.*</i>	5 to 30 min.

†ACIDUM SULPHUROSUM. (2) . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM. (3) 10 to 30 min.

+ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM. 2 to 8 min.

(SEE—*Amygdala Amara.*)

†ACIDUM TANNICUM. . 2 to 10 gr. } SEE *Calla*

†ACIDUM GALLICUM. . 2 to 10 gr. }

III.

AMMONIUM.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ FORTIOR. (3)

(Liquor.)

+LIQUOR AMMONIÆ. (1) . [10 to 30 min. in water.]

*Linimentum.**

†AMMONIÆ CARBONAS. (1). 3 to 10 gr.

*Spiritus Ammon. Aromaticus.** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.

†AMMONII CHLORIDUM. (1) . . . 5 to 20 gr.

†AMMONII BROMIDUM. (1) 2 to 20 gr.

+LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. (1) . 2 to 6 fl. dr.

AMMONIÆ BENZOAS. (3) . . . 10 to 20 gr.

AMMONIÆ PHOSPHAS. (3). 5 to 20 gr.

ALUMINUM.

†ALUMEN. (2) 10 to 20 gr.

Exsiccatum.

ANTIMONIUM.

ANTIMONIUM NIGRUM. (4)

†ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM. (3) . 1 to 5 gr.

(*Pil. Hydrarg. Subchlor. Comp.*) . 5 to 10 gr.

†ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Diaphoret.} \frac{1}{16} \text{ to } \frac{1}{8} \text{ gr.} \\ \textit{Emetic.} \quad 1 \text{ to } 2 \text{ gr.} \end{array} \right.$

{ *Emetic.* 1 to 2 gr.

<i>Vinum Antimoniale</i> .*	.	.	.	5 to 60 min.
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*Unguentum.**

†ANTIMONII OXIDUM. (3)	. . .	1 to 4 gr.
<i>Pulvis Antimonialis.*</i>	. . .	3 to 10 gr.
LIQUOR ANTIMONII CHLORIDI. (3)		

ARGENTUM.

ARGENTUM PURIFICATUM. (4)		
ARGENTI OXIDUM. (2)	. . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.
†ARGENTI NITRAS. (1)	. . .	$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ gr.

ARSENICUM.

†ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM. (2)	. . .	$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr., in solution.
<i>Liquor Arsenicalis.**</i>	. . .	2 to 8 min.
<i>Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus.</i>	. . .	2 to 8 min.
†SODÆ ARSENIAS. (1)	. . .	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
<i>Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis.**</i>	. . .	5 to 10 min.
†FERRI ARSENIAS. (2)	. . .	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

BISMUTHUM.

BISMUTHUM PURIFICATUM. (4)		
†BISMUTHI CARBONAS. (1)	. . .	5 to 20 gr.
†BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS. (1)	. . .	5 to 20 gr.
<i>Trochisci.*</i>	. . .	1 to 6 loz.
LIQUOR BISMUTHI ET AMMONIÆ		
CITRATIS. (2)	. . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.

CADMIUM.

CADMII IODIDUM. (2)	
<i>Unguentum.*</i>	

CALCIUM.

CALX. (2)		
†CALCIS HYDRAS. (2)		
<i>Liquor.*</i>	. . .	1 to 4 fl. oz.
<i>Liquor Saccharatus.*</i>	. . .	15 to 60 min.
<i>Linimentum.*</i>		

CALCII CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATA. (3)	10 to 60 gr.
†CRETA PRÆPARATA. (2) . . .	10 to 60 gr.
<i>Mistura.</i> **	1 to 2 fl. oz.
<i>Pulvis Aromaticus.*</i>	10 to 60 gr.
(<i>Pulv. Cret. Aromat. c Opio.</i>)	10 to 40 gr.
†CALCII CHLORIDUM. (2)	10 to 20 gr.
CALX CHLORATA. (3)	
<i>Liquor.</i>	
<i>Vapor Chlorig.</i>	
CALCIS PHOSPHAS. (3)	10 to 20 gr.
(<i>Pulvis Antimonialis.</i>)	3 to 10 gr.

CERIUM.

†CERII OXALAS. (2)	1 to 2 gr.
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CUPRUM.

†CUPRI SULPHAS. (1)	{ <i>Astringent.</i> $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 gr.
	{ <i>Emetic.</i> 5 to 10 gr.

FERRUM.

†FERRUM (<i>Iron Wire</i>). (1)	
(<i>Mistura Aromatica.</i>)	1 to 2 fl. oz.
<i>Vinum.*</i>	1 to 4 fl. dr.
†FERRUM REDACTUM. (1)	1 to 5 gr.
<i>Trochisci.*</i>	1 to 6 loz.
†FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATA. (1)	5 to 20 gr.
<i>Mistura Fer. Comp.*</i>	1 to 2 fl. oz.
<i>Pilula Fer. Carbonatis.*</i>	5 to 20 gr.
†FERRI IODIDUM. (1)	1 to 5 gr.
<i>Syrupus.**</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
<i>Pilula.</i>	3 to 8 gr.
†FERRI SULPHAS. (1)	1 to 5 gr.
(<i>Exsiccata.</i>)	
†FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATA. (1)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 gr.
†FERRI SULPHAS GRANULATA. (2)	1 to 5 gr.

†FERRI ARSENIAS. (2)	. . .	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
†FERRI PHOSPHAS. (3)	. . .	5 to 10 gr.
<i>Syrupus.*</i>	. . .	1 fl. dr.
FERRI OXIDUM MAGNETICUM. (4)	.	5 to 10 gr.
FERRI PEROXIDUM HYDRATUM. (4)	.	5 to 30 gr.
<i>Emplastrum Ferri.*</i>		
†FERRI PEROXIDUM HUMIDUM. (1)		
	<i>Antidote,</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or more.
†LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI FOR-		
TIOR. (1)	.	
<i>Liquor.**</i>	. . .	10 to 30 min.
<i>Tinctura.**</i>	. . .	10 to 30 min.
†LIQUOR FERRI PERNITRATIS. (1)	.	10 to 40 min.
LIQUOR FERRI PERSULPHATIS. (3).		
†FERRUM TARTARATUM. (2)	. . .	5 to 10 gr.
†FERRI ET AMMONIÆ CITRAS. (2)	.	5 to 10 gr.
<i>Vinum Fer. Citratis.</i>	. . .	1 to 4 fl. dr.
†FERRI ET QUINIÆ CITRAS. (2)	.	5 to 10 gr.
†TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS. (2)	.	5 to 30 min.
MISTURA FERRI AROMATICA. (3)	.	1 to 2 fl. oz.

HYDRARGYRUM.

†HYDRARGYRUM. (1)		
<i>Hydrargyrum c Creta.**</i>	. . .	3 to 8 gr.
<i>Pilula.**</i>	. . .	3 to 8 gr.
<i>Emplastrum.*</i>		
<i>Emplast. Ammoniac. c Hydrarg.</i>		
<i>Linimentum.</i>		
<i>Suppositoria.</i>		
<i>Unguentum.**</i>		
<i>Unguentum Comp.</i>		
†HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM. (2)		
<i>Unguentum.*</i>		
HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM VIRIDE. (2)		1 to 3 gr.
†HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM. (1)		$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
<i>Unguentum.**</i>		

†HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM. (1) .	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 gr.
<i>Lotio Nigra.*</i>	
<i>Pilula Comp.*</i>	5 to 10 gr.
<i>Unguentum.</i>	
†HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM. (1) .	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
<i>Liquor.*</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.
<i>Lotio Flava.</i>	
HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM. (3)	
<i>Unguentum.*</i>	
†LIQUOR HYDRARG. NITRATIS ACIDUS. (2)	
<i>Unguentum.*</i>	

LITHIUM.

†LITHIÆ CARBONAS. (1)	3 to 6 gr.
<i>Liquor Effervescens.*</i>	5 to 10 fl. oz.
†LITHIÆ CITRAS. (1)	5 to 10 gr.

MAGNESIUM.

†MAGNESIA. (1) [<i>Ponderosa.</i>]	10 to 60 gr.
†MAGNESIA LEVIS. (1)	10 to 60 gr.
(<i>Pulvis Rhei Comp.</i>)	20 to 60 gr.
†MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS. [<i>Ponderosa.</i>]	10 to 60 gr.
<i>Liquor.*</i>	1 to 2 fl. oz.
†MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS LEVIS. (1)	10 to 60 gr.
†MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS.	60 gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
<i>Enema.</i>	

MANGANESIUM.

MANGANESII OXIDUM NIGRUM. (4)	
(<i>Potassæ Permanganas.</i>)	[1 to 4 gr.]

PLUMBUM.

†PLUMBI OXIDUM. (2)	
<i>Emplastrum.*</i>	

PLUMBI IODIDUM. [$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.]

Emplastrum.

Unguentum.

†PLUMBI ACETAS. (1) 1 to 4 gr.

(*Pilula Plumbio c Opio.*) 3 to 5 gr.

Suppositoria Comp.

Unguentum.

†LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. (2)

*Liquor Dilutus.**

*Unguentum Plumb. Subacet. Comp.**

PLUMBI CARBONAS. (4)

Unguentum.

PLUMBI NITRAS. (4)

(*Plumbi Iodidum.*)

POTASSIUM.

†POTASSA CAUSTICA. (2)

(*Liquor.*)

†LIQUOR POTASSÆ. (1) 15 to 60 min.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS. (3) 10 to 30 gr.

†POTASSÆ BICARBONAS. (1) 10 to 40 gr.

*Liquor Effervescens.** [ad libitum.]

†POTASSÆ ACETAS. (1) 10 to 60 gr.

†POTASSÆ CITRAS. (2) 20 to 60 gr.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS. (3) 60 gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

†POTASSÆ TARTRAS ACIDA. (1) 20 to 60 gr.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS. (2) 15 to 60 gr.

†POTASSÆ NITRAS. (1) 10 to 30 gr.

†POTASSÆ CHLORAS. (1) 10 to 30 gr.

Trochisci. 1 to 6 loz.

†POTASSÆ PERMANGANAS. (2) [1 to 4 gr.]

*Liquor.** [Lotion, 1 fl. dr. to 5 or 10 oz. of water.]

†POTASSII BROMIDUM. (1) 5 to 30 gr.

†POTASSII IODIDUM. (1) 2 to 10 gr.

*Unguentum.**

Linimentum Pot. Iodid. c Sapone.

POTASSA SULPHURATA. (4) . . . [3 to 6 gr. in pill.]

Unguentum.

POTASSÆ PRUSSIÆ FLAVA. (4)

(*Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum*).

2 to 8 min.

SODIUM.

SODA CAUSTICA. (4)

(*Liquor.*)

LIQUOR SODÆ. (4) . . . [10 to 60 min.]

SODÆ CARBONAS. (2) . . . 5 to 30 gr.

*Exsiccata.** . . . 3 to 10 gr.

+SODÆ BICARBONAS. (1) . . . 10 to 60 gr.

*Liquor Effervescens.** . . . [ad libitum.]

Trochisci. . . . 1 to 6 loz.

SODÆ SULPHAS. (3) . . . $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 oz.

SODÆ ACETAS. (4) . . . [20 to 60 gr.]

SODÆ NITRAS. (4)

(*Sodæ Arsenias*).

+SODÆ ARSENIAS. (1) . . . $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.

*Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis.*** . . . 5 to 10 min.

SODÆ PHOSPHAS. (3) . . . $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 oz.

+BORAX. (2) (Biborate of Soda). . . 5 to 40 gr.

*Mel.**

*Glycerinum.**

+LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORATÆ. (2) . . . 10 to 20 min.

Cataplasma.

SODII CHLORIDUM. (3) . . . [$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz.]

+SODA TARTARATA. (1) . . . $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

SODÆ CITRO-TARTRAS EFFERVES-

CENS. (3) . . . 60 gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

SODÆ VALERIANAS. (4) . . . 1 to 5 gr.

(*Zinci Valerianas.*) . . . 1 to 3 gr.

ZINCUM.

ZINCUM. (1)

ZINCUM GRANULATUM. (3)

†ZINCI OXIDUM. (1)	. . . . .	2 to 10 gr.
<i>Unguentum.*</i>		
†ZINCI SULPHAS. (1)	. . . . .	{ <i>Tonic.</i> 1 to 3 gr. <i>Emetic.</i> 10 to 30 gr.
ZINCI CARBONAS. (3)	
ZINCI ACETAS. (2)	. . . . .	{ <i>Tonic.</i> 1 to 2 gr. <i>Emetic.</i> 10 to 20 gr.
†ZINCI VALERIANAS. (2)	

* * In this Medical School, in which the “*Note Book*” of Dr. SCORESBY JACKSON is the Text Book, the *Metals*, and their preparations, will be treated of, in the *Lectures*, agreeably to the arrangement there adopted, and which is as follows:—*Potassium; Sodium; Lithium; Ammonium; Calcium; Magnesium; Aluminium; Cerium; Manganese; Ferrum; Cuprum; Zincum; Bismuthum; Plumbum; Antimonium; Arsenicum; Hydrargyrum; Argentum.* Yet, as already noticed, students will have no difficulty in adapting this Syllabus to that Text Book.

ALCOHOLIC AND ETHEREAL PREPARATIONS, AND CHLOROFORM.

ALCOHOL. (3)		
†SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. (1)		
<i>(Spiritus Tenuior.)</i>		
†SPIRITUS TENUIOR. (1)		
SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI. (2)		
<i>Mistura.*</i>	1 to 2 fl. oz.
†VINUM XERICUM. (2)		
<i>(Vina of B. P.)</i>		
VINUM AURANTII. (3)		
<i>(Vinum Ferri Citratis.)</i>	. . . . .	1 to 4 fl. dr.
<i>(Vinum Quiniæ.)</i>	. . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.
CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM. (2)	. . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz.
<i>Cataplasma.</i>		

†ÆTHER. (1)	. . . . .	20 to 60 min.
<i>Spiritus.*</i>	30 to 90 min.
ÆTHER PURUS. (1) (the <i>Anæsthetic.</i>)		
†SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI. (2)	. . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.
†CHLOROFORMUM. (1)	. . . . .	3 to 10 min.
<i>Linimentum.**</i>		
<i>Spiritus.*</i>	20 to 60 min.
<i>Tinctura Comp.*</i>	20 to 60 min.
ALCOHOL AMYLICUM. (Fousel Oil.)		
(<i>Sodæ Valerianas.</i>)	. . . . .	1 to 5 gr.
†CHLORAL. (1) (Not officinal.)		
[<i>Hydrate of Chloral.</i>	. . . . .	10 to 20 gr. in water.]
[<i>Syrup of Hydrate.</i> (10 gr. in each fl. dr.)		1 to 2 fl. dr.]

HYDROCARBONS, FROM THE DESTRUCTION OF WOOD BY FIRE.

†CREASOTUM. (2)	. . . . .	1 to 3 drops.
<i>Mistura.*</i>	1 to 2 fl. dr.
<i>Unguentum.</i>		
<i>Vapor.*</i>		
†ACIDUM CARBOLICUM. (1)	. . . . .	1 to 3 gr.
<i>Glycerinum.*</i>		

ORGANIC DIVISION.

VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

EXOGENÆ.

RANUNCULACEÆ.

†ACONITI FOLIA. (2)

Extractum. 1 to 2 gr.

†ACONITI RADIX. (1)

*Tinctura.*** 5 to 15 min.

*Linimentum.**

(Aconitia.)

†ACONITIA. (1) . . . (“A very active poison,” B. P.)

*Unguentum.**

PODOPHYLLI RADIX. (3)

(Resina.)

†PODOPHYLLI RESINA. (1) . . . $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.

MAGNOLIACEÆ.

ILLICIUM ANISATUM. (3)

(*Oleum Anisi.*) [2 to 5 min.]

MENISPERMACEÆ.

†CALUMBÆ RADIX. (1)

Pulvis. 5 to 20 gr.

Extractum. 2 to 10 gr.

*Infusum.*** 1 to 2 fl. oz.

*Tinctura.** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.

†PAREIRÆ RADIX. (2)

<i>Decoctum.</i>	. . . . .	1 to 2 fl. oz.
<i>Extractum.</i>	. . . . .	10 to 20 gr.
<i>Extractum Liquidum.</i>**	. . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.

PAPAVERACEÆ.

PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ. (3)

<i>Decoctum.</i>		
<i>Extractum.</i>	. . . . .	2 to 5 gr.
<i>Syrupus.</i> **	[For a child less— $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. dr.]	1 fl. dr.
†OPIUM. (1)	. . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.
(Morphia.)		
(Pulvis.*)	. . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.
<i>Pulvis Comp.</i>	. . . . .	2 to 5 gr.
<i>Confectio.</i>	. . . . .	5 to 20 gr.
<i>Emplastrum.</i>		
<i>Enema.</i> **		
<i>Extractum.</i>**	. . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.
<i>Extractum Liquidum.</i>	. . . . .	10 to 40 min.
<i>Linimentum.</i> *		
<i>Pil. Saponis Comp.*</i>	3 to 5 gr.
<i>Pil. Plumbi c Opio.</i>**	. . . . .	3 to 5 gr.
<i>Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. c Opio.</i>**	. . . . .	10 to 40 gr.
<i>Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Comp.</i>**	. . . . .	5 to 15 gr.
<i>Pulv. Kino Comp.*</i>	5 to 20 gr.
<i>Tinctura.</i>**	. . . . .	5 to 40 min.
<i>Tinct. Camphoræ Comp.</i>**	. . . . .	15 to 60 min.
<i>Tinctura Ammoniata.</i>	. . . . .	30 to 60 min.
<i>Trochisci.</i>	. . . . .	1 to 6 loz.
<i>Unguentum Gallæ c Opio.</i>		
<i>Vinum.</i>*	. . . . .	10 to 40 min.
†MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORAS. (1)	. . . . .	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
<i>Liquor.</i>**	. . . . .	10 to 60 min.
<i>Suppositoria.</i> **		
<i>Trochisci.</i>	. . . . .	1 to 6 loz.

<i>Troch. Morphiæ et Ipecacuanhæ.</i>	.	.	.	.	1 to 6 loz.
MORPHIÆ ACETAS. (2)	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
<i>Liquor.</i>	.	.	.	.	10 to 60 min.
RHÆADOS PETALA. (4)					
<i>Syrupus.</i>	.	.	.	.	1 fl. dr.

CRUCIFERÆ.

†SINAPIS. (1)					
<i>Pulvis.</i>	.	.	.	[Emetic, 2 to 6 dr. in tepid water.]	
<i>Cataplasma.</i> **					
†SINAPIS OLEUM. (1)					
<i>Linimentum Comp.</i>					
ARMORACIÆ RADIX. (4)					
<i>Spiritus Comp.</i>	.	.	.	.	1 to 2 fl. dr.

POLYGALACEÆ.

†SENEGÆ RADIX. (1)					
<i>Infusum.</i>**	.	.	.	.	1 to 2 fl. oz.
<i>Tinctura.</i>*	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.
†KRAMERIÆ RADIX. (1)					
(<i>Pulvis.</i>)	.	.	.	.	[20 to 60 gr.]
<i>Extractum.</i>*	.	.	.	.	5 to 20 gr.
<i>Infusum.</i>*	.	.	.	.	1 to 2 fl. oz.
<i>Tinctura.</i>*	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.

LINACEÆ.

LINI SEMINA. (3)					
(<i>Farina.</i>)					
<i>Infusum.</i>	.	.	.	.	[ad libitum.]
†LINI FARINA. (2)					
<i>Cataplasma.</i> *					
LINI OLEUM. (4)					

MALVACEÆ.

†GOSSIPIUM. (2)	(<i>Carded.</i> **)
	(<i>Pyrolixin.</i>)

†PYROLIXIN. (4)

(Collodium.)

†COLLODIUM. (2)

(Collodium Flexile.)

†COLLODIUM FLEXILE. (2)

AURANTIACEÆ.

AURANTII CORTEX. (3)

Infusum. 1 to 2 fl. oz.*Infusum Comp.* 1 to 2 fl. oz.*Syrupus.** 1 fl. dr.*Tinctura.** 1 to 2 fl. dr.*Vinum.*

AURANTII FLORIS AQUA. (3)

*Syrupus.** 1 fl. dr.

LIMONIS CORTEX. (3)

Tinctura. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.†LIMONIS SUCCUS. (1) [$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fl. oz.]*Syrupus Limonis.** (Peel and Juice.) 1 fl. dr.LIMONIS OLEUM. (4) [$\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 fl. oz.]*(Spiritus Ammon. Aromat.)* $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.

BELÆ FRUCTUS. (2)

*Extractum Liquidum.** 1 to 2 fl. dr.

BYTTNERIACEÆ.

THEOBROMÆ OLEUM. (4)

(Suppositoria of B. P.)

GUTTIFERÆ.

†CAMBOGIA. (1)

(Pulvis.) [1 to 5 gr.]*Pilula Comp.** 5 to 10 gr.

CANELLACEÆ.

CANELLÆ ALBÆ CORTEX. (4)

(Vinum Rhei.) 1 to 2 fl. dr.

VITACEÆ.

UVÆ. (4)

(<i>Tinctura Cardamomi Comp.</i>)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.
(<i>Tinctura Sennæ.</i>)	1 to 4 fl. dr.

ZYGOPHYLLACEÆ.

GUAIACI LIGNUM. (3)

(<i>Decoctum Sarsæ Comp.</i>)	1 to 10 fl. oz.
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†GUAIACI RESINA. (2) 10 to 30 gr.

<i>Mistura.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.
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<i>Tinctura Ammoniata.</i> **	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
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RUTACEÆ.

RUTÆ OLEUM. (3)	[2 to 5 min.]
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†BUCHU FOLIA. (2)

<i>Infusum.</i> *	1 to 4 fl. oz.
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<i>Tinctura.</i> *	1 to 2 fl. dr
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CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. (4)

<i>Infusum.</i>	1 to 2 fl. oz.
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SIMARUBACEÆ.

†QUASSIÆ LIGNUM. (1)

<i>Extractum.</i>	3 to 5 gr.
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<i>Infusum.</i> ** [CUP.]	1 to 2 fl. oz.
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<i>Tinctura.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.
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RHAMNACEÆ.

RHAMNI SUCCUS. (4)

<i>Syrupus.</i>	[$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.]
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TEREBINTHACEÆ.

MASTICHE. (4)

†MYRRHA. (2)

(<i>Pulvis.</i>)	[10 to 30 gr.]
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<i>Tinctura.</i> *	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
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(<i>Pil. Aloes et Myrrhæ.</i>)	5 to 10 gr.
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ELEMI. (4)

<i>Unguentum.</i>	
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LEGUMINOSÆ.

GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX. (3)

*Pulvis.***Extractum.** [10 to 30 gr.]

TRAGACANTHA. (3)

*Mucilago.**Pulvis Comp.* 20 to 60 gr.

†SCOPARII CACUMINA. (1)

*Decoctum.** 2 to 4 fl. oz.*Succus.*** 1 to 2 fl. dr.

PTEROCARPI LIGNUM. (4)

(Tinctura Lavandulæ Comp.) $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.

†KINO. (1)

(Pulvis.) 10 to 20 gr.*Pulvis Comp.*** 5 to 20 gr.*(Pulvis Catechu Comp.)* 20 to 40 gr.*Tinctura.** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. (4)

10 to 15 min.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. (9)

10 to 20 gr.

*Syrupus.** 1 fl. dr.*Tinctura.* 20 to 40 min.

†PHYSOSTIGMATIS FABÆ. (1)

Pulvis. 1 to 4 gr.*Extractum.** 10 to 30 gr.

†SENNÆ ALEXANDRINA. } (1)

†SENNÆ INDICA.

*Confectio.** 60 to 120 gr.*Infusum.** 1 to 2 fl. oz.*Mistura Comp.*** [Black Draught.] 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.*Syrupus.** 1 to 4 fl. dr.*Tinctura.** 1 to 4 fl. dr.

CASSIÆ PULPA. (4)

[2 to 4 dr.]

(Confectio Sennæ.) 60 to 120 gr.

TAMARINDUS. (4)

[$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.]*Confectio Sennæ.* 60 to 120 gr.

+COPAIBA.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
+COPAIBÆ OLEUM.	5 to 20 min.
+ACACIÆ GUMMI. (3)	

*Mucilago.****ROSACEÆ.**

ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ PETALA. (3)

*Aqua.**

+ROSÆ GALLICÆ PETALA. (3)

Confectio. [1 to 2 dr.]*Infusum Acidum.** 1 to 2 fl. oz.*Syrupus.* 1 fl. dr.

ROSÆ CANINÆ FRUCTUS. (3)

Confectio. [1 to 2 dr.]

+AMYGDALA AMARA. (2)

(Oleum.)

AMYGDALA DULCIS. (4)

*(Oleum.)**Pulvis Comp.* [1 to 2 dr.]*Mistura.** 1 to 2 fl. oz.

AMYGDALÆ OLEUM. (3)

AMYGDALÆ OLEUM AMARÆ. [Not officinal.]

+ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM. (1) 2 to 8 min.

*Vapor.**

PRUNUM. (4)

(Confectio Sennæ.) 60 to 120 gr.

LAURO-CERASI FOLIA. (3)

*Aqua.** 5 to 30 min.+CUSSO. (2) $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.*Infusum.** 4 to 8 fl. oz.**MYRTACEÆ.**

+CARYOPHYLLUM. (3) [5 to 20 gr.]

*(Oleum.)**Infusum.** 1 to 4 fl. oz.

+CARYOPHYLLI OLEUM. (3) [1 to 5 min.]

PIMENTA. (4)	[5 to 20 gr.]
(<i>Oleum.</i>)	
<i>Aqua.</i> *	[1 to 2 fl. oz.]
PIMENTÆ OLEUM. (4)	[1 to 5 min.]
<i>Spiritus.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.

GRANACEÆ.

GRANATI RADICIS CORTEX. (3)	
<i>Decoctum.</i>	1 to 2 fl. oz.

CUCURBITACEÆ.

†COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. (1)	
<i>Pulvis.</i>	2 to 8 gr.
<i>Extractum Comp.</i> **	3 to 10 gr.
<i>Pilula Comp.</i> **	5 to 10 gr.
<i>Pil. Colocynth. et Hyoscyami.</i> **	5 to 10 gr.

†ECBALII FRUCTUS. (4)	
(<i>Elaterium.</i>)	
†ELATERIUM. (1)	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

UMBELLIFERÆ.

†CONII FOLIA. (1)	
(<i>Conia.</i>)	
<i>Pulvis.</i>	2 to 8 gr.
<i>Cataplasma.</i>	
<i>Extractum.</i>	2 to 6 gr.
<i>Pilula Comp.</i>	5 to 10 gr.
<i>Succus.</i> **	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
<i>Vapor.</i>	
†CONII FRUCTUS.	
<i>Tinctura.</i> *	20 to 60 min.
†ASSAFŒTIDA. (1)	5 to 20 gr.
<i>Enema.</i> *	
<i>Tinctura.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
<i>Spiritus Ammoniac Fætidus.</i> *	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.

<i>Pilula Comp.</i> **	5 to 10 gr.
<i>Pil. Aloes et Assafœtidæ</i> .*	5 to 10 gr.
GALBANUM. (3)	[10 to 20 gr.]
<i>Emplastrum.</i>	
(<i>Pilula Assafœtid Comp.</i>)	5 to 10 gr.
AMMONIACUM. (1)	10 to 20 gr.
<i>Mistura</i> .*	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.
<i>Emplastrum c Hydrargyro.</i>	
†ANISI OLEUM. (2)	[2 to 5 min.]
<i>Essentia</i> .*	10 to 20 min.
FÆNICULI FRUCTUS. (3)	
<i>Aqua.</i>	[1 to 2 fl. oz.]
CORIANDRI FRUCTUS. (3)	[10 to 30 gr.]
<i>(Oleum.)</i>	
CORIANDRI OLEUM. (3)	[2 to 5 min.]
CARUI FRUCTUS. (3)	
<i>(Oleum.)</i>	
<i>Aqua.</i>	[1 to 5 fl. oz.]
CARUI OLEUM.	[2 to 5 min.]
†ANETHI FRUCTUS. (2)	
<i>(Oleum.)</i>	
<i>Aqua</i> .*	[1 to 2 fl. oz. :—for infants, 1 to 2 fl. dr.]
ANETHI OLEUM. (2)	[2 to 5 min.]
SUMBUL RADIX. (3)	
<i>Tinctura.</i>	10 to 30 min.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

SAMBUCI FLORES. (4)

*Aqua.***CINCHONACEÆ.**

†CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ CORTEX. (1)

[Quinia—chiefly.]

Pulvis.* 10 to 60 gr.*Decoctum*.* 1 to 2 fl. oz.*Extractum Liquidum*** 10 to 30 min.

<i>Infusum.</i>	. . . . .	1 to 2 fl. oz.
<i>Tinctura.</i>**	. . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.
†CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ CORTEX. (2)		
[Cinchonia chiefly ; but Quinia also.]		
<i>Pulvis.</i>	. . . . .	10 to 60 gr.
<i>Tinctura Comp.</i>	. . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.
†CINCHONÆ RUBRÆ CORTEX. (2)		
[Quinia and Cinchonia—about equally.]		
<i>Pulvis.</i>	. . . . .	10 to 60 gr.
†QUINIÆ SULPHAS. (1)		
<i>Pilula.</i>**	. . . . .	2 to 10 gr.
<i>Tinctura.</i>**	. . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.
<i>Vinum.</i>**	. . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.
CINCHONIÆ SULPHAS.	} Not yet officinal, but of great value. Doses some- what larger than for <i>Quiniæ</i> <i>Sulphas.</i>	
QUINIDINÆ SULPHAS.		
CINCHONIDINÆ SULPHAS.		
†IPECACUANHA. (1)		
[Emetina.]		
<i>Pulvis.</i> **	{ <i>Expector.</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.	
	{ <i>Emetic.</i> 15 to 30 gr.	
<i>Pulvis Comp.</i>**	. . . . .	5 to 15 gr.
<i>Vinum.</i> **	{ <i>Expector.</i> 5 to 40 min.	
	{ <i>Emetic.</i> 3 to 6 fl. dr.	
<i>Pilula c Scilla.</i>	. . . . .	5 to 10 gr.
<i>Trochisci.</i>	. . . . .	1 to 3 loz.
†CATECHU PALLIDUM. (1)		
<i>Pulvis.</i>	. . . . .	10 to 30 gr.
<i>Pulvis Comp.*</i>	20 to 40 gr.
<i>Infusum.</i>	. . . . .	1 to 2 fl. oz.
<i>Tinctura.</i> **	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.
<i>Trochisci.*</i>	1 to 6 loz.

VALERIANACE .

VALERIANÆ RADIX. (2)

<i>Pulvis.</i>	10 to 30 gr.
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<i>Infusum.</i>	1 to 2 fl. oz.
<i>Tinctura.*</i>	1 to 2 fl. dr.
<i>Tinctura Ammoniata.**</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
SODÆ VALERIANAS. (4)	1 to 5 gr.
(<i>Zinci Valerinas.</i>)	
†ZINCI VALERIANAS. (2)	1 to 3 gr.

COMPOSITÆ.

PYRETHRI RADIX. (4)	
<i>Tinctura.</i>	
SANTONICA. (3)	10 to 60 gr.
(<i>Santoninum.</i>)	
†SANTONINUM. (1)	2 to 6 gr.
†ANTHEMIDIS FLORES. (2)	
<i>Infusum.*</i>	1 to 4 fl. oz.
†ANTHEMIDIS OLEUM. (2)	[1 to 5 min.]
<i>Extractum.*</i> (Flowers and Oil.)	2 to 10 gr.
†TARAXACI RADIX. (2)	
<i>Succus.**</i>	1 to 2 fl. dr.
<i>Extractum.*</i>	5 to 30 gr.
<i>Decoctum.</i>	2 to 4 fl. oz.
LACTUCA. (4)	
<i>Extractum.</i>	5 to 15 gr.
ARNICÆ RADIX. (2)	
<i>Tinctura.*</i>	1 to 2 fl. dr.

LOBELIACEÆ.

†LOBELIA. (1)	
<i>Tinctura.*</i>	10 to 30 min.
<i>Tinctura Ætherea.*</i>	10 to 30 min.

ERICACEÆ.

UVÆ URSI FOLIA. (2)	
<i>Infusum.*</i>	1 to 2 fl. oz.

STYRACEÆ.

STYRAX PRÆPARATUS. (4)

(Tinct. Benzoini Comp.)

BENZOINUM. (3)

*Tinctura Comp.** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.*(Adeps Benzoatus.)**(Acidum Benzoicum.)*

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. (3) 10 to 15 gr.

*Ammoniac Benzoes.** 10 to 20 gr.

OLEACEÆ.

†OLIVÆ OLEUM. (2)

[Pharmaceutically important : *Vide* B. P.]

†SAPO DURUS. (2)

*(Pulvis.)***Emplastrum.**Emplast. Cerati Saponis.**Linimentum.***(Pil. Saponis Comp.)* 3 to 5 gr.[And other Pills and Preparations : *Vide* B. P.]

SAPO MOLLIS. (4)

(Liniment. Terebinthinæ.)

†GLYCERINUM. (1) 1 to 2 dr.

*Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici.***Glycerinum Acidi Gallici.***Glycerinum Acidi Tannici.***Glycerinum Amyli.***Glycerinum Boracis.**

MANNA. (3) 60 gr. to 1 oz.

LOGANIACEÆ.

†NUX VOMICA. (1)

[Strychnia : Brucia.]

*Extractum.*** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.*Tinctura.*** 10 to 20 min.

†STRYCHNIA. (1) ("A very active Poison,"

B. P.)	$\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.
<i>Liquor.</i> **	5 to 10 min.

ASCLEPIADACEÆ.

HEMIDESMI RADIX. (4)

<i>Syrupus.</i>	1 fl. dr.
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GENTIANACEÆ.

†GENTIANÆ RADIX. (1)

<i>Extractum.*</i>	2 to 10 gr.
<i>Infusum Comp.**</i>	1 to 2 fl. oz.
<i>Mistura.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.
<i>Tinctura Comp.*</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.

CHIRATA. (1)

<i>Infusum.*</i>	1 to 2 fl. oz.
<i>Tinctura.**</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

†SCAMMONIÆ RADIX. (3)

(Resina.)

†SCAMMONIUM. (2)

<i>Pulvis.</i>	.	.	.	.	.	5 to 10 gr.
<i>Confectio.</i>	.	.	.	.	.	10 to 30 gr.
<i>Pulvis Comp.*</i>	10 to 20 gr.

†SCAMMONIÆ RESINA. (2)

<i>Pulvis.</i>	.	.	.	.	.	3 to 8 gr.
<i>Mistura.**</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz. (for a child.)

†JALAPA. (1)

[Resina : Jalapin ?]

(<i>Pulvis.</i>)*	.	.	.	.	.	10 to 30 gr.
<i>Pulvis Comp.**</i>	20 to 60 gr.
<i>Tinctura.*</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.
<i>Extractum.</i>	5 to 15 gr.

†JALAPÆ RESINA. (2)

[Jalapin.]	[1 to 2 gr.]
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SOLONACEÆ.

DULCAMARA. (4)

[Solania.]

Infusum. 1 to 2 fl. oz.

†BELLADONNÆ FOLIA. (1)

Extractum. $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr,*Emplastrum.***Tinctura.** 5 to 20 min.*Unguentum.***

†BELLADONNÆ RADIX. (1)

(Atropia.)

*Linimentum.**

†ATROPIA. (1) ("An active poison," B.P.)

*Liquor.**Unguentum.*

†ATROPIÆ SULPHAS. (1) ("A powerful poison," B. P.)

*Liquor.***

STRAMONII FOLIA. (2)

[Daturia.]

STRAMONII SEMINA. (2)

Extractum. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.*Tinctura.* 10 to 30 min.

†HYOSCYAMI FOLIA. (2)

[Hyoscyamia.]

*Extractum.*** 5 to 10 gr.*Tinctura.** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.

TABACI FOLIA. (4)

[Nicotina.]

Enema.

CAPSICI FRUCTUS. (3)

[Capsicin.]

*Pulvis.** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.*Tinctura.* 10 to 20 min.

SCROFULARIACEÆ.

†DIGITALIS FOLIA. (1)

*(Digitalinum.)**Pulvis.*** $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.*Infusum.*** 2 to 4 fl. dr.*Tinctura.*** 10 to 30 min.

DIGITALINUM. (4) ("An active poison,"

B. P.) $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr.

LABIATÆ.

ROSMARINI OLEUM. (3) [1 to 5 min.]

Spiritus. [10 to 60 min.]

†LAVANDULÆ OLEUM. (2) [1 to 5 min.]

Spiritus. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.*Tinctura Comp.*** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.

†MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ OLEUM. (1) [1 to 5 min.]

*Aqua.*** [1 to 3 fl. oz.]*Essentia.** 10 to 20 min.*Spiritus.* $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.

MENTHÆ VIRIDIS OLEUM. (3) [1 to 5 min.]

Aqua. [1 to 2 fl. oz.]

POLYGONACEÆ.

†RHEI RADIX. (1)

(Pulvis.) 5 to 20 gr.*Pulvis Comp.*** 20 to 60 gr.*Pilula Comp.*** 5 to 10 gr.*Extractum.* 5 to 15 gr.*Infusum.* 1 to 2 fl. oz.*Tinctura.*** { *Stomach.* 1 to 2 fl. dr.
Purgat. 4 to 8 fl. dr.*Syrupus.* 1 to 4 fl. dr.*Vinum.* 1 to 2 fl. dr

MYRTACEÆ.

MYRISTICA. (3)

(Pulvis.) [5 to 15 gr.]

MYRISTICÆ OLEUM EXPRESSUM. (3)

MYRISTICÆ OLEUM. (3) [1 to 5 min.]

Spiritus. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.

LAURACEÆ.

†CINNAMOMI CORTEX. (2)

(Pulvis.) [10 to 30 gr.]

*Aqua.** [1 to 2 fl. oz.]

*Pulvis Comp.** 3 to 10 gr.

Tinctura. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.

CINNAMOMI OLEUM. (3) [1 to 3 min.]

†CAMPHORA. (2)

(Pulvis.) 1 to 10 gr.

*Aqua.*** 1 to 2 fl. oz.

*Linimentum.**

*Linimentum Comp.***

Spiritus. 10 to 30 min.

(*Tinctura Comp.*) 15 to 60 min.

SASSAFRAS RADIX. (4)

(*Decoctum Sarsæ Comp.*) 2 to 10 fl. oz.

NECTANDRÆ CORTEX. (3)

[*Beberia.*]

BEBERIÆ SULPHAS. (3) 1 to 10 gr.

ARISTOLOCHIÆ.

†SERPENTARIÆ RADIX. (2)

*Infusum.** 1 to 2 fl. oz.

*Tinctura.** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.

THYMELACEÆ.

MEZEREI CORTEX. (3)

Extractum Æthereum.

(*Decoctum Sarsæ Comp.*) 2 to 10 fl. oz.

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

CASCARILLÆ CORTEX. (2)

Infusum.* 1 to 2 fl. oz.

Tinctura. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.

†CROTONIS OLEUM. (1) $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 min.

Linimentum.**

†RICINI OLEUM. (1) 1 to 8 fl. dr.

KAMALA. (2) 30 gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

[*Tinctura*,—Pharm. Indica.]

PIPERACEÆ.

PIPER NIGRUM. (3)

[*Piperine*.] [5 to 10 gr.]

(*Pulvis*.) [5 to 20 gr.]

Confectio.* 60 to 120 gr.

†CUBEBA. (2)

Pulvis.* 30 to 120 gr.

Tinctura. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.

†CUBEBÆ OLEUM. (2) 5 to 20 min.

MATICÆ FOLIA. (3)

(*Pulvis*.) [30 to 60 gr.]

Infusum. 1 to 4 fl. oz.

ULMACEÆ.

ULMI CORTEX. (3)

Decoctum. 2 to 4 fl. oz.

CUPULIFERÆ.

†QUERCUS CORTEX. (2)

[*Acidum Tannicum* ;—*Acid. Gallicum*.]

Decoctum.

†GALLA. (2)

Tinctura. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.

Unguentum.

Unguent. c Opio.*

†ACIDUM TANNICUM. (1)	2 to 10 gr.
<i>Glycerinum.*</i>	
<i>Suppositoria.</i>	
<i>Trochisci.</i>	1 to 6 loz.
†ACIDUM GALLICUM. (1)	2 to 10 gr.
<i>Glycerinum.*</i>	

URTICACEÆ.

FICUS. (4)	
(<i>Confectio Sennæ.</i>)	60 to 120 gr.
MORI SUCCUS. (4)	
<i>Syrupus.</i>	1 fl. dr.
†CANNABIS INDICA. (1)	
[Cannabin,—a resin.]	
<i>Extractum.*</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.
<i>Tinctura.**</i>	5 to 20 min.
LUPULUS. (3)	
[Lupuline,—a resin]	[5 to 10 gr.]
<i>Extractum.</i>	5 to 15 gr.
<i>Infusum.</i>	1 to 2 fl. oz.
<i>Tinctura.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.

CONIFERÆ.

†TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM. (1)	10 min. to 4 fl. dr.
<i>Confectio.**</i>	60 to 120 gr.
<i>Enema.**</i>	
<i>Linimentum.**</i>	
<i>Linimentum Aceticum.</i>	
<i>Unguentum.*</i>	
†RESINA. (3)	
<i>Emplastrum.*</i>	
<i>Unguentum.**</i>	
(And other preparations.)	
TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. (3)	20 to 30 gr.
THUS AMERICANUM. (4)	
(<i>Emplastrum Picis.</i>)	

PIX BURGUNDICA. (3)		
<i>Emplastrum Picis.</i>		
†PIX LIQUIDA. (2)	. . . . .	[20 to 60 min.]
<i>Unguentum.*</i>		
JUNIPERI OLEUM. (3).	. . . . .	[2 to 10 min.]
<i>Spiritus.*</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
†SABINÆ CACUMINA. (2)		
<i>Tinctura.*</i>	20 to 60 min.
<i>Unguentum.*</i>		
SABINÆ OLEUM. (3)	. . . . .	1 to 5 min.

ENDOGENÆ.

ZINGIBERACEÆ.

†ZINGIBER. (2)		
(Pulvis.)*	. . . . .	[10 to 20 gr.]
<i>Syrupus.**</i>	1 fl. dr.
<i>Tinctura.*</i>	15 to 60 min.
<i>Tinctura Fortior.</i>	. . . . .	5 to 20 min.
CARDAMOMUM. (3)		
(Pulvis.)	. . . . .	[5 to 20 gr.]
<i>Tinctura Comp.**</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.

IRIDACEÆ.

CROCUS. (4)		
<i>Tinctura.</i>	. . . . .	[$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.]

SMILACEÆ.

†SARSÆ RADIX. (2)		
<i>Decoctum.</i>	. . . . .	2 to 10 fl. oz.
<i>Decoctum Comp.**</i>	2 to 10 fl. oz.
<i>Extractum Liquidum.*</i>	2 to 4 fl. dr.

LILIACEÆ.

†SCILLA. (1)

<i>Pulvis.*</i>	1 to 3 gr.
<i>Pilula Comp.*</i>	5 to 10 gr.
<i>Syrupus.**</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
<i>Tinctura.*</i>	10 to 30 min.
<i>Oxymel.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
<i>Acetum.</i>	15 to 40 min.

†ALOE BARBADENSIS. (1)

<i>(Pulvis.)*</i>	2 to 6 gr.
<i>Extractum.*</i>	2 to 6 gr.
<i>Pilula.</i>	5 to 10 gr.
<i>Pil. Aloes et Ferri.**</i>	5 to 10 gr.

†ALOE SOCOTRINA. (1)

<i>(Pulvis.)*</i>	2 to 6 gr.
<i>Extractum.*</i>	2 to 6 gr.
<i>Pilula.</i>	5 to 10 gr.
<i>Pil. Aloes et Assafœtidæ.**</i>	5 to 10 gr.
<i>Pil. Aloes et Myrrhæ.*</i>	5 to 10 gr.
<i>Decoctum Comp.**</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.
<i>Tinctura.*</i>	1 to 2 fl. dr.
<i>Vinum.*</i>	1 to 2 fl. dr.
<i>Enema.</i> (Barb. or Soc.)	

MELANTHACEÆ.

VERATRI VIRIDIS RADIX. (3)

<i>Tinctura.</i>	5 to 20 min.
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SABADILLA. (4)

(Veratria.)

VERATRIA. (3) (“An active poison.”—B.P.)

Unguentum.

†COLCHICI CORMUS. (1)

<i>Pulvis.</i>	2 to 8 gr.
<i>Vinum.**</i>	10 to 30 min.
<i>Extractum.*</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.

<i>Extractum Aceticum.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.
†COLCHICI SEMINA. (1)	
<i>Tinctura.</i> **	10 to 30 min.

GRAMINACEÆ.

TRITICI FARINA. (4)	
MICA PANIS. (4)	
†AMYLUM. (3)	
[Amidin.]	
(Pulvis.*)	
<i>Mucilago.</i> *	
<i>Glycerinum.</i> *	
HORDEUM DECORTICATUM. (3)	
<i>Decoctum.</i> *	[ad libitum.]
†ERGOTA. (1)	
<i>Pulvis.</i>	20 to 30 gr.
<i>Extractum Liquidum.</i> **	10 to 30 min.
<i>Infusum.</i> *	1 to 2 fl. oz.
<i>Tinctura.</i> *	10 to 60 min.
SACCHARUM PURIFICATUM. (3)	
<i>Syrupus.</i>	
THERIACA. (3)	

ACOTYLEDONES.

FILICES.

†FILIX MAS. (1)	
(Pulvis.)	[60 to 180 gr.]
<i>Extractum Liquidum.</i> **	15 to 30 min.

LICHENES.

CETRARIA. (3)	
<i>Decoctum.</i>	[1 to 2 fl. oz.]

ANIMAL KINGDOM.

MAMMALIA.

RODENTIA.

CASTOREUM. (3)	. . . . .	5 to 10 gr.
<i>Tinctura.</i>	. . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.

RUMINANTIA.

MOSCHUS. (3)	. . . . .	5 to 10 gr.
SEVUM PRÆPARATUM. (3)		
†SACCHARUM LACTIS. (3)		
<i>(Pulvis.*)</i>		
†FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM. (2)	.	5 to 10 gr.

PACHYDERMATA.

†ADEPS PRÆPARATUM. (3)	
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CETACEÆ.

†CETACEUM.	
<i>Unguentum.*</i>	

AVES.

OVI ALBUMEN. (4)	
OVI VITELLUS. (4)	
<i>(Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici.)</i>	. 1 to 2 fl. oz.

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