

THE PRESCRIBER'S
COMPANION

D^R MEADOWS.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

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BY

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SECOND EDITION,

MUCH IMPROVED AND GREATLY ENLARGED.

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PREFACE
TO
THE SECOND EDITION.

IN the Preface to the First Edition of this work I stated that I had much pleasure in compiling it, in the hope that it might be useful to the busy practitioner. The publication of a new Pharmacopœia common to Great Britain, in which many new preparations are introduced, many old ones omitted, and the names and composition of others largely altered, renders it imperatively necessary, in the interests of the public, that all who are called upon to prescribe should make themselves acquainted with these several changes. And it was with the view of facilitating this study that I resolved on devoting a little time to what I hoped might not prove unprofitable for those for whose benefit it was undertaken.

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

were introduced which experience had proved to be of value.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THE

PRESCRIBER'S COMPANION.

PART I.

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

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

Action.—Aromatic bitter, tonic, and anthelmintic.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

Infusum Absinthii.

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

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄j to f̄ij.

For a child a year old, f̄j.

Oleum Absinthii.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥v.

The preparations of absinthium are *incompatible* with the sulphates of iron and zinc.

ACACIA—ACETUM

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

Action.—Demulcent and emollient.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.

Mucilago Acaciæ. (Formerly *Mistura Acaciæ*.)

Composed of gum arabic 4 oz., water 6 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

For a child a year old, ℥x to ℥xx.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of acacia are incompatible with acids, acidulous salts, salts of lead, iron, and zinc, and tinctures.

Trochisci Acaciæ. Ph. Edin.

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

Dose.—Ad libitum.

ACETUM. An acid liquid, prepared from malt and unmalted grain by the acetous fermentation. Sp. gr. 1·017 to 1·019.

Action.—Refrigerant.

Dose.—fʒss. to fʒij in sweetened water.

Acidum Aceticum. (About $\frac{1}{15}$ weaker than the first.)

Prepared from wood by destructive distillation. Sp. gr. 1·044. $\text{HO}, \text{O}_2, \text{H}_2, \text{O}_2$.

Action.—Refrigerant; used locally as a mild escharotic in some skin eruptions. Diluted with an equal portion of water for subcutaneous injection in cancer.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xv to fʒss.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM

Acidum Aceticum Aromaticum. Ph. Edin.

Composed of rosemary and origanum dried, of each 1 oz., lavender $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., cloves 30 grs., acetic acid $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Action.—Refrigerant.

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

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

Acidum Aceticum Dilutum.

Composed of acetic acid 1 pint, water 7 pints. Sp. gr. 1.006.

Action.—Refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, \mathfrak{mxxx} to $\mathfrak{f}\text{z}\text{ij}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\nu$.

The preparations of acetic acid are *incompatible* with alkalis, alkaline earths and their carbonates; mucilage.

Acidum Aceticum Glaciale.

Sp. gr. 1.065 to 1.066. $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$. Not used internally.

Action.—Feebly astringent, caustic, refrigerant; useful for cooling lotions.

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM. AsO_3 . *Vide* ARSENICUM.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. $\text{HO},\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$. *Vide* BENZOINUM.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM. $\text{HO},\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{O}$. Sp. gr. 1.065.

An acid obtained from coal tar by distillation.

Action.—Disinfectant, allied to creasote; used as a local application.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolic.

Composed of carbolic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

This is the most economical mode of keeping this acid in a liquid form.

Action.—As above.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM

ACIDUM CITRICUM.

Prepared from the juice of the fruit of *Citrus limetta*, or from lemon juice. $3\text{HO}, \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{O}_{11}$.

Action.—Refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

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

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

20 grs. of the acid require 29 grs. of bicarbonate of potash.

“ “ 24 “ “ soda.

“ “ 17 “ carbonate of ammonia.

“ “ 15 “ “ magnesia.

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

ACIDUM GALLICUM. $3\text{HO}, \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_8\text{O}_7 + 2\text{HO}$. *Vide*
GALLÆ.

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

Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum.

Composed of 8 oz. of the strong acid to a sufficiency of water to make sp. gr. 1.052.

Action.—Refrigerant; astringent; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx. As a gargle, ℥j to ℥viij.

For a child a year old, ℥ij.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, tartrates, citrates, nitrates, and sulphates; tartar emetic, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, and most earths and oxides; mucilage.

ACIDUM NITRICUM

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM.

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

Action.—Sedative; antispasmodic; allays vomiting.

Dose.—For an adult, mij to mviij .

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

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

Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici.

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

Action.—As above.

ACIDUM LACTICUM. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_5\text{HO}$.

Prepared by the fermentation of cane sugar with cheese.

Action.—Is supposed to favour the digestive process.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to mxxv .

ACIDUM NITRICUM.

Prepared by distilling sulphuric acid and nitrate of potash. Sp. gr. 1.42. HO,NO_5 .

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

Acidum Nitricum Dilutum.

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

Action.—Astringent; tonic; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to mxxx .

For a child a year old, mij .

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

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM

Acidum Nitro-hydrochloricum Dilutum.

Composed of nitric acid 3 fl.oz., hydrochloric acid 4 fl. oz., water 25 fl.oz. Sp. gr. 1·074.

Action.—Tonic, refrigerant, alterative, and astringent. It contains about one minim of strong nitro-hydrochloric acid in five.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xx.

For a child a year old, ℥ij.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis, alkaline earths, mucilage.

The nitro-muriatic acid bath is composed of ℥ʒj or ℥ʒij of this acid to a gallon of water.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM. $3\text{HO},\text{PO}_5$.

Vide PHOSPHORUS.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.

Prepared by the combustion of sulphur and the oxidation of the resulting sulphurous acid by means of nitrous vapour. HOSO_5 . Sp. gr. 1·843.

It is seldom or never used internally.

Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum.

Prepared by digesting cinnamon 2 oz., ginger 1½ oz., with sulphuric acid 3 fl.oz., rectified spirit 2 pints. Sp. gr. 0·927.

Action.—Tonic; slightly astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx.

For a child a year old, ℥ij.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.

Composed of sulphuric acid 7 fl.oz., water a sufficiency to make it sp. gr. 1·094.

Action.—Tonic; refrigerant; astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx.

For a child a year old, ℥ij.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, some

ACIDUM TANNICUM—ACONITUM

earths and earthy carbonates, the oxides of metals, solutions of the chloride of calcium, acetate of lead, baryta, &c.

Acidum Sulphurosum.

Prepared by distilling together sulphuric acid and charcoal, the gas being dissolved in distilled water. SO_2 .
Sp. gr. 1.04.

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

Dose.—For an adult, f3j, largely diluted. Very rarely employed.

ACIDUM TANNICUM.—*Vide* GALLÆ.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM.

Prepared from acid tartrate of potash by the action of chalk, chloride of calcium, and subsequent separation by means of sulphuric acid. $2\text{HO}, \text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{O}_{10}$.

Action.—Refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.

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

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, nitric and sulphuric acid, salts of potash, lime, lead, and silver, most earths, and their carbonates.

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

Extractum Aconiti.

The expressed juice evaporated to a proper consistence.

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

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs.

This preparation is of very uncertain strength.

ACONITUM—ACTÆA RACEMOSA

ACONITI RADIX. (The dried root.)

Aconitia. The alkaloid of the root.

This is such an exceedingly powerful poison, that its internal administration is always dangerous; even $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a grain has been known to produce evil results. It is intended only for external use, and then great caution must be exercised.

Tinctura Aconiti.

Prepared by macerating $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the root in 1 pint of rectified spirit.

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

Action.—Sedative and anodyne.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\nu$ to $\mathfrak{m}\times$ or $\mathfrak{m}\times\nu$.

Linimentum Aconiti.

Composed of aconite root 20 oz., camphor 1 oz., rectified spirit q. s. to make a pint after seven days' maceration of the root, and subsequent percolation. 1 fl.oz. represents 1 oz. of the dried root.

Action.—Very useful as a sedative or anodyne application in painful affections.

Unguentum Aconitiæ.

Composed of aconitia 8 grs., rectified spirit $\mathfrak{m}\times\times\times$, lard 1 oz.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative. Applied in neuralgia.

ACTÆA RACEMOSA. The root of *Cimicifuga racemosa*. Black Snakeroot.

Decoctum Actææ Racemosæ.

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

Action.—Sedative; anodyne; alterative. In chronic rheumatism, lumbago, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

ÆRUGO—ÆTHER

Tinctura Actææ Racemosæ.

Composed of the root of actæa 4 oz., rectified spirit a pint.

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

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

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

Used in the preparation of Unguentum simplex.

Adeps Benzoatus.

Prepared by heating fresh lard one pound with resin of benzoin 170 grs.

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

ÆRUGO. Verdigris, subacetate of copper.

Linimentum Æruginis. Ph. Lond.

Composed of verdigris 1 oz., vinegar 7 fl.oz., honey 14 oz.

Action.—Useful as a stimulant embrocation.

Unguentum Æruginis. Ph. Edin.

Composed of resinous ointment 15 oz., verdigris 1 oz.

Action.—As a stimulant to sluggish granulations.

ÆTHER, an oxide of Ethyl, C_4H_5O . Sp. gr. 0.735.

(Æther Sulphuricus. Ed. Dub.)

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx or ℥j.

Æther Purus. C_4H_5O . Sp. gr. 0.720.

ÆTHER—ALLIUM SATIVA

Spiritus Ætheris. Sp. gr. 0·809. (Formerly Spiritus Ætheris Compositus.)

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

Action—Stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥iv.

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

Prepared by distilling sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and rectified spirit. C_4H_5O, NO_2 . Sp. gr. 0·845.

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

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥iij to ℥v.

Incompatibles.—Protosalts of iron and the preparations of guaiacum.

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

ALCOHOL AMYLICUM. Fousel oil. $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$. Sp. gr. 818.

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

ALLIUM SATIVA. The bulb of the common Garlic.

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

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

ALOES

ALOES BARBADENSIS. The juice of the leaf of
Aloe vulgaris.

Action and Uses.—In the doses given below for the preparations of aloes the action is powerfully purgative and cathartic; in smaller doses they act as stomachics and tonics. The larger doses also act as emmenagogues.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

ALOES SOCOTRINÆ. The juice of the leaf of one or more undetermined species of Aloe.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

Aloin. The alkaloid of Aloes.

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

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

Decoctum Aloes Compositum.

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

Action.—Purgative, same as above; also an emmenagogue.

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

For a child a year old, fʒss.

Enema Aloes.

Composed of aloes 40 grs., carbonate of potash 15 grs., mucilage of starch 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Cathartic.

Extractum Aloes Barbadosis.

An aqueous extract.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 6 grs.

ALOES

Extractum Aloes Socotrinæ.

Prepared like the preceding.

Action.—Cathartic.

Dose.—For an adult, 2. to 6 grs.

Pilula Aloes Barbadosis. (Pilula Aloes cum Sapone. Ph. Lond.)

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

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

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes et Assafœtidæ.

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

Action.—Purgative and anti-hysterical.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes et Myrrhæ.

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

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes Socotrinæ.

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

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes Composita. Ph. Lond.

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

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

ALOES

Pilula Aloes et Ferri.

Composed of sulphate of iron $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., Barbadoes aloes 2 oz., compound powder of cinnamon 3 oz., confection of roses 4 oz.

Action.—Purgative; chalybeate; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pulvis Aloes Composita. Ph. Lond.

Composed of aloes $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., guaiacum resin 1 oz., compound powder of cinnamon $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Action.—Alterative; purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Tinctura Aloes.

Composed of socotrine aloes $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., extract of liquorice $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit a sufficiency to make a pint.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

Tinctura Aloes Composita. Ph. Edin.

Composed of aloes 4 oz., saffron 2 oz., tincture of myrrh 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

Vinum Aloes.

Composed of socotrine aloes $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., cardamoms 80 grs., ginger 80 grs., sherry 2 pints.

Action.—As above; stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x.

ALTHÆA—ALUMEN

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

Mistura Althææ. Ph. Edin.

Composed of althæa root 4 oz., raisins 2 oz., water 5 pints, boiled to 3 pints.

Action.—Demulcent; emollient.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Syrupus Althææ. Ph. Lond.

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

Action.—Demulcent; ptiisan.

Dose.—For children, fʒj to fʒij.

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

Sulphate of alumina and potash.

Action.—Astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

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

The preparations of alum are *incompatible* with alkalis and their carbonates, alkaline earths, vegetable astringents, phosphates, preparations of mercury, lead, and baryta, and all vegetable infusions containing tannic acid.

Alumen Exsiccatum.

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

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

ALUMEN

Cataplasma Aluminis.

Composed of the white of 2 eggs, and alum 60 grs.

Action.—Astringent.

Alumen Ferreum.

Prepared by dissolving peroxide of iron in sulphuric acid, and adding sulphate of potash. The peroxide of iron takes the place of alumina in common alum.

Action.—Powerfully astringent as well as chalybeate; useful as a topical application.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

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

Alumen Sulpho Tannicum.

A compound of alum with tannic acid. It is a powerful and effective astringent.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

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

Liquor Aluminis Compositus. Ph. Lond.

Composed of sulphate of zinc and alum, of each 1 oz., water 3 pints.

Used chiefly as a lotion; it contains 1 gr. of each of the salts in 1 fl. dr.

Action.—Astringent. For external use only.

Pulvis Aluminis Compositus. Ph. Edin.

Composed of alum 4 oz., kino 1 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

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

AMMONIA

AMMONIA. NH_4O .

Linimentum Ammoniaë.

Composed of solution of ammonia 1 fl.oz., olive oil 3 fl.oz.

Action.—A local stimulant and rubefacient.

Liquor Ammoniaë.

Composed of 1 pint of strong solution of ammonia and 2 pints of water; the sp. gr. is .959.

Action.—Stimulant; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{m}\nu$ to mxx .

For a child a year old, mij to mij .

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

Liquor Ammoniaë Fortior.

Prepared by distilling chloride of ammonium, slaked lime, and water; it contains $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of pure ammonia; sp gr. .891.

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

Dose.—For an adult, mij to $\text{m}\nu$.

Liquor Ammoniaë Acetatis.

A neutral solution of acetate of ammonia, prepared by mixing 10 fl.oz. of acetic acid, $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of carbonate of ammonia, water $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints. $\text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_8$.

Action.—Refrigerant and diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, fij to fvj .

For a child a year old, mx to mxx .

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

AMMONIA

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

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

Ammoniae Benzoas.

Prepared by the action of benzoic acid on solution of ammonia. $\text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_5\text{O}_8$.

Action.—Diuretic, and stimulant to the urinary mucous membrane.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

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

Ammonii Bromidum. NH_4Br .

Action.—Alterative; resolvent. Used in whooping-cough.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 8 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids: acidulous salts.

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

Ammoniae Carbonas. $2\text{NH}_4\text{O}, 3\text{CO}_2$. (Formerly *Ammoniae Sesquicarbonas.* Ph. Lond., Dub.)

Action.—Stimulant; expectorant; emetic.

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

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

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

Spiritus Ammoniae Aromaticus.

Composed of carbonate of ammonia 8 oz., strong solution of ammonia 4 oz., volatile oil of nutmeg $\frac{1}{4}$ fl.oz.,

AMMONIA

oil of lemon 6 fl.drs., rectified spirit 6 pints, water 3 pints, distilled to 7 pints. Sp. gr. 0.870.

Action.—Stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥iij.

Tinctura Ammoniae Composita. Ph. Lond.

Composed of mastic 120 grs., rectified spirit 9 fl.drs. oil of lavender 14 ℥, strong solution of ammonia 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥iij.

Spiritus Ammoniae Foetidus.

Composed of assafœtida 1½ oz., strong solution of ammonia 2 fl.oz., rectified spirit a sufficiency to make a pint.

Action.—Stimulant; principally used as an anti-hysterical remedy.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

Ammonii Chloridum. NH₄Cl. (Ammoniae Murias. Ph. Edin. and Dub. Ammoniae Hydrochloras. B.P. 1864).

Prepared by neutralizing hydrochloric acid with ammonia, and evaporating to dryness.

Action.—Alterative; cholagogue; anodyne in some forms of neuralgia; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids and caustic alkalis, acetate of lead, and nitrate of silver.

Liquor Ammoniae Citratis.

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

AMMONIA

strong solution of ammonia 2½ oz., water 1 pint.
 $3 \text{NH}_4\text{OC}_{12}\text{H}_5\text{O}_{11}$.

Action.—Refrigerant; expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒvi.

Incompatibles.—The same as the *Liquor Ammonise Acetatis*.

Ammoniae Formias. $\text{NH}_4\text{O}_2\text{C}_3\text{HO}_8$.

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

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

Ammoniae Nitras Effervescens.

Action.—Diuretic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 40 grs.

60 grains contain 5 grs. of the nitrate.

Ammonii Iodidum. NH_4I .

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

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 8 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids; acidulous salts.

Ammoniae Phosphas.

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

Action.—Diuretic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Ammoniae Sulphas. $\text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{SO}_3$.

Action.—Stimulant; resolvent; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

AMMONIACUM—AMYGDALA

Ammoniaë Valerianas.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant to the nervous system.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 8 grs.

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

AMMONIACUM. The gum resin from the stem of *Dorema ammoniacum.*

Action.—Antispasmodic; expectorant; stimulant to mucous membranes.

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

Emplastrum Ammoniaci. Ph. Lond.

Composed of ammoniacum 5 oz., dilute acetic acid 8 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro.

Composed of ammoniac 12 oz., mercury 3 oz., olive oil 1 fl.dr., sulphur 8 grs.

Action.—Stimulant; resolvent.

Mistura Ammoniaci.

A solution of ammoniac $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. in water 8 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

AMYGDALA AMARA. The seed of the tree, *Amygdalus communis*, var. *amara*. Bitter almond.

Used for preparing the *Oleum Amygdalæ*.

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

AMYLENE—AMYLUM

Mistura Amygdalæ.

Composed of compound powder of almonds 2½ oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Diluent ; demulcent.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to ʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

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

Action.—The same as the mixture.

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

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

Composed of sweet almonds 8 oz., sugar 4 oz., gum acacia 1 oz.

Used only for the preceding preparation.

Action.—Same as above.

Dose.—60 to 100 grs.

AMYLENE.

Prepared by the distillation of amylic alcohol with chloride of zinc. $C_{10}H_{10}$.

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

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

Glycerinum Amyli.

Composed of starch 1 oz., glycerine 8 fl.oz.

Action.—Emollient.

ANETHUM

Mucilago Amyli. (Formerly Decoctum Amyli.)

Composed of starch 120 grs., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Emollient; absorbent.

Dose.—Ad libitum. As the vehicle for active drugs in enemata.

Incompatibles.—All preparations of iodine.

Amyli Iodidum.

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

Action and Uses.—Similar to iodine, and far less irritating to the stomach. Useful in cases where iodine is required.

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

ANDIRA INERMIS. The bark.

Action.—Purgative; very much resembles jalap.

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

ANETHI FRUCTUS. The fruit of *Anethum graveolens*.

Common Dill.

Action.—Carminative; stimulant. Seldom used in this form.

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

Aqua Anethi.

Prepared by distilling 1 lb. of bruised dill fruit with 2 gallons of water.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥iv.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

Oleum Anethi.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥v to ℥xv, on sugar or in an emulsion.

ANISUM

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

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

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

ANILINE. Obtained from coal tar, indigo, &c.
 $C_{12}H_7N$.

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

Action.—Useful in chronic spasmodic nervous affections.

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

Action.—Carminative; stimulant.

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

Aqua Anisi. Ph. Lond.

A mixture of the oil of aniseed in water.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥iv.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

Essentia Anisi.

Composed of oil of anise 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant; carminative.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xx.

Oleum Anisi.

Action.—As above.

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

Spiritus Anisi. Ph. Lond.

Composed of oil of aniseed, ℥jss., proof spirit 4 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

ANTHEMIS

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

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

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Extractum Anthemidis.

A watery extract.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs.

Infusum Anthemidis.

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

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{f}\overline{\text{3}}\text{j}$ to $\text{f}\overline{\text{3}}\text{ij}$.

For a child a year old, $\text{f}\overline{\text{3}}\text{j}$ to $\text{f}\overline{\text{3}}\text{ij}$ or $\text{f}\overline{\text{3}}\text{iv}$.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Oleum Anthemidis.

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

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{m}\overline{\text{j}}$ to $\text{m}\overline{\text{v}}$, on sugar or in emulsion.

ANTIMONIUM. Sb. Eq. 129.

Antimonii Oxidum. SbO_3 . (Antimonii Ter-
oxydum. Ph. Edin.)

Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on terchloride of antimony.

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

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

Pulvis Antimonialis. (James's Powder, Pulvis Antimonialis Composita. Ph. Lond.)

A mixture of oxide of antimony 1 part, with 2 parts of phosphate of lime.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs.

ANTIMONIUM

Liquor Antimonii Chloridi. Sp. gr. 1.47.

Action.—Caustic; irritant.

Dose.—Not used internally.

Antimonium Nigrum. SbS_2 . (Oxysulphuret of Antimony. Ph. Lond.)

Prepared by the purification of sulphide of antimony by fusion.

Antimonium Sulphuratum.

Composed of the sulphide of antimony, SbS_2 , with a small and variable amount of oxide of antimony, SbO_2 .

Action.—Alterative; emetic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 grs.

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

Prepared by the action of acid tartrate of potash on oxide of antimony. $KO, SbO_2, C_4H_4O_{10}, + 2HO$.

Action and Uses.—As an alterative, $\frac{1}{18}$ gr. or $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.; as a diaphoretic and expectorant, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{6}$ gr.; as a sudorific, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; as an emetic, 1 gr. to 2 grs.

Incompatibles.—It is decomposed by acids, alkalis, and their carbonates, lime-water, the salts of lead, and most bitter and astringent infusions.

Unguentum Antimonii Tartarati.

Composed of tartarated antimony $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., simple ointment 1 oz.

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

Action.—Stimulant; irritant; vesicant.

APIOL—ARGENTUM

Vinum Antimoniale. (Vinum Antimonii Potassio Tartratis.)

A solution of tartarated antimony 40 grs., in sherry 1 pint (= 1 gr. in $\frac{1}{4}$ fl.oz.).

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}x$ to $\mathfrak{m}xxx$, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, or more, according to the action required.

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

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

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

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

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

Aqua Destillata.

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

Argenti Nitras.

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on silver. AgO, NO_2 .

Action.—Astringent, tonic, antispasmodic, and sedative. Best given in form of pill with bread. Apt to discolour the skin. Used also as a caustic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. in pill.

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

Liquor Argenti Nitratis. Ph. Lond.

Composed of crystals of nitrate of silver 60 grs., distilled water 1 fl.oz.

Action.—Used only externally as a stimulant lotion.

ARMORACIA

Argenti Oxidum.

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

Action.—Tonic, astringent, and antispasmodic. Best given in form of pill with bread.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 1 or 2 grs.

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

Action.—Stimulant, sudorific, and diuretic.

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

Incompatible with alkalis and their carbonates, the salts of silver and mercury.

Infusum Armoraciæ Compositum. Ph. Lond.

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

Action.—Stimulant, &c., as above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus.

Composed of horse-radish 20 oz., bitter orange-peel 20 oz., nutmeg $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., proof spirit 1 gallon, water 2 pints.

Action.—Stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

ARNICÆ RADIX. The dried rhizome and rootlets of Arnica montana. Mountain Arnica.

Action.—Stimulant, narcotic, and diaphoretic. Externally it is used as a sedative.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 5 grs. to 10 grs., as an electuary.

ARNICA—ARSENICUM

Infusum Arnicæ.

Composed of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the root to 1 pint of water.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 fl.oz.

Tinctura Arnicæ.

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

Action.—Stimulant, &c., as above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒjss.

For a child a year old, ℥iij.

ARSENICUM. As. Eq. 75.

Acidum Arseniosum.

Prepared by subliming commercial arsenious acid. AsO_2 .

Action.—Alterative tonic.

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

Incompatibles.—Earths and bitter infusions.

Liquor Arsenicalis. (Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis.

Ph. Lond. Fowler's Solution.)

A mixture of arsenious acid 80 grs., carbonate of potash 80 grs., compound tincture of lavender 5 fl.drss., water to a pint.

A fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of arsenious acid.

Action.—Tonic alterative.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥v or ℥x. Not suitable for very young children.

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

Sodæ Arsenias. $2 NaO, HO, AsO_2 + 14 HO$.

Action.—Tonic alterative.

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

ARSENICUM—ASARUM.

Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis.

A solution of arseniate of soda, 4 grs., in an ounce of water.

Action.—Tonic alterative.

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

Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus.

Composed of arsenious acid 80 grs., hydrochloric acid 2 fl drs., distilled water to make 1 pint. Sp. gr. 1.009.

Action.—As above

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{viii}$.

Arsenici Iodidi. AsI_3 .

Prepared by subliming together iodine and arsenic, or as suggested by the American Dispensatory—viz., to mix liquor iodinii compositus 1 fl.oz., liquor potassæ arsenitis 4 fl.oz.

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

Action.—Tonic; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{v}$ gr., gradually increased to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodatis.

(Donovan's Solution.)

This is a solution of the iodi-arsenite of mercury, each drm. of which contains the equivalent of $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of arsenious acid, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of peroxide of mercury, and $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. of iodine.

Action.—As above. Especially useful in syphilis.

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

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

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

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

ASSAFŒTIDA

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

Decoetum *Asparagi*.

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

Action.—Diuretic.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

ASSAFŒTIDA. The gum resin of *Narthex assafœtida*.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant.

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

Emplastrum *Assafœtida*. Ph. Edin.

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

Action.—Stimulant.

Enema *Assafœtidæ*.

Composed of assafœtida 30 grs., distilled water 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.

Pilula *Aloes et Assafœtidæ*.

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

Action.—Purgative; antispasmodic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

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

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

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

ATROPIA

Tinctura Assafœtidæ.

Composed of assafœtida 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

ATROPIA. $C_{24}H_{23}NO_6$. The alkaloid obtained from the root of *Atropa belladonna*. Deadly nightshade.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. Seldom used internally.

Liquor Atropiæ. (Tinctura Atropiæ.)

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

Action.—Anodyne; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥v.

Unguentum Atropiæ.

Composed of atropia 8 grs., rectified spirit ℥xxx, lard 1 oz.

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

Atropiæ Sulphas.

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

Liquor Atropiæ Sulphatis.

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

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

AURANTIUM

AURANTIUM.

Aurantii Cortex. The dried outer part of the rind of the bitter orange. *Citrus Bigaradia*. Seville orange.

Action.—An aromatic bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 grs. to 30 grs.

Infusum Aurantii.

Composed of bitter orange-peel $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Infusum Aurantii Compositum.

Composed of bitter orange-peel $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., lemon-peel 60 grs., bruised cloves 30 grs., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Syrupus Aurantii.

Composed of tincture of orange-peel 1 fl.oz., syrup 7 fl.oz.

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

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥xx.

Tinctura Aurantii.

Composed of bitter orange-peel 2 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x.

Vinum Aurantii.

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

Action.—Slightly bitter and aromatic tonic.

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

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

Aqua Aurantii. The distilled water of the flowers.

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

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥iv.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

Syrupus Aurantii Floris.

Composed of orange-flower water 8 oz., sugar 3 lbs., water 16 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ss.

For a child a year old, ℥x to ℥ss.

AURUM. Gold. Au. Eq. 199.

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

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

The principal preparation of gold is the

Aurum Terchloridum. $AuCl_3$.

Action.—As above, but much more powerful.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.

AVENA. The decorticated seeds of *Avena sativa*.

The common oat. Used only for making poultices or for a diluent decoction.

BELÆ FRUCTUS

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

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

Action.—Stimulating expectorant.

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

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

Action.—Expectorant; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Syrupus Tolutanus.

Composed of balsam of tolu $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., sugar 2lbs., water 1 pint.

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

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, or more.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}x$ to $\mathfrak{m}xx$.

Tinctura Tolutana.

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

Action.—Stimulant and expectorant.

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

BEBERIÆ SULPHAS. The sulphate of the alkaloid of Bebeeru bark (*Nectandra Rodiei*). $C_{25}H_{20}NO_8$, HO,SO_2 .

Action.—A simple bitter tonic, possessed of antiperiodic properties allied to quinine.

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

BELÆ FRUCTUS. The dried half-ripe fruit of *Ægle marmelos*. Bael fruit.

BELLADONNA

Extractum Belæ Liquidum.

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

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

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒv to ʒviij.

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

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

Emplastrum Belladonnæ.

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

Action.—Anodyne; sedative.

Extractum Belladonnæ.

The expressed juice evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒ to 1 gr.

Succus Belladonnæ.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒv to ʒxx.

Tinctura Belladonnæ.

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

Action.—As above. Useful in whooping cough.

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

For a child a year old, ʒj.

This preparation is about half the strength of the *Tinctura Belladonnæ* of the Ph. Lond. and Dub.

BENZOINUM.

Unguentum Belladonnæ.

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

Action.—Anodyne; sedative.

BELLADONNÆ RADIX. The dried root.

Linimentum Belladonnæ.

Composed of belladonna root 20 oz., camphor 1 oz., rectified spirit to a pint. 1 fl.oz. represents 1 oz. of the dried root.

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

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

Action.—Expectorant and antispasmodic.

Dose.—Of the gum resin for an adult, 10 grs.

Acidum Benzoicum.

Obtained by subliming benzoin. $\text{HO},\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$.

Action.—Diuretic; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs. Is best given as a benzoate; ammonise benzoas.

Adeps Benzoatus.

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

Action.—Stimulant.

Tinctura Benzoini Composita. (Friar's Balsam.)

Composed of benzoin 2 oz., storax $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., balsam tolu $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., socotrine aloes 160 grs., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

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

BISMUTHUM

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

Tinctura Berberis Lycii.

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

Action.—Used in India as a febrifuge.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥ij.

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

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

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

Action.—Sedative; tonic. More soluble, and therefore more easily borne than the nitrate.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Bismuthi Ammonio Citratis.

A soluble form of bismuth.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

Liquor Bismuthi et Ammoniae Citratis.

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

Action.—Sedative; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥j.

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

BISTORT

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

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on bismuth.

Action.—Tonic; alterative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. in pill or powder.
For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Trochisci Bismuthi.

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

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 lozenges.

Bismuthi Tannas.

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

Dose.—For an adult, 10, 20, to 40 grs.

Bismuthi Valerianas.

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

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

BISTORT. The root of *Polygonum bistorta*.

Action.—Pure vegetable astringent.

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

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Decoctum Bistortæ.

Composed of bistort root 2 oz., water 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

Action.—Astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄ij to f̄ijj.

For a child a year old, f̄ij.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of iron.

BROMUM—BRUCIA

BORAGO OFFICINALIS. Common Borage.

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

BORAX.—*Vide* Sodæ Biboras.

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

Ammonii Bromidum.

Prepared by the action of bromine on ammonia.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5, 10, or 20 grs.

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

Potassii Bromidum.

Prepared by the action of bromine on solution of potash. KBr.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5, 10, or 20 grs.

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

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

The salts of brucia are formed by saturating dilute acids with brucia. $C_{40}H_{26}N_2O_2$.

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

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

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

BRYONIA NIGRA.

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

BUCHU—CADMIUM

BUCHU FOLIA. The dried leaves of *Barosma betulina*, *B. crenulata*, and *B. serratifolia*. Buchu.

Action.—Diuretic. Useful in irritability of bladder.

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

Infusum Buchu.

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

Action.—Diuretic; stomachic; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{j}$ to $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{ij}$ or $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{iv}$.

For a child a year old, $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{j}$ to $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{ij}$.

Tinctura Buchu.

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

Action.—Diuretic; stomachic; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{ss}$. to $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{ij}$.

For a child a year old, $\text{m}\overline{\text{v}}$.

CADMIUM. Cd. Eq. 64.

Cadmii Iodidum. CdI.

Prepared by direct combination of iodine and cadmium.

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

Unguentum Cadmii Iodidum.

Composed of iodide of cadmium 62 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Cadmii Sulphas. $\text{CdO}, \text{SO}_3 + 4 \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Prepared by dissolving the carbonate in sulphuric acid.

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

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

CAJUPUT—CALAMUS

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

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

Action.—Powerful general stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥iij to ℥x, on sugar or in emulsion.

Spiritus Cajuputi.

Composed of oil of cajuput 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 49 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xv to ℥3j.

For a child a year old, ℥iij to ℥v.

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

CALABAR BEAN. *Vide* **PHYSOSTIGMA VENENOSUM.**

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

Infusum Calami.

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

Action.—An aromatic bitter, without astringency.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥3j to ℥5iij.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥5ij.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Tinctura Calami.

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

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥7j to ℥5ij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Incompatibles.—As above.

These preparations are very effective in weak and

CALUMBA

debilitated subjects, and being cheap might be much more freely used.

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA. Mudar.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Extractum Calumbæ.

An aqueous extract.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs.

Infusum Calumbæ.

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

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Tinctura Calumbæ.

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

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Incompatibles.—As above.

CALX

CALX. Lime. An oxide of Calcium (Ca. Eq. 20).
CaO. Not used as such in medicine.

Calcis Hydras. CaO,HO.

Action.—Caustic. Not used internally.

Linimentum Calcis. Carron oil.

A solution of lime and olive-oil, of each 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Used as a dressing for burns and scalds.

Liquor Calcis.

A saturated solution of lime (2 oz. to the gallon), containing $11\frac{1}{4}$ grs. of lime in a pint of water.

Action.—Feebly astringent; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒiv, with milk.

For a child, fʒj to fʒij.

Liquor Calcis Saccharatus.

Prepared by mixing slaked lime 1 oz., sugar 2 oz., and water 1 pint. It contains about 12 times as much lime as the Liquor Calcis, or nearly 8 grs. of lime to the ounce of water.

Action.—Antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxv to fʒj, in water or milk.

For a child a year old, ʒx to ʒxv.

Calcii Chloridum.

Formed by neutralizing hydrochloric acid with carbonate of lime. CaCl.

Action.—Resolvent; alterative. Useful in cases of fibrous tumour of the uterus, in scrofulous affections, and glandular enlargements.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Liquor Calcii Chloridum. Ph. Dub.

A solution of chloride of calcium, 3 oz. in 12 fl.oz. of water.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxl to fʒjss.

CAMBOGIA

Calcis Carbonas Præcipitata. CaO, CO_2 .

Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on chloride of calcium in solution, and subsequent precipitation.

Action.—Antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr. to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, and caustic alkalis.

Calcis Phosphas.

Action.—Antacid. Used in rickets.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Calx Chlorata. $\text{CaO}, \text{ClO}, \text{CaCl}, \text{CaO}, \text{HO}$.

Liquor Calcis Chloratæ.

Composed of chlorinated lime 1 lb., water 1 gallon.

Action.—Used only as a disinfectant.

CAMBOGIA. The gum resin from *Garcinia Morella*.

Gamboge.

Action.—Cathartic.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

Pilula Cambogiæ Composita.

Composed of gamboge, Barbadoes aloes, and compound cinnamon powder, of each 1 oz., hard soap 2 oz., syrup q.s.

Action.—A drastic purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Tinctura Cambogiæ.

Composed of gamboge $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., carbonate of potash 1 oz., brandy 12 fl.oz.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{ss}$. to $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{j}$.

This is used largely on the Continent, where it is highly praised.

CAMPHORA

CAMPHORA. The concrete volatile oil of *Camphora officinarum*. Camphor. $C_{20}H_{16}O_2$.

Action.—Stimulant, sedative, antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 10 grs. in pill or emulsion.

Aqua Camphoræ. (*Mistura Camphoræ*. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of camphor $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., distilled water 1 gallon. It contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of camphor in an ounce.

Action.—Slightly stimulant; antispasmodic.

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

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Linimentum Camphoræ.

Composed of camphor 1 oz., olive oil 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant; rubefacient.

Linimentum Camphoræ Compositum.

Composed of camphor $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., oil of lavender 1 fl.dr., strong solution of ammonia 5 fl.oz., rectified spirit 15 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant; rubefacient.

Linimentum Saponis.

Composed of hard soap $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., camphor $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., English oil of rosemary 3 fl.drs., rectified spirit 18 fl.oz., distilled water 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant; emollient.

Spiritus Camphoræ.

Composed of camphor 1 oz., rectified spirit 9 fl.oz.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to fʒss.

For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒij.

Should be given in emulsion or mucilage.

CANNABIS INDICA

- Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.

Composed of opium 40 grs., benzoic acid 40 grs., camphor 30 grs., oil of anise $\frac{1}{4}$ fl.dr., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Sedative; narcotic; anodyne. Half an ounce contains about 1 gr. of opium.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to f3j or f3ij .

For a child a year old, mij to mv .

CANELLE ALBÆ CORTEX. The bark of *Canella alba*.

Action.—Aromatic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 grs. to 40 grs. of the powdered bark.

CANNABIS INDICA. The dried flowering tops of the female flowers of *Cannabis sativa*. Indian Hemp.

Extractum Cannabis Indicæ.

A spirituous extract evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Hypnotic; anodyne; antispasmodic. Some constitutions are very susceptible to the action of this drug.

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

Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ.

A solution of 1 oz. of the extract in a pint of rectified spirit. 3 grs. of the extract to the drachm.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, mx to mxx .

For a child a year old, mj .

It should be given in mucilage, as the resin is precipitated by water; the precipitate is dissolved by alkalis.

CANTHARIS. The dried beetle, *Cantharis vesicatoria*.
The Spanish fly.

CANTHARIS

Charta Epispastica.

Composed of white wax 4 oz., spermaceti $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., olive oil 2 fl.oz., resin $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., cantharides 1 oz., Canada balsam $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 6 fl.oz.

Action.—Vesicant.

Acetum Cantharidis.

Composed of cantharides 2 oz., acetic acid 18 fl.oz., glacial acetic acid 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Internally, diuretic; externally, rubefacient, irritant, vesicant.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij}$, freely diluted and in some demulcent liquid. It is rarely used, and is very powerful.

Emplastrum Calefaciens.

Composed of cantharides, expressed oil of nutmeg, yellow wax, resin, of each 4 oz., soap plaster $3\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., resin plaster, 2 lbs., boiling water 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant.

Emplastrum Cantharidis.

Composed of cantharides 12 oz., yellow wax and suet, of each $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz., resin 3 oz., lard 6 oz.

Action.—Rubefacient, irritant, or vesicant, according to the duration of the application.

Liquor Epispasticus. (Linimentum Cantharidis. B.P. 1864.)

Composed of cantharides 8 oz., acetic acid 4 fl.oz., ether q.s. to make 1 pint.

Action.—The same as the Emplastrum.

CAPSICUM—CARBO

Tinctura Cantharidis.

Composed of cantharides $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Diuretic; apt to induce strangury.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\nu$ to \mathfrak{mxx} , in a mucilaginous or demulcent liquid

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij}$, ditto.

Unguentum Cantharidis.

Composed of cantharides and yellow wax, of each 1 oz., olive oil 6 fl oz.

Action.—As above. Used to keep up a discharge from a blistered surface.

CAPSICI FRUCTUS The dried ripe fruit of *Capsicum fastigiatum*. Common Capsicum.

Action.—Powerful stimulant. Used principally for gargles.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr. in pill.

Tinctura Capsici.

Composed of capsicum $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above. For a gargle, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{j}$ to the $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{ss}$.

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

Capsicine.

The active principle of Capsicum.

Action.—As above.

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

CARBO ANIMALIS PURIFICATUS. Bone-black deprived of its earthy salts by digestion in hydrochloric acid and water.

Used chiefly as a deodoriser and decoloriser. It is also stated by Dr. Rand, of Philadelphia, to be an antidote for strychnia, aconitine, and morphia.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

CARBO—CARDAMOMUM

CARBO LIGNI. Wood charred by exposure to a red heat without access of air.

Action.—Antiseptic and disinfectant. Useful in preventing foetid eructations, and as a purifier to sloughing wounds.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 30, or 60 grs.

Cataplasma Carbonis.

Composed of wood charcoal $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., bread 2 oz., linseed meal $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Disinfectant to putrid wounds.

CARDAMOMUM. The dried capsules of the Malabar cardamom, *Elettaria cardamomum*.

Action.—Carminative; aromatic stimulant and cordial.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. Not much used in this form.

Tinctura Cardamomi. Ph. Edin.

Composed of cardamom seeds $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

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

Tinctura Cardamomi Composita.

Composed of cardamoms and caraway, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., raisins 2 oz., cinnamon $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., cochineal 60 grs., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

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

CARUI FRUCTUS. The dried fruit of *Carum carui*.
Common caraway.

CARUI—CARYOPHYLLUM

Aqua Carui.

Composed of caraway fruit 1 lb., water 2 gallons, distil 1 gallon.

Action.—Carminative, aromatic stimulant, and anti-spasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒiij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Oleum Carui.

The oil distilled in Britain from caraway fruit.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, mʒj to mʒx, in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.

CARYOPHYLLUM. The dried unexpanded flower-bud of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. Clove.

Action.—Stimulant, aromatic, and stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Infusum Caryophylli.

Composed of cloves $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to ʒij or fʒiv.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron ; lime-water.

Oleum Caryophylli.

The oil distilled in England from cloves.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, mʒj to mʒvj, in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.

Pulvis Aromaticus.

Vide preparations of Cinnamon.

CASCARILLA

Tinctura Caryophylli.

Composed of cloves 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒjss.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of iron, lime-water. This is a very elegant and effective form. All the preparations of cloves are strengthened by the addition of ammonia.

CASCARILLÆ CORTEX. The bark of Croton eleuteria.

Cascarilla.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic; stomachic.

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

Infusum Cascarillæ.

Composed of cascarilla bark 1 oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above. A good tonic in dyspepsia.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron, zinc, lead, silver, and antimony.

Mistura Cascarillæ Composita.

Composed of infusion of cascarilla 17 fl.oz., vinegar of squill 1 oz., tincture of campher with opium 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Stomachic; expectorant; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒjss.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Tinctura Cascarillæ.

Composed of cascarilla bark 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Tonic; stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Incompatibles.—As above; also with the mineral acids, which separate the resin.

CASSIA—CASTOREUM

CASSIÆ PULPA. The pulp of the pods of *Cassia fistula*.
Action.—Laxative in small, purgative in large doses.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs. to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., or more.

Confectio Cassiæ. Ph. Lond.

Composed of prepared cassia $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., manna 2 oz., prepared tamarind pulp 1 oz., syrup of roses 8 fl.oz.

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

For a child a year old, 20 to 30 grs.

This is a mild and very agreeable aperient for children.

Confectio Sennæ.

Vide preparations of Senna.

CASTANEA EQUINA. Common horse-chestnut.

Liquor Castanæ Equinæ.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

This preparation is said to be very useful in gout, acute rheumatism, and certain neuralgic affections. It is also applied externally in the form of ointment.

CASTOREUM. The dried preputial follicles of the beaver, Castor fiber, and their secretions.

Action.—Anti-spasmodic; stimulant. Used in hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Tinctura Castorei.

Composed of castor 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to fʒj.

CATECHU

Tinctura Castorei Ammoniata. Ph. Edin.

Composed of castor 2½ oz., assafetida 600 grs., spirit of ammonia 2 pints.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

CATECHU PALLIDUM. An extract of the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria Gambir*. Catechu.

Infusum Catechu. (Formerly Inf. Catechu Comp.)

Composed of catechu 160 grs., cinnamon 30 grs., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Astringent, for mucous discharges, diarrhœa, hæmorrhages, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron. Alkaline salts destroy the astringency of the preparations of catechu.

Pulvis Catechu Compositus.

A mixture of catechu 4 oz., kino and rhatany, of each 2 oz., cinnamon and nutmeg, of each 1 oz.

Action.—A good astringent in diarrhœa.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 4 grs.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Tinctura Catechu. (Formerly Tinct. Catechu Comp.)

Composed of catechu 2½ oz., cinnamon 1 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Incompatibles.—As above.

CATECHU—CENTAURIUM

Trochisci Catechu.

Composed of catechu 720 grs., sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl.oz., water q.s. Divide into 720 lozenges. Each lozenge contains about 1 gr. of catechu.

Dose.—2 to 6 lozenges.

The two following preparations are allied in their action to Catechu, and seem even to be more powerful:—

GUMMI RUBRUM. An exudation from the bark of *Eucalyptus rostrata*.

Action.—Astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Syrupus Gummi Rubrum.

Contains 2 drachms to the ounce of syrup.

Action.—Astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, mʒ to ʒx.

CEDRON. The seeds of *Simiba Cedron*.

Action.—A powerful bitter tonic. It has also a great repute in South America for the cure of snake bites.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs., in some hot spirituous drink. The bites should also be sponged with the tincture.

CENTAURIUM. The herb or tops of *Erythraea centaureum*. Lesser centaury.

Action.—It is a most admirable and effective bitter, resembling gentian.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs. of the powder.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron. An infusion may also be made.

CERIUM

CERA ALBA. Yellow wax, bleached by exposure to moisture, air, and light.

Action.—Used as an ingredient to give consistency to ointments.

Unguentum Simplex.

Composed of white wax 2 oz., lard 3 oz., almond oil 3 fl.oz.

Cold Cream is composed of white wax and spermaceti, of each 1 part, oil of almonds 6, and rose-water 9 parts.

Action.—Emollient.

CERA FLAVA. •The prepared honeycomb of *Apis mellifica*. Yellow wax.

Action.—Used merely as a vehicle in ointments.

CEREVISIE FERMENTUM. Yeast is the scum which forms during fermentation in brewing beer.

Action.—Stimulant; tonic; alterative; antiseptic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒjss.

Cataplasma Fermenti.

Composed of beer yeast 6 fl.oz., flour 14 oz., water at 100° 6 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant to sluggish or sloughing wounds.

CERIUM. Obtained from a rather rare mineral, Cerite.
Ce. Eq. 47.

Cerii Nitras. CeO,NO_5 .

Action.—The salts of cerium resemble bismuth in their action, but seem to possess a specific action over the sympathetic vomiting of pregnancy and other diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

CETRARIA—CHENOPODIUM

Cerii Oxalas. $2\text{CeO}, \text{C}_4\text{O}_6, + 6\text{HO}$.

A salt which may be obtained by adding solution of oxalate of ammonia to a soluble salt of cerium.

Action.—Allied to the preceding.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 or 5 grs.

Cerii Oxidum. CeO .

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

CETACEUM. Spermaceti Nearly pure cetine, extracted from the oil contained in the head of the Sperm Whale. *Physeter macrocephalus*.

Unguentum Cetacei.

Composed of spermaceti 5 oz., white wax 2 oz., almond oil a pint.

Action.—Emollient; protective.

CETRARIA. The entire lichen, *Cetraria Islandica*.
Iceland moss.

Decoctum Cetrariæ.

Composed of Iceland moss 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Demulcent and slightly nutritious tonic.

An agreeable form is the Iceland moss jelly, made by boiling together 1 part of the moss to 10 of water, till it is reduced to 6, and then adding some sugar.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{f}\text{ʒij}$ to $\text{f}\text{ʒiv}$, or ad libitum.

For a child a year old, $\text{f}\text{ʒj}$ to $\text{f}\text{ʒss}$.

CHENOPODIUM ANTHELMINTICUM, or Wormseed.

Action.—Anthelmintic; it is by many in America regarded as most efficient in destroying the *ascaris lumbricoides*.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs. of the powdered seeds in syrup.

CHIMAPHILA—CHIRATA

Decoctum Chenopodii.

Composed of chenopodium 1 oz., milk a pint; boil.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄j to f̄ij.

For a child a year old, f̄j to f̄ij.

Oleum Chenopodii.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xx on sugar or in emulsion.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

CHIMAPHILA. The leaves and stems of *Chimaphila* or *Pyrola umbellata*. Winter green.

Decoctum Chimaphilæ. Ph. Lond.

Composed of chimaphila 1 oz., water 1½ pints, boiled to a pint.

Action.—Astringent; diuretic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄j to f̄ij.

For a child a year old, f̄j.

CHIOCOCCA ANGUIFUGA. The Snowberry Tree of the West Indies.

Action.—It is a bitter tonic and diuretic; in larger doses emetic and cathartic; and has some repute as a remedy for snake bites.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs. as a tonic; 120 grs. as an emetic.

CHIRATA. The entire plant, *Ophelia chirata*. Chiretta.

Action.—Bitter and slightly aromatic tonic, resembling gentian, but has the advantage of not being incompatible with the salts of iron.

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

CHLORODYNE

Infusum Chiratæ.

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

Action.—An excellent bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Tinctura Chiratæ.

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

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxx to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒij to ʒiv.

CHLORODYNE.

This is supposed to be a mixture of treacle, chloroform, morphia, Indian hemp, hydrocyanic acid, and capsicum.

Action.—It possesses agreeable soothing properties, without any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxx.

Vide preparations of Chloroform.

CHLOROFORMUM. A terchloride of Formyle, C₂HCl₃. Sp. gr. 1.49.

Formed by first distilling a mixture of rectified spirit and water with slaked and chlorinated lime. The product is well mixed, and washed with water again and again; it is then to be washed with sulphuric acid and chloride of calcium, and slaked lime to be afterwards added; finally, it is to be distilled by a water-bath.

Action.—Stimulant, antispasmodic, sedative, and narcotic, according to the dose.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒv or ʒx, in emulsion of egg. Used also by inhalation.

Linimentum Chloroformi.

Composed of chloroform 2 fl.oz., liniment of camphor 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant, rubefacient, and anodyne.

CHLOROFORMUM

Spiritus Chloroformi (Chloric Ether). Sp. gr. 0·871.
A solution of chloroform 1 fl.oz., in rectified spirit 19 fl.oz.

Action.—Anodyne; antispasmodic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx, ℥xxx, to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥iv.

Tinctura Chloroformi.

Composed of chloroform 4 fl.oz., rectified spirit 4 fl.oz., treacle 4 fl.oz., extract of liquorice 2½ oz., muriate of morphia 8 grs., oil of peppermint 16 minims, syrup 17½ fl.oz., prussic acid (2 per cent.), 2 fl.oz.

The above is the composition of a mixture which Mr. Squire says is sold as Chlorodyne.

Action.—Narcotic; sedative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥v to ℥x or ℥xx.

Tinctura Chloroformi Composita.

Composed of chloroform 2 fl.oz., rectified spirit 8 fl.oz., compound tincture of cardamoms 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx, or fʒj.

CHLORUM. (Formerly Chlorinium.) Cl. Eq. 35·5.

Liquor Chlori.

A solution of chlorine gas in water. Prepared by acting on black oxide of manganese, with hydrochloric acid. Sp. gr. 1·003.

Action.—Antiseptic, slightly stimulant. Useful as a

CINCHONA

disinfectant gargle for putrid sore throat, or as a wash to foetid wounds.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij, largely diluted.

For a child a year old, mʒj to mʒiv.

Vapor Chlori.

Take of chlorinated lime 2 oz., water a sufficiency; put the powder into a suitable apparatus, moisten it with the water, and let the vapour that arises be inhaled.

Action.—As above.

CHONDRUS CRISPUS. Carrageen or Irish Moss.

Is best given in form of decoction ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the moss to 3 pints of water); but it also makes a good jelly.

Action.—Is useful as a demulcent and nutrient.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ CORTEX. The bark of Cinchona calisaya. Yellow Cinchona bark.

Action.—Bitter tonic, with slight astringency; anti-periodic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs. of the powder.

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

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron, silver, and lead, tartar emetic, and lime-water.

100 grs. contain 2 grs. of quinine.

Decoctum Cinchonæ Flavæ.

Composed of yellow cinchona bark $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Similar preparations to the above, not in the *Pharmacopœia*, may be made of the Cinchona pallida and Cinchona rubra.

CINCHONA

Extractum Cinchonæ Flavæ Liquidum.

A watery extract of 1 lb. of yellow bark evaporated to about 3 fl.oz. of a sp. gr. 1·200, to which is added 1 fl.oz. of rectified spirit, leaving it of sp. gr. 1·100.

One part of this extract is equal to four of bark.

Action.—Bitter tonic, with slight astringency.

Dose.—For an adult, ℞ to ℞xxx.

For a child a year old, ℞j to ℞ij.

Incompatibles.—The same as Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex. This preparation resembles very much the Liquor Cinchonæ of Battley, and is of nearly the same strength.

Infusum Cinchonæ Flavæ.

Composed of yellow cinchona bark $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Incompatibles.—The same as Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Flavæ.

Composed of yellow cinchona bark 4 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℞v.

Incompatibles.—The same as Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex. There is a similar preparation, not in the *Pharmacopœia*, of the *Cinchona pallida*.

For the preparations of *Quinine*, which are all obtained from the yellow bark, see *QUININÆ*.

CINCHONA

CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ CORTEX. The bark of *Cinchona condaminea*. Pale Cinchona bark.

Action.—Astringent; bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs. in powder.
200 grs. contain 1 gr. of alkaloids, mostly quinine.

Infusum Cinchonæ Pallidæ. Ph. Lond.

Composed of cinchona pallida 1 oz., water $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

This is a more delicate, but a much weaker preparation, from the difference in quality of the two barks.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita.

Composed of pale cinchona bark 2 oz., bitter orange-peel 1 oz., serpentary $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., saffron 60 grs., cochineal 30 grs., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥ij. to ℥v.

CINCHONÆ RUBRÆ CORTEX. The bark of *Cinchona succirubra*. Red Cinchona bark.

Action.—Bitter tonic, very slightly astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs. in powder.

100 grs. contain 1.5 gr. of alkaloids, mostly quinine.

Cinchonia Citras Effervescens. (Granular.)

This is a citro-tartrate of soda, containing 2 grs. of the citrate of cinchonine in 60 grs.; it is soluble in water with effervescence.

Action.—This preparation forms a very agreeable tonic, and is especially applicable to delicate organizations.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

CINNAMOMUM

Cinchonia Murias. Derived from Cinchona bark.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs.

Cinchonia Sulphas.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs.

Both the preceding preparations are cheap and effective substitutes for quinine.

CINNAMOMI CORTEX. The inner bark of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*. Cinnamon.

Aqua Cinnamomi.

Composed of cinnamon 20 oz., water 2 gallons; distil a gallon.

Action.—Carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒiij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Oleum Cinnamomi.

Action.—As above; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒiv in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.

Pulvis Cinnamomi.

Action.—Carminative, mild stomachic, and very slightly astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

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

Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus.

Composed of cinnamon 1 oz., cardamoms 1 oz., ginger 1oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus.

de CRETÆ.

COCULUS

Tinctura Cinnamomi.

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

Action.—Carminative; stimulant; stomachic; and emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒv.

Tinctura Cinnamomi Composita. Ph. Lond.

Composed of cinnamon 1 oz., cardamoms ½ oz., long pepper 150 grs., ginger 150 grs., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒv.

The Tinctura Lavandulae Comp. also contains cinnamon. *Vide* LAVANDULA.

COCULUS. The dried fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*.
Indian coccles.

Its *action* is that of an acrid narcotic, but it is seldom or never given internally.

Unguentum Cocculi.

Composed of the seeds of Indian coccles 80 grs., lard 1 oz.

Action.—It is used chiefly as an application to destroy the fungi in ringworm, &c., for which it is said to be a specific.

COCULUS CORDIFOLIUS. Gulancha.

This drug, which is officinal in the *Bengal Pharmacopœia*, is highly esteemed as a tonic and diuretic. It is best given in the form of decoction (2 oz. to 1 pint); dose, fʒj to fʒij; or of tincture (8 oz. to 1 pint of proof spirit); dose, fʒj to fʒij.

COCCUS—COLCHICUM

COCCUS. The dried female insect, *Coccus cacti*.
Cochineal.

Action.—Said to be anodyne and sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. three times a day.

Tinctura Cocci.

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

Action.—Its chief, perhaps its only, use is as a colouring ingredient, though it has been said to possess antispasmodic powers, and to be very useful in whooping cough.

Dose.—For an adult, \mathfrak{mxx} to $\mathfrak{f\bar{3}ss}$. or $\mathfrak{f\bar{3}j}$.

CODEIA. One of the alkaloids obtained from opium.

Action.—This is said to be of great value as a hypnotic, causing none of the evil effects of opium.

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

COLCHICI CORMUS. The fresh corm of *Colchicum autumnale*. Meadow Saffron.

Action.—Diuretic; purgative; and sedative chiefly to the heart's action. Used especially in gout and dropsy.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 8 grs. of the powdered corm.

Acetum Colchici. Ph. Lond.

Composed of colchicum corms 1 oz., vinegar 16 fl.oz., proof spirit 1 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f\bar{3}ss}$. to $\mathfrak{f\bar{3}j}$.

For a child a year old, \mathfrak{mij} .

Extractum Colchici.

An extract of the recent corm.

Action.—As above.

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

COLCHICUM

Extractum Colchici Aceticum.

An acetous extract evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Diuretic; purgative; sedative.

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

Vinum Colchici.

Composed of colchicum corm 4 oz., sherry 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{ss}$. or $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{j}$.

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

COLCHICI SEMINA. The fully ripe seeds of *Colchicum autumnale*. Meadow Saffron.

Action.—The seeds are more uniform in their action than the corm, and they are also somewhat milder.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs. of the powdered seed.

Tinctura Colchici Seminum.

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

Action.—As above.

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

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{ijj}$.

Tinctura Colchici Seminum Compositum. Ph. Lond.

Composed of colchicum seeds 5 oz., aromatic spirit of ammonia 2 pints.

Action.—Diuretic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\text{xv}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{5}\text{j}$.

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

Vinum Seminum Colchici.

Composed of colchicum seeds 2 oz., sherry 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{5}\text{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{5}\text{j}$, or $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{5}\text{ij}$.

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

COLLODIUM—COLOCYNTHIS

COLLODIUM. Collodion.

A solution of gun-cotton (pyroxylin $C_{36}H_{22}8NO_4O_{30}$) in ether, mixed with one-third of its volume of rectified spirit.

Action.—Is used only as an external application for the protection of raw surfaces from the air, for which purpose it is sometimes mixed with castor oil in equal parts to increase its pliability, or as in the following :—

COLLODIUM FLEXILE.

Composed of collodion 6 fl.oz., Canada balsam 120 grs., castor oil 1 fl.dr.

COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. The dried decorticated fruit, freed from seeds, of *Citrullus colocynthis*. Colocynth.

Action.—A powerful purgative, acting chiefly on the small intestines, in opposition to aloes which acts principally on the larger.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs. of the powder. Is too strong for children, and is very apt to gripe.

Decoctum Colocynthidis.

Composed of colocynth 120 grs., water 1 pint; boil, strain, and add sulphuric ether 2 fl.dr.s., syrup of orange-peel 1 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄ij to f̄jss. or f̄j.

Enema Colocynthidis. Ph. Lond.

Composed of extract of colocynth 30 grs., soft soap 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Purgative.

Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum.

Composed of colocynth 6 oz., extract of socotrine aloes

CONIUM

12 oz., scammony 4 oz., hard soap 3 oz., cardamom seeds 1 oz., proof spirit 1 gallon.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

Pilula Colocynthis Composita.

Composed of colocynth 1 oz., Barbadoes aloes 2 oz., scammony 2 oz., sulphate of potash $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., oil of cloves. 2 fl.dr., water q.s.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Colocynthis et Hyoscyami.

Composed of compound pill of colocynth 2 oz., extract of hyoscyamus 1 oz.

Action.—As above, but less powerful, and less apt to gripe.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs.

Tinctura Colocynthis. Ph. Boruss.

Composed of colocynth 1 oz., star of anise 60 grs., rectified spirit 1 lb.

Action.—Purgative.

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

CONII FOLIA. The fresh leaves and branches of *Conium maculatum*. Spotted Hemlock.

Action.—Anodyne; narcotic; sedative; antispasmodic. Allied in its action to belladonna and hyoscyamus.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 8 grs. of the powder.

Cataplasma Conii.

Composed of hemlock leaf 1 oz., linseed meal 3 oz., boiling water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Sedative; anodyne.

CONIUM

Extractum Conii.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and young branches evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 6 grs.

Pilula Conii Composita.

Composed of extract of hemlock 2½ oz., ipecacuan ½ oz., treacle q.s.

Action.—Sedative; expectorant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs.

Vapor Coniæ.

Take of extract of hemlock 60 grs., solution of potash 1 fl.dr., distilled water 10 fl.dr.

Mix. Put 20 minims of the mixture on a sponge, in a suitable apparatus, so that the vapour of hot water passing over it may be inhaled.

Succus Conii.

Composed of 3 measures of the juice of hemlock leaves, and 1 of spirit.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx or fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥iij.

CONII FRUCTUS. The dried ripe fruit of *Conium maculatum*. Spotted Hemlock.

Tinctura Conii.

Composed of hemlock fruit 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Similar to the Succus.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥iij or ℥v.

CONTRAJERVA—CORIANDRUM

Unguentum Conii. Ph. Lond.

Composed of fresh hemlock and lard, of each 1 lb.

Action.—Sedative; anodyne.

CONTRAJERVA. The root of *Dorstenia contrajerva*.

Infusum Contrajervæ.

Composed of contrajerva $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 6 fl.oz.

Action.—A stimulant tonic and diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

COPAIBA. The oleo resin obtained by incising the trunk of *Copaifera multijuga*. *Copaiva*.

Action.—Stimulant to the mucous surfaces.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxx to fʒj.

It is best given in capsules, or in the form of aromatic emulsion rubbed up with mucilage or egg, and sweetened with sugar.

Oleum Copaibæ.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒv to ʒxx in emulsion.

CORIANDRI FRUCTUS. The dried ripe fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*. Coriander fruit.

Action.—Aromatic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 50 grs.

CREASOTON

Oleum Coriandri.

Action.—Aromatic ; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, mij to xx , in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.

CORONELLA JUNCEA. Milk-vetch.

Action.—The roots, seeds, and leaves are all said to possess galactagogue properties.

COTYLEDON UMBILICUS.

Action.—This drug has been recommended as of use in epilepsy and chorea. The best form is the fresh juice in doses of $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{j}$, or the extract in doses of 10 to 30 grs.

CREASOTUM. Creasote. A product of the distillation of wood-tar.

Action.—Stimulant ; antispasmodic ; antiseptic ; allays vomiting.

Dose.—For an adult, mj to mij , in pill or mucilage.

Mistura Creasoti.

Composed of creasote 16 minims, glacial acetic acid 16 minims, spirit of juniper $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.dr., syrup 1 fl.oz., water 15 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{j}$ to $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{ij}$.

Unguentum Creasoti.

Composed of creasote 1 fl.dr., simple ointment 1 oz.

Action.—Stimulant ; irritant ; disinfectant.

Vapor Creasoti.

Take of creasote 12 minims, boiling water 8 fl.oz.

Mix the creasote and water, put them into a suitable apparatus provided with a tube, and inhale the air that passes through the solution from the tube.

Action.—As above.

CRETA

CRETA. Native friable carbonate of lime, CaO, CO_2 .

Creta Præparata. Chalk freed from impurities by washing.

Action.—Antacid. Used also as an antidote to poisoning by oxalic acid.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 or 60 grs.

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

Incompatibles.—Acids; acidulous salts.

Emplastrum Cretæ.

Composed of chalk 4 oz., vinegar 3 oz., mixed to a thin paste.

Used for burns and scalds; is said to give instant relief and to prevent suppuration. Probably acts by excluding the air.

Mistura Cretæ.

Composed of prepared chalk and gum acacia, of each $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., syrup $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., cinnamon water $7\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz.

Action.—Aromatic; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Incompatibles.—Acids; acidulous salts.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus. (Confectio Aromatica. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of cinnamon 4 oz., nutmeg and saffron of each 3 oz., cloves $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., cardamoms 1 oz., sugar 25 oz., prepared chalk 11 oz.

Action.—Aromatic; antacid; astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 4 grs.

Incompatibles.—As above.

CROCUS—CROTONIS

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio.

Composed of aromatic chalk powder 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., powdered opium $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Action.—Aromatic, antacid, astringent, and sedative by the addition of the opium.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts.

It contains $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of opium in 20 grs.

CROCUS. The dried stigma and part of the style of *Crocus sativus*. Saffron.

Action.—Slightly stimulant and antispasmodic, but chiefly used as a colouring ingredient. It once had a reputation as an emmenagogue.

Is not used in this state, but as

Tinctura Croci.

Composed of saffron 1 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, mʒv to mʒx.

CROTONIS OLEUM. The oil expressed from the seeds of *Croton tiglium*. Purging Croton.

Action.—Powerfully drastic purgative internally; irritant externally.

Dose.—For an adult, mʒ to mʒj or mʒij., in pill or emulsion.

Linimentum Crotonis.

Composed of croton oil 1 fl.oz., oil of cajuput and rectified spirit of each 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz.

Action.—Irritant; stimulant.

CUBEBA—CUPRUM

Sapo Crotonis Tiglii.

Composed of croton oil 2 fl.dr.s., solution of caustic soda 1 fl.oz.; mix and run into moulds.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 3 grs.

This preparation is said to be equally efficacious, and to cause less pain than the pure oil.

CUBEBA. The dried unripe fruit of *Cubeba officinalis*.

Cubebæ.

Action.—Stimulant to mucous membranes, especially that of the urinary organs. Used in gonorrhœa, gleet, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 or 120 grs. of the powder.

Extractum Cubebæ.

An oleo-resinous extract, obtained by ether.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. 1 gr. is equal to 8 grs. of the powder.

Oleum Cubebæ.

Action.—As above. Best given in capsules or on sugar, or with mucilage.

Dose.—For an adult, ℞ to ℞xxx.

Tinctura Cubebæ.

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

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

CUPRUM. Fine copper wire, about No. 25. Cu.

Eq. 32.

Cupri Sulphas.

Prepared by the re-crystallization of commercial sulphate of copper. $\text{CuO}, \text{SO}_3, 5 \text{HO}$.

Action.—Astringent, tonic, and, in larger doses (10 grs.), emetic. Externally it is used as a stimulant to sluggish wounds, or as a local astringent.

CURCUMA—CUSPARIA

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs. as an astringent ; 5 to 10 grs. as an emetic.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis, alkaline earths, and their carbonates, mineral acids, except the sulphuric, the salts of lead and silver, corrosive sublimate, and most vegetable infusions and tinctures.

Cupri Ammoniae Sulphas.

Prepared by the action of sulphate of copper on carbonate of ammonia. $\text{CuO}, \text{SO}_3 + 2 \text{NH}_3, \text{HO}$.

Action.—As above, and antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—The mineral and vegetable acids, alkalis, except ammonia and magnesia, and most metallic salts.

CURCUMA. The rhizome of *Curcuma longa*. Turmeric. Mr. Waring speaks of this as very valuable in coryza. It is used by the Hindoos for that purpose in the form of fumigation. Its ordinary action is that of a stimulant and carminative, but its principal use is as a test for alkalis.

Tinctura Curcumæ.

Composed of bruised turmeric 1 oz., proof spirit $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{vj}$.
Used in the preparation of turmeric paper.

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. The bark of *Gallipea cusparia*.

Cusparia bark.

Action.—Tonic ; stimulant ; aromatic.

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

Infusum Cuspariæ.

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

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{j}$ to $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{ij}$.

For a child a year old, $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{j}$.

Incompatibles.—The sulphates of iron, zinc, and copper, nitrate of silver, corrosive sublimate, salts of lead, tartar emetic, and the infusions of gall and catechu.

CUSSO—CYDONIUM

Tinctura Cuspariæ. Ph. Edin.

Composed of cusparia bark 4½ oz., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

CUSSO, or KOUSSO. The flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica*.

Action.—Anthelmintic.

Dose.—For an adult, ¼ to ½ oz. of the powdered flowers.

Infusum Cusso.

Composed of koussou ¼ oz., water 4 fl.oz., boil for 15 minutes.

Action.—As an anthelmintic. Principally used for the *tænia solium*. Should be given with a purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 or 6 oz.

CYDONIUM. The seeds of *Cydonium vulgare*. The common Quince.

Action.—Demulcent.

Decoctum Cydonii.

Composed of quince seeds ½ oz., water 20 fl.oz.

Action.—Demulcent.

Incompatible with acids, metallic salts, and alcohol.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒiv.

DAUCUS CAROTA. Common Carrot.

Action.—Diuretic. Said to possess galactagogue properties.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Cataplasma Dauci.

The carrot boiled to a proper consistence.

Action.—Stimulant.

DIGITALIS

DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA. Stavesacre.

The seeds of this plant have cathartic properties, and they also act as an emetic and anthelmintic.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs. of the powdered seeds.

DIGITALIS FOLIA. The dried leaf of *Digitalis purpurea*. Purple Foxglove.

Extractum Digitalis. Ph. Lond. and Edin.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Diuretic, and sedative to the heart's action.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 1½ grs.

Infusum Digitalis.

An infusion of 30 grs. of dried digitalis leaves in 10 fl.oz. of water.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒss.

Incompatibles.—The salts of iron and lead, tannin, and all astringent vegetable infusions.

Tinctura Digitalis.

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

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xx—fʒij, or even fʒss.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥iij.

The larger doses of this drug have lately been given in various acute inflammatory diseases, and with none of the bad effects usually anticipated. It has been described as a tonic to the involuntary muscles, the uterus, and heart. It is only in large doses that its effect on the cerebro-spinal system is seen.

Digitalinum.

The active principle of *Digitalis*.

Action.—The same as the above, but is seldom used, as its action is powerful and dangerous.

Dose.—For an adult, ⅓ to ⅔ gr.

DULCAMARA—ELATERIUM

DULCAMARA. The dried young branches of *Solanum dulcamara*. Woody Nightshade, or Bitter Sweet.

Action.—Stimulating diaphoretic, diuretic, and alterative.

Decoctum Dulcamaræ. Ph. Lond.

Composed of dulcamara 1½ oz., water 1½ pints, boiled to a pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Infusum Dulcamaræ.

Composed of dulcamara 1 oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒiij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

ECHIUM VULGARE. Viper's Bugloss.

"The seed drunk in wine preserveth abundance of milk."—CULPEPPER.

Action.—It is described as having galactagogue properties.

ELATERIUM. (*Extractum Elaterii*, Ph. Lond.) A

sediment from the expressed juice of the fruit of *Ecbalium officinarum*. Squirting Cucumber.

Action.—It is a powerful drastic purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, ⅙ gr. to ¼ gr. or 1 gr.

ELEMI. A concrete resinous exudation, probably from *Canarium commune*.

Action.—It is only used externally as a rubefacient and stimulant.

Unguentum Elemi.

Composed of elemi ¼ oz., simple ointment 1 oz.

Action.—As above.

ERGOTA

ERGOTA. The sclerotium (compact mycelium or spawn) of *Claviceps purpurea*, *Tulasne*, produced within the paleæ of the common rye, *Secale cereale*.
Ergot or Spurred Rye.

Action.—A tonic or excitant of involuntary muscular fibre, and especially of that of the uterus.

Dose.—10 to 20 grs.; or for labour, 30 to 60 grs.

Ergotine.

The active principle of ergot.

Action.—Emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 or 2 to 5 grs.

Extractum Ergotæ Liquidum.

This is an ethereal and aquo-spirituos extract; 1 fl.oz. of which equals 1 oz. of the powdered ergot.

Action.—Emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx or fʒj.

Infusum Ergotæ.

Composed of ergot $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., boiling water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Emmenagogue.

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

Oleum Ergotæ.

Action.—Emmenagogue.

Dose.—℥x to ℥xx or ℥xxx for labour.

Tinctura Ergotæ.

Composed of ergot 5 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx or fʒj.

Tinctura Ergotæ Æthereæ.

Composed of ergot 4 oz., ether 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Emmenagogue.

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

FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM

Liquor Secalis Cornuti.

A watery extract. A drachm of this is equal to 60 grs. of the powdered ergot.

Action.—Emmenagogue, &c. See ERGOTA.

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

ERUCA SATIVA.

Culpepper speaks of the seeds of this plant as having special galactagogue properties.

FABINA TRITICI. The grain of wheat, *Triticum vulgare*. Used in making the *Cataplasma Fermenti*.
See *CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM*.

FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM. The purified gall of *Bos Taurus*. Purified ox Bile.

Action.—As a tonic and gentle aperient where constipation is the result of deficiency of bile.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs.

FERRUM. The preparations of iron are ordered to be made from annealed iron wire, as being the purest form. Fe. Eq. 28.

Action.—Iron is generally given in combination, and then its properties vary accordingly. In the simple *Ferrum redactum* it acts merely as a chalybeate—in the acid forms it is powerfully astringent also.

Incompatibles.—All the preparations of iron are incompatible with astringent vegetable infusions and their tinctures. Acids and acidulous salts decompose the saccharated carbonate, the mixture, the ammonio-citrate, the iodide, the peroxide, the phosphate, and the tartrate. Alkalis and their carbonates decompose the tincture, the sulphates, the pernitrate, and the iodide. The best time for the administration of all preparations of iron is shortly after food.

FERRUM

Tinctura Ferri Acetatis.

Prepared by the action of acetate of potash on persulphate of iron, and subsequent mixture with rectified spirit. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{O}_2$.

Action.—Tonic. An agreeable form of administration.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{m}v$ to mxxx .

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Liquor Ferri Peracetatis.

A solution of peroxide of iron in acetic acid.

Action.—A most valuable chalybeate astringent.

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

For a child a year old, mij to $\text{m}v$.

Liquor Ferri Peracetatis Ætherea.

A solution of the peracetate of iron in ether.

Action.—Stimulant tonic and chalybeate. Recommended by Dr. Waters in pulmonary emphysema and bronchitis.

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

Tinctura Ferri Ammonio Chloridi. Ph. Lond.

Composed of ferri ammonio chloridum 4 oz., proof spirit 1 pint, water 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{m}xv$ to $\text{f}5ss$.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri et Ammoniaë Citras.

Prepared first by mixing solutions of persulphate of iron and ammonia, then to the hydrated peroxide adding a solution of citric acid; and lastly, neutralizing with solution of ammonia. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{NH}_4\text{O} \cdot \text{HO} \cdot \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{O}_{11} \cdot 2\text{HO}$.

Action and Incompatibles.—See FERRUM. Not at all astringent. A very delicate preparation.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

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

FERRUM

Ferri Arsenias.

Prepared by mixing a solution of arseniate and acetate of soda with one of sulphate of iron. $3 \text{FeO}, \text{AsO}_3$.

Action.—Alterative. Useful in chronic skin diseases.

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

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Syrupus Ferri Bromidum.

Prepared by heating together iron filings and bromine, and subsequently dissolving in syrup. FeBr .

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; allied to the iodide, but said on the Continent to be especially useful in uterine enlargements.

Dose.—For an adult, f5ss. to f5ij; of the salt, 1 to 3 grs.

Ferri Carbonas Saccharata.

Prepared by first mixing solutions of sulphate of iron with carbonate of soda, and rubbing sugar with the resulting carbonate of iron. FeO, CO_2 .

Action.—This is one of the most valuable preparations of iron, from the fact of the iron being chiefly in the state of protoxide. See FERRUM for *Incompatibles*.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Pilula Ferri Carbonatis.

Composed of saccharated carbonate of iron 1 oz., confection of roses $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Action.—Tonic; emmenagogue; chalybeate.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Mistura Ferri Aromatica.

Composed of pale cinchona 1 oz., calumba $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., cloves $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., iron wire $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., compound tincture of cardamoms

FERRUM

3 fl.oz., tincture of orange-peel $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz., peppermint-water q.s. to make $12\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz.

Action.—Aromatic chalybeate tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

Mistura Ferri Composita.

Prepared by mixing myrrh 60 grs., carbonate of potash 30 grs., sugar 60 grs., spirit of nutmeg 4 fl.dr.; and to this adding a solution of sulphate of iron 25 grs., in $9\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz. of rose-water.

Action.—Tonic; emmenagogue; chalybeate.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒss. to fʒj.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri Citras.

Prepared by acting on iron filings with citric acid.

Action.—It is not astringent, and forms a very delicate tonic and chalybeate preparation.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 or 15 grs.

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

For *Incompatibles*, see FERRUM.

Ferri Citras Effervescens.

A compound of citro-tartrate of soda with citrate of iron; 3 grs. of the latter in 60 grs.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri et Cinchonix Citras Effervescens.

This is a compound of citro-tartrate of soda with cinchonine and iron; it contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of the former with 1 of the latter to every 60 grs. of the salt.

Action, Dose, and Incompatibles.—As above.

In addition to these there are *Ferri Carbonas Efferv-*

FERRUM

effescens and *Ferri Iodidi Effervescens*, containing respectively 2 grs. and 1 gr. of the iron salt in 60 grs. These are all very elegant preparations of the granular effervescing salts, and are well adapted to the more delicate constitutions.

Ferri et Quiniæ Citras.

Action.—Tonic; antiperiodic; chalybeate. Not astringent; a very valuable preparation.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

It is intended that 5 grains should contain 1 grain of quinine.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri et Quiniæ Citras Effervescens.

A compound of the ferri quiniæ citras with granular effervescing citro-tartrate of soda. It contains 3 grs. of the compound iron salt in 60 grs.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Ferri et Strychniæ Citras.

A combination of the citrate of iron, strychnia, and citric acid, with about 1 per cent. of the alkaloid.

Five grains contain the $\frac{1}{20}$ of a grain of strychnia.

Action.—Tonic; useful in cases of nervous debility.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Vinum Ferri Citratis.

Composed of citrate of iron and ammonia 160 grs., orange wine 1 pint.

Action.—Chalybeate tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

For a child a year old, ℥x to ℥xx.

FERRUM

Ferri Iodidum.

Prepared by boiling iron and iodine in water. FeI.

Action.—Combining the properties of iron and iodine, this is a valuable preparation in cases where these ingredients are required. It contains 1 gr. of iron to 4 or 5 of iodine.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs.

Pilula Ferri Iodidi.

Composed of iron wire 40 grs., iodine 80 grs., sugar 70 grs., liquorice root 140 grs., water 50 minims.

Action.—As above. Contains 1 gr. of the iodide in 3 grs.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 8 or 10 grs.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.

Prepared by first digesting iron and iodine together and subsequently adding the syrup. The sp. gr. should be 1.385. This is nearly twice the strength of the preparation of the Ph. Lond., and contains about 4.3 grs. of the crystallized iodide in a fluid drm.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥iij.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri Lactas.

A solution of metallic iron in dilute lactic acid.

Action.—A delicate chalybeate in cases of enfeebled digestion.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

Ferri Oxidum Magneticum. Fe₂O₃.

A mixture of peroxide and protoxide of iron.

Action.—Chalybeate tonic; same as *Ferrum Redactum*.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

FERRUM

Ferri Peroxidum Humidum.

Prepared by the reaction of solutions of soda and persulphate of iron.

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

Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum. (Ferri Sesquioxylum. Ph. Lond.) $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, \text{HO}$.

Prepared by heating the moist peroxide.

Action.—Tonic; chalybeate.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 30 grs.

This preparation, recently made, is used in large quantities as an antidote to arsenical poisoning.

Emplastrum Ferri.

Composed of hydrated peroxide of iron 1 oz., Burgundy pitch 2 oz., lead plaster 8 oz.

Action.—Tonic.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi. Fe_2Cl_3 .

Prepared by adding 15 fl.oz. of distilled water to 5 fl.oz. of the Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortiori.

Action.—Powerfully astringent; tonic.

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

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

This is $\frac{1}{4}$ the strength of that in the B.P. 1864.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior.

Prepared by first acting on iron wire with dilute hydrochloric acid, and subsequently adding dilute nitric acid.

Action.—Powerfully astringent. Seldom used except as a lotion.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\text{iv}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{viii}$.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

FERRUM

Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi. (Tinctura Ferri Sesquichloridi vel Muriatis. Ph. Lond.)

A mixture of the strong solution of perchloride of iron 5 fl. oz. in rectified spirit 15 fl. oz. It is about one-third the strength of the old Dublin tincture. Sp. gr. 0.992.

Action.—Tonic; astringent; diuretic.

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

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{ijj}$.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Liquor Ferri Pernitratis. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, 3\text{NO}_5$.

Prepared by acting on iron wire with nitric acid.

Action.—Astringent and tonic.

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

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri Phosphas.

Prepared by mixing a solution of sulphate of iron with one of phosphate and acetate of soda. $3\text{FeO}, \text{PO}_5$.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.

Action.—Tonic; alterative. Recommended for rachitis.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis.

Prepared by adding to the well-washed precipitated phosphate, prepared as above, some dilute phosphoric acid; and lastly, sugar. 224 grs. of the original sul-

FERRUM

phate of iron are contained in 8 fl.oz. of the syrup, or about 1 gr. of the phosphate in the drachm.

Action.—Tonic; alterative—in rachitis.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x or ℥xx.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Compositus.

A compound of the phosphate of iron and lime in syrup.

Action.—Tonic; alterative. Recommended for rachitis.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥x to ℥xx.

A preparation similar to this, composed of the phosphates of lime, iron, soda, and potash, is sold under the name of *Chemical Food*, and is prepared by Mr. Parrish of Philadelphia. It is a most valuable preparation, especially for children, in rickets, &c. The dose is a teaspoonful or more. There is also the Ferri et Sodæ Pyrophosphas, which is an exceedingly elegant and delicate preparation. *Dose.*—For an adult, 8 to 15 grs.

Ferri Sulphas.

Prepared by acting on iron wire with dilute sulphuric acid. $\text{FeO}, \text{SO}_3, 7 \text{HO}$.

Ferri Sulphas Exsiccata.

Prepared by exposing the sulphate to heat. $\text{FeO}, \text{SO}_3, \text{HO}$.

Ferri Sulphas Granulata.

Prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on iron, and subsequent crystallization in rectified spirit. $\text{FeOSO}_3, 7 \text{HO}$.

Action.—All the sulphates are astringent, as well as powerfully tonic, antiperiodic, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, of the dried preparation, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 8 grs.; of the others, 1 to 3 or 4 grs.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

FERRUM

Ferri Tannas.

A combination of tannic acid and peroxide of iron.

Action.—Tonic; said to be especially useful in chlorosis.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri Valerianas. Ph. Dub.

Prepared by the action of valerianate of soda on sulphate of iron. $Fe_2O_3, 3C_{10}H_{19}O_2$.

Action.—Tonic; antispasmodic. Useful in hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. in pill.

Vinum Ferri.

A solution of iron in sherry. It contains 1 gr. in a fluid drachm.

Action.—Mild chalybeate tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferrum Redactum.

Prepared by reducing peroxide of iron with hydrogen.

Action.—Chalybeate; tonic; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. in powder, or pill with glycerine; is best taken immediately after food.

Trochisci Ferri Redacti.

Composed of reduced iron 720 grs., sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl.oz., water 1 fl.oz., or q.s. Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which will contain 1 gr. of reduced iron.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 6 lozenges.

FILIX MAS

Ferrum Tartaratum. (Ferri Potassio Tartras.
Ph. Lond.) $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, \text{KO} \cdot \text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{O}_{10} \cdot \text{HO}$.

Prepared by mixing a solution of persulphate of iron with one of ammonia, and, after washing the precipitate, adding it to a solution of acid tartrate of potash.

Action.—Gently astringent, but not incompatible with alkalis. It is a delicate tonic and chalybeate.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

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

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

FICUS. The dried fruit of *Ficus carica*. The common Fig.

Action.—Mildly aperient and demulcent. Used in making *Confectio Sennæ*.

FILIX MAS. The dried rhizome of *Aspidium filix mas*. Male Fern.

Action.—Used chiefly as an anthelmintic for *tænia solium*.

Dose.—For an adult, 50 to 100 grs. Seldom used in this form, but in the following:—

Extractum Filicis Liquidum. (*Oleum Filicis Maris*.)

An ethereal extract of the root.

Action.—Anthelmintic.

Dose.—For an adult, πxv to $f\text{ss}$.

Mel Filicis Maris.

Composed of the liquid extract 30 drops, honey $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz. This is a very agreeable mode of exhibition.

Action.—As above.

GALBANUM—GALIUM

FÆNICULI FRUCTUS. The fruit of *Fœniculum dulce*.
Sweet Fennel.

Aqua Fœniculi.

Composed of fennel fruit 1 lb., water 2 gallons, distil 1 gallon.

Action.—Aromatic and carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄j to f̄ij.

For a child a year old, f̄j to f̄ij.

Oleum Fœniculi.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, m̄iv to m̄x, on sugar or in emulsion.

GALBANUM. A gum resin derived from an unascertained umbelliferous plant.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant; expectorant.

Emplastrum Galbani.

Composed of galbanum, ammoniac, yellow wax, of each 1 oz., lead plaster 8 oz.

The old *Pilula Galbani Composita* is now known under the name of *Pilula Assafœtidæ Composita*, which see.

GALIUM ALBUM. The wild Rosemary.

Action.—This drug has been a good deal vaunted as a remedy for epilepsy.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄ij to f̄iv of the expressed juice.

GALLA. Galls. The excrescences on *Quercus infectoria* caused by the punctures and deposited ova of *Diplolepis Gallæ tinctoriæ*.

GALLA

Acidum Gallicum. $3\text{HO},\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_3\text{O}_7, 2\text{HO}$.

A crystalline acid prepared from lixiviating galls.

Action.—A powerful astringent to mucous and bleeding surfaces.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 or 20 grs., requiring not less than 100 parts of water for its solution.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of iron and alkalis.

Glycerinum Acidi Gallici.

Composed of gallic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz. Each fl dr. contains 15 grs. of gallic acid.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to mxxx or f3j .

Infusum Gallæ.

Composed of galls 240 grs., water 6 fl.oz.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss . to f3ij .

For a child a year old, f3ss . to f3j .

Tinctura Gallæ.

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

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose —For an adult, f3ss . to f3ij .

For a child a year old, mij .

Unguentum Gallæ.

Composed of galls 80 grs., benzoated lard 1 oz.

Action.—Astringent. Useful in hæmorrhoids.

Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio. (Ung. Gallæ

Comp. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of ointment of galls 1 oz., opium 32 grs. (4 grs. of opium in the drm.).

Action.—Astringent; anodyne. Useful in hæmorrhoids.

GENTIANA

Acidum Tannicum.

An acid extracted from galls by lixiviation in ether and exposure to the air. $C_{54}H_{22}O_{34}$.

Action.—Astringent; styptic.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Glycerinum Acidi Tannici.

Composed of tannic acid, 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

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

Suppositoria Acidi Tannici.

Composed of tannic acid 36 grs., benzoated lard 44 grs., white wax 10 grs., oil of theobroma 90 grs.

Divide in 12 equal parts of 15 grs. each.

Action.—Astringent.

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS. Mountain Tea.

The leaves as an infusion, or the oil are used. One ounce of the latter has proved fatal.

Action.—Aromatic; stimulant; astringent; emmenagogue; and galactagogue.

GELSEMIN. The active principle of Gelsinium sempervirens.

Action.—Tonic; anodyne; sedative. Useful in cases of neuralgia and nervous headaches.

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

GENTIANÆ RADIX. The dried root of Gentiana Lutea. Gentian.

Action.—Bitter tonic, with very little astringency and some aroma.

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

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

GENTIANA.

Extractum Gentianæ.

A watery extract.

Action.—Aromatic, and slightly astringent bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 15 grs.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Infusum Gentianæ Compositum.

Composed of gentian and bitter orange-peel, of each 60 grs., fresh lemon-peel $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Tonic and stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Mistura Gentianæ Composita. Infusum Gentianæ Comp., B.P. 1864.

Composed of gentian $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., bitter orange-peel 30 grs., coriander 30 grs., proof spirit 2 fl.oz., water 8 fl.oz.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, fʒss. to fʒj.

Tinctura Gentianæ Composita.

Composed of gentian $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., bitter orange-peel $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., cardamoms $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x.

Vinum Gentianæ. Ph. Edin.

Composed of gentian $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., yellow bark 1 oz., bitter orange-peel 120 grs., canella 1 oz., proof spirit $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., sherry 36 fl.oz.

Action.—Stomachic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥xx to ℥xxx.

GEUM—GLYCERINUM

GEUM. The root of *Geum urbanum*. Common Avens.
Ph. Dub.

Action.—Aromatic; astringent; tonic.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, ʒj to ʒij.

Decoctum Gei Urbani.

Composed of common avens 2 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—This is said to be very efficacious in the diarrhoea of children, and is a very agreeable astringent bitter.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒij.

GLYCERINUM. Glycerine. A sweet principle obtained from fats and fixed oils, and containing a small per centage of water. Sp. gr. 1.25. $C_6H_8O_6$.

Action.—Slightly nutrient. Has been recommended in the place of cod-liver oil, but is inferior.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxx to ʒij to ʒij, or upwards.

For a child a year old, ʒv to ʒx.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolic.

Composed of carbolic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

This is the most convenient mode of keeping the acid in a liquid form.

Action.—Disinfectant, allied to creasote.

Glycerinum Acidi Gallici.

Composed of gallic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Astringent; styptic. A convenient form for the administration of gallic acid.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxxx or ʒij.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of iron and alkalis.

GLYCERINUM

Glycerinum Acidi Tannici.

Composed of tannic acid 1 oz., glycerine 8 fl.oz.

Action.—Astringent; styptic. An agreeable form for the exhibition of tannic acid.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of iron and alkalis.

Glycerinum Amyli.

Composed of starch 1 oz., glycerine 8 fl.oz.

Action.—Emollient and protective.

Glycerinum Boracis.

Composed of borax 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Detergent, for external or local use.

The three following preparations of glycerine are extracted from Mr. Squire's work on the *Pharmacopœia*:—

Glycerine Ointment.

Composed of glycerine 8 parts, white wax 1 part, oil of almonds 16 parts.

Action.—Useful for chilblains, excoriations, cracked nipples, &c.

Glycerine Cream.

Composed of glycerine 1 part, soft soap 1 part, cherry-laurel water 1 part.

Action.—Useful for the same purpose as the preceding.

Glycerine Cream and Camphor.

Composed of glycerine 2 parts, camphor 1 part, rectified spirit 1 part.

Action.—The same as the preceding, but more stimulating.

GRANATUM—GUAIACUM

GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX. The root or underground stem of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. Licorice Plant.

Decoctum Glycyrrhizæ.

Composed of 1½ oz. of the root to a pint of water.

Action.—Demulcent, especially to bronchial membrane.

Dose.—Ad libitum. A good domestic remedy.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ.

A watery extract of the root.

Action.—As above. Useful in pulmonary affections.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

GOSSYPIUM. (Cotton wool.) The hairs of the seeds of various species of *Gossypium*.

Used in the manufacture of pyroxylin. A good dressing for burns and irritable sores.

At the suggestion of Dr. Greenhalgh, Messrs. Bell and Co., Oxford-street, have prepared some "Medicated Cotton" in ½-drm. pledgets, containing definite quantities of such drugs as iodine, atropine, matico, tannin, morphia, &c., for the local treatment of uterine affections.

GRANATI RADICIS CORTEX. The bark of the root of *Punica granatum*. Pomegranate.

Action.—Anthelmintic, especially for the *tænia solium*.

Decoctum Granati Radicis.

Composed of pomegranate root 2 oz., water 2 pints, boiled to 1 pint.

Action.—Anthelmintic and astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒss. to fʒj.

GUAIACI LIGNUM. The wood of *Guaiacum officinale*. Used only in the preparation of Decoct. Sarsæ. Co.

GUAIACUM—HÆMATOXYLUM

GUAIACI RESINA. The resin obtained from the stem of the *Guaiacum officinale*.

Action.—Slightly stimulant, diaphoretic, and alterative. Never given by itself.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of guaiacum are incompatible with acids, acidulous, earthy, and metallic salts; water precipitates the resin; they should, therefore, be given in emulsion.

Mistura Guaiaci.

Composed of guaiac resin $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., gum acacia $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., cinnamon-water 1 pint.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata. (Tinctura Guaiaci Composita. Ph. Lond.)

A solution of guaiacum 4 oz., in aromatic spirit of ammonia 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒv.

HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM. The heart wood of *Hæmatoxylum Campechianum*. Logwood.

Action.—Astringent to mucous or bleeding surfaces.

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

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

Incompatibles.—Alkalis; alkaline earths; the salts, &c., of iron, and other metallic preparations.

Decoctum Hæmatoxyli.

Composed of logwood in chips 1 oz., cinnamon 60 grs., water 1 pint.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

HELENIUM—HELLEBORUS

Extractum Hæmatoxyli.

Composed of logwood 1 lb., water 1 gallon, evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

HELENIUM. The dried root of *Inula helenium*.

Common Elecampane.

Action.—A mild aromatic tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs. of the powder.

Decoetum Helenii.

Composed of elecampane root $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

HELLEBORUS NIGER. The rhizome. Black Hellebore.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. of the powdered rhizome.

Action.—Purgative, resembling colocynth.

Tinctura Hellebori. Ph. Lond.

Composed of black hellebore 5 oz., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

HEMIDESMI RADIX. The dried root of *Hemidesmus Indicus*. Country Sarsaparilla.

Action.—Diaphoretic; alterative; slightly diuretic.

This drug is new to the *British Pharmacopœia*. It is commonly known as Indian Sarsaparilla, and appears to possess the properties of ordinary sarsaparilla.

HEMIDESMUS—HORDEUM

Syrupus Hemidesmi.

Composed of hemidesmus 4 oz., sugar 28 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—The same as Sarsaparilla.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x.

Infusum Hemidesmi.

Composed of hemidesmus 2 oz., water 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒiv.

For a child a year old, fʒij.

HIRUDO.

Sanguisuga officinalis (the green leech), and *S. medicinalis* (the speckled leech).

HORDEUM. The seeds of *Hordeum distichon* (Common or Pearl Barley), deprived of their husks.

Action.—Demulcent and diluent.

Decoctum Hordei.

Composed of pearl barley 2 oz., water 1½ pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Decoctum Hordei Compositum. Ph. Lond.

Composed of decoction of pearl barley 2 pints, figs 2½ oz., liquorice root 300 grs., raisins 2½ oz.; boil.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

HYDRARGYRUM

HYDRARGYRUM. Hg. Eq. 100.

Action.—When given in the metallic state, which it rarely is, it probably acts simply mechanically. The various preparations are alterative, cholagogue, or purgative, according to the dose and mode of exhibition.

Emplastrum Hydrargyri.

Composed of mercury 3 oz., olive oil 1 fl.dr., sublimed sulphur 8 grs., lead plaster, 6 oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro.

Composed of ammoniacum 12 oz., mercury 3 oz., olive oil 1 fl.dr., sublimed sulphur 8 grs.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; stimulant.

Linimentum Hydrargyri.

Composed of ointment of mercury 1 oz., solution of ammonia and camphor liniment of each 1 fl.oz.

Action.—Alterative; rubefacient; resolvent.

Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodatis.

(Donovan's Solution.)

This is a solution of the iodi-arsenite of mercury, each dram. of which contains the equivalent of $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. of arsenious acid, with $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of peroxide of mercury and $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of iodine.

Action.—Alterative; especially valuable in chronic cutaneous eruptions.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\nu$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xxx}$.

Pilula Hydrargyri.

Composed of mercury 2 oz., confection of roses 3 oz., liquorice root 1 oz.

Action.—Alterative in small, purgative in large doses.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

HYDRARGYRUM

Suppositoria Hydrargyri.

Take of ointment of mercury 60 grs., benzoated lard and white wax, of each 20 grs., oil of theobroma 80 grs.; pour into moulds of 15 grs. each. Each suppository will contain 5 grs. of the ointment of mercury.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Unguentum Hydrargyri.

Composed of mercury 1 lb., lard 1 lb., suet 1 oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Compositum.

Composed of ointment of mercury 6 oz., yellow wax and olive oil, of each 3 oz., camphor 1½ oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; stimulant.

Hydrargyri Bisulphuretum. (Cinnabar or Vermilion.) Ph. Lond. HgS.

Action.—Alterative, but is seldom used internally.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Chiefly used for fumigating the nose, throat, &c. 30 grs. is the quantity generally used.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum. HgI. (Formerly Hydrargyri Binioidum.)

Prepared by the action of iodide of potassium on perchloride of mercury.

Action.—Alterative in small doses; in large doses an irritant poison. Useful in obstinate syphilis.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{18}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in pill, but it is best given in solution with the iodide of potassium.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.

Composed of red iodide of mercury 16 grs., simple ointment 1 oz. (About $\frac{1}{4}$ the strength of that in the Ph. Dub.)

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

HYDRARGYRUM

Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride. Hg_2I . (Formerly Hydrargyri Protoiodidum, now Subiodidum.)

Prepared by the action of iodine on mercury.

Action.—The same as the above, only milder and safer. Must not be combined with any preparation of iodine in a pill.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 3 grs.

Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis Acidus.

Composed of mercury 4 oz., nitric acid 5 fl.oz., water $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz.

Action.—Caustic; for external use only.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis. (Ung. Citrinum. Ph. Edin.)

Composed of mercury 4 oz., nitric acid 12 fl.oz., lard 15 oz., olive oil 32 fl.oz.

Action.—Alterative and astringent.

Hydrargyri Oxidum. Ph. Lond. Hyd. Subox.
 Hg_2O .

Prepared by decomposing calomel by lime-water.

Action.—Alterative, but seldom used internally.

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

Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum. HgO . (Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxidum. Ph. Lond.)

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on mercury.

HYDRARGYRUM

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri.

Composed of red oxide of mercury 62 grs., yellow wax $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., oil of almonds $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

Action.—Alterative.

Hydrargyri Perchloridum. HgCl. (Hydrargyri Bichloridum. Ph. Lond.) Corrosive sublimate.

Prepared by the action of chloride of sodium on sulphate of mercury, and subsequent sublimation with the black oxide of manganese.

Action.—Alterative; to be administered cautiously.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{15}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. or $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in pill or in solution with hydrochlorate of ammonia.

Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

Composed of perchloride of mercury and chloride of ammonium, of each 10 grs., water 1 pint.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent in hypertrophied conditions.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, mʒ to mxx.

A drachm of the solution contains $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. of corrosive sublimate.

Incompatibles.—Ammonia, potash, soda, and their carbonates, lime-water, the mineral acids, except the hydrochloric; tartar emetic; the acetates of lead; and infusions of bitter and astringent vegetables.

Lotio Hydrargyri Flava.

A solution of perchloride of mercury 18 grs. in solution of lime 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

HYDRARGYRUM

Hydrargyri Subchloridum. Hg_2Cl . (Hydrargyri Chloridum. Ph. Lond.) Calomel.

Prepared by rubbing together mercury and sulphate of mercury, and subsequently acting on the mass by chloride of sodium, the whole to be sublimed and washed.

Action.—Alterative; cholagogue; in large doses sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 or 5 grs.

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

Incompatibles.—Ammonia, potash, soda, lime, and their carbonates, and the salts of iron, copper, and lead, the chlorides and hydrosulphurets.

Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra. (Black Wash.)

Composed of subchloride of mercury 30 grs., solution of lime 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita.

(Plummer's Pill. Pil. Hyd. Chlor. Comp. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of subchloride of mercury 1 oz., sulphurated antimony 1 oz., guaiacum 2 oz., castor oil 1 fl.oz.

Action.—Alterative.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

It contains 1 grain of calomel in 5.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Subchloridi.

Composed of subchloride of mercury 80 grs., lard 1 oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum. $\text{NH}_2\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}$.

Prepared by the action of solution of ammonia on perchloride of mercury, and used in making

HYOSCYAMUS

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniat. (Ung.
Præcip. Alb. Ph. Edin.)

Composed of ammoniated mercury 62 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.

Action.—Alterative.

Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ.

A mixture of mercury 1 oz., with prepared chalk 2 oz.

Action.—Alterative; cholagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 8 grs.

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

Incompatibles.—It is decomposed by acids and acidulous salts.

HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA. Asiatic Pennywort.

The powdered leaves only of the plant may be used, of which 8 grs. is the usual dose.

Action.—Tonic; alterative. Among Indian practitioners it has great repute as a remedy for leprosy, especially, according to Mr. Waring, for the anæsthetic form of the disease. It is also very useful in secondary syphilitic affections.

HYDROGENII PEROXIDUM. H_2O_2 .

Action.—Stimulant, from the excess of oxygen.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{f}\bar{\text{ʒ}}\text{j}$ to $\text{f}\bar{\text{ʒ}}\text{ij}$.

HYOSCYAMI FOLIA. The fresh leaves and small branches of *Hyoscyamus niger*. Henbane.

Action.—Sedative, anodyne, and narcotic.

Extractum Hyoscyami.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and young branches evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.

IODIFORM—IODUM

Pilula Colocyntidis et Hyoscyami.

Composed of compound pill of colocynth 2 oz., extract of hyoscyamus 1 oz.

Action.—Purgative. The henbane prevents griping.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Tinctura Hyoscyami.

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

Action.—Sedative; anodyne.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥iij.

Succus Hyoscyami.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xx or fʒj.

IODIFORM. C₂H₁₈.

Formed by mixing concentrated alcoholic solutions of iodine and potassa.

Action.—Alterative; stimulant; tonic. Useful in scrofula and chronic skin diseases. Has lately been recommended in the local treatment of cancer uteri.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 3 grs. in pill.

Iodo Tannin.

Formed by triturating iodine, tannin, and water.

Action.—It combines the action of iodine and tannic acid. Is best given in the form of syrup, made so that each ounce will contain 1 gr. of iodine.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to ʒss.

IODUM. Formerly Iodinium. A non-metallic element obtained chiefly from the ashes of sea-weeds. I. Eq. 127.

Action.—Iodine exerts a special absorptive action on

IODUM

the lymphatic glands; hence it is an alterative and resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in pill freshly prepared. It is rarely used on account of its irritating action on the stomach.

Acidum Iodicum.

Prepared by boiling iodine in nitric acid. IO_3 .

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

Acidum Hydriodicum. III.

Action.—Alterative and resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{f}\overline{5}\text{j}$ to $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{j}$.

For a child a year old, $\text{m}\nu$.

Dr. Buchanan introduced this medicine. He says it possesses all the therapeutical powers of iodine without its irritating properties.

Linimentum Iodi.

Composed of iodine $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., iodide of potassium $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., camphor $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., rectified spirit 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant, resolvent, and alterative.

Liquor Iodi.

Composed of iodine 20 grs., iodide of potassium 30 grs., distilled water 1 fl.oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; rubefacient.

Tinctura Iodi. (Formerly Tinctura Iodini Composita.)

A solution of iodine $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., iodide of potassium $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{m}\nu$ to mx or mxx , in sherry.

IODUM

Unguentum Iodi.

Composed of iodine and iodide of potassium, of each 32 grs., proof spirit 1 fl.dr., lard 2 oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; irritant.

Vapor Iodi.

Take of tincture of iodine 1 fl.dr., water 1 fl.oz. Mix in a suitable apparatus, and, having applied a gentle heat, let the vapour that arises be inhaled.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

The following receipts for iodized baths are taken from Mr. Waring's admirable work on Therapeutics:—

IODURETTED BATHS.

Children.

Age	Water. Quarts.	Grains o Iodine.	Grains of Iodide of Potassium.
4 to 7	36	30 to 36	60 to 72
7 " 11	75	48 60 72	96 120 144
11 " 14	125	72 to 96	144 to 192

Adults.

Degree.	Quarts of Water.	Drachms of Iodine.	Drs. of Iodide of Potassium.
1	200	2 to 2½	4 to 5
2	240	2 2½ 3	4 5 6
3	300	3 to 3½	6 to 7

IPECACUANHA

IPECACUANHA. The dried root of *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*. Ipecacuan.

Action.—Diaphoretic and expectorant; emetic.

Dose.—Of the powdered root for an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs. as an expectorant; 15 to 30 grs. as an emetic.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. as an emetic.

Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scillâ.

Composed of compound powder of ipecacuan 3 oz., squill and ammoniacum, of each 1 oz., treacle q.s.

Action.—Expectorant; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

5 grs. contain about $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of opium.

Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Opio. Ph. Edin.

Composed of ipecacuan and opium powder 3 parts, conserve of roses 1 part.

Action.—Expectorant; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Half a grain of opium is contained in about 6 grains of the pill.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus. Commonly known as "Dover's Powder."

Composed of ipecacuan $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., opium $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., sulphate of potash 4 oz.

Action.—Diaphoretic; expectorant; anodyne; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 or 15 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

10 grains of the powder contain 1 grain of opium.

Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ. Ph. Edin.

Composed of ipecacuan 1 oz., rectified spirit 5 floz., proof spirit and water, of each $3\frac{1}{2}$ floz., syrup 35 floz.

Action.—Expectorant; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄j to f̄ij.

For a child a year old, m̄v to m̄x.

40 minims contain about 1 grain of ipecacuan.

IPOMÆA CÆRULEA.

Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ.

Composed of ipecacuan 180 grs., sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl.oz., water q.s. Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which will contain $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of ipecacuan.

Dose.—1 to 3 lozenges.

Trochisci Morphicæ et Ipecacuanhæ.

Composed of hydrochlorate of morphia 20 grs., ipecacuan 60 grs., tincture of tolu $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., sugar 24 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia q.s., water $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz. Divide into 720 lozenges.

Each lozenge contains $\frac{1}{3}$ of a gr. of hydrochlorate of morphia, and $\frac{1}{12}$ of a grain of ipecacuan.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative; expectorant.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ.

Composed of ipecacuan 1 oz., sherry 1 pint.

Action.—Diaphoretic; expectorant; emetic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}x$ to $\mathfrak{m}xxx$ as an expectorant; $\mathfrak{f}3ij$ to $\mathfrak{f}3vj$ as an emetic.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}ij$ to $\mathfrak{m}vj$.

IPOMÆA CÆRULEA.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy speaks very highly of the purgative action of this drug, the seeds of which are used. It occasions no pain, acts speedily, and then ceases, and has the great merit of being almost tasteless. May be given in the form of

Tinctura Ipomææ Cærulææ.

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

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}3j$ to $\mathfrak{f}5ij$.

The dose of the alcoholic extract is 5 to 10 grs.

IRIDIN—JALAPA

IRIDIN or **IRISIN**. The rhizome of the *Iris versicolor*. Blue Flag.

Action.—Cholagogue and anthelmintic, resembling blue pill.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. of the extract in pill.

JALAPA. The dried tubercles of *Exogonium purga*.
Jalap.

Action.—Hydragogue cathartic.

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

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Extractum Jalapæ.

An aquo-spirituos extract.

Action.—Powerful purgative ; produces copious watery stools.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Jalapæ Resina.

Action.—Powerful purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus.

Composed of jalap 5 oz., acid tartrate of potash 9 oz., ginger 1 oz.

Action.—Hydragogue cathartic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 or 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

JUNIPERUS—KAMALA

Tinctura Jalapæ.

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

Action.—Purgative.

A drachm of the tincture is equal to 3 grains of the extract.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x.

Jalapine.

A pure white resin, the active principle of jalap.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 grs. to 4 grs.

It is thought by some to be a purer and more certain preparation than the Resina.

JUNIPERUS. The unripe fruit of *Juniperus communis*.
Common Juniper.

Oleum Juniperi.

Action.—Diuretic principally, but also a carminative and stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥iij, or ℥v, in pill or emulsion.

Spiritus Juniperi.

A solution of the oil of juniper 1 fl.oz., in rectified spirit 49 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx or fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥v.

This preparation contains about 95 times as much oil of juniper as the Spiritus Juniperi, Ph. Lond.

KAMALA. The powder which adheres to the capsules of *Rottlera tinctoria*.

Action.—Anthelmintic, especially against the *tænia solium*.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs. of the powder.

For a child a year old, 5 grs.

KINO—KOUSSO

KINO. The inspissated juice of *Pterocarpus marsupium*. Kino.

Action.—Astringent.

Pulvis Kino Composita.

Composed of kino $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz., opium $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., cinnamon 1 oz.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

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

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

This preparation contains one grain of opium in twenty.

Tinctura Kino.

Composed of kino 2 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, ℞xxx to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℞v.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of kino are incompatible with acids and alkalis, and with the salts of iron.

KOUSSO, KUSSO, or CUSO. The flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica*.

Infusum Koussu.

Composed of cusso $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 4 fl.oz.; boil for fifteen minutes.

Action.—Anthelmintic, principally for *tænia solium*.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒiv or ʒvj.

KRAMERIE RADIX. The dried root of *Krameria triandra*. Rhatany.

Action.—Astringent.

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

For a child a year old, 1 gr. to 3 grs.

KRAMERIA—LACTUCA

Extractum Kramerisæ.

A watery extract of rhatany.

Action.—Astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Infusum Kramerisæ.

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

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Tinctura Kramerisæ.

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

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of *Krameria* are incompatible with alkalis, mineral acids, and salts of iron.

LAC. The fresh milk of the cow, *Bos taurus*. Used in the preparation of *Mistura Scammonii*.

LACMUS. Litmus. The colouring matter of *Roccella tinctoria*.

The tincture (1 oz. to 10 fl.oz. proof spirit) is used for the preparation of blue litmus-paper as a test for acids.

LACTUCA. The flowering herb of *Lactuca virosa*.
The strong-scented Lettuce.

Extractum Lactucæ. The expressed juice.

Action.—Anodyne; narcotic. It resembles, but is much inferior to the following preparation.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

LAMINARIA—LAVANDULA

LACTUCARIUM. Lettuce Opium.

Tinctura Lactucarii.

Composed of lactucarium 4 oz., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—Sedative, anodyne, and narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x or ℥xx to fʒss.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

LAMINARIA SPIRALIS. The common Sea-Tangle.

Is used in the form of a tent for the purpose of dilating the os uteri or other excretory canal.

LARIXÆA EUROPÆA. The common Larch.

This drug, which possesses astringent and stimulant properties, has been recommended by Dr. Headlam Greenhow in cases of profuse expectoration from chronic bronchitis. A tincture of the bark is prepared.

LAUROCERASI FOLIA. The fresh leaves of *Prunus laurocerasus*. Cherry Laurel.

Action.—Sedative, similar to, but weaker and less certain than, hydrocyanic acid.

Aqua Laurocerasi.

Composed of laurel leaves 1 lb., water 2½ pints; distil a pint.

Action.—As above. To be administered with caution.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥v to fʒss.

LAVANDULA. The flowers of *Lavandula vera*. Common lavender.

Action.—Stimulant; carminative; antispasmodic.

LEPTANDRINE—LIMONUM

Oleum Lavandulæ.

Action.—Antispasmodic; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥v or ℥x, in emulsion.

Spiritus Lavandulæ.

Composed of oil of lavender 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 49 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

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

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥v.

Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita.

Composed of oil of lavender 1½ fl.dr., oil of rosemary 10 minims, cinnamon 150 grs., nutmeg 150 grs., red sandal wood 300 grs., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

LEPTANDRINE. The active principle of *Leptandra Virginica*.

Action.—A mild and agreeable aperient, having a special cholagogue action; and, being a tonic to the stomach, it is useful in all cases where there is a deficiency of bile in the excretions.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 grs. in pill 3 or 4 times a day.

LIMONIS CORTEX. The outer part of the rind of *Citrus limonum*.

Action.—Aromatic; tonic; and carminative.

Oleum Limonis.

Action.—As above; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥v, in pill or emulsion.

LINUM

Succus Limonis.

The expressed juice of the ripe fruit.

Action.—Refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, almost *ad libitum*. As much as a pint per day has been given in acute rheumatism.

Syrupus Limonis.

Composed of lemon-peel 2 oz., lemon-juice 1 pint, sugar 2½ lbs.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x.

Tinctura Limonis.

Composed of fresh lemon-peel 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Aromatic; tonic; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

LINUM. Linseed.

Lini Farina.

Cake of linseed from which the oil has been pressed, and reduced to powder.

Cataplasma Lini.

Composed of linseed meal 4 oz., olive oil ½ fl.oz., boiling water 10 fl.oz.

Lini Semina. The seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*.

Infusum Lini. (Formerly Infusum Lini Comp.)

Composed of linseed 160 grs., liquorice 60 grs., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Demulcent; diluent.

Dose.—*Ad libitum*.

LITHIA—LOBELIA

Oleum Lini.

Used only for external application as an emollient.

LITHIA. The oxide of Lithium, Li_2O . Eq. 15.

Lithiæ Carbonas. Li_2CO_3 .

Action.—Diuretic; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 6 grs.

Lithiæ Citras. $3\text{Li}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_7$.

Action.—As above, but more soluble than the Carbonate.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Lithiæ Citras Effervescens.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

It contains 2 grs. of lithia in 60 grs.

Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens. Lithia water.

A solution of carbonate of lithia charged with carbonic acid.

Action.—Antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 fl.oz.

A similar preparation is sold under the name of the Granular Effervescing Carbonate of Lithia.

The preparations of lithia have been lately recommended for gout and rheumatism.

LOBELIA. The dried herb, *Lobelia inflata*, in flower.
Indian Tobacco.

Tinctura Lobeliæ.

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

Action.—Antispasmodic, expectorant, diaphoretic, and emetic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{m}x$ to $\text{f}3ss$.

LUPULUS

Tinctura Lobeliæ Ætherea.

Composed of lobelia 2½ oz., spirit of ether 1 pint.

Action.—Antispasmodic; expectorant; diaphoretic; emetic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to fʒss.

LUPULUS. The dried strobiles of the female plant of *Humulus lupulus*. The common Hop.

Extractum Lupuli.

An aquo-spirituos extract.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic; narcotic; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs.

Incompatibles.—The ferruginous compounds, from the presence of tannin.

Infusum Lupuli.

An infusion of ½ oz. hops in 10 fl.oz. water.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Tinctura Lupuli.

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

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Lupulina.

The grains or glands of the hop separated from the strobiles by rubbing and sifting.

Dose.—For an adult, 6 to 12 grs

LYTHRUM—MAGNESIUM

Tinctura Lupulinæ.

Composed of 5 oz. of the preceding, with 2 pints rectified spirit.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄ss. to f̄ij.

For a child a year old, m̄v to m̄x.

These two preparations have much more of the narcotic property than those of the *British Pharmacopœia*.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA. The herb Purple Loosestrife. Ph. Dub.

Action.—Astringent bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs. of the powdered herb.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

A *Decoction* is made with 1 oz. of the root in a pint of water.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄j to f̄ij.

For a child a year old, f̄j.

MAGNESIUM. Mg. Eq. 12.

Magnesia. MgO.

Prepared by calcining carbonate of magnesia.

Action.—Antacid; aperient.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, metallic salts, muriate of ammonia, lime-water, and alum.

Magnesia Levis. MgO.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 3 grs.

MAGNESIUM

Magnesiæ Carbonas. $3(\text{MgO},\text{CO}_2)\text{MgO}, 5\text{HO}$.
Prepared from the sulphate by the action of carbonate of soda.

Action.—Aperient.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—*Vide* MAGNESIA.

Liquor Magnesiæ Carbonatis.

Prepared by mixing solutions of the sulphate of magnesia and carbonate of soda, and passing carbonic acid gas into it. This solution contains about 13 grs. of carbonate of magnesia in a fluid ounce.

Action.—Aperient.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

Magnesiæ Carbonas Levis. $(\text{MgO},\text{CO}_2)_2\text{MgO}, 5\text{HO}$.

Action.—Aperient.

Dose.—The same as Magnesiæ Carbonas.

Incompatibles.—The same as *Magnesia*, except lime-water.

Magnesiæ Citras.

Prepared by mixing solutions of citric acid and carbonate of magnesia.

Action.—Gently purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 180 grs.

Magnesiæ Sodio Citras.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

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

Magnesiæ Sulphas. $\text{MgO},\text{SO}_3, 7\text{HO}$.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs. to $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

For a child a year old, 5 grs.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis, the carbonates, lime-water, chloride of calcium, and acetate of lead.

MALVA—MANGANESIUM

Enema Magnesiae Sulphatis.

Composed of sulphate of magnesia 1 oz., olive oil 1 fl.oz., mucilage of starch 15 fl.oz.

Action.—Purgative.

MALVA SYLVESTRIS. Marsh-mallow.

Made in the form of *Decoction*, it acts as a demulcent, and much resembles *Althæa*.

MANGANESIUM. Mn. Eq. 28.

Manganesii Carbonas cum Saccharo.

Prepared by mixing solutions of sulphate of iron and manganese with carbonate of soda, and afterwards adding sugar.

Action.—The salts of manganese are said to possess properties closely allied to those of the salts of iron as regards their action on the blood, and to be very useful in chlorosis and such-like diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Manganesii Sulphas.

Prepared by dissolving the carbonate in sulphuric acid.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 8 grs.

MANNA. A concrete saccharine exudation from the stem of *Fraxinus ornus*.

Action.—Mildly laxative; nutritious when fresh.

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

For a child a year old, 60 grs., or more.

MATICA—MEL

MASTICHE.—A resinous exudation from the stem of *Pistachia Lentiscus*. Mastich.
Action.—Astringent and diuretic.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

MATICÆ FOLIA.—The dried leaves of *Artanthe elongata*. Matico.
Action.—Tonic, stimulant, and styptic, especially to the urinary organs.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. of the powder.
For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.

Infusum Maticæ.

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

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij
For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Tinctura Maticæ.

Composed of matico 3 oz., proof spirit 20 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
For a child a year old, ℥v.

MEL. Honey. A saccharine secretion from *Apis mellifica*.

Action.—Slightly laxative, but used chiefly as a vehicle for other medicines.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs. to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
For a child a year old, 10 grs. or more.

Mel Boracis.

Composed of borax 64 grs., honey 1 oz.

Action.—A local detergent and stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. Seldom given internally.

MENTHA

Mel Depuratum. Purified honey.

Action.—Gently laxative.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Oxymel.

Composed of honey 40 oz., acetic acid 5 fl.oz., water 5 fl.oz.

Action.—Demulcent; but chiefly as a vehicle for other medicines, and as an adjunct to gargles.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

For a child a year old, ℥x to ℥xx.

MENTHA PIPERITA. The whole herb. Peppermint.

Action.—Aromatic, carminative, and stimulant.

Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ.

Prepared by distilling 1½ fl.dr. oil of peppermint with 1½ gallons of water. Distil 1 gallon.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒiij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Essentia Menthæ Piperitæ.

Composed of English oil of peppermint 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 4 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xx.

Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ. The oil distilled in

Britain from fresh-flowering peppermint.

Action.—As above.

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

MENTHA

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ.

A solution of oil of peppermint 1 fl.oz., in rectified spirit 49 fl.oz.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xxx to fʒj or fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥v.

MENTHA VIRIDIS. The whole herb. Spearmint.

Action.—Similar to that of Mentha Piperita.

Aqua Menthæ Viridis.

Composed of oil of spearmint 1½ fl.dr., water 1½ gallons; distil a gallon.

Action.—Similar to that of peppermint.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Infusum Menthæ Compositum.

Composed of spearmint leaves 120 grs., sugar 120 grs., oil of spearmint 3 drops, compound tincture of cardamoms ½ fl.dr., water 6 fl.oz.

Action.—Similar to, but much more powerful than, spearmint-water.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Oleum Menthæ Viridis.

Action.—As above.

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

MENYANTHES—MEZEREUM

Spiritus Menthæ Viridis.

A solution of oil of spearmint 1 fl. oz., in rectified spirit 9 fl. oz.

Action.—Similar to that of peppermint.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xxx to ℥ʒj or ℥ʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥ijj to ℥v.

MENYANTHES. The dried leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*. Buckbean, or Marsh Trefoil.

Action.—Astringent and tonic; very much resembles Gentian.

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

Infusum Menyanthis.

Composed of marsh-trefoil $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 16 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ʒj to ℥ʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥ʒj.

Extractum Menyanthis.

A watery extract.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 15 grs.

MEZEREI CORTEX. The dried bark of *Daphne mezereum*. Mezereon.

Action.—Alterative; diuretic; when applied locally for a long time it acts as a vesicant.

Decoctum Mezerei.

Composed of mezereon bark 120 grs., liquorice root $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 2 pints, boiled to a pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ʒij to ℥ʒiv.

For a child a year old, ℥ʒj to ℥ʒij.

MORI—MORPHIA

Extractum Mezerei Æthereum.

A spirituo-æthereal extract.

Action.—Alterative; diuretic.

Used in the preparation of *Linimentum Sinapis Compositum*.

MORI SUCCUS. The juice of the ripe fruit of *Morus nigra*. Black Mulberry.

Action.—Slightly laxative.

Syrupus Mori.

Composed of mulberry juice, refined sugar, and rectified spirit.

Action.—Is used chiefly as a colouring and flavouring ingredient.

MORPHIA. $C_{34}H_{19}NO_6$.

Action.—Similar to opium, but less stimulating; more soporific, but less anodyne.

Dose.—Being insoluble in water, it is not used except in the form of a salt.

Morphiæ Acetas. $C_{34}H_{19}NO_6 \cdot C_4H_8O_2 \cdot HO$.

Formed by the action of solution of ammonia on hydrochlorate of morphia, and subsequent addition of acetic acid.

Action.—Narcotic. To be used with care.

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

Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis.

Composed of acetate of morphia 4 grs., dilute acetic acid mviij , rectified spirit 2 fl. drs., distilled water 6 fl. dra.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx , mxxx , to fʒj .

For a child a year old, $\text{m}\frac{1}{4}$.

This solution contains $\frac{1}{4}$ a grain of morphia in the drachm, and is therefore half the strength of the *Liq. Morph. Acetat. Ph. Lond.*

MORPHIA

Morphiæ Bimeconas.

Action.—This salt is said to possess greater soporific properties, and to be less likely to disagree than any other.

Dose.—The same as the Acetate.

Morphiæ Hydrochloras. $C_{24}H_{19}NO_3HCl, 6HO.$

(Morphiæ Murias.)

Action.—Narcotic.

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

Liquor Morphiæ Hydrochloratis.

A solution of hydrochlorate of morphia 4 grs., with 8 minims of dilute hydrochloric acid, rectified spirit 2 fl.dr., water 6 fl.dr.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{xv}$, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{xxx}$, to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3j}$.

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

Each drachm contains half a grain of morphia. It is about half the strength of the Liquor Morphiæ Hydrochloratis. Ph. Lond.

Morphiæ Sulphas.

Dose.—The same as the other morphine salts.

This preparation is largely used in America; it is more soluble than the other preparations.

Incompatibles.—Solutions of the salts of morphia are decomposed by the stronger acids, alkalis, and alkaline earths, and most earthy and metallic salts.

Suppositoria Morphiæ.

Composed of hydrochlorate of morphia 6 grs., benzoated lard 64 grs., white wax 20 grs., oil of theobroma 90 grs. Divide into 12 equal parts, each of which will contain half a grain of hydrochlorate of morphia, a rather large dose for those unaccustomed to opiates.

MENTHA

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ.

A solution of oil of peppermint 1 fl.oz., in rectified spirit 49 fl.oz.

Action.—Aromatic ; carminative ; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xxx to fʒj or fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥v.

MENTHA VIRIDIS. The whole herb. Spearmint.

Action.—Similar to that of Mentha Piperita.

Aqua Menthæ Viridis.

Composed of oil of spearmint 1½ fl.dr., water 1½ gallons ; distil a gallon.

Action.—Similar to that of peppermint.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒiij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Infusum Menthæ Compositum.

Composed of spearmint leaves 120 grs., sugar 120 grs., oil of spearmint 3 drops, compound tincture of cardamoms ½ fl.dr., water 6 fl.oz.

Action.—Similar to, but much more powerful than, spearmint-water.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒiij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Oleum Menthæ Viridis.

Action.—As above.

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

MENYANTHES—Yucca.

Spiritus Menthae Viridis.

A solution of all the essential oils of the
9 fl.oz.

Action.—Similar to that of the oils.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒjss
For a child a portion of this.

MENYANTHES. The dried leaves of

trifoliata. Blue mint.

Action.—As the gentian.

Gentian.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒjss

Infusum Menyanthes.

Composed of menyanthes ʒss. Water ʒss.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒjss

For a child a portion of this.

Extractum Menyanthes.

A watery extract.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒjss

MEZEREI CORTEX. The dried bark of *Lapine meze-*
reum. Mezerion.
Action.—Alterative; diuretic; when applied locally
for a long time it acts as a vesicant.

Decoctum Mezerei.

Composed of mezerion ʒss. Water ʒss.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒjss

For a child a portion of this.

MOSCHUS—MUCUNA

Trochisci Morphie.

Composed of hydrochlorate of morphia 20 grs., tincture of tolu $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., sugar 24 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia q.s., water $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz.

Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which contains $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a grain of morphia.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

Trochisci Morphie et Ipecacuanhe.

Composed of hydrochlorate of morphia 20 grs., ipecacuan 60 grs., tincture of tolu $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., sugar 24 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia q.s., water $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz.

Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which contains $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a grain of morphia and $\frac{1}{12}$ th of a gr. of ipecacuan.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

MORRHUÆ OLEUM. *Vide* OLEUM MORRHUÆ.

MOSCHUS. Musk. The inspissated and dried secretion from the preputial follicles of the *Moschus moschiferus*.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant to the nervous system especially.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs., in pill or emulsion.

Incompatibles with a watery infusion.—Corrosive sublimate, sulphate of iron, nitrates of silver and mercury, infusion of bark, &c.

MUCUNA PRURIENS. Cowhage. The legume, with its setæ or hairs.

Action.—Anthelmintic, the action being purely mechanical.

The setæ, or hairs, should be added to syrup or treacle to the consistence of honey, or an electuary, of which the dose is ℥ss. for a child a year old, and f℥ss. for an adult.

This remedy was formerly used with great success.

MYRISTICA—MYRRHA

MYRISTICA. The kernel of the seed of *Myristica officinalis*. The Nutmeg tree.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. of the powder.

Oleum Myristicæ. The oil distilled in England from nutmegs.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, mj to mv in pill or emulsion.

Oleum Myristicæ Expressum. Formerly *Adeps Myristicæ*. B.P. 1864.

A concrete oil obtained by means of expression and heat from nutmegs.

Spiritus Myristicæ.

A solution of oil of nutmeg 1 fl.oz., in rectified spirit 49 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, mx or mxx to $\text{f}\text{3j}$.

For a child a year old, mj to mij .

This is just $\frac{1}{4}$ th the strength of the preparation of the B.P. 1864.

MYRRHA. A gum resinous exudation from the stem of *Balsamodendron myrrha*. Myrrh.

Action.—Stimulant; tonic; expectorant; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs. of the powdered resin.

Pilula Aloes et Myrrhæ. *Vide ALOES.*

MYROXYLON

Tinctura Myrrhæ.

Composed of myrrh 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant; tonic; expectorant; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Water decomposes and precipitates the resin, it should therefore be given in emulsion.

MYROXYLON PEREIRÆ. The balsam from the stem of this plant forms the

Balsamum Peruvianum. Balsam of Peru.

Action.—Demulcent; expectorant; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xv.

For a child a year old, ℥j.

Unguentum Balsami Peruviani.

Composed of balsam 1 part, lard 7 parts.

Action.—An excellent application for sore nipples or cracked lips (SQUIRE).

MYROXYLON TOLUIFERA. The balsam from the stem of this plant forms the

Balsamum Tolutanum. Balsam of Tolu.

Action.—A stimulant and expectorant.

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

Syrupus Tolutanus.

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

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

NECTANDRA—NUX VOMICA

Tinctura Tolutana.

Composed of balsam of tolu 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥v.

NECTANDRÆ CORTEX. The bark of *Nectandra Rodiaei*. The Bebeeru, or Greenheart tree.

Action.—Antiperiodic; tonic. Inferior to quinine.

Used for the preparation of *Beberia Sulphas*. *Vide* page 34.

NUX VOMICA. The seeds of *Strychnos nux vomica*.

Poison-nut tree.

Action.—Bitter and slightly aromatic tonic; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 3 grs. of the powdered seeds.

Extractum Nucis Vomicæ.

A spirituous extract.

Action.—As above. To be administered with care.

Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 1 gr.

Tinctura Nucis Vomicæ.

Composed of nux vomica 2 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥v to ℥x or ℥xxx.

For preparations of Strychnine, *see* STRYCHNIA.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ—OLIBANUM

OLEUM MORRHUÆ. The oil extracted from the fresh liver of the *Gadus morrhua*. Cod-liver oil.

Action.—Alterative; nutritious.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ss.

For a child a year old, ℥ss.

Various compounds of cod-liver oil with other ingredients are made, such as iodide and other salts of iron, quinine, ozone, &c. Unless, however, these are used when freshly prepared, the oil in a week or two becomes rancid. The ozonized oil is the only exception, but its value is little, if at all, enhanced by the addition of the oxygen.

OLIVÆ OLEUM. The oil expressed from the fruit of *Olea Europæa*. Olive oil.

Action.—Slightly aperient; demulcent.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥ss. to ℥j.

OLEUM RICINI. The oil expressed from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*. Castor oil.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j or ℥ij to ℥j.

For a child a year old, ℥ss.

OLEUM THEOBROMÆ. Oil of Theobroma.

A concrete oil obtained by expression and heat from the ground seeds of *Theobroma cacao*.

Used only as a basis for the preparation of the various suppositories.

OLIBANUM. The gum resin of *Boswellia thurifera*

Action.—Stimulant; an ispasmodic. Used only in fumigation.

OPIUM

OPIUM. The inspissated juice of the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*.

Action.—Anodyne ; soporific.

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

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr., with caution.

Acetum Opii. (Dub. Ph.)

Composed of opium $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., distilled vinegar 16 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

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

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

This preparation contains about 5 grs. of opium in a fluid drachm. The Edinburgh Acetum is nearly three times as strong. Both preparations are said to be more efficacious, and to produce less unpleasant symptoms than the Tincture.

Confectio Opii.

Composed of compound powder of opium 192 grs., syrup 1 fl.oz.

Action.—Anodyne, carminative, and stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

This preparation contains about 1 gr. of opium in 40.

Emplastrum Opii.

Composed of opium 1 oz., resin plaster 9 oz.

Action.—Anodyne.

Enema Opii.

Composed of tincture of opium $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$., mucilage of starch 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Sedative.

OPIUM

Extractum Opii.

A watery extract, evaporated to a proper consistence.

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

This preparation is about one-third stronger than opium itself. It is less stimulating than the Tincture, and more soporific.

Extractum Opii Liquidum.

Composed of extract of opium 1 oz., water 16 fl.oz., rectified spirit 4 fl oz.

Action.—Strongly soporific and anodyne, producing less disturbance of the nervous system.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\nu$ to \mathfrak{mxx} or \mathfrak{mxl} .

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\frac{1}{4}$.

Incompatibles.—See VINUM OPII.

A drachm of the liquid extract is equal to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs. of extract of opium.

Linimentum Opii.

Composed of tincture of opium 2 fl.oz., soap liniment 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Anodyne ; sedative.

Pilula Plumbi cum Opio.

Composed of acetate of lead 36 grs., opium 6 grs., confection of roses 6 grs.

Action.—Anodyne ; astringent ; soporific.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

$\frac{4}{5}$ grs. contain 3 of acetate of lead, and $\frac{1}{5}$ gr. each of opium and confection.

Pilula Saponis Composita.

Composed of opium $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., hard soap 2 oz., water q.s.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

5 grs. contain 1 gr. of opium.

OPIUM

Trochisci Opii.

Composed of extract of opium 72 grs., tincture of tolu $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., sugar 16 oz., gum acacia 2 oz., extract of liquorice 6 oz., water q.s. Divide the mass into 720 lozenges, each of which will contain $\frac{1}{10}$ of a gr. of the extract of opium.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 6 lozenges.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio. (Pulvis Cretæ Compositus cum Opio. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of aromatic chalk powder $9\frac{3}{4}$ oz., opium $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.

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

40 grs. contain 1 gr. of opium.

Pulvis Opii Compositus.

Composed of opium $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., black pepper 2 oz., ginger 5 oz., caraway 6 oz., tragacanth $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

This powder very much resembles the old *Confectio Opii*, Ph. Lond.

Action.—Aromatic and anodyne sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

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

10 grs. contain 1 gr. of opium.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus. Dover's Powder. *Vide* IPECACUAN.

Pulvis Kino Compositus.

Composed of kino $3\frac{3}{4}$ oz., cinnamon 1 oz., opium $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

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

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.

20 grs. contain 1 gr. of opium.

OPIUM

Tinctura Opii.

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

Action.—Anodyne; soporific; more stimulating than the other preparations of opium.

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

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\frac{1}{2}$.

Incompatibles.—See VINUM OPII.

1 drachm of the tincture contains rather more than 4 grs. of opium.

Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.

Composed of benzoic acid and saffron, of each 180 grs., opium 100 grs., oil of anise 1 fl.dr., strong solution of ammonia 4 fl.oz., rectified spirit 16 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulating narcotic; anodyne.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}ss.$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}j.$

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}ij$ to $\mathfrak{m}iij.$

This preparation contains about 1 gr. to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.dr., but the ammonia renders it more active.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.

Composed of opium 40 grs., benzoic acid 40 grs., camphor 30 grs., oil of anise $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.dr., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Anodyne; stimulant; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}xv$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}j.$

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}iv$ to $\mathfrak{m}vj.$

Half an ounce contains about 1 gr. of opium.

Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio. (Ung. Gallæ Comp. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of ointment of galls 1 oz., opium 32 grs. (4 grs. of opium in the drm.).

Action.—Anodyne; astringent.

OPOPONAX—ORIGANUM

Unguentum Opii. Ph. Lond.
Composed of opium 20 grs., lard 1 oz.
Action.—Anodyne.

Vinum Opii.

Composed of extract of opium 1 oz., cinnamon bark and cloves, of each 75 grs., sherry 1 pint.

Action.—About the same as the Tincture, but less likely to disagree.

Dose.—The same as the Tincture.

This is about one-fourth stronger than Vinum Opii of the B.P., 1864; and also of the Edin. and Dub. Ph. It is about one-fifth weaker than Vinum Opii, Ph. Lond., and corresponds in strength with Extractum Opii Liquidum, containing $3\frac{1}{2}$ grs. to the fl.dr.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of opium, when in solution, are incompatible with most metallic salts, from the presence of meconic acid. Alkalis and their carbonates also decompose them, precipitating the morphia. This, however, may be of minor importance.

NOTE.—For preparations of Morphia, *see* MORPHIA.

OPOPONAX. The gum resin of *Opoponax Chironium*.

Action.—Antispasmodic, resembling Ammoniacum.

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

ORIGANUM. Wild Marjoram.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant. Principally given in the form of

Oleum Origani.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\nu$ to $\mathfrak{m}\chi$ on sugar or in emulsion.

OS USTUM—PAPAVERIS

OS USTUM. Bone Ash. The residue of bones which have been burned to a white ash.

OVI VITELLUS. The yolk of the egg of Gallus Banckiva.

OXYMEL.

Composed of honey 40 oz., acetic acid 5 oz., water 5 oz.

Action.—Demulcent; but chiefly as a vehicle to other medicines, and as an adjunct to gargles.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

For a child a year old, m̄x to m̄xx.

PANCREATIC EMULSION.

Dr. Dobell has lately introduced this remedy to the notice of the profession as valuable in the treatment of pulmonary phthisis.—Vide *Lancet*, Nov. 11th and 18th 1866.

PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ. The nearly ripe capsules of Papaver somniferum. Garden or White Poppy.

Action.—Anodyne and soporific; but very mild as compared with opium.

Decoctum Papaveris.

Composed of poppy capsules 2 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Anodyne, but used principally as an external application.

PAPAYER—PAREIRA

Extractum Papaveris.

Composed of poppy-heads without seeds 1 lb., rectified spirit 2 fl.oz., water q.s.; evaporated down to a proper consistence.

Action.—Anodyne, but very mild.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

Syrupus Papaveris.

Composed of poppy capsules 36 oz., water 20 pints, rectified spirit 16 fl.oz., sugar 4 lbs. The whole, evaporated, to weigh 6½ lbs. Sp. gr. 1.320.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x.

PAPAYER RHŒAS. The dried petals of the Red Poppy.

Action.—A very mild anodyne and soporific, principally used as a colouring ingredient.

Syrupus Rhœados.

Composed of red poppy petals 13 oz., sugar 2¼ lbs., water 1 pint, rectified spirit 2½ fl.oz.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥x.

Its chief use is as a colouring ingredient, though it probably possesses in a very slight degree narcotic properties.

PAREIRÆ RADIX The dried root of Cissampelos pareira. Wild Vine.

Action.—Very slightly laxative, diuretic, and tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

Decoctum Pareiræ.

Composed of pareira 1½ oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒiij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

PENGHAWAR—PEPSINA

Extractum Pareiræ.

A watery extract.

Action.—Diuretic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Extractum Pareiræ Liquidum.

An aquo-spirituos extract.

Action.—Diuretic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

Infusum Pareiræ. Ph. Edin.

Composed of pareira 360 grs., water 1 pint.

Action.—Diuretic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒiij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

PENGHAWAR DJAMBI. The Malayan designation of the lower part of the stipes of a large fern indigenous in Sumatra. (WARING.)

This drug has lately obtained great celebrity in India for its astringent and styptic properties. It should be applied directly to the bleeding surface; about 5 or 10 grains will generally suffice to stop the bleeding from any vessels of not larger diameter than a line and a half.

PEPSINA. Pepsine.

The active principle of the gastric juice of several animals, the calf, the pig, and the sheep. The dose is 0 to 15 or 20 grs.

Action.—An artificial digestive in cases where the gastric juice is defective.

PESSARIES

Vinum Pepsinæ.

A solution of the powdered pepsine in sherry wine.

Action.—An artificial digestive.

Dose.—One or two teaspoonfuls, or more.

It should be taken immediately after food.

The *Pepsina Porci*, originally suggested by Dr. Beale, is said to be five times stronger than that obtained from the stomach of the calf.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs. in pill with glycerine.

PESSARIES.

The following *Medicated Pessaries* have been introduced by Dr. Tanner and others. They are mostly mixed with cocoa-butter, and may contain one or more of the ingredients mentioned, in any required strength :—

<i>Ingredient.</i>	<i>Action.</i>	<i>Strength.</i>
Atropine (Belladonna)	Sedative	1-20 grain.
Belladonna	do.	3 do.
Conium	do.	10 do.
Opium	do. ..	2 do.
Morphia	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Bismuth, Oxide	{ Cicatrizing & } Emollient }	15 do.
Borax	do.	15 do.
Zinc, Oxide.....	do.	15 do.
Tannin	Astringent.....	10 do.
Alum	do.	15 do.
Alum and Catechu...	do.	15 { do. of
Do. Iron	do.	10 { each.
Acetate of Lead	do.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Do. do. and } Opium	do.	5 { do. 2 grs.
Matico.....	do. ..	10 do.

PHLORIDZINA—PHOSPHORUS

<i>Ingredient.</i>	<i>Action.</i>	<i>Strength.</i>
Sulphate of Iron } (dried)	do.	...10 grains.
Gallic Acid.....	do.	...10 do.
Perchloride of Iron...	Hæmostatic	... 5 do.
Persulphate of Iron	do.	... 5 do.
Sulphate of Zinc } (dried)	Caustic	10 do.
Carbonate of Soda ...	Antacid.....	15 do.
Carbonate of Lime...	Deodorant	5 do.
Iodide of Lead	{ Alterative & Resolvent }	} 10 do.
Do. do. and } Atropine		
Iodide of Potassium	do.	...10 do.
Bromide of Potas- } sium.....	do.	...10 do.
Mercurial	do.	...10 { do. (Ung. Hydrarg.)

PHLORIDZINA. A neutral bitter principle, found in the bark and root of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum trees.

Action.—Tonic and antiperiodic; said to be very efficacious in intermittent fevers.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs., in pill, or in solution with aromatic spirits of ammonia.

PHOSPHORUS. A non-metallic element obtained from bones. P. Eq. 32.

Action.—Stimulant; aphrodisiac, with special action on the brain and nervous system.

PHYSOSTIGMATIS FABAE

Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum. $3\text{HO},\text{PO}_5$.

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on phosphorus.

Sp. gr. 1.08.

Action.—Tonic; refrigerant

Dose.—For an adult, mx to mxxx .

Oleum Phosphoratum.

Composed of phosphorus 12 grs., almond oil 1 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant; aphrodisiac.

Dose.—For an adult, mv to mx , in emulsion.

Pilula Phosphori.

These pills are prepared by Messrs. Bell and Co., by mixing 6 grs. of phosphorus with 600 grs. of melted suet, and dividing into pills of 3 grs. each, which are then covered with gelatine. Each pill contains about $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. of phosphorus.

Dose.—One three times a day.

Action.—They are specially recommended by Dr. Radcliffe as nourishers of the nervous system.

Tinctura Phosphori Ætherea.

Composed of phosphorus 4 parts, sulphuric ether 200 parts by weight; macerate for a month, with occasional shaking.

The quantity dissolved is about 4 grs. in the ounce.

Dose.—For an adult, mv to mx or mxv , suspended in mucilage.

PHYSOSTIGMATIS FABAE. The seed of *Physostigma venenosum*—Calabar Bean.

Action.—Sedative. Has the power of inducing paralysis of lower extremities, and in a marked manner contraction of the iris. Is said to be useful in tetanus and chorea.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 4 grs. of the powder.

PIPER

Extractum Physostigmatis.

A spirituous extract; 1 lb. of the Calabar bean to 4 pints of rectified spirit.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain.

PIMENTA. The dried unripe berries of *Eugenia pimenta*. Allspice.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Aqua Pimentæ.

Prepared by distilling 14 oz. of pimento with 2 gallons of water; distil 1 gallon.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒiij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Oleum Pimentæ.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥iv, on sugar, in pill, or emulsion.

Spiritus Pimentæ. Ph. Lond.

Composed of oil of pimento 3 fl.dr., proof spirit 1 gallon.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x.

PIPER NIGRUM. The dried unripe berries of Black Pepper.

Action.—Carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Confectio Piperis.

Composed of black pepper 2 oz., caraway 3 oz., honey 15 oz.

Action.—Carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

PIX

Unguentum Piperis Nigra. Ph. Dub.

Composed of lard 1 lb., black pepper 4 oz.

Action.—Stimulant.

PIX BURGUNDICA. A resinous exudation from the stem of *Abies excelsa*.

Action.—Expectorant; stimulant; but used internally only in the form of **Pix Liquida**.

Emplastrum Picis.

Composed of Burgundy pitch 26 oz., common frankincense 13 oz., resin and yellow wax of each 4½ oz., expressed oil of nutmeg 1 oz., olive oil 2 fl.oz., water 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant.

Pix Liquida. A bituminous liquid obtained from the wood of *Pinus sylvestris*.

Action.—Diuretic; expectorant; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥v to ℥x or ℥xx, in pill or emulsion.

Unguentum Picis Liquidæ.

Composed of tar 5 oz., yellow wax 2 oz.

Action.—Resolvent; stimulant.

PLOCARIA HELMINTHOCORTON. Corsican Moss.

Action.—Anthelmintic. Is said to be very efficacious in expelling the *ascaris lumbricoides*.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Decoctum Plocariæ.

Composed of the powder ½ oz. to 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Anthelmintic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒjss. ter in die.

PLUMBUM

PLUMBUM. Pb. Eq. 104.

All the salts of lead are decomposed by sulphuric acid, the sulphates, phosphates, and carbonates; liquor ammoniæ acetatis, and opium in solution.

Plumbi Acetas. $PbO, C_4H_2O_8, 3 HO.$

Prepared by the action of acetic acid on oxide of lead.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 or 5 grs.

Incompatibles.—See PLUMBUM.

Unguentum Plumbi Acetatis.

Composed of acetate of lead 12 grs., benzoated lard 1 oz.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis.

A solution of subacetate of lead: prepared by boiling acetate and oxide of lead.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus.

Composed of solution of subacetate of lead 2 fl.dr., rectified spirit 2 fl.dr., water 19½ fl.oz.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Unguentum Plumbi Subacetatis Compositum.

Composed of solution of subacetate of lead 6 fl.oz., camphor 60 grs., white wax 8 oz., almond oil 1 pint.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Pilula Plumbi cum Opio.

Composed of acetate of lead 36 grs., opium and confection of roses of each 6 grs.

Action.—Astringent; anodyne; soporific.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

4 grs contain 3 of acetate of lead and ½ gr. of opium.

PLUMBUM

Suppositoria Plumbi Composita.

Take of acetate of lead 36 grs., opium 12 grs., benzoated lard 42 grs., white wax 10 grs., oil of theobroma 80 grs. Divide into 12 equal parts, each of which will contain 3 grs. of the acetate of lead, and 1 gr. of opium.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Plumbi Carbonas. $2(\text{PbO}, \text{CO}_2), \text{PbO}, \text{HO}$.

Action.—Sedative; astringent. Not used internally.

Unguentum Plumbi Carbonatis.

Take of carbonate of lead 62 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.

Action.—Sedative.

Plumbi Iodidum. PbI .

Prepared by the action of iodide of potassium on nitrate of lead.

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

Emplastrum Plumbi Iodidi.

Composed of iodide of lead 1 oz., soap plaster and resin plaster of each 4 oz.

Action.—Resolvent; sedative.

Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi.

Composed of iodide of lead 62 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.

Action.—Resolvent; sedative.

Plumbi Nitras. PbO, NO_5 .

Action.—A solution of this salt in water, 60 grs. to the oz., forms "Ledoyen's Disinfecting Fluid."

Plumbi Oxidum. (Lithargyrum. B.P. 1864.) PbO .

Action.—Protective. Not used internally.

PODOPHYLLUM

Emplastrum Plumbi.

Composed of oxide of lead 4 lbs., olive oil 1 gallon, water $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

Action.—Protective.

Plumbi Saccharas.

Prepared by saturating an aqueous solution of saccharic acid with freshly-precipitated carbonate of lead.

Action.—This preparation is said to possess active decomposing powers on phosphatic calculi, and has been injected into the bladder for that purpose with very good effect. A Nitro-saccharate is also prepared by dissolving the saccharate in cold dilute nitric acid: it is said to possess the same properties

Plumbi Tannas.

Prepared by adding tannic acid to acetate of lead.

Action.—Has been found of great value both in preventing and healing bed sores, in the form of

Unguentum Plumbi Tannas.

Made of tannate of lead 120 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.

PODOPHYLLI RADIX. The dried rhizome of *Podophyllum peltatum*. American May Apple.

Action.—Cathartic, cholagogue, and alterative.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 grs. to 20 grs. of the powder.

Podophylli Resina.

Action.—A cholagogue, purgative, and alterative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 1 gr. in pill. Should be given with henbane to prevent griping.

POTASSIUM

POLYGONUM BISTORTA. Official Bistort.

Action.—Astringent; useful in passive hæmorrhages and mucous discharges.

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

Decoctum Bistortæ.

Composed of bistort root 2 oz., water 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒjss to fʒij.

PORPHYRA LACCINIATA. Purple Laver, one of the Algæ.

Action.—Alterative. Valuable in scorbutic and scrofulous affections.

POTASSIUM. K. Eq. 39.

Potassa Caustica. KO,HO . (Potassa Hydras. Ph. Lond.)

Prepared by the evaporation of solution of potash.

Action.—Caustic. Not used internally.

Potassæ Acetas.

Prepared by the action of acetic acid on carbonate of potash. $KO,C_4H_5O_3$.

Action.—Diuretic; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 60 grs.

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

Incompatibles.—Mineral acids, the sulphates of soda and magnesia, muriate of ammonia, the tartrates of potash and soda, corrosive sublimate, and nitrate of silver.

Potassæ Bicarbonas.

Prepared from the carbonate by the addition of carbonic acid gas to a solution of the salt. $KO,HO,2CO_2$.

Action, Dose, and Incompatibles.—The same as the Carbonate.

POTASSIUM

Liquor Potassæ Effervescens.

A solution of bicarbonate of potash, 30 grs. to the pint, into which a stream of carbonic acid is passed under strong pressure.

Action.—Antacid ; diuretic ; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒiv or more.

Potassæ Bichromas. $KO, 2 CrO_2$.

Action.—Has been recommended as an alterative and antisyphilitic in small doses.

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

Potassæ Carbonas.

Prepared by washing pearlshes.

Action.—Antacid ; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

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

Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts, tartar emetic, calomel, corrosive sublimate, the sulphates of quinine, iron, zinc, and magnesia, and the salts of lead and silver.

Liquor Potassæ.

Prepared from a solution of the carbonate by the addition of slaked lime and water. One fluid oz. contains 27 grs. of the alkali. Sp. gr. 1.058.

Action.—Antacid ; antilithic ; diuretic.

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

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

Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts, calomel, and corrosive sublimate ; also henbane, belladonna, and stramonium.

POTASSIUM

Liquor Potassæ Brandishii.

Composed of American pearlashes 6 lbs., ash-wood ashes 2 lbs., quicklime 2 lbs., boiling water 6 gallons.

Action.—Antacid.

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

For a child a year old, $\text{m}ij$.

Potassæ Chloras.

Prepared by passing a stream of chlorine gas through a solution of carbonate of potash and lime. KO, ClO_2 .

Action.—Diuretic; detergent; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Trochisci Potassæ Chloratis.

Composed of chlorate of potash 3600 grs., sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl.oz., water q.s. Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which will contain 5 grs. of chlorate of potash.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 6 lozenges.

Potassæ Citras.

Prepared by adding a solution of citric acid to one of carbonate of potash. $3 \text{KO}, \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_5\text{O}_{11}$.

Action.—Diaphoretic; diuretic; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 or 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Potassa cum Calce. Formerly in the Ph. Lond.

A mixture of caustic potash and lime.

Action.—Caustic. Less deliquescent than the Potassa Caustica.

POTASSIUM

Potassæ Nitras.

Prepared by washing the commercial salt. KO, NO_2 .

Action.—Diaphoretic ; diuretic ; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Incompatibles.—Sulphuric acid, the sulphates, alum, baryta, calomel, corrosive sublimate, &c.

Potassæ Nitras Effervescens.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs

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

It contains 5 grs. of nitre in 60 grs.

Potassæ Permanganas.

Used for making yellow prussiate of potash. $\text{KO}, \text{Mn}_2\text{O}_7$.

Action.—Alterative and oxidizer.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 4 grs., but best given in the form of

Liquor Potassæ Permanganatis.

A solution of this salt constitutes "Condy's Disinfecting Fluid." That in the B.P. contains 4 grs. to the fl.oz.

Action.—Disinfectant.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{f}\text{ʒj}$ to $\text{f}\text{ʒij}$ or $\text{f}\text{ʒss.}$, but chiefly for external use.

Potassæ Prussias Flavæ.

Used only for making the Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum. $\text{K}_2\text{FeC}_6\text{N}_6, 3 \text{HO.}$

POTASSIUM

Potassæ Sulphas. KO_2SO_3 .

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Tartaric acid, acetate of lead, the chlorides of barium and calcium.

Potassa Sulphurata. KS_2 . (Formerly Potassii Tersulphuretum.)

Prepared by the action of sublimed sulphur on carbonate of potash.

Action.—Antiseptic; irritant; diaphoretic; stimulant; expectorant. Useful in destroying fungi and parasites.

Dose.—For an adult, 4 to 10 grs. For a bath, 4 oz. to 30 gallons of water.

Incompatibles.—Mineral and vegetable acids, and the salts of most metals.

Unguentum Potassæ Sulphuratæ.

Composed of sulphurated potash 30 grs., lard 1 oz.

Action.—Insecticide; alterative; stimulant.

Potassæ Tartras.

Prepared by the action of carbonate of potash on acid tartrate of potash. $2 \text{KO}, \text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{O}_{10}$.

Action.—Mildly purgative; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs. to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, lime-water, chloride of calcium, magnesia, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead.

POTASSIUM

Potassæ Tartras Acida. (Formerly Potassæ Bitartras.)

Action.—Diuretic ; purgative ; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 5 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, alkalis and their carbonates, the salts of lead, silver, and copper.

Potassii Bromidum.

Prepared by the action of bromine on solution of potash. KBr.

Action.—Alterative ; resolvent in cases of glandular enlargement.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 or 20 grs.

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

Incompatibles.—Acids, and the salts of most metals and earths.

Potassii Iodidum.

Prepared by adding iodine to a solution of potash. KI.

Action.—Alterative ; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

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

Incompatibles.—Acids, and the salts of most metals and earths.

Emplastrum Potassii Iodidi.

Composed of iodide of potassium 1 oz., frankincense 6 oz., wax 6 oz., olive oil 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Alterative ; resolvent.

POTASSIUM

Linimentum Potassii Iodidi cum Sapone.

Composed of hard soap and iodide of potassium, of each $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., glycerine 1 fl.oz., oil of lemon 1 fl.dr., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Unguentum Potassii Iodidi.

Composed of iodide of potassium 64 grs., carbonate of potash 4 grs., water 1 fl.dr., lard 1 oz.

Action.—Resolvent; alterative; irritant.

The following will be found useful, and may be made very agreeable refrigerant draughts:—

Potassæ Bicarbonas	}	Acidum Citricum 14 grs.
20 grs. in efferves-		Acidum Tartaricum 15 grs.
cence with . . .		Succus Limonis ℥ijss.

Potassæ Carbonas	}	Acidum Citricum 17 grs.
20 grs. in efferves-		Acidum Tartaricum 18 grs.
cence with . . .		Succus Limonis ℥ss.

Sodæ Bicarbonas 20	}	Acidum Citricum 17 grs.
grs. in efferves-		Acidum Tartaricum 18 grs.
cence with . . .		Succus Limonis ℥ss.

Ammoniæ Carbonas	}	Acidum Citricum 24 grs.
20 grs. in efferves-		Acidum Tartaricum 25 grs.
cence with . . .		Succus Limonis ℥vj.

The respective quantities here indicated are just sufficient to render the reaction neutral.

PROPYLAMINE—PTEROCARPUS

PROPYLAMINE. A colourless, transparent, volatile alkali, obtained from herring brine.

Action.—It has been strongly recommended by Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, for the treatment of acute and chronic rheumatism.

Dose.—For an adult, a teaspoonful of the solution prepared in the following way: 20 drops of propylamine mixed in 6 fl.oz. of water, with 2 fl.dr. of oleo-saccharum of peppermint.

PRUNUM. Prune. The dried drupe of *Prunus domestica*.

Action.—Gently laxative; refrigerant.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA. The American Wild Cherry.

Infusum Pruni Virginianæ.

Composed of the powdered bark $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Sedative, allied to digitalis, but said not to have any of the unpleasant depressing effects of that drug. Has been strongly recommended in cases of palpitation and cardiac hypertrophy.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

Tinctura Pruni Virginianæ

Composed of 20 fl.oz. of proof spirit, and 2 oz. of the powdered bark.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult. ʒx to ʒxl.

PTEROCARPI LIGNUM. The wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*. Sandal-wood tree.

Used only as a colouring ingredient; as in the *Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita*.

PYRETHRUM—QUASSIA

PYRETHRI RADIX. The root of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*. Pellitory.

Action.—Acrid irritant.

Tinctura Pyrethri.

Composed of pellitory root 4 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Irritant and sialogogue, rarely used internally.

PYROXYLIN. Gun cotton.

A solution of cotton 1 oz., in nitric and sulphuric acids, 5 fl.oz. of each. Used in the preparation of collodium.

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM. The wood of *Picræna excelsa*. Quassia.

Action.—Simple bitter.

Extractum Quassiæ.

A watery extract.

Action.—A simple bitter tonic, having no astringency or aroma.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 8 grs.

Infusum Quassiæ.

Composed of quassia 60 grs., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ʒj to ℥ʒiij.

For a child a year old, ℥ʒj to ℥ʒij.

Incompatibles.—*Vide* TINCTURA QUASSIÆ COMPOSITA.

Tinctura Quassiæ.

Composed of quassia ʒ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ʒss. to ℥ʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥viij.

QUERCUS—QUINIA.

Tinctura Quassiae Composita. Ph. Edin.

Composed of cardamoms and cochineal, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., cinnamon and quassia, of each $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., raisins 7 oz., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij

For a child a year old, ʒv.

The preparations of quassia, except the compound tincture, are not decomposed by the salts of iron, but are incompatible with those of lead and silver.

QUERCUS CORTEX. The dried bark of Quercus pedunculata. The common Oak.

Action.—An astringent bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs. of the powder.

For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.

Decoctum Quercus.

Composed of oak bark $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒiiij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Extractum Quercus.

Obtained by evaporating the decoction.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

QUINIA.

Solutio Quiniae Ammoniatæ.

Composed of pure quinia 4 grs., aromatic spirit of ammonia 1 oz.

Action.—This is a very convenient mode of adminis-

QUINIA

tering quinine free from any acid. In this form it is not a simple, but an *aromatic* bitter and stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥j.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥v.

Quiniæ Citras.

Action.—Bitter tonic.

Dose.—The same as the Sulphate.

Quiniæ Citras Effervesceus.

This is a compound of the granular effervescing citro-tartrate of soda with citrate of quinine, 1 gr. of the latter in 60.

Action.—Refrigerant tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Syrupus Quiniæ Dikinat.

Composed of dikinate of quina and syrup. One drachm of the latter contains 2 grs. of the former, which is equal to 3¼ oz. of the decoction of bark, or 96 grs. of powdered bark. (SQUIBE.)

Action.—The same as the sulphate, but more delicate.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥j.

Pilula Quiniæ.

Composed of sulphate of quinia 60 grs., confection of hips 20 grs.

Action.—Bitter tonic; antiperiodic.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs.

Quiniæ Sulphas. $C_{40}H_{24}N_2O_4, HO, SO_3, 7 HO$. (Formerly Quiniæ Disulphas.)

Prepared from yellow cinchona bark. 12 grs. of the alkaloid are equal to about 1 oz. of the bark.

Action.—Pure bitter tonic and antiperiodic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr to 5 or 10 grs.

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

RESINA

Tinctura Quiniæ.

Composed of sulphate of quinia 160 grs., tincture of orange-peel 1 pint (= 1 gr. of quinine to the fl.dr.).

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, mʒ to mʒiij.

Vinum Quiniæ.

Composed of sulphate of quinia 20 grs., citric acid 30 grs., orange-wine a pint.

Action.—Tonic; antiperiodic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, fʒss. to fʒj.

Quiniæ Valerianas.

Prepared by the action of valerianate of soda on muriate of quinine.

Action.—Bitter tonic and antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 3 grs., in pill or mucilaginous mixture.

QUINIDINA. One of the alkaloids of cinchona bark.

Quinidinæ Sulphas.

Action.—Similar, but inferior to the sulphate of quinine.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs.

RESINA. The residue of the distillation of the turpentine from various species of *Pinus*. Resin.

Action.—Used in the following compounds.

RHAMNUS—RHEUM

Emplastrum Resinæ.

Composed of resin 4 oz., lead plaster 2 lbs., hard soap 2 oz.

Use.—Adhesive; to dress wounds, &c.

Unguentum Resinæ.

Composed of resin 8 oz., yellow wax 4 oz., simple ointment 16 oz.

Action.—Stimulating to sluggish wounds.

RHAMNI SUCOUS.

The recently expressed juice of the ripe berries of common Buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus*.

Used only in the preparation of

Syrupus Rhamni.

Composed of juice of buckthorn berries 4 pints, sliced ginger and allspice, of each $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., sugar 5 lbs., rectified spirit 6 fl.oz. Sp. gr. 1.32.

Action.—Drastic purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥x to ℥xv.

RHEI RADIX. The root of one or more undetermined species of *Rheum* deprived of the bark and dried. Rhubarb.

Action.—An astringent and slightly bitter purgative. Stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. of the powdered root.

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

RHEUM

Extractum Rhei.

An aquo-spirituons extract.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15jgrs.

Infusum Rhei.

Composed of rhubarb $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, f3j to f3jss.

Pilula Rhei Composita.

Composed of rhubarb 3 oz., socotrine aloes $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., myrrh $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., hard soap $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., oil of peppermint $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.dr.s., treacle 4 oz.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Rhei et Ferri. Ph. Edin.

Composed of dried sulphate of iron 4 parts, extract of rhubarb 10 parts, conserve of red roses 5 parts.

Action.—Aperient and tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Pulvis Rhei Compositus. (Gregory's Powder.)

Composed of rhubarb 2 oz., light magnesia 6 oz., ginger 1 oz.

Action.—Antacid and aperient.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 5 grs. in solution or as an electuary with honey.

Syrupus Rhei.

Composed of rhubarb and coriander fruit of each 2 oz., sugar 24 oz., spirit 8 fl.oz., water 24 fl.oz. Make 18 fl.oz.

Action.—Aperient; stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3j.

RHŒADOS

Tinctura Rhei.

Composed of rhubarb 2 oz., cardamoms, coriander, and saffron, of each $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Aperient and stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij as a stomachic; fʒss. to fʒj as a purgative.

For a child a year old, fʒss. as a purgative.

Vinum Rhei.

Composed of rhubarb 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., canella 60 grs., sherry 1 pint.

Action.—Mildly aperient.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x.

RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHEMUM. Oleander or Rosebay.

Action.—Stimulant at first, afterwards depressant. It enjoys, according to Mr. Waring, a great repute among the inhabitants of Siberia for rheumatism, gout, &c.

The *Dose* is a decoction of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the leaves in 10 fl.oz. of water, to be taken every morning.

RHŒADOS PETALA. The dried petals of the Papaver rhœas. Red Poppy.

Action.—Very gently sedative and anodyne.

Syrupus Rhœados.

Composed of red poppy petals 13 oz., refined sugar 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., distilled water 1 pint, rectified spirit 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz

Action.—Anodyne and sedative; but principally used as a colouring ingredient.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥x.

RICINUS COMMUNIS

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. Sumach.

Action.—Stimulant. In some respects it resembles strychnia in its action.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 gr. of the powdered leaves.

RICINUS COMMUNIS. Castor-oil plant.

Oleum Ricini.

The oil expressed from the seeds.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{ss}$.

A convenient and elegant mode of administering castor oil is the following :—

Mistura Ricini.

Composed of castor oil 4 fl.oz., solution of potash 2 fl.dr.s., cinnamon-water 8 fl.oz.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{iss}$.

Ricini Communis Folia.

Action.—A decoction of the leaves is highly recommended by Dr. Routh as an application to the breasts; he has hardly known it fail to produce an abundant supply of milk.

ROSÆ CANINÆ FRUCTUS. The dried petals of
Rosa canina. Dog Rose.

Confectio Rosæ Caninæ.

Composed of hips 1 lb., sugar 2 lbs.

Action.—Feebly astringent and refrigerant. Chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs.

ROSA

ROSÆ GALLICÆ PETALA. The fresh and dried unexpanded petals of *Rosa Gallica*. French Rose.

Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ.

Composed of red-rose petals 1 lb., sugar 3 lbs.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs.

Action.—Feebly astringent; refrigerant. Chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies.

Infusum Rosæ Acidum. (Infus. Rosæ Comp. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of red-rose petals $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., dilute sulphuric acid 1 fl.dr., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above, but more powerfully astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Incompatibles.—See AQUA ROSÆ.

Syrupus Rosæ Gallicæ.

Composed of red-rose petals 2 oz., sugar 30 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Astringent; chiefly used for its colour.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℞x to ℞xv.

ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ PETALA. The fresh petals, fully expanded, of *Rosa centifolia*. Cabbage Rose.

Aqua Rosæ.

Composed of fresh petals of the hundred-leaved rose 10 lbs., water 2 gallons. Distil 1 gallon.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

Incompatibles.—All the foregoing preparations depend for their astringency upon the presence of tannic or

ROSMARINUS—RUBIA TINCTORIUM

gallic acid. They are therefore incompatible with the salts and preparations of iron, most of them also with the stronger acids, alkalis, and lime-water; oak-bark is also incompatible with cinchona.

ROSMARINUS. The flowering tops of *Rosmarinus officinalis*. Common Rosemary.

Oleum Rosmarini. The oil distilled from the flowering tops.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant; externally, an irritant.

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

Spiritus Rosmarini.

A solution of oil of rosemary 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 49 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss to fʒij .

For a child a year old, mij to ʒv .

This is one fifth the strength of the preparation of the same name in the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1864.

RUBIA TINCTORIUM. Madder; the root.

Action.—Tonic and emmenagogue; useful in atonic amenorrhœa.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs. of the powdered root.

A *Decoction* is made by gently boiling 1 oz. of the root in a pint of water. *Dose* for an adult, fʒjss .

BUTA. The fresh leaves of *Ruta graveolens*. Common Rue.

RUTA—SABINA

Confectio Rutæ. Ph. Lond.

Composed of fresh rue, caraway, bay berries, of each $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., sagapenum $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., black pepper 120 grs., honey 16 oz.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

Enema Rutæ.

Composed of confection of rue 60 grs., decoctum hordei 6 oz.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Useful in flatulent colic.

Oleum Rutæ.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, πij to πvj in emulsion.

Syrupus Rutæ.

Composed of oil of rue 20 drops, syrup 1 pint.

Dose.—For children, $f\bar{5}j$ or $f\bar{5}ij$.

SABADILLA. The dried fruit of *Asagraea officinalis*. Cevadilla.

Action.—Anthelmintic; cathartic; emetic.

Dose.—For an adult, 4 to 6 grs. in powder.

Used in the manufacture of *Veratria*.

SABINÆ CACUMINA. The fresh and dried tops of *Juniperus sabina*. Common Savin.

Action.—Anthelmintic; diaphoretic; emmenagogue; externally, an irritant.

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

Oleum Sabinæ.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, πij to πv , on sugar or in emulsion.

SACCHARUM—SALIX

Tinctura Sabinæ.

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

Action.—Anthelmintic; diaphoretic; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xxx}$ or $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$.

Unguentum Sabinæ.

Composed of fresh savin 8 oz., yellow wax 3 oz., lard 16 oz.

Action.—Irritant. Used to keep open blisters.

SACCHARUM LACTIS. Crystallized sugar, obtained from the whey of cow's milk by evaporation.



Action.—Laxative; nutritive.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

SACCHARUM PURIFICATUM. The crystallized refined juice of the stem of *Saccharum officinarum*.



Action.—Demulcent, perhaps slightly laxative.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Syrupus.

Composed of refined sugar 5 lbs., water 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—As above. Used chiefly as a vehicle or as a pleasant adjunct to other medicines.

SALICIS CORTEX. The bark of several varieties of *Salix*. Willow Bark.

Action.—Antiperiodic and tonic; somewhat resembles quinine.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. of the powdered bark.

SAMBUCUS—SANTONICA

Infusum Salicis.

Composed of willow bark 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Tonic: resembles quinine.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Salicine. The alkaloid of willow-bark.

Action.—As above.

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

SAMBUCI FLORES. The fresh flowers of *Sambucus niger*. Common Elder.

Aqua Sambuci.

Composed of elder-flowers 10 lbs., water 2 gallons; distil a gallon.

Action.—Carminative; but is used more as a cosmetic to the skin.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Unguentum Sambuci. Ph. Lond.

Composed of elder-flowers and lard, of each 1 lb.

Action.—Soothing and healing.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. Blood-root.

Action.—Stimulant at first, and after a while depressant, emetic, expectorant. Has been recommended as a stimulant in croup.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

SANTONICA. The unexpanded flower-heads of an undetermined species of *Artemisia*.

Action.—Anthelmintic.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 5 grs.

Is best given in the form of

SAPO DURUS

Santoninum. $C_{30}H_{48}O_6$.

Action.—Anthelmintic. Especially for lumbrici.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 6 or 10 grs.

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

SAPO DURUS. Soap made with olive-oil and soda.

Action.—Antacid and slightly aperient.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Emplastrum Saponis.

Composed of hard soap 6 oz., lead plaster $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., resin 1 oz.

Action.—Adhesive.

Emplastrum Cerati Saponis.

Composed of hard soap 10 oz., yellow wax $12\frac{1}{2}$ oz., olive-oil 1 pint, oxide of lead 15 oz., vinegar 1 gallon.

Action.—Adhesive.

Linimentum Saponis Camphoratum. Ph.

Boruss. •

Composed of medicated soap $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., camphor $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., rectified spirit 20 fl.oz. Dissolve the former, and add oil of thyme $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.dr., oil of rosemary 1 fl.dr., solution of caustic ammonia 1 fl.dr.

Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

Linimentum Potassii Iodidi cum Sapone.

Composed of hard soap and iodide of potassium, of each $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., glycerine 1 fl.oz., oil of lemon 1 fl.dr., distilled water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Resolvent; alterative.

SAPO MOLLIS—SARSA

Linimentum Saponis.

Composed of hard soap $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., camphor $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz., oil of rosemary 3 fl.dr.s., rectified spirit 18 fl.oz., distilled water 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulating; emollient.

Pilula Saponis Composita.

Composed of opium $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., hard soap 2 oz., water q.s.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.

Five grains contain 1 gr. of opium.

SAPO MOLLIS. Soap made with olive-oil and potash.

SAPONARIA VACCARIA. Cow Basil or Vaccaria.

Action.—Dr. Bouth speaks favourably of a strong infusion as a galactagogue.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA. Purple Pitcher-plant.

This drug has been lately recommended as a remedy of some power in small-pox. It has also been suggested as a prophylactic. Probably inert.

SARSÆ RADIX. The dried root of *Smilax officinalis*. Sarsaparilla.

Action.—Alterative; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs. of the powder.

Decoctum Sarsæ.

Prepared by boiling $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of sarsaparilla with 1 pint of water; boil to a pint.

Action.—Alterative; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, or more.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$.

SARSA

Decoctum Sarsæ Compositum.

Composed of sarsaparilla 2½ oz., sassafras ¼ oz., guaiac wood ¼ oz., liquorice ¼ oz., mezereon 60 grs., water 1½ pints. Make a pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒiij to fʒvj, or more.

For a child a year old, fʒij to fʒss.

These two preparations are incompatible with acetate of lead and solutions of mercury.

Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum.

An aquo-spirituos extract.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

For a child a year old, ℥x to ℥xx.

Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum Compositum.

Composed of sarsaparilla 1 lb., sassafras 2 oz., guaiacum 2 oz., liquorice-root 2 oz., mezereon 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 oz., water 6 pints; evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Alterative; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x.

Infusum Sarsaparillæ Compositum. Ph. Dub.

Composed of sarsaparilla 1 oz., lime-water 1 pint.

Action.—Alterative; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒiij to fʒvj.

For a child a year old, fʒij to fʒss.

Syrupus Sarsæ. Ph. Lond.

Composed of sarsaparilla 15 oz., water 1 pint, sugar 15 oz.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

For a child a year old, ℥x to ℥xv.

SASSAFRAS—SCAMMONIA

SASSAFRAS RADIX. The dried root of *Sassafras officinale*.

Used chiefly in the preparations of *sarsa*.

Oleum Sassafras. Ph. Dub.

Action.—Alterative, stimulant, and tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒx in emulsion.

SCAMMONIÆ RADIX. The dried root of *Convolvulus scammonia*, from which is obtained

Scammoniaë Resina.

The resin extracted from the root by spirit and water.

Action.—Drastic purgative; acts principally on the mucous coat of the bowel, and is thus useful in expelling ascarides.

Dose.—For an adult, 8 to 10 grs.

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

Mistura Scammonii.

A mixture in which each draught for an adult contains 4 grs. of the resin and 2 fl.oz. of milk.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij .

For a child a year old, ʒj .

SCAMMONIUM. A gum resin, obtained by incision from the living root. *Scammony*.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

SCAMMONIUM—SCILLA

Confectio Scammonii.

Composed of scammony 3 oz., ginger $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., oil of carui 1 fl.dr., oil of cloves 30 minims, syrup 3 fl.oz., honey $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

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

Pulvis Scammonii Compositus.

A mixture of scammony 4 oz., jalap 3 oz., ginger 1 oz.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

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

Scammonine.

This is a pure white powder, the active principle of the above; it is much more certain, because a purer, preparation than the Resina of the B. P.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

SCILLA. The bulb of *Urginea scilla*. Squill.

Action.—Diuretic, stimulating expectorant; emetic in larger doses.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs.; as an emetic, 8 grs. of the powder.

Acetum Scillæ.

Composed of squills $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., dilute acetic acid 1 pint, proof spirit $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz.

Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.

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

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{iv}$.

Oxymel Scillæ.

Composed of honey 2 lbs., vinegar of squills 1 pint.

Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{ij}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$.

SCOPARIUS

Pilula Scillæ Composita.

Composed of squills 1½ oz., ginger 1 oz., ammoniacum 1 oz., hard soap 1 oz., treacle 2 oz.

Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Syrupus Scillæ.

Composed of vinegar of squills 1 pint, sugar 2½ lbs.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥x.

This preparation resembles very closely the Oxymel Scillæ.

Tinctura Scillæ.

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

Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

SCOPARII CACUMINA. The fresh dried tops of *Sarothamnus scoparius*. Broom tops.

Action.—Diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs. of the powdered seeds.

Decoctum Scoparii.

Composed of broom-tops 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒiij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

SENEGA

Succus Scoparii.

Composed of 3 measures of the expressed juice of broom-tops with 1 measure of rectified spirit.

Action.—Diuretic.

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

For a child a year old, ʒv.

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA. Knotty-rooted Figwort. An ointment, composed of 2 lbs. of the leaves and 3 lbs. of simple ointment, has been recommended in some chronic cutaneous eruptions, especially in pemphigus and rupia, tinea capitis, and impetigo.

SENEGÆ RADIX. The dried root of *Polygala senega*.
Snake-root.

Decoctum Senegæ. Ph. Lond.

Composed of senega 1½ oz., water 2 pints; boil to 1 pint.

Action.—Diuretic; emetic; expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Infusum Senegæ.

Composed of senega ¼ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Diuretic; emetic; expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒss. to fʒj.

Tinctura Senegæ.

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

Action.—Diuretic; emetic; expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒv.

SENNA

SENNÆ. The leaflets of *Cassia lanceolata*, *Cassia elongata*, and *Cassia obovata*.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs. of the powdered leaves. Rarely used.

Confectio Sennæ.

Composed of senna 7 oz., coriander 3 oz., figs 12 oz., tamarinds 9 oz., cassia pulp 9 oz., prunes 6 oz., extract of liquorice $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., sugar 30 oz., water q.s. to make the weight of the resulting confection 75 oz.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 or 120 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 to 5 grs.

Infusum Sennæ.

Composed of senna 1 oz., ginger 30 grs., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

A grain of nitrate of potash to each oz. will preserve this infusion.

Mistura Sennæ Composita.

Composed of sulphate of magnesia 4 oz., extract of liquorice $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., tincture of senna 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., compound tincture of cardamoms 10 fl.dr., infusion of senna q.s. to make a pint.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒjss.
For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒjss.

This is a convenient and agreeable form of "Black Draught."

SERPENTARIA

Syrupus Sennæ.

Composed of senna 16 oz., oil of coriander 3 minims, sugar 24 oz., rectified spirit 2 fl.oz., water 5 pints.

Action.—Purgative.

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

For a child a year old, ʒxx to fʒss.

This preparation is much cheaper than the old London and Edinburgh formula.

Tinctura Sennæ.

Composed of senna 2½ oz., raisins 2 oz., caraway ½ oz., coriander ½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒss.

For a child a year old, ʒx to ʒxx.

SERPENTARIÆ RADIX. The root of *Aristolochia serpentaria*. Virginian snakeroot.

Action.—Diaphoretic; stimulant; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 15 grs. of the powder.

Infusum Serpentariæ.

Composed of serpentary ½ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Tonic; stimulant; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Tinctura Serpentariæ.

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

Action.—Tonic; stimulant; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒv to ʒx.

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM. Prepared suet. The internal fat of the abdomen of *Ovis aries*, purified by melting and straining.

SIMARUBA—SINAPIS

SIMARUBA. The bark of *Simaruba amara*. Mountain danson.

Action.—Astringent and bitter tonic.

Infusum Simarubæ. Ph. Edin.

Composed of simaruba bark 180 grs., water 1 pint.

Action.—Astringent and bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒj.

Incompatibles.—The carbonates of alkalis, lime water, and the salts of lead, silver, and mercury.

SINAPIS. The powdered seeds of *Sinapis alba* and *S. nigra*. Mustard.

Action.—Externally, rubefacient. Internally, in small doses stimulant; in larger doses emetic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 60 grs. to ½ oz. as an emetic.

For a child a year old, 1 or 2 to 10 grs.

Cataplasma Sinapis.

Composed of mustard 2½ oz., linseed meal 2½ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

Linimentum Sinapis Compositum.

Composed of oil of mustard 1 fl.dr., ethereal extract of mezereon 40 grs., camphor 120 grs., castor oil 5 fl.drs., rectified spirit 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant; irritant.

Oleum Sinapis. The oil distilled with water from the seeds of black mustard, *Sinapis nigra*, used only in the preparation of the foregoing

SODIUM

SODIUM. Na. Eq. 23.

Soda Caustica. NaO,HO .

Action.—Antacid; caustic. Only used internally in the form of

Sodæ Acetas. $\text{NaO},\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_6,6\text{HO}$.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 120 grs.

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

Sodæ Arsenias.

Prepared by the action of arsenious acid on nitrate and carbonate of soda. $2\text{NaO},\text{HO},\text{AsO}_3,14\text{HO}$.

Action.—Alterative; tonic. To be used cautiously.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.

Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis.

A solution of arseniate of soda, 4 grs. in an ounce of water.

Action.—Alterative; tonic.

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

Sodæ Biboras. $\text{NaO},2\text{BO}_3,10\text{HO}$.

Action.—Emmenagogue; diuretic; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Incompatibles.—Most acids, potash, ammonia, the sulphates, muriates, and phosphates of earths.

Glycerinum Boracis.

Composed of borax 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Emmenagogue; diuretic; locally detergent.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$.

SODIUM

Sodæ Bicarbonas.

Prepared by passing carbonic acid gas through a solution of the carbonate. $\text{NaO}, \text{HO}, 2 \text{CO}_2$.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.

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

Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts, earthy and metallic salts, muriate of ammonia.

Trochisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis.

Composed of bicarbonate of soda, 3600 grs., refined sugar, 25 oz., gum acacia, 1 oz., water 1 fl.oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl.oz. Divide into 720 lozenges. Each lozenge contains 5 grs. of bicarbonate of soda.

Dose.—2 to 6 lozenges.

Sodæ Carbonas. $\text{NaO}, \text{CO}_2, 10 \text{HO}$.

Prepared by washing the impure carbonate.

Action.—Antacid; resolvent; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 or 40 grs.

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

20 grs. of this salt are saturated by 10 grs. of citric acid, 10 of tartaric acid, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ drs. of lemon-juice.

Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata.

Prepared by heating the carbonate. NaO, CO_2 . 54 grs. of this preparation are equal to 144 grs. of the crystallized.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. in pill, with soap and aromatics. (SQUIRE.)

Liquor Sodæ.

Prepared by acting on solution of carbonate of soda with slaked lime.

Action.—Antacid.

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

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

SODIUM

Sodæ Hypochloris. Chlorinated soda.

Action.—Stimulant; tonic; antiseptic.

Administered internally in the form of Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ.

Cataplasma Sodæ Chloratæ.

Composed of solution of chlorinated soda 2 fl.oz., linseed meal 4 oz., water 8 fl.oz.

Action.—Antiseptic.

Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ. (Formerly Liquor Sodæ Chlorinata.)

Prepared by the action of the black oxide of manganese and hydrochloric acid on carbonate of soda.

This constitutes what is called "Labarraque's Soda Disinfecting Fluid."

Action.—Antiseptic; resolvent; stimulant.

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

Sodæ Hypophosphis.

Action.—Stimulant; tonic; alterative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs.

This is the principal of the alkaline hypophosphites introduced by Dr. Churchill, and recommended as a nervous stimulant. It is best given with some bitter tonic.

Sodæ Hyposulphis. $\text{NaO}, \text{S}_2\text{O}_2, 5 \text{HO}$.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 3 grs.

SODIUM

Sodæ Nitras.

A native salt purified by crystallization. NaO, NO_3 .

Action.—Diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Sodæ Phosphas.

Prepared by the action of sulphuric acid and bone ash upon carbonate of soda. $2 \text{NaO}, \text{HO}, \text{PO}_5, 24 \text{HO}$.

Action.—Alterative; purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs. or $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

For a child a year old, 5 grs.

Sodæ Sulphas. (Glauber's Salts.) $\text{NaO}, \text{SO}_3, 10 \text{HO}$.

Action.—Diuretic; purgative.

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

For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.

Sodæ Sulphis.

Action.—Alterative. Is useful in cases of Sarcinæ ventriculi.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.

Soda Tartarata. Rochelle salt. Formerly Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras.

Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on acid tartrate of potash. $\text{NaO}, \text{KO}, \text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{O}_{10}, 8\text{HO}$.

Action.—Diuretic; purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs. or $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

For a child a year old, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.

Liquor Sodæ Effervescens.

A solution of bicarbonate of soda charged with carbonic acid gas.

Action.—Antacid; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒiv.

SPIGELIA

Sodæ Citro Tartras Effervescens.

Prepared by the action of tartaric and citric acids on bicarbonate of soda.

Action.—Antacid ; diuretic ; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Sodæ Valerianas.

Prepared by the action of valerianic acid on solution of soda. $\text{NaO}, \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{O}_5$.

Action.—Antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 grs.

Sodii Chloridum. NaCl .

Action.—In small doses anthelmintic, stimulant, tonic
In large doses salt is emetic, purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs. ; 120 to 240 grs.
as an emetic.

For a child a year old, 1 to 2 grs. ; 10 to 20 grs.
as an emetic.

Sodii Iodidum. NaI .

Prepared by the action of iodine on solution of soda.

Action.—Alterative ; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 or 15 grs.

Sodii Iodidi Effervescens.

Action.—Alterative ; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

60 grs. contain 2 grs. of iodide of sodium

SPIGELIA. The root of *Spigelia Marilandica* and *S.*
anthelmia. Worm seed or Indian pink.

Action.—A powerful and successful anthelmintic. It
also acts as a purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 180 grs. of the powder.

For a child a year old, 4 to 6 grs.

SPIRITUS

Infusum Spigeliæ. Ph. U.S.

Composed of spigelia root $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 16 oz.

Action.—This preparation is held in much repute in America as a vermifuge.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄iiv to f̄viiij.

For a child a year old, f̄ij to f̄ss.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS.

Composed of æther 10 fl.oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Sp. gr. 0·809.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄ss. to f̄j or f̄iiss.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi. (Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici. Ph. Lond.) C_4H_8O,NO_2 . Sp. gr. 0·845.

Action.—Diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄ss. to f̄j or f̄iiss.

SPIRITUS PYROXYLICUS RECTIFICATUS. Hydrated oxide of methyl. Wood spirit. C_2H_5O,HO .

Action.—Stimulant; narcotic. Useful in allaying some forms of obstinate vomiting.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. Sp. gr. ·838. Alcohol with 16 per cent. of water. $C_4H_8O_2$.

Action.—Stimulant; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xv to f̄j.

SPIRITUS TENUIOR. Proof spirit. Sp. gr. ·920.

Composed of rectified spirit 5 pints, water 3 pints.

Action.—Stimulant; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄j to f̄ss.

STANNUM—STRAMONII FOLIA

SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI. Brandy.

Spirit distilled from French Wine.

Action.—Stimulant; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥x to ℥xxx.

Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici.

Composed of brandy 4 fl oz., cinnamon-water 4 fl.oz., yolks of 2 eggs, sugar ½ oz.

Action.—Stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒss. to fʒj.

STANNUM. Sn.

The filings have been used as a vermifuge in doses of 10 to 30 grs. for an adult.

Stanni Chloridum. SnCl.

Action.—Tonic and antispasmodic in chorea, epilepsy.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. to ½ gr. in pill.

STRAMONII FOLIA. The dried leaves of *Datura stramonium*.

Action.—Antispasmodic; anodyne; expectorant; sedative; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs. of the powdered leaves. This is rarely used except for smoking.

Stramonii Semina. The ripe seeds of *Datura stramonium*.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ¼ to 1 gr.

A better form is the Extract.

STRYCHNIA—SULPHUR

Extractum Stramonii.

An æthereal and spirituous extract of the seeds.

Action.—Antispasmodic; anodyne; sedative; narcotic

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., or more.

Tinctura Stramonii.

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

Action.—Antispasmodic; expectorant; anodyne; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to mxxx .

STRYCHNIA. The alkaloid of *Nux vomica*. See also *NUX VOMICA*. $\text{C}_{42}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$.

Action.—Narcotic, bitter tonic. A powerful poison.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr., in pill or in solution with alcohol or acetic acid.

Liquor Strychniæ.

Composed of strychnia 4 grs., dilute hydrochloric acid 6 minims, rectified spirit 2 fl. drs., water 6 fl. drs.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, miv to mxx ($=\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.)

STYRAX PRÆPARATUS. A balsam obtained from the bark of *Liquidamber orientale*. Storax.

Action.—Antispasmodic; expectorant; stimulant.

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

Pilula Styracis Composita.

Composed of strained storax 360 grs., opium 120 grs., saffron 120 grs.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs.

SULPHUR—SUMBUL

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. S. Eq. 16.

Action.—Alterative; diaphoretic; purgative; resolvent. The precipitated is more active than the sublimed.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 grs.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. S. Eq. 16.

Action.—Alterative; diaphoretic; purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs., or more.
For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

Confectio Sulphuris.

Composed of sublimed sulphur 4 oz., acid tartrate of potash 1 oz., syrup of orange-peel 4 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.
For a child a year old, 5 grs.

Unguentum Sulphuris.

Composed of sublimed sulphur 1 oz., benzoated lard 4 oz.

Action.—Alterative; parasiticide. Useful in scabies.

Sulphuris Iodidum.

Prepared by subliming iodine with sulphur. S_2I .

Action.—Alterative; resolvent. Used externally in the form of

Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi.

Composed of iodide of sulphur 30 grs., lard 1 oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; parasiticide.

SUMBUL RADIX. The root of an unknown Asiatic plant. Sumbul root.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

SUPPOSITORIES—TABACUM

Tinctura Sumbulis.

Composed of the root 2½ oz., proof spirit a pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\times$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xxx}$.

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

SUPPOSITORIES.

The following *Suppositories* have been introduced of late as valuable in cases where medicines cannot for various reasons be retained in the stomach, or when it is desirable to apply any given remedy locally; the strength and composition may of course be varied. They are mostly made up with cocoa butter. See also PESSARIES.

<i>Ingredient.</i>	<i>Action.</i>	<i>Strength.</i>
Aloine (with Soap)	Purgative ...	1 gr. cum 5 grs. of soap.
Belladonna	Anodyne	
Bismuth, Oxide ...	Cicatrizing & Emollient	10 grs.
Borax		
Copper, Acetate of	Astringent ...	5 drs.
Elaterium	Purgative.. ...	2 drs.
Ergot	Emmenagogue	½ dr.
Gall and Opium ...	Astringent, ... Anodyne ...	℥2 oil.
Gamboge..		
Henbane	Astringent ...	5 grs., 1 gr.
Iodoform	Purgative.....	5 drs.
Iron Alum	Anodyne	5 drs.
Podophyllin.....	Alterative.....	1 dr.
Santonine,	Astringent ...	3 drs
	Cholagogue ...	1 dr.
	Anthelmintic	5 drs.

TAMARINDUS—TARAXACUM

SYRUPUS.

Composed of sugar 5 lbs., water 2 pints.

Action.—Laxative, but used chiefly to sweeten nauseous medicines.

TABACI FOLIA. The dried leaves of *Nicotiana tabacum*. Tobacco leaves.

Used in this form only for inhalation.

Action.—Emetic; expectorant; narcotic; sedative.

Enema Tabaci.

Composed of tobacco 20 grs., water 8 fl oz.

Action.—As above.

Vinum Tabaci. Ph. Edin.

Composed of tobacco 2½ oz., sherry 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥ss.

TAMARINDUS. The preserved pulp of the fruit of *Tamarindus Indica*. Tamarind tree.

Action.—Laxative; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥j.

For a child a year old, ℥ss.

TANACETUM VULGARE. Common Tansy.

This is used in making tansy tea by infusing 2 oz. of the herb in a pint of boiling water. The dose for an adult is ℥j to ℥ij; for a child, ℥j to ℥ij. It is by many regarded as very efficacious as a tonic and anthelmintic.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic.

Incompatible with the salts and preparations of iron.

TARAXACI RADIX. The fresh and dried root of *Taraxacum dens leonis*. Dandelion.

Action.—Alterative; diuretic; laxative.

TEREBINTHINA

Decoctum Taraxaci.

Composed of 1 oz. of the root with 1 pint of water.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥iv.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

Incompatibles.—Nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, calomel, corrosive sublimate, sulphate of iron, and astringent infusions.

Extractum Taraxaci.

The juice expressed from the root and evaporated.

Action.—As above.

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

Succus Taraxaci.

Composed of 3 parts of the expressed juice of taraxacum with 1 of rectified spirit.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥viii.

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. The turpentine obtained from the stem of *Abies balsamea*.

Used chiefly in the preparation of the *Charta Epispastica* and *Collodium Flexile*.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 30 grs.

TEREBINTHINA. Turpentine. Obtained from *Pinus palustris*.

Action.—Anthelmintic; diaphoretic; diuretic; stimulant. Externally, rubefacient.

Oleum Terebinthinæ. The oil distilled from the oleo-resin.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥ss. or. ℥ss. in emulsion.

THEA—THERIACA

Confectio Terebinthinæ.

Composed of oil of turpentine 1 fl.oz., liquorice 1 oz., honey 2 oz.

Action.—Anthelmintic: stimulant; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Enema Terebinthinæ.

Composed of oil of turpentine 1 fl.oz., mucilage of starch 15 fl.oz.

Action.—Anthelmintic; stimulant.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ.

Composed of soft soap 2 oz., camphor 1 oz., oil of turpentine 16 fl.oz.

Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum.

Composed of oil of turpentine, acetic acid, and camphor liniment, of each 1 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Unguentum Terebinthinæ.

Composed of oil of turpentine 1 fl.oz., resin 60 grs., yellow wax $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., lard $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

THEA BOHEA and **THEA VIRIDIS.** Tea Plant.

Action.—Stimulant.

Dose.—Ad libitum, as an infusion.

THERIACA. The uncrystallized residue of the refining of sugar. Treacle. Sp. gr. about 1.40.

Action.—Demulcent, slightly laxative.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

TORMENTILLA—TRAGACANTH

THUS AMERICANUM. The concrete turpentine of
Pinus tæda. Common Frankincense.

Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant. Only used externally.

Emplastrum Thuris. Ph. Dub.

Composed of litharge plaster 2 lbs., frankincense 1 lb., red oxide of iron 3 oz.

Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

TORMENTILLA. The root of *Potentilla tormentilla.*

Ph. Lond. Common Tormentil.

Action.—Astringent; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. of the powder.

Incompatible with the salts and preparations of iron, alkalis, and lime-water.

Decoctum Tormentillæ. Ph. Lond.

Composed of tormentil 2 oz., water 1½ pint, boiled to a pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄j to f̄ij.

For a child a year old, f̄j.

Incompatibles.—As above.

TRAGACANTH. A gummy exudation from the stem of *Astragalus verus.* Tragacanth.

Action.—Demulcent.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

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

Mucilago Tragacanthæ.

Composed of tragacanth 60 grs., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

TRITICUM REPENS—ULMUS

Pulvis Tragacanthæ Compositus.

Composed of tragacanth 1 oz., gum acaciæ 1 oz., starch 1 oz., sugar 3 oz.

Action.—Demulcent; useful as a vehicle to suspend heavier medicines.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

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

Incompatibles.—All the preparations of tragacanth are decomposed by the acetate of lead, sulphate of copper, nitrate of mercury, and chloride of tin.

TRITICUM REPENS. Dog's Grass.

The *Infusion* of this plant (composed of 1 oz. of the dried and cut stem to a pint of boiling water) has been strongly recommended in cases of irritable bladder. Its effects are allied to those of Buchu, but more efficacious. Its *action* is that of an alterative and diuretic.

TUSSILAGO. All parts of the plant *Tussilago farfara.* Coltsfoot

Action.—Demulcent.

Decoctum Tussilaginis.

Composed of 1 or 2 oz. of the plant boiled in 1 or 2 pints of water.

Action.—Demulcent.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ʒij to ℥ʒiv, or ad libitum.

This is a very agreeable old-fashioned remedy for irritable and troublesome coughs.

ULMI CORTEX. The dried inner bark of *Ulmus campestris.* Elm Bark.

Action.—Demulcent, slightly astringent and bitter tonic; diuretic.

UVÆ—VALERIANA

Decoctum Ulmi.

Composed of elm bark $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 1 pint, boiled to a pint.

Action.—Demulcent, slightly bitter and astringent tonic; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄ij to f̄iij.

For a child a year old, f̄ij.

UVÆ. The ripe fruit of *Vitis Vinifera*. Raisins.

Action.—Demulcent; slightly nutritious.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

UVÆ URSI FOLIA. The dried leaves of the *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*. Bearberry leaves.

Action.—Astringent; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs. of the powdered leaves.

Incompatibles.—The salts of iron and lead, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic, and infusion of yellow cinchona bark.

Infusum Uvæ Ursi. (Instead of Decoc.)

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

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄ij to f̄iij.

For a child a year old, f̄ij to f̄iij.

Extractum Uvæ Ursi. Ph. Lond

A watery extract of the leaves.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

VALERIANÆ RADIX. The root of *Valeriana officinalis*. Valerian root.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.

VANILLA

Infusum Valerianæ.

Composed of valerian 120 grs., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Tinctura Valerianæ.

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

Action.—As above. Useful in hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata. (Tinctura Valerianæ Composita. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of valerian 2½ oz., aromatic spirit of ammonia 1 pint.

Action.—As above, but rendered more powerful by the presence of ammonia. Useful in hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥ij.

It is incompatible with acids, acidulous, earthy, and metallic salts.

VANILLA. The dried fruit of several species of Vanilla.

Pulvis Vanillæ.

Can only be prepared by admixture with sugar: 1 part of vanilla to 5 of sugar.

Action.—Stimulant; aphrodisiac.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs., containing about 12 grs. of vanilla.

VERATRIA—VERATRUM ALBUM

Tinctura Vanillæ. Ph. Boruss.

Composed of vanilla 3 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant. It resembles balsam of Peru, and has aphrodisiac properties.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥ʒi.

VERATRIA. The alkaloid of Cevadilla. $C_{64}H_{84}N_2O_{16}$.

Action.—Narcotic; sedative; but is seldom given internally.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{17}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in pill.

Unguentum Veratriæ.

Composed of veratria 8 grs., lard 1 oz., olive-oil $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.dr.

Action.—Irritant; stimulant.

VERATRI VIRIDIS RADIX. The dried rhizome of Veratrum viride. Green Hellebore.

Tinctura Veratri Viridis.

Composed of green hellebore root 4 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—This is a powerful arterial sedative and purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥v to ℥xx.

VERATRUM ALBUM. White Hellebore.

Vinum Veratri.

Composed of white hellebore 8 oz., sherry 2 pints.

Action.—Stimulant; alterative. Is recommended as a substitute for colchicum in gout and rheumatism.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xx, or in larger doses as

VINUM XERICUM—ZINCUM

an emetic and cathartic. It is also a narcotico acrid poison.

VINUM XERICUM. Sherry.

A Spanish wine.

Action.—Stimulant.

VIOLA. All parts of the plant of *Viola odorata*.
Violet.

Syrupus Violæ. Ph. Lond.

Composed of violets 9 oz., water pint, sugar 3 lbs.,
rectified spirit $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz.

Dose.— $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$. to $\text{f}\overline{\text{ij}}$. Is only used as a laxative in early
infancy.

ZINCUM. Zn. Zinc. Eq. 32.5.

Zinci Acetas.

Prepared by the action of acetic acid on carbonate of
zinc. $\text{ZnO}, \text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_8, 2\text{HO}$.

Action.—Astringent; tonic; emetic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs. as a tonic; 10 to 20
grs. as an emetic.

Zinci Carbonas.

Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on sul-
phate of zinc. $\text{ZnO}, \text{CO}_2, 2\text{ZnO}, 3\text{HO}$.

Action.—Tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 grs.

ZINCUM

Zinci Chloridum.

Prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid and chlorine gas on granulated and carbonate of zinc. $ZnCl$.

Action.—Externally, caustic. It is useless internally, and is moreover dangerous.

Liquor Zinci Chloridi.

Prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid on zinc, and subsequent addition of chlorine gas.

Action.—Disinfectant. The basis of Sir W. Burnett's "Disinfecting Fluid."

Zinci Lactas.

Prepared by dissolving zinc in dilute lactic acid.

Action.—Tonic; antispasmodic. Useful in epilepsy. Said to be more easily digested than other preparations of zinc.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

Zinci Oxidum. ZnO .

Prepared from the carbonate by the application of heat.

Action.—Tonic. An excellent absorbing powder to excoriations.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs. in pill or powder.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, and alkalis.

Unguentum Zinci.

Composed of oxide of zinc 80 grs., benzoated lard 1 oz.

Action.—Emollient.

Zinci Phosphas.

Action.—Nervine; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. in pill, or solution with dilute phosphoric acid.

ZINGIBER

Zinci Sulphas.

Prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on granulated zinc. $ZnO, SO_3, 7HO$.

Action.—Astringent; emetic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs.; as an emetic, 10 to 30 grs.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, earths, sulphurets, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, chloride of barium, and astringent vegetable infusions.

Zinci Valerianas.

Prepared by the action of valerianate of soda on sulphate of zinc. $ZnO, C_{10}H_9O_2$.

Action.—Antispasmodic; tonic. Useful in hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs.

ZINGIBER. The scraped and dried rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*. Ginger.

Action.—Carminative; stimulant.

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

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Syrupus Zingiberis.

Composed of strong tincture of ginger 6 fl.drss., syrup 19 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

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

For a child a year old, ℥x to ℥xx.

Tinctura Zingiberis.

Composed of ginger 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xv to fʒss. or fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

ZINGIBER

Tinctura Zingiberis Fortior.

Composed of ginger 10 oz., rectified spirit q.s. to make a pint by slow percolation.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥v to ℥xx.

Gingerine.

The active principle of ginger.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 grs.

PART II.

CLASSIFICATION OF REMEDIES ACCORDING TO ACTION.

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CLASSIFICATION OF REMEDIES

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* Remedies which increase the secretion of milk.

† Remedies which diminish the secretion of milk.

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PART III.

ON THE ART OF PRESCRIBING.

The following rules to be observed in regard to the Art of Prescribing will, I think, be found useful to the practitioner, as indicating the "principles of medicinal combination" which should guide him in the selection of remedies, so as the more efficiently to secure the object sought for. The rules are culled from Dr. Paris' "Pharmacologia," and I have added some examples in illustration of each.

1. To promote the Action of the Basis.

I. By combining several different forms, or preparations of the same substance. As, for example, in administering tinctures and infusions of the same drug.

II. By combining the basis with substances which are of an analogous nature—*i.e.*, which are individually capable of producing the same, or kindred effects, but with less energy than when in combination with each other. For example, krameria and logwood; æther and camphor; henbane and belladonna; rhubarb and colocynth, &c.

III. By combining the basis with substances of a different nature, and which do not exert any chemical influence upon it, but are found by experience, or inferred by analogy, to be capable of rendering the stomach, or system, more susceptible of its action. As examples may be instanced quassia with steel, tartar emetic with sulphate of magnesia, ipecacuanha and antimony, &c.

ON THE ART OF PRESCRIBING.

2. To correct the Operation of the Basis, by obviating any unpleasant effect it might be likely to occasion, and which would prevent its intended action, and defeat the object of its exhibition.

I. By chemically neutralizing or mechanically separating the offending ingredient.

II. By adding some substance calculated to guard the stomach, or system, against its deleterious effects. For example, henbane and podophyllin, cinnamon and aloes, soap and colocynth, &c.

3. To obtain the Joint Operation of two or more Medicines.

I. By uniting those medicines which are calculated to produce the same ultimate results, but by modes of operation totally different. Examples are seen in the actions of ipecacuan and squills; digitalis and squills; catechu and chalk mixture; acid and bark, &c.

II. By combining medicines which have different powers, and which are required to obviate different symptoms, or to answer different indications. For example, myrrh and aloes; opium and logwood; sulphate of iron and sulphate of magnesia, &c.

4. To obtain a New and Active Remedy, not afforded by any single substance.

I. By combining medicines which excite different actions in the stomach and system, in consequence of which new or modified results are produced. Examples of this are seen in the combination of opium and antimony; opium, nitrate of potash, and ipecacuanha; gentian and senna, &c.

II. By combining substances which have the pro-

ON THE ART OF PRESCRIBING.

perty of acting chemically upon each other; the results of which are—

- (a) The formation of new compounds, such for instance as lemon juice and carbonate of soda; acetic acid and ammonia, &c.
- (b) The decomposition of the original ingredient, and the development of their more active elements, as in adding spirit to dry aconite leaves; citric acid to bicarbonate of potash, &c.

III. By combining substances between which no other change is induced than a diminution or increase in the solubility of the principles in which their medicinal virtues reside.

- (a) By the intervention of substances that act chemically, such as acetic acid and acetate of lead; sulphuric acid and sulphate of magnesia; acetic acid and acetate of morphia, &c.
- (b) By the addition of ingredients whose operation is entirely mechanical. For example, mucilage and bismuth; yolk of egg and castor oil; sulphate of potash and scammony, &c.

5. To afford an eligible Form.

I. With reference to its efficacy. As in administering peppermint-water and carbonate of ammonia.

II. With regard to its taste or appearance. As for example, orange-peel and turpentine; ginger and liquor potassæ; syrup and sulphate of magnesia.

III. In regard to consistence or equable mixture. As when water is added to various mixtures; soap to mercury, &c.

IV. Lastly, with reference to preservation. Examples of this are seen in the addition of spirits (tinctures) to infusions, &c.

PART IV.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.*

1. Acids.

(*Mineral.*)

Magnesia with milk. Chalk (or whitening) with milk. Soapsuds. Diluted solution of carbonate of soda. Almond, olive, or lamp oil.

The above also applies to poisoning by the sulphate of indigo.

(*Vegetable.*)

Chalk (or whitening) with water.

The above also applies to poisoning by the oxalate of potash.

2. Alkalis.

Vinegar and water, equal parts. Water, acidulated with acetic or pyroligneous acid. Sour beer. Aqueous solutions of citric acid. Lemon, orange, or lime juice. Almond, olive, or lamp oil.

3. Antimony.

Solution of tannic acid. Astringent decoctions (as of

* This table, with certain modifications, is adopted from Pereira's "Elements of Materia Medica."

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

tea, nut-galls, cinchona, oak-bark, pomegranate, tormentilla, or *uvæ ursi*). Astringent tinctures (as of cinchona, catechu, or kino) diluted with water. Astringent extracts dissolved in water.

The above apply to the case of poisoning by tartar emetic; but for the sesquichloride or butter of antimony, the proper antidotes are—Magnesia with milk. Chalk (or whitening) with milk. Soapsuds. Diluted solution of carbonate of soda.

4. Arsenic.

For arsenious acid, a mixture of oil and lime-water, or milk and lime-water. Light magnesia mixed with water. For the arsenites, gelatinous hydrated sesquioxide of iron, or a mixture of tinct. of sesquichloride of iron or persulphate of iron, supersaturated by carbonate of ammonia. Ferri sesquioxylum (ferri carbonas) mixed with water. For arsenic acid, Purified animal charcoal. Common animal charcoal. Ivory black.

5. Barytic Salts.

Solution of sulphate of magnesia; sulphate of soda; or alum. (For carbonate of baryta, a mixture of sulphate of magnesia and vinegar diluted.—A. S. Taylor.)

6. Copper.

White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat flour mixed with water.

7. Earths.

(*Caustic Lime.*)

Carbonic acid—the most convenient form being a bottle of soda water.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

8. Hydrocyanic Acid and Preparations containing it.

Carbonate of ammonia and water to be swallowed. Diluted ammonia to the nostrils. Artificial respiration of air impregnated with the vapour of ammonia. Dissolve ten grains of sulphate of iron in one ounce of water, and add one drachm of tinct. sesquichloride of iron; to this solution add one scruple of carbonate of potass, previously dissolved in one or two ounces of water; administer the mixture immediately. A few drops of a solution of chlorine, or nitro-hydrochloric acid, mixed with water, to be introduced into the stomach.

The above applies also to poisoning by the preparations of cyanogen.

9. Iodine.

Decoction of starch (wheat-starch, arrow-root, or tapioca). Flour and water. Boiled potatoes. Bread.

10. Lead.

See Barytic salts. (For carbonate of lead, a mixture of sulphate of magnesia and vinegar diluted.—A. S. Taylor.) A solution of sulphuretted hydrogen, or Harrogate water, to be drunk. Painters, workmen in lead factories, and others whose skin is impregnated with lead, should employ, as a sulphuretted bath, a solution of four ounces of sulphuret of potassium in thirty gallons of water.

11. Mercury.

White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat-flour mixed with water. A mixture of two parts of finely divided iron (filings) and one part of zinc.—(Bouchardat.)

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

12. Opium.

Solution of tannic acid. Astringent decoctions (as of tea, nut-galls, cinchona, oak-bark, pomegranate, tormentilla or *uvæ ursi*). Astringent tinctures (as of cinchona, catechu, or kino) diluted with water. Astringent extracts dissolved in water.

The above applies not only to poisoning by opium, but also to all the poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, and to vegetables whose active principles are alkaloids, such as belladonna, hyoscyamus, stramonium, colchicum, veratrum, &c.

13. Silver.

Common salt dissolved in water. Sea-water. White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat-flour mixed with water.

14. Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Sulphurets.

Air slightly impregnated with chlorine to be inhaled.

For poisoning by the *hydrosulphuret of ammonia* (sulphuret or sulphide of ammonium), a dilute solution of chloride of (hypochlorite or chlorinated) soda to be swallowed.

For the *sulphuret of potassium*, dilute solution of chloride of (hypochlorite or chlorinated) lime to be swallowed.

15. Tin.

White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat-flour mixed with water. Magnesia with milk. Chalk (or whitening) with milk. Soapsuds. Diluted solution of carbonate of soda.

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16. Zinc.

White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat-flour mixed with water. Magnesia with milk. Chalk (or whitening) with milk. Soapsuds. Diluted solution of carbonate of soda.

PART V.

BATHS AND MINERAL WATERS.*

1. Alkaline Acidulous Springs.

The principal ingredients in these springs are carbonic acid and bicarbonate of soda. The most important are those of Vichy 53° to 110°; Fachingen 50°; Geilnau 50°; and Bilin 53°.

The springs of Preblau, in Carniola, of Fellathal in Illyria, the Apollinarisbrunnen 70°, Mariensprudel 102°, and Victoriaquelle of Neuenahr, and the brine springs of Neuheim, in Hesse, belong also to this class.

2. Muriated Alkaline Acidulous Springs.

These waters contain, in addition to carbonic acid and bicarbonate of soda, a considerable quantity of chloride of sodium. The chief springs are those of Ems, 85° to 117°; Selters, in Nassau; Luhatschowitz, in Moravia; which, besides containing a very large proportion of the above ingredients, contain no inconsiderable amount of iodides and bromides; the springs of Salzbrunn; the Roisdorf, in Rhenish Prussia; and the spring of Sinzig, in the valley of the Ahr. All these waters, except those of Ems, are cold.

* For this Part I am indebted to Dr. Althaus' valuable work on "The Spas of Europe."

BATHS AND MINERAL WATERS.

3. Alkaline Saline Waters.

Bicarbonate and sulphate of soda are the chief ingredients of this class. The springs of Marienbad 43° to 53°; of Tarasp and Scuols, in Lower Engadin, 37°; the Theresienbrunnen of Rohitsch, in Styria 48° to 52°; of Carlsbad from 117° to 162°; of Bertrich, near Coblenz, 90°; and the Trinkquelle of Ofen (Buda), 140°, are the principal springs. It must be remembered that there are important differences in the chemical compositions, as well as the temperature of the several springs at Marienbad and Carlsbad.

4. Bitter Waters.

The principal ingredients are the sulphates of soda and magnesia. These springs vary much in composition, and therefore in their action. The most important are those of Püllna, Sedlitz, Saidschutz, Gran, in Hungary, Friedrichshall, near Coburg, Kissingen, Leamington, and two other English springs of great value, though seldom used—namely, the Purton Spa, near Swindon, in Wiltshire, and the Cherry Rock, near Kingswood, in Gloucestershire, both of which contain a good deal of carbonic acid, and are therefore more agreeable.

5. Simple Muriated Waters.

The characteristic element in these waters is the large amount of chloride of sodium which they contain. The principal springs are those of Wiesbaden 156°; Baden-Baden 155°; Bourbonne-les-Bains 149°; Dipso and Thermia, in Greece, 88° to 162°; Soden, in Nassau, Mondorf, near Luxembourg, and Canstatt, near Stuttgart, both from 70° to 80°; Kronthal, near Frankfort, 55° to 62°; Kissingen 50°; Homburg 52°;

BATHS AND MINERAL WATERS.

and Cheltenham 50°. Nearly all these springs contain in addition free carbonic acid.

6. Muriated Lithia Waters.

The springs of Baden-Baden, which are much sought after in gout.

7. Brines.

These springs contain so large a quantity of chloride of sodium that their chief use is for bathing. Those of Rehme, in Westphalia, and Nauheim, in Hesse, are the most sought after; the former is cold, the latter has a temperature of from 75° to 100°. The brines of Achselmannstein, in Bavaria; of Arnstadt, near Weimar; of Ischl, in the Austrian Salzkammergut; Hall, near Innsbruck; Jaxtfeld, in Wurtemberg, which is very powerful; and Wittekind, near Halle, are the more important of this class.

8. Iodo-Bromated Muriated Springs.

The chief ingredients in these springs are chloride of sodium, iodide of sodium, and bromide of magnesium. The waters of Kreuznach 54° to 55°, Hall, and Dürckheim, are the most important. Besides these, the waters of Elmen, in Prussian Saxony; of Wildegg, in Switzerland; of Castrocraro, in the Tuscan Romagna; the Adelheidsquelle, in Heilbrunn, Bavaria; the springs of Krankenheil, near Tölz, in Upper Bavaria; of Zaizon, in Transylvania; of Montecatini, in Tuscany; and of Lippik, in Sclavonia, are very valuable; the two latter more especially, as being also of high temperature, viz., from 92° to 115°.

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9. Earthy Springs.

These contain sulphate and carbonate of lime, chloride of calcium and sodium, and carbonic acid. The most important are the springs of Wildungen, Leuk 123°, which contain a good deal of carbonic acid, Lippspringe, Weissenburg 82°, Bath, Lucca 116°, and Pisa 117°.

10. Indifferent Thermal Springs.

These waters contain but few salts, and in small quantities, and are chiefly remarkable for their high temperature. Those of Gastein vary from 95° to 118°; the Hauptquelle, of Teplitz is 120°; Wildbad, in Wurtemberg, 110°; those of Warmbrunn, in Silesia, 95° to 105°; of Pfäfers and Ragatz 100°; Clifton 85°; Buxton 82°; Plombières Landeck 83°; and Schlangenbad, in Nassau.

11. Chalybeates.

a. Acidulous Chalybeates.

This class of mineral waters contain carbonate of the protoxide of iron, with carbonate of manganese and carbonic acid. The most important are the springs of Schwalbach, in Nassau; Spaa, in Belgium; Pymont, in the principality of Waldeck; Driburg, in Westphalia; Imnau, in Hohenzollern; the Cambray spring; and the springs of Altwasser, in Silesia.

b. Saline Acidulous Chalybeates.

These springs, in addition to the above, contain sulphate and carbonate of soda and lime, and chloride of sodium. Franzensbad, in Bohemia; Cudova, in

BATHS AND MINERAL WATERS.

Glatz; Petersthal and Rippolsau, in the Duchy of Baden; Elster, in Saxony; Bocklet, near Kissingen; Recoaro, in Venetia; Reinerz, in Silesia; and Harrowgate.

12. Sulphurous Waters.

These contain sulphur, sulphurets of metals, and sulphuretted hydrogen, with a good deal of chloride of sodium. They occur as hot and cold springs; among the former the most important are the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle 116° to 132° ; Baden, near Vienna, 89° to 95° ; the springs of Mehadia, in Hungary, 70° to 144° ; of Baden, in Switzerland, 117° to 122° ; of Aix-les-Bains, or Aix-in-Savoy, 108° to 116° . In the Pyrenees we have the springs of Barèges 87° to 113° ; Bagnères de Luchon 130° ; St. Sauveur 94° ; Eaux-Chaudes; Cauterets; and Eaux Bonnes. As cold sulphurous springs there are those of Nenndorf, in Electoral Hesse; of Eilsen, in Schaumburg-Lippe; of Meinberg, in Lippe-Detmold; of Harrowgate; and lastly, the springs of Sandefjord, on the coast of Norway.

APPENDIX.

POSOLOGICAL TABLE.

The following Posological Table is taken from the Guy's Hospital Pharmacopœia:—

AGE.	MAXIMUM DOSE.		
	One fluid oz.	Sixty grains.	Twenty grains.
One month	minims 30	grs. 3	gr. 1
Three months... ..	—	grs. 4	—
Six months	minims 40	grs. 6	grs. 2
Nine months	—	grs. 7	—
One year	fl.dr. j.	grs. 8	grs. 3
Two years	fl.dr. iss.	grs. 10	grs. 4
Three years	fl.dr. iiss.	grs. 12	grs. 4
Four years	fl.dr. ij.	grs. 15	grs. 5
Five years	fl.dr. ijss.	grs. 18	grs. 6
Six years	fl.dr. iij.	grs. 20	grs. 7
Seven years	fl.dr. iijss.	grs. 25	grs. 8
Eight years	fl.oz. ss.	grs. 30	grs. 10
Ten years... ..	fl.℥. ivss.	grs. 35	grs. 12
Twelve years	fl.℥. v.	grs. 40	grs. 14
Thirteen years	fl.℥. vss.	—	grs. 15
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Eighteen years	fl.dr. viiss.	—	grs. 17
Twenty years	fl.dr. viij.	grs. 50	grs. 18
Twenty to forty-five years ...	fl.oz. j.	grs. 60	grs. 20
Fifty years	fl.dr. viij.	grs. 50	grs. 18
Sixty to seventy years ...	fl.dr. vj.	grs. 45	grs. 16
Eighty to ninety years ...	fl.dr. v.	grs. 40	grs. 14
One hundred years	fl.oz. ss.	grs. 30	grs. 10

SYMBOLS AND EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS OF THE ELEMENTARY BODIES MENTIONED IN THE BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA.

Elementary Bodies.	Symbols and Equivalents.*	
	Old System.	New System.
Aluminium.	Al = 13·75	Al = 27·5
Antimony (Stibium)	Sb = 122	Sb = 122
Arsenic	As = 75	As = 75
Barium	Ba = 68·5	Ba = 137
Bismuth	Bi = 210	Bi = 210
Boron	B = 11	B = 11
Bromine	Br = 80	Br = 80
Cadmium	Cd = 56	Cd = 112
Calcium.	Ca = 20	Ca = 40
Carbon	C = 6	C = 12
Cerium	Ce = 46	Ce = 92
Chlorine	Cl = 35·5	Cl = 35·5
Chromium	Cr = 26·25	Cr = 52·5
Copper (Cuprum)	Cu = 31·75	Cu = 63·5
Gold (Aurum)	Au = 196·5	Au = 196·5
Hydrogen	H = 1	H = 1
Iodine	I = 127	I = 127
Iron (Ferrum)	Fr = 28	Fr = 56
Lead (Plumbum)	PE = 103·5	Pb = 207
Lithium.	L = 7	L = 7
Magnesium	Mg = 12	Mg = 24
Manganese	Mn = 27·5	Mn = 55
Mercury (Hydrargyrum)	Hg = 100	Hg = 200
Nitrogen	N = 14	N = 14
Oxygen	O = 8	O = 16
Phosphorus	P = 31	P = 31
Platinum	Pt = 98·5	Pt = 197
Potassium (Kalium)	K = 39	K = 39
Silver (Argentum)	Ag = 108	Ag = 108
Sodium (Natrium)	Na = 23	Na = 23
Sulphur	S = 16	S = 32
Tin (Stannum)	Sn = 59	Sn = 118
Zinc	Zn = 32·5	Zn = 65

* In this work I have generally retained the symbols and equivalents of the *old system*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

WEIGHTS.

1 grain	gr.				
1 ounce	oz.	=	437·5	grains.	
1 pound	lb. = 16 ounces	=	7000	grains.	

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 minim	min.				
1 fluid drachm	fl.dr.	=	60	minims.	
1 fluid ounce	fl.oz.	=	8	fluid drachms.	
1 pint	O.	=	20	fluid ounces.	
1 gallon	C.	=	8	pints.	

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 line	= $\frac{1}{12}$ inch.				
1 inch	= $\frac{1}{180,000}$ seconds pendulum.				
12 "	= 1 foot.				
36 "	= 3 "	=	1	yard.	

Length of pendulum vibrating seconds of
mean time in the latitude of London, in
a vacuum at the level of the sea . . . } 39.1393 inches.

RELATION OF MEASURES TO WEIGHT.

1 minim in the measure of			0·91	grs. of water.
1 fluid drachm "			54·68	"
1 fluid ounce " 1 ounce or			437·5	"
1 pint " 1·25 pounds or			8750·0	"
1 gallon " 10 pounds or			70,000·0	"
1 cubic inch of distilled water, in air, at 62°	=	252·456	grains.	

RELATION OF MEASURES OF CAPACITY OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA TO THE METRICAL MEASURES.

1 gallon	= 4·543487 litres.		
1 pint	= 0·567936	”	or 567·936 cubic centimetres.
1 fluid ounce	= 0·028396	”	28·396
1 fluid drachm	= 0·003549	”	3·549
1 minim	= 0·000059	”	0·059

RELATION OF THE METRICAL WEIGHTS TO THE WEIGHTS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

1 milligramme	=	0·015432	grs.
1 centigramme	=	0·15432	”
1 decigramme	=	1·5432	”
1 gramme	=	15·432	”
1 kilogramme	= 2 lbs. 3 oz. 119·8	grs. or 15432·348	

RELATION OF THE METRICAL MEASURES TO THE MEASURES OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

1 millimetre	=	0·03937	inches.
1 centimetre	=	0·39371	”
1 decimetre	=	3·93708	”
1 metre	=	39·37079	” or 1 yard 3 7 inches.
1 cubic centimetre	=	15·432	grain measures.
1 litre = 1 pint 15 oz. 2 drs. 11 m.,		or 15432·248 grain measures.	

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