

Pharmacopœia.

KIRBY.

1883.

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A
Pharmacopœia

OF
SELECTED REMEDIES,

WITH
THERAPEUTIC ANNOTATIONS,

*NOTES ON ALIMENTATION IN DISEASE, AIR, MASSAGE, ELECTRICITY AND OTHER
SUPPLEMENTARY REMEDIAL AGENTS, AND A CLINICAL INDEX; ARRANGED AS*

A HANDBOOK FOR PRESCRIBERS.

BY
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SIXTH EDITION.

ENLARGED AND REVISED.



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PREFACE TO SIXTH EDITION.

THIS work has, at the suggestion of several of my confrères, been entirely remodelled and enlarged; a few explanatory remarks, therefore, of the changes I have introduced, will not be out of place.

First, as to the *Materia Medica*. This has been compiled chiefly from the British and United States Pharmacopœias; it includes, however, many valuable remedies which are *non-official*, but have attained a considerable reputation and are largely employed both in American and English practice. These are marked by Italics. This *Materia Medica* I have made the basis of the work; here I have arranged in alphabetical order, in their English names, THE SELECTED REMEDIES with their dose and mode of administration, indicating their most desirable combinations by reference to Formulæ, which are elsewhere given in detail with brief Therapeutical Annotations. The *Materia Medica*, therefore, is practically an Index to the Formulæ. To facilitate reference, the remainder of the work is divided into three parts:—

I. FORMULÆ FOR MEDICINES FOR INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

II. FORMULÆ FOR REMEDIES FOR TOPICAL APPLICATION.

III. TREATS OF ALIMENTATION IN DISEASE, OF AIR, MASSAGE, ELECTRICITY, WATER, AND OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY REMEDIAL AGENTS, THEIR USES AND MODES OF APPLICATION. Here will also be found the dietaries employed in hospital practice; special diets for particular diseases; Formulæ for aliments of various kinds; and tables showing the relative nutritive and therapeutic value of different dietetic substances.

Adopting the plan usually employed in the most practical works on Therapeutics, among which are those of Stillé, Bartholow, Phillips, Ringer, and Wood, I have appended an Index of Diseases and Remedies.

Similar pharmacopœias are employed in all the London hospitals. These are compiled with particular regard to the requirements of the institution in which they are used. The utility and convenience of these works to the medical officers and students are very great; not only do they save much time in writing prescriptions, but they enable the dispenser to prepare and *keep ready for use* all the medicines commonly prescribed in the hospital, to supply the patients more promptly, and to get through a larger amount of work, than it would be possible for him otherwise to do. In this manner also the cost of drugs and the expenses attending dispensing, are considerably economized.

The object that I have had in view in the compilation of this work, former editions of which were published under the title of "A Formulary of Selected Remedies," has been to extend these advantages, as far as possible, to the practitioner engaged in private practice, and to supply him with therapeutical data as to some of the more important Remedies used in the Metropolitan Hospitals, which otherwise would not be so readily accessible to him, and further to put into his hand the most efficient Formulæ of Remedies for the general treatment of disease. The Formulæ are the more useful to him, because many of the medicines may be obtained prepared ready for use, and so he is relieved from the irksome occupation of dispensing his prescriptions; the more irksome, because it imposes work at the close of the day when leisure is especially valued, or when occupations of a higher professional, or it may be a social character, await him.

The whole work has been planned with a view to supply suggestive Therapeutical Memoranda in a manner easily to be found when wanted, and it will, I trust, in some measure be found to merit its title—"A Handbook for Prescribers."

EDMUND A. KIRBY.

BECKENHAM, KENT,
1883.

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CLASSIFICATION OF REMEDIES.

THE following Classification, although making no claim to scientific correctness, will contribute greatly to facilitate reference to the Remedies, and practically aid the object which this work has in view.

“At present,” says Dr. H. C. Wood, “all that can reasonably be expected of any system, is that it be a convenient row of pegs, upon which to hang our ideas and facts so that they may be easily retained and be easily accessible when wanted.” This is all that I shall attempt.

Dr. Bartholow’s scheme divides the action and uses of remedial agents for internal administration into five principal classes :—

1. Agents which Promote Constructive Metamorphosis.
2. “ ” “ ” Destructive “ ”
3. “ ” “ ” Modify the Functions of the Nervous System.
4. “ ” “ ” Cause some Evacuation from the Body.
5. “ ” “ ” Act as Antiseptics.
6. “ ” “ ” are employed to Produce Local Effects.

This arrangement it will be convenient to adopt, as it enables us to get our Remedies together into convenient groups, where they may be easily found when wanted ; moreover, the completeness or incompleteness of our selection will be seen at a glance.

1. AGENTS WHICH PROMOTE CONSTRUCTIVE METAMORPHOSIS.

This includes those agents usually classed as *Restoratives, Tonics, Stomachics, Anti-Periodics, Anti-Anæmics, Aphrodisiacs.*

Aliments of all kinds, especially Animal Food—Pulvis Sanguinis Exsic.—Extr. Carnis—Cod Liver Oil—Ovi Vitellus—Milk—Suet—Phosphorus—Phosphates and Hypophosphites—Iron—Manganese—Quinine—Bismuth—Mineral Acids (Nitric, Hydrochloric, and Phosphoric)—Eucalyptus—Cinchona—Hydrastis—Calumba—Cascarilla—Serpentaria—Gentian—Quassia—Prunus Virginiana.

The Simple and Aromatic Bitters assist in promoting constructive metamorphosis chiefly by invigorating digestion.

Formulæ for the administration of these Agents will be found under their respective names in the Materia Medica, where they are alphabetically arranged. Formulæ for Aliments will be found in Part III.

2. AGENTS WHICH PROMOTE DESTRUCTIVE METAMORPHOSIS.

This class includes *Alkalies, Alteratives, Resolvents,* etc.

The Salts of Potassium, Sodium, Lithium and Ammonium—Vegetable Acids (Acetic, Citric, Tartaric, Tannic and Gallic)—Sulphurous Acid and the Sulphites—Iodine and the Iodides—Mercury and its Preparations—The Preparations of Gold, Silver, Cerium, Copper, Lead, Zinc, and Antimony—Alum—Catechu—Colchicum—Guaiacum—Stillingia—Sanguinaria.

For Formulæ for the administration of these Agents, *see* Materia Medica.

3. AGENTS WHICH MODIFY THE FUNCTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

“It is quite impossible,” as Dr. Bartholow says, “in the present state of our knowledge, to make a classification which will sharply define the limits of activity of any particular Remedy.”

“Physiological experiment and clinical experience have, however, furnished sufficiently accurate information with regard to the most important actions of the remedies of this division to justify an arrangement, based on their most conspicuous qualities.”

a. AGENTS WHICH EXCITE FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY OF THE SPINAL CORD AND SYMPATHETIC.

Excito-motors, Electricity, Galvanism, Faradism.—Nux Vomica and its Alkaloids—Strychnia and Brucia—Ergot—Digitalis—Cimicifuga—Belladonna and its Alkaloid—Atropia—Stramonium—Hyoscyamus and Hyoscyamine—Picrotoxine.

b. AGENTS WHICH EXCITE FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY OF THE CEREBRUM.

Anti-Spasmodics.—Camphor—Assafoetida—Valerian—Serpentaria—Cannabis Indica—Coca—Caffein—Guarana—Phosphorus.

For Formulæ, *see* Materia Medica.

c. AGENTS WHICH DIMINISH OR SUSPEND THE FUNCTIONS OF THE CEREBRUM AFTER A PRELIMINARY STAGE OF EXCITEMENT.

In this group will be found *Cerebral Sedatives, Narcotics, Anæsthetics, and Anti-Spasmodics.*

Alcohol: Brandy and other Spirits, Wine and Malt Liquors—Ether—Chloroform—Chloral Hydrate—Croton Chloral—Opium and its preparations—Morphia and its Salts—Hops—Lupuline—Lactucarium—Bromides.

The Formulæ which may be classed under this head will be found on reference to the *Materia Medica.*

d. AGENTS WHICH DEPRESS THE MOTOR FUNCTIONS OF THE SPINAL CORD AND SYMPATHETIC.

Motor-depressants.—Conium—Curara—Gelseminum, Arnica—Jaborandi—Pilocarpus—Physostigma—Tobacco and its Preparations—Lobelia—Hydrocyanic Acid—Amyl Nitrite—Nitroglycerine—Aconite—Veratrum Viride, Pulsatilla, Grindelia, and their Preparations.

For Formulæ, *see* *Materia Medica.*

4. AGENTS WHICH CAUSE SOME EVACUATION FROM THE BODY.

EMETICS.—Cupri Sulph.—Alum
Zinci Sulph.—Mustard } By Local Action.

SYSTEMIC EMETICS.—Apomorphia—Ipecacuanha—Antim. Tart.

CATHARTICS.—This class is divisible into several groups, according to the nature of their action.

Laxatives.—Sulphur—Magnesia—Castor Oil.

Saline Purgatives.—Mag. Sulph.—Mag. Cit.—Iodine Sulphide—Potassæ Sulph.—Potassæ Bitart.—Sodæ Citro Tart.—Sodæ Phosph.—Mineral Waters: Friedrichshall, Pullna, Vichy, Hunyadi Janos, etc.

Mercurial Purgatives.—Blue Pill—Calomel.

TONIC ASTRINGENTS.—*Resinous Purgatives.*—Senna—Rhubarb—Jalap—Aloes—Colocynth—Podophyllin—Leptandrin—Scammony.

Hydragogue Purgatives.—Gamboge—Ol. Tiglii—Elaterium.

ANTHELMINTICS.—Santonin—Spigelia—Chenopodium—Felix Mas.—Kousso.

URINO-GENITAL REMEDIES.—Turpentine—Copaiba—Cubeb—Pepper—Capsicum—Juniper—Buchu—Uva Ursi—Pareira—Scoparium—Taraxacum—Squill—Rue—Savin—Cantharides.

5. AGENTS WHICH ACT AS ANTISEPTICS.

Agents which are employed to arrest Septic Processes and to destroy Micro-Organisms.

Oxygen—Chlorine—Bromine—Carbolic Acid—Creasote—Salicin and Salicylic Acid—Boracic Acid—Resorcin—Benzoin—Eucalyptus Oil and Eucalyptol—Oil of Gaultheria—Thymol—Pinus Sylvestris—Terebene—Menthol, etc.

Formulæ for such of these substances as are administered internally will be found in Part I.; others applied topically in the forms of Lotions and Ointments will be found among the Formulæ for Lotions, Ointments, etc.; while those that are used vaporized are grouped together under the head of VAPORIZABLE ANTISEPTICS, on page 92.

6. TOPICAL REMEDIES.

ANTISEPTICS, ASTRINGENTS, COUNTER IRRITANTS, CAUSTICS, HÆMOSTATICS, VESICANTS, EMOLLIENTS, PROTECTIVES, DEMULCENTS, DISCUTIENTS, ACUPUNCTURE, AND AQUAPUNCTURE.

The Agents employed to produce these effects need not be separately enumerated here. Formulæ for their application are alphabetically arranged, in Part II., under the heads of—

Collyria—Collunaria—Linimenta—Lotiones—Pigmenta—Pulveres—Caustica—Unguenta—Bougiæ—Pessariæ—Suppositoria—Injectiones—Foti—Cataplasmata—Balnea—Enemata—Gargarismata—Inhalationes.

MATERIA MEDICA

AND

INDEX TO THE FORMULÆ.

THE English names of the medicinal substances, with few exceptions, are given, the officinal in Roman, non-officinal in Italics. The Formulæ are non-official, except otherwise expressed. For the most part these have been selected from the Pharmacopœias, in use at the Metropolitan Hospitals. I would particularly mention the London Hospital, University College, and Middlesex Hospitals; also the Ophthalmic, Skin, and Throat Hospitals, which have furnished me with some valuable Formulæ for the special diseases which they treat. The Materia Medica will be found to include all the essentials of the British Pharmacopœia and many valuable remedies of the United States Pharmacopœia. Such as are of secondary importance only, and those chiefly employed as menstrua or excipients, are omitted, their remedial value not being of sufficient importance to place among the "SELECTED REMEDIES."

When not otherwise indicated, the preparations are in the PILULAR FORM. The Numbers refer to Formulae, UNLESS Page is expressed.

NAME	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formulae, or Page.	NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formulae, or Page.
A					
ACID ACETIC—			ACID BORACIC—	<i>Glycecol</i>	page 63
" "	For Local Use, with Turpentine and Camphorated Oil— <i>Liniment</i> ...	73	" "	<i>Ointment</i>	79
" "	with Chloride Ammonium— <i>Lotion</i> ..	74	" "	<i>Lotion</i>	73
" "	<i>Vapour</i>	89	ACID CARBOLIC—	(Calvert's No. 1 is a good preparation for Internal Administration)— <i>Dose</i> , 1 to 2 grains, in Pills.	
" "	ARSENIOUS— <i>Dose</i> , 1-60th to 1-12th grain, in Granules.		" "	<i>Lozenge</i>	page 63
" "	with Aconite, Morphia, Quinine, and Strychnia	122	" "	with Bismuth	324
" "	" Aconite, Quinine, and Strychnia ...	357	" "	" " " " " " " "	Mixture 53
" "	" Antimony, Sulphurated	127	" "	(Calvert's No. 2, for Local Use.)	
" "	" Cinchonidine and Iron	353	" "	with Glycerine and Water { <i>Collu-</i>	
" "	" Iron Carbonate	266	" "	with Borax and Bicarbonate { <i>naria</i> } page	72
" "	" " and Quinine	267 and 279	" "	<i>Lotions</i>	73
" "	" " Quinine, and Morphia... ..	268	" "	with Glycerine	73
" "	" " and Chinoidin	272	" "	" Iodine, Tannin, and { <i>Pig-</i>	
" "	" " Quinine, and Podophyllin	80	" "	Glycerine { <i>ments</i> } ..	75
" "	" " Sulphate	234	" "	<i>Throat Pigment</i>	77
" "	" " Jalap, etc.	24	" "	<i>Caustic</i>	78
" "	" " Pepper, etc. (<i>Pil. Asiatica</i>)	121	" "	Calamine and Vaseline— <i>Ointment</i> ..	80
" "	" " Phosphorus, Strychnia, and Iron ...	310	" "	<i>See Pessaries, Suppositories, Poultices, Vapours, Sprays, Inhalations.</i>	
" "	" " Potash and Iodide Potassium— <i>Mixture</i> ..	29	" "	<i>Olea</i>	page 73
" "	" " Liq. Arsenicalis, B.P.— <i>Dose</i> , 2 to 8 minims.		" "	<i>Ointments</i>	80
" "	" " Arsenici Hydrochl., B.P.— <i>Dose</i> , 2 to 8 minims.		" "	CHRYSOPHANIC— A bright, orange-coloured Granular Powder, without taste or smell, obtained from Rhubarb, Senna, or the Common Dock.	
" "	Preparations for Local Use:—		" "	The effects of the Acid are very remarkable in Chronic Eczema, cures being effected after all other remedies had failed. It is of great value in Psoriasis in form of an Ointment, six applications having been known to cure. It has the disadvantage of staining the skin, but this wears off in a few days. Has been used internally as a Purgative, but offers no special advantages.	
" "	with Calomel		" "	<i>Ointment</i>	page 80
" "	" " and Morphia	} <i>Caustics,</i> page 78	" "	CHROMIC—	
" "	" " Morphia, and		" "	<i>Caustic</i>	78
" "	" " Creasote (<i>Dental Paste</i>)		" "	GALLIC— <i>Dose</i> , 5 to 10 grains.	
" "	ARSENIC—		" "	with Cannabis Indica... ..	35
" "	Arsenate Iron— <i>Dose</i> , 1-16th to ½ grain, in Granules.		" "	" " Ergotine and Rhatany	315
" "	" " with Bark	278	" "	" " " " Digitalis	345
" "	" " Ergotine	277	" "	" " Morphia	36
" "	Arsenate Quinine— <i>Dose</i> , 1-10th grain, in Granules.		" "	" " Opium	130
" "	" " with Reduced Iron... ..	184	" "	<i>See Bougies, Pessaries.</i>	
" "	Arsenate Soda— <i>Dose</i> , 1-16th to ½th grain.		" "	with Opium— <i>Bougies</i>	page 81
" "	Liq. Sodæ Arsen., B.P.— <i>Dose</i> , 2 to 8 minims.		" "	HYDROBROMIC— <i>Dose</i> , 20 minims.	
" "	Arsenate Strychnia— <i>Dose</i> , 1-60th to 1-30th grain, in Granules.		" "	Useful in controlling obstinate sickness arising from Ulceration of the Stomach, also for Nervous Exhaustion, for Hysteria connected with Ovarian excitement, in the vomiting of Pregnancy, and in Menorrhagia associated with Sexual Excitement.	
" "	BENZOIC— <i>Dose</i> , 5 to 15 grains, in Pills and Lozenges.		" "	<i>Hydrobromic—</i> with Quinine	Mixture 60
" "	with Camphor, Opium, etc. (<i>Paregoric Granules</i>)	97			
" "	" " " " and Ipecac.	123			
" "	<i>Glycecol</i>	page 63			
" "	BORACIC— Obtained from Borax by treatment with Sulphuric Acid, separation, and subsequent washing.				

Professor Lister has extolled it as an antiseptic dressing, especially in eczematous and pruriginous affections. Boracic Acid dressings are much less irritating than those of Carbolic Acid. It may also be used in the form of an Ointment. It is likewise employed very successfully as a spray in Diphtheria.

NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formulae, or Page.	NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formulae, or Page.
ACID HYDROCHLORIC, DILUTE —Dose, 10 to 30 minims, in water.			ACID TANNIC —Continued.		
“ “ “ with Cinchonine, Mixture		23	“ “ with Black Currant—Glycecol ...	page 63	
“ “ “ Corrosive Sublimate—Bath		page 86	“ “ Cayenne—Glycecol ...	“ “ 64	
“ HYDROCYANIC, DILUTE —Dose, 2 to 8 minims.			“ “ For Local Use :—See Collunaria, Gargles, Bougies, Pessaries, and Suppositories.		
“ “ “ with Bismuth ... Mixture		54	“ “ with Collodion—Pigment ...	“ “ 77	
“ “ “ For Local Use :—			“ “ Glycerine—Throat Pigment ...	“ “ 77	
“ “ “ with Belladonna ...			“ “ Opium—See Ointment, Bougies, Pessaries.		
“ “ “ Borax and Carbonate Ammonia	} Lotions, page 74		“ “ Catechu—Pessaries ...	page 82	
“ “ “ Nitric Acid and Corrosive Sublimate ...			“ “ with Acetate Lead ...	} Suppositories “ 83	
“ “ “ Vapour ...		page 89	“ “ Injection ...		“ “ 83
“ LACTIC —Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm, largely diluted.			“ “ with Alum—Vaginal Injection ...	“ “ 84	
“ “ “ Spray Inhalation ...		91	“ “ Spray Inhalation ...	“ “ 91	
“ “ “ Especially valuable in Diphtheria.			ACONITE ROOT —		
“ NITRIC, DILUTE —Dose, 10 to 30 minims, in water.			“ Alcoholic Extract —Dose, 1-16th grain, in Granules ...	213	
“ “ “ with Cascarella, Squills, and Ipecac., Mixture		18	“ “ “ with Arsenic, Morphia, Quinine, and Strychnia ...	122	
“ “ “ Morphia, Honey, and Mucilage, Syrup ...		page 68	“ “ “ Arsenic, Quinine, and Strychnia ...	357	
“ “ “ Peruvian Bark ... Mixture		21	“ “ “ Blue Pill and Colchicum ...	23	
“ “ “ For Local Use :—			“ “ “ “ “ Bicarbonate Potash ...	159	
“ “ “ with Opium ...	} Lotions ... page 73		“ “ “ Ipecacuanha ...	111	
“ “ “ Myrrh ...			“ “ “ “ and Chlorate Potash ...	103	
“ “ “ Bark—Gargle ...		88	“ “ “ “ Opium ...	299	
“ NITRO-HYDROCHLOR. DIL. —Dose, 5 to 20 minims, in water.			“ “ “ Phosphorus ...	200	
“ “ “ with Chiretta and Cinchona, Mixture		20	“ “ “ Quinine ...	84	
“ “ “ Iron, Strychnia, and Phosphoric Acid, Mixture		7	“ “ “ “ and Morphia ...	358	
“ “ “ Nux Vomica and Quassia Mixture		3	“ “ “ Ipecac. and Chlorate Potash—Glycecol ...	} page 63	
“ “ “ Baths ...		page 85	“ “ “ Empl. Aconiti, U.S.P.—Liniment		
“ OLEIC —Preparations for Local Use :—			“ Tincture —Dose, 5 to 15 minims.		
“ “ with Mercury ...	} Liniments ... page 73		“ “ with Antimonial Wine and Acetate Ammonia—Mixture	13	
“ “ “ and Morphia ...			“ “ “ Magnesia Sulphate and Carbonate “	2A	
“ “ “ Bismuth—Ointment ...			80	“ “ “ “ Carbonate and Colchicum ...	Mixture 2
“ “ “ Zinc—Ointment ...		81	“ “ “ Glycecol ...	page 63	
“ PHOSPHORIC DIL. —Dose, 10 to 30 minims, in water.			ACONITE LEAVES —		
“ “ “ with Iron Perchloride Mixture		6A	“ Extract, B.P. —Dose, 1 to 2 grains, in Pills.		
“ “ “ “ and Quassia, Mixture		6	“ “ “ with Colchicum and Iodide Potassium ...	11	
“ “ “ “ Quassia, and Nitro-hydrochloric Acid, Mixture		3	“ “ “ Opium (Extract) ...	90	
“ PYROGALLIC —			“ “ “ Zinc Sulphate and Quassia ...	79	
“ “ Ointment ...		page 80	ACONITIA —Dose, 1-200th grain, in Granules.		
“ SALICYLIC —Dose, 5 to 20 grains, in Pills.			“ Ointment ...	page 80	
“ “ with Citrate Potash ...		Mixture 51	“ Hypodermic Injection ...	95	
“ “ Ointment ...		page 80	ÆTHER —Dose, 20 to 40 minims, diluted.		
“ SCLEROTIC —			“ with Ammonia ...	Mixture 56	
“ The active principle of Ergot of Rye.			“ Camphor, Opium, and Capsicum, Tincture, page	67	
“ Hypodermic Injection ...		page 95	“ Vapour ...	89	
“ SULPHUREOUS —Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm, in water.			“ For External Use :—Collodion, Styptic Colloid.		
“ “ Lotion ...		74	“ Acetic —Dose, 10 to 30 minims.		
“ “ Spray Inhalation ...		91	“ “ Vapour ...	89	
“ “ Vapour ...		89	ALBUMEN —		
“ SULPHURIC, AROMATIC —Dose, 5 to 30 minims, in water.			“ with Spirit ...	} Pigments “ 76	
“ “ “ with Chloroform Mixture		4	“ “ Glycerine ...		
“ “ “ Gentian, Jalap, and Mag. Sulph., etc.		Mixture 65	ALDEHYDE —		
“ “ “ Magnesia Sulphate, “ and		1	“ Vapour ...	89	
“ “ “ Infusion Roses, Mixture		3	ALOES, SOCOTRINE —		
“ “ “ Opium and Logwood, Mixture		17	“ Aqueous Extract —Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains, in Pills or Granules.		
“ SULPHURIC, DILUTE —Dose, 5 to 30 minims, in water.			“ “ “ Granules ...	171 and 171A	
“ TANNIC —Dose, 2 to 10 grains, in Pills.			“ “ “ with Atropia (Pil. Antistyptic, No. 1) ...	169	
“ “ Glycecol ...		page 63	“ “ “ Assafetida ...	235	
“ “ Lozenge ...		65	“ “ “ Blue Pill, Podophyllin, and Belladonna ...	291	
			“ “ “ Calomel, Jalap, etc. 51A, 164A, 233, & 250		
			“ “ “ “ Colchicum, and Ipecac. ...	22	
			“ “ “ Ipecacuanha and Jalapine ...	66	
			“ “ “ “ Nux Vomica ...	67	
			“ “ “ “ Quinine ...	289	
			“ “ “ Iron ...	227	
			“ “ “ “ and Quinine 132, 168, 245, & 247		
			“ “ “ “ Nux Vomica (Pil. Antistyptic, No. 2) ...	170	
			“ “ “ “ and Sanguinarina ...	340	
			“ “ “ Nux Vomica and Henbane 118 & 131		
			“ “ “ “ (Compound Colocynth Pill) ...	55	
			“ “ “ Ox Gall and Podophyllin ...	259	
			“ “ “ Pepsin, Rhubarb, etc. (Pil. Pepsine Co.)	48	

NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formule, or Page.
ALOES —Continued.		
„ Aqueous Extract, with Pepsin	... ..	45
„ „ „ „ Phosphorus and Nux Vomica	... ..	201
„ „ „ „ „ Quinine, and Nux Vomica	... ..	219
„ „ „ „ „ and Iron	... ..	203
„ „ „ „ „ Podophyllin and Belladonna	... ..	249
„ Socotrine —Dose, 3 to 6 grains, in Pills.		
„ „ with Canella, Iron, etc. (<i>Pil. Emmenagogue</i>)	... ..	107
„ „ „ Iron, Nux Vomica, and Cinchonine	... ..	173
„ „ „ „ Ipecac. and Mastic	... ..	151
„ „ „ „ Opium and Iron	... ..	347
„ „ „ „ <i>Enema, B.P.</i>	... ..
„ Myrrh Pill —Dose, 5 to 10 grains.		
„ „ with Nux Vomica and Iron	... ..	68
„ „ „ „ Iron	... ..	242
„ „ „ „ Rhubarb and Belladonna	... ..	237
„ „ „ „ Soap and Henbane	... ..	346
„ BARBADOS —Dose, 2 to 4 grains, in Pills.		
„ „ with Calomel and Jalap	... ..	250
„ „ „ „ Colocynth, Gamboge, Jalap, &c. (<i>Pil. Aperiens</i>)	... ..	164 and 232
„ „ „ „ Nux Vomica	... ..	229
„ „ „ „ and Assafetida Pill—Dose, 5 to 10 grains.		
„ „ „ „ with Iodide Iron	... ..	69
„ „ „ „ Iron Pill —Dose, 5 to 10 grains.		
„ „ „ „ with Nux Vomica	... ..	106
ALOIN —Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain, in Granules.		
„ „ with Podophyllin	... ..	19
ALUM —Dose, 10 to 20 grains.		
„ „ with Sulphuric Acid and Tr. Camph. Co.	Mixture	61
„ „ Preparations for Local Use:—		
„ „ See <i>Collyria, Collunaria, Pessaries, Spray Inhalations, Gargles.</i>		
„ „ with Belladonna— <i>Collyrium</i>	... ..	page 71
„ „ „ Sulphate Zinc— <i>Collyrium</i>	... ..	72
„ „ „ „ <i>Lotion</i>	... ..	74
„ „ „ Catechu— <i>Pessaries</i>	... ..	82
„ „ „ Tannin— <i>Vaginal Injection</i>	... ..	84
„ „ „ Iron—See <i>Throat Pigments, Pessaries, Spray Inhalations.</i>		
„ „ „ Savin and Red Precipitate— <i>Caustic</i>	... ..	page 79
„ „ „ Zinc—See <i>Pessaries, Injection</i>	... ..	...
ALUMINIUM, Acetate —		
„ „ „ <i>Throat Pigment</i>	... ..	77
„ „ „ <i>Chloride</i> —		
„ „ „ See <i>Throat Pigments, Spray Inhalations.</i>		
AMMONIACUM, GUM —Dose, 10 to 20 grains.		
„ „ „ with Ipecac. and Lobelia	Mixture	16
AMMONIUM —		
„ „ Acetate, Solution of—Dose, 1 to 6 drachms, in water.		
„ „ „ „ with Camphor and Spirits Nitre,	Mixture	12
„ „ „ „ „ „ Spirits Nitre, Aconite, and Antimony,	Mixture	13
„ „ „ „ See <i>Collyria and Lotions.</i>		
„ „ „ „ with Opium— <i>Fomentation</i>	page	84
„ „ Benzoate —Dose, 10 to 20 grains.		
„ „ „ <i>Vapour</i>	... ..	90
„ „ Bromide —Dose, 5 to 20 grains.		
„ „ „ with Valerian	... ..	18
„ „ „ „ Aromatic Spirit	... ..	42
„ „ „ „ with Belladonna— <i>Glycecol</i>	... ..	page 64
„ „ Carbonate —Dose, 2 to 10 grains, in Pills or Solution.		
„ „ „ with Camphor and Opium	... ..	274
„ „ „ „ Dover's Powder, Lobelia, and Squills	... ..	183
„ „ „ „ Ox Gall	... ..	57
„ „ „ „ Quinine	... ..	125
„ „ „ „ Bark	... ..	Mixture 22
„ „ „ „ Ergot	... ..	26
„ „ „ „ Ipecacuanha	... ..	70
„ „ „ „ Orange	... ..	14
„ „ „ „ Squills and Senega	... ..	15
„ „ „ „ Chloride Ammonium	... ..	44
„ „ „ „ Borax and Hydrocyanic Acid— <i>Lotion</i> , page		74
„ „ Chloride —Dose, 5 to 20 grains, in Pills or Solution.		
„ „ „ with Aromatic Spirit	... ..	Mixture 43
„ „ „ „ Carbonate Ammonia	... ..	44
„ „ „ „ <i>Glycecol</i>	... ..	page 64
„ „ „ „ with Distilled Vinegar and Spirit	... ..	64
„ „ „ „ „ Spirit and Water	... ..	Lotions 74

AMMONIA SOLUTION—

NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formule, or Page.
„ „ with Camphor and Olive Oil	
„ „ „ „ Sp. Rosemary and Almond Oil	<i>Liniments</i> , page 73
„ „ „ „ Mercurial Ointment and Camphorated Oil	
„ „ „ „ <i>Vapour</i>	page 89
„ „ Spirit, Aromatic —Dose, 20 to 60 minims, in water.		
„ „ „ with Ether	Mixture 56
„ „ „ „ Compound Infusion Orange	10
„ „ „ „ Bicarbonate Potash	8
„ „ „ „ Rhubarb and Gentian	11

AMYL NITRITE—

Prepared by passing Nitrous Acid Gas through Amylic Alcohol to saturation.

Sir J. Y. Simpson found the inhalation of two drops of this body give immediate relief in cases of nervous cephalgia. The experience of Dr. Douglas Lithgow is identical with this. When blueness of the face and stertorous breathing come on after the administration of chloroform, a few drops of nitrite of amyl held to the patient's nose, on lint, almost invariably effects restoration of the breathing and colour, and rapidly brings on sickness and vomiting. It has been found useful in whooping-cough. Berger has used it with success in two cases of acute cerebral anæmia with severe fainting. The preparation must be pure and without acid reaction. The dose usually given by him was two, five, or ten drops. Dr. Lauder Brunton testifies to the immediate relief afforded in angina pectoris by the inhalation of five to ten drops of the pure nitrite. Five measured minims of a mixture of equal parts nitrite of amyl and rectified spirits may be inhaled. The effect of nitrite of amyl, as of ether or chloroform, is much more powerful if added to hot water and inhaled with steam. Its inhalation at the commencement of the cold stage of ague brings the fit to a speedy termination. Nitrite of amyl is also said to be of use in sea-sickness, three drops being poured on a handkerchief and held close to the patient's nose.

Vapour pag 90

Used also to avert epileptic convulsions.

ANTIMONY—

Antimonial Powder —Dose, 1 to 5 grains, in Pills.		
„ „ „ with Calomel	... ..	112 and 137
„ „ „ with Dover's Powder	... ..	167
„ „ Tartrated (<i>Tartar Emetic</i>)—Dose, Emetic, 1 to 2 grains, in Pill or Solution; Diaphoretic, 1-16th to 1-8th grain, in Granules.		
„ „ „ with Calomel	... ..	133
„ „ „ „ and Opium	... ..	134 and 231
„ „ „ „ Camphor and Nitre (<i>Pil. Diaphoretica Co.</i>)	... ..	165
„ „ „ „ Dover's Powder and Nitre	... ..	98 and 100
„ „ „ „ Ipecacuanha and Nitre	... ..	99
„ „ „ „ Opium	... ..	135
„ „ „ „ „ and Squills	... ..	254
„ „ „ „ Aconite and Acetate Ammonia	Mixture	13
„ „ „ „ <i>Ointment</i>	... ..	page 80
„ „ Sulphurated —Dose, 1 to 5 grains, in pill.		
„ „ „ with Arsenic	... ..	127

APOMORPHIA—Dose, 1-10th grain hypodermically.

The nature and specific action of this drug have been acquired through the researches of Victor Bourgeois (*De l'Apomorphia; Recherches cliniques sur un nouvel émétique*; Paris, 1874).

The conclusions summarized by Bourgeois are as follows:—

1. Apomorphia, or rather Hydrochlorate of Apomorphia, when pure, and employed in suitable doses, is a rapid, simple, and harmless emetic.
2. It is rapid, for its action always takes place at latest within ten minutes after administration.
3. It is a simple emetic, for it does not appear to exert any influence upon the other functions.
4. It is innocent, and does not seem to possess dangerous toxic properties.

NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formule, or Page.	NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formule, or Page.
APOMORPHIA—Continued.			BELLADONNA JUICE—Dose, 5 to 10 minims, in water.		
5.	Lastly, the facility with which it can be administered by hypodermic injection fulfils a therapeutic desideratum, and suggests its adoption by physicians in some special circumstances, such as the medication of children and of the insane.		,,	,, with Ipecac. and Nitre ...	Mixture 33
	The emetic action of Apomorphia is checked by Chloroform and Chloral, but increased by Morphia.		,,	,, Glycecol ...	page 64
			,,	,, with Bromide Ammonium—Glycecol ,,	64
			,,	ROOT—	
			,,	,, Liniment, B.P.	
			,,	,, Emplastr., U.S.P.	
			,,	Tincture, B.P., Dose, 5 to 20 minims.	
			,,		
ASSAFOETIDA—Dose, 5 to 20 grains.			BISMUTH—		
,,	with Aloes and Soap ...	235	,,	Ammonio-Citrate—Dose, 2 to 5 grains.	
,,	,, Iron ...	244	,,	,, with Aromatic Spirit ...	Mixture 38
,,	,, Opium and Capsicum ...	40	,,	Carbonate—Dose, 5 to 20 grains, in Pills	
,,	,, Valerianate Zinc ...	34	,,	Oxide—Dose, 5 to 15 grains, in Pills.	
,,	Compound Pill—Dose, 5 to 10 grains.		,,	,, with Oleic Acid—Ointment ...	page 80
,,	,, with Compound Colocynth Pill... ..	241	,,	Subnitrate—Dose, 5 to 15 grains, in Pills.	
,,	,, ,, ,, Extract Colocynth and Croton Oil ...	56	,,	,, with Carboic Acid ...	324
,,	,, ,, ,, ,, Colocynth and Henbane Pill ...	59	,,	,, ,, Henbane and Rhubarb ...	49
,,	,, ,, ,, ,, Codcia ...	94	,,	,, ,, ,, Iron ...	156
,,	,, ,, ,, ,, Carbonate Iron ...	105	,,	,, ,, Iron, Strychnia, and Belladonna ...	293
,,	,, ,, ,, ,, Sulphate Iron ...	236	,,	,, ,, Calumba ...	Mixture 52
,,	Tincture—Dose, ½ to 1 drachm.		,,	,, ,, Carboic Acid ...	53
,,	,, with Valerian ...	Mixture 66	,,	,, ,, Hydrocyanic Acid ...	54
,,	,, ,, Decoction of Barley ...	} Enema, page 87	,,	,, ,, Iron—Powder ...	page 61
,,	,, ,, Starch, Mucilage, and Castor Oil ...		87	,,	,, ,, Glycecol ...	64
			,,	,, ,, Carboic Acid—Glycecol ...	63
			,,	,, ,, Corrosive Sublimate—Lotion ...	75
			,,	,, ,, See Dusting Powders, Ointments, Bougies, Pessaries	
			,,	,, with Acetate Lead Bougies ...	page 81
			,,		
			BITUMEN—		
			,,	Collunarium ...	73
			,,	Lotion ...	74
			BLACK SNAKE ROOT—		
			,,	,, Extract—Dose, 1 to 3 grains, in Pills ...	215
			BLOOD, DEFIBRINATED (Exsiccated Sanguis Bovinus)—		
			Dose, 5 to 15 grains, in Pills.		
			A mixture containing this is employed at the London Hospital, but it is more pleasantly given in pills.		
			,,	Nutritive Enema ...	page 113
			BLUE PILL—See Mercury.		
			BORAX—Dose, 5 to 30 grains, in Solution.		
			,,	Glycecol ...	page 64
			,,	with Chlorate Potash—Glycecol ...	64
			,,	Lotions ...	74
			,,	with Hydrocyanic Acid and Ammonia—Lotion ...	74
			,,	,, Bicarbonate Soda and Carboic Acid—Collunaria ...	page 72
			,,	,, Sulphur—Bath ...	85
			,,	,, Glycerine—GLYCERIN. BORACIS, I to 4.	
			BRANDY—		
			,,	with Beef Tea and Cream ...	} Nutritive Enemata, page 113
			,,	,, Restorative Soup, Cream, Opium, Iron, and Quinine ...	
			,,	,, Restorative Soup, Cream, and Quinine ...	
			BROOM JUICE—Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms, in water.		
			,,	,, with Acetate Potash, Squills, and Spirits Nitre,	Mixture 25
			BUCHU LEAVES—		
			,,	,, Fluid Extract—Dose, 10 minims to 1 drachm.	
			C		
			CADMIUM—		
			,,	Iodide—Ointment ...	page 80
			,,	Sulphate—See Collyria and Injections.	
			CAFFEIN—Dose, 1 to 3 grains, in Pill or Solution, or hypodermically ½ grain.		
			,,	with Aromatic Spirit ...	Mixture 50
			CALABAR BEAN—		
			,,	,, Extract—Dose, 1-16th to ¼ gr., in Granules.	
			,,	,, ,, with Belladonna and Nux Vomica	269
			,,	,, ,, ,, ,, Copper, and Nux Vomica ...	343
			,,	,, ,, with Podophyllin ...	335
			,,	,, ,, ,, and Belladonna	336
			CALAMINE, PREPARED—		
			,,	,, For Local Use:—See Lotions, Dusting Powders.	
			CALAMUS OIL—		
			,,	,, Vapour ...	page 90

NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formule, or Page.
CALCIUM—		
Chloride	<i>Dose, 1 to 2 grains, in Pills or in Solution, to arrest obstinate vomiting.</i>	
with Salt and Epsom Salts— <i>Bath</i>	... page	86
Sulphide	<i>Dose, 1-10th to 2 grains, in Pills or Granules.</i>	
with Tragacanth and Gentian	... ..	210
with Rhubarb and Guaiacum	... ..	298
<i>Powder</i>	... ..	61
with Oxide Zinc— <i>Caustic</i>	... ..	79
CALCIS HYDRAS—See Lime.		
CALX CHLORATA—		
	<i>Lotion</i>	74
CALOMEL—See Mercury.		
CALUMBA—		
Extract	<i>Dose, 2 to 10 grains.</i>	
with Zinc Sulphate	... ..	83
Infusion	<i>Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.</i>	
with Soda Carbonate	... ..	Mixture 9
CAMPHOR—Dose, 2 to 10 grains, in Pills.		
with Ammonia and Opium	... ..	274
Antimony and Nitre (<i>Pil. Diaphoretica</i>)	... ..	165
Belladonna	... ..	89
and Quinine	... ..	71 and 71A
Valerianate Zinc	... ..	185
Benzoic Acid, Opium, etc. (<i>Pil. Camphoræ Co.</i>)	... ..	97
and Ipecac.	... ..	123
Capsicum and Opium	... ..	138
Ergotine	... ..	362
Henbane	... ..	177
and Hops	... ..	88
Lactucarium	... ..	363
Opium	... ..	176
and Lead	... ..	333
Quinine, and Stramonium	... ..	217
Acetate Ammonia and Spirits Nitre,		
	<i>Mixtures</i> 12 and 13	
Copaiba, Potash, and Spirits Nitre	<i>Mixture</i>	24
Opium and Benzoic Acid— <i>Glyceol</i>	... page	64
Benzoic Acid, and Ipecac.— <i>Glyceol</i>	... ..	64
	For Local Use:—	
with Borax	... ..	} <i>Lotions</i> " 74
Sulphate Copper	... ..
Hydrate Chloral— <i>Throat Pigment</i>	... ..	77
Thymol and Oxide Zinc— <i>Dusting Powder</i>	... ..	78
Olive Oil	... ..	} <i>Liniments</i> page 73
and Chloroform	... ..
Croton Oil	... ..
Opium	... ..
Turpentine, and Acetic Acid	... ..
Mercury, and Ammonia	... ..
<i>Vapour</i>	... ..	page 90
Monobromate	<i>Dose, 2 to 10 grains, in Pills.</i>	
with Taraxacum	... ..	259
CANNABIS INDICA—		
Extract	<i>Dose, ¼ to 1 grain, in Granules.</i>	
with Belladonna and Ipecac.	... ..	140
Chloral Hydrate and Morphia	... ..	186
Ergotine and Nux Vomica	... ..	276
Gallic Acid	... ..	35
Opium	... ..	139
Phosphorus	... ..	199
CANTHARIDES—Dose of Tincture, 5 to 20 minims.		
with Phosphorus and Nux Vomica	... ..	221
Nux Vomica, and Iron	... ..	265
	For Local Use:—	
Collodion— <i>Pigment or Blistering Colloid Lig. Epispasticus, Emplastrum Charta.</i>		
Opium— <i>Liniment</i>	... ..	page 73
CAPSICUM FRUIT—Dose, ½ to 5 grains, in Pill.		
with Belladonna and Podophyllin	... ..	129
Cinchonine	... ..	211

NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formule, or Page.
CAPSICUM FRUIT—Continued.		
with Cinchonidine	... ..	354 and 355
Elaterium and Calomel	... ..	52
Ipecacuanha and Rhubarb	... ..	292
Nux Vomica	... ..	300
Opium and Assafoetida	... ..	40
Camphor	... ..	138
Podophyllin and Ipecacuanha	... ..	10
Ipecacuanha, and Rhubarb	... ..	53
and Quinine	... ..	128
Pepsin, Rhubarb, etc. (<i>Pil. Pepsine Co.</i>)	... ..	48
Quinine and Nux Vomica	... ..	75
Nux Vomica, and Rhubarb	... ..	64
Rhubarb, Iron, and Digitalis	... ..	302
and Aloes	... ..	212
Tannin— <i>Glyceol</i>	... ..	page 64
Camphor, Opium, and Chloroform— <i>Tincture</i>	... ..	67
Ether— <i>Tincture</i>	... ..	67
CASCA BARK—		
	<i>Tincture—Dose, 5 to 10 minims.</i>	
CASCARILLA—		
Infusion	<i>Dose, 1 to 2 ounces.</i>	
with Nitric Acid, Ipecacuanha, Squills, and Paregoric	... ..	Mixture 18
CASTOR OIL—Dose, 1 to 6 fluid drachms.		
with Quillaia, Rhubarb, and Glycerine	<i>Mixture</i>	64
Collodion— <i>Pigment</i>	... ..	page 76
Decoction of Barley	... ..	} <i>Enc- mata</i> " 87
Oats	... ..
Starch Mucilage	... ..
and Assafoetida	... ..
CATECHU—		
	<i>Tincture, B.P. ; Comp. Powder, B.P.</i>	
with Chalk and Aromatics	... ..	<i>Dry Mixture</i> 19
	<i>Lozenge with Chocolate.</i>	
Infusion with Lime Water.	A useful Astringent in Diarrhea. <i>Dose, 2 drachms to 1 ounce.</i>	
Compound Catechu Pill	<i>Dose, 5 to 10 grains.</i>	
CERIU—		
Oxalate	<i>Dose, 2 to 5 grains, in Pills</i>	214
CHALK, PREPARED—(Syn. Carbonate of Lime.)		
	<i>Dose, 10 to 100 grains.</i>	
with Catechu and Aromatics (<i>Mist. Astringens</i>)	... ..	<i>Mixture</i> 19
Opium, <i>Pulv. Cretæ c. Opio, B.P.</i>	... ..
CHAMOMILE—		
Extract	<i>Dose, 2 to 10 grains, in Pills.</i>	
with Belladonna and Colchicum	... ..	115
Iron and Quinine	... ..	144 and 280
and Aloes	... ..	245
Rhubarb and Ginger	... ..	180
Soda	... ..	352
Valerianate Zinc, Quinine, and Rhubarb	... ..	78
CHARCOAL, WOOD—Dose, 20 to 60 grains.		
	For External Use:— <i>Cataplasma</i>	page 85
CHINOIDIN—Dose, 2 to 10 grains, in Pills.		
with Arsenic and Iron	... ..	272
Atropia	... ..	338
Iodoform and Iron	... ..	283
Hydrastin	... ..	273
Manganese	... ..	285
Podophyllin and Iron	... ..	270
Iron, and Quinine	... ..	351
Hydrastin, and Quinine	... ..	271
Salicylate Quinine and Iron	... ..	350
CHIRETTA—		
Extract	<i>Dose, 2 to 5 grains, in Pills.</i>	
with Iron	... ..	113
Rhubarb and Soda Carbonate	... ..	50
Ammonio-Citrate Iron	... ..	<i>Mixture</i> 40
Infusion	<i>Dose, 1 to 2 ounces.</i>	
with Hydrochloric Acid and Bark	... ..	20
CHLORAL—		
Hydrate	<i>Dose, 2 to 15 grains, in Pill or Solution.</i>	
with Morphia and Cannabis Indica	... ..	186
Bromide Potassium and Aromatic Spirit	... ..	<i>Mixture</i> 47
Throat Pigment	... ..	page 77
Enema	... ..	" 87

NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No of Formulæ, or Page.	NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formulæ, or Page.
CHLORAL CROTON—			COLCHICUM—Continued.		
"	" Hydrate—Dose, 2 to 15 grains, in Pill. Mixture—Syrup.		"	" Corms, with Aconite, Magnesia, and Epsom Salts—Mixture	2
"	" " with Gentian and Tragacanth ...	209	"	" Extract—Dose, ½ to 2 grains, in Pills.	
CHLORINE—			"	" with Aconite and Bicarbonate Potash ...	159
"	" Liquor—Dose, 10 to 20 minims, in water. Gargle ...	88	"	" " Blue Pill and Rhubarb ...	187
CHLOROFORM—Dose, 1 to 5 minims, in Solution.			"	" " Grey Powder and Colocynth ...	260
"	" Water, B.P.		"	" " Potassium Iodide ...	30
"	" with Acid Sulphuric ... Mixtures	4 and 7	"	" Acetic Extract—Dose, ½ to 2 grains, in Pills.	
"	" " Phosphoric and Iron Mixture	6	"	" " with Belladonna...	115
"	" " Nitro-Hydrochloric, Iron, and Strychnia ...	7	"	" " " and Colocynth ...	116
"	" " Ammonia and Infusion Orange ...	10	"	" " " Blue Pill and Aconite ...	23
"	" " " Senega ...	15	"	" " " Colocynth, and Henbane	163
"	" " " Bark ...	22	"	" " " Calomel, Aloes, and Ipecacuanha	22
"	" " " Ergot ...	26	"	" " " Dover's Powder ...	114 and 240
"	" " " Chloride Ammonium, Mixture	44	"	" " " " and Colocynth ...	311
"	" " Potassium Bromide ...	30	"	" " " Digitalis and Colocynth ...	312
"	" " Soda Carbonate and Calumba ...	9	COLCHICINE—Dose, 1-6oth grain, in Granules.		
"	" " Camphor, Capsicum, and Opium—Tincture ...	67	"	" with Colocynth and Quinine ...	313
"	" " Camphor and Olive Oil—Liniment ...	73	"	" " Bromide Lithium ... Mixture	49
"	" " Vapour ...	90	COLLODION, B.P.		
CIMICIFUGIN—Dose, 1 to 6 grains, in Pill.			"	" with Oil of Eucalyptus ...	
CINCHONA, PALE—			"	" " Tannin ...	
"	" Decoction—Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.		"	" " Cantharides ...	
"	" with Ammonia Carbonate ... Mixture	22	"	" " Castor Oil ...	
"	" Extract—Dose, 5 to 20 grains.		"	" " Iodine and Iodide Potassium ...	
"	" with Arseniate Iron ...	278	"	" " Corrosive Sublimate—Caustic ...	79
"	" Fluid Extract—Dose, 10 to 30 minims.		COLOCYNTH —		
"	" with Aromatic Spirit ... Mixture	35	"	" Pulp—Dose, 2 to 8 grains, in Pills.	
"	" " Iron ...	36	"	" " with Aloes, Jalap, Gamboge, etc. (Pil. Aperients)	164 and 232
"	" " Iodide Potassium ...	46	"	" " " " and Calomel,	164A, 164B, 233, and 233A
"	" " Opium, Essence Beef, and Cod-liver Oil—Enema ...	113	"	" Compound Extract—Dose, 2 to 5 grains, in Pills.	
"	" Infusion—Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.		"	" " with Blue Pill ...	296, 296A, and 297A
CINCHONIDINE—			"	" " " and Henbane...46A and 141A	
"	" Sulphate—Dose, 1 to 3 grains.		"	" " " Ipecac., and Henbane	230
"	" with Arsenic and Iron ...	353	"	" " " Calomel (Aperient Granules) ...	137
"	" Capsicum ...	354 and 355	"	" " " Jalap, etc. (Pil. Cathartic Co.)	51
"	" Phosphorus, Podophyllin, and Nux Vomica	261	"	" " " and Croton Oil	174
CINCHONINE—			"	" " " Croton Oil ...	126
"	" Muriate—Dose, 1 to 10 grains, in Pills.		"	" " " Colchicum and Grey Powder ...	260
"	" with Capsicum ...	211	"	" " " Dover's Powder	311
"	" Acid Hydrochloric ... Mixture	23	"	" " " Digitalis ...	312
"	" Sulphate—Dose, 1 to 10 grains, in Pill.		"	" " " Colchicine and Quinine ...	313
"	" with Iron ...	239	"	" " " Jalap and Podophyllin...	356
"	" " Aloes, and Nux Vomica ...	173	"	" Compound Pill, B.P.—Dose, 5 to 10 grains.	
COCA LEAVES—			"	" " with Belladonna and Colchicum ...	116
The leaves contain an alkaloid, Cocaine, of a similar nature to Theine. Experiments made on themselves by Sir Robert Christison and others clearly show that the effects of the drug have not been overrated. The weariness consequent on prolonged exertion is not experienced when the latter is performed with coca as an adjunct; and though the feeling of hunger is similarly suppressed, the appetite is in no way impaired. Mr. McBean (<i>Brit. Med. Journal</i> , March 10, 1877) believes that the therapeutic value of this drug lies in its power of restraining tissue metamorphosis during the occurrence of disease. Preparations:—Fluid Extract; Lozenges with Chocolate; Extract (from fresh leaves) in Pills.			"	" " " Blue Pill ...	61 and 61A
CODEIA—Dose, ¼ to 2 grains, in Pill.			"	" " " and Henbane ...	141
"	" with Compound Assafoetida Pill ...	94	"	" " " Calomel ...	228
"	" Glyceol ...	64	"	" " " Compound Assafoetida Pill...59 and	241
COD LIVER OIL—Dose, a teaspoon to a tablespoonful.			"	" " " " and Croton Oil	56
"	" with Glycerine and Lime Water Mixture	62	"	" " " " Iron.	87
"	" " Iron ...	63	"	" " " Rhubarb Pill ...	65
"	" " Bark and Opium--Nutritive Enema p.	113	"	" " " and Blue Pill ...	142
COLCHICUM SEED—Dose, 2 to 8 grains.			"	" " " " " " " NuxVomica	63
"	" with Aconite and Iodide Potassium ...	11	"	" " " " " " " Henbane	154
"	" " Opium and Squills ...	181	"	" " " " " " " Blue Pill, Ipecac., and Colchicum (Pil. Alterativa)	238
"	" Corms—Dose, 2 to 8 grains.		"	" " " " " " " and Calomel ...	163
"	" with Spirits Nitre—Tincture ...	67	"	" " " " " " " Euonymin, and Ipecac. ...	62
			"	" " " " " " " and Podophyllin ...	295
			"	" " " " " " " Ox Gall, and Hops ...	60
			"	" " " " " " " Nux Vomica, and Aloes ...	58
			"	" " " " " " " "	55
			CONIUM—		
			"	" Extract—Dose, 4 to 8 grains, in Pills. Uncombined, almost inert.	
			"	" with Digitalis and Squills ...	101
			"	" " Iodine and Iodides of Iron and Potassium...	175
			"	" " Quinine, Iron, Ipecacuanha, and Squills ...	243
			"	" Extract Fluid—Dose, 5 minims to ½ drachm.	
			"	" " Bath ...	page 75
			"	" Juice—Dose, 30 to 60 minims (the most efficient preparation). Vapour ...	page 90
			"	" Tincture—Dose, ½ to 1 drachm.	

NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formulæ, or Page.
COPAIBA—		
„ Balsam	—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm, diluted.	
„ „	with Cubebs—Mixture. Confection	108A
„ „	Quillaia and Nitre ... Mixture	55
„ Oil	—Dose, 5 to 20 minims.	
„ „	with Cubebs, Iron, and Turpentine ...	108
„ „	Oils of Cubebs and Sandal Wood ...	349
„ „	Cubebs, Potash, and Spirits Nitre	Mixture 24
„ Resin	—Dose, 5 to 10 grains, in Pills.	
COPPER—		
„ Acetate	—Suppositories ...	83
„ „	Ointment ...	80
„ Sulphate	—Dose, Tonic and Astringent, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains, in Pills; Emetic, 10 grains, in Solution.	
„ „	with Dover's Powder ...	344
„ „	Morphia and Quinine ...	342
„ „	Nux Vomica and Belladonna ...	343
„ „	Opium ...	38
„ „	See Collyria, Lotions, Throat Pigments, and Bougies.	
„ „	with Lead and Morphia... } Lotions, page	74
„ „	„ Camphor ... }	

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.—See Mercury.		
COTTON (GOSSYPIUM)—		
Preparations:—Gossyp. Ferratum; Iodatum; Pyroxylin.		
CREASOTE—Dose, 1 to 3 minims, in Pills.		
„	with Aromatic Powder ...	15
„	See Ointments, Baths, and Vapours.	
CROTON OIL—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minim, in Pills.		
„ „	with Calomel, Colocynth, Jalap, etc. ...	174
„ „	Compound Extract Colocynth ...	126
„ „	„ „ „ and Comp.	
„ „	Assafoetida Pill ...	56
„ „	See Suppositories.	
„ „	with Camphor and Olive Oil—Liniment, page	73
CUBEBS—Dose, 10 to 60 grains, in Powder or Pills.		
„	with Oil Copaiba, Iron, and Turpentine ...	108
„	Balsam Copaiba ...	108A
„	Glycecol ...	page 64
„ Oil	—Dose, 5 to 20 minims.	
„ „	with Oils Copaiba and Sandal Wood ...	349
„ „	Balsam Copaiba, Potash, and Sweet Spirits Nitre ...	Mixture 24
„ „	Vapour ...	page 90
CURARE—The inspissated juice of Strychnos Toxicifera—Dose, 1-12th grain.—Hypodermic Injection, page		
		95

D

DATURIA—An alkaloid obtained from Datura Stramonium—Dose, 1-120th grain hypodermically, or in Granules.		
DIGITALIS—		
„ Powdered Leaves	—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains, in Pills.	
„ „	with Blue Pill and Squills ...	9 and 101A
„ „	„ Calomel, Squills, and Henbane...	104
„ „	„ Colehium and Colocynth ...	312
„ „	„ Gallie Acid and Ergotine ...	345
„ „	„ Ipecacuanha and Opium ...	204
„ „	„ „ Opium, and Quinine	205
„ „	„ Iron, Capsicum, and Rhubarb ...	322
„ „	„ „ Quinine, and Squills ...	281
„ „	„ „ Opium and Lead ...	334
„ „	„ „ Phosphorus and Henbane ...	220
„ „	„ „ „ Iron ...	222
„ „	„ „ „ Ipecae., and Opium	224
„ „	„ „ „ Opium, and Quinine	223
„ „	„ „ „ Squills and Hemlock, and Ipecae.	101
„ „	„ „ „ Cataplasma ...	page 85
DIGITALINE—Dose, 1-60th to 1-30th grain, in Granules.		
DOVER'S POWDER.—See Ipecacuanha.		
DUGONG OIL—		

A Substitute for Cod Liver Oil, obtained from the Dugong, a herbivorous cetacean inhabiting the warm seas of the coasts of Australia and the Eastern Archipelago. Dugong Oil is free from the unpleasant odour and taste which characterize Cod Liver Oil, and is much less liable to change in keeping.

NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration	No. of Formulæ, or Page.
E		
ELATERIUM—Dose, 1-16th to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, in Granules.		
„	with Calomel and Henbane ...	52
„	„ „ „ Henbane, and Capsicum ...	304
„	Suppositories ...	page 83
„ Compound Powder of	—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains, in Pills.	
ERGOT—Dose, 20 to 30 grains, in Powder.		
„ Liquid Extract, B.P.	—Dose, 10 to 60 minims, in water.	
„ „	U.S.P.—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.	
„ „	with Ammonia and Chloroform—Mixture	26
„ Ext. Ergot. Ammon.	—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.	
ERGOTINE—Dose, 1 to 3 grains, in Pills.		
„	with Camphor ...	362
„	„ Cannabis Indica and Nux Vomica ...	276
„	„ „ „ Gallie Acid and Rhatany ...	315
„	„ „ „ „ Opium ...	364
„	„ „ „ „ Iron Arseniate ...	277
„	Hypodermic Injection ...	page 95
ESERINE—Dose. 1-60th to 1-12th grain.		

An alkaloid obtained from Calabar Bean (*Physostigma venenosum*). Dr. Von Wecker states that it is "a most powerful antiseptic, preventing the formation of pus in suppurative diseases of the cornea, and after cataract operations when the cornea or iris shows a tendency to suppurate." He recommends a one-per-cent. solution. Galezowski recommends a neutral solution of the sulphate or nitrate of pilocarpine in preference to eserine, in the proportion of 1-12th of a grain to an ounce of laurel water. This, when applied to the eye, does not cause the pain and nausea sometimes produced by the eserine, whilst the laurel water prevents the formation of fungi. The most useful preparations are—1. Hydrobromate; 2. Salicylate; 3. Sulphate. An Ointment is made with 2 grains of Sulphate to 1 ounce Vaseline.

EUCALYPTUS—LEAVES—		
„ Extract	—Dose, 5 to 10 grains.	
„ Gum	—Dose, 10 to 20 grains.	
„ Oil		
„ „	with Vaseline—Ointment ...	page 80
„ „	„ Resin ...	80
„ „	„ „ Zine Oxide ...	80
„ „	„ „ Iodoform Bougies... ..	82
„ „	„ „ Collodion—Pigment ...	76
„	Eucalyptol.—See Vaporizable Antiseptics, Part II.	
EUONYMIN—Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains, in Pill.		
A valuable hepatic stimulant. For an interesting paper on its operations and uses, see <i>Brit. Med. Jour.</i> , June 21, 1878.		
„	with Camphor ...	362
„	„ Colocynth, Henbane, and Ipecacuanha ...	295
„	„ „ Leptandrin ...	307
„	„ „ Podophyllin and Leptandrin ...	306
„	„ „ Rhubarb and Ipecacuanha ...	294
„	„ „ Sanguinarina ...	332

F

FERRUM—For Preparations, see Iron.		
FUCUS VESICULOSUS—		
„	Extract—Dose, 5 to 10 grains, in Pills.	

G

GALBANUM GUM—Dose, 5 to 10 grains.		
„ Compound Pill of	—Dose, 5 to 10 grains.	
„ „	with Comp. Colocynth Pill and Iron	87
„ „	„ „ Quassia and Zine Sulphate ...	120
GALLS—		
„ Powder, with Opium	—Suppositories ...	page 83
GAMBOGE—Dose. 1 to 5 grains, in Pills.		
„	with Aloe, Colocynth, Jalap, etc.	164 and 232
„	„ „ „ „ and Calomel	51, 164A, 233, 233A
„	„ „ „ „ „ Colocynth, Jalap, and Podophyllin...	356

NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formulæ, or Page.
GELSEMIN (the active principle of <i>Gelsemium Sempervirens</i>)	—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains, in $\frac{1}{2}$ grain Granules.	
„ Tincture—Dose, 10 to 20 minims.		
„ Fluid Ext. U.S.P.—Dose, 2 to 10 minims.		
GELSEMINUM RADIX —		
<p><i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i> has received favourable notice in this country as regards its action in nervous affections. (Vide <i>British Medical Journal</i>, May 2, 1874, p. 576.) It is also said to be particularly valuable in diseases of women. In the cough and hemoptysis of phthisis it is invaluable, arresting both with great promptness. In neuralgia its employment was followed by speedy and complete cure. It is indicated in maladies arising from an exaltation of function in the motor and sensory parts of the nervous system, in the inflammatory affections of the meninges, and in cerebro-spinal meningitis, sporadic or epidemic, and should be given in small doses, repeated every two hours. In convulsive or spasmodic cough, <i>Gelsemium</i> often affords remarkable relief, and it is equally useful in the spasmodic stage of whooping-cough, reflex cough from irritation of the laryngeal nerves, the irritative cough of phthisis with scanty expectoration, and the nervous cough of hysterical subjects. In some cases of spasmodic asthma great relief is afforded by <i>Gelsemium</i>, but, as in other remedies for asthma, it loses its influence, although at first successful. <i>Gelsemium</i> is a very useful medicine in ovarian neuralgia, and it greatly alleviates the pains of dysmenorrhœa. Useful in remittent and typho-malarial fevers.</p>		
	Preparation:—Fluid Extract ...	page 66
GENTIAN —		
„ Extract—		
„ „ with Iron ...		246
„ „ „ Zinc ...		247
GLYCERINE —Dose, 10 minims to 1 drachm.		
<p>Glycerine is employed with Gelatine to form <i>Glyccolloid</i>, a basis for Lozenges, Suppositories, and Pessaries. (See <i>Glyccols</i>, and for Formulæ see under their respective heads.) It also enters largely as a sweetening and preserving agent in Mixtures, and as an excipient in Pill masses.</p>		
	Preparations:—Linctus Infantilis ...	page 68
	„ „ Morphicæ Compos., B.P. ...	68
	For Topical Use:—	
	Glycerin. Acid. Carbolic, B.P. ...	
	„ „ Gallic „ ...	
	„ „ Tannic „ ...	
	Pigment, Ferri Chloridi ...	page 76
	Bath, Comp. Glycerine ...	85
GOLD —		
„ Chloride and Sodium—Dose, 1-20th to 1-10th grain, in Pills or Granules.		
„ „ „ „ (Martini's Pills) ...		206
GRINDELIA ROBUSTA —		
„ „ Fluid Extract—Dose, 10 minims to 1 drachm.		
<p>Its efficacy in the treatment of Asthma and kindred diseases has become established.</p>		
GUAIAECUM RESIN —Dose, 10 to 30 grains.		
„ „ with Green Iodide Mercury and Opium ...		207
„ „ „ Sulphide Calcium and Rhubarb ..		298
„ „ „ Spirits Nitre—Tincture ...		page 67
„ „ „ Black Currant—Glyccol ...		64
GUARANA —Dose, 10 to 30 grains.		
„ Fluid Extract—Dose, 10 to 30 minims.		
„ „ „ with Aromatic Spirit... ..		Mixture 37

H

HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA—WITCH-HAZEL.

Preparation:—Tincture, Dose, from 2 to 8 minims in water, every three or four hours.

Used internally for menorrhagia and other forms of hæmorrhage.

Topically: As a Lotion or Injection, 1 drachm of the tincture to 3 ounces of water, for bleeding piles. Should be used every night, and the injection retained.

NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formulæ, or Page.
HOPS —		
„ Extract—Dose, 5 to 10 grains, in Pills.		
„ „ Colocynth, Henbane, and Ox Gall ...		58
„ „ Henbane, and Stramonium ...		152
„ „ Rhubarb, and Quinine ...		47
„ Fluid Extract—Dose, 10 minims.		
„ „ „ with Aromatic Spirit... ..		Mixture 41
„ LUPULINE—Dose, 5 to 10 grains, in Pills.		
„ „ „ with Camphor and Henbane ...		88
„ „ „ Morphia and Stramonium ...		153
„ „ Tincture, U.S.P.		
HYDRARGYRUM —For Preparations, see Mercury.		
HYDRASTIN —Dose, 1 to 5 grains, in Pills.		
„ „ with Chinoidin and Iron ...		273
„ „ „ Iron, Podophyllin, and Quinine ...		271
HYOSCYAMUS LEAVES.		
„ Extract—Dose, 3 to 6 grains, in Pills.		
„ „ „ with Aloes and Soap ...		346
„ „ „ Bismuth and Rhubarb ...		49
„ „ „ Bismuth and Iron ...		156
„ „ „ Camphor ...		177
„ „ „ „ and Belladonna ...		89
„ „ „ „ „ Lupuline ...		88
„ „ „ „ „ Grey Powder... ..		7
„ „ „ „ „ Iodide Mercury (Green) ...		14
„ „ „ „ „ Ipecacuanha and Squills ...		166
„ „ „ „ „ Phosphorus and Digitalis ...		220
„ „ „ „ „ Silver Nitrate ...		25
„ „ „ „ „ „ Oxide ...		360
„ „ „ „ „ „ Stramonium and Hops ...		152
„ „ „ „ „ „ Zinc Oxide ..		161
„ „ „ „ „ „ Suppositories ...		page 83
HYOSCYAMINE —Dose, 1-200th grain, in Granules.		
IGNATIA AMARA —		
„ „ „ Extract—Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ th to 1 grain, in Pill.		
„ „ „ „ with Lactate Iron ...		179
IODINE —Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, in Pill.		
„ „ with Iodides of Iron and Potassium ...		175
„ „ „ „ „ Iodide Potassium (Alcoholic Solution)—Pigment		
„ „ „ „ „ „ (Decolourized) „		page 76
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ Glycerine—Pigment „		76
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ Collodion „		76
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ Carbolie Acid and Tannin „		75
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ Potash—Bath ...		page 86
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ See Poullices, Vapours.		
„ Albumenized—Preparation: Pills.		
<p>Pills of Iodized Albumen present the advantage that the Iodine is combined in a constant and known proportion. The Iodine is completely masked, and its presence can only be recognized by destruction of the organic matter. Each pill contains five milligrams of Iodine. The experiments at the Hospital Beaujon, by Professor Dolbeau, have shown that Iodine thus prepared has no bad effects whatever. The pills, in the dose of five or six per day, act rapidly in the resolution of an hypertrophy of the thyroid gland. Iodized Albumen seems to have the efficacy of Cod Liver Oil. It has been administered in cases of chronic ostitis, ganglionic engorgement, strumous keratitis, and in two cases of Pott's disease with congestive abscesses. It may be continued for several weeks without gastric derangement or other inconvenience.—See <i>Practitioner</i>, Dec., 1874.</p>		
IODOFORM —Is obtained by heating together 2 parts Carbonate Potash, 2 or q.s. Iodine, 5 of Alcohol, and 15 of water. Upon cooling Iodoform is deposited as a yellow crystalline substance, soluble in Alcohol and Ether, but insoluble in water. Tannin is said in some degree to disguise the odour of Iodoform.—		
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ Dose, 1 to 3 grains, in Pills.		
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ with Corrosive Sublimate and Iron ...		282
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ Chinoidin and Iron ...		283
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ Lettuce ..		323
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ Glyccol ...		page 65
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ See Bougies and Pessaries.		

NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formulæ, or Page.
IODOFORM—Continued.		
,,	with Oil Eucalyptus— <i>Bougies</i> for special treatment of Gonorrhœa	page 82
,,	<i>Spray Inhalation</i>	91
,,	<i>Ointment</i>	81
	1. Iodoform is a local anæsthetic.	
	2. Applied in the form of a powder, it cicatrizes wounds rapidly.	
	3. It is especially indicated in small superficial atonic wounds, or those having a tendency to phagedæna, soft chancres, suppurating buboes, syphilitic onychia, syphilides generally, varicose, scrofulous, and cancerous ulcers.	
	4. It operates more surely and promptly than other therapeutic agents ordinarily employed in the cicatrization of ulcerating syphilides, under whatever form they may present themselves.	
	5. In the treatment of soft chancre, it is in some sort a specific, in the promptitude with which it causes cicatrization without pain.	
	6. In the treatment of simple or virulent buboes (non-specific), it may be employed in the form of ointment, as a resolvent during the first period with more success than a Blister or Tincture of Iodine. During the period which succeeds the opening of the sore, it hastens rapid cicatrization of the wound.	
	7. In the case of soft chancre, of ulcerating syphilides, and of bubo, when the suppuration is abundant, it is preferable to commence the treatment by solution of Iodoform in Glycerine and Alcohol. The Iodoform in powder may be used later.	
	8. The employment of Iodoform in syphilitic affections does not do away with the necessity of using internal treatment.	
	9. The rapid cicatrization brought about by Iodoform is due (1) to the simplicity of the dressing, which does not irritate the diseased parts; (2) to absorption of secretions by the powder; (3) to its antiseptic properties, particularly when it is dissolved in Glycerine and Alcohol; (4) to the presence of Iodine, which acts favourably on syphilitic ulcerations of all kinds.	
PECACUANHA ROOT—Dose, in Powder, Expectorant, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains, in Pills; Emetic, 15 to 30 grains, in Suspension.		
,,	with Aconite	111
,,	,, and Chlorate Potash	103
,,	,, Aloes and Mastic	151
,,	,, ,, Nux Vomica... .. .	67
,,	,, ,, Jalapine	66
,,	,, Antimony and Nitre	99
,,	,, Belladonna	136
,,	,, and Cannabis Indica	140
,,	,, ,, Bromide Potassium	93
,,	,, Blue Pill and Rhubarb	28
,,	,, ,, Colocynth, and Henbane	230
,,	,, Camphor and Opium	123
,,	,, Colchicum, Colocynth, Blue Pill, and Henbane	163
,,	,, Colchicum, Calomel, and Aloes	22
,,	,, Digitalis and Opium	204
,,	,, ,, Opium, and Quinine	205
,,	,, ,, ,, Phosphorus	224
,,	,, ,, ,, Phosphorus, and Quinine	223
,,	,, Euonymin, Colocynth, and Henbane	295
,,	,, ,, and Rhubarb	294
,,	,, Grey Powder	27
,,	,, ,, ,, Opium	7A
,,	,, Henbane and Squills (<i>Pil. Expectorans</i>)	106
,,	,, Morphia	253
,,	,, Podophyllin and Capsicum	10
,,	,, Poppies and Nitre	102
,,	,, Quinine and Dover's Powder	20
,,	,, ,, Aloes	289
,,	,, ,, ,, Gentian	73
,,	,, ,, Camphor, and Stramonium	217
,,	,, ,, Iron, Squills, and Hemlock	243
,,	,, Rhubarb and Oxide Silver	46
,,	,, ,, Capsicum, and Nux Vomica... .. .	292
,,	,, ,, and Nux Vomica	54
,,	,, Squills and Stramonium... .. .	158 and 252
,,	,, Zinc and Opium	331

NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration	No. of Formulæ, or Page.
IPECACUANHA—		
,,	with Glycerine, Aconite, and Chlorate Potash. — <i>See Glycecols</i> page	63
,,	,, ,, Morphia.— <i>See Glycecols</i>	65
,,	,, ,, Squills, and Tolu.— <i>See Glycecols</i>	65
,,	,, Ammonia... .. .	Mixture 70
,,	,, Glycerine, Ammoniacum, and Lobelia — <i>Mixture</i>	16
,,	,, Cascarilla, Squills, and Nitric Acid — <i>Mixture</i>	18
,,	,, Nitre and Belladonna	33
,,	Vin. Ipecac., B.P., Syrup. Ipecac. U.S.P. <i>Linctus Infantilis</i> page	68
IPECACUANHA AND OPIUM (DOVER'S POWDER)—Dose, 5 to 10 grains.		
,,	,, ,, <i>Granules for Infants</i>	91
,,	,, ,, (<i>Dysentery Pill</i>)	365
,,	,, ,, with Aconite	299
,,	,, ,, ,, Carbonate Ammonia, Lobelia, and Squills... .. .	183
,,	,, ,, ,, Antimonial Powder	167
,,	,, ,, ,, Antimony, Tartrated	100
,,	,, ,, ,, ,, & Nitre	98
,,	,, ,, ,, Blue Pill	148
,,	,, ,, ,, Calomel	110
,,	,, ,, ,, Colchicum	114 and 240
,,	,, ,, ,, ,, and Colocynth	311
,,	,, ,, ,, Copper	344
,,	,, ,, ,, Grey Powder	92, 149, & 316
,,	,, ,, ,, ,, and Soda Carbonate	39
,,	,, ,, ,, Quinine and Ipecac.	20
IRIDIN—Dose, 1 to 5 grains, in Pills.		
,,	,, with Leptandrin	216
,,	,, ,, ,,	308
IRON—		
,,	Arseniate—Dose, 1-16th grain, gradually increased to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, in Granules.	
,,	,, with Ergotine	277
,,	,, ,, Extract Bark	278
,,	Alum—Dose, 5 to 10 grains. A powerful astringent given to arrest internal hæmorrhage. For External Use:—	
,,	,, <i>See Pigments, Pessaries, Spray Inhalations.</i>	
,,	Carbonate—Dose, 5 to 10 grains, in Pills.	
,,	,, with Arsenic	266
,,	,, ,, ,, and Quinine	279
,,	,, ,, Assafoetida	105
,,	,, ,, Quinine	74
,,	,, ,, Bismuth— <i>Powder</i>	page 61
,,	,, <i>See Glycecols, Lozenges.</i>	
,,	Citrate—Dose, 5 to 10 grains, in Pills.	
,,	,, and Ammonia— <i>Dose, 5 to 10 grains, in Solution.</i>	
,,	,, ,, with Aromatic Spirit	Mixture 48
,,	,, ,, ,, Bark	36
,,	,, Quinine—Dose, 5 to 10 grains, in Pills.	
,,	,, ,, with Iodide Potassium	13
,,	,, ,, ,, Brandy and Restorative Soup — <i>Nutritive Enema</i> , page	113
,,	,, ,, ,, ,, Strychnia— <i>Dose, 1 to 3 grains, in Pills.</i>	
,,	Hypophosphite—Dose, 5 to 10 grains, in Pills.	
,,	,, with Quinine and Nux Vomica	143
,,	,, ,, Strychnia and Quassia	85
,,	Iodide—Dose, 1 to 3 grains, in Pills.	
,,	,, with Aloes and Assafoetida	69
,,	,, ,, Iodine and Iodide Potassium	175
,,	,, ,, Quinine	82
,,	Lactate—Dose, 1 to 5 grains, in Pills.	
,,	,, with Quinine and Ignatia Amara	179
,,	Perchloride—Preparations:—Liquor, P.B. Liquor fort. Tincture. Dose, 10 to 30 minims.	
,,	,, Tincture, with Phosphoric Acid	Mixture 7A
,,	,, ,, ,, ,, and Quassia	Mixture 6
,,	,, ,, ,, ,, Nitrohydrochloric Acid, Strychnia, and Quassia	Mixture 7

NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formulæ, or Page.
LIME PHOSPHATE —	<i>Dose, 10 to 40 grains.</i>	
LIME SULPHOCARBOLATE —	<i>Dose, 5 to 15 grains.</i>	
LITHIUM —		
,, Bromide—	<i>Dose, 5 to 10 grains, in Solution.</i>	
,, ,, with Colchicine and Aromatic Spirit	<i>Mixture</i>	49
,, Carbonate—	<i>Dose, 3 to 6 grains, in Pills.</i>	
,, ,, with Colchicine and Colocynth	...	313
,, Citrate—	<i>Dose, 5 to 10 grains, largely diluted.</i>	
LOBELIA —		
,, Powdered	<i>Dose, Expectorant, 1 to 5 grains; Emetic, 10 to 20 grains, in Pills.</i>	
,, ,, with Ammonia, Squills, and Dover's Powder...		183
,, Tincture—	<i>Dose, 10 to 30 minims.</i>	
,, ,, with Ammoniacum and Ipecacuanha	<i>Mixture</i>	16
,, ,, Glyceol	...	page 65
LOGWOOD —		
,, Extract—	<i>Dose, 10 to 30 grains.</i>	
,, ,, with Aromatics	...	<i>Mixture</i> 34
,, ,, Sulphuric Acid and Opium...	...	17
LUPULINE —	<i>See Hops.</i>	
MAGNESIA —		
,, Carbonate—	<i>Dose, 10 to 60 grains, in suspension.</i>	
,, ,, with Epsom Salts	...	<i>Mixture</i> 2A
,, ,, ,, Aconite, and Colchicum—	...	<i>Mixture</i> 2
,, ,, Bismuth	...	52
,, Sulphate (Epsom Salts)—	<i>Dose, 2 to 4 drachms, in solution.</i>	
,, ,, with Dilute Sulphuric Acid	...	<i>Mixture</i> 1
,, ,, ,, and Aromatic Infusion	...	<i>Mixture</i> 3
,, ,, ,, and Sulphate Iron—	...	<i>Mixture</i> 27
,, ,, Enema	...	88
MANGANESE —		
,, Sulphate—	<i>Dose, 5 to 10 grains, in Pills.</i>	
,, ,, with Chinoidin	...	285
,, ,, Podophyllin and Ox Gall...	...	286
,, ,, Quinine and Iron	...	284
,, Phosphate—	<i>Dose, 3 to 10 grains.</i>	
,, ,, with Iron—	<i>Syrup.</i>	
,, Hypophosphite—	<i>Dose, 3 to 10 grains. Syrup.</i>	
MATICO —		
,, Fluid Extract—	<i>Dose, ½ to 1 drachm.</i>	
MENTHOL —		
	A local anæsthetic applied direct to the skin in neuralgia. May be obtained in solid cones or crystals.	
MERCURY —		
,, Blue Pill—	<i>Pil. Hydrarg.—Dose, 3 to 10 grains, in Pills.</i>	
,, with Aconite and Colchicum	...	23
,, ,, Colchicum, Rhubarb, and Henbane...	...	187
,, ,, Ipecacuanha, Colocynth, and Henbane	...	163
,, ,, Compound Extract Colocynth	...296, 296A, and 297A	
,, ,, ,, and Henbane, 46A, 141A, and 230	...	and 297
,, ,, Colocynth Pill	... 61, 61A, and 297	
,, ,, ,, and Henbane	141 and 141A	
,, ,, ,, and Compound Rhubarb Pill	...	63 and 142
,, ,, Compound Rhubarb Pill and Henbane	...	147
,, ,, Digitalis and Squills	...	147A
,, ,, Dover's Powder	...	9 and 101A
,, ,, Ipecacuanha and Rhubarb	...	148
,, ,, Opium	...	28
,, ,, Podophyllin, Aloes, and Belladonna...	...	29
,, ,, For Local Use :—	<i>Ointment, B.P.</i>	291
,, Pessaries and Suppositories.		
,, with Ammonia and Camphorated Oil—	<i>Liniment</i>	page 73
,, with Chalk (Hyd. c. Cretâ)—	<i>Dose, 3 to 8 grains, in Pills.</i>	
,, ,, Colchicum, and Colocynth	...	260
,, ,, and Carbonate Soda	...	322
,, ,, Dover's Powder	...	92, 149, and 316
,, ,, ,, and Carbonate Soda	...	39
,, ,, ,, Henbane	...	7
,, ,, ,, Jalap	...	317
,, ,, See Powders	...	page 61

NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formulæ, or Page.
MERCURY —	<i>Continued.</i>	
,, with Chalk (Hyd. c. Cretâ)—		
,, ,, Opium, and Ipecacuanha	...	7A
,, ,, and Rhubarb—	<i>Powder</i>	page 61
,, ,, and Ipecacuanha	...	27
,, ,, Cinnamon	...	318
,, ,, Carbonate Soda	...	188
,, ,, Quinine	...	150
,, ,, Soda—	<i>Powder</i>	page 61
,, Ammoniated Chloride (White Precipitate) —		
,, For Local Use :—		
,, ,, with Thymol—	<i>Ointment...</i>	80
,, ,, Ointment, B.P.		
,, Iodide, Green—	<i>Dose, 1 to 3 grains, in Pills.</i>	
,, ,, with Henbane	...	14
,, ,, Opium and Lactucarium	...	207
,, ,, Soda Carbonate	...	124
,, For Local Use :—		
,, ,, Ointment	...	page 80
,, Iodide, Red—	<i>Dose, 1-16th to ¼ grain, in Granules.</i>	
,, ,, with Iodides of Arsenic and Potassium	...	17
,, ,, Morphia	...	15
,, For Local Use :—		
,, ,, Ointment	...	page 80
,, Oleate—		
,, ,, See Pigments, Ointments.		
,, ,, with Morphia—	<i>Pigment</i>	...
,, ,, Oleic Acid—	<i>Liniment</i>	...
,, Oxide, Red—		
,, ,, Ointment	...	8
,, ,, with Burnt Alum and Savin—	<i>Caustic</i>	79
,, Yellow—		
,, ,, Ointment	...	81
,, Perchloride (Corrosive Sublimate)—	<i>Dose, 1-16th to ⅓th grain, in Granules.</i>	
,, with Chloride Ammonium	...	8
,, ,, Belladonna and Quinine	...	146
,, ,, Iodoform and Iron	...	282
,, ,, Opium	...	305
,, ,, Iodide Potassium	...	<i>Mixture</i> 69
,, ,, ,, and Sarsaparilla	...	<i>Mixture</i> 28
,, ,, Sarsaparilla	...	<i>Mixture</i> 68
,, ,, Bismuth	...	
,, ,, Hydrocyanic Acid	...	} <i>Lotions</i> ... page 75
,, ,, Lime Water	...	
,, ,, Collodion—	<i>Caustic</i>	...
,, ,, Hydrochloric Acid—	<i>See Baths and Gargles.</i>	
,, Subchloride (Calomel)—	<i>Dose, 1 to 8 grains, in Pills.</i>	
,, with Antimonial Powder	...	112 and 337
,, ,, Antimony	...	133
,, ,, and Opium	...	134 and 231
,, ,, Aloes, Jalap, etc. (Cathartic Granules)	...	51A
,, ,, ,, (Pil. Aper. c. Cal.)	164A and	250
,, ,, Colchicum, and Ipecacuanha	...	22
,, ,, Colocynth (Aperient Granules)	137 and	228
,, ,, ,, Jalap, etc. (Pil. Cathartic Co., U.S.P.)	...	51
,, ,, ,, Jalap, and Croton Oil	...	174
,, ,, ,, and Henbane	...	62
,, ,, Digitalis, Squills, and Henbane	...	104
,, ,, Dover's Powder...	...	110
,, ,, Elaterium, Henbane, and Capsicum	...	52 and 304
,, ,, Jalap, Rhubarb, and Quinine (Livingstone's Fever Pills)	...	178
,, ,, Opium	...	1 to 6
,, ,, Scammony and Ginger...	...	42
,, ,, ,, Jalapine	...	41
,, ,, (Compound Powder)	...	320
,, ,, ,, and Santonine	...	321
,, ,, Lime Water—	<i>LOTION, gr. iij. to ʒj.</i>	
,, Baths—	<i>Mercurial</i>	... page 86
MORPHIA —		
,, Acetate—	<i>Dose, ¼th to ½ grain, in Granules.</i>	
,, ,, Hypodermic Injection	...	page 95
,, Brimeconate—	<i>Dose, ¼th to ½ grain, in Granules.</i>	
,, ,, with Quinine and Aconite	...	258
,, Hydrochlorate—	<i>Dose, ¼th to ½ grain, in Granules.</i>	
,, ,, with Arsenic, Quinine, and Iron...	...	268
,, ,, Chloral Hydrate and Cannabis Indica	...	186

NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formulæ, or Page.
MORPHIA—Continued.		
Hydrochlorate, with	Copper Sulphate and Quinine ...	342
" "	" Gallic Acid ...	36
" "	" Ipecacuanha and Squills ... 96 and	253
" "	" Iodide Mercury, Red ...	16
" "	" Phosphorus and Zinc Valerianate ...	198
" "	" Squills ...	117
" "	" Stramonium and Lupuline ...	153
" "	" Oxide Zinc ...	160
" "	" Sulphate Copper and Acetate Lead	
" "	— <i>Lotions</i> ...	page 74
" "	" Oleate Mercury— <i>Pigment</i> ...	76
" "	<i>Tartrate—Dose, 1/8th to 1/2 grain.</i> A good form for <i>Hypo-</i>	
" "	<i>dermic Injection</i> ...	page 95
" "	<i>Sulphate—Dose, 1/8th to 1/2 grain, in Granules.</i>	
" "	with Atropia ...	287
" "	" Aconite, Arsenic, Quinine, and Strychnia	122
" "	" Atropia and Zinc— <i>Collyrium</i> ...	page 72
" "	" Arsenic ...	78
" "	" Calomel— <i>Caustic</i> ...	" 78
" "	" Creasote— <i>Caustic</i> ...	" 78

N

NUX VOMICA—

" "	Powder—Dose, 1 to 3 grains, in Pills.	
" "	with Aloes and Iron ...	170
" "	" " Iron, and Cinchonine ...	173
" "	" " Phosphorus and Cantharides ...	221
" "	" " Cantharides, and Iron	265
" "	Extract—Dose, 1/4 to 1 grain, in Granules.	
" "	" 1/8 grain, <i>Granules</i> ...	172
" "	with Aloes ...	229
" "	" " and Henbane 118 and	131
" "	" " Iron ...	106
" "	" " " " and Myrrh ...	68
" "	" " " " Ipecacuanha ...	67
" "	" " Belladonna and Calabar Bean	269
" "	" " " Sulphate Copper	343
" "	" " Capsicum ...	300
" "	" " Colocynth, Aloes, and Henbane	55
" "	" " and Rhubarb ...	154
" "	" " Ergotine and Cannabis Indica	276
" "	" " Phosphorus 190, 194, and	263
" "	" " " and Aloes ...	201
" "	" " " " Aloes, and Quinine	219
" "	" " " " Cinchonidine, and Podophyllin	261
" "	" " " " and Iron ...	193
" "	" " " " Iron, and Quinine	218 and 262
" "	" " " " and Quinine ...	192
" "	" " " " Quinine and Hypophosphite Iron	143
" "	" " " " " Gentian ...	75
" "	" " " " " Iron ...	81
" "	" " " " " Rhubarb and Ipecacuanha ...	54
" "	" " " " " Henbane...251 and	292
" "	" " " " " Quinine ...	64
" "	Tincture—Dose, 10 to 30 minims, in water.	
" "	with Nitro-hydrochloric Acid and Quassia ...	Mixture 5

O

OPIUM GUM—Dose, in powder, 1/4 to 2 grains, in Granules.

Tinct. Opii—Dose, 5 to 40 minims.

Vin. Opii— " 10 to 40 "

Compound Opium Powder—Dose, 2 to 5 grains.

" "	Powder—	
" "	with Acetate Lead ...	248
" "	" Antimony ...	135
" "	" " and Calomel ...	134 and 231
" "	" Assafoetida and Capsicum ...	40
" "	" Blue Pill ...	29
" "	" Belladonna ...	95
" "	" Calomel ...	1 to 6
" "	" Camphor ...	176

OPIUM GUM—Continued.

" "	Powder, with Camphor and Ammonia ...	274
" "	" " " " Benzoic Acid, etc. ...	97
" "	" " " " " and Ipecacuanha.	123
" "	" " " " " and Capsicum ...	138
" "	" " " " Cannabis Indica ...	139
" "	" " " " Colchicum and Squills ...	181
" "	" " " " Corrosive Sublimate ...	305
" "	" " " " Digitalis and Ipecacuanha (<i>Heim's Pills</i>)...	204
" "	" " " " Ipecacuanha, and Quinine ...	205
" "	" " " " Phosphorus, Quinine, and Ipecac.	223
" "	" " " " " and Ipecacuanha ...	224
" "	" " " " Gallic Acid ...	130
" "	" " " " Grey Powder and Ipecacuanha ...	7A
" "	" " " " Ipecacuanha (<i>Dysentery Pill</i>) ...	365
" "	" " " " Lead Acetate and Camphor ...	333
" "	" " " " " " Digitalis ...	334
" "	" " " " Quinine ...	366
" "	" " " " Squills and Tartrated Antimony ...	254
" "	" " " " Zinc Sulphate and Ipecacuanha ...	331
" "	" " " " Camphor, Cloves, Capsicum, and Ether—	
" "	<i>Tincture</i> ...	page 67
" "	For Local Use, see <i>Bougies, Suppositories,</i>	
" "	and <i>Pessaries.</i>	
" "	" " " " Acetate Lead— <i>Lotion</i> ...	page 75
" "	" " " " Cantharid.— <i>Liniment</i> ...	" 73
" "	" " " " Tannin— <i>Ointment</i> ...	" 80
" "	Aqueous Extract—Dose, 1/2 to 1 grain, in Granules.	
" "	" " with Aloes and Iron ...	347
" "	" " " " Aconite ...	90
" "	" " " " Belladonna and Cannabis Indica	140
" "	" " " " " " Quinine ...	21
" "	" " " " " " Stramonium ...	348
" "	" " " " Iodide Mercury and Guaiacum ...	207
" "	" " " " Sulphate Copper ...	38
" "	" " " " Silver Nitrate ...	37
" "	" " " " Stramonium, Quinine, and Camphor ...	217
" "	" " " " Ammonia— <i>Fomentation</i> ...	page 84
" "	Tincture " " Aromatic Sulphuric Acid and Logwood ...	Mixture 17
" "	" " " " Camphor, Chloroform, and Capsicum— <i>Tincture</i> ...	page 67
" "	For Local Use:—	
" "	" " with Acetate Ammonia— <i>Collyrium</i> ...	72
" "	" " " " Sol. Subacetate Lead— <i>Lotion</i> ...	75
" "	" " " " Mucilage Starch— <i>Enema</i> ...	87
" "	Liquid Extract—Dose, 5 to 30 minims.	
" "	<i>Injection.</i>	
" "	" " with Chloride Zinc } <i>Injections</i> ...	page 83
" "	" " Sulphate " }	
" "	" " Acetate Ammonia— <i>Fomentation</i> ...	84
" "	" " Cod Liver Oil and Bark... } <i>Nutritive</i>	
" "	" " Iron, Quinine, and Brandy } <i>Enemata.</i>	
" "	" " <i>Vapour</i> ...	page 90
" "	OX GALL DRIED—Dose, 3 to 6 grains, in Pills.	
" "	with Ammonia Carbonate ..	57
" "	" " Colocynth, Hops, and Henbane ...	58
" "	" " Podophyllin and Sulphate Manganese	286
" "	" " " " Aloes ...	258

P

PANCREATINE—Dose, 5 grains.

Preparation:—*Liq. Pancreaticus.* See Digestive Ferments.

PEPSIN, B.P.—Dose, 2 to 5 grains, in Pills or Powder. See Digestive Ferments.

PEPSIN PORCI—(More powerful than the above)—Dose, 2 to 5 grains, in Pills.

" "	with Aloes ...	45
" "	" " Rhubarb, etc. (<i>Pil. Pepsine Co.</i>)	48
" "	" " Iron and Phosphate Zinc ...	76
" "	" " Sugar of Milk, for Children ...	341

PETROLEUM—

Ointment ... page 81

NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formule, or Page.
PHOSPHORUS—Pil. Phosphori Mollis—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains.		
Ol. Phosphoratum—Dose, 5 to 10 minims.		
A special nerve tonic, largely prescribed in combination especially with Iron, Quinine, and Nux Vomica.		
with Arsenic	...	310
with Aconite	...	200
with Aloes and Nux Vomica	...	201
with Nux Vomica, and Quinine	...	219
with Iron, and Strychnia	...	203
with Belladonna	...	226
with Cannabis Indica	...	199
with Cantharides and Nux Vomica	...	221
with " " and Iron	...	205
with Cinchonidine and Podophyllin	...	261
with Digitalis and Henbane	...	220
with " " Iron	...	222
with " " Opium, and Ipecacuanha	...	224
with " " Ipecac., and Quinine	...	223
with Iron	...	195
with " and Nux Vomica	...	193
with " " Strychnia	...	264
with " " Quinine	...	196
with " " " and Strychnia	...	194
with " " " Nux Vomica	262 & 218	
with Morphia and Valerianate Zinc	...	198
with Nux Vomica	...190, 194, and	263
with " " and Quinine	...	192
with Quinine	...	191
with " and Strychnia	...	314
with Strychnia	...	225
with Zinc and Valerian	...	202
PHYTOLACCIN—Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain, in Granules.		
PICROTOXINE—Active principle of Cocculus Indicus.		
PILOCARPUS (JABORANDI)—		
A very powerful and valuable diaphoretic. Of great utility in pleuritis, hydrothorax ascites, in renal dropsy after scarlatina. In cases of deficient milk in nursing, Dr. Ringer has found the fluid extract very useful in increasing the secretion. In diseases of the heart, dilatation of the right cavities, it must be used with caution.		
Preparations:—		
Fluid Extract—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.		
Tincture—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.		
Pilocarpine (the active principle of Jaborandi)—		
Preparations:—		
Muriate—Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, in Granules.		
Nitrate—Dose, 1-6th to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.		
"	is employed in the proportion of 1-12th gr. to an ounce of laurel water, as an external application to the eye.	
PIPERINE—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain, in Pills.		
with Phosphorus, Cinchonidine, and Podophyllin	...	261
with Zinc Oxide	...	290
PODOPHYLLIN—Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$th to 1 grain, in Granules.		
Glycecol (1-50th).		
with Aloin	...	19
with Arsenic, Iron, and Quinine (<i>Anti-malarial Pills</i>)	...	80
with Belladonna	...	129
with " and Aloes	...	249
with " Aloes, and Blue Pill	...	291
with Calabar Bean	...	335
with " and Belladonna	...	336
with Chinoidin and Iron	...	270
with " and Quinine	...	351
with " Hydrastin, Iron, and Quinine	...	271
with Colocynth and Henbane	...	60
with " Jalap and Gamboge	...	356
with Ipecacuanha and Capsicum	...	10
with Ox Gall and Aloes	...	258
with " Sulphate Manganese	...	286
with Phosphorus and Cinchonidine	...	261
with Quinine and Henbane	...	128
with Rhubarb	... 53 and	119
with Euonymin and Leptandrin	...	306
POPPY EXTRACT—Dose, 1 to 5 grains, in Pills.		
with Ipecacuanha and Nitre	...	102
Fomentation	...	page 84

NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formule, or Page.
POTASSIUM—		
Acetate—Dose, 10 to 60 grains, in Solution.		
with Spirits Nitre, Squills, and Broom Juice (<i>Mistura Diuretica</i>)	...	Mixture 25
Mistura Potasse Co.	...	57
Carbonate—Dose 10 to 20 grains.		
with Sulphate Iron	...	208
with Iron— <i>M. Ferri Co. P.B.</i>		
Iodide Potassium } Lotion	...	page 75
Chloride Sodium }		
Sulphur—Pigment	...	77
Bicarbonate—Dose, 10 to 40 grains, in Solution.		
with Aconite and Colchicum	...	159
with Infusion Gentian	...	Mixture 8
Citrate Potash— <i>Mist. Efferves.</i>	...	72
Soda—Powder	...	page 61
Bromide—Dose, 5 to 20 grains, in Pills or Solution.		
with Belladonna and Ipecacuanha	...	93
Iodide Potassium	...	155
Valerian	...	26
Chloroform and Quassia	...	Mixture 30
Aromatic Spirit	...	45
Chloral Hydrate and Aromatic Spirit	...	47
Chlorate—Dose, 5 to 20 grains, in Pills or Glycecols.		
with Aconite and Ipecacuanha	...	103
" " " Glycecol	...	page 63
" " Borax— <i>Glycecol</i>	...	64
" " Glycecol	...	65
" " Gargle	...	88
" " Lotion	...	75
Citrate—Dose, 20 to 60 grains, Mixture (<i>Mist. Efferves.</i>)		
with Acid Salicylic	...	Mixture 51
Hydrate—Caustic	...	page 79
Iodide—Dose, 3 to 10 grains, in Pills or Solution.		
with Colchicum	...	30
" " and Aconite	...	11
" " Citrate Iron and Quinine	...	13
" " Iodine and Iodide Iron	...	175
" " Iodides Arsenic and Mercury	...	17
" " Quinine	...	12
" " Potassium Bromide	...	155
" " Ammonia and Bark	...	Mixture 71
" " Aromatic Spirit and Bark	...	46
" " Arsenic	...	29
" " Corrosive Sublimate and Sarsaparilla	...	28
" " Collyrium	...	page 72
" " with Iodine.— <i>See Caustics and Pigments</i>	...	86
" " Bath.		
Nitrate—Dose, 5 to 20 grains, in Pills.		
with Ipecacuanha and Poppies	...	102
" " Tartar Emetic and Dover's Powder	...	98
" " " " Camphor (<i>Pil. Diaphor. Co.</i>)	...	165
" " " " Ipecac.	...	99
" " " Acetate and Bicarb. Potash	...	Mixture 57
" " Comp. Mixture. <i>M. Salin.</i> Nitrated Papers for Fumigation	...	page 91
Sulphurated—Dose, 3 to 10 grains.		
Bath	...	86
with Hyposulphite Soda and Sulphuric Acid—Bath	...	86
Permanganate—Dose, 1 to 2 grains.		
" " <i>See Collutoria, Lotions, Gargles.</i>		

Q

NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formule, or Page.
QUASSIA WOOD—		
Preparations:—		
Extract—Dose, 1 to 5 grains, in Pills.		
with Iron	...	44
" " and Quinine	...	86
" " Quinine, and Nux Vomica	...	81
" " Hypophosphite Iron and Strychnia	...	85
" " Quinine Valerianate	...	32
" " Zinc Sulphate	...	72
" " " and Aconite	...	79
" " " Galbanum	...	120
Infusion—Dose, 1 to 2 ounces.		
with Nitro-hydrochloric Acid and Nux Vomica,	...	Mixture

NAME.	Preparation and Mode of Administration.	No. of Formulæ, or Page.
STRYCHNIA — <i>Continued.</i>		
,,	with Quinine, Morphia, Arsenic, and Aconite ...	122
,,	,, ,, Valerianate, Iron, and Rhubarb...	301
,,	,, <i>Liq. Strychnia, B.P.</i>	
SULPHUR —		
,,	Precipitated — <i>Dose, 20 to 60 grains.</i> For Local Use:—	
,,	with Carbonate Potash— <i>Pigment</i> ...	page 77
,,	,, Glycerine and Camphor— <i>Lotion</i> ...	75
,,	,, Borax ...	
,,	,, Hyposulphite Soda and Sulphuric Acid ...	} Baths ,, 85
,,	Sublimed — <i>Dose, 20 to 60 grains.</i> Preparations: <i>Confectio Guaiaci.</i> ,, <i>Sulph.</i>	
,,	with Chian Turpentine ...	325
,,	,, ,, ,, ...	Mixture 59
,,	,, Senna and Liquorice— <i>Powder</i> ...	page 61
,,	For External Use:— <i>Ointments.</i>	
,,	Iodide — <i>Dose, ½ to 3 grains.</i>	
,,	,, <i>Ointment</i> ...	87

T

TEREBENE—*See Vaporizable Antiseptics* page 92

THYMOL—*Dose, 1 to 3 grains.*

A crystalline substance obtained from Oil of Thyme. Slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol. In strong solution it acts as a caustic, and is also a powerful antiseptic. Comparative experiments with salicylic and carbolic acids show that Thymol possesses much greater power than either of these acids in arresting fermentation in a solution of sugar containing yeast.

With starch powder it is useful to allay irritation of the skin, however excited, especially that due to the bites of insects, fleas, mosquitoes, and is a wholesome powder for nursery use.

Injection (1 grain dissolved in spirits to 1 oz. water.)

,, with Starch, Camphor and Oxide Zinc—*Dusting Powder* page 78
,, ,, White Precipitate—*Ointment* 80
,, *See Lotions, Injection.*

TOBACCO—

Enema 87

TRITICUM REPENS (*Creeping Couch Grass*)—

Preparation: *Decoction, 1 to 20 ounces* (used in Diseases of the Bladder).

TURPENTINE—

,, with Copaiba, Cubebs, and Iron 108
,, ,, Rhubarb and Soap 162
,, ,, Savin Oil, Aloes, and Iron 107
,, **Chian**—(*Obtained from the trunk of Pistacia Terebinthinus.*)—*Dose, 3 to 4 grains—Mixture* 60
,, ,, with Quillaia 58
,, ,, ,, Sulphur (Clay's Cancer Pill) 325
,, ,, ,, Zinc Mixture 59
,, **OIL**—*Dose, 10 to 30 minims; as an anthelmintic, from 2 to 6 drachms.*
,, ,, with Acetic Acid, Camphor, and Olive Oil—*Liniment* page 73
,, ,, with Mucilage of Starch—*Enema* ,, 88
,, ,, *Fomentation* 84

V

VALERIAN—

,, **Extract**—*Dose, 5 to 20 grains, in Pills.*
,, ,, with Bromide Ammonium 18
,, ,, ,, Potassium 26
,, ,, ,, Phosphorus and Zinc 202

VASELINE. *Syn: SAXOLEUM PURIFICATUM.*—A neutral hydrocarbon obtained from Petroleum—

Employed as a basis for ointments, suppositories, etc. It is a pale yellow semi-solid, of an agreeable consistence, is absolutely odourless, and melts at about the temperature of the body. In addition to these advantages, it possesses the superlative one of total indifference to atmospheric action, so that it

VASELINE—*Continued.*
never becomes rancid itself, and effectually prevents ointments, etc., into which it enters as a component, from becoming so. In the United States it is prescribed as an emollient application to the skin, and as a dressing for wounds, sores, burns, scalds, etc. (*Vide British Medical Journal, March 4, 1876, p. 289.*)

VERATRIA (For Topical Use)—

,, Preparation:—*Ointment, B.P. (gr. viij. to ʒj.).*

VERATRUM VIRIDE—(Green Hellebore Root)—

,, *Tincture, U.S.P.—Dose, 3 to 10 minims.*

(*This is double the strength of the British Pharmacopœia Tincture.*)

Also in Pilules, made with Alcoholic Extract; each pill = 5 minims Tincture. (For uses, *see Tinctures.*)

Z

ZINC—

,, **Acetate**—
,, ,, *Collyrium* page 72
,, **Bromide**—*Dose, 2 grains, in Pills.*
,, **Carbonate** (*Calamine*)—
For Local Use:—
,, ,, with Oxide Zinc—*See Pigments and Lotions.*
,, ,, ,, Carbolic Acid—*Ointment* page 80
,, ,, ,, Starch—*Dusting Powder* 78
,, **Iodate**—
,, ,, *Caustic* 79
,, **Oleate**—
,, ,, *Ointment* 81
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,, ,, ,, Sanguinaria }
,, ,, ,, *See Collyria and Throat Pigments.*
,, ,, with Opium—*See Injections and Caustics.*
,, **Oxide**—*Dose, 2 to 10 grains, in Pills.*
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,, ,, ,, Morphia 160
,, ,, ,, Piperine 290
,, ,, ,, Calamine—*Pigment* page 77
,, ,, ,, Thymol-Camphor and Starch—*Dusting Powder* ,, 78
,, ,, *See Lotions, Ointments.*
,, ,, with Chloride Zinc } *Caustics* ,, 79
,, ,, ,, Sulphide Calcium }
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,, ,, with Iron and Pepsin 76
,, **Phosphide**—*Dose, ¼th to 1-16th grain, in Granules.*
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,, ,, with Aconite and Quassia 79
,, ,, ,, Belladonna 31
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,, ,, ,, Galbanum and Quassia 120
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,, ,, ,, Phosphorus and Valerian 202
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,, ,, ,, Quinine and Iron 256
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,, ,, *Bougies, Pessaries, and Suppositories.*
Preparation:—*Pessary of Zinc and Atropia.*

,, **Sulpho-Carbolate**—

For Local Use:—

,, ,, *Collunarium, Injection ad vagin. Lotion.*
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PART I.

FORMULÆ.

MEDICINES. FOR INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE PILULAR FORM OF MEDICINE.

THIS form of administering medicine possesses so many advantages over all others that it is not difficult to account for its popularity, or its extensive employment in Medical Practice. The convenience of its compactness and portability is alone very considerable, while the economy and facility with which it is dispensed is a feature of importance to the practitioner. The pilular form is applicable for the administration of all medicines which are given in quantities from 1-100th of a grain to fifteen or twenty grains; and as the most valuable Therapeutic Agents—Alkaloids, Extracts, and Powders—are given in doses within this range, it is sufficient for administering by far the greater number of the Pharmacopoeial remedies. It will be found by reference to the *Materia Medica* that I have included all the agents which are really necessary for the treatment of disease, and excluding only the few that are necessarily given in a liquid form, they are capable of being administered efficiently either alone or in useful combinations in the pilular form.

The comparative disuse of this mode of administering Medicine anterior to the present decade doubtless arose partly from the neglect of Pharmacy as a branch of medical study, and also from the custom which so long prevailed, and which is now becoming obsolete, of making the amount of medicine supplied to the patient the basis of remuneration for professional services. While this custom lasted, no want was felt of so simple and inexpensive a mode of administering medicines as the Pilular form supplies, and being inconvenient to dispense, it remained undeveloped and comparatively unemployed.

The improvements that of late years have been introduced into Pill manufacture—that of rendering them absolutely tasteless being one of the most conspicuous—have developed it into a distinct and important branch of Pharmacy, which has largely increased its utility and adapted it to the daily wants of practice. This has given a great stimulus to the more general adoption of the pilular form of medicine, and fully accounts for its extensive and rapidly increasing employment; when we consider how very convenient it is to the prescriber and his patient, it is a matter of surprise that it is not more often resorted to, especially in country practice, where sending medicines over wide districts is always attended with delay and inconvenience, as it furnishes the practitioner with the means of supplying the most needful remedies while on his rounds, and curtails his dispensing work on his return home.

There are now two distinct kinds of Pills, SPHEROIDAL and OVOID, the form and relative sizes of which are shown in the drawing. The SPHEROIDAL are conveniently divided into *Pills*, *Pilules*, and *Granules*. The term *Pilule* denotes a small Pill. A



Granule, as its name implies, is a Pill not exceeding a grain in weight. OVOIDS are made to weigh, when dispensed, from six to ten grains. This latter form of Pill will be found very convenient for the administration of those agents which need to be given in larger doses than can be conveniently dispensed in the Spheroidal form. The annexed Formulæ are to be made in one or other of these kinds, preference being given, for obvious reasons, to *Pilules* or *Granules* whenever practicable.

THE COATING OF PILLS is, in many cases, *essential to their utility and preservation*, and, in all, advantageous, in that it renders the medicines so unobjectionable that they may be taken by the most fastidious. It is, therefore, an important factor in the popularity which the pilular form has acquired. In order to protect the medicines, and at the same time to preserve their activity, the coating requires to be done skillfully. Various materials, such as Sugar, Gelatine, Gums, etc., are employed, and different processes adopted. The advantages claimed by makers are often more fanciful than real; the main points are, however, to preserve the Drug in an active and therefore soluble and easily assimilable state, and, at the same time, to cover its taste as completely as possible. Whatever plan accomplishes this, providing that the materials employed are inert, answers the object in view. Care should be taken that, whatever plan is adopted, *efficiency is not sacrificed to appearance*. Most persons prefer to disguise the drug as well as to cover the taste, others like to keep it in view, and prefer a transparent coating; these are but matters of fancy. Too much attention may be given to appearance. The all-important features in Pill-making are — Highest Quality and Purity of Drugs, thorough Mixture and incorporation with Suitable Excipients, and Scrupulous Exactness. *The real test of value is efficiency and not appearance.*

FORMULÆ—PILULÆ.

(1.)

Hydrargyri Subchloridi c. Opio.

R Hydrargyri Subchlor., gr. iij. ; Pulv. Opii, gr. j.
M. ft. pil.

Dose—One pill.

Calomel, although not so largely employed as formerly, is still held to be a most valuable antiphlogistic in inflammatory affections—a sheet anchor in inflammation of membranes, especially *serous* membranes, *peritonitis*, *pleurisy*, *pericarditis*, also in inflammation of the eye, *iritis*, etc.; by some it is thought to be the best form of Mercury in the treatment of *primary syphilis*. OPIUM promotes its antiphlogistic and absorbent action, and prevents its acting upon the bowels; for most purposes they are usually prescribed in combination, and may be conveniently employed in this or one of the following formulae.

(2.)

Hydrargyri Subchloridi c. Opio.

(*London Ophthalmic.*)

R Hydrargyri Subchlor., gr. ij. ; Pulv. Opii, gr. j.
M. ft. pil.

This and the preceding formula furnish us with useful remedies at the commencement of an attack of *cholera and diarrhoea*, one or two doses being sufficient in most cases to relieve vomiting and pain. For this purpose one pill, in exceptional cases two, may be given, but an interval of four or six hours should elapse before another dose (a single pill) is given.

Dose—One pill, repeated at intervals of four hours, if required.

(3.)

Hydrargyri Subchloridi c. Opio.

(*St. Thomas'.*)

R Hydrargyri Subchlor., gr. ij. ; Pulv. Opii, gr. ½.
M. ft. pil.

To produce ptyalism.

Dose—One pill every three or four hours for this specific purpose.

(4.)

Hydrargyri Subchloridi c. Opio.

(*Consumption.*)

R Hydrargyri Subchlor., gr. ij. ; Pulv. Opii, gr. ¼.
M. ft. pil.

To produce ptyalism. This combination will be preferred when full doses of *Opium* are *contra-indicated*.

Dose—One pill every two or three hours.

(5.)

Hydrargyri Subchloridi c. Opio.

(*London Ophthalmic.*)

R Hydrargyri Subchlor., gr. j. ; Pulv. Opii, gr. ½. M.
ft. pil.

To produce ptyalism rapidly, with very little disturbance of the system generally.

Dose—One every two or three hours, for 12 or 24 hours, watching the effect.

(6.)

Hydrargyri Subchloridi c. Opio.

(*Westminster.*)

R Hydrargyri Subchlor., gr. j. ; Pulv. Opii, gr. ¼.
M. ft. pil.

This or the preceding formula will be preferred when it is desirable to *avoid* the depressing effect of *larger* doses of Calomel.

In the treatment of *syphilis*, Dr. Niemeyer says, "The article I generally employ in cases of primary induration is Calomel. Of all mercurials this is the least open to the charge of causing serious or permanent detriment to the mucous membranes when given in moderate doses."

Dose—One may be taken every two hours until salivation is produced. In *syphilis*, in the treatment of induration and primary sore, one pill may be given twice a day.

<i>See Calomel and Antimony</i>	F. 133
" " " with <i>Opium</i>	F. 134
" " " <i>Dover's Powder</i>	F. 110
" " " <i>James' Powder</i>	F. 112

The above are all useful remedies in the treatment of acute inflammations of the sthenic type.

See also Aconite and Opium, F. 90.

(7.)

Hydrargyri c. Cretâ et Hyoscyami.

(*Great Northern.*)

R Hydrargyri c. Cretâ, gr. iij. ; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr.
ij. M. ft. pil.

A very useful form for bringing the system mildly and quickly under the influence of Mercury.

Dose—One pill night and morning.

<i>See Grey Powder with Dover's Powder</i>	F. 92 and 149
<i>Blue Pill and Opium</i>	F. 29 ,, 148

(7A.)

Hydrargyri c. Cretâ et Opii.

R Hydrargyri c. Cretâ, gr. jss. ; Pulv. Opii, gr. ¼ ;
Pulv. Ipecac., gr. ½. M. ft. pil.

This is another mild and very useful combination of Mercury and Opium. It may be employed in all cases where it is desirable to *slightly* affect the system.

Dose—This entirely depends upon the object in view. If it be desired to affect the gums give one every three or four hours.

(8.)

Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

R Hydrargyri Perchloridi, Ammonii Chloridi, aa. gr. j.
Fl. gran. 20.

(*Each pill contains 1-20th gr. of Corrosive Sublimat.*)

PILULE SUBLIMAT. CORROSIV.—*Dosâ.* Prescribed with excellent effect in *syphilitic secondary affections*, *chronic skin diseases*, and in cases where the *alterative* effect of Mercury is desired. It is less likely to produce ptyalism than other mercurial preparations.

Dose—One three times a day, increased gradually until six or eight pills are taken daily.

See *Corrosive Sublimate with Quinine* . . . F. 146
Also *Corrosive Sublimate Granules, each containing 1-6th gr., and with Opium* . . . F. 305

Dr. Niemeyer, in his "Text Book of Practical Medicine," says, "If we employ the Corrosive Sublimate it must not be given on an empty stomach, and is best administered in the form of pills. The dose should not be raised, as done in Dzondi's treatment, from the 1-5th gr. to 1½ gr., but from ½ gr. to ¾ gr. should be given daily in divided doses." This, no doubt, is the best mode of administering this form of Mercury. Pills properly prepared, containing 1-6th gr. and 1-12th gr. are made, simple and in suitable combinations, to enable this plan of treatment to be satisfactorily adopted.

(9.)

Hydrargyri, Scillæ, et Digitalis.

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, gr. iij. ; Pulv. Digitalis, gr. ½ ;
Pulv. Scillæ, gr. jss. M. ft. pil.

A useful alterative and diuretic in *hepatic* and *cardiac dropsy*.

Dose—One or two pills.

See *Digitalis and Squills* F. 101
" " and *Calomel* F. 104

(10.)

Podophylli et Ipecac.

℞ Podophylli Res., gr. ¼ ; Pulv. Ipecac., gr. ½ ; Ext.
Hyoscyami, gr. ij. ; Pulv. Capsici, gr. ½. M.
ft. pil.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM is a powerful cholagogue and alterative. It is given with excellent effect in suppression or partial suppression of the secretion of bile, is useful in *hepatic enlargements, dropsy*, and other disorders in persons who have resided in hot climates. The above formula will be found very efficient when the alterative action of the drug is desired.

Dr. Tanner says, "As a simple alterative it is as valuable as Mercury, without possessing any injurious qualities."

Dose—One, twice or thrice a day. Half a tumblerful of *Friedrichshall Water* taken fasting every day or every alternate day, during a course of Podophyllin or Euonymin, produces copious bilious evacuations.

See *Podophyllin with Colocynth and Henbane* . . . F. 60
" " *Compound Rhubarb* . . . F. 119
" " *Rhubarb and Henbane* . . . F. 53
" " *Euonymin* F. 306

Podophyllin Granules (lactinated) containing 1-50th gr. are exceedingly useful in the treatment of obstinate infantile constipation.

This dose of Podophyllin may be also advantageously given in the form of a Glycerine Lozenge or Gelatine Coated Granule.

(11.)

Potassii Iodidi et Colchici.

℞ Potassii Iodidi, gr. ijss. ; P. Sem. Colchici, gr. ij. ;
Ext. Aconiti, B.P., gr. ½. M. ft. pil.

This and the two following formulæ offer a convenient and pleasant mode of administering Iodide of Potassium. They are efficacious in the treatment of *chronic gout and rheumatism*, especially when complicated with *constitutional syphilis*, also in *syphilitic iritis* and *retinitis*.

Dose—One pill three times a day.

See F. 30.

For preparations of the Iodide in solution, see *Mistura*.

(12.)

Potassii Iodidi c. Quinâ.

℞ Potassii Iodidi, gr. ijss. ; Quinæ Sulph., gr. j. M.
ft. pil.

Useful in the cases named above where Colchicum is contra-indicated. In *muscular rheumatism*, and for removing "pains," vaguely described as "*rheumatic flying about, pleurodynia*, etc.

Dose—One pill three times a day.

(13.)

Potassii Iodidi et Ferri Cit. c. Quinâ.

℞ Potassii Iodidi, gr. ij. ; Ferri Cit. c. Quinâ, gr. ijss.
M. ft. pil.

Useful in *secondary* and *tertiary syphilis* in weak and anæmic subjects, and in the cases described above.

Dose—One or two three times a day.

Half strength it is a useful remedy for the *pustular keratitis* of children.

Note—IODIDE OF POTASSIUM (*simple*) may be conveniently prescribed in the form of Pearl Coated Pills, each containing either three or five grains. Patients who will not take it in solution, readily submit to a course of the salt when prescribed in this manner. These pills have the further advantage of portability, and do not deliquesce.

See F. 155.

(14.)

Hydrargyri Iodidi Vir. c. Hyoscyamo.

℞ Hydrargyri Iodidi Vir., gr. j. ; Ext. Hyoscyami,
gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

An elegant and efficacious mode of administering a very useful alterative. It is given with the best effect in *pustular* and *tubercular diseases of the skin* and in *constitutional syphilis*.

Dose—One night and morning.

For an alterative for children's skin diseases, see *Iodide of Mercury with Soda*, F. 124.

(15.)

Creasoti.

℞ Creasote, ℥ j. ; P. Aromat., gr. iv. M. ft. pil.

Creasote is employed to check *nausea and retching* occurring in various diseases, in *sea-sickness, pregnancy*, etc. Sometimes Creasote affords great relief by arresting the vomiting caused by *malignant disease of the stomach*. In the form of pills it is easily taken. It will be found to check profuse expectoration in *chronic bronchitis*. MM. Bouchard and Gimbert have found it highly beneficial in *phthisis*. Pure Creasote of the beech tree only should be used, the dose being 9 to 12 minims daily.

Small doses of Creasote, often repeated, act more efficaciously than large ones. This remark applies also to many other medicines. We are too much bound by habit and custom in this respect. There is much to be said in favour of the gradual introduction of active medicines, such as Aconite, Mercury, and Phosphorus, into the system by often repeated small doses.

Dose—One pill three or four times a day.

(16.)

Hydrargyri Iodidi et Morphicæ.

℞ Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri, gr. ¼ ; Morphicæ
Hydrochlor., gr. 1-12th. M. ft. pil.

An anodyne alterative, useful in *ulcerous* and *tubercular diseases of the skin*, especially in *syphilitic constitutions*.

Dose—One night and morning.

(17.)

Hydrargyri Iodidi et Arsenici.

℞ Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri, gr. 1-20th ; Arsenici
Iodidi, gr. 1-20th ; Potassii Iodidi, gr. j.
M. ft. pil.

Employed as a convenient substitute for Donovan's Solution, it is a very favourite remedy with many practitioners. Given with excellent effect in *psoriasis*, and in obstinate *squamous* and *ulcerous diseases of the skin*, as well as in *cachectic* cases, in which Iodine and Arsenic in minute doses are very successfully administered.

Dose—One three times a day, after food.

(18.)

Ammonii Bromidi et Valerianæ.

℞ Ammonii Bromidi, gr. iij. ; Ext. Valerianæ, gr. j.
M. ft. pil.

Useful in functional diseases of the nervous system, *hysteria*, etc. It tranquillizes the pulse, and induces sleep in *restless cases of nervous excitement*. Also a valuable absorbent in *glandular enlargements*. A good sedative in *whooping-cough*.

Dose—One or two three times a day, and to produce sleep, three at bedtime, which may be repeated during the night if required.

(19.)

Aloin et Podophylli.

℞ Aloin, gr. j. ; Podophylli Res., gr. ½ ; Gingerine,
℥ 1-6th. M. ft. pil.

An American remedy for *constipation*, said to act well when taken at dinner time. A useful purgative when watery evacuations are desired to relieve congestion.

Dose—One pill.

(20.)

Ipecac. et Quinæ.

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. j. ; Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. jss.
P. Ipecac. c. Opio, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

This combination is useful in *sub-acute dysentery* and in affections of the intestinal mucous surface. It may also be given in *chronic bronchitis* when there is debility and severe cough.

Dose—One or two pills.

(21.)

Quinæ et Belladonnæ.

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. ij. ; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. ¼ ;
Ext. Opii, gr. ½ ; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. ij.
M. ft. pil.

A useful "*Pain Killer*" in *neuralgic affections* and *carcinoma*, also a sedative in *pruritis of the vulva*.

Dose—One every six or eight hours.

N.B.—*Extract of Opium is fully one-third stronger than Gum Opium.*

See also F. 71, and Note to F. 95.

(22.)

Calomel, Colchici, et Aloes.

℞ Hydrargyri Subchlor., Ext. Colchici Acet., Ext.
Aloes Barb., Pulv. Ipecac., aa. gr. j.
M. ft. pil.

A useful purgative to relieve *abdominal congestion*, and given in *general plethora, dropsy*, and other congestive conditions. A useful pill in *gout* and *rheumatism*.

Dose—Two pills for the first dose, and one, repeated every four hours, with a dose of *Mistura Alba*, until the bowels are thoroughly acted upon, will afford speedy relief.

See Gout Pills, F. 116 and 187.

(23.)

Colchici et Pil. Hydrargyri.

℞ Ext. Colchici Acet., gr. j. ; Ext. Aconiti Alc., gr.
1-16th ; Pil. Hydrargyri, gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

For *gout* and *rheumatism with deficient action of the liver*. The efficacy of this pill is greatly increased by a dose of *Friedrichs-hall water* taken fasting.

Dose—One or two at bedtime.

(24.)

Arsenici.

(*Skin Hospital.*)

℞ Acid. Arseniosi, gr. v. ; Pulv. Acaciæ, gr. xxx. ;
P. Cinnam. Co., gr. xxx. ; Ext. Jalapæ, gr.
cxxx. M. ft. mass, et divide in pilulæ 100.
(*Each pill contains 1-20th gr. of Arsenic*)

In *psoriasis* and *chronic eczema*. Extensively used in India in the treatment of *lepra* and other *scaly diseases of the skin*. May be substituted in most cases for *Fowler's Solution*.

Dose—One three times a day.

See also F. 121 and 127.

(25.)

Argenti Nitratis et Hyoscyami.

℞ Argenti Nit., gr. ½ ; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. iij. M.
ft. pil.

Nitrate of Silver has been found most useful in the treatment of many obstinate forms of *dyspepsia* ; it lessens the sensibility of the nerves of the stomach and increases appetite. It has also been extensively employed in *diseases of the nervous system*, in *obstinate and chronic forms of diarrhœa*, and in the *diarrhœa of typhoid*.

Dose—One pill twice or three times a day. This may be continued for three or four weeks. Continued for a *long period* it is said to discolour the skin, but this never occurs in less than three months, and it is not desirable to give it more than half that time without an interval of some weeks.

See Nitrate of Silver with Opium, F. 37.

„ „ „ *Belladonna, F. 288.*

(26.)

Potassii Bromidi et Valerianæ.

℞ Potassii Bromidi, gr. iv. ; Ext. Valerianæ, gr. j.
M. ft. pil.

A useful form in which to administer the Bromide when small doses are sufficient. A good remedy for *hysteria* and *epileptic affections*, especially in subjects exhibiting *extraordinary excitement of the sexual organs*. Bromide of Ammonium may sometimes be substituted for the Bromide of Potassium.

Dose—Two three times a day, or oftener.

See F. 18 and Mistura.

(27.)

Hydrargyri c. Cretæ et Rhei.

℞ Hydrargyri c. Cretæ, gr. ij. ; Ext. Rhei, gr. j. ;
Ipecac., gr. ¼. M. ft. pil.

This and the following formula are well adapted for children. They are mildly aperient and alterative in their action, and relieve the practitioner from prescribing powders, which are not only nauseating, but excite little patients to rebel. In order to reduce the bulk of the pill, Ext. Rhei, gr. j., equal to at least three of the powder, is substituted for it. The next formula is rather the more active of the two.

Dose—One or two at bedtime.

See F. 188.

(28.)

Hydrargyri et Rhei.

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, Ext. Rhei, aa. gr. j. ; P. Ipecac.,
gr. ¼. M. ft. pil.

A good substitute for the "*Grey Powder*."

Dose—One or two at bedtime.

(29.)

Hydrargyri c. Opio.

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, gr. iij. ; Pulv. Opii, gr. ½.
M. ft. pil.

Blue Pill (with Opium) is the best form of Mercury for *primary syphilis*, and in some other affections in which it is necessary to bring the system under its influence.

Dose—One twice or three times a day, watching the gums.

(30.)

Potassii Iodidi et Colchici.

℞ Potassii Iodidi, gr. iij. ; Ext. Colchici, B.P., gr. j.
M. ft. pil.

A useful remedy in *gout* and *rheumatism*. The Mist. Alkalina Aromat. may be taken with advantage with these pills.

Dose—One pill twice or thrice daily.

See F. 11.

(31.)

Zinci Sulph. et Belladonnæ.

℞ Zinci Sulphatis, gr. j. ; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
M. ft. gran.

A very efficacious remedy for *whooping-cough*. Tasteless and small (mere granules). Children take them readily.

Dose—For a child above three years of age, one every six hours ; every other day the remedy may be increased by an additional dose ; the action of the Belladonna should of course be watched. These granules are valuable in *incontinence of urine in childhood*, *irritability of urinary organs*, etc.

See F. 136.

(32.)

Quinæ Valer. et Quassia.

℞ Quinæ Valerianatis, gr. j. ; Ext. Quassia, gr. ij.
M. ft. pil.

Very useful in *hysteria* and *analogous nervous disorders*. In *facial neuralgia* it is particularly efficacious.

Dr. Neligan says, "This is a very excellent preparation, in *intermittent neuralgia*, *hemisrania*, etc. It fulfils two effects very often indicated in this class of disease. It certainly is one of the most efficient of the chemical nutritive tonics which, in accordance with improved methods of treating chronic diseases, have become so desirable to the physician ;" and Dr. Tanner says, "It is of great value in the treatment of *all forms of strumous disease and in general debility*."

Dose—One or two three times a day, or oftener in severe cases.

(33.)

Stramonii et Belladonnæ.

℞ Ext. Stramonii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M.
ft. gran.

In *asthma*, the combination of Stramonium and Belladonna often relieves when either drug administered separately fails.

Dose—One every four hours.

For other remedies for Asthma, *see F. 152, 153, 158.*

(34.)

Assafoetidæ et Zinci Val.

℞ Assafoetidæ Colat., gr. iij. ; Zinci Valerianatis, gr. j.
M. ft. pil.

A very useful medicine in *hysteria*, *asthma*.

Dose—Two or three, twice or thrice a day.

(35.)

Acidi Gallici et Cannabis Ind.

(Consumption.)

℞ Acidi Gallici, gr. iv. ; Ext. Cannabis Ind., gr. j.
M. ft. pil.

Astringent, anodyne. To check *night-sweats in phthisis*. Very useful in *bloody urine*, *dysuria*, and *strangury*.

Dose—One at bedtime.

(36.)

Acidi Gallici et Morphia.

(Consumption.)

℞ Acidi Gallici, gr. ijss. ; Morphia Hydrochlor., gr.
i-16th. M. ft. pil.

Use as above, also in *hæmoptysis* and *some other hæmorrhages*.

Dose—Two or three every four or six hours.

See F. 130.

(37.)

Argenti Nitratis c. Opio.

℞ Argenti Nitratis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Opii, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A very useful remedy in *obstinate chronic diarrhæa*, *chronic gastritis*, etc. Checks *pain* and *vomiting*.

Dose—One, night and morning, or oftener.

See Note to F. 25 and F. 288.

(38.)

Cupri Sulphatis c. Opio.

(Guy's.)

℞ Cupri Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Ext. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext.
Gentian., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

In *obstinate diarrhæa* in *phthisis*, *typhoid fever*, etc.

Dose—One repeated every four hours.

(39.)

Hydrargyri c. Cretâ et P. Doveri.

℞ Hydrargyri c. Cretâ, gr. j. ; P. Ipecac. Co., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sodæ Carb. Ex., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Each pilule contains Opium gr. 1-20th.

A useful remedy in *infantile diarrhæa*, etc. It promotes the secreting action of the liver, corrects acidity, relieves griping, and diminishes the frequency of the stools.

Dose—According to age : one to a child six or eight months old.

See F. 92 for double strength.

(40.)

Assafoetidæ, Opii, et Capsici.

℞ Assafoetidæ Colat., gr. ij. ; P. Opii, gr. j. ; P.
Capsici, gr. jss. M. ft. pil.

Useful in *colic* and *other affections of the bowels attended with pain and spasms*, and for *cholera* and *diarrhæa*.

Dose—One pill repeated according to the condition of the patient.

See also F. 138.

(41.)

Hydrargyri Subchloridi et Scammonii.

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. j. ; P. Scammon.
Virg., gr. ij. ; Jalapina, gr. jss. M. ft. pil.

A useful purge for children, especially when suspected to be suffering from *intestinal worms*.

Dose—One or two at bedtime.

See also following Formula.

(42.)

Hydrargyri Subchloridi et Scammonii.

℞ Hydrargyri Subchlor., gr. j.; P. Scammon. Virg., gr. iij.; P. Zingib., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Used for the same purposes as the preceding pill.

Dose—One or two at bedtime.

See also Calomel and Jalap, F. 51A.

(43.)

Santoninæ et Scammonii.

℞ Santoninæ, gr. j.; Scammonii Res., gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

An excellent anthelmintic for children. Contains no Mercury, and may be safely repeated.

Dose—Two or three at bedtime on an empty stomach. A dose of Castor Oil or Infusion of Senna should be given the following morning.

This and the two preceding pills may be gelatine-coated with advantage.

(44.)

Ferri et Quassiæ.

℞ Ferri Sulph. Exsic., gr. jss.; Ext. Quassiæ, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

A very useful tonic for children suffering from *ascarides*.

It may be given to children of two years old and upwards.

Dose—One pilule twice or thrice daily, with an occasional dose of Santonin and Scammony, F. 43.

(45.)

Pepsinæ et Aloes.

℞ Pepsinæ Porci, gr. iij.; Ext. Aloes Barb., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

An excellent remedy for *atonic dyspepsia* with *constipation*; also in certain forms of *suppressed menstruation*. Each pill is equal to twenty grains of the Pepsine of commerce. Twelve dozen of these pills contain one ounce of Pepsina Porci, and are therefore costly, although not so expensive as formerly.

Dose—One pill with dinner and supper.

(46.)

Ipecacuanhæ, Rhei, et Argenti Oxidi.

℞ P. Ipecac. Ver., Argenti Oxidi, aa. gr. j.; Ext. Rhei, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A good dinner pill when there is a sense of oppression and uneasiness after food—the effect of slow digestion.

Dose—One daily with dinner.

Note—The Oxide of Silver is said never to cause discoloration of the skin.

See Note to F. 25.

(46A.)

Aperiens c. Hydrargyro.

℞ Ext. Coloc. Co., gr. xij.; Pil. Hydrargyri, gr. viij.; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. viij. M. ft. pil. 7.

Dose—One or two at bedtime.

See F. 296A and two following formulæ.

(47.)

Quinæ et Rhei.

℞ Quinæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pil. Rhei Co., gr. $\frac{3}{4}$; Ext. Lupuli, gr. iv. M. ft. pil.

A useful tonic and mild aperient in many forms of *dyspepsia*.

Dose—One or two every day with dinner.

(48.)

Pepsinæ Co.

Pil. Digestiv.

℞ Pepsinæ Porci, gr. j.; Ext. Rhei, Ext. Aloes Soc., P. Capsici, aa. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; P. Canellæ Cort., Ext. Gentian., aa. gr. j. M. ft. pil.

This pill has long been a favourite remedy for the *commoner forms of indigestion*. For another combination of Pepsine with Aloes, see F. 45.

Dose—One or two with the principal meals.

(49.)

Bismuthi et Hyoscyami.

℞ Bismuth. Subnitratiss, gr. ijss.; Ext. Rhei, Ext. Hyosc., aa. gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Useful in *gastralgia*, *pyrosis*, *pleurodynia*, etc.

Dose—Two or three before meals.

See Bismuth and Iron, F. 156 and 293.

(50.)

Sodæ, Rhei, et Chiratæ.

℞ Sodæ Carb., gr. ij.; Ext. Rhei, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; P. Zingib., gr. j.; Ext. Chiratæ, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

An excellent antacid, and tonic aperient medicine for children as well as adults. A useful remedy for *stomach derangements* occurring in children, associated with *herpes* and *eczema*.

Dose—One, two, or three, half an hour before food.

(51.)

Cathartic Co.

(United States Pharmacopœia.)

℞ Hydrargyri Subchlor., gr. j.; Ext. Coloc. Co., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Ext. Jalapæ, gr. j.; P. Cambogiæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Gingerinæ, gr. 1-72nd. M. ft. pil.

An excellent purgative, combining efficiency of action and comparative mildness with smallness of bulk. It is a capital antibilious pill.

Dose—One or two at bedtime.

The following modified formula will commend itself to those who have experienced the inconvenience of administering bulky powders to children.

(51A.)

Calomel et Jalapæ.

(Cathartic Granules.)

℞ Hydrargyri Subchlor., gr. j.; Ext. Aloes Pur., gr. j.; Ext. Jalapæ, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Gingerinæ, q.s. M. ft. gran.

These pills, on account of their smallness, are known as *Cathartic Granules*. They are admirably adapted for children of all ages; and in cases where a mercurial is admissible, no better can be employed. Quite as efficient as Calomel and Jalap Powder, and far more pleasant and convenient.

Dose—One or two, according to the age of the patient.

See also F. 66.

(52.)

Elaterii Co.

℞ Elaterii, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$; Pulv. Capsici, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$; Hydrargyri Subchlor., gr. j.; Ext. Hyoscy., gr. jss. M. ft. pil.

A good hydragogue cathartic. The Capsicum prevents the nausea which Elaterium so frequently excites.

Dose—Two or three.

See also F. 304.

(53.)

Podophylli et Rhei.

℞ Podophylli Res., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Pulv. Rhei, gr. ijss.; Ext. Hyosecy., gr. jss.; P. Capsici, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil.

An alterative and mild aperient, useful in *jaundice from suppression, torpid liver*, and in *dropsy from cardiac, renal and hepatic diseases*.

Dose—Two every other night at bedtime.

(54.)

Nucis Vomicae et Rhei.

℞ Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Pulv. Ipecac., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pil. Rhei Co., gr. ijss. M. ft. pil.

In *habitual constipation* from atony of the coats of the bowels with deficient secretions of intestinal mucus.

Dose—Two every other night at bedtime.

(55.)

Nucis Vomicae et Coloc. Co.

℞ Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; P. Coloc. Co., gr. ij.; Ext. Hyosecy., gr. j.; Ext. Aloes Aquos., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

An excellent Pill, in *habitual constipation*.

Dose—One with food—at dinner or supper.

(56.)

Crotonis Co.

℞ Ol. Crotonis, ℥ 1-6th; Pil. Coloc. Co., gr. ijss.; Pil. Assafœtidæ Co., gr. ijss. M. ft. pil.

A brisk cathartic. Useful in *cerebral congestion, apoplexy, visceral obstructions*, and in cases of *sciatica* depending upon loaded colon, etc.

Dose—Two or three at bedtime for a few nights.

See F. 126 and 174.

(57.)

Fellis et Ammon. Carb.

℞ Fellis Bovis Pur., gr. iij.; Ammon. Carb., gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

Dr. Tanner says, "These are useful in some forms of *functional dyspepsia*, especially when vomiting occurs after food."

Dose—One twice or thrice daily.

(58.)

Fellis et Coloc.

℞ Fellis Bovis, Pil. Coloc. et Hyosecy., Ext. Lupuli, aa. gr. x. M. ft. pil. 6.

A mild laxative and tonic; may be employed in the same cases as those named under Formula 57, when attended with *deficient excretion of biliary matter*.

Dose—One twice or thrice daily.

(59.)

Coloc. et Assafœtidæ.

℞ Pil. Coloc. et Hyosecy., Pil. Assafœtidæ Co., aa. gr. ijss. M. ft. pil.

A useful aperient in *hysteria with flatulence*.

Dose—Two at bedtime.

(60.)

Coloc., Hyosc., et Podophylli.

℞ Pil. Coloc. et Hyosecy., gr. iv.; Podophylli Res., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil.

A very favourite formula. A certain and safe cathartic *without Mercury*. A good aperient pill to entrust to patients for occasional use.

Dose—One or two at bedtime. Two act freely.

(61.)

Hydrargyri et Coloc. Co.

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, Pil. Coloc. Co., aa. gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

A mild aperient and antibilious pill.

Dose—One or two at bedtime.

See Blue Pill, Colocynth, and Henbane, F. 141.

(61A.)

Hydrargyri et Coloc. Co.

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, Pil. Coloc. Co., aa. gr. ijss. M. ft. pil.

Dose—One or two at bedtime.

See also F. 46A, 141, and 296A

(62.)

Calomel c. Coloc. Co.

℞ Hydrargyri Subchlor., gr. j.; Pil. Coloc. et Hyosecy., gr. iv. M. ft. pil.

A good form of giving Calomel as a cholagogue and purgative. The Henbane prevents griping.

Dose—Two at bedtime.

(63.)

Hydrargyri, Coloc., et Rhei.

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pil. Coloc. Co., Pil. Rhei Co., aa. gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A very useful *little* pill. Acts exceedingly well upon children and aged persons.

Dose—One, two or three, at bedtime.

For double strength, see F. 142.

(64.)

Quinae et Nucis Vomicae.

℞ Quinae Sulph., gr. j.; Pil. Rhei Co., gr. ij.; Pulv. Capsici, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil.

An excellent tonic and mild laxative. Useful in many cases in which Quinine is indicated.

Dose—One twice or thrice daily.

(65.)

Coloc. Co. et Rhei Co.

℞ Pil. Coloc. Co., Pil. Rhei Co., aa. gr. ijss. M. ft. pil.

A favourite combination of some practitioners.

Dose—Two at bedtime.

(66.)

Jalapinæ et Aloes.

R Ext. Aloes Soc., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Jalapinæ, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pulv. Ipecac., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Saponis Mollis, q.s. M. ft. pil.

An effective aperient for infants and children of all ages.

See also 51A, and *Aloetic Granules*, F. 171.

Dose—One or two at bedtime.

(67.)

Aloes et Nucis Vomicae.

R Ext. Aloes Soc., gr. j.; P. Ipecac., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. ʒ-12th. M. ft. pil.

Jalapine, originally in this formula, is now omitted, and the pure Extract of Aloes used, whereby the efficiency of the pilule has been increased, and its bulk reduced. A very suitable medicine for children suffering with *habitual constipation*.

Dose—One at bedtime.

(68.)

Aloes et Myrrh. c. Ferro.

R Pil. Aloes et Myrrhæ, gr. iij.; Ferri Sulph. Exsic., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil.

This form will be found exceedingly useful in *chlorosis*, *amenorrhœa*, *hysteria*, *debility*, etc.

Dose—One twice or thrice daily after food, or two every night at bedtime.

(69.)

Ferri Iodid. et Assafœtidæ.

R Pil. Ferri Iodidi, gr. jss.; Pil. Aloes et Assafœtidæ, gr. jss.; Ext. Aloes Barb., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil.

A useful tonic, alterative, and laxative, in the treatment of *chlorosis* and *amenorrhœa* in *strumous patients*.

Dose—One or two, three times a day, with food.

(70.)

Quinæ, Ferri, et Hyoscyami.

R Quinæ Sulph., Ferri Sulph. Exsic., Ext. Hyoscy., aa. gr. x. M. ft. pil. 6.

A favourite combination,—useful in *debility* and *irritability of the nervous system*.

Dose—One twice a day.

(71.)

Quinæ et Belladonnæ.

R Quinæ Sulph. gr. xxiv.; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. iv.; Camphoræ, gr. xxx. M. ft. pil. 12.—Dr. TANNER.

A capital tonic and sedative in *painful affections*, *neuralgia*, *dysmenorrhœa*, *cancer*, etc., when a sedative and tonic are needed.

Dose—One pill twice or three times a day.

For *general purposes* the dose given above is too large.—See next formula.

See also F. 21.

71A.)

Quinæ et Belladonnæ Mitius.

R Quinæ Sulph. gr. xij.; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. ij.; Camphoræ, gr. xv. M. ft. pil. 12.

Dose—One twice or thrice daily.

(72.)

Zinci et Quassia.

R Zinci Sulphatis, gr. j.; Ext. Quassia, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

A very useful tonic in cases where Iron is contra-indicated.

Dose—One twice or three times a day.

(73.)

Quinæ et Ipecac.

R Quinæ Sulph., gr. j.; Pulv. Ipecac., gr. j.; Ext. Gentian., gr. ij. M. ft. pil.—Dr. TANNER.

In cases of *slow digestion*.

Dose—One with meals.

See F. 20.

(74.)

Ferri Carb. c. Quinâ.

R Quinæ Sulphatis, gr. j.; Pil. Ferri Carb., gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

Useful in *anæmia* and *chlorosis*.

Dose—One twice or thrice daily.

(75.)

Quinæ et Nucis Vomicae.

R Quinæ Sulph., gr. jss.; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Ext. Gentian., gr. jss.; Pulv. Capsici, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil.

Dr. Tanner says, "This is an excellent combination, and a good form for the exhibition of Quinine in *debility* and *constipation*."

Dose—One three times a day.

(76.)

Pepsinæ et Ferri.

R Ferri Redacti, gr. jss.; Pepsinæ Porci, gr. jss.; Zinci Phosphatis, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$. M. ft. pil.

Recommended by Dr. Tanner in *anæmia*, etc., with *weakness of the digestive organs*.

Dose—One with food three times a day.

See Note to F. 45.

(77.)

Strychniæ et Ferri.

R Ferri Redacti, gr. ij.; Zinci Valer., gr. j.; Strychniæ, gr. ʒ-20th. M. ft. pil.

In *hypochondriasis* and *great nervous depression*.

Dose—One twice or three times a day with food.

See F. 85; also *Pil. Phosphori Comp.*, F. 197.

(78.)

Zinci Valerianatis et Quinæ.

R Zinci Valer., gr. j.; Quinæ Sulph., gr. j.; Pil. Rhei Co., gr. jss.; Ext. Anthemidis, q.s. M. ft. pil.

A useful combination in *debility*, with *hysteria*, *neuralgia*, etc.

Dose—One three times a day.

(79.)

Zinci Sulphatis et Aconiti.

℞ Zinci Sulphatis, gr. ij. ; Ext. Aconiti, B.P., gr. j. ;
Ext. Quassiae, q.s. M. ft. pil.

A good nervine, tonic, and astringent, useful in *epilepsy, neuralgic pains, lumbago, pleurodynia*, etc.

Dose—One three times a day.

(80.)

Anti Malarial.

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. j. ; Ferri Sulph. Exsic., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$;
Ol. Res. Pip. Nig., gr. 1-16th ; Acidi Arseniosi,
gr. 1-80th ; Podophyllin, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil.

Dose—Two pills three times a day.

See Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S *Pill*, F. 178.

(81.)

Ferri, Quinæ, et Nucis Vomicae.

(*Pil. Tonici c. Quinæ.*)

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. j. ; Ferri Sulph. Ex., gr. j. ; Ext.
Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Quassiae, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
M. ft. pil.

A very favourite formula and largely prescribed. A happy combination, fulfilling many indications in practice.

Dose—One or two twice or three times daily with food.

For a similar but less expensive combination, see F. 173.

(82.)

Ferri Iodid. et Quinæ.

℞ Pil. Ferri Iodid., gr. jss. ; Quinæ Sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
M. ft. pil.

A useful tonic in debility for strumous children, in *amenorrhœa and chlorosis, chronic rheumatism, gœtre and other glandular swellings*.

Dose—One three times a day.

(83.)

Zinci Sulphatis et Calumbæ.

℞ Zinci Sulphatis, gr. j. ; Ext. Calumbæ, gr. ij.
M. ft. pil.

A useful tonic for some forms of stomachic derangement.

Dose—One twice or three times a day before food.

(84.)

Aconiti et Quinæ.

℞ Ext. Aconiti Alcoholic., gr. 1-16th ; Quinæ Sulph.,
gr. j. M. ft. gran.—Dr. PROSSER JAMES.

These granules are exceeding valuable in *tic* and other *acute neuralgic affections*, affording speedy relief to pain and soothing the general system.

Dose—One may be taken for a dose and repeated in an hour, after which one every two, three, or four hours. In a severe case two may be taken for the first dose. As soon as the effects of the Aconite are observed, they should be omitted and pills of Quinine alone or in combination with Phosphorus and Iron substituted.

(85.)

Ferri Hypophosphitis et Strychniæ.

℞ Ferri Hypophosphitis, gr. ij. ; Strychniæ, gr. 1-20th ;
Ext. Quassiae, q.s. M. ft. pil.

A very good "pick up." A favourite tonic. Useful in *hypochondriasis, neuralgia, and mental depression*. This is a VERY SMALL PILL, and can be prescribed for ladies who object to bulky medicines.

Dose—One twice or thrice daily.

(86.)

Ferri, Quassiae, et Quinæ.

℞ Ferri Sulph. Exsic., gr. j. ; Ext. Quassiae, gr. j. ;
Quinæ Sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil.

A very useful tonic for delicate children, especially those suffering with *ascarides*.

Dose—One three times a day.

(87.)

Ferri, Galbani, et Coloc.

℞ Ferri Sulph. Ex., Pil. Galban. Co., aa. gr. jss.
Pil. Coloc. Co., gr. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil.

A capital pill for hysterical and nervous females suffering from *irregular menstruation, costive bowels, flatulence*, etc.

Dose—Two at bedtime every night or every alternate night.

(88.)

Hyoscyami, Camphoræ, et Lupulinæ.

℞ Camphoræ, Lupulinæ, et Ext. Hyoscyami, aa. gr. x.
M. ft. pil. 6.

A very useful mild sedative and hypnotic. Prescribed with advantage for hysterical and hypochondriacal patients suffering from *sleeplessness*, and in cases where it is not advisable to give Opium or its compounds. Useful in *frequent nocturnal seminal losses*. It may be prescribed with the Bromide of Potassium Mixture for this purpose.

Dose—Two at bedtime.

(89.)

Camphoræ et Belladonnæ.

℞ Camphoræ, gr. ijss. ; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Ext.
Hyosc., gr. jss. M. ft. pil.

A useful antispasmodic and sedative given for the relief of *spasms of the air-passages, asthmatic cough*, etc., also for *irritability of the urinary organs, spermatorrhœa, and chordee*.

Dose—Two at bedtime, and repeated in four hours if required.

(90.)

Aconiti et Opii.

℞ Ext. Opii Pur., gr. j. ; Ext. Aconiti, B.P., gr. j.
M. ft. pil.—Dr. TANNER.

Useful in *acute inflammations, peritonitis, pleurisy, ovaritis*, etc.

Dose—One every four, six, or eight hours.

F. 299 is in my opinion a preferable formula.

(91.)

Doveri Mitius.

(*Opiate Granules—a Sedative for Infants.*)

℞ Pulv. Ipecac. Co. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Sacch. Lactis, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$.
M. ft. gran.

(*Each Granule equals 1-40th gr. of Opium or about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of a drop of Laudanum.*)

Useful to procure sleep in *painful dentition* and in *infantile diarrhœa*.

Dose—One dissolved in the food (warm milk) at night, or when required. *One only for a dose.*

Dr. Tanner says, "This dose may be given safely to infants from two to six weeks old."

These granules should be coated with gelatine.

(92.)

Hydrargyri c. Cretâ et P. Doveri.

R Hydrargyri c. Cretâ, gr. ij. ; P. Ipecae. Co., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Alterative, sedative, and diaphoretic. A useful children's medicine employed in the treatment of *inflammatory affections of the mucous membrane of the bowels—enteritis, dysentery, etc.* In some forms of *diarrhœa*, it is a very efficient remedy.

Dose—One (= 1-10th gr. Opium) given at intervals of four or six hours according to age ; it may be followed by a small dose of Castor Oil.

See also F. 39 and 149.

(93.)

Potassii Bromidi et Belladonnæ.

R Potassii Bromidi, gr. ij. ; Ext. Belladonnæ, P. Ipecae., aa. gr. ʒ. M. ft. pil.

The power which the Bromide of Potassium possesses of lessening reflex spasm has led to its use in cases of *whooping-cough*, and this combination has been found exceedingly useful for that complaint.

Dose—The usual dose for a child 2 years of age is one pill ; as each pill contains ʒ gr. of Ext. Belladonna the frequency of repetition must depend upon the effect produced.

See F. 31.

(94.)

Codeiæ et Assafœtidæ.

R Codeiæ, gr. ʒ. ; Pil. Assafœtidæ Co., gr. iv. M. ft. pil.

Especially useful in *spasmodic cough* and *dyspepsia*.

Dose—One three times a day.

(95.)

Opii et Belladonnæ.

R Pulv. Opii, gr. j. ; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. ʒ. M. ft. pil.

A useful pill in cases where it is desirable to employ Opium to relieve pain, and to avoid inducing constipation, as the Belladonna overcomes the astringency of the Opium without destroying its anodyne effects. Most useful for after-pains.

Although Opium and Belladonna are said to be *antagonistic* in their effects, this has long been a favourite formula, and is constantly prescribed.

Dose—One or two repeated as required *cautiously*.

(96.)

Morphiæ, Scillæ, et Ipecac.

(Cough Granules.)

R Morphiæ Hydrochlor., gr. ʒ. ; Pulv. Ipecae., gr. ʒ. ; Bals. Tolu, gr. ʒ. ; Pulv. Scillæ, gr. ʒ. ; Sacch. Alb., q. s. M. ft. gran.

These granules are convenient substitutes for the Trochisci Morphiæ et Ipecac. of the P.B. The addition of the Squills increases their expectorant properties, and renders them useful in a large number of cases.

Dose—As each granule contains 1-36th gr. Morphiæ, one only would be a dose for a child between 3 and 5, and two between 7 and 10 years ; they should not be given to *very young* children. The adult dose would be two or three, according to the requirements of the case and the frequency of the repetitions. They will be found exceedingly efficacious.

This combination of Morphia and Ipecacuana may be given with advantage in the form of Glycecol or Jelly Lozenge.

See also Pil. Scillæ et Morphiæ, F. 117 and F. 253.

(97.)

Camphoræ c. Opio.

(Paregoric Granules.)

R Pulv. Opii, gr. ʒ. ; Aeid. Benzoici, gr. ʒ. ; Camphoræ, gr. ʒ. ; Ol. Anisi, gr. ʒ. ; Pulv. Altheæ, gr. jss. M. ft. gran.

Each granule contains gr. 1-16th of P. Opii, and is equal to min. xv. of Tinct. Camph. c. Opio, and may be employed in place of Paregoric.

Dose—One or two granules every four hours in chronic cough. This combination may also be given in the form of Glycecol.

(98.)

Salinæ c. Pulv. Dovero.

R Antim. Pot. Tart., gr. ʒ. ; P. Ipecae. c. Opio, gr. jss. ; Pot. Nitratis Essic., gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

This and the following combinations of Antimony, Dover's Powder, and Nitre, have been devised with a view to supply useful diaphoretics in a compact and *portable* form. These medicines will be found useful to the practitioner, as they enable him to treat *while on his rounds* any acute febrile or inflammatory affections that he may be called upon to prescribe for. For this reason they are useful to have in a "Miniature Dispensary." They may be substituted for the Saline Mixture, and will be found very useful for club and parish practice. This pill is useful in *inflammation of the mucous membranes, catarrh, tonsillitis, bronchitis* ; also in *acute rheumatism* and various *febrile states*.

The Dover's Powder in all of these preparations is made with Potassæ Nitræ in place of Potassæ Sulphas, which is, says Dr. Tanner, "preferable to the officinal powder, as the nitrate acts better than the sulphate."

Dose—One or two pills every three, four, or six hours.

See Mist. Diaphoretica and Mist. Ammon. Acet.
Also Pil. ,, F. 165.

(99.)

Salinæ et Ipecacuanihæ.

R Antim. Pot. Tart., gr. ʒ. ; P. Ipecae., gr. ʒ. ; P. Pot. Nitratis Ex., gr. iv. M. ft. pil.

An expectorant and diaphoretic without Opium, useful in *catarrh, bronchitis, etc.* A good children's medicine.

Dose—One or two every two, three, or four hours, according to age, sex, and the effect desired to be produced.

(100.)

Salinæ c. P. Dovero Fort.

R Antim. Pot. Tart., gr. ʒ. ; P. Ipecae. c. Opio, gr. v. M. ft. pil.

Double the strength of F. 98.

A very useful sedative, diaphoretic, and depressant.

Dose—One every three, four, or six hours. Will be well borne after a few doses of the milder preparation, F. 98.

(101.)

Digitalis et Scillæ.

(Pil. Diuretica.)

R Pulv. Digitalis, Pulv. Scillæ. aa. gr. j. ; Pulv. Opii, gr. ʒ. ; Ext. Conii, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

Sedative and diuretic. In *dropsy, heart disease, etc.*

Dose—One or two twice or thrice daily.

(101A.)

Digitalis Co.

℞ Pulv. Fol. Digitalis, gr. j. ; Pulv. Scillæ, gr. ij. ;
Pil. Hydrargyri, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

A useful pill in pleurisy with effusion.

Dose—One or two twice or thrice daily.

(102.)

Ipecacuanhæ, Potassæ Nit., et Papaveris.

℞ Pulv. Ipecac., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pot. Nitratis, gr. iij. ; Ext.
Papav., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil.

A simple expectorant, diaphoretic, mildly depressant, and anodyne. Very useful for children. It may be given in *catarrh* and *bronchitis*, *pneumonia*, and in *febrile conditions depending on painful dentition*. A convenient substitute for saline expectorant mixtures.

Dose—For an infant *one*, for a child two to five years old *two*, repeated every two, three, four, or six hours, according to age and symptoms, dissolved in warm milk or gruel if it cannot be given whole.

(103.)

Potassæ Chloratis c. Ipecac. et Aconiti.

℞ Pot. Chlor., gr. iv. ; Ipecac., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Aconit.
Alcoholic., gr. 1–12th. M. ft. pil.

Chlorate of Potash, in its therapeutic action, resembles Nitre, inasmuch as it is refrigerant and diuretic ; but it has also a special action of its own on the mucous membrane. It is not depressing as Nitre is. Indeed, it is believed by many to be a restorative, acting by giving up its large supply of oxygen to the blood. This pill is therefore to be preferred to the preceding in *low fevers*, *scarlatina*, *typhus*, etc. The Aconite gives to this remedy sedative and diaphoretic properties. It will be found highly useful in *low forms of inflammation*, *sore throat*, *sub-acute rheumatism*, etc.

Dose—One pill frequently repeated (every two, three, or four hours) until the effect of the Aconite is produced.

This combination may also be administered with advantage in the form of a Glycecol or Jelly Lozenge.

(104.)

Digitalis et Hydrargyri Subchlor.

(*St. Thomas' Hospital.*)

℞ P. Digitalis, Hydrargyri Subchlor., P. Scillæ, aa.
gr. j. ; Ext. Hyosc., gr. jss. M. ft. pil.

An active diuretic. It may be given when Calomel is not contra-indicated. The Calomel is said to *increase* the diuretic power of Digitalis and Squill.

Dose—One pill repeated according to the necessities of the case.

See also *F. 9 and 101.*

(105.)

Ferri Fœtidæ.

(*St. Bartholomew's.*)

℞ Ferri Carb. Sach., gr. iij. ; Pil. Assafetidæ Co.,
gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

A useful remedy in *hysteria*, well adapted for young persons who cannot bear the stronger preparations of iron.

Dose—One or two three times a day.

(106.)

Aloes c. Ferro et Nucis Vomica.

℞ Pil. Aloes c. Ferro, gr. iv. ; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr.
 $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil.

The addition of Nux Vomica to the Pharmacopœial preparation is considered to increase its emmenagogue and tonic properties.

Useful in *green sickness*, *lowness of spirits*, *loss of appetite*, and *leucorrhœa*.

Dose—One twice a day.

(107.)

Emmenagog. Comp.

℞ Ferri Sulph. Exsic., gr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Aloes Soc., gr. $\frac{1}{3}$; P.
Canellæ, gr. $\frac{2}{3}$; Ol. Sabinæ, ℥ $\frac{1}{3}$; Terebinth.,
U.S.P., q.s. M. ft. pil.

A useful stimulating emmenagogue. Employed with advantage in *suppressed*, *absent*, or *deficient menstruation*, after a general plan of treatment has been adopted for the removal of a morbid state of the system,—*anæmia*, *plethora*, etc.

Dose—One or two three times a day.

(108.)

Copaibæ Comp.

℞ Ol. Copaibæ, ℥ j. ; P. Cubebæ, gr. ij. ; Terebinth.
Alb., q.s. ; Ferri Sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil.

In *gonorrhœa* and *gleet*. Quite as efficient and less objectionable than Copaiba Capsules.

Dose—Two or three twice or thrice daily.

(108A.)

Bals. Copaibæ et Cubebæ.

℞ Pulv. Cubebæ, ℥ss. ; Bals. Copaibæ, ℥ij. M. ft.
pil. 120.

This is Dr. Niemeyer's form for Gonorrhœa. He says about 360 pills will be required to effect a cure.

Dose—Ten to be taken at first three times a day, and afterwards four times a day.

To overcome the necessity of taking so many pills it is better to dispense the prescription in 60 ovoid pills, and coat them with gelatine. They are then, in fact, small capsules, and offer a useful means of administering these medicines when they are thought to be desirable.

(*See Messrs. Kirby & Co.'s list of Gelatine Coated Pills.*)

(109.)

Sodæ Carbonatis.

℞ Sodæ Carb. Exsic., gr. iijss ; Ol. Carui, ℥ $\frac{1}{4}$;
Pulv. Zingib., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Saponis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft.
pil.

An antacid and corrective in *heartburn*, *flatulence*, etc. A useful form for prescribing an alkali when a solution would be inconvenient.

Dose—One or two three times a day.

See *F. 50*, also for Bicarbonate of Potash with Colchicum, *F. 159.*

(110.)

Hydrargyri Subchlor. et P. Doveri.

℞ Hydrargyri Subchlor., gr. j. ; P. Ipecac. c. Opio,
gr. iv. M. ft. pil.

A very useful form for employing Calomel and Opium. Sedative, alterative, and diaphoretic. This form should be preferred to Formulæ 1 to 6, when the alterative rather than the specific action of the Calomel is the object desired.

This is a useful pill in *inflammations of the mucous tract* and some *febrile conditions*, in which a sedative, alterative, and diaphoretic action is required.

Dose—One every four or six hours, watching the gums ; in mild cases, one or two at bedtime.

(111.)

Aconiti et Ipecacuanhæ.

℞ Ext. Aconiti Alc., gr. jss. ; Pulv. Ipecac., gr. vj. ;
Ext. Glycyrr., q.s. M. ft. pil. 12.

Useful in the treatment of *phthisis* when an expectorant is needed and the pulse high. It lessens the frequency of the pulse and induces diaphoresis. Aconite is a very useful cough medicine. This combination is found serviceable in *acute inflammation of the air-passages*.

Dose—One pill repeated at intervals of four hours.

See *F. 213.*

(112.)

Hydrargyri Subchlor. et P. Antimonialis.

℞ Pulv. Antimonialis, gr. ij. ; Hydrargyri Subchlor., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Sudorific and resolvent. In *inflammatory affections*.

Calomel and Antimony are still employed by medical men in large practices, who prefer to adhere to the teaching of their own experience rather than to the theories of the new school.

Dose—For children, onc. For adults, two, repeated at intervals of four hours.

See also F. 133 and 134.

(113.)

Ferri et Chiratæ.

℞ Ext. Chiratæ, gr. ij. ; Ferri Sulph. Ex., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A very useful tonic. Iron and Gentian is an old and favourite tonic. Chiratæ is reputed to be a powerful appetizer.

Dose—One or two with meals.

(114.)

Colchici et P. Doveri.

℞ Ext. Colchici Acet., gr. j. ; Pulv. Ipecac. c. Opio, gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

This antarthritic and sudorific is known as Dr. Vance's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, is a useful combination, and is found to relieve pain in both acute and chronic cases. Similar formulæ are used at *King's College, St. George's, Middlesex, and London Hospitals*.

Dose—One pill, may be repeated every four or six hours.

(115.)

Colchici et Belladonnæ.

(*St. Thomas' Hospital.*)

℞ Ext. Colchici Acet., gr. j. ; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Anthemidis, q.s. M. ft. pil.

Antarthritic and anodyne.

This is also employed in the treatment of acute *gout* and *rheumatism*.

Dose—One pill, may be repeated every four or six hours.

(116.)

Colchici et Colocynth.

℞ Ext. Colchici Acet., gr. j. ; Pil. Coloc. Co., gr. ij. ; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil.

A useful remedy in *gout* and *rheumatism*. It operates pretty freely on the bowels if *taken for a few days consecutively*, and generally affords considerable relief, more especially if there be abdominal congestion.

Dose—One twice or thrice daily, with a *stop diet*.

(117.)

Scillæ et Morphiæ.

℞ Pil. Scillæ Co., gr. ijss. ; Morphicæ Hydrochlor., gr. i-12th. M. ft. pil.

Expectorant and anodyne. A very useful cough pill ; small in size and most efficient.

Dose—One twice a day, and *two* at bedtime.

(118.)

Aloes et Nucis Vomicae.

℞ Ext. Aloes Soc., gr. ij. ; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. 4 ; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. j. ; Saponis Dur., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A very useful pill in certain forms of *constipation*.

Dose—One at bedtime or after dinner.

See Note to F. 169.

A similar formula is used at *St. Thomas' and University College Hospitals*.

(119.)

Podophylli et Rhei.

℞ Podophylli Res., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Pil. Rhei Co., gr. iij. ; Ext. Hyosc., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Successfully prescribed in *constipation* depending on a *diminished excretion of bile*.

A pill taken in the morning, with breakfast, usually acts mildly and efficiently the *following morning*.

Dose—One or two.

See also F. 10 and 53.

(120.)

Quassia, Zinci, et Galbani.

℞ Ext. Quassia, gr. jss. ; Zinci Sulph., gr. j. ; Pil. Galban. Co., gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

A useful tonic and antispasmodic in cases where the salts of Iron disturb digestion.

Dose—One three times a day.

See *Galbanum and Iron, F. 87*.

(121.)

Asiaticæ.

℞ Acid. Arseniosi, gr. lx. ; Pip. Nig., ʒix. ; Acaciæ, q.s. M. ft. pil. 800.

(*Each pill contains 1-13th gr. Arsenious Acid.*)

Dr. Neligan says, "This is an excellent combination, highly esteemed in the East Indies as a remedy for *lepra, psoriasis, and syphilitic eruptions* ; especially useful in languid habits of body."

Dose—One or two daily.

See also F. 24 and 127.

(122.)

Antineuralgic.

(*Dr. Gross, Philadelphia.*)

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. ij. ; Morphicæ Sulph., gr. 1-20th ; Ext. Aconiti Alc., gr. 1-20th ; Strychniæ, gr. 1-30th ; Arsenici Alb., gr. 1-20th. M. ft. pil.

A valuable remedy. It is very largely and successfully prescribed in all forms of *neuralgia*. It should, however, be given with caution. See 357.

Dose—One every four or six hours.

(123.)

Opii, Camphoræ, et Ipecacuanhæ.

The same form as 97, with the addition of Ipecac., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

A very useful anti-cough medicine, possessing the therapeutic properties of Tinct. Camph. c. Opio, plus those of Ipecacuanha.

A good Glycerine Lozenge is made according to this form.

Dose—One every three, four, or six hours.

(124.)

Hydrargyri Iodidi Vir. et Sodæ.

℞ Hydrargyri Iodidi Vir., gr. 1-16th; Sodæ Carb. Exsic., gr. j.; Pulv. Cretæ Aromat., gr. j.; Ext. Sarsæ, q.s. M. ft. pil.

A mild mercurial alterative useful in the treatment of syphilitic affections occurring in childhood.

Dose—One or two twice or three times a day, according to age.

(125.)

Quinæ et Ammonia.

℞ Quinæ Sulphatis, gr. j.; Ammonia Carb., gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

A stimulant and tonic in cases of *debility, low fever, and exhaustion*, and in all cases where Quinine and Ammonia are needed.

Dose—One every four hours.

(126.)

Crotonis Co.

(*London Ophthalmic and Middlesex Hospitals.*)

℞ Ol. Crotonis, ℥ $\frac{1}{4}$; Ext. Coloc. Co., gr. v. M. ft. pil.

A powerful cathartic, acting quickly. Useful in all cases in which a sharp purgative is required, in *cerebral congestion threatening paralysis, abdominal plethora*, etc. It is also said to have been found useful in some obstinate cases of *sciatica*.

Dose—Two, may be repeated at short intervals if needful.

See F. 174.

(127.)

Arsenici Rubri.

(*Dr. Wickham's Formula.*)

℞ Arsenici Alb., gr. vj.; P. Glycyrrhizæ, gr. xxx.; Antim. Sulph., gr. xc.; Ext. Gent., gr. lx.; Saponis Dur., gr. xx. M. ft. pil. 48.

(*Each pill contains 1-8th gr. Arsenious Acid.*)

Dr. Wickham has employed this formula for forty years in scaly affections of the skin, with the utmost success. Although the dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, is apparently a large one, he has never seen any bad results from it.

Dose—One three times a day with meals.

(This pill should be covered with a transparent coating, to distinguish it from others.)

(128.)

Podophylli et Quinæ.

℞ Podophylli Res., gr. 1-6th; Quinæ Sulphatis, gr. j.; Pulv. Capsici, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

This is an excellent form for combining an hepatic stimulant with Quinine.

A very useful remedy for *jaundice from suppression* in patients who have resided in tropical climates. It is said to be very useful for persons who have had fever and suffer from *torpid liver*.

Dose—One three times a day.

(129.)

Podophylli et Belladonnæ.

(*American.*)

℞ Podophylli Res., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pulv. Capsici, gr. j.; Sacch. Lactis, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Very useful in some forms of *habitual constipation arising from torpor of the liver*.

Dose—One pill every or every alternate night.

(130.)

Acid. Gallici c. Opio.

℞ Acidi Gallici, gr. iv.; P. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil.

A useful astringent in *phthisis, to check night sweats, hæmoptysis, and other hæmorrhages*.

Dose—Two for first dose, and one repeated frequently.

(131.)

Aloes et Nucis Vomica c. Hyoscyamo.

(*St. Thomas' Hospital.*)

℞ Ext. Aloes Soc., gr. j.; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. j.; Saponis Dur., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

This and the following are very useful remedies for *habitual constipation*.

Dose—Two at bedtime.

See also F. 118, 132, 168; and Note to F. 169.

(132.)

Aloes, Ferri, et Quinæ.

℞ Ext. Aloes Pur., gr. j.; Ferri Sulph. Exsic., gr. j.; Quinæ Sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil.

For *habitual constipation* in weakly constitutions, in *albuminuria*, etc.

Dose—One with dinner daily.

See Note, F. 168 and 169.

(133.)

Hydrargyri Subchloridi et Antim. Tart.

℞ Hydrargyri Subchlor., gr. j.; Antim. Pot. Tart., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil.

Calomel, Antimony, and Opium are active and valuable agents, often needed in the treatment of *sthenic inflammations*, especially of the serous membranes. This and the two following formulæ should find a place in the outfit of every practitioner, especially of those going "up country" and into "bush practice."

Dose—One, repeated according to the urgency of the symptoms.

(134.)

Hydrargyri Subchloridi, Antim. Tart. c. Opio.

℞ Hydrargyri Subchlor., gr. j.; Antim. Tart., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; P. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil.

Dose—One, repeated according to the urgency of the symptoms.

See also F. 231.

(135.)

Antim. Tart. c. Opio.

(*Guy's.*)

℞ Antim. Tart., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Pulv. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. gran.

Dose—One, repeated according to the urgency of the symptoms.

(136.)

Belladonnæ et Ipecac.

℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Pulv. Ipecac. Ver., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. gran.

A useful remedy for *whooping-cough*. It may be given alternately with Formula 31. A very useful medicine for young children.

Dose—One repeated according to the urgency of the case.

(137.)

Calomel et Coloc.

(*Aperient Granules.*)

℞ Hydrargyri Subchlor., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Ext. Coloc. Co., gr. $\frac{3}{4}$. M. ft. gran.

A tasteless aperient for very young children.

For this formula I am indebted to Dr. Ballard, who found it a most efficient aperient for young children. These granules are exceedingly small and easily administered even to infants.

Dose—One for an infant, two for young children.

For a more active medicine, see F. 51A.

(138.)

Camphoræ, Capsici, c. Opii.

(*Cholera Pills.*)

℞ Camphoræ, gr. ij.; P. Capsici, gr. jss.; P. Opii, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

We have here a READY REMEDY for *cholera, diarrhœa, colic pains, spasms*, etc. It is at all times exceedingly useful to have at hand a remedy which can be given at once without the delay usually needed for preparation, especially when these diseases are epidemic.

This combination operates as an anodyne, astringent, and anti-spasmodic. It has been extensively employed, both in this country and in India, and has been known to arrest choleraic and premonitory diarrhœa very speedily. For *cholera morbus, or summer cholera*, it is a most efficient remedy. It should invariably find a place in every doctor's *Vade mecum* and in the domestic medicine chest. It is one of the few medicines which it is necessary for persons travelling to have by them.

Dose—In severe cases take two for the first dose, and one every two, three, or four hours afterwards. Two or three doses generally suffice to give relief. If collapse or faintness be threatened, hot brandy and water may be advantageously administered after each dose.

See also F. 40.

(139.)

Cannabis Ind. c. Opii.

℞ Ext. Cannabis Ind. Alc., Pulv. Opii, aa. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. gran.

A very useful combination, to relieve pain and to procure sleep.

Dose—One.

(140.)

Cannabis Ind., Belladonnæ, et Ipecac.

℞ Ext. Cannabis Ind. Alc., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$; Ext. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$; Pulv. Ipecac. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. gran.

Dose—One twice a day.

(141.)

Coloc., Hydrargyri, et Hyoscyami.

℞ Pil. Coloc. Comp., gr. ij.; Pil. Hydrargyri, Ext. Hyoscyami, aa. gr. jss. M. ft. pil.

A good purgative pill, acting mildly on the liver and relieving the colon.

Dose—One or two at bedtime.

This formula may be prepared with Ext. Coloc. Co. as below, but I believe the Pil. Coloc. Co. made with Resin Scammony to be more uniform in its action than the Extract.

(141A.)

Extract Coloc. Co., Hydrargyri, et Hyoscyami.

℞ Ext. Coloc. Co., gr. ij.; Pil. Hydrargyri, Ext. Hyoscy., aa. gr. jss. M. ft. pil.

Dose—One or two at bedtime.

(142.)

Coloc., Hydrargyri, et Rhei.

℞ Pil. Coloc. Co., Pil. Hydrargyri, Pil. Rhei Co., aa. gr. x. M. ft. pil. 6.

Equal parts of Compound Colocynth and Compound Rhubarb (F. 65) are with many practitioners a very favourite aperient pill. The addition of Blue Pill gives the formula a larger scope of usefulness. In this form it is a capital antibilious pill. Five grains for young persons and aged folk are an efficient aperient.

Dose—One or two at bedtime.

See F. 63 and 147.

(143.)

Ferri Hypophosph. et Quinæ.

℞ Ferri Hypophosphitis, gr. iij.; Quinæ Sulph., gr. j.; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil.

This is one of the best forms in which Hypophosphate of Iron and Quinine can be administered.

Dose—One three times a day.

(144.)

Ferri et Quinæ Sulph.

(*Chest.*)

℞ Quinæ Sulph., Ferri Sulph., aa. gr. j.; Ext. Anthem., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

The two sulphates act well together in numerous cases.

Dose—One or two three times a day.

See also F. 81, 70, and 173.

(145.)

Ferri Valerianatis et Quinæ.

℞ Ferri Valer., gr. j.; Quinæ Sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil.

Valerianate of Iron is most useful for *hysterical anæmic patients*.

Dose—One twice or three times a day.

(146.)

Hydrargyri Perchloridi, Belladonnæ, et Quinæ.

℞ Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. 1-12th; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1-6th; Quinæ Sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil.

Useful in confirmed *constitutional syphilis*, as well as in some forms of *eczema* and other *skin affections*. A powerful alterative and tonic in disorders dependent on a venereal taint.

Dose—One three times a day, gradually increased to six pills daily.

In combination with Bark, Perchloride of Mercury was prescribed by Sir W. Wilde; and although said to be incompatible, it has been found to act very satisfactorily. The substitution of Quinine, forming a compatible preparation, is an obvious advantage.

(147.)

Hydrargyri, Rhei, et Hyoscyami.

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, Pil. Rhei Co., aa. gr. ij.; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A favourite combination.

Dose—Two at bedtime.

See also F. 63 and 142.

(147A.)

Hydrargyri et Rhei Co.

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, Pil. Rhei Co., aa. gr. ij. M. ft. pil.
Dose—Two at bedtime.

(148.)

Hydrargyri et P. Doveri.

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, gr. ij. ; P. Ipecac. c. Opio, gr. iij.
M. ft. pil.

A milder alterative than that of *Calomel and Dover's Powder*, F. 110.

Dose—One or two pills.

See also F. 39, 92, and 149.

(149.)

Hydrargyri c. Cretâ et P. Doveri.

℞ Hydrargyri c. Cretâ, P. Ipecac. c. Opio, aa. gr. ijss.
M. ft. pil.

A still milder mercurial than the preceding form.

Dose—One or two pills.

See also F. 39 and 7A, and Note to F. 92.

(150.)

Hydrargyri c. Cretâ et Quinæ.

℞ Hydrargyri c. Cretâ, gr. ij. ; Quinæ Sulph., gr.
 $\frac{1}{2}$; P. Rhei, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

A very useful combination of bitter and nauseous medicines in a pleasant form, especially well adapted for children. In *strumous ophthalmia*, and in *scrofulous forms of disease*, where the *action of the liver and other organs is defective*.

Dose—One three times a day.

For a similar remedy without *Grey Powder*, see F. 157.

(151.)

Aloes, Mastic, et Ipecac.

(Pil. Prandii.)

℞ P. Aloes Soc., gr. jss. ; P. Mastic, gr. jss. ; P.
Ipecac., gr. j. ; Ol. Carui, ℥ $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil.

A good anti-dyspeptic pill.

Dose—One with dinner daily.

(152.)

Stramonii et Hyoscyami.

℞ Ext. Stramonii, gr. iij. ; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr.
xx. ; Ext. Lupuli, gr. xl. M. ft. pil. 12.

Dr. Tanner says, "This form is useful in *chronic disorders* attended with suffering, in *diseases of the nervous system*, with pain and restlessness, and in the *dyspnoea of phthisis and emphysema*."

Dose—One every four hours, until relief is obtained.

(153.)

Morphiæ et Stramonii.

℞ Morphiæ Hydrochlor., gr. 1-6th ; Ext. Stramonii,
gr. 1-6th ; Lupulinæ, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

This pill may be employed in the same conditions as those mentioned above.

The addition of the Morphia makes this a more powerful sedative. Stramonium has recently been recommended to relieve *dysmenorrhœa*. It might be tried in this form.

Dose—Two at first and one every four hours afterwards, until relief is afforded.

(154.)

Nucis Vomicae, Coloc., et Rhei.

(London Hospital.)

℞ Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Pil. Coloc. Co., Pil. Rhei
Co., Ext. Hyosc., aa. gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A very favourite remedy for *constipation*: acts mildly and may be continued for ten days.

Dose—One or two pills at bedtime, may be repeated alternate nights.

See F. 170, et seq.

(155.)

Potassii Iodidi et Potassii Bromidi.

℞ Potassii Iodidi, gr. jss. ; Potassii Bromidi, gr. ijss.
M. ft. pil.

A very convenient form for the administration of these valuable agents when only small doses of Bromides are required.

Dose—Two or three twice or three times a day.

(156.)

Bismuthi c. Ferro.

℞ Bismuthi Subnit., gr. ijss. ; Ferri Redacti, gr. j. ;
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A very useful remedy in some forms of *dyspepsia with anæmia*.

Dose—One or two with food.

See also F. 293.

(157.)

Quinæ, Rhei, et Sodæ Carb.

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Rhei, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Sodæ Carb.
Exsic., gr. ijss. M. ft. pil.

A very useful remedy for the treatment of the *diseases of childhood*.

Dose—One twice or thrice daily.

See also F. 50.

(158.)

Scillæ et Ipecac. et Stramonii.

(Chest Hospital.)

℞ Pil. Scillæ et Ipecac., gr. iv. ; Ext. Stramonii, gr.
 $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil.

Affords speedy relief in *asthma*.

Dose—One only. It may, however, be repeated after an interval of some hours.

See *Stramonium, Lupulin, and Morphia*, F. 153.

(159.)

Potassæ Bicarb. et Colchici.

(Anti-Lithic Pill.)

℞ Potassæ Bicarb., gr. v. ; Ext. Colchici, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$; Ext.
Aconiti Alcoholic., gr. 1-16th. M. ft. pil.

This formula, it is believed, will be found a convenient and very efficacious remedy for acute attacks of *rheumatism, gout, and other painful affections dependent on a lithic acid diathesis*.

Dose—In acute attacks two for the first dose, one every hour for three hours, and then one every two, three, or four hours, according to the circumstances of the case. The Bicarbonate of Potash or the Aconite alone may be continued when it becomes desirable to discontinue the Colchicum.

See Note to F. 13.

(160.)

Zinci Oxidi c. Morphiâ.

℞ Zinci Oxidi, gr. ij. ; Morphiæ Hydrochlor., gr. ʒ-12th. M. ft. pil.

This is useful in *chronic dysentery* and in *epilepsy*, and, according to Dr. Marcet, is a proper remedy for the nervous symptoms induced by *chronic alcoholism*.

Zinc, in combination with Belladonna (see F. 31) is highly spoken of as a remedy for *whooping-cough*.

Dose—One pill three times a day.

(161.)

Zinci Oxidi et Hyoscyami.

℞ Zinci Oxidi, gr. ijss. ; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

For the relief of *night sweats* in *phthisis* and other exhausting diseases, there are few remedies more useful than Oxide of Zinc. Hyoscyamus is here substituted for the Morphia, and it may be employed in the cases above named, when it is not desirable to give Morphia.

Dose—One pill three times a day.

(162.)

Terebinthinæ et Rhei.

℞ Terebinth., gr. ijss. ; Saponis Dur., gr. j. ; Pulv. Rhei, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Dose—Two pills three times a day.

(163.)

Alterativæ.

(London Hospital.)

℞ Pil. Coloc. et Hyoscy., gr. ij. ; Pil. Hydrarg., gr. jss. ; Pulv. Ipecac., gr. ʒ; Ext. Colchici Acet., gr. ʒ. M. ft. pil.

Mildly aperient.

Dose—As an alterative, one every other night.

(164.)

Aperientes.

℞ P. Aloes Barb., gr. jss. ; P. Jalapæ, gr. ij. ; P. Colocynth., gr. j. ; Cambogiæ, gr. ʒ; Saponis Dur., gr. ʒ. ; Ol. Carui, ℥ ʒ. M. ft. pil.

A useful and inexpensive purgative pill.

Dose—One or two at bedtime. Two pills purge pretty freely.

See F. 232.

(164A and 164B)

Aper. c. Cal.

Same as above with the addition of ʒ gr. and ʒ gr. Calomel in each pill.

The preparations of Colocynth, Scammony, and the Extract of Jalap of the best quality are costly. These formulæ are very inexpensive, and furnish efficient aperient and antibilious pills, of good although cheaper materials, which answer excellently well for the requirements of club and parish practice.

Dose—One or two at bedtime.

See F. 174, 233, and 233A.

(165.)

Diaphoretic. Co.

℞ Camphoræ, gr. ʒ; Antim. Tart., gr. ʒ-16th ; Potassæ Nitratis Exsic., gr. ivss. M. ft. pil.

This is another useful "Ready Remedy" for club and parish practice. It is a mild depressant and a good diaphoretic. The patient being kept in bed, and supplied with diluents and warm clothing, profuse diaphoresis is quickly obtained.

Dose—For adults: One or two pills every hour for the first four hours, then one pill every two hours for eight hours, and afterwards it will be sufficient to repeat one every four hours. For children: From seven to twelve years of age, one pill every three or four hours, either whole or dissolved in warm gruel. It must be remembered that children are very sensitive to Antimony, and after a few doses it should be discontinued.

See F. 98 and 102.

(165.)

Expectorans.

(London Hospital.)

℞ P. Ipecac., gr. j. ; P. Scillæ, gr. ʒ; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. jss. M. ft. pil.

A useful cough pill, small and efficient.

Dose—One every three or four hours.

(167.)

Antimonialis et P. Doveri.

℞ Pulv. Antimonialis, gr. ij. ; Pulv. Ipecac. c. Opio, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

A useful sudorific and anodyne at bedtime in cases in which the diaphoretic pill is administered.

Dose—Two for the first dose, and one every four hours afterwards.

See F. 110.

(168.)

Aloes, Ferri, et Quinæ.

℞ Ferri Sulph. Ex., gr. ij. ; Quinæ Sulph., gr. j. ; Ext. Aloes Aquos, gr. ʒ. M. ft. pil.

A tonic aperient.

The action of Aloes is heightened by the Sulphate of Iron. This pill is a useful combination in the *atonic* forms of *constipation* associated with *anæmia* and *debility*. It is also successfully prescribed in *amenorrhæa* and *deficient menstruation*.

Dose—One every day, with food. In *amenorrhæa*, one three times a day.

(169.)

Aloes et Atropiæ.

(Dr. Macario ; Pil. Antistyptic No. 1.)

℞ Ext. Aloes Soc., gr. ʒ; Ferri Sulph., gr. jss. ; Atropine, gr. ʒ-200th. M. ft. pil.

In a communication to the *Lyon Medical*, Dr. Macario, of Nice, observes, that "in treating constipation most practitioners confine themselves to enemata, laxatives, or more or less irritating purgatives, which do more harm than good," and wishes to make known a remedy which he says may be truly termed "heroic," one which he has employed during twelve years with constant success, and therefore regards as infallible.

Macario refers particularly to two common forms of constipation: 1st. *Nervous*, produced by intestinal excitement, with *deficient secretion*. 2nd. *Atonic*, produced by deficient contraction of the muscular coat of the intestine, which bad anti-hygienic habits have induced to keep up.

For nervous constipation he recommends the above pill.

In the atonic form gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of powdered *Nux Vomica* is substituted for the Atropine.

By the aid of these pills, regular stools may be procured, even in obstinate constipation, dependent on *cerebral disturbance, paraplegia, etc.*

Dr. Macario gives from one to three of these pills immediately after dinner, the object being to produce an easy, natural, non-diarrhoeic evacuation. The use of these "*Antistyptic*" pills should not be long continued without an interval, as it is of importance to allow the organs to resume their peristaltic action without any auxiliary.

(170.)

Aloes et Nucis Vomicae.

(Pil. Antistyptic No. 2.)

℞ Ext. Aloes Soc., gr. $\frac{3}{4}$; Ferri Sulph., gr. jss.;
Pulv. Nucis Vomicae, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil.

F. 118, 131, 132, and 168 are all most useful remedies for *habitual constipation* and are good dinner pills.

(171.)

Aloetic Granules.

A tasteless aperient composed wholly of 1 grain of pure Aqueous Extract of Aloes, perfectly free from resin.

"Few medicines," says Dr. West, "act more mildly or more certainly in children than Aloes." The bitterness and bulkiness of the decoction and powder oppose great difficulty to its administration to young children. *Castor Oil, Senna, and Jalap*, for a like reason, and also on account of the nausea and griping which they occasion, are frequently inadmissible, while the habitual use of Calomel and Grey Powder, simply to overcome constipation, is highly injurious. These granules, if prepared with the finest Aloes that can be obtained, will be found by far the most efficient and convenient aperient that can be devised for young children; they may be given at all ages, and are especially useful in the treatment of those obstinate forms of constipation which so often occur in infancy. In all cases, when it is only desired to act on the bowels, and a *mercurial* is not indicated, they may be employed with great advantage. Being perfectly *tasteless*, there is no difficulty in giving them whole or in parts in a sweet preserve even to infants. Children who are old enough should be taught to swallow them whole as they would a comfit or bon-bon.

These granules are also well suitable for young persons who affect not to be able to take pills.

In adults who suffer simply from sluggish bowels, one granule taken daily with dinner secures comfortable relief.

See Aloes and Iron F. 68, 169, 170.
" " " and Quinine F. 132, 168.
" " " Nux Vom. F. 118, 131.

(171A.)

Aloetic Granules.

Containing simply $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. pure Aqueous Extract Aloes in each. Suitable for *very young* children.

(172.)

Nucis Vomicae.

(Nux Vomica Granules.)

Each granule contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Extract of Nux Vomica.

They are made by Messrs. Kirby with such excipients as ensure their immediate solution and diffusion on reaching the stomach. They are coated in Gelatine.

In *headaches*, especially *congestive headaches, morning sickness in pregnancy, in depression* consequent upon over-stimulation, these are very valuable. In *gastralgia, pyrosis, chronic catarrh of the stomach and dyspepsia, attended with coated tongue, flatulence, acidity, and heartburn*, these simple *Nux Vomica Granules* will afford considerable relief. In *constipation* depending upon want of tone and sluggish propelling power of the colon they are a very efficient remedy. Nux Vomica stimulates the spinal cord and the mucous coat of the

stomach, and provokes the peristaltic action of the intestines; thus it increases appetite, promotes digestion, and assists in unloading the bowels. We can therefore understand why it is so frequently employed by homœopathic practitioners.

Dose—One three times a day with meals.

The following formulæ afford the means of prescribing Nux Vomica in combinations that are frequently required.

Nux Vomica with Aloes F. 118, 131.
" " " and Iron F. 170.
" " " with Quinine F. 75.
" " " and Iron F. 81.
" " " with Comp. Rhubarb F. 54.
" " " Colocynth. F. 55.
" " " " F. 154.

And in combination with Phosphorus, F. 190, et seq.

(173.)

Tonici et Cinchoninae.

℞ Ferri Sulph. Exsic., gr. jss.; Pulv. Nucis Vom., gr. j.; Cinchon. Sulph., gr. j.; Aloes Soc., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil.

Dose—One or two three times a day, with or after food.

A very useful form of Iron and Bark, an efficient tonic, and *much used in parish and club practice*. In some cases as effective as Quinine and not nearly so costly.

(174.)

Crotonis et Hydrargyri Subchlor.

℞ Ol. Crotonis, ℥ 1-5th; Hydrargyri Subchlor., gr. j.; Ext. Jalapæ, gr. j.; Ext. Coloc. Co., gr. ijss.; Gingerinae, q.s. M. ft. pil.

A very active purgative and antibilious pill. It may be prescribed when an *active cathartic* is wanted. This pill is very largely used in the West Indies, where it is found to be a most efficient purgative for "the natives," who appear to require active medicines. It has also been much employed on the West Coast of Africa.

(175.)

Ferri Iodidi Comp.

(Dr. Buckler, Baltimore.)

℞ Potassii Iodidi, gr. ij.; Ferri Iodidi, gr. j.; Iodi, gr. 1-10th; Ext. Conii, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Useful in *scrofulous and strumous affections of the glands in cachectic subjects, in constitutional syphilis affecting the bones and periosteum, also in chronic rheumatic arthritis*.

Dose—One three times a day, soon after food.

When it is desired to administer Iodine uncombined with Iron in a simple form, *Iodized Albumen* in pills may be employed (see *Materia Medica*). The Iodine is combined in a constant and known proportion. The dose is so arranged that each pill contains exactly gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ th Iodine. Five or six a day are said to act rapidly in the resolution of an *hypertrophy of the thyroid gland*. Iodized Albumen seems to have the efficacy of Cod Liver Oil. It has been administered in cases of *chronic ostitis, ganglionic engorgement, strumous keratitis*, and in two cases of *Pott's disease with congestive abscesses*. It may be continued for several weeks without gastric derangement or other inconvenience.

(176.)

Camphoræ et Opii.

(St. Mary's.)

℞ Camphoræ, gr. ij.; Pulv. Opii, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Useful in *nervous restlessness*, and in *irritability of the sexual organs*. Also in *venereal affections*, especially as a night pill in *gonorrhœa and chordee*.

Dose—One at bedtime.

(177.)

Camphoræ et Hyoscyami.

(*Fever.*)

R Camphoræ, gr. ij. ; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

In sleeplessness from *ovarian excitement* and in *spasmodic affections of the uterus, bladder, and urethra*, and in the affections named above (see F. 176). It is to be preferred to the above pill when *congestion of the liver or constipation* is present.

Dose—One or two at bedtime. A dose of Blue Pill or Calomel may be given at the same time if required.

(178.)

Quinæ Sulph., Calomel, et Rhei.

(*Livingstone's Fever Pills.*)

R Jalapæ Res., P. Rhei, aa. gr. jss. ; Calomel, gr. ʒ. ; Quinæ Sulph., gr. ʒ. M. ft. pil.

Dr. Livingstone appears to have held these pills in high estimation, but except *under the circumstances in which he employed them*, they are not likely to be prescribed.

Dose—Two or three pills may be taken for a dose. If repeated too frequently, these pills may induce salivation.

(179.)

Quinæ et Ferri Lactatis c. Ignat. Amar.

R Quinæ Sulph., gr. j. ; Ext. Ignat. Amar, gr. ʒ. ; Ferri Lactatis, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

This is a very excellent combination of the Lactate of Iron with Quinine. It may be used in cases where the Sulphate is not well borne.

Dose—One three times a day.

(180.)

Anthemidis, Rhei, c. Zingib.

R Ext. Anthemidis, gr. jss. ; Ext. Rhei, gr. j. ; P. Zingib, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A useful vegetable bitter and stomachic in many forms of dyspepsia. The action of this pill depends entirely upon the value of the extracts ; if these are carefully prepared, this is an excellent and efficient medicine, and may be often advantageously substituted for mineral tonics.

Dose—Two twice or one three times a day.

(181.)

Scillæ et Colchici.

(*Skin.*)

R Pil. Scillæ Co., gr. iij. ; P. Colchici, gr. j. ; P. Opii, gr. 2-5ths. M. ft. pil.

Dose—One twice a day in *thoracic complications in gouty and rheumatic constitutions*.

(182.)

Zinci Valer. Comp.

(*London.*)

R Zinci Valer., gr. ʒ. ; Quinæ Sulph., gr. ʒ. ; Pil. Rhei Co., gr. j. ; Ext. Gent., gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

A capital combination in *hysterical cases*.

Dose—One or two twice or thrice daily.

(183.)

Expectorans c. Ammonio.

R Ammonia Carb., gr. jss. ; Pil. Scillæ Comp., gr. jss. ; Pulv. Lobelia, gr. ʒ. ; Pulv. Ipecac. c. Opii, gr. ʒ. M. ft. pil.

A stimulating expectorant and antispasmodic, useful in *chronic catarrh, bronchitis, asthma*, etc. It increases heart power, and relieves the dyspnoea in *bronchial congestion*. I have seen excellent results from this medicine. In cases where *adynamia* is very marked Belladonna may be given also.

Dose—One or two every three or four hours.

(184.)

Quinæ Arseniatis c. Ferro.

R Quinæ Arseniatis, gr. ʒ. ; Ferri Redacti, gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

A powerful hæmatinic and nerve tonic. Useful in *neuralgia*, also in *chronic skin diseases*.

Dose—One pill.

See *Antineuralgic Pills, F. 122, and Preparations of Phosphorus.*

(185.)

Zinci Val., Camph., et Belladonnæ.

R Zinci Valerianatis, gr. j. ; Camphoræ, gr. ij. ; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. ʒ. M. ft. pil.

A soothing nervine tonic, suitable in *hysterical and epileptic cases* with sleeplessness, used where there is much *irritability of the sexual organs or incontinence of urine*.

Dose—One or two three times a day, or two at bedtime.

(186.)

Chloral c. Morphiâ et Cannabis Ind.

R Chloral Hydratis, gr. v. ; Morphiæ Hydrochlor., gr. 1-12th ; Ext. Cannabis Ind., gr. ʒ. M. ft. pil.

This pill supplies a very useful agent for speedily allaying pain, and producing sleep. It is a convenient substitute for Chlorodyne, and one of those useful remedies which it is desirable to have at hand in case of need. Very useful in some forms of diarrhoea.

Dose—Two pills (=gr. 1-6th of Morphia) when required.

(187.)

Hydrargyri, Colchici, et Rhei Co.

R Pil. Hydrargyri, gr. j. ; Pil. Rhei Co., gr. iij. ; Ext. Colchici, gr. ʒ. ; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. ʒ. M. ft. pil.

A mild alterative, aperient, and diuretic, a very useful medicine in cases of *rheumatism and gout*, and their complications—*liver derangements and abdominal plethora*.

Dose—One or two every night at bedtime.

(188.)

Hydrargyri c. Cretâ, Rheo, et Sodâ.

R Hydrargyri c. Cretâ, Sodæ Carb. Exsic., aa. gr. j. ; Ext. Rhei, gr. ʒ. M. ft. pil.

An excellent alterative medicine for children ; given with benefit in *disordered liver and stomach with loss of appetite*, and also in *herpes and eczema*.

Dose—One or two twice or three times a day.

(189.)—No. 1.

Phosphori Pur.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis,* gr. jss.; Pulv. Gent. q.s. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-33rd.)

This pill supplies a very convenient and reliable means of administering the metalloid in a free state.

Simple Phosphorus in doses of 1-33rd of a grain is a useful nerve stimulant, and affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by *unusual mental strain* or *temporary nervous exhaustion*. In cases of *despondency* and *grief* its exhilarating and restorative effect is most marked. An occasional dose, with meals, produces a manifest increase of nerve power and an unmistakable feeling of comfort and exhilaration. Its effects are far less evanescent than those of wine and other alcoholic stimulants.

The following formulæ supply the physician with the means of prescribing Phosphorus in a safe, effectual, and convenient manner, in combination with various other agents. Most of these formulæ have been in use for the last ten years, and in many practices these pills are as commonly prescribed as those of Iron or Quinine. They are the more valuable as the *Materia Medica* supplies us with no substitute for Phosphorus. To obtain its therapeutic effects it is essential that it be administered *unoxidized*, and in a form not liable to produce its toxic action. SOLUTIONS are found invariably to produce so much gastric disturbance as to render them *worse than useless*, and the British Pharmacopœia Pill is admitted on all hands to be an unsatisfactory preparation.

The therapeutic uses of Phosphorus are so numerous, and its value in the treatment of nervous diseases so remarkable, that I have made it the subject of a separate work,† and the lower numbers affixed to the Formulæ refer to that book.

Dose—One or two three times a day, after food.

(190.)—No. 2.

Phosphori et Nucis Vomicae.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Nucis Vomicae, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-100th.)

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA, in the proportions above indicated, form a mild but valuable remedy. As a nutritive tonic and stimulant to the *spinal cord* it is most valuable; it is admirably adapted for the treatment of a large number of nervous disorders dependent on debility and defective nutrition. It raises the spirits, increases appetite, and promotes digestion. In this dose Phosphorus may be safely given even to children in those diseases in which the Hypophosphites are employed with advantage. See below.

Dose—One or two pilules three times a day, after meals.

See F. 195.

(191.)—No. 3.

Phosphori c. Quinâ.‡

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. j.; Quinæ Sulph., gr. j. M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-50th.)

PHOSPHORIZED QUININE is a valuable combination of two powerful *restoratives*. Acting as a nutrient tonic to the entire nervous

* Pil. Phosphori Mollis contains 2% of Free Phosphorus, and is so called because it is a soft and perfectly soluble pill mass, and also to distinguish it from the Pil. Phosphori, B.P., a hard and insoluble pill. It offers the most certain as well as the safest means of introducing Free Phosphorus into the system. The difficulty and danger hitherto attending prescribing this valuable agent are now entirely removed, and it may be prescribed with the greatest confidence. Messrs. H & T. Kirby & Co. prepare it in pills of the following strength, viz. :—

3 grains = $\frac{1}{10}$ grain of Free Phosphorus.	
2½ " = $\frac{3}{20}$ " " " "	
2 " = $\frac{1}{10}$ " " " "	
1½ " = $\frac{3}{20}$ " " " "	
1 " = $\frac{1}{10}$ " " " "	
½ " = $\frac{1}{20}$ " " " "	

The THREE GRAIN PILL is the *maximum*, and the HALF A GRAIN the *minimum* dose.

These pills are covered or coated with a thin film of gum (not gelatine, which is most unsuitable), forming a capsule, which renders them perfectly tasteless, a matter of importance in administering so nauseous a medicine as Phosphorus. This coating protects the Phosphorus from oxidation, and is an essential part of the preparation of the pill, as it prevents its too rapid solution in the stomach, and screens the mucous membrane of the mouth and fauces from contact with the Phosphorus, an advantage that can be secured by no other mode of administration.

† "On the Value of Phosphorus." London: H. K. Lewis.

‡ Pil. Quinæ Phosphorati. PHOSPHORIZED QUININE. Contains 1% Free Phosphorus and 50% Sulphate of Quinine. This may be prescribed in any of the following doses, pills being prepared of corresponding strengths, viz. :—

3 grs. = $\frac{1}{10}$ Free Phosphorus, Quinine $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.	
2½ " = $\frac{3}{20}$ " " " "	1½ "
2 " = $\frac{1}{10}$ " " " "	1 "
1 " = $\frac{3}{20}$ " " " "	½ "
½ " = $\frac{1}{20}$ " " " "	

Dose—For adults : 2 to 5 grs. For children : 1 to 2½ grs.

system, it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, and to the functions presided over by the organic nervous centres. Imparting strength to the digestive organs, it tones and improves the condition of the whole system. As a nutritive tonic, this pill is one of the best that can be devised. In most cases where Quinine is indicated, it may be prescribed with great advantage, it being more active given in this form than when administered alone.

Dose—For Adults : Two twice or three times a day, at meals. For children from 7 to 10 years : One three times a day.

(192.)—No. 4.

Phosphori c. Quinâ et Nuce Vomicâ.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. j.; Quinæ Sulph., gr. j.; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-50th.)

For the use of this valuable combination, see above and Formula 194, and for a similar but more active combination see Formulæ 197 and 219.

Dose—For adults : One or two twice or three times a day with food. For children : One twice or three times a day.

(193.)—No. 13.

Phosphori c. Ferro et Nuce Vom.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. jss.; Ferri Redacti, gr. iij.; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-33rd.)

In *anæmic conditions* and *sexual debility*. It is especially beneficial in *neuralgia* occurring in persons who have exhausted the vital powers by dissipation or excesses. Mr. Jabez Hogg believes this formula will be found extremely valuable in *atrophy of the optic nerve*.

Dose—One or two pilules three times a day with food.

(194.)—No. 6.

Phosphori et Nucis Vom. Fort.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. jss.; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-33rd.)

This combination is especially useful in *atonic dyspepsia*, *lowness of spirits*, and *habitual constipation*, a condition of general ill-health and loss of nerve-power popularly known as "*below par*," arising from overwork, and frequently leading to complete *break-down* unless relieved. It is useful also in cases of *impotence occurring in old and debilitated subjects*.

For *seminal weakness*, *spermatorrhœa*, and the *loss of nerve power* which these induce, this and F. 193 and F. 197 are prescribed with excellent results.

Dose—One or two three times a day with food. Two pills equal about the 1-16th gr. of Phosphorus, and are a full dose.

Large doses are not only not necessary, but injurious—one or two pills twice or three times a day, according to the circumstances of the case, may safely be prescribed for three or four weeks in succession with advantage; the twentieth or twenty-fifth of a grain of Free Phosphorus taken alone or in combination with Quinine and Iron may in like manner be administered with the best results.

See F. 193, 197, and 225.

(195.)—No. 7.

Phosphori c. Ferro.*

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. j.; Ferri Redacti, gr. iij. M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-50th.)

"Reduced Iron," says Dr. Garrod, "is a powerful hæmatinic even in small doses, and well adapted to promote the blood-

* Pil. Ferri Phosphorati. PHOSPHORIZED IRON. This contains ½% Free Phosphorus and 75% Reduced Iron.

It may be prescribed in any of the following doses, pills of corresponding strength being prepared, viz. :—

6 grs. = $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. Free Phosphorus, Iron $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.	
5 " = $\frac{1}{10}$ " " " "	3½ "
4 " = $\frac{3}{20}$ " " " "	3 "
2 " = $\frac{1}{10}$ " " " "	1½ "

Dose—For adults : 4 to 6 grs. For children : 2 to 5 grs.

restoring properties of the metal. The absence of astringency renders it peculiarly useful in the treatment of diseases depending on an excess of white blood corpuscles, in which other preparations of Iron would not be admissible." It is to be remembered, however, that in most cases where Iron is wanting in the blood it is probable Phosphorus is also deficient; it is reasonable to believe that when the red globules are reduced one-third to one-half, and the liquor sanguinis is poor in albumen (which is commonly the case in *anæmic* conditions), that the proportion of Phosphorus is of necessity much below the normal standard.

Pil. Ferri Phosphorati supplies us with an agent of great value in the treatment of all affections associated with *impoverished (anæmic) blood*. In *neuralgia*, *chlorosis*, *chorea*, and *cerebro-spinal anæmia*, it is especially preferable to all other preparations of Iron. In these cases it stimulates nutrition and the regenerative power of the blood. "*Sanguis moderator nervorum* is an old and true aphorism," says Professor Stillé. "When the constitution of the blood is impaired and deteriorated by a partial loss of the red disks, the energy of nervous movements and their co-ordination are alike impaired, and the system falls into irregular action, it displays an unnatural sensibility to external impressions, especially a want of tone, which places it at the mercy of every transient influence, and leads the mind to form exaggerated estimates of pleasurable as well as painful sensations. Muscular quiverings and spasms, fits of fainting, obstinate vomiting, causeless bursts of laughter, or floods of tears, are the common phenomena of anæmic hysteria." The loss of mental control and of the co-ordination, which we observe in these and in analogous conditions, are doubtless quite as much due to the want of Phosphorus as of Iron. In these cases this combination is most suitable, recovery taking place more quickly than when Iron is administered alone.

Dose—For adults: One or two twice or three times a day with food. For children between 7 and 12 years of age: One twice or three times a day with food.

See F. 193, 196, 197, 218, 262, 264, 265.

(196.)—No. 8.

Phosphori c. Ferro et Quinâ.

R Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. j. ; Ferri Redacti, gr. iij. ; Quinæ Sulph., gr. ½. M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus pur., gr. 1-50th.)

The uses of Iron and Quinine in combination are too well known to need any remark. Phosphorus intensifies their action, while it imparts additional power by stimulating the nutrition of the nervous system. This is an excellent tonic in *general debility*, and a valuable combination in *cerebral anæmia* and *spinal irritation*. It is useful for all the purposes named below when Strychnia is not wanted.

Dose as above.

(197.)—No. 9.

Phosphori Comp.

R Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. j. ; Ferri Redacti, gr. iij. ; Quinæ Sulph., gr. ½ ; Strychniæ, gr. 1-40th M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-50th.)

This is a valuable and highly efficient combination of nerve tonics. It will be found exceedingly efficacious in that large class of disorders characterized by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, a condition often induced by over-work, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds, and in which Iron and Phosphorus are strongly indicated. It must be obvious that this preparation is admirably adapted to effect the purposes for which these powerful therapeutic agents are usually prescribed, and that Phosphorus in this combination is likely to prove much more effectual than the *Hypophosphites* and other feeble modes of exhibiting it.

Without stopping to particularize every disease in which this combination is useful, it may be said generally that it is most valuable in *all anæmic conditions*, associated with feeble nerve power. These tonics act *together* in a *special manner*, and answer many indications, acting more powerfully than when they are administered separately. In *constitutional syphilis* it has been found exceedingly useful in improving the condition of the blood by stimulating its regenerative power.

As a tonic for *convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases* this Compound Pill is found to be remarkably restorative.

Dose—One or two three times a day with food, or one twice a day, and two with the mid-day meal.

See note to F. 194. For a more powerful combination, see F. 218, which contains a larger dose of Phosphorus; and for a similar pill without Iron, see F. 314, and without Quinine, F. 264.

(193.)—No. 10.

Phosphori c. Morphîâ.

R Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. ij. ; Morphicæ Hydrochlor., gr. 1-12th; Zinci Valer., gr. j. M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-25th.)

In *phthisis*, when accompanied with hysterical irritability and troublesome cough, and with but little febrile disturbance, this pill soothes and supports.

In the *early stages of phthisis*, Free Phosphorus should be taken in *small doses*. It is a much more reliable remedy for this disease than the *Hypophosphites* recommended by Dr. Churchill.* It may be reasoned that if in these cases there is an abnormal waste of Phosphorus, and so much nervous exhaustion produced as to call for its direct introduction, *Free Phosphorus* should be selected in preference to its compound salts.

Nervous cough—one of the innumerable manifestations of *hysteria*—is relieved by this combination. It may be advantageously administered with *Cod-liver oil*.

In some forms of *neuralgia* this formula may be substituted for that containing Quinine.

Dose—One twice or thrice daily, or two at bedtime.

(199.)—No. 11.

Phosphori c. Cannabis Ind.

R Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. ij. ; Ext. Cannabis Ind., gr. ¼. M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-25th.)

As above, when Morphia is contra-indicated, and to produce sleep.

A good aphrodisiac in some cases, where the combination with Nux Vomica fails, or is contra-indicated. This is a good combination for *melancholia*, and has been used in *epilepsy*, and in *paralysis agitans*. In cases of functional impotence it is employed with advantage.

Dose—One or two twice or three times a day with food.

(200.)—No. 12.

Phosphori et Aconiti.

R Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. j. ; Ext. Aconiti Alc., gr. 1-16th. M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-50th.)

This combination was suggested by Dr. Prosser James, as likely to be useful in the treatment of *phthisis with pyrexia*. In cases in which nervous exhaustion is very marked it will effect considerable relief.

Dose—One every four hours.

(201.)—No. 14.

Phosphori c. Aloes et Nuce Vomicâ.

R Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. iijss. ; Ext. Aloes Aquosæ, gr. ½ ; Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, gr. ½. M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-20th.)

This pill is useful especially in the *atonic form of dyspepsia* and *neuroses of the stomach, hypochondria*, and other nervous affections associated with *habitual constipation*. It is also *advantageously* employed as an occasional substitute for combinations with Iron,

* Ranking's "Abstract," Vol. xxvi. page 1.

which sometimes induce constipation. Thus, during a course of Phosphorus and Iron, or Phosphorus and Quinine, this pill may with advantage be ordered to be taken once a day as a mid-day dose, without interfering with the course of Phosphorus. As a dinner pill it fulfils many indications.

Dose—One every day *with* or immediately after luncheon or dinner, or both.

(202.)—No. 15.

Phosphori et Zinci.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. $1\frac{1}{4}$; Zinci Sulphatis, gr. j.;
Ext. Valerianæ, gr. ij. M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-40th.)

This combination has been found exceedingly useful in the treatment of the diseases peculiar to women, *uterine disturbances, torpidity of function with leucorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa and hysteria*; also in *melancholia*, and other mental derangements, occurring on the appearance and cessation of the menses. Phosphorus and Sulphate of Zinc have both been found highly useful in the treatment of chorea and epilepsy. In these cases it must be given boldly, two pills three times a day for six or eight weeks.

Dose—For adults: One or two, three times a day. For children: One twice or three times a day.

(203.)—No. 16.

Phosphori c. Ferro et Aloes.

℞ Pil. Aloes Phosphorati,* gr. ij.; Ferri Sulph. Exsic.,
gr. jss.; Strychniæ, gr. 1-30th. M. ft. pil.
(=Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-50th.)

It is to be observed that this preparation contains 1 grain of Extract of Aloes, and is therefore more actively aperient than F. 201. It is found efficacious in *chlorosis, anaemia, amenorrhœa* dependent on torpor of the ovaries, and *dysmenorrhœa*, and in *nervous atony simulating paralysis*.

Dose—One daily with dinner or luncheon, or with both, if the action of the bowels is not too active.

(204.)

Digitalis c. Opio.

(Heim's Pills.)

℞ Pulv. Digitalis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pulv. Ipecac., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Pulv.
Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Ext. Helenii, q.s. ft. pil.

As an antipyretic in *phthisis* these pills give excellent results. Fever being a most active source of exhaustion, remedies which have the power of controlling it, lessening its intensity and duration, are exceedingly valuable. Dr. Niemeyer, in his "Practical Medicine," speaks highly of this and the following combination.

Dose—One pill three times a day.

(205.)

Digitalis, Opii, et Quinæ.

(Heim's Pills with Quinine.)

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. j.; Pulv. Digitalis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pulv.
Ipecac., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Pulv. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Ext. Helenii,
q.s. ft. pil.

Digitalis and Quinine have a well-merited reputation as a means of arresting abnormal calorification and reducing animal heat. This preparation is especially appropriate in cases of *phthisis, when fever of a periodic type, marked by chills and evening exacerbations, is present*.

Dose—One three times a day.

The effect of these pills, like that of other preparations containing Digitalis, must be watched. They should be suspended when a distinct reduction of temperature and the frequency of the pulse are apparent, and resumed as occasion may require.

* Pil. Aloes Phosphorati. PHOSPHORIZED ALOES. Contains 1%. Free Phosphorus and 50% Aqueous Extract Aloes.

(206.)

Auri et Sodii Chloridi.

(Dr. Martini's Anti-hysterical Pills.)

℞ Auri et Sodii Chloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pulv. Tragacanth et
Sacchari, q.s. ft. pil.

The action of Chloride of Gold is in some respects similar to that of Corrosive Sublimate; recently it has been more frequently employed, and it is said by Dr. Martini to avert the tendency to habitual abortion to which some women are liable. This remedy is mentioned also by Dr. Niemeyer as a *nervine* of great efficacy in *hysteria*, and he has used it with signal effect in many cases in which there was no indication for the local treatment of uterine affections. It is also given with advantage in *secondary and tertiary syphilis* after a long course of Mercury or Iodide Potassium has failed to eradicate the disease. It certainly has proved very efficacious in *hysteria* and *amenorrhœa dependent upon torpor of the ovaries*, and in *chronic metritis* with scanty menstruation: sterility dependent upon these states is said to have been cured by it. Dr. Bartholow says that "excellent results are obtained by its use in melancholia, hypochondria, and allied mental conditions of depression"—like Phosphorus it should not be given in plethoric states of the system.

Dose—One pill to be taken an hour after dinner and supper. Afterwards two pills at these hours, and gradually increase the dose up to eight pills daily.

(207.)

Hydrargyri Iodidi, Opii, et Lactucarii.

(Ricord's Pills.)

℞ Hydrargyri Protoiodidi, Lactucarii, aa. ʒjss.; Ext.
Opii Aquosæ, gr. ix.; Ext. Guaiaci Aquosæ,
ʒj. M. ft. pil. 72.

An excellent remedy for *constitutional syphilis*.

Dose—One twice or thrice a day.

Prepared according to the original prescription, Ricord's pills are found to produce severe pain in the bowels. This, I believe, is entirely the fault of the dose of Mercury. These pills (being *half the strength* of the original formula) are found to produce excellent results without griping. For a milder preparation, see Formula 14.

(208.)

Ferri Carbonatis.

(Blaud's Pills.)

℞ Ferri Sulph. Pur., Potassæ Carb. Pur., aa. ʒss.;
Pulv. Tragacanth, q.s. ft. pil. 96.

Said to be a specific in *chlorosis*. Dr. Niemeyer says, "For twenty years I have used *Blaud's* pills in chlorosis, and have witnessed such brilliant results that I have found no opportunity to experiment with any other preparation."

Dose—Three pills, increased to four or five; if well borne, thrice daily.

It would appear that the "brilliant results" spoken of by Dr. Niemeyer depend very much upon these pills being *recently made* and given in large doses. The original prescription orders the mass to be made into 48 pills of 8 grains in each. Ordinary pills of this size are intolerable to English patients, and it is usual to divide the mass into 96 pills. They may be taken with greater advantage in the form of 8-gr. ovoid pills coated with gelatine, as now prepared by Messrs. Kirby & Co.—these are virtually small capsules, easily taken, and give the best results.

(209.)

Croton Chloral Pills.

℞ Croton Chloral, gr. ij.; Pulv. Tragacanth, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$;
Ext. Gentianæ, q.s. ft. pil.

A new remedy, for which we are indebted to Liebréich. Employed to produce anæsthesia of the fifth nerve, it has been found exceedingly useful in *trigeminal neuralgia*. Sometimes employed as a soporific, in doses of five or ten grains. Dr. Berney Veo

recommends it *in irritative night cough in phthisis, in acute neuralgia*, in doses of from two to five grains every hour, or the smaller dose every half-hour until fifteen grains have been taken.

Dose—From one to three pills.

For full description of this remedy, see Dr. B. Vee's paper in the *Lancet*, July 31, 1874.

(210.)

Calcii Sulphidi.

(*Sulphide Calcium Granules.*)

℞ Calcii Sulphidi, gr. 1-10th; Pulv. Tragacanth et Ext. Gentianæ, q.s. ft. pil.

Useful for *boils, scrofulous* and other *abscesses*. A safe remedy for children as well as for adults.

In derangements of the secretions of the intestinal glandular appendages, in which it is usual to employ the sulphurous waters, these granules offer a pleasant method of administering the Sulphide, which is too disagreeable to be prescribed under ordinary circumstances.

Dr. Ringer says, "The sulphides appear often to arrest suppuration. In inflammation threatening to end in suppuration, they reduce the inflammatory action and avert the formation of pus. In *boils* and *carbuncles* they yield excellent results. A tenth of a grain of Sulphide of Calcium given every two or three hours generally prevents the formation of fresh boils, while it lessens the inflammation and reduces the area of the existing boils, and quickly liquefies the core, so that its separation is much more speedy, thus considerably curtailing the course of the boil."

The Sulphide of Calcium is not one of the many "New Remedies" which quickly lose their reputation. On the contrary, the results obtained from it, when employed in the cases above named, are uniform and satisfactory. It is found to be very useful in *acne*.

Dose—One pill every two or three hours.

See the *Lancet*, Feb. 21, 1874.

(211.)

Cinchoninæ.

℞ Cinchoninæ Hydrochlor., gr. ij.; Pulv. Capsici, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Gentianæ, q.s. ft. pil.

It is a matter of clinical experience that Capsicum increases the action of the Cinchona alkaloids. It certainly aids their rapid diffusion when given in a pillular form. The high price of Quinine gives additional value to Cinchonines, and they deserve to be more largely employed. "A commission having in 1866 been appointed in the Madras Presidency to examine the antiperiodic powers of Cinchonine, Cinchonidine, and Quinine, supplies of these alkaloids were placed at the disposal of medical officers at 'noted malarious stations,' and were tested by 1145 cases of paroxysmal fevers of all types. . . . The main conclusion which the members of the commission have derived from the data before them is, 'that these alkaloids, hitherto little valued in medicine, are scarcely, if at all, inferior as therapeutical agents to Quinine. As a general rule it appears that those experiments were the most successful in which *medium* doses (gr. ij. to gr. v.) were administered in a single dose daily, the cases recovering more expeditiously than when larger or smaller quantities were employed."—*Pharmacopœia of India*, 1868.

Dose—One to two pills once or twice daily.

For combination with Iron and Nux Vomica, see F. 173.

(212.)

Rhei, Aloes, et Capsici.

(*Pil. Prandii.*)

℞ Pulv. Rhei, gr. j.; Ext. Aloes, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Saponis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Capsici, gr. j.; Ext. Gent., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A very useful dinner pill.

(213.)

Aconiti.

(*Aconite Granules.*)

℞ Ext. Aconiti Alcoholic., gr. 1-16th; Sacch. Lactis et Pulv. Tragacanth, aa. q.s. ft. gran.

Aconite is acknowledged by all therapeutists to be a remedy of great value. It is now frequently employed as a febrifuge in place of saline mixtures. These granules, which are of *definite and uniform*

strength, afford a convenient mode of administering it. The officinal extract (prepared from the leaves) is a very *uncertain* preparation. That prepared from the root by Alcoholic Exhaustion has the advantage of uniformity of strength, and like the tincture is a reliable preparation. These granules will be found very uniform and certain in their operation.

With a view to afford increased facilities for prescribing this very important remedy in more minute doses, Messrs. Kirby & Co. prepare granules which exactly correspond to minim and half-minim doses of the British Pharmacopœia Tincture. These are immediately soluble, and afford a most convenient means of attaining the therapeutic action of the drug by minute doses frequently repeated. They may be arranged with the utmost exactness, and adapted with great precision to the age and condition of the patient. In ordering these granules the prescriber should be careful to mention the *strength* required and the name of the maker.

Aconite reduces the number and force of the heart's beat, lowers arterial tension, increases the action of the skin and kidneys, lessens abdominal heat, and by its action on the kidneys not only increases the quantity of water discharged, but also increases the excretion of the solids. This action of Aconite makes it one of the most valuable medicines we possess. Dr. Bartholow says, "The simple fevers of childhood, *febricula*, *ephemeral fever*, arising from various causes, as cold, fatigue, excitement, etc., are best treated by *small and repeated doses of Aconite*. The remedy induces sweating, and then the fever movement subsides. It is asserted by Ringer, and also by Phillips, that *sudden suppression of the catamenial flow*, caused by cold, can be relieved by Aconite in drop doses of the tincture every half hour or hour. This remedy has a high degree of utility in *congestive dysmenorrhœa*, occurring in plethoric subjects."

The action of Aconite given above, indicates the class of cases in which it may be employed with advantage. It will be observed that it is directly antagonistic to fever, and it follows that it may be used with the greatest advantage in *eruptive fevers*, especially *scarlet fever and measles*, also in *pneumonia, acute catarrhal attacks, bronchitis, tonsillitis, and coryzela*. Dr. Ringer says, and experience certainly confirms his opinion, "The power of Aconite to control inflammation and subdue the accompanying fever is remarkable. It will sometimes cut short an inflammation. Though it will not remove the products of inflammation, yet by controlling it, Aconite will prevent their formation, so saving the tissues from further injury—it is therefore, in the early stage of inflammation, more conspicuously serviceable."

Dr. Bartholow further says, "The monopoly by homœopathic practitioners of the use of Aconite has aroused a prejudice against it, which has discouraged its employment. Aconite is, however, an antagonistic to the fever process—it is not applicable in accordance with the so-called law of similars. It is used by them because it is a powerful agent which will produce manifest effects in small doses that may be easily disguised."

Aconite with Glycerine in a lozenge is useful in *painful affections of the throat* and in *phthisis*. It diminishes expectoration, lessens the frequency of the pulse, and allays irritative cough.

See *Glycecols*.

(214.)

Cerii Oxalatis.

℞ Cerii Oxalatis, gr. ij.; Sacchari Lactis, gr. j.; Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, q.s. ft. pil.

Useful in *irritable dyspepsia*, attended with *gastrodynia, pyrosis, vomiting, especially the vomiting of pregnancy*. In *chorea, epilepsy, and other allied convulsive affections*.

Dose—One or two pills. Often found to succeed in cases where Nitrate of Silver and Bismuth have failed.

(215.)

Acteæ Racemosæ.

(*Black Snake Root Pills.*)

℞ Ext. Acteæ Racemosæ Alcoholic., gr. iij.; Pulv. Tragacanth et Glycyrrhizæ, q.s. ft. pil.

This medicine is highly esteemed in America; the root from which it is prepared, although not officinal, has been used in England. Its properties are said to be *alterative, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, expectorant, resolvent, emmenagogue, parturient, etc.*

This remedy was employed by Dr. James Simpson, of Edinburgh, and Dr. Neligan thinks it deserving of a trial.

Dose—One pill three times a day.

(216.)

Iridin.

℞ Iridin, gr. j.; Sacchari Lactis, gr. j.; Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, q.s. ft. pil.

Useful in *scrofula*, *syphilis*, *gonorrhœa*, *dropsy*, *rheumatism*, *glandular swelling*, *eruptions of skin*, and *affections of liver or spleen*.

"Iridin is justly," says Dr. Glover Coe, "esteemed as one of our most valuable remedies. It is eminently resolvent, and exercises a marked influence over the whole glandular system, quickening the activity of the secreting apparatus, and promoting depuration."

Iridin is employed also alone and in combination with Leptandrin as an hepatic stimulant.

Dose—One or two pills three times a day.

See F. 308.

(217.)

Stramonii, Quinæ, et Opii.

(Dr. McIntosh's Pills for Dysmenorrhœa.)

℞ Ext. Stramon., B.P., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Quinæ Sulph., gr. j.; Ext. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Camphor, gr. j.; Pulv. Ipecac., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil.

Dose—One, in some cases two, three times a day for five days, beginning three days before the catamenial discharge, and continuing for two days after its inception. The same treatment should be adopted every monthly period for from four to eight months. Where there is *no mechanical obstruction* a regular, painless monthly flow will be secured.

This treatment should be continued with such emmenagogue and ferruginous medicines as an anæmic or other condition may indicate.

(218.)—No. 17.

Phosphori Comp. Fort.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. ij.; Quinæ Sulph., gr. j.; Ferri Redacti, gr. ij.; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. M. ft. pil. (= Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-25th.)

See Formula 197.

Dose—One or two pills three times a day. The prescriber will observe that six of these pills contain about *quarter of a grain of pure Phosphorus*. They are double the strength, as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, of Formula 197, and should therefore be prescribed when the larger doses of these agents are indicated.

(219.)—No. 18.

Phosphori c. Quinâ et Aloes.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. jss.; Ext. Aloes Pur., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Quinæ Sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil. (= Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-33rd.)

See Formulæ 191, 192, 201, and 203.

Dose—One or two pills twice or three times a day.

(220.)—No. 19.

Phosphori et Digitalis.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. jss.; Pulv. Digitalis, gr. j.; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. ij. M. ft. pil. (= Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-33rd.)

The action of Digitalis on the involuntary muscular fibre is analogous to that of *Strychnia* and *Nux Vomica* on the voluntary muscular system, viz., it increases contractile force. "We must be guided," says Dr. John Harley, "by this fundamental fact, that it directly promotes constriction of the involuntary muscular fibre." The combination of Phosphorus with Digitalis is a very happy one, the effect being to promote increase of nerve and muscular power. As a HEART TONIC it is a valuable medicine in those conditions of *debility of the muscular fibre* which are so commonly induced by *persistent mental and physical over-work*, and of which irregular or intermittent action is often the indication. It is useful also as a

sedative, to control undue action from *general nervous irritability*, induced by hard drinking, and in the *palpitation* attending *debility*, *exophthalmic goitre*, *valvular disease*, and *aneurism*. On account of its power to *increase the contractile force of the muscle*, Digitalis has been called the "Quinine of the heart."

As a diuretic, the combination operates actively; it is indicated in *cardiac and renal dropsy*, and in *Bright's disease*. Digitalis acts directly on the kidneys as well as through its effects on the heart, the flow of urine is often copious, and the relief afforded very striking.

Dose—The administration of Digitalis always requires caution. One pill may be taken three or four times in twenty-four hours. It is well to allow an interval of six or eight hours between each dose, and when it is long continued it is necessary to examine the pulse (in the sitting and erect posture) every few days. This combination should *only* be given when *medical supervision* is practicable.

(221.)—No. 20.

Phosphori et Cantharidis.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. jss.; Sol. Cantharidis, ℥ j.; Pulv. Nucis Vom., gr. j. M. ft. pil. (= Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-33rd, et Tinctura Cantharidis, ℥ v.)

The employment of Cantharides, *internally*, has been much overlooked. It is highly spoken of by all modern writers on Therapeutics, and in certain cases I have found it to possess very remarkable remedial power. When administered in this form it does not produce any irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a *gentle stimulant* to the genito-urinary organs. In *Bright's disease*, after the acute symptoms have subsided, this preparation with the Perchloride of Iron operates very beneficially. It is useful also in *chronic urethral discharges*, *obstinate gleet*, etc. It is especially useful in *atony or paralysis of the bladder*, producing *incontinence or retention of urine*, and in the *dysuria* of old men. It has been employed with much success in *premature failure of sexual power* resulting from excesses or self-abuse in early life, and in *impotence* induced by passive seminal discharges.

As a stimulating emmenagogue and diuretic, it is useful in obstinate cases of *amenorrhœa*, and also in *atony of the uterus and leucorrhœal discharges*.

In some forms of *chronic skin diseases*, *eczema* and *psoriasis*, this combination promises to be very useful.

Middle-aged women frequently suffer much from weakness of the sphincter of the bladder—are unable to "hold their water," and are troubled by a constant desire to pass it. These cases are much relieved by small doses of Cantharides and Phosphorus.

Dose—One or two pills twice or three times a day, with food.

(222.)—No. 21.

Phosphori c. Ferro et Digitalis.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. jss.; Pulv. Digitalis, gr. j.; Ferri Redacti, gr. ij. M. ft. pil. (= Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-33rd.)

Of the remedial value of Phosphorus and Iron enough has been said. In its combination with Digitalis we have an admirable tonic which cannot fail to be useful in the treatment of many forms of heart disease. It is administered as a tonic to the heart with great advantage in all *anæmic* conditions associated with feeble and irregular action, palpitation, etc. (See Note to Formula 220.)

Dose—One pill three or four times a day, with or after food.

(223.)—No. 22.

Phosphori c. Quinâ et Digitalis.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. jss.; Quinæ Sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pulv. Digitalis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pulv. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Pulv. Ipecac., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil. (= Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-50th.)

This and the following formula (both without Phosphorus) are known as "HEIM'S PILLS." See F. 204 and 205.

Dr. Niemeyer, in his "Practical Medicine," highly commends these combinations in the treatment of consumption; he recommends them as antipyretics. *Digitalis* and *Quinine* have a well-

merited reputation as a means of arresting abnormal calorification and reducing animal heat. This preparation is especially appropriate in cases of *phthisis*, when fever of a periodic type, marked by chills and evening exacerbations, is present.

Phosphorus in small doses, operating as a *nutritive tonic*, gives additional value to these medicines.

Dose—One or two pills every six or eight hours, with food.

(224.)—No. 23.

Phosphori c. Opio et Digitalis.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. jss.; Pulv. Digitalis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pulv. Ipecac. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Pulv. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-33rd.)

Prescribed in the cases named above when Quinine is not desirable.

Dose—One or two pills every six or eight hours.

(225.)—No. 24.

Phosphori et Strychniæ.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. ij.; Strychnia, gr. 1-30th.
M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-25th.)

Used in precisely the same cases as *Phosphorus and Nux Vomica*, Formula 194, when a stronger dose of Phosphorus is indicated, or Strychnia preferred to Nux Vomica.

Dose—One twice or thrice a day.

(226.)—No. 25.

Phosphori et Belladonnæ.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. jss.; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-33rd.)

The action of Belladonna is that of a direct and powerful stimulant to the *sympathetic nervous system*, under the influence of which the whole circulation is increased in force and rapidity. In small doses it acts on the liver and kidneys as a cholagogue or diuretic. This combination is therefore a *nervo-cardiac stimulant*, and its employment is indicated in all cases where there is depression of the sympathetic nerve force.

This pill has been frequently prescribed in *catarrh*, and it is found to have the power of cutting short acute attacks.

In cases of *adynamia*, and in *extreme nervous exhaustion*, two pills may be taken for a dose, and repeated every three, four, or six hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

Dose—One pill twice or three times a day.

The following Thirty Formulæ in use at the London Hospitals are well adapted for club and parish practice, and are for the most part composed of inexpensive materials. The names of the Hospitals where they are in use are noted in parentheses.

(227.)

Aloes c. Ferro.

(Middlesex.)

℞ Ext. Aloes, Ferri Sulph., P. Zingib., aa. gr. j.
M. ft. pil.

(228.)

Coloc. c. Hydr. Subchlor.

(Westminster, Guy's, London, Women's, St. Thomas', and London Ophthalmic.)

℞ Pil. Coloc. Co., gr. iv.; Hyd. Subchlor., gr. j.
M. ft. pil.

(229.)

Aloes c. Nuce Vomicâ.

(St. Bartholomew.)

℞ Pil. Aloes Barb., gr. ivss.; Ext. Nuc. Vomicæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil.

(230.)

Alterativa No. 2.

(Samaritan.)

℞ Ext. Coloc. Co., gr. j.; Ext. Hyos., gr. j.; Pil. Hydr., gr. j.; P. Ipecac., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil.

(231.)

Antimon. c. Calomelane et Opio.

(Westminster.)

℞ Antim. Tart., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; P. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Opii Conf., gr. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$; Hyd. Subchlor., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

(232.)

Aperiens.

(Great Northern.)

℞ Cambogiæ, $\overline{5j}$.; Saponis Mollis, $\overline{5j}$.; Aloes Barb., $\overline{5iv}$.; Jalapæ, $\overline{5iv}$.; P. Coloc., $\overline{5jss}$.; P. Zingib., $\overline{5j}$.; Ol. Olivæ, $\overline{5ij}$.; Ol. Caryophylli, $\overline{5j}$. M. ft. Mass. et divide in Pil. gr. v.

(233 and 233A.)

Aper. c. Cal.

℞ As above, with $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. and 1 gr. Calomel in each pill.

(234.)

Arsenici et Ferri.

(University.)

℞ Acid. Arsenios., gr. 1-20th; Ferri Sulph. Exsic., gr. ij; Syrupi, \mathfrak{m} $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil.

(235.)

Assafœt. Aloetica.

(Middlesex.)

℞ Ext. Aloes, gr. j.; Saponis, gr. j.; Assafœt., gr. ij.
M. ft. pil.

(236.)

Assafœt. c. Ferro.

(London, Women's.)

℞ Pil. Assafœt. Co., gr. iv.; Ferri Sulph. Exsic., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

(237.)

Belladonnæ Co.

(Women's.)

℞ Ext. Belladon., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Aloes Soc., gr. j.; Pil. Rhei Co., gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

(238.)

Coloc. c. Hyos.

(Middlesex.)

℞ Pil. Coloc. Co., gr. ij.; Ext. Hyos., gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

(239.)

Cinchoninæ c. Ferro.*(Middlesex.)*℞ Cinchonin. Sulph., gr. j.; Ferri Sulph., gr. j.;
Conf. Rosæ, gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

(240.)

Colchici c. Ipecac. Co.*(London.)*℞ Ext. Colch. Acet., gr. ½; P. Doveri, gr. iv. M. ft.
pil.

(241.)

Coloc. c. Assafœtidâ.*(Consumption.)*℞ Pil. Coloc. Co., gr. iij.; Pil. Assaf. Co., gr. iij. M.
ft. pil.

(242.)

Ferri et Aloes.*(St. George's.)*℞ Ferri Sulph., gr. j.; Pil. Aloes and Myrrh (*Sine*
Croci), gr. iv. M. ft. pil.

(243.)

Ferri et Quiniæ.*(Chest.)*℞ Ferri Sulph., gr. ½; P. Ipecac., gr. j.; Ext. Conii,
gr. j.; Quiniæ Sulph., gr. ½; Pil. Scillæ Co.,
gr. j. M. ft. pil.

(244.)

Ferri Fœtidæ.*(Middlesex.)*℞ Ferri Sulph., gr. j.; Assafœtidæ, gr. iv. M. ft.
pil.

(245.)

Ferri, Quiniæ, et Aloes.*(Chest.)*℞ Ferri Sulph., gr. j.; Quiniæ Sulph., gr. j.; Ext.
Aloes, gr. ½; Ext. Anthem., gr. j. M. ft.
pil.

(246.)

Gentianæ et Ferri.*(Guy's.)*℞ Ext. Gent., gr. iij.; Ferri Sulph., gr. j. M. ft.
pil.

(247.)

Gentianæ c. Zinco.*(Guy's.)*

℞ Ext. Gent., gr. iij.; Zinci Sulph., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

(248.)

Plumbi Co.*(Middlesex.)*℞ Plumbi Acet., gr. j.; Conf. Rosæ Can., gr. iij.; P.
Opii, gr. ¼. M. ft. pil.

(249.)

Podoph. c. Belladonnâ.*(Great Northern.)*℞ Podoph. Res., gr. ½; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. ¼; Ext.
Aloes Barb., gr. iij.; Sapo. Dur., gr. j. M. ft.
pil.

(250.)

Purgans.*(Skin, Westminster, Ophthalmic.)*℞ Calomel, gr. j.; P. Jalap, gr. jss.; P. Aloes, gr. jss.;
Ol. Carui, ℥ ¼; Glycerinæ, q.s. ft. pil.

(251.)

Rhei c. Nuc. Vom.*(St. Thomas'.)*℞ Pil. Rhei Co., gr. ¾; Ext. Nuc. Vom., gr. ¼;
Ext. Hyos., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

(252.)

Scillæ c. Ipecac.*(St. George's.)*℞ Pil. Scillæ Co., gr. ivss.; P. Ipecac. gr. ½. M. ft.
pil.

(253.)

Scillæ c. Morph.*(Consumption.)*℞ P. Scillæ, gr. iij.; Morphicæ Hydrochlor., gr. ¼; P.
Ipecac., gr. ½; Ol. Anisi, ℥ ½. M. ft. pil.

(254.)

Scillæ c. Opio.*(St. Thomas'.)*℞ P. Scillæ, gr. iij.; P. Canellæ, gr. ½; P. Opii, gr. ½;
Antim. Tart., gr. ¼. M. ft. pil.

(255.)

Scillæ Opiat.*(Middlesex.)*℞ Pil. Scillæ Co., gr. iv.; Pil. Saponis Co., gr. j.
M. ft. pil.

(256.)

Trium Sulphatum.*(Women's.)*℞ Quinæ Sulph., Ferri Sulph., Zinci Sulph. aa. gr. j.;
Ext. Gentianæ, gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

(257.)

Aloes, Ferri, et Quinæ.*(Tonic Aperient.)*℞ Ext. Aloes Aq., gr. ½; Ferri Sulph., Quinæ
Sulph., aa. gr. j. M. ft. pil.

This was a favourite formula of the late Sir R. Martin. He prescribed it as an aperient in torpor of the liver. It will be found useful when the motions are hard and dry, pale and scanty—a form of constipation very common among persons who have spent many years in tropical climates.

(258.)

Podophylli c. Fel. Bovis.

(Hammond.)

R Ext. Aloes, Fel. Bovis Inspiss., aa. gr. xv.; Podophylli, gr. ij. M. ft. pil. 10.

Dose—Two every alternate day.

Dr. Hammond recommends this pill as an aperient and alterative in *chronic alcoholism*. But it may be given in any case in which there is torpor of the liver arising from other causes than the abuse of alcohol. It is useful certainly in *diseases of the liver* induced by alcohol.

* * *Note*.—The original prescription orders this quantity, in five pills, but so made they are of a most inconvenient size.

(259.)

Camphoræ Monobrom.

(Hypnotic Pills.)

R Camphoræ Monobrom., gr. iv.; Ext. Taraxaci, q.s. M. ft. pil.

This pill is useful to produce sleep, in *delirium tremens* and *insomnia* following nervous shocks, and in *hyperæmic conditions of the brain*.

Dose—One every two or three hours until sleep is procured.

(260.)

Colocynth et Colchici.

(Budié's Anti-Lithic Pill.)

R Hyd. c. Cretâ, gr. j.; Ext. Colchici, gr. j.; Ext. Coloc. Co., gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

A remedy for *gout* and *rheumatism*. When prescribed it is well to order Pullna or Friedrichshall water to be taken in the morning.

Dose—One at bedtime every night, or every other night, for a week or ten days.

See F. 159.

(261.)—No. 26.

Phosphori c. Cinchonidiâ.

(Antiperiodic Pill.)

R Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$; Cinchonidiæ Sulph., gr. jss.; Piperine, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Podophylli, gr. 1-25th; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus, gr. 1-66th.)

A useful tonic and antiperiodic, given with great advantage in *malarious cachexia*, *adynamia*, and in *ague* and *remittent fevers*. In cases of long standing, when the system has been habituated to Arsenic or Quinine, this pill is found to be exceedingly useful, and is especially adapted for persons residing in India and in other tropical climates.

Dose—One, two, or three pills three times a day, with food.

(262.)—No. 27.

Phosphori Comp. c. Nuce Vomica.

R Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. jss.; Ferri Redacti, gr. ij.; Quinæ Sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus, gr. 1-33rd.)

The action and uses of this pill are given under Formula 197, from which it differs in that it is stronger in Phosphorus and weaker in Iron, and Extract of Nux Vomica is substituted for Strychnia. The combination of these Tonics forms an exceedingly valuable medicine, and two other formulæ (Nos. 197 and 218) for its administration have been found necessary to meet the requirements of the various cases in which it is employed. Prescribers should, therefore, be particular to quote the number of the Formula when ordering Pil. Phosphori Comp.

Dose—One or two pills thrice daily with food.

(263.)—No. 28.

Phosphori et Nucis Vomicæ, Mitius.

R Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. j.; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-50th.)

Dose—One or two three times a day.

See F. 190 and 194.

(264.)—No. 29.

Phosphori, Ferri, et Strychniæ.

R Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. j.; Ferri Redacti, gr. iij.; Strychniæ, gr. 1-32nd. M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-50th.)

Dose—One or two three times a day, after food.

See F. 193.

(265.) No. 30.

Phosphori c. Ferro et Cantharidis.

R Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. ij.; Ferri Redacti, gr. ij.; Sol. Cantharidis Conc., m.j.; Pulv. Nucis Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-25th; Tinct. Cantharidis, m. v.)

Dose—One pill three times a day, or two twice a day.

See F. 221.

(266.)

Arsenici et Ferri Carb.

R Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1-20th; Pil. Ferri Carb., gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

This and the two following forms afford convenient and reliable means of administering Arsenic with Iron and Quinine. The combination is found to act admirably. In the doses given it promotes the appetite and the digestive function and generally improves the body condition, but besides these these combinations are most valuable in the treatment of *chronic phthisis*, and in those forms of skin diseases in which Arsenic is useful. They are useful also in *amenorrhœa*, *spermatorrhœa*, and *functional impotence*.

Dose—One three times a day.

(267.)

Arsenici, Quinæ, et Ferri.

R Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1-20th; Quinæ Sulph., gr. ij.; Ferri Redacti, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Dose—One three times a day.

(268.)

Arsenici, Quinæ, Ferri, et Morphixæ.

R Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1-20th; Quinæ Sulph., gr. j.; Ferri Redacti, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Morphixæ Mur., gr. 1-10th. M. ft. pil.

A very good antineuralgic medicine in *tic*, *cephalgia*, and *dorsal and intercostal neuralgia*.

Dose—One pill every three or four hours; in chronic cases, one three times a day with food.

(269.)

Belladonnæ, Nucis Vomicae, et Physostigmatæ.

℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, Ext. Nucis Vomicae, aa. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$;
Ext. Physostigmatæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil.

In some cases it may be desirable to order gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Extract Physostigmatæ in each pill.

In *habitual constipation* dependent on torpor of the muscular layer of the intestine and deficient secretion of mucus. In obstinate cases this remedy deserves a trial.

Dose—One at bedtime.

(270.)

Chinoidin, Podophyllin, et Ferri.

℞ Chinoidin, gr. ij. ; Podophyllin, gr. 1-5th ; Ferri Sulph., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Used in *anæmia* and *chronic malarial poisoning*. Dr. Bartholow says, "In *chronic malarial infection*, when important changes have been produced in the intestinal canal, liver, spleen, kidneys, and cerebro-spinal axis, the paroxysms of fever occur irregularly, and various abnormal manifestations of infection take place. In these conditions Quinine is less curative than when the infection is *recent*, and the paroxysms will recur notwithstanding its use unless these *structural alterations* are corrected. In these chronic malarial diseases, *Chinoidin* is said to be more effective than Quinine. It may be given with advantage in this and the following combination.

Dose—One three times a day.

(271.)

Chinoidin, Quinæ, et Hydrastin.

℞ Quinæ Sulph., Chinoidin, Hydrastin, aa. gr. j. ;
Podophyllin, gr. 1-6th ; Ferri Sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
M. ft. pil.

Hydrastin is reputed to have the power to increase the mucous secretion of the intestinal mucous membrane and glandular appendages, to promote appetite and digestion, to improve assimilation, and to promote the flow of bile ; hence it is a laxative, and in this combination is found useful in constipation dependent on defective secretion when the stools are dry and hard.

(272.)

Chinoidin, Arsenici, et Ferri.

℞ Chinoidin, gr. iij. ; Acid. Arseniosi, gr. 1-20th ;
Ferri Sulph., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Used in *periodical affections*, and in *chronic malarial diseases*. The following group of diseases of the nervous system are caused by malaria, and are relieved by this combination :—*Tic, cephalalgia, cervico-brachial* and *cervico-occipital neuralgia, ovaralgia, sciatica*, etc. The following motor diseases are produced by malarial influence :—*Epilepsy, chorea, stricture of the urethra, summer catarrh, asthma, and laryngismus stridulus*.

Dose—One three times a day.

(273.)

Chinoidin, Hydrastin, et Ferri.

℞ Chinoidin, gr. jss. ; Hydrastin, gr. iij. ; Ferri Sulph., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Useful in *periodical affections of malarial origin* and *enlargement of the spleen*.

Dose—Two three times a day.

(274.)

Camphoræ, Ammonia, et Opii.*(Anti-catarrhal Pill.)*

℞ Camphoræ, gr. ij. ; Ammon. Sesquicarb., gr. ijss. ;
Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil.

Useful in *catarrh* and *chronic bronchitis*. Carbonate of Ammonia stimulates the respiratory centre, and relieves cough in old and debilitated subjects.

Dose—One pill.

See *Mist. Senegæ Ammon. and F.* 183.

(275.)

Belladonnæ.*(Trousseau's Remedy for Epilepsy)*

℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, Pulv. Fol. Belladonnæ, aa. gr.
1-5th. M. ft. pil.

Dose—One every day during the first month ; with each succeeding month the dose is to be increased to five, ten, fifteen, and twenty pills or more. When an improvement takes place, the last dose is to be continued for a time, and then gradually reduced in quantity.

The prime condition of success is *patience* on the part of the physician and patient.

(276.)

Ergotinæ, Cannabis Indicæ, et Nucis Vomicae.

℞ Ergotinæ, gr. ij. ; Ext. Cannabis Indicæ, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext.
Nucis Vomicae, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil.

Used in *impotence*.

Dose—One twice a day.

(277.)

Ferri Arseniatis et Ergotinæ.*(Amenorrhœa Pills.)*

℞ Ferri Arseniatis, gr. 1-6th ; Ergotinæ, gr. j. M. ft.
pil.

Useful in *amenorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, and impotence*.

Dose—One night and morning.

(278.)

Ferri Arseniatis et Cinchonæ.

℞ Ferri Arseniatis, gr. 1-6th ; Ext. Cinchonæ, gr. j.
M. ft. pil.

Given in *chlorosis* with good effect. The Arseniate of Iron is perhaps the best form of Iron in this case, and should be given in full doses, and purgatives should be given at intervals of a few days or a week to assist the absorption and assimilation of the Iron.

Dose—One three times a day after meals.

(279.)

Ferri Carb., Arsenici, et Quinæ.

℞ Pil. Ferri Carb., gr. jss. ; Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1-40th ;
Quinæ Sulph., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Uses as above.

Dose—Two pills three times a day.

(280.)

Ferri et Quinæ Sulph.

℞ Ferri Sulph., gr. j. ; Quinæ Sulph., gr. jss. ; Ext.
Anthemidis, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Used for *enlarged spleen* and *ague*.

Dose—One three, four, or five times a day.

See *F.* 144 and 81.

(281.)

Ferri, Quinæ, Digitalis, et Scillæ.

℞ Ferri Redacti, Pulv. Digitalis, Quinæ Sulph., aa. gr. j. ; Pulv. Scillæ, gr. ʒ. M. ft. pil.

Dose—One pill repeated at intervals of about six hours.

(282.)

Iodoformi, Hydrargyri Perchlor., et Ferri.

℞ Iodoformi, gr. j. ; Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. ʒ-20th ; Ferri Redacti, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

This and the formula below are useful in the treatment of *constitutional syphilis*. Iodine is to be preferred in the tertiary stage. The Albumenized Iodine in the pilular form, especially if given in conjunction with Iodide of Potassium, appears to offer a very desirable mode for its administration.

Dose—One three times a day.

(283.)

Iodoformi, Chinoidin, et Ferri.

℞ Iodoformi, Chinoidin, Ferri Redacti, aa. gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A useful pill in *diabetes*.

Dose—One pill three times a day.

(284.)

Manganesii, Quinæ, et Ferri.

℞ Manganesii Sulphatis Exsic., gr. ʒ ; Quinæ Sulph., gr. ʒ ; Ferri Sulph., gr. ʒ. M. ft. pil.

The intimate association of Manganese with Iron throughout the economy of nature is exemplified in the human body. The proportion of Manganese to Iron in the red corpuscles of the blood is as one to twenty. It is an essential constituent of the blood, and like Phosphorus, has to do with the constructive metamorphosis of the body. In this combination the sulphate will be found to assist this. It may be given in *catarrhal jaundice of malarial origin*, and is a good tonic medicine for persons who have resided in malarial districts, also in adynamic conditions.

Dose—One three times a day.

(285.)

Manganesii et Chinoidin.

℞ Chinoidin, gr. iij. ; Manganesii Sulphatis, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

Useful in the cases named above.

Dose—One three times a day.

(286.)

Manganesii, Fellis Bovis, et Podophylli.

℞ Manganesii Sulph. Exsic., gr. j. ; Podophyllin, gr. ʒ ; Fellis Bovis, gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

A useful hepatic stimulant, given in *catarrhal jaundice*, also in *disordered digestion of gouty subjects*.

Dose—One three times a day.

(287.)

Morphiæ et Atropiæ Sulph.

℞ Morphiæ Sulph., gr. ʒ ; Atropiæ Sulph., gr. ʒ-100th ; Confect. Amygdalæ, q.s. ft. gran.

Extremely useful to relieve *after-pains*.

These granules should be coloured, and have a strong odour of some Essential Oil, say of Bitter Almonds. With these distinctive features they would not be mistaken for other less potent pills.

Dose—One pill.

(288.)

Argentii Nitratis et Belladonnæ (Frerich's).

℞ Argent. Nit., gr. xv. ; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. x. ; Ol. Caryophylli, gut. x. ; Ext. Gent., q.s. M. ft. pil. 40.

For *chronic gastric catarrh* and *diarrhœa*. Nitrate of Silver gives good results in *locomotor ataxy*. This pill made half strength is an excellent form to administer it. The dose may be subsequently increased to that in the prescription above.

Dose—One three times a day.

(289.)

Quinæ, Aloes, et Ipecac.

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. ʒ ; Ext. Aloes Aquos., gr. ʒ ; Pulv. Ipecac., gr. ʒ ; Saponis, gr. ʒ. M. ft. pil.

A tonic aperient for children.

Dose—One twice a day.

(290.)

Zinci Oxidi et Piperinæ.

℞ Zinci Oxidi, gr. iij. ; Piperinæ, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

In *delirium tremens* and *chronic alcoholism*.

Dose—One four times a day.

See *Pil. Capsici et Nucis Vomice*, F. 300.

(291.)

Hydrargyri et Podophylli.

℞ Ext. Aloes Aquos., gr. ʒ ; Podophyllin, gr. ʒ ; Pil. Hydrargyri, gr. jss. ; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. ʒ. M. ft. pil.

An alterative and hepatic stimulant.

Dose—One pill at bedtime every night.

(292.)

Rhei, Ipecac., et Capsici.

(*Pil. Prandii*.)

℞ Pulv. Ipecac., gr. ʒ ; Ext. Rhei, gr. jss. ; Pulv. Capsici, gr. jss. ; Ext. Nucis Vomice, gr. ʒ. M. ft. pil.

To promote digestion.

Dose—One pill to be taken before dinner.

(293.)

Bismuthi, Ferri, et Strychniæ.

℞ Bismuthi Subnit., gr. iv. ; Ferri Redacti, gr. j. ; Strychniæ, gr. ʒ-40th ; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. ʒ. M. ft. pil.

A very useful pill in the treatment of *dyspepsia* attended with *pyrosis*, *excessive acid secretion*, and *gastralgia*.

Dose—One pill twice a day.

See F. 156.

(294.)

Euonymin, Rhei, et Ipecac.

℞ Euonymin, gr. j. ; Pulv. Ipecac., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Pil. Rhei Co., gr. ij. ; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Euonymin has been very much prescribed of late, but not with uniform success. Two kinds of the resinoid are imported, one of a green colour, and the other a pale grey or light brown. The green is said to be by far the most active. As it commands nearly double the price we may hope that this is true. I have had the best results from Squire's "Green."

Dose—One or two pills.

(295.)

Euonymin, Coloc., et Ipecac.

℞ Euonymin, gr. j. ; Pulv. Ipecac., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Pil. Coloc et Hyoscyami, gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

Dose—One or two pills.

(296.)

Hydrargyri et Ext. Coloc. Co.

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, Ext. Coloc. Co., aa. gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

A useful cathartic and cholagogue.

Dose—Two at bedtime.

(296A.)

Hydrargyri et Ext. Coloc. Co.

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, Ext. Coloc. Co., aa. gr. ijss. M. ft. pil.

Dose—Two at bedtime.

It is to be noted that while the Compound Extract of Colocynth is composed of the same active ingredients as the Compound Pill, viz., Aloes, Colocynth, and Scammony, the latter contains nearly *twice as much* SCAMMONY, and by many it is preferred as the most reliable cathartic. The Compound Extract contains nearly *twice the quantity* of ALOES. The Extract may therefore be prescribed when an aloetic purge is desired, and the Compound Pill when a smaller dose of Aloes and a larger one of Scammony is required.

(297.)

Hydrargyri et Coloc. Co.

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, gr. ij. ; Pil. Coloc. Co., gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

Dose—Two at bedtime.

(297A.)

Hydrargyri et Ext. Coloc. Co.

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, gr. ij. ; Ext. Coloc. Co., gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

Dose—Two at bedtime.

(298.)

Calcii Sulphidi, Guaiaci, et Rhei.

℞ Calcii Sulphidi, gr. i-10th ; Pulv. Guaiaci, gr. iv. ; Ext. Rhei, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Useful in *gout, rheumatism*, and "*chronic pains*" in aged persons.

Dose—One three times a day.

(299.)

Aconiti c. Dovero.

℞ Ext. Aconiti Alcoholic., gr. i-32nd ; P. Doveri, gr. ijss. M. ft. pil.

Aconite increases the diaphoretic property of Dover's Powder, and stimulates the action of the kidneys, which the Opium alone has sometimes a tendency to check. This pill furnishes us with a very useful remedy for *catarrh* and *slight feverish attacks*.

Dose—One or two pills, which may be repeated at intervals of three, four, or six hours, according to age and condition.

(300.)

Capsici et Nucis Vomicae.

℞ Pulv. Capsici, gr. v. ; Ext. Nucis Vomicae., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil.

A substitute for alcohol in *dipsomania*. Mr. Wills, of Chester, recommends Capsicum in 30-grain doses every hour in *delirium tremens*, and states that he has "used it with *unvarying success* for twelve years." In such cases it quiets restlessness and induces sleep. This pill is useful in the *dyspepsia, flatulence, and hypochondria* arising from the abuse of alcohol. It is a good medicine for drunkards.

Dose—Two pills three times a day.

(301.)

Ferri et Quinae Val.

(Samaritan Hospital.)

℞ Ferri Sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Strychninae, gr. i-30th ; Ext. Rhei, gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$; Quinae Val., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil.

Useful in *weak heart, hysteria, and nervous depression, accompanying uterine disease*.

Dose—One twice a day.

(302.)

Digitalis et Ferri.

(Samaritan Hospital.)

℞ Pulv. Digitalis, Ferri Sulph., aa. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pulv. Capsici, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Pil. Rhei Co., gr. jss. M. ft. pil.

In *torpor of the bowels* and *weak heart* after *menorrhagia*.

Dose—One twice a day.

(303.)

Ferri et Quinae.

(Samaritan Hospital.)

℞ Ferri Sulph., Quinae Sulph., aa. gr. j. ; Pulv. Rhei, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$; P. Zingib., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil.

In *neuralgia* and *debility*.

Dose—One twice a day.

(304.)

Elaterii et Calomel.

(Samaritan Hospital.)

℞ Elaterii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Hydrargyri Subchlor., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pulv. Capsici, gr. j. ; Ext. Papaver Alb., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Dose—One or two pills.

See F. 52.

(305.)

Hydrargyri Bichlor. c. Opio.

(Samaritan Hospital.)

℞ Hydrargyri Bichloridi, gr. 1-12th; Pulv. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil.

In some forms of *pelvic inflammation* and *parametritis*.

Dose—One or two pills three times a day.

(306.)

Euonymin, Podophyllin, et Leptandrin.

℞ Euonymin, Leptandrin, aa. gr. j.; Podophyllin, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Hyoseyami, gr. jss. M. ft. pil.

Euonymin is a powerful hepatic, but a feeble intestinal stimulant. If an action on the bowels be desired, Pullna or Friedrichshall Water should be ordered to be taken fasting the next morning.

Dose—One or two pills at bedtime.

(307.)

Leptandrin et Euonymin.

℞ Leptandrin, gr. ij.; Euonymin, gr. j.; Ext. Hyosey., gr. jss. M. ft. pil.

Hepatic stimulant. Slightly purgative.

Dose—One or two pills.

(308.)

Leptandrin et Iridin.

℞ Leptandrin, Iridin, aa. gr. ij.; Ext. Hyoseyami, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Hepatic stimulant. Slightly purgative and diuretic.

Dose—One or two pills.

(309.)

Quinetum et Ferri.

℞ Quinetum, gr. j.; Ferri Redacti, gr. ij.; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A useful tonic pill for club practice.

Dose—One three times a day.

(310.)—No. 31.

Phosphori et Arsenici.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. jss.; Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1-25th; Strychniæ, gr. 1-30th; Ferri Redacti, gr. ij. M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus Pure, gr. 1-33rd.)

Arsenic, like Phosphorus, promotes constructive metamorphosis, and is synergistic to it. The combination of the two is found to act well. This formula has been sent to me by a physician who has used it in obstinate skin diseases with great advantage, and he tells me that he has not seen any ill consequences arise from its use. Useful also in *cerebral anæmia*, *nervous depression*, *dementia*, &c.

Dose—One pill three times a day with food.

(311.)

Colchici, Coloc., et Doveri.

(Sir Henry Hallford's Gout Pill.)

℞ Ext. Colchici Acet., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pulv. Doveri, gr. j.; Ext. Coloc. Co., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

This is a very useful medicine. If taken for a week or ten days, a mineral water—Eseulap or Hunyadi Janos—might with advantage be ordered to be taken, fasting, on alternate mornings.

Dose—One pill night and morning, so as to insure good relief by the bowels.

(312.)

Colchici, Coloc., et Digitalis.

℞ Ext. Colehici Acet., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pulv. Digitalis, gr. j.; Ext. Coloc. Co., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

The Digitalis, in place of the Dover's Powder in the preceding formula, is an advantage in cases of *feeble circulation* arising from weak heart, also when a more energetic diuretic is required.

Dose—One twice a day.

(313.)

Colchiciæ, Coloc., et Quinæ.

℞ Colchicine, gr. 1-60th; Ext. Coloc. Co. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Quinæ Sulph., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A useful pill for *chronic rheumatic* and *painful uræc* affections. Likely to be serviceable in relieving "*wandering pains*" of old folk.

Dose—One every four hours.

(314.)

Phosphori, Quinæ, et Strychniæ.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. j.; Quinæ Sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Strychniæ, gr. 1-40th. M. ft. pil. (=Phosphorus Pur., gr. 1-50th.)

For uses see F. 197 and 310.

Dose—One or two three times a day with food.

(315.)

Ergotæ Co.

(Styptic Pill.)

℞ Ergotinæ, gr. j.; Acidi Galliei, gr. ij.; Ext. Krameriæ, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

A useful styptic. May be employed in *hemoptysis*, *menorrhagia*, and *renal hæmorrhage*. For another styptic pill with *opium* see F. 364.

Dose—One or two every hour or two.

(316.)

Hydrargyri c. Cretâ.

℞ Hyd. c. Cretâ, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pulv. Doveri, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. M. ft. pil.

(Each granule is equal to about one minim of Tinct. Opii.)

Dose—One for a child twelve months old.

This (F. 316) and the following six formulæ are prescribed as powders in the "*Children's Hospital*," and may be so dispensed; but when made up into pills and coated with GELATINE they are much more convenient in private practice. So prepared they are immediately soluble, and may be given to children of tender years, either alone or in a little warm preserve, which quickly softens the pill, so that it may be given as a powder. The

capsule covers the drug, which, if it be administered adroitly in this manner, will not be observed by the little patient; but when given as a powder it is mixed with the whole of the preserve and comes into contact with the palate in the most objectionable form. The success of this pleasant mode of administering powders depends, of course, upon the intelligence and painstaking of the nurse or person preparing the dose. The prescriber will be careful to give precise instructions.

This mode of administering medicines to children I introduced nearly twenty years ago. It found more favour with parents than with medical men. The plan, which is an excellent one, has recently been put forward by American pharmacutists, and in order to give it *another* trial, and that English pharmacy shall not be behind that of our enterprising "cousins," Messrs. KIRBY & Co. prepare all the following formulæ, and many of the preceding ones, in the form of Gelatine-Coated Pills.

(317.)

Hydrargyri c. Cretâ et Jalapæ Co.

℞ Hyd. c. Cretâ, gr. j. ; Pulv. Jalapæ Co., gr. ij.
M. ft. pil.

Dose—One for a child twelve months old.

(318.)

Rhei et Hyd. c. Cretâ.

℞ Hyd. c. Cretâ, gr. j. ; P. Cinnam., gr. ½ ; P. Rhei,
gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

Dose—One for a child twelve months old.

(319.)

Rhei, Sodæ, et Zingiberis.

℞ Pulv. Rhei, gr. iij. ; Sodæ Carb., gr. jss. ; Pulv.
Zingib., gr. ½. M. ft. pil.

Dose—One for a child twelve months old.

For adults *see F.* 361.

(320.)

Calomel et Scammonii.

℞ Calomel, gr. ½ ; Pulv. Scammonii Co., gr. ij.
M. ft. pil.

(321.)

Santonin et Scammonii.

℞ Santonin, gr. iij. ; Pulv. Scammonii Co., gr. iij. ;
Calomel, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Dose—One for a child twelve months old.

(322.)

Sodæ c. Hydrargyro.

℞ Hyd. c. Cretâ, gr. ½ ; Sodæ Bicarb., gr. j. ; Pulv.
Cretâ Aromat., gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

Dose—One for a child twelve months old.

Besides the preceding, the formulæ numbered 27, 28, 31, 39, 41, 42, 43, 51A, 66, 67, 91, 93, 102, 124, 137, and 171A, are suitable medicines for children.

(323.)

Iodoformi et Lactucæ.

℞ Iodoformi, gr. ¾ ; Ext. Lactucæ, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Professor Moleschott, in a communication to the Academy of Medicine at Rome, states that he has found Iodoform very beneficial in five cases of Diabetes. The quantity of sugar rapidly diminishes. Small doses do good, but from 40 to 50 centigrammes (6 to 7½ grs.) may be given daily with safety.

Dose—One pill twice to two pills four times in twenty-four hours.

(324.)

Bismuthi c. Acid. Carbolic.

℞ Bismuthi Nit., gr. v. ; Acidi Carbolic, gr. ¼. M. ft. pil.

Useful in cases of vomiting of *pregnancy*, *acidity*, *pyrosis*, and in other affections in which Bismuth is found useful—*chronic gastritis* and *gastralgia*.

Dose—Two to three pills three or four times a day.

(325.)

Tereb. Chiæ et Sulphuris.

(Dr. Clay's Formula.)

℞ Tereb. Chiæ, gr. iij. ; Sulph. Sub., gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

Recently very largely prescribed as a remedy for Cancer—it is said, in *some* cases, with great success; but reports as to its remedial value are very conflicting. The subject has been much discussed in the Medical Journals (*see Lancet*, March 27, 1880, and subsequent numbers).

(326.)

Colchici, Rhei, et Aloes.

℞ Ext. Colchici Acet., gr. ½ ; Ext. Aloes Aquos., gr. j. ;
Pil. Rhei Co., gr. j. ; Pil. Hydrargyri, gr. j.
M. ft. pil.

A useful alternative for *gout* and *rheumatism*.

Dose—One or two pills.

(327.)

Colchici, Coloc., et Hydrargyri.

℞ Ext. Colchici Acet., gr. ½ ; Ext. Coloc. Co
gr. jss. ; Pil. Hydrargyri, gr. jss. ; Ext. Bella-
donnæ, gr. ⅞. M. ft. pil.

A useful alternative and aperient for *gout* and *rheumatism*, *portal congestion*, and *general plethora*.

Dose—One or two pills, repeated at intervals of a few days.

(328.)

Ergotinæ, Nucis Vomicae, et Opii.

℞ Ergotinæ, gr. j. ; Ext. Nucis Vomicae, gr. ¼ ; Ext.
Opii, gr. ¼. M. ft. pil.

Useful in *persistent chronic diarrhæa*.

Dose—One three times a day.

(329.)

Ergotinæ et Belladonnæ.

℞ Ergotinæ, gr. jss. ; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. ¼. M. ft. pil.

Very useful in *incontinence of urine* and in *spermatorrhæa*, when not due simply to *plethora*.

Dose—One three times a day.

(330.)

Phosphori, Ferri Arsen., et Ergotinæ.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. jss. ; Ferri Arseniatis,
gr. ¼ ; Ergotinæ, gr. j. M. ft. pil. (= Phos-
phorus Pur., gr. 1-33rd.)

For *cerebral anæmia* and *hypochondria*; it is also a good aphrodisiac, especially in *functional impotence*.

Dose—One three times a day.

(331.)

Zinci, Opii, et Ipecac.

R Zinci Sulph., gr. j.; Opii, gr. j.; Ipecac., gr. j.
M. ft. pil.

Very useful in *chronic dysentery*, and to restrain *obstinate diarrhœa*.

Dose—One three times a day.

(332.)

Ergotinæ et Sanguinarinæ.

R Ergotinæ, gr. j.; Sanguinarinæ, gr. 1-10th. M. ft. pil.

Useful in *spermatorrhœa*, *diurnal losses*, and *relaxed genitalia*; also as a stimulant emmenagogue to increase menstrual discharge in absence of plethora and malformation. The Sanguinarinæ is not to be confounded with the resinoid Sanguinaria.

See also F. 340.

(333.)

Plumbi et Opii c. Camph.

R Plumbi Acet., gr. ij.; Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Camphoræ, gr. ijss. M. ft. pil.

A valuable combination for *hemorrhage*, especially for *hemoptysis*, also in *chronic diarrhœa*, and the *diarrhœa of typhoid*.

Dose—One pill three times a day.

(334.)

Plumbi, Opii, et Digitalis.

R Plumbi Acet., gr. ij.; Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Digitalis, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Used as above. This form is preferable to the preceding when there is *want of heart power*.

CAUTION.—When administering lead, *be careful not to produce plumbism*. Look daily for blue line on gums; and on the first symptoms of colic discontinue lead and administer alum.

Dose—One pill every four hours.

(335.)

Podophylli et Physostigmatæ.

R Podophylli, Ext. Physostigmatæ, aa. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
M. ft. pil.

Useful in *habitual constipation* and *hypochondriasis*, and in *headache*, and the *vertigo* common to women during the climacteric period.

Dose—One every night.

(336.)

Podophylli, Physostigmatæ, et Belladonnæ.

R Podophylli, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Physostigmatæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil.

Useful to relieve *congestion of the portal circulation*, also for *bleeding piles*.

Dose—One pill every other night, followed by Friedrichshall water in the morning.

(337.)

Calomel et Jacobi Ver.

R Pulv. Jacobi Ver., gr. j.; Hydrargyri Subchlor., gr. j.; Sacchari, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Useful in painful dentition. This pill should be coated with gelatine, so that it may be readily dissolved if necessary.

Dose—One or more according to age in a teaspoonful of thick food of some kind when required at bedtime.

(338.)

Chinoidin et Atropiæ.

R Chinoidin, gr. j.; Atropiæ, gr. 1-120th. M. ft. pil.

For *sick headache*, &c.

Dose—One pill when required.

(339.)

Belladonnæ, Stramonii, et Quinæ.

R Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Ext. Stramonii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Quinæ Sulph., gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

A useful anti-spasmodic and tonic in *neuralgias* and *dysmenorrhœa*. In *asthma* where a tonic is indicated.

Dose—One pill at intervals of four or six hours, if required.

(340.)

Sanguinarinæ, Aloes, et Ferri.

R Sanguinarinæ, gr. 1-10th; Ext. Aloes, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ferri Redacti, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

In *amenorrhœa of anemia*, or *chlorosis*.

See F. 332.

Dose—One three times a day.

(341.)

Pepsinæ Porci.

R Pepsinæ Porci, gr. j.; Sacchar. Lactis, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

These pilules are intended for *infants and young children*, and should be coated with gelatine, so that they may be dissolved when necessary.

Dose—One three times a day.

(342.)

Cupri Sulph., Morphiæ, et Quinæ.

R Cupri Sulph., gr. 1-12th; Morphiæ Mur., gr. 1-12th; Quinæ Sulph., gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

Useful in *chronic diarrhœa*, and *dysentery* after tolerance is established.

Dose—One three times a day.

(343.)

Cupri Sulph., Nucis Vomicae, et Belladonnæ.

R Cupri Sulph., gr. 1-16th; Ext. Nucis Vomicae, Ext. Belladonnæ, Ext. Physostigmatæ, aa. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M. ft. pil.

Useful in *gastro-intestinal catarrh*.

Dose—One pill three times a day.

(344.)

Cupri Sulph. et Doveri.

℞ Cupri Sulph., gr. 1-30th; Pulv. Doveri, gr. 1-6th. M. ft. pil.

Useful in *cholera infantum* and *dysentery*.

Dose—For a child one or two years of age, one every second or third hour.

(345.)

Acidi Gallici, Digitalis, et Ergotinæ.

℞ Acidi Gallici, gr. iij.; P. Digitalis, gr. j.; Ergotinæ, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Very useful to arrest *internal hæmorrhage*, especially when there is *failure of heart power*.

Dose—One every four hours.

(346.)

Aloes, Saponis, et Hyoscyami.

(*Hæmorrhoid Pills.*)

℞ P. Aloes, gr. j.; P. Saponis, gr. j.; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. jss.; P. Ipecac., gr. ¼. M. ft. pil.

Useful in *hæmorrhoids from congestion of the portal circulation*.

Dose—One night and morning.

(347.)

Ferri, Aloes, et Opii.

(*Hæmorrhoid Pills.*)

℞ Ferri Sulph., gr. j.; Pulv. Aloes, gr. ½; Ext. Opii, gr. ½; Saponis, gr. ½. M. ft. pil.

Useful in *irritable rectum*, with small thin evacuations.

Dose—One night and morning.

(348.)

Belladonnæ, Stramonii, et Opii.

℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. ¼; Ext. Stramonii, gr. ⅓; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. ½; Ext. Opii, gr. ⅓. M. ft. pil.

For *asthma*, and to relieve *pain and spasm*.

Dose—One or two. Repeated as may be required at intervals of four or six hours.

(349.)

Copaibæ, Cubebæ, et Santalinæ.

℞ Ol. Copaibæ, Ol. Cubebæ, Ol. Santal. Flav., aa. ʒi ⅓. M. ft. pil.

To be made into an ovoid pill, with Magnesia, and coated with gelatine. A useful remedy in *gonorrhœa*.

Dose—Two every two hours.

(350.)

Chinoidin, Quinæ Salicylatis, et Ferri.

℞ Chinoidin, gr. jss.; Quinæ Salicylatis, gr. ⅓; Ferri Sulph., gr. ¼. M. ft. pil.

Useful in *rheumatism with debility*.

Dose—Two three times a day.

(351.)

Quinæ, Chinoidin, et Podophylli.

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. j.; Chinoidin, gr. j.; Podophylli, gr. 1-6th; Ferri Sulph., gr. ½. M. ft. pil.

Useful in *chronic and malarial infections*.

Dose—Two three times a day.

(352.)

Sodæ, Rhei, et Anthemidis.

℞ Sodæ Carb. Ex-ic. gr. ij.; Ext. Rhei, gr. ½; P. Zingib., gr. j.; Ext. Anthem., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Dose—Two pills, three times a day.

(353.)

Cinchonidiæ Co.

℞ Cinchonidiæ Sulph., gr. j.; Ferri Redacti, gr. jss.; Acid. Arseniosi, gr. 1-30th. M. ft. pil.

In *chronic malarial diseases*.

Dose—One, two, or three, three times a day.

(354.)

Cinchonidiæ et Capsici.

℞ Cinchonidiæ Sulph., gr. j.; P. Capsici, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

To *diminish craving for alcoholic stimulants*.

For another *F.*, see 359.

Dose—One, two, or three, three times a day.

(355.)

Cinchonidiæ et Capsici Fort.

℞ Cinchonidiæ Sulph., gr. ij.; P. Capsici, gr. jss. M. ft. pil.

Used for the same purpose as the above.

Dose—One or two three times a day.

(356.)

Pil. Cathartic Co. c. Podophylli.

℞ Ext. Coloc. Co., gr. 1¼; Ext. Jalapæ, gr. j.; P. Cambogiæ, gr. ¼; Podophylli, gr. ¼; Gingerinæ, gr. 1-72nd. M. ft. pil.

A good aperient and alterative in *abdominal plethora*.

For similar form with *Calomel*, see *F.* 51.

Dose—One or two at bedtime.

(357.)

Antineuralgic sine Morphiâ.

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. ij.; Ext. Aconiti Alcoholic., gr. 1-20th; Strychniæ, gr. 1-30th; Acid. Arseniosi, gr. 1-20th. M. ft. pil.

Useful in cases of *neuralgia* when Morphia is inadmissible.

See *F.* 122.

Dose—One every four or six hours, with caution.

(358.)

Quinæ, Aconiti, et Morphię.

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. jss. ; Ext. Aconiti Alcoholic., gr. 1-16th ; Morphię Bimeconatis, gr. 1-12th. M. ft. pil.

Useful in feverish conditions with debility in *acute catarrh*. Will often abort an attack if given early.

Dose—One pill repeated as required.

(359.)

Quinæ et Strychnię.

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. j. ; Strychnię, gr. 1-60th ; Confect. Rosę, q.s. ft. pil.

A tonic and excitor motor—in *atonic dyspepsia and gastralgia*, and to *diminish craving for alcoholic stimulants*. A useful pill for habitual tipplers. For similar formula with Phosphorus, see *F.* 314.

Dose—One, two, or three, thrice daily.

(360.)

Argenti Oxidi et Hyoscyami.

℞ Argenti Oxidi, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

For *gastric catarrh* and *diarrhœa*. A useful remedy for *locomotor ataxy*.

Dose—One three times a day.

(361.)

Sodę, Rhei, et Taraxaci.

℞ Sodę Carb. Exsic., gr. iv. ; Ext. Rhei., gr. j. ; Ext. Taraxaci, Gingerinę, aa. q.s. M. ft. pil.

To be made into an ovoid pill and coated with gelatine. A useful antacid and laxative for dyspeptic and rheumatic subjects.

Dose—One, two, or three pills three times a day.

(362.)

Ergotinę et Camphorę.

℞ Ergotinę, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$; Camphorę, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

For *nocturnal seminal losses*. An aphrodisiac.

Dose—One or two at bedtime.

(363.)

Camphorę et Lactucarii.*(Ricord's.)*

℞ Camphorę, gr. ij. ; Lactucarii, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

Used as above, and to allay *sexual excitement, chordee, and priapism*.

Dose—Two or more at bedtime.

(364.)

Ergotinę.

℞ Ergotinę, gr. xx. ; Acid. Gallic., $\overline{5j}$. ; Pulv. Ipecac., gr. x. ; Pulv. Opii, gr. ivss. M. ft. pil. xx.

Dose—One every two hours.

(365.)

Ipecac. c. Opio.*(Dysentery Pill.)*

℞ Pulv. Ipecac., gr. vijs. ; Pulv. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Mucilag., q.s. M. ft. pil.

This pill should be made in the ovoid form, and gelatine coated. It will be found especially useful in the treatment of *acute dysentery*. The Opium favours the tolerance of the Ipecacuanha.

Dose—Two to four pills.

(366.)

Quinę c. Opio.

℞ Quinę Bisulph., gr. j. ; Pulv. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$; Conf. Rosę, q.s. M. ft. pil.

Dose—One or two three times a day.



MEDICINES

WHICH MAY BE ADMINISTERED IN THE PILULAR FORM.

THE following is a list of Medicines which may be kept prepared in their usual doses as granules or pilules. and in this form are highly convenient, affording an immense saving of time and trouble to the practitioner. Many of those named below are largely used by homœopaths as well as by orthodox practitioners, and supply many of the daily wants of practice.

N.B.—Official Medicines are in Roman, Non-official Medicines are in Italics.

Name.	Usual Dose.	Name.	Usual Dose
Acid Arsenious	<i>gr.</i> 1-100 or 1-50	Ferri Redactum	<i>gr.</i> iij.
„ Benzoic	<i>gr.</i> iij.	„ Sulphas Exsic.	<i>gr.</i> j. or <i>gr.</i> ij.
„ Carbohc	<i>gr.</i> j.	„ Valerianas	<i>gr.</i> j.
„ Gallic	<i>gr.</i> v.	<i>Gelsemin</i>	<i>gr.</i> ̄
„ Salicylic	<i>gr.</i> iv.	„	<i>gr.</i> j.
Aconitia	<i>gr.</i> 1-200	Guarana	<i>gr.</i> v.
<i>Aloin</i>	<i>gr.</i> ̄	Hydrarg. c. Crêtâ	<i>gr.</i> iij.
„	<i>gr.</i> j.	„ Iodidi Rub.	<i>gr.</i> ̄
Ammonii Bromidum	<i>gr.</i> v.	„ „ Viridi	<i>gr.</i> j.
„ Chloridum	<i>gr.</i> v.	„ Perchlor.	<i>gr.</i> 1-6
Antimonii Tart.	<i>gr.</i> j, ̄, ̄, ̄, ̄, 1-16	„ Subchlor.	<i>gr.</i> j, ij, iij, iv, or v.
Antimonialis Pulv.	<i>gr.</i> ij.	<i>Hydrastin</i>	<i>gr.</i> j.
Argentî Nitras	<i>gr.</i> ̄ or ̄	<i>Hyoscyamine</i>	<i>gr.</i> 1-200
„ Oxidum	<i>gr.</i> ̄	<i>Iodoform (Precipitated)</i>	<i>gr.</i> j.
„	<i>gr.</i> j.	<i>Ipecacuanha</i>	<i>gr.</i> ̄
Assafetidæ Gum	<i>gr.</i> v.	„ c. Opio (Dover's Powder)	<i>gr.</i> ijss.
Atropia	<i>gr.</i> 1-100	„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> v.
<i>Baptisin</i>	<i>gr.</i> ij.	<i>Iridin</i>	<i>gr.</i> ij.
„	<i>gr.</i> iv.	<i>Iodine Albumenized</i> (= <i>gr.</i> 1-13th Iodine)	<i>gr.</i> iij.
Bismuth Carb.	<i>gr.</i> v.	<i>Jalapine</i>	<i>gr.</i> iij.
„ Oxidum	<i>gr.</i> v.	<i>Juglandin</i>	<i>gr.</i> ij.
„ Subnitras	<i>gr.</i> v.	Kino Co.	<i>gr.</i> v.
<i>Caffein</i>	<i>gr.</i> j.	<i>Leptandrin</i>	<i>gr.</i> ij.
Camphor	<i>gr.</i> j.	Lithia Carb.	<i>gr.</i> iij.
„	<i>gr.</i> ij.	„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> v.
„ <i>Monobromate</i>	<i>gr.</i> ij.	<i>Lupuline</i>	<i>gr.</i> iij.
Calcium Sulphide	<i>gr.</i> ̄ and <i>gr.</i> ̄	Morphia Acet.	<i>gr.</i> ̄
Capsicum	<i>gr.</i> iij.	„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> ̄
Chloral Hydras.	<i>gr.</i> v.	„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> ̄
<i>Chinoïdin</i>	<i>gr.</i> j.	„ <i>Bimeconas</i>	<i>gr.</i> ̄
<i>Cimicifugin</i>	<i>gr.</i> j.	„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> ̄
„	<i>gr.</i> iij.	„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> ̄
<i>Cinchonæ Mur.</i>	<i>gr.</i> iij.	„ Hydrochloras	<i>gr.</i> ̄
„ Sulph.	<i>gr.</i> iij.	„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> ̄
<i>Cinchonidic</i> „	<i>gr.</i> j.	„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> ̄
Codeia	<i>gr.</i> ̄	Opium	<i>gr.</i> ̄ or ̄
Croton Chloral	<i>gr.</i> j.	„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> j.
„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> iij.	Opii Co.	<i>gr.</i> v.
„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> iv.	Pepsin Porci	<i>gr.</i> j.
Copaibæ Resin	<i>gr.</i> iv.	„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> ij.
Digitaline	<i>gr.</i> 1-50	„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> iij.
Elaterium	<i>gr.</i> ̄	Phosphorus (unoxidized)*	{ <i>gr.</i> 1-100, 1-50, 1-33, <i>gr.</i> 1-25, 1-20, 1-16
<i>Ergotine</i>	<i>gr.</i> j.	<i>Phytolaccin</i>	<i>gr.</i> ̄
<i>Euonymin</i> (Green)	<i>gr.</i> j.	„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> ̄
„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> ij.	„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> ̄
Ext. Aconiti, B.P.	<i>gr.</i> j.	<i>Pilocarpine Mur.</i>	<i>gr.</i> ̄
„ „ Alcoholic (<i>Gelatine Coated</i>)	℥j. and ℥̄	Plumbi Acet.	<i>gr.</i> ijss. or <i>gr.</i> v.
„ Aloes	<i>gr.</i> ij.	Podophyllin	<i>gr.</i> 1-50, 1-6, ̄, ̄, ̄
„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> iij.	Potassæ Bicarb.	<i>gr.</i> v.
„ Belladonnæ	<i>gr.</i> ̄	„ Chloras	<i>gr.</i> v.
„ Cannabis Indica	<i>gr.</i> ̄	Potassii Bromidum	<i>gr.</i> v.
„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> ̄	„ Iodidum	<i>gr.</i> iij.
„ Colchici Acet.	<i>gr.</i> j.	„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> v.
„ „ B.P.	<i>gr.</i> j.	<i>Quinæ Arsenias</i>	<i>gr.</i> ̄
„ Coloc. Co.	<i>gr.</i> v.	„ Bisulphate	<i>gr.</i> j, <i>gr.</i> ij, <i>gr.</i> iij.
„ <i>Fuci Vesiculosæ</i> (Anti-fat)	<i>gr.</i> iv.	„ Bromidum	<i>gr.</i> j.
„ Hyoscyami	<i>gr.</i> iij.	„ Salicylas	<i>gr.</i> j.
„ <i>Jaborandi</i>	<i>gr.</i> j.	„ Valerianas	<i>gr.</i> j.
„ Nucis Vomice	<i>gr.</i> ̄	<i>Quinetum</i>	<i>gr.</i> j.
„ „ „ (<i>Gelatine Coated</i>)	<i>gr.</i> ̄	Salicine	<i>gr.</i> iv.
„ Opii	<i>gr.</i> ̄	Santonine	<i>gr.</i> j.
„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> j.	„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> j.
„ Physostigmatæ	<i>gr.</i> 1-16	„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> ij.
„ Rhei	<i>gr.</i> iij.	<i>Sode Salicylas</i>	<i>gr.</i> iij.
„ Stramonii	<i>gr.</i> ̄	„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> iv.
Fel. Bovis Pur. Inspiss.	<i>gr.</i> iij.	Strychniæ	<i>gr.</i> 1-30
Ferri Arsenias	<i>gr.</i> 1-12	<i>Zinci Bromidum</i>	<i>gr.</i> ij.
„ Citras	<i>gr.</i> v.	„ Oxidum	<i>gr.</i> j.
„ „ <i>et Strychniæ</i>	<i>gr.</i> v.	„ Phosphidum	<i>gr.</i> ̄
„ „ „ Quinæ Cit.	<i>gr.</i> iij.	„ Sulphas	<i>gr.</i> j.
„ „ „ „ <i>et Strychniæ</i>	<i>gr.</i> ijss.	„ Valerianas	<i>gr.</i> j.
„ <i>Hypophosphis</i>	<i>gr.</i> iij.	„ „ „	<i>gr.</i> ij.
„ Phosphas	<i>gr.</i> v.		

* *Pil. Phosphori Mollis*, see page 24.

MIXTURES.

FOR the administration of some kinds of medicines, the mixture is indispensable, although other forms may often be substituted for it with considerable advantage. It cannot be denied that mixtures are frequently prescribed more from habit, or from conformity to a time-honoured custom, than from necessity.

The drugs that are necessarily given in this form are those which are sparingly soluble, or require ample dilution. The salts of magnesia, soda, potash, etc., may be cited as examples; infusions, decoctions, and a few other medicaments, cannot be prescribed in any other form. With patients mixtures are a favourite form of medicine; they are largely employed in hospital and dispensary practice. In hospital practice it is evidently believed that a large and imposing bottle of medicine will prove more efficacious than any other form; it is therefore popular. A similar prejudice exists among club and parish patients, to the great inconvenience of the medical officer, who finds it necessary to study the whims and fancies of his patients with as much care as their maladies. Many practitioners consequently employ a "Mistura expectans," and adopt the pilular form for the administration of their more active and reliable medicines.

In Hospital Pharmacopœias the formulæ for mixtures are very numerous, and some confusion has arisen from the fact that many that are called by the same name represent at the various hospitals quite different combinations. In some instances the variations, are only slight, but in others they are very material. The formulæ that I have selected might have been extended indefinitely, had it not been of some importance to avoid an *embarras de richesse*, and for all ordinary purposes they will be found sufficient.

The mixtures to which I have added the prefix *Elixir* are new preparations, and are likely, I think, to supply a want, which has long been felt in practice—that is, a pleasant mode of administering medicines in a fluid form. In these the active agents are either fluid extracts, which are very efficient medicines, or alkaloids. The menstrua employed are a kind of cordial which, if it does not entirely cover the taste of the medicine, as it does in some cases, renders it at any rate sufficiently palatable to be taken without disgust. It is a sweetened aromatic spirit, which takes the place of water, the vehicle usually employed; the alcohol in these varying according to the nature and solubility of the medicament, and ranging from 25 to 35 per cent. These *Elixir Mixtures* may therefore, in a sense, be regarded as dilute tinctures. In some of them—those of Caffeine, Bark and Iron, Guarana and Hops—the proportions of alcohol and sugar approximate to those in French liqueurs, which indeed they closely resemble, and these may be taken either without dilution or in aerated waters. The sixteen mixtures, numbered 35 to 50 inclusive, are examples of *Elixir Mixtures*.

The Iodide and Bromide of Potassium, and the Salts of Lithia, have often to be persistently taken for weeks or even months, and for administering these more particularly, this will be found to be a most convenient method. In other cases the concentration will be useful to the practitioner, who may, if he so desire it, dispense them to his patients diluted. The Lupuline and Caffeine mixtures will be found exceedingly useful, as the former makes a pleasant appetizing stomachic, and the latter furnishes an appropriate stimulant, which in cases of nervous exhaustion may be substituted for brandy and other spirits without the risk of cultivating habits of intemperance.

The other formulæ are for mixtures commonly employed in hospital practice, and can be prepared concentrated, and so kept in the surgery ready for dispensing.

FORMULÆ—MISTURÆ.

(1.)

Mistura Magnes. c. Acid. Sulph.

℞ Magnes. Sulph., ʒvj. ; Acid. Sulph. Dil., ʒjss. ;
Sp. Chloroformi, ʒjss. ; Aquæ, ad ʒvj.

Useful in all cases needing a *saline* aperient.

Dose—f ʒj.-f ʒij. operates very nicely if taken before breakfast in half a tumbler of water. A good dose to follow hepatic stimulants.

(2.)

Mistura Magnesia c. Magnes. Sulph. Alkalina.

(*Syns.* : *Mist. Magnes. c. Colch.*, *Mist. Alba.*)

℞ Magnes. Sulph., ʒvj. ; Magnes. Carb. Pond., ʒj. ;
Vin. Colchici, ʒj. ; Tr. Aconiti, ʒxij. ;
Glycerinæ, ʒj. ; Aquæ, ad ʒvj.

Refrigerant, cathartic, and antacid ; slightly depressant if pushed.

A good purgative mixture to relieve *portal congestion*. Useful in *gout*, *rheumatism*, etc.

Dose—f ʒj. three times a day, in acute cases every four hours.

(2A.)

Mistura Alba sine Colchico.

℞ Magnes. Sulph., ʒvj. ; Magnes. Carb. Pond., ʒj. ;
Glycerinæ, ʒij. ; Aquæ, ad ʒvj.

Dose—ʒj. three times a day.

(3.)

Mistura Magnes. Sulph. c. Rosâ.

(*Mist. Rosæ Aperiens.*)

℞ Magnes. Sulph., ʒvj. ; Acid. Sulph. Arom., ʒj. ;
Tr. Zingib., ʒj. ; Glycerinæ, ʒij. ; Infusi Rosæ,
ad ʒvj.

This is an improvement on the Red Mixture of the Hospitals. It is an elegant and convenient mode of administering a bulky and nauseous medicine. As a refrigerant saline cathartic, Sulphate of Magnesia is perhaps more generally employed than any other. It operates mildly, yet effectually augmenting the secretions, and increasing the peristaltic action of the bowels. There are few cases, where the Sulphate is needed, in which this mixture may not be given. It is useful in *febrile congestive and inflammatory affections*. In cases of *hemorrhage during and after abortion*, *hæmoptysis*, *menorrhagia*, and *epistaxis*, gr. x. to gr. xx. Gallic Acid may be added to each dose.

Dose—ʒj.-ʒjss. three times a day.

(4.)

Mistura Acidi Sulph. Aromatica.

℞ Acid. Sulph. Arom., ʒjss. ; Tr. Aurantii, ʒij. ; Tr.
Cardam. Co., ʒss. ; Sp. Chloroformi, ʒjss. ;
Aquæ, ad ʒvj.

Dose—f ʒss.-f ʒjss. three times a day or oftener. For *summer diarrhœa* and *cholera*, five or ten minims of Tinct. Opii may be added to each dose, or ten to fifteen minims of the compound Tincture of Camphor. With the addition of Quinine it is a useful aromatic tonic.

(5.)

Mistura Acidi Nitrohydrochlorici* c. Nucis Vomicâ.

℞ Acid. Nitrohydrochlorici Dil., ʒij. ; Tr. Nucis
Vomicæ, ʒij. ; Sp. Myristicæ, ʒj. ; Infus.
Quassia, ad ʒvj.

This is a very useful mixture. Suitable in all cases when mineral acids are indicated. It serves as a "bitter" in some forms of *dyspepsia*.

Dose—f ʒss.-f ʒj. in half a tumbler, or less, of water. When given to correct *acidity* it should be taken *an hour before meals*.

(6.)

Mistura Acidi Phosphorici c. Ferro.

℞ Acid. Phosph. Dil., ʒij. ; Tr. Ferri Perchlor., ʒij. ;
Sp. Chloroformi, ʒij. ; Infusi Quassia, ad
ʒvj.

A remedy very largely employed by the late Dr. Hodgkin.

Dose—f ʒss.-f ʒj. three times a day. In ʒij. doses it is useful for children.

(6A.)

Mistura Ferri Perchloridi.

℞ Acid. Phosph. Dil., ʒij. ; Tr. Ferri Perchlor., ʒij.
Sp. Chloroformi, ʒj. ; Aquæ, ad ʒvj.

This is a very useful mixture for weak children and young persons, with tendency to looseness of bowels.

Dose—*For adults* : ʒss.-ʒjss. in water. *For children* : ʒj.-ʒij. in water.

* It is well to order the mineral acids to be taken largely diluted, and through a glass tube, and the mouth to be rinsed well afterwards.

(7.)

Mistura Acidi Nitrohydrochlorici c. Ferro et Strychniâ.*(Mist. Tonici.)*

℞ Tr. Ferri Perchlor., ʒij.; Acid. Phosph. Dil., ʒjss.; Acid. Nitrohydrochlor. Dil., ʒj.; Liq. Strychniæ, B.P., ʒss.; Sp. Chloroformi, ʒj.; Glycerinæ, ʒj.; Infusi Quassia, ad ʒvj.

This is an excellent tonic mixture very useful for dispensary purposes. I have prescribed it extensively, and found it invaluable in that form of *debility* and *nervous depression* so commonly met with.

Dose—f ʒss.—f ʒj. three times a day.

(8.)

Mistura Alkalina (Potash) c. Gentianâ.

℞ Potassæ Bicarb., ʒij.; Syrupi, ʒij.; Sp. Ammon. Arom., ʒjss.; Infusi Gent. Co., ad ʒvj.

A simple antacid vegetable bitter, useful in *gouty diathesis*, *disordered and irritable stomach*, to correct acidity and increase appetite.

Dose—For adults: f ʒss.—f ʒjss., three times a day. For children: f ʒj.—f ʒij.

(9.)

Mistura Alkalina (Soda) c. Calumbâ.

℞ Sodæ Bicarb., ʒjss.; Sp. Chloroformi, ʒjss.; Infusi Calumbæ, ad ʒvj.

Dose—For adults: f ʒj. three times a day. For children: f ʒj.—f ʒij. Bicarbonate of Potash may be substituted for the Soda where desirable. Useful medicine for *dyspeptics* and in the cases named above.

See also *Mist. Carminativa Antacid*, No. 31.

(10.)

Mistura Alkalina Aromatica.

℞ Sp. Ammon. Arom., ʒij.; Sp. Chloroformi, ʒij.; Infus. Aurant. Co., ad ʒvj.

Dose—f ʒj. three times a day.

Potass. Bicarb., fifteen to twenty grains to each ounce, may be added to this mixture with advantage in cases of *dyspepsia* with acidity; also a useful medicine for *red gravel*, and to relieve *rheumatic and gouty pains*.

(11.)

Mistura Alkalina Aromatica c. Rheo.*(Mistura Stomachica.)*

℞ Infusi Rhei, ʒjss.; Sp. Ammon. Arom., ʒjss.; Infus. Gentianæ Co., ad ʒvj.

A very useful stomachic mixture, slightly laxative, tonic, and antacid, applicable to the treatment of a large number of cases met with in daily practice. *Carbonate of Soda* or *Bicarbonate of Potash* may be added when their employment is indicated. With the former it makes the well-known *brown mixture*, Soda c. Rheo, of the hospitals. A useful antacid stomachic in many forms of *dyspepsia*, especially in those occurring in cachectic subjects and weakly children; with an increased dose of Ammonia, it is useful in stomachic derangements arising from excesses in eating and drinking.

Dose—For adults: f ʒj.—f ʒjss. three times a day. For children: f ʒj.—f ʒij. in water.

(11A.)

Pulvis Salinæ pro Mistura Effervescens Simp.

℞ Sodæ Pot. Tart., ʒij.; Sodæ Bicarb., ʒij.; Acid. Tartarici, gr. cv.; Ol. Limonis, gtt. ij. M. ft. pulv.

A useful anti-pyretic and saline medicine.

Dose—In fever, and to allay sickness and thirst, from half a drachm to one drachm in a large wine-glassful of water, every three or four hours. A febrifuge is ʒss. ad ʒj. in a wine-glass of water. As an aperient, ʒij. or ʒijj. (a large teaspoonful), taken fasting, in half a pint of water.

This powder keeps well and effervesces freely. It is a convenient medium for administering effervescing draughts. It may be dispensed in powders containing 30 to 40 grains in each, which may be directed to be dissolved in a large wine-glassful or more of water, taken every three or four hours. It is a good substitute for Soda Water.

(12.)

Mistura Ammoniaæ Acet.*(Mist. Salinæ. Mist. Diaphoretic Simp.)*

℞ Liq. Ammon. Acet., ʒjss.; Sp. Ether. Nit., ʒij.; Syrupi Croci, ʒss.; Mist. Camphoræ, ad ʒvj.

Dose—For adults: f ʒj. every three or four hours. For children: f ʒj.—f ʒijj. in water.

(13.)

Mistura Ammoniaæ Acet. Composita.*(Mist. Salinæ Co. Mist. Diaphoretica Co.)*

℞ Liq. Ammon. Acet., ʒjss.; Vin. Antim. Tart., ℥lxxij.; Sp. Ether. Nit., ʒj.; Tr. Aconiti, ℥vj.; Sp. Camphoræ, ʒj.; Glycerinæ, ʒjss.; Aquæ, ad ʒvj.

This mixture is useful in the treatment of nearly all acute *febrile* and *inflammatory* conditions when it is desired simply to increase cutaneous exhalation without inducing marked depression. To produce sweating speedily a dose of Dover's Powder alone or in combination may be ordered with each dose.

Dose—For adults: ʒj.—ʒjss. For children: ʒj.—ʒijj.

(14.)

Mistura Ammoniaæ Citratis Effervescens.

℞ Ammoniaæ Carb., ʒij.; Sp. Ammon. Arom., ʒj.; Tr. Aurantii, ʒj.; Aquæ, ad ʒvj.

One fluid ounce is neutralized by 22 grs. of Citric Acid or one large tablespoonful of Lemon Juice. This mixture offers a convenient method of ordering *Citrate of Ammonia*. It is a pleasant effervescing mixture. If Lemon Juice be not accessible, Citric Acid may be substituted for it.

Dose—For adults: f ʒj.—f ʒij.; neutralized with 22 or 44 grs. Citric Acid, and taken whilst effervescing. For children: ʒj.—ʒijj. with acid.

(15.)

Mistura Ammoniaæ c. Senegâ.

℞ Ammon. Carb., gr. xxx.; Sp. Chloroformi, ʒij.; Tr. Scillæ, f ʒij.; Infus. Senegæ, ad ʒvj.

A very useful stimulating expectorant in *bronchitis*, especially when there is much *adynamia*.

Dose—ʒss.—ʒj. three times a day.

(16.)

Mistura Ammoniaci, Ipecacuanhæ, et Lobelia.

℞ Misturæ Ammoniaci, ʒijj.; Vini Ipecac., ʒj.; Tr. Lobelia, ʒij.; Glycerinæ, ʒj.; Aquæ, ad ʒvj.

Antispasmodic—useful in *bronchitis* and *asthma* to relieve dyspnoea. It is also beneficial in *whooping-cough*.

Dose—For an adult: f ʒj. three times a day. For children: f ʒj.—f ʒijj.

(17.)

Mistura Astringens c. Hæmatoxylo.

℞ Acid. Sulph. Arom., fʒss. ; Tinct. Cardam. Co., fʒss. ; Sp. Chloroformi, fʒij. ; Tr. Opii, fʒss. ; Ext. Hæmatoxyli, ʒij. ; Aquæ, ad ʒvj.

A very useful *diarrhœa* mixture.

Dose—For adults : fʒj.—ʒjss. For children : ʒj.—ʒij.

See also *Pulv. Astringens*, No. 19, and *Mist. Astringens*, No. 34.

(18.)

Mistura Cascariillæ Composita.

(Mist. Tussi.)

℞ Tr. Camph. Co., ʒij. ; Acid. Nitrici Dil., ʒjss. ; Vini Ipecac., ʒj. ; Glycerinæ, ʒss. ; Tr. Scillæ, ʒss. ; Infusi Cascariillæ, ad ʒvj.

A useful cough mixture, slightly expectorant, anodyne, and tonic.

Useful in *phthisis*, *chronic catarrh*, and for *convalescents* from *bronchitis*.

Dose—For an adult : fʒss.—fʒj. For children : fʒj.—ʒij.

(19.)

Pulvis Astringens pro Mistura Cretâ Aromat. c. Catechu.

℞ Pulv. Catechu Co., ʒij. ; Pulv. Aromat., ʒij. ; Cretæ Præp., ʒij. ; Sacchari, ʒj. ; Ol. Cinnamomi, ʒiv. M. ft. pulv.

In *summer diarrhœa* and *looseness of the bowels*, no better remedy than this can be employed. As it contains no Opium, it may be prescribed without hesitation for children of all ages. Six drachms of this powder in six ounces of water form at once a useful and safe "Diarrhœa Mixture." I have prescribed this mixture extensively, and have rarely been disappointed.

Dose—ʒj.—ʒij. ; in water, or brandy and water.

(20.)

Mistura Chiratæ Composita.

℞ Acid. Nitrohydrochlorici Dil., ʒjss. ; Glycerinæ, ʒjss. ; Infus. Chiratæ, ʒij. ; Infusi Cinchonæ Flav., ad ʒvj.

A good tonic for incubriates, and a useful mixture in *dyspepsia*.

Dose—fʒj. three times a day.

(21.)

Mistura Cinchonæ Acida.

(Consumption Hospital.)

℞ Acid. Nitric. Dil., ʒjss. ; Glycerinæ, ʒij. ; Infus. Cinchonæ Flav., ad ʒvj.

Nitric Acid is useful in the alkaline and phosphatic diathesis, and in *atonic dyspepsia*. It is sometimes employed with great benefit in *primary syphilis*, also in *secondary* and *tertiary eruptions*. In the advanced stages of *whooping-cough*, in *atonic diarrhœa*, and the *low stage of fevers*, especially *typhoid* and *scarlatina*, where it answers a double purpose in restraining diarrhœa and increasing digestive power, it is particularly useful. This mixture may be employed as a gargle in ulceration of the throat.

(22.)

Mistura Cinchonæ Ammon. et Chloroformi.

℞ Ammon. Carb., gr. xxx. ; Sp. Chloroformi, ʒjss. ; Tr. Cinchonæ Co., ʒij. ; Glycerinæ, ʒjss. ; Decoct. Cinchonæ, ad ʒvj.

Stimulant, tonic, and restorative. Useful generally in *asthenic* conditions, the *advanced stages of febrile and inflammatory diseases*, *erysipelatous inflammations*, etc.

Dose—For adults : fʒss.—fʒj., three times a day, or every three or four hours. For children : fʒj.—fʒij.

(23.)

Mistura Cinchoniæ.

(University College Hospital.)

℞ Cinchonæ Hydrochlor., gr. xij. ; Acid. Hydrochlor. Dil., ʒxij. ; Aquæ, ad ʒvj.

A capital tonic in *dyspepsia*, and useful substitute for Quinine in many cases.

Dose—For adults : ʒss.—ʒjss. three times a day. For children : ʒj.—ʒij. in water.

(24.)

Mistura Copaibæ Composita.

(London Hospital.)

℞ Bals. Copaibæ, ʒxv. ; Liquor Potassæ, ʒxv. ; Ol. Cubebæ, ʒx. ; Sp. Ether. Nit., ʒss. ; Aquæ Camphoræ, ad ʒj.

Dose—fʒj. three times a day.

Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. prepare a Soluble Copaiba, readily miscible with water—a preparation which saves much trouble in dispensing. It is not generally known that Copaiba is an active *diuretic*, given with great advantage in *ascites*, *albuminuria*, and *morbus cordis*. See article by Dr. E. L. Dixon, *Practitioner*, Feb., 1875. It is also recommended in *chronic bronchial affections*, *bronchorrhœa*, etc.

(25.)

Mistura Scoparii.

(Mistura Diuretica.)

℞ Potassæ Acetatis, ʒij. ; Sp. Ether. Nit., ʒij. ; Spir. Juniperi, ʒij. ; Aceti Scillæ, ʒij. ; Succii Scoparii, ʒvj. ; Aquæ, ad ʒvj.

In some cases it might be desirable to substitute ʒij. of the Bitartrate for the Acetate. Scoparia was much esteemed by the late Dr. Pereira as a remedy for dropsy. It is especially useful in the treatment of *cardiac dropsy* and *general anasarca*.

Dose—ʒss.—ʒj.

(26.)

Mistura Ergotæ Ammoniata.

(University College Hospital.)

℞ Ammon. Carb., gr. xxiv. ; Liquor Ergotæ, ʒij. ; Tr. Lavand. Co., ʒjss. ; Sp. Chloroformi, ʒjss. ; Aquæ Camphoræ, ad ʒvj.

Dose—ʒss.—ʒj.

Ergot is found useful to arrest *hæmoptysis* and *renal hæmorrhage*.

(27.)

Mistura Ferri Cathartica.

℞ Ferri Sulph., gr. xij. ; Magnes. Sulph., ʒij. ; Acid. Sulph. Dil., ʒjss. ; Infus. Quassæ, ad ʒvj.

Dose—fʒj. three times a day. For children : ʒss.

(28.)

Mistura Hydrargyri Iodidi et Sarsæ.

(University College Hospital.)

℞ Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. ½ ; Potassii Iodidi gr. xxxij. ; Decoct. Sarsæ Co., ad ʒvij.

The Hospital orders water in this mixture instead of Decoction of Sarsaparilla.

Dose—fʒj.—fʒjss. three times a day.

(29.)

Mistura Potassii Iodidi Composita.*(Skin Hospital.)*

℞ Iodi, gr. iij. ; Liq. Potassæ Arsenitis, ℥xxiv. ;
Liq. Potassæ, ℥xxiv. ; Tr. Cardam. Co.,
℥xxiv. ; Aquæ, ad ʒj.

Dose—ʒj.—ʒij. diluted, in *cachectic, squamous, pustular conditions, and vesicular affections* of the skin.

(30.)

Mistura Potassii Bromidi Composita.*(University College Hospital.)*

℞ Potassii Bromidi, ʒj. ; Sp. Chloroformi, ʒij. ; Infus.
Quassie, ad ʒvj.

Dose—f ʒj.—f ʒij. three times a day.

(31.)

Mistura Carminativa Antacid.

℞ Sodæ Bicarb., gr. xij. ; Glycerinæ, f ʒj. ; *Infus.
Aromat. Comp., ad ʒj. M. ft. M.

A very nice carminative medicine for children. It relieves wind and griping, and forms a good base for other agents.

Dose—f ʒj.—f ʒij. For very young children it may be diluted to half strength. The addition of a little Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia makes this carminative mixture a warm stomachic for the "old folk." It should be given then in one to two tablespoon doses.

This and the three following mixtures are useful in the treatment of the diseases of childhood. They are very pleasant and cordial like.

(32.)

Mistura Carminativa Aperiens.

℞ Potassæ Tartratis, ʒj. ; Liq. Sennæ Dulc., f ʒij. ;
Infus. Aromat. Comp., ad ʒiv. M. ft. M.

A mild, cooling, and saline aperient, palatable, and very efficient. Useful especially in acid conditions of the primæ viæ.

Dose—ʒj.—ʒiv.

(33.)

Mistura Ipecacuanhæ.

℞ Vini Ipecac., ℥xx. ; Succ. Belladonnæ, ℥viiij. ;
Potassæ Nit., gr. xvj. ; Glycerinæ, f ʒj. ; Aquæ
Dest., ad ʒj. M. ft. M.

Useful in *catarrh* and *bronchitis*.

Dose—f ʒj.—f ʒij.

(34.)

Mistura Astringens.

℞ Ext. Hæmatoxyli, ʒj. ; Infus. Aromat. Comp., ʒj.
M. ft. M.

In *choleraic disease* of infants, and in *serous diarrhœa*, dilute Sulphuric Acid may be added with great advantage.

Dose—ʒj.—ʒij. in water.

(35.)

Mistura Cinchonæ Aromat.*(Elixir of Calisaya Bark.)*

℞ Ext. Cinchonæ Liq., ʒij. ; Sp. Aromat.,* ad ʒiv.
M. ft. M.

This is an exceedingly pleasant and energetic tonic, febrifuge, and restorative. The dose of the fluid Extract of Bark is 10 to 30 minims. It is equal to four times the quantity of the Bark.

Dose—f ʒj.—f ʒiv.

(36.)

Mistura Cinchonæ Aromat c. Ferro.*(Elixir of Bark and Iron.)*

℞ Ferri Ammon. Citratis, gr. xxxij. ; Mist. Cinchonæ
Arom., ʒiv. M. ft. M.

This valuable preparation is not unlike Curaçoa, the Iron giving it a not unpleasant roughness on the palate. It excites the appetite and *digestion*, removes the pallor of *debility*, and gives firmness and precision to the action of the *nervous system*, and power to endure fatigue. One fluid drachm contains 1 grain of Iron Salt, and the active principles of 10 grains of Bark.

Dose—f ʒj.—f ʒiv. The best time to take it is after luncheon or dinner.

(37.)

Mistura Paulliniæ Aromat.*(Elixir of Guarana.)*

℞ Ext. Paullinæ Fluid, ʒss. ; Sp. Aromat., ʒijss.
M. ft. M.

This is an elegant preparation, very palatable and useful in severe attacks of *nervous headache*. It is given with great advantage to convalescents from acute disease, in *incipient phthisis*, and in wasting diseases generally. Guarana is said to be valuable as a curative of *nervous headache*, etc. It is also recommended in *chronic rheumatism*. "When the pain comes on with sharp stings guarana acts like magic. When it is dull in character, the drug is slower in action, several doses being needed to produce decided effects. Gravelle asserts that guarana stimulates and at the same time soothes the gastric system of nerves, and reduces the excited sensibility of the coeliac plexus, thereby diminishing febrile action and strengthening the stomach and intestines, particularly restraining any excessive mucous discharges, at the same time increasing the action of the heart and arteries, and promoting diaphoresis." It is very rich in *Guaranine*, an alkaloid greatly resembling *Theine*, if not identical with it. Each fluid drachm contains the active principles of 10 grains of Guarana.

Dose—f ʒj.—f ʒiv.

(38.)

Mistura Bismuthi Aromat.*(Elixir of Bismuth.)*

℞ Bismuthi Ammonio Citratis, gr. lxiv. ; Sp. Arom.,
ʒiv. M. ft. M.

This agreeable mixture contains 2 grains of Soluble Citrate of Bismuth in 1 fluid drachm. It is highly efficient in many painful *affections of the stomach and bowels*, being more active in smaller doses than the insoluble salts.

Dose—f ʒj.—f ʒiv.

(39.)

Mistura Ferri Pyrophosph. Aromat.*(Elixir of Pyrophosphate of Iron.)*

℞ Ferri Pyrophosphatis, gr. xxxij. ; Sp. Aromat.,
ʒiv. M. ft. M.

The freedom from all unpleasant taste, and the ease with which this preparation is borne by even the most delicate, together with its rapid absorption, renders it especially valuable. It is useful in those cases where a nervous tonic is required.

Dose—f ʒj.—f ʒiv.

*Infus. Aromat. Comp.

℞ Cinnam., Cardamomi, Carui, et Caryophylli, aa. ʒij. ; Rad. Zingib., ʒss. ; Aquæ, Oj. M. ft. infus.

* The Aromatic Spirit is a sweetened Tincture of Orange, Cinnamon, Cardamoms, and other Aromatics. It, together with all the mixtures of which it forms a part, is prepared by Messrs. Kirby & Co., for further particulars of which see their List.

(40.)

Mistura Ferri et Chirætæ Arom.*(Elixir of Iron and Chiretta.)*

℞ Ferri Ammon. Cit., gr. lxiv.; Infus. Chirætæ
Conc., ʒss.; Sp. Aromat., ad ʒiv. M. ft. M.

A pleasant Bitter with Iron. The bitterness is rendered more agreeable by combining it with Aromatic Spirit. One fluid drachm = 2 grains of Iron Salt and 2 drachms Infusion Chiretta. Formule 36 and 38 are preferable for children.

Dose—fʒj.—fʒiv., in water.

(41.)

Mistura Lupuli Aromat.*(Elixir of Hops.)*

℞ Ext. Lupuli Fluid., ʒiv.; Tr. Lupulinæ, ʒiv.;
Tinct. Nucis Vomice, ʒxl.; Sp. Aromat., ad
ʒiv.

An Aromatic Stomachic Tonic to promote appetite and digestive power. Dr. Bartholow says, "As a stomachic tonic, Hops are quite as serviceable as the more rare and costly medicines. They are useful also in *atonic dyspepsia, flatulence, and mild diarrhœa.*"

Dose—fʒj.—fʒiv. in plain or aerated water. One tablespoonful in half or a whole bottle of the latter makes a pleasant drink, which possesses the aroma and bitterness of the Hop.

(42.)

Mistura Ammonii Bromidi Aromat.*(Elixir of Bromide of Ammonium.)*

℞ Ammonii Bromidi, gr. clx.; Sp. Aromat., ʒiv.
M. ft. M.

For inducing sleep when Morphia, Chloral, and other Narcotics are undesirable. As a night draught in *asthma.*

Dose—fʒj.—fʒiv., in water.

(43.)

Mistura Ammonii Chloridi Aromat.*(Elixir of Chloride of Ammonium.)*

℞ Ammonii Chloridi, gr. clx.; Sp. Aromat., ʒiv.
M. ft. M.

Very useful in *bronchial affections* and in *pneumonia.*

Dose—fʒj.—fʒiv., in water.

(44.)

Mistura Ammonii Chloridi Composita.*(Anti-Neuralgic Elixir.)*

℞ Ammon. Carb., gr. xl.; Ammon. Chloridi, gr. clx.;
Sp. Aromat., ad ʒiv. M. ft. M.

Half an ounce of this Mixture contains 5 grains of the Carbonate, and 20 grains of the Chloride of Ammonium. In this it agrees with the Mist. Neuralgicæ of the Samaritan Hospital. It is useful also in *chronic bronchitis.* The Aromatic Spirit goes some way to make palatable an otherwise very unpleasant dose.

Dose—fʒj.—fʒiv., in water.

(45.)

Mistura Potassii Bromidi Aromat.*(Elixir of Bromide of Potassium.)*

℞ Potassii Bromidi, gr. clx.; Sp. Aromat., ʒiv.
M. ft. M.

For all cases in which the Bromide is indicated.

Dose—fʒj.—fʒiv. in water. As a remedy for Epilepsy it should be given in the following manner, as recommended by Dr. Niemeyer:—At first, ʒj. three times a day; after ten days, ʒij. three times a day; after another ten days take ʒiij. three times a day, and gradually increase the dose to ʒv.—ʒviij. or ʒx. three times a day.

(46.)

Mistura Potassii Iodidi et Cinchonæ Arom.*(Elixir of Bark and Iodide of Potassium.)*

℞ Potassii Iodidi, ʒiv.; Mist. Cinchonæ Arom., ʒiv.
M. ft. M.

This is a pleasant mode of administering the Iodide, the Bark and Aromatics counteracting the depression so often induced by this remedy when long continued.

Dose—fʒj.—fʒiv., in water.

(47.)

Mistura Chloral Co.*(Compound Elixir of Chloral.)*

℞ Chloral Hydratis, gr. clx.; Potassii Bromidi,
gr. clx.; Sp. Aromat., ʒiv. M. ft. M.

The active ingredients of this mixture are the same as those in use at the Hospital for Consumption; the addition of the Aromatic Spirit, however, tends to make them more palatable.

Dose—fʒj.—fʒiv.

(48.)

Mistura Ferri Cit. et Ammonizæ Aromat.*(Elixir of Citrate of Iron.)*

℞ Ferri Ammon. Cit., gr. lxiv.; Sp. Aromat., ʒiv.
M. ft. M.

This is a pleasant form of Steel Wine, readily taken by children and delicate females. Each teaspoonful contains 2 grains of the Iron Salt.

Dose—fʒj.—fʒiv.

(49.)

Mistura Colchici et Lithii Aromat.*(Elixir of Bromide of Lithium.)*

℞ Colchicine, gr. ½; Lithii Bromidi, gr. lxiv.; Sp.
Ammon. Aromat., fʒiv. M. ft. M.

A suitable medicine for gouty and rheumatic subjects. In *chronic rheumatism, rheumatic gout, and chronic arthritis* good results are obtained from the use of the Bromide of Lithium. This mixture may be given in the atonic forms of *dyspepsia* of gouty constitutions.

Dose—fʒj.—fʒiv. A pleasant way of giving the mixture is to order a tablespoonful to be taken with half or a whole bottle of aerated water (Soda or Seltzer) at meal times.

(50.)

Mistura Caffein Aromat.*(Elixir of Caffein.)*

℞ Caffein, gr. xvj.; Sp. Aromat., fʒiv.

Each teaspoonful of this mixture contains ½ grain Caffein.

A useful stomachic tonic given to convalescents to promote constructive metamorphosis.

Dr. Harley says, "The effects of this alkaloid are evidently the results of a stimulating tonic action on the nervous system; the cerebral functions are stimulated and the motor actively increased, and the reflex movement accelerated—the result being a feeling of refreshment and invigoration."

Dose—fʒj.—fʒiv., either alone or diluted with boiling water in the proportion of one tablespoonful to a small teacupful of water. In this latter form it makes a pleasant and invigorating beverage, and in the former it may be taken as a liqueur after dinner.

Taken after a late dinner it relieves the drowsiness and incapacity for exertion to which so many persons are liable. The dose should be a tablespoonful.

(51.)

Mistura Acidi Salicylici.

℞ Acidi Salicylici, ʒij.; Pot. Cit., ʒij.; Aquæ Dest.,
ad ʒvj. M. ft. M.

In *acute rheumatism* Salicylic Acid has been employed with great advantage. Its good effects are frequently experienced within forty-eight hours, relief of pain and fall of temperature being amongst its earliest effects. The dose may be increased to 30 grains (1½ oz. mixture). Salicylate of Soda, in doses of 10 to 15 grains in water, may be substituted for this mixture; by some it is preferred.

Dose—fʒj. every four or six hours.

(52.)

Mistura Bismuthi Composita.

℞ Bismuthi Subnit., Mag. Carb., aa. ʒss.; Pulv. Trag. Co., ʒj.; Tinct. Calumbæ, ʒj.; Aquæ Chloroform., ad ʒvj. M. ft. M.

Useful in *subacute* and *chronic gastritis*; it allays the irritability of the mucous membrane, relieves pain and checks vomiting. Useful in *pyrosis*. Has been employed in the *vomiting of pregnancy* and in the *diarrhœa* of children. The addition of Acid. Hydrocyan. dil. is often very beneficial. See Mixture No. 54.

Dose—f ʒj.

(53.)

Mistura Bismuthi c. Acido Carbolico

℞ Bismuthi Subnit., ʒiij.; Acid. Carbol. pur., ʒiij.; Mucil. Acac., ʒj.; Aquæ Chloroform., ʒij. M. ft. M.

For *diarrhœa of typhoid fever* and *phthisis*.

Dose—From f ʒij. to f ʒiv. three times a day. For children a proportional quantity. See Pil. F. 324.

(54.)

Mistura Bismuthi c. Acido Hydrocyanico.

℞ Bismuthi Subnit., Pulv. Tragac. Co., aa. ʒj.; Tinct. Hyoscyami, ʒiij.; Acid. Hydrocyanici, P.B., ʒss.; Aquæ Chloroform., ʒss.; Aquæ, ad ʒvj. M. ft. M.

Specially useful in *pyrosis* and *gastrodynia*. For another mixture with Carbolic Acid, see F. 53.

Dose—f ʒj. three times a day, before food.

(55.)

Mistura Copaibæ.

℞ Bals. Copaibæ, Tinct. Quillaiaæ, aa. ʒij.; Sp. Æther. Nitros, ʒiij.; Aquæ Camph., ad ʒvj. M. ft. M.

A very pleasant mode of administering the Balsam. With the Tr. Quillaiaæ it makes an emulsion. Ten drops of Oil of Cubebs may be added to this mixture.

Dose—f ʒj.

(56.)

Mistura Ammoniaæ c. Æthere.

℞ Sp. Ammon. Aromat., Sp. Æther., aa. ʒij.; Aquæ Chloroform., ad ʒvj. M. ft. M.

A useful diffusible stimulant in *asthma* and other spasmodic affections.

Dose—f ʒj.

(57.)

Mistura Potassæ Composita.

℞ Pot. Nitr., ʒss.; Pot. Acet., Pot. Bicarb., aa. ʒj.; Aquæ Destill., ad ʒvj. M. ft. M.

A diuretic mixture, useful in *acute inflammatory* diseases, and in the *uric acid diathesis*, *chronic rheumatism*, *rheumatic gout*, etc.

Dose—f ʒj.

(58.)

Mistura Terebinthinæ.

℞ Ol. Terebinth., Tinct. Quillaiaæ, aa. ʒj.; Aquæ, ad ʒvj. M. ft. M.

A useful mode of administering Turpentine, in *bronchial* and *intestinal hæmorrhage*, in passive hæmorrhagic cases of *debility*; specially useful in *hæmaturia*. In some cases the addition of *minims* of Tinct. Digitalis will be of advantage.

Dose—f ʒj.

(59.)

Mistura Terebinthinæ Chiaæ.

℞ Sol. Terebinth. Chiaæ Ether., ʒss.; Pulv. Tragac. Co., ʒj.; Sulphur. Sublim., gr. xv.; Syrup., ʒiij.; Aquæ Destill., ad ʒvj. M. ft. M.

Chian Turpentine has lately been very much extolled in the treatment of *cancer*. In the pilular form it is more pleasant and equally effectual. See F. 325.

Dose—f ʒj.

(60.)

Mistura Quinæ c. Acido Hydrobromico.

℞ Quinæ Dis., gr. vj.; Acid. Hydrobr. pur., ʒiij.; Syr. Aurant., ʒiij.; Aquæ Destill., ad ʒvj. M. ft. M.

Useful in *neuralgic headaches*, and in general *nervous debility*.

Dose—f ʒj.

(61.)

Mistura Aluminis Composita.

℞ Aluminis, gr. xx.; Tinct. Camph. Co., ʒxx.; Acid. Sulph. dil., ʒviij. M. ft. M.

Dose—For a child one year old, f ʒj.

(62.)

Mistura Olei Morrhuaæ.

℞ Ol. Morrhuaæ, ʒss.; Glycerinaæ, ʒss.; Liq. Calcis., ad ʒj. M. ft. M.

Dose—f ʒj.

(63.)

Mistura Olei Morrhuaæ c. Ferro.

℞ Ol. Morrhuaæ, ʒij.; Glycerinaæ, ʒj.; Ferri Tart., gr. xij.; Pulv. Acaciae, gr. xx.; Aquæ Cinnam., ad ʒj. M. ft. M.

Dose—For a child one year old, f ʒj.

(64.)

Mistura Olei Ricini.

℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒxl.; Tinct. Rhei, ʒxl.; Tinct. Quillaiaæ, ʒxvj.; Glycerinaæ, ʒss.; Aquæ Cinnam., ad ʒj. M. ft. M.

Dose—For a child one year old, f ʒj.

(65.)

Mistura Gentianæ Cathartica.

℞ Acid. Sulph. Ar., ʒj.; Magnes. Sulph., ʒvj.; Sp. Chloroform., ʒij.; Tinct. Jalap., ʒiv.; Infus. Gentianæ Co., ad ʒvj. M. ft. M.

Dose—f ʒj. to f ʒjss.

(66.)

Mistura Assafœtidæ c. Valerianâ.

℞ Tinct. Assaf., Tinct. Valerian. Amm., aa. ʒiij.; Aquæ Camph., ad ʒvj. M. ft. M.

An anti-spasmodic mixture, useful in *hysterical* affections.

Dose—f ʒj.

(67.)

Mistura Stomachica.

℞ Rad. Gentianæ, ʒjss.; Cort. Aurant., ʒss.; Rad. Rhei, gr. xx.; Rad. Zingib., gr. xv.; Aquæ Bull. Oj. Infuse for two hours, and strain.

Dose—f ʒj. to f ʒij.

(68.)

Mistura Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

℞ Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. ʒ; Sp. Vini. Rect., ʒj.; Decoct. Sarsæ, ad ʒvj. M. ft. M.

This, the following mixture, and No. 82, are useful medicines in constitutional *syphilitic* affections. See also F. 28 and 46.

Dose—f ʒj.

(69.)

Mistura Hydrargyri Perchloridi Co.℞ Potass. Iod., ʒss.; Mist. Hydrarg. Perchl., ad ʒv.
M. ft. M.

Dose—fʒj.

(70.)

Mistura Ipecacuanhæ Ammoniata.℞ Vin. Ipecac., ʒj.; Ammon. Carb., ʒss.; Glycerinæ,
ʒss.; Aquæ Chloroform., ʒij.; Aquæ Cin-
nam., ad ʒvj. M. ft. M.A stimulating expectorant, useful in *bronchitis* and *pneumonia*.

(71.)

Mistura Potassii Iodidi Ammoniata.℞ Potass. Iod., ʒss.; Ammon. Carb., gr. xx.; Infus.
Cinchon. Flav., ʒiv.; Aq. Chloroform.,
ʒvj. M. ft. M.A useful combination in *cachectic syphilitic* affections (tertiary).
In other cases where Iodide Potass. would be useful, when debility
is present, the Bark and Ammonia will be found an advantage

(72.)

Mistura Potassæ Citratis Effervescens.℞ Potass. Bicarb., ʒij.; Syr. Simpl., ʒij.; Aquæ, ad
ʒvj. M. ft. M.

Dose—fʒj.

A dose of this mixture is neutralized with half a fl. oz. of Lemon
Juice or 15 grains of Citric Acid. It should be taken in a state of
effervescence.

(For Ammonia Citras Effervescens, see F. 14.)

(73.)

Mistura Creasoti. (BOUCHARD AND GIMBERT.)℞ Creasoti (of the beech tree), ℥xxvij.; Tinct.
Gentianæ, ʒj.; Alcohol, ʒj.; Vin. Malagæ,
ʒiv. M. ft. M.An antiseptic in *phthisis*.A quarter to half to be given daily alone or in combination with
Cod Liver Oil. The average dose of the Creasote is six to nine
grains per diem.

MEDICINES SUITABLE FOR CHILDREN.

For other Formulæ suitable for children, see Pilulæ 27, 28, 31, 39, 41, 42, 43, 51A, 66, 67, 91,
93, 102, 124, 137, 171A, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322; and as Lozenges, see page 62; for simple
medicines in their usual doses, see page 53; also for Mixtures, 6A, 8, 9, 11, 11A, 12, 13, 14, 19, 23,
27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 64. Several of the following Powders may be more conveniently administered in the Pill
form than as Powders, to which all children *loudly* object. Pills are now made SMALL AND TASTELESS, and are
readily taken by our little patients.

PULVERES.

Pulvis Hydrargyri c. Cretâ Compositus.℞ Hydrarg. c. Cretâ, gr. ¼; Pulv. Ipecac. Co., gr. ½.
M. ft. Pulvis. = Tr. Opii, ℥j.

For a child one year old.

Pulvis Calcii Sulphidi.℞ Calc. Sulph., gr. ¼; Sacch. Lactis, ad gr. j. M. ft.
Pulvis.This is far better administered as a granule. See Table of Simple
Medicines, page 53.

For a child of one year and upwards.

Pulvis Jalapæ et Hydrargyri c. Cretâ.℞ Hydrarg. c. Cretâ, gr. j.; Pulv. Jalap. Co., gr. ij.
M. ft. Pulvis.**Pulvis Rhei et Hydrargyri c. Cretâ.**℞ Hydrarg. c. Cretâ, gr. j.; Pulv. Cinnam., gr. ½;
Pulv. Rhei, gr. ij. M. ft. Pulvis.

For a child one year old.

Pulvis Rhei c. Sodâ.℞ Pulv. Rhei, gr. ij.; Sodæ Bicarb., gr. jss.; Pulv.
Zingib., gr. ½. M. ft. Pulvis.

For a child one year old.

Pulvis Scammonia c. Hydrargyro Subchlorido.℞ Pulv. Scamm. Co., gr. ij.; Hydrarg. Subchl., gr. ½;
M. ft. Pulvis.

For a child one year old.

Pulvis Vermifugus.℞ Santonin, gr. iij.; Pulv. Scam. c. Hydr. Subchl.,
gr. iv. M. ft. Pulvis.

For children of three years and upwards.

Pulvis Sodæ et Hydrargyri c. Cretâ.℞ Hydrarg. c. Cretâ, gr. ½; Sodæ Bicarb., gr. j.;
Pulv. Cretæ Arom., gr. ij. M. ft. Pulvis.

For a child one year old.

Pulvis Bismuthi et Ferri.℞ Bism. Subnit., Ferri Carb. Sacch., aa. gr. x.
M. ft. Pulvis.

Dose—10 to 20 grains.

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus.℞ Pulv. Rad. Glycyrrh., Pulv. Sennæ, aa. gr. xv.;
Pulv. Fœniculi, Sulph. Præcip., aa. gr. vijss.;
Pulv. Sacchari, gr. xl. M. ft. Pulvis.

Dose—ʒj. to ʒij.

A mild laxative for adults as well as for children. Very suitable
for aged folk.**Pulvis Rhei et Calumbæ.**℞ Pulv. Cinnam. Co., Pulv. Rhei, aa. gr. v.;
Sodæ Bicarb., gr. x.; Pulv. Rad. Calumb.,
gr. x. M. ft. Pulvis.

Dose—For adults, 20 to 40 grains; for children, 5 to 20 grains.

Pulvis Potassæ et Sodæ Compositus.℞ Potass. Bicarb., Sodæ Bicarb., aa. gr. x.; Pulv.
Zingib., gr. iij.; Pulv. Calumbæ, gr. x.;
Sacchar. Alb., ʒss.; Ess. Limon., ℥v.
M. ft. Pulvis.

Dose—For adults, 30 to 60 grains; for children, 10 to 20 grains.

LOZENGES.

THE British Pharmacopœia gives ten formulæ for Lozenges; the Pharmacopœia of the United States supplies us with thirteen. Of the former the most important are those of *Ipecacuanha and Morphia, Opium, Chlorate of Potash, Tannin*; of the latter those of *Cubebs, Santonin, Subcarbonate of Iron, Opium*, are the most useful. The Opium Lozenge of the United States contains one-twentieth of a grain, with Liquorice and Aniseed; that of the British Pharmacopœia is double the strength—namely, one-tenth. The excipients employed in both Pharmacopœias are the same—namely, Gum, Sugar, Starch, and sometimes Tragacanth.

In medical practice Lozenges are very seldom prescribed; notwithstanding, it must be admitted that for medicines designed to act locally it is the most useful form that can be adopted in the treatment of diseases of the mouth and throat. They have, moreover, two advantages: they are palatable and portable. The objection to their employment, and a fatal one, as it appears to me, is their close resemblance to confections, which are eaten *ad lib.* chiefly on account of the sugar and flavouring of which they are composed. This objection I have removed by entirely altering the form and character of the medicinal Lozenge by substituting for the excipients usually employed and named above Glycerine and Gelatine; the former as a solvent as well as a sweetening agent, the latter (Gelatine) to give to the Lozenge proper form and consistence, possessing the merit not only of extreme usefulness, but also of an attractive appearance, entitling it to the highest place among the elegant preparations of improved Pharmacy.

I may mention that GLYCECOLLOID, which is the basis of these Lozenges, may be obtained as readily as the other excipients. Glyccols are lenticular in form, in size a little larger than a shilling, and weigh about 40 to 45 grains, three-fourths of which is *Pure Glycerine*; and when the medicament is soluble in the Glycerine, as in most cases it is, the Lozenge is *transparent*, a quality that gives to this vehicle a novel and inviting appearance.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the very obvious advantage of substituting Glycerine for Gum and Sugar, or the Fruit Paste employed at the Throat Hospital. In the last Pharmacopœia published for that Institution, and edited by Dr. Morel Mackenzie, "*Glyco-gelatine*," composed of one part of Gelatine to two and a half parts each of Glycerine and Water, is ordered to be used for making lozenges of Boracic Acid, Carbolic Acid, Chloride Ammonium, Bismuth and Morphia, Bismuth and Chlorate Potash, and Iodoform. These lozenges are called "*Pastilles*" to distinguish them from the others. The amount of Glycerine in each pastille is eight to nine grains, while in the Glycecol, made according to my formulæ, it is from twenty-five to thirty. The "*Glyco-gelatine*" contains 40 per cent. of Glycerine, and 40 per cent. of Water, and is a substitute for my "*Glycecolloid*." It is only just to myself to say that this form of lozenge *originated with me in 1874*, four years before Dr. Whistler's paper on the subject appeared in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, November, 1878. The essential difference between the "*Glyco-gelatine*" and "*Glycecolloid*" is that the former contains 40 per cent. of Water, while Glycecolloid is one-half Glycerine, and only 25 per cent. of Water. As three parts of Glycecolloid and one part of Glycerine are employed in making the Glyccols, it follows that they contain 75 per cent. or three-fourths their weight of Glycerine. As each lozenge (Glycecol) weighs from forty to forty-five grains, it carries a dose of about thirty grains of Glycerine, thus comparing favourably with the pastille, which contains only eight or nine grains. The advantages are obvious; the excess of Glycerine renders the medicament more diluted and more palatable, and the application consequently more efficacious.

This "*Glycecolloid*" supplies a vehicle in which many medicines may be employed, fluids (tinctures and juices) as well as solids. I have given a number of formulæ for the administration of Medicines that are designed to produce local effects on the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat, as Guaiacum, others to produce systemic effects, as Morphia, and a third class, which produce both. In the 1874 edition of my "*Formulary of Selected Medicines*" I gave formulæ for a number of powders for children which might be administered in this vehicle. Some of these are retained in this Pharmacopœia, but as the process of *Gelatine Coating*, which has recently been very much improved, enables us to administer children's powders in a perfectly tasteless and readily soluble capsule, I have, wherever practicable, recommended that mode of preparation for Children's Medicines, and the Glycecol form is now confined chiefly to the exhibition of medicines employed in the local and general treatment of diseases of the mouth and throat, for which it possesses manifest advantages. In many cases this vehicle will supersede the necessity of prescribing a gargle, and render recourse to the confectioner's lozenge rarely, if ever, necessary in the treatment of these diseases.

"Lozenges," says Dr. Prosser James, in his eminently practical and instructive Lessons on Laryngoscopy, "may be looked upon as the modern representatives of the ancient class of remedies termed 'hypoglottides,' and which Galen, Dioscorides, and others were accustomed to prescribe. The name was derived from the dose being placed

under the tongue of the patient. The local effect of certain substances on the mucous membrane is often obtained by the employment of lozenges, which should always be allowed to dissolve in the mouth without breaking them with the teeth, and should also be swallowed very slowly so as to prolong their action as much as possible."

THE MODE OF ADMINISTRATION is very simple. WHEN EMPLOYED IN MOUTH AND THROAT AFFECTIONS the Glycecol should be placed on the back of the tongue, and allowed to dissolve *very slowly*; the solution then diffuses itself over the parts affected in the form of a liquid jelly. From four to five minutes is required for a Glycecol to dissolve, and, as it is desirable to keep it (the medicament) in contact with the part affected as long as possible, the process should not be hurried. In some diseases it is advisable, in order to remove mucus or morbid secretions before taking the Glycecol, to wash out the mouth and throat with tepid water, to which has been added a few drops of Condyl's fluid.

WHEN USED AS A VEHICLE FOR MEDICINES TO PRODUCE SYSTEMIC EFFECTS ONLY, the Glycecol may be swallowed whole as soon as it becomes softened. Owing to its extremely rapid solution, it affords perhaps the very best mode of exhibiting Morphia and other medicines, the action of which we desire to obtain quickly.

WHEN GIVEN TO CHILDREN *too young* to observe these instructions, the Glycecol should be placed in a silver teaspoon, and held for a few minutes over a cup of hot water, and given in a liquid state.

FORMULÆ

FOR

GLYCECOLS, OR GLYCERINE LOZENGES.

THE following Formulæ embrace the most important of the British Pharmacopœia Lozenges, and also those employed at the Throat Hospital, with others that have been found useful in the treatment of Disease.

Aconiti. = Tinct. Aconiti, ℥ j.

℞ Tr. Aconiti, B.P., ℥xij.; Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ,* ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

Useful in *painful affections of the pharynx*; in *phthisis* they diminish expectoration and lessen the frequency of the pulse. A sedative in *irritative coughs*. The action is both local and systemic.

Dose—One every two hours.

Aconiti, Ipecac., et Potassæ Chloratis.

℞ Ext. Aconiti Alcoholic., gr. j.; Ipecac., gr. vj.; Potassæ Chloratis, gr. xlviij.; Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

A sedative and diaphoretic combination, used in *low forms of inflammation, sore throat, and sub-acute rheumatism*.

Acidi Benzoici. = gr. ½. T.H.

℞ Acidi Benzoici, gr. vj.; Bals. Tolut., gr. iij.; Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

A most valuable stimulant and voice lozenge in cases of nervous weakness of the throat. Used by public speakers and professional singers with great advantage, and is prescribed for *follicular inflammation of the pharynx, dysphonia clericorum* ("Clergyman's Sore Throat"), useful also in *cystitis* and to check *uræmic vomiting*.

Acidi Boracici. = gr. ij. T.H.

℞ Acidi Boracici, gr. xxiv.; Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

* **Glycecolloid.**—This compound, which is the basis of all the Lozenges, is made by my sons, Messrs. H. & T. KIRBY, who also manufacture all the Medicinal Lozenges in which it is employed.

Acidi Carbolici. = gr. j. T.H.

℞ Acidi Carbolici, gr. xij.; Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

As an antiseptic it is useful in *sore throat attended with fetor of the breath*. The action of Carbolic Acid is allied to that of Creasote, and it is used in similar cases. When administered to arrest sickness, the Glycecol should be swallowed whole, like a Capsule.

Acidi Carbolici et Bismuthi.

℞ Acidi Carbolici, gr. xij.; Bismuthi Subnit., gr. xxxvj.; Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

Acidi Tannici. = gr. ½.

(*Flavoured with Rose.*)

℞ Acidi Tannici, gr. vj.; Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

The Tannic Acid is held in solution in the Glycerine, and in this form is very useful in throat affections. Half a grain is the utmost that can be got into a lozenge of this form, on account of the well-known action of Tannic Acid on Glycerine.

Acidi Tannici c. Ribi Nigro.

(*Tannin and Black Currant.*)

℞ Acidi Tannici, gr. vj.; Succu Ribis Nig., ʒiv.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

This is a very pleasant lozenge when made with the expressed juice of the ripe fruit.

Acidi Tannici et Capsici.

℞ Acidi Tannici, gr. xij.; Tr. Capsici, ℥xxiv.;
Glycerinæ, f̄ij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

Useful in *relaxed sore throat* and as a transparent voice lozenge.

Ammonii Chloridi.=gr. ij. T.H.

℞ Ammonii Chloridi, gr. xxiv.; Glycerinæ, f̄ij.;
Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

Useful in *congestion of the pharynx and larynx*.

Ammonii Chloridi et Potassæ Chloratis.

℞ Ammon. Chloridi, gr. xxiv.; Pot. Chlor., gr. xxxvj.;
Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

Ammonii Bromidi et Belladonnæ.

℞ Ammonii Bromidi, gr. xxiv.; Succ. Belladonnæ,
℥xxxvj.; Glycerinæ, f̄ij.; Glycecolloidæ,
ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

An excellent remedy for *whooping-cough*.

Belladonnæ.

℞ Succ. Belladonnæ, ℥xxxvj.; Glycerinæ, ʒij.;
Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

For *whooping-cough*.—Dr. Niemeyer says that “to children between the ages of two and four years, we may give $\frac{1}{4}$ th grain of the drug night and morning, gradually increasing till the pupils dilate.” Trousseau thought it better to give $\frac{1}{4}$ grain at once, and not to push it to the point of incipient narcotism. The Ipecacuanha and Morphia Glycecol is also a proper remedy, and a very effectual one for older children. It may be given, one three times a day.

Bismuthi.=gr. v.

℞ Bismuthi Subnit., ʒj.; Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

There is a manifest advantage in administering Bismuth and other drugs required to act directly on the coats of the stomach in this form. The Lozenge is immediately dissolved and the Bismuth set free.

Boracis.=gr. iij. T.H.

℞ Boracis, gr. xxxvj.; Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

Useful in *thrush and aphthous ulcerations, fissured tongue, weakness of the throat*, etc.

Boracis et Potassæ Chloratis.

℞ Potassæ Chloratis, gr. xxxvj.; Boracis, gr. xxiv.;
Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

Carbonis.=gr. v.

℞ Carbonis Ligni, ʒj.; Glycerinæ, ʒiv.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

Useful in *pyrosis, flatulence, and fetor of the breath*.

Camphoræ Co.

(*Paregoric Glycecols.*)

℞ Tr. Camph. Co. *Conc.*, ʒj.; Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

(*Each Glycecol equals 15 minims of Paregoric.*)

Anodyne. An excellent mode of administering Paregoric.

Camphoræ Co. c. Ipecac.

℞ Tr. Camph. Co. *Conc.*, ʒj.; Ipecac., gr. iij.; Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

(*Each Glycecol contains 15 minims Paregoric and $\frac{1}{4}$ grain Ipecacuanha.*)

An anodyne and expectorant cough lozenge.

Codeia.=gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

℞ Codeia, gr. iij.; Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

An elegant calmative and anodyne transparent cough lozenge.

Capsici.

℞ Tr. Capsici, ℥xxxvj.; Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

Cretæ Aromat.=gr. v.

℞ Pulv. Cretæ Aromat., ʒj.; Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

For correcting *acidity and infantile diarrhæa*.

Cubebæ.=gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. T.H.

℞ Cubebæ, gr. vj.; Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

Very serviceable for diminishing excessive secretions of mucus from the pharynx, larynx, or trachea, and for *bronchitis*.

Guaiaici.=gr. j.

℞ Resin Guaiaici, gr. xij.; Succ. Ribis Nig., ʒiv.;
Glycecolloidæ, ʒiv. M. ft. glycecol 12.

A specific for arresting *creescent inflammation of the tonsils*, and useful both in acute and subacute *inflammation of the pharynx* and in *acute follicular diseases of the tonsils*, &c. Guaiacum is highly extolled by Sir Thomas Watson in his “Lectures on the Practice and Principles of Physic” as a remedy for *tonsillitis*.

Ferri Carb.=gr. iij.

℞ Ferri Carb. Sacch., gr. xxxvj.; Glycerinæ, ʒiij.;
Glycecolloidæ, ʒv. M. ft. glycecol 12.

A pleasant mode of administering Iron. Readily taken by children.

Ferri Redacti.=gr. iij.

℞ Ferri Redacti, gr. xxxvj.; Glycerinæ, ʒiij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒv. M. ft. glycecol 12.

Another useful form of Iron for children.

Iodoform.=gr. j. T.H.

℞ Iodoform, gr. j.; Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

Used in *syphilitic ulcerations of the tongue, mouth, and throat*, and in *chronic pharyngitis*.

Ipecacuanhæ.=gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

℞ Ipecac., gr. iij.; Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

A simple expectorant, far more effectual than the British Pharmacopœia lozenge.

Ipecacuanhæ et Morphiæ.

℞ Ipecac., gr. j.; Morphiæ Hydrochlor., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$;
Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft.
glycecol 12.

Equivalent to the B.P. Troche. This is an elegant transparent Cough Lozenge, particularly grateful to the phthical patient; it allays throat irritation, quiets the cough, and has a soothing effect. To induce sleep, one should be taken every hour for three or four hours before bedtime.

Much relief is experienced when the mouth and throat are dry and parched, by allowing the Glycecol to dissolve slowly in the mouth. It is well to remember that six of these lozenges equal $\frac{1}{16}$ grain of Morphia.

Ipecacuanhæ et Opii.

(*Dover's Powder Glycecol.*)

℞ Tr. Opii et Ipecac. (= Pulv. Doveri), ʒj.; Glycerinæ,
ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

The great merit of the Dover's Powder is said to be the fine state of division into which the Opium and Ipecacuanha are rendered by means of the Sulphate of Potash. The solution of these active ingredients in the Glycerine attains the same object in a far more pleasant manner. Each lozenge equals five grains of Dover's Powder. In this case, as in others, where the active agent is unpalatable, the Glycecol should be swallowed as soon as moistened.

Ipecacuanhæ, Scillæ, et Tolutani.

℞ Ipecac., gr. j.; Scillæ, gr. j.; Bals. Tolu., gr. iij.;
Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft.
glycecol 12.

Another form of useful Cough Medicine.

Lobeliæ.

℞ Tr. Lobeliæ, ʒij., Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecolloidæ,
ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

Useful for *whooping-cough*. The Tincture is recommended by Dr. Ringer, who thinks that it has hitherto not been given in sufficiently large doses. He says, "A child two years old may take ten minims every hour, and an additional dose each time the cough is imminent. I give 5 minims every hour even to very young children."

Morphiæ.=gr. 1-36th.

℞ Morphiæ Hydrochlor., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Gly-
cecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

This is a transparent Cough Lozenge, corresponding in strength with that of the British Pharmacopœia, for which it is a very elegant and useful substitute.

Opii c. Glycyrrhizâ.

℞ Extr. Glycyrrh., Extr. Opii, aa. gr. j.; Ol. Anisi,
ʒss.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒx. M. ft. glycecol 20.

This is a very useful Cough Lozenge. Each one equals about 2 minims Tinct. Opii. Two or three may be taken at bedtime, but should not be given to very young children.

Potassæ Chloratis.=gr. v.

℞ Potassæ Chloratis, ʒj.; Glycerinæ, ʒij.; Glycecol-
loidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol 12.

Chlorate of Potash is used as an antiseptic. In this form it operates locally as well as generally, and will be found very useful. Locally in *thrush and aphthous ulcerations of the mouth and fauces*, and as a general tonic to the mucous membrane. It is useful in *typhus and scarlet fevers, and to correct fetor of the breath*; also in *diphtheria, sore throat, cancerum oris, stomatitis, and hoarseness*.

T H R O A T L O Z E N G E S .

FROM THE THROAT HOSPITAL PHARMACOPEIA.

I HAVE selected the following formulæ because Glycecolloid, the basis employed above, is not a suitable vehicle for the active ingredients contained in the following lozenges—

Trochisci Acidi Tannici.

℞ Tannic Acid, in powder, 525 grains.
Tragacanth " 70 "
Refined Sugar " 280 "
Black Currant Paste, a sufficiency.

Mix the dry ingredients, then add the Black Currant Paste until the whole mass weighs 1 lb.; divide into 350 lozenges of 20 grains each, and dry them in a hot-air chamber at a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains 1½ grains of Tannic Acid, and is marked T.

Dose—One lozenge every three or four hours.

Use: strongly astringent.

Trochisci Ammonii Chloridi.

℞ Chloride of Ammonium, in powder, 700 grains.
Tragacanth " 140 "
Refined Sugar " 280 "
Black Currant Paste, a sufficiency.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges in the same manner as Tannic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains about 2 grains of Chloride of Ammonium, and is marked M.A.

Dose—One lozenge every three hours.

Useful in congestion of the larynx and pharynx.

Trochisci Krameriæ.

℞ Extract of Rhatany, in powder, 1050 grains.
Tragacanth " 70 "
Refined Sugar " 280 "
Red Currant Paste, a sufficiency.

Mix, and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Tannic Acid lozenges are made. Each lozenge contains 3 grains of Extract of Rhatany, and is marked R.

Dose—One lozenge every three or four hours.

Use: a very good astringent. Rhatany does not disagree with the stomach, as is often the case with Tannic Acid, nor does it cause constipation to the same extent as Kino and Catechu.

Trochisci Kino.

℞ Kino, in powder, 700 grains.
Tragacanth " 70 "
Refined Sugar " 280 "
Black Currant Paste, a sufficiency.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges in the same manner as Tannic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains 2 grains of Kino, and is marked K.

Dose—One lozenge every three or four hours.

Use: astringent, rather less powerful than Rhatany.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

THE United States Pharmacopœia gives formulæ for a number of Fluid Extracts which do not appear in the latest edition of the British Pharmacopœia.

The preparation of these extracts is too complicated to be undertaken except in the laboratory of the pharmacist; for medical practice, therefore, they must be purchased from a reliable source. There are several good English as well as American makers.

The extracts named below, that I have selected from this work, are exceedingly valuable remedies. Others, for which formulæ are given in the United States Pharmacopœia, have no advantage, I think, over B.P. preparations of the same drugs, which are more convenient to administer, unless it be that of concentration; but in those that I have mentioned the process exhausts the drug of its active principle and more thoroughly develops its remedial power than is done by any other process.

These preparations are therefore desirable medicines, and I have thought it well to include them in my "Selected Remedies."

Extractum Buchu Fluidum. U.S.P.

One ounce of this extract is equal to one of the leaves. A useful tonic astringent diuretic. Said to promote appetite and digestion. Its active constituent is eliminated by the kidneys and acts topically on the genito-urinary tract. Employed in *dropsy*, *chronic pyelitis*, *catarrh of bladder*, *chronic gonorrhœa*. One ounce of this extract is equal to one pint of the Infus. Buchu B.P. This preparation forms a most convenient substitute for it.

Dose—℥x. to ʒj.

Extractum Conii Fructus Fluidum. U.S.P.

One ounce of this extract is equal to one of the fruit. This preparation is the more valuable as the B.P. Extr. Conii is a perfectly inert substance. I believe it also to be a more efficient preparation than the Tr. Conii Fructus B.P. Hemlock is a most valuable medicine, and this extract furnishes the best and most reliable mode of administering it. One drachm of this extract is equal to one ounce of the Tinct. Conii B.P.

Dose—℥v. to ʒss.

Extractum Ergotæ Fluidum. U.S.P.

One ounce of this extract is equal to one ounce of the powder. This is a stable preparation, and supplies us with reliable means of administering the drug. In *chronic diarrhœa* and *dysentery* (ʒss. to ʒj., with ℥v. or x. of Tinct. Opii). Is also useful to arrest the bleeding of *hemorrhoids*. In recent cases it appears to contract the vessels, and to arrest bleeding quickly. Said to be useful in *hypertrophy of the heart* given as above, substituting Digitalis for Opium. Special indication for its use in *internal hemorrhage* is want of tonicity of the vessels; in those cases it is most valuable. For Ergotine in combination with other styptics, see Index. This extract is the same strength as that of the B.P.

Dose—ʒss. to ʒj.

Extractum Gelsemii Fluidum. U.S.P.

One ounce of this extract is equal to one ounce of the powder. Powerful sedative. Its use is indicated in those maladies in which there is an exaltation of function in the motor and sensory spheres of the nervous system; in *tetanus*, in *mania*, with great motor excitement, and in *insomnia* resulting from over excitement, or too great physical activity. Useful also in some forms of *neuralgia*, specially *myalgia*. In certain pelvic disorders of women, *ovarian neuralgia*, *dysmenorrhœa*.

Dose—℥ij. to ℥x.

Extractum Hydrastis Fluidum. U.S.P.

One ounce of this extract is equal to one ounce of the powder. Stomachic tonic. It is superior to calumba, useful in stomach catarrh, and a good substitute for alcoholic stimulant. In *constipation* depending on deficient secretion, when the stools are dry and hard. The

alkaloid Hydrastia, Bartholow says, ranks next to Quinine as a remedy for intermittents. By reference to the Materia Medica, formulæ containing it will be found. An injection of the fluid extract (ʒj. to ʒiv. of mucilage) has been successfully used in *gonorrhœa*, *prostatorrhœa*, also in *ulcerations* and *erosions* of the cervix uteri—quickly improved by the application of this extract, which may be used for this purpose undiluted.

Dose—℥v. to ʒss. taken before meals.

Extractum Matico Fluidum. U.S.P.

One ounce of this extract is equal to one of the powder. A powerful styptic employed externally and to arrest *hemorrhage*. Diluted as an injection for *gonorrhœa*.

Dose—ʒss. to ʒj.

Extractum Pareiræ Bravæ. U.S.P.

One ounce of this extract is equal to one ounce of the powder. A tonic diuretic, slightly laxative. Useful in *dropsy*, *chronic pyelitis*, *catarrh of the bladder*. This extract is the same strength as the B.P. preparation; 1½ oz. are equal to one pint of the Decoctum Pereiræ B.P.

Dose—ʒss. to ʒij.

Extractum Senegæ Fluidum. U.S.P.

One ounce of this extract is equal to one ounce of the powder. Stimulating expectorant. Useful in *chronic pneumonia* and *bronchitis*. See Mist. Senegæ, F. 15.

One ounce of this extract is equal to one pint of Infus. Senegæ B.P., and one drachm equals one ounce of the Tinctura Senegæ B.P.

Dose—℥xx. to ℥xl.

Extractum Spigeliæ et Sennæ Fluidum. U.S.P.

(*Pink Root and Senna.*)

This extract supplies us with the best remedy for the round worm. A low diet and brisk cathartic should precede its administration.

Dose—ʒij. to ʒj.

Extractum Stillingiæ Fluidum. U.S.P.

One ounce of this extract is equal to one of the powder. An excellent alterative. Useful in *habitual constipation* with deficient secretion, *torpidity of the liver*, and *jaundice*, in *ascites* and *hemorrhoids* due to hepatic changes. Has attained in America popular repute as a blood purifier. It certainly is useful in both *sypilitic* and *scrofulous* affections, if its use be steadily persevered with. As the fresh root is required for the preparation of this extract it is difficult to obtain good. Stillingia supplies us with another means of administering Yaw Root.

Dose—℥x. to ʒj.

TINCTURES.

TINCTURES are not commonly prescribed undiluted or uncombined, they are usually employed as adjuncts in mixtures; still there are a few which are conveniently and efficiently prescribed in that form which is known as Guttæ, or Drops.

The instructions usually given are that 5, 10, 15, 20 drops, or whatever the dose may be of the Tincture (usually ordered in quantities of 1 or 2 ounces), are to be taken in a wineglassful of water.

The Tinctures usually prescribed in this manner are *Perchloride of Iron*, *Nux Vomica*, *Quassia*, *Quinine*, *Ginger*, and those named below, which are non-official, but very efficient.

That of *Quinine and Cardamoms* is a very elegant preparation; it may be ordered to be taken either in water or in orange or sherry wine.

Another mode of prescribing these Tinctures is to make a teaspoon the measure of the dose by diluting them with one-half or three parts of syrup; the dose is more manageable, and an overdose is less likely to be taken.

In this way $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of Tincture (the dose of which is 15 minims) with $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of syrup forms a 2-ounce mixture, containing sixteen 1-drachm (teaspoon) doses. The mineral acids may also be prescribed in like manner; the dose in that case should be taken well diluted.

Tinctura Quinæ et Cardamomi Conc.

(Syn.: *Liq. Quinæ Acidus*.)

℞ Chloroformi, ℥cc.; Quinæ Sulph., gr. cccclxxx.;
Acid. Sulph. Arom. q.s.; Tr. Cardam. Co.
Conc. ad Oj. M. ft. Tinct.

Four fluid drachms of this Tincture contain 12 grains of Sulphate of Quinine, and form an elegant Mixture when diluted with \mathfrak{z} ss. of water, or with one ounce of syrup, when one or two teaspoonfuls may be taken for a dose.

Tinctura Chloroformi c. Opio.

℞ Tr. Opii, Sp. Camphoræ, Tr. Capsici, aa. \mathfrak{f} ℥j.;
Chloroformi, \mathfrak{f} ℥ij.; Sp. Vini Rect., ad \mathfrak{f} ℥v.
M. ft. Tinct.

Each fluid drachm contains about 100 drops, consisting of 12 minims of each of the first three ingredients, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ minims, or 18 drops of Chloroform.

A very valuable diffusible stimulant, anodyne, astringent. A *Chlorodyne* about which there is no mystery.

In time of epidemic cholera, for popular use, it is a very valuable Remedy, and should be diluted one-third.

For a similar medicine in the pill form see F. 138.

Tinctura Colchici Etheræ (American Form).

℞ Colchici, \mathfrak{z} vj.; Sp. Ether. Nit., \mathfrak{f} ℥xvj. vel q.s.
Treat by displacement till \mathfrak{f} ℥xvj. of the Tincture are obtained.

This and the following preparation are used jointly for *rheumatic* and *neuralgic affections*. They are excellent substitutes for the alcoholic Tinctures of the same drugs.

Dose—Twenty to thirty drops in a wineglassful of water.

Tinctura Guaiaci Etheræ (American Form).

℞ Guaiaci Resinæ, \mathfrak{z} ij.; Sp. Ether. Nit., \mathfrak{f} ℥xvj. vel q.s.
Treat by displacement until \mathfrak{f} ℥xvj. of the Tincture are obtained.

Guaiacum has long been a favourite remedy as a stimulating diaphoretic in *chronic rheumatism*, "*cold*" *rheumatic pains*, *sciatica*, etc., occurring in persons advanced in life. This preparation unites with it a diuretic action, and it is in some cases to be preferred to the Ammoniated Tincture. In *dysmenorrhœa*, *amenorrhœa*, and other uterine affections, it has been found very useful.

Dose— \mathfrak{z} ss.- \mathfrak{z} ij. diluted.

Tinctura Opii Etheræ (American Form).

(Remedy for Asiatic Cholera.)

℞ Opii, Camphoræ, aa. \mathfrak{z} j.; Ol. Caryophylli, \mathfrak{f} ℥j.;
Capsici, \mathfrak{z} j.; Sp. Ether. Co. (Hoffmann's
Anodyne), \mathfrak{f} ℥xvj. M. ft. Tinct.

Adult Dose Twenty to sixty drops every third or fourth hour, according to circumstances. The diffusible character of the Ether increases the effects of the important remedies it contains.

This preparation is a new remedy in this country, but it has been extensively employed in America. The formula is sufficient to indicate its value and the class of cases for which it is specially suited. In cases where it is desired to obtain an *immediate* effect, it is invaluable. When cholera is epidemic, every practitioner will do well to arm himself with this remedy. It will enable him to arrest premonitory *diarrhœa* directly he is called in, and in that manner may possibly prevent a state of collapse, in which medicine appears so powerless.

Tinctura Veratri Viridis. U.S.P.

℞ Veratri Viridis, \mathfrak{z} vij.; percolate with Sp. Vini
Rect. to \mathfrak{f} ℥xvj. Tinct.

Cardiac depressant and sedative, used "to control the vascular system in cases of inflammatory diseases, especially rheumatic fever and gout. Depression and slowness of pulse appear to be characteristic symptoms of its action."—Dr. GARROD.

This remedy is not employed in this country so often as it deserves. It is, however, highly esteemed in America in the treatment of *pneumonia*. It is said to be capable of rendering the pulse as low as thirty-five beats in a minute. I believe it to be largely employed in homœopathic practice, and with some success. It is not poisonous in the degree that Aconite is, and may therefore be more fearlessly used.

Dose—℥v.-℥xv.

N.B.—This tincture is more than double the strength of that of the British Pharmacopœia.

Tinctura Lupulinæ. U.S.P.

This Tincture is made with \mathfrak{z} j. of Lupuline to \mathfrak{z} vij. of Alcohol.

Its therapeutic effects differ from those of the Tinct. Lupuli B.P. inasmuch that the latter is a simple bitter, while Lupuline is a sedative.

Dose— \mathfrak{z} ss. to \mathfrak{z} ss.

Tinctura Sanguinariæ. U.S.P.

(1 to 8.)

Promotes hepatic and intestinal secretions, and is serviceable in *duodenal catarrh*, *catarrh of the biliary ducts with jaundice*. *Chronic nasal catarrh*, a very troublesome and obstinate complaint, is said to be cured by it.

Dose—℥x. three times a day, or 1-15th gr. of the Alkaloid.

Tinctura Erythrophlei syn. Casca.*

(Non-official.)

(1 to 8.)

The action of Casca in many respects resembles that of Digitalis. Dr. Lauder Brunton says: "In Casca we possess a drug which strengthens and slows the heart, contracts the arteriols, and increases the urine."

Digitalis has hitherto been our great resort in mitral disease; it is probable that in Casca we possess a drug more powerful still. At

* Made with Sassy or Casca Bark, obtained from Erythrophleum Guinense. I have given the Tincture the latter name to prevent confusion arising from the name Casca being mistaken for an abbreviation of Cascarilla Bark, which might lead to serious results.

For a description of this Drug see Dr. Brunton's "Pharmacology and Therapeutics." Macmillan & Co.

least its effects upon the arteriols appear to be greater than that of Digitalis, and it is quite possible that we may succeed in those cases of advanced mitral disease where Digitalis fails.

Dose—℥v. to ℥x.

Tinctura Pruni Virginianæ.

(1 to 10.)

The medicinal use of the Bark of Wild Cherry is similar to that of Cascarilla and Serpentaria. It is a tonic, increases digestive power, and promotes constructive metamorphosis. It is an excellent stomachic tonic, preferable to Calumba, and useful in *bronchial affections* and in *phthisis*.

Dose—ʒj. to ʒij.

Tinctura Jaborandi.

(1 to 4 - non-official.)

A powerful sudorific and sialagogue.

The use of Jaborandi is contra-indicated in affections of the gastrointestinal mucous membrane and in weak heart. It is valuable in *cardiac dropsy*, if the contra-indications do not exist. In *asthma* and *bronchitis*, with profuse expectoration, it is beneficial, and in *renal dropsy*, especially *scarlatinal dropsy*. According to Ringer, it appears to stimulate the milk glands, and is useful to nursing women when the secretion of milk is deficient.

Dose—ʒss. to ʒij.

SYRUPS.

SYRUPS supply a very convenient mode of administering medicine to children; they are readily taken, and it is a matter of some surprise that they are not more often prescribed.

It is a drawback, perhaps, to the more general use of Syrups that they are liable to undergo fermentation; improved methods of preparation, however, prevent this, and the Syrups now supplied by the druggists are generally stable. Some are used merely for sweetening and rendering palatable medicines given in mixtures. Those that I have selected are REMEDIES that are really very efficient. In the United States Pharmacopœia numerous formulæ are given, but by far the most valuable Syrups in use in America and this country are non-official. I would mention especially: *Syr. Calcis Hypophosph.*, *Syr. Calcis Lactophosph.*, *Syr. Ferri Hypophosph.*, *Syr. Ferri Phos.*, *Syr. Ferri Phos. comb.*, *Syr. Ferri et Manganes. Phos.*, *Syr. Ferri Phos. c. Quinia et Strychnia*, *Syr. Hypophosphutum comb.*, *Syr. Sodæ Hypophos.*

These are employed at the London and other Hospitals, and I think there cannot be a doubt that it is a very efficient mode of administering the very valuable agents of which they are composed.

Of course their efficiency depends much upon the accuracy and dexterity with which they are prepared, many of them requiring much pharmaceutical knowledge and skilful manipulation, but if purchased of houses of repute they are reliable medicines. The formulæ given below supply us with some very efficient Cough Medicines.

Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ. U.S.P.

℞ Ext. Ipecacuanhæ Fluidi, fʒj. ; Syrupi, fʒxv. M. ft. Syr. (fʒj. = 3¼ grs. Pulv. Ipecac.)

The same strength as the Wine of Ipecac., B.P.

Syrupus Krameriaæ. U.S.P.

℞ Ext. Krameriaæ, ʒij. (troy); Sacchari, ʒxxx. (troy); Aquæ, fʒxvj. M. ft. Syr. (fʒj. = about 3 grs. Extract Krameria.)

Dose—fʒj. - fʒij.

Useful in *relaxed sore throat* and in *diarrhœa*.

Syrupus Pectoralis c. Morphiâ (Linctus pro Tussi).

℞ Mellis, ʒij. ; Syrupi Rheados, ʒij. ; Liq. Morph. Bimec., ʒij. ; Acidi Nitrici Dil., ʒiv. ; Glycerinæ, ʒj. ; Mucilaginis Acaciæ, ad ʒviij. M. ft. Linctus.

A useful Cough Medicine in *throat coughs* and in *bronchial irritation* following catarrh, also in *phthisis*. Without Morphia it is suitable for children.

Dose—Adult, ʒj. - ʒij.

Syrupus Pectoralis (syn. Simple Linctus).

℞ Syr. Scillæ, Syr. Rheados Mellis, aa. ʒj. ; Acid. Nitric. dil., ʒij. ; Glycerinæ, ʒvj. ; Ess. Amygd. Amar., ℥x. M. ft. Syrup.

Dose—fʒj. - fʒij.

A suitable Cough Medicine without Opium for children.

Syrupus Rhei Aromat. (Spiced Syr. Rhubarb).

℞ Rhei, ʒijss. ; Caryophylli, Cinnamomi, aa. ʒss. ; Myristicæ, ʒij. ; Diluted Alcohol, q.s. Treat by displacement until fʒxvj. of Tincture are obtained, and mix with Oij. ʒiv. Syrup.

An excellent remedy for some forms of *diarrhœa* in infancy, especially those occurring during dentition. It has the advantage of being a warming tonic and stomachic as well as a mild laxative.

Dose—fʒj. - fʒij.

Syrupus Senegæ.

℞ Rad. Senegæ Contus., ʒiv. (troy); Alcohol Dilut., Oij. Treat by displacement, and evaporate the tincture obtained in a water bath at a temperature not exceeding 160° F. to fʒviij. Filter; add sugar, ʒxv. (troy); dissolve by the aid of a gentle heat and strain.

A pleasant mode of administering this useful stimulating expectorant.

Dose—For adults, ʒj. - ʒij.

PART II.

FORMULÆ.

REMEDIES FOR TOPICAL APPLICATION.



TOPICAL REMEDIES.

FORMULÆ for the application of this very important group of Remedies, in the various modes in which they are usually applied, are arranged under the heads given below.

Hypodermic Injections are exceptions to other Remedies *applied topically*, as they are chiefly employed to produce systemic effects, and might therefore have been classed with Remedies for Internal Administration; as, however, they are *applied* topically, they are better, I think, placed under this head.

For the same reason Enemata and Suppositories, which are used as often to produce systemic effects as they are to produce local ones, are also placed in this section.

Fluids for Inhalation and Lozenges are employed to produce systemic effects as well as local ones. Formulæ for Lozenges will be found in Part I.; the Fluids for Inhalation and Hypodermic Injection are all found here.

Collyria Collunaria (Nasal Douches) Liniments Lotions Pigments Oleates Pigments for Throat	Dusting Powders Caustic Pastes, etc. Ointments Bougies (soluble) Pessaries Suppositories Injections	Fomentations Poultices Medicated Baths Enemata Gargles Inhalations Vaporizable Antiseptics
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COLLYRIA—EYE LOTIONS.

Collyrium Aluminis.

℞ Alum, gr. ij. to viij. ; Aq. Destill., ℥j. M. ft. Collyr.

In *purulent ophthalmia* the strongest solution should be used, and it should be used frequently—every quarter or half hour.

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

Collyrium Aluminis et Belladonnæ.

(*Middlesex.*)

℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. lx. ; Collyr. Aluminis, ad f ℥viij. M. ft. Collyr.

Collyrium Ammon. Acet.

℞ Liq. Ammon. Acetatis, ℥j. ; Aquæ Destill., ad ℥vij. M. ft. Collyr.

Collyrium Argenti Nit. (syn. Guttæ.)

(*London, Middlesex, King's.*)

℞ Argent. Nitr., gr. j. vel gr. ij. ; Aq. Destill., ℥j. M. ft. Collyr.

In the Pharmacopœia of the London Ophthalmic and other Hospitals, this and some of the following formulæ are classed under the head of *Guttæ*. I have placed them under that of Collyria, a term certainly more indicative of their use; they are, however, to be *dropped* into the eye—not used as *washes*.

Collyrium Argenti Nit. Fort.

(*London Ophthalmic.*)

℞ Argent. Nitr., gr. iv. ; Aq. Destill., ℥j. M. ft. Collyr.

One drop to be *dropped* into the eye.

Collyrium Atropiæ.

(*King's, Great Northern.*)

℞ Atrop. Sulph., gr. ij. ; Aq. Destill., ℥j. M. ft. Collyr.

One drop to be *dropped* into the eye.

Collyrium Atropiæ Fort.

℞ Atrop. Sulph., gr. iv. ; Aq. Destill., ℥j. M. ft. Collyr.

This is the same strength as the Liquor Atropiæ Sulph., B.P. Solutions of Atropia should be freshly prepared for use, as they spoil by keeping.

One drop to be *dropped* into the eye.

Collyrium Cadmii.

℞ Cadmii Sulph., gr. ij. ; Aquæ, ad ʒj. M. ft. Collyr.

Much esteemed for its power in causing *absorption* of the passages of the cornea.

Collyrium Cupri Sulph.

℞ Cupri Sulph., gr. j. ; Aquæ Destill., ʒj. M. ft. Collyr.

One drop to be *dropped* into the eye.

Collyrium Morphicæ.

℞ Morphicæ Sulph., gr. iv. ; Aquæ Destill., ʒj. M. ft. Collyr.

A useful astringent and anodyne in *conjunctivitis*.

Collyrium Morphicæ, Atropiæ, et Zinci.

℞ Morphicæ Sulph., gr. iv. to gr. viij. ; Zinci Sulph., gr. iv. to gr. viij. ; Atropiæ, gr. j. to gr. ij. ; Aquæ Destill., ʒj. M. ft. Collyr.

For *iritis* and other inflammations. Without Zinc it is also a useful application for *carache* and *toothache*.

Collyrium Opii Co.

(*Guy's.*)

℞ Tr. Opii, ʒj. ; Sol. Ammon. Acet., ʒss. ; Aquæ Destill., ad ʒiv. M. ft. Collyr.

Collyrium Plumbi Acet.

(*Middlesex, Westminster, Samaritan.*)

℞ Plumbi Acet., gr. ij. ; Acidi Acetici, Dil., ʒj. ; Aquæ Destill., ʒj. M. ft. Collyr.

Collyrium Potassii Iodidi.

(*London Ophthalmic.*)

℞ Potassii Iodidi, gr. iij. ; Aquæ Destill., ʒj. M. ft. Collyr.

Collyrium Zinci Acet.

(*Westminster.*)

℞ Zinci Acet., gr. ijss. ; Aquæ Destill., ʒj. M. ft. Collyr.

Collyrium Zinci et Aluminis.

℞ Zinci Sulph., gr. ijss. ; Alumin., gr. ij. ; Aquæ Destill., ʒj. M. ft. Collyr.

Collyrium Zinci Chloridi.

(*London.*)

℞ Zinci Chloridi, gr. j. ; Aquæ Destill., ʒj. M. ft. Collyr.

Collyrium Zinci Sulph.

(*Middlesex.*)

℞ Zinci Sulph., gr. j. ; Aquæ Destill., ʒj. M. ft. Collyr.

Collyrium Zinci Sulph. c. Opii.

(*London.*)

℞ Zinci Sulph., gr. ij. ; Tr. Opii, ʒj. ; Aquæ Destill., ʒj. M. ft. Collyr.

COLLUNARIA.—NASAL DOUCHES.

The following formulæ are selected from the Pharmacopœia of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.

Not more than 20 ozs. of fluid should ever be used for a nasal douche, and 10 ozs. are generally sufficient. If an apparatus on the siphon principle be employed, it should be placed only just above the level of the patient's head, in order to avoid too great a force of current. The temperature of the fluid should be about 90° F.

**Collunarium Acidi Carbolici.**

℞ Acidi Carbolici, gr. ½ ; Glycerinæ, gr. xx. ; Aquæ, ad ʒj.

Antiseptic.

Collunarium Acidi Carbolici c. Sodæ et Boracæ.

℞ Acidi Carbolici, gr. iv. ; Sodæ Bicarb., gr. xij. ; Boracis, gr. xij. ; Aquæ, ʒj. Solve.

Mildly detergent.

Collunarium Acidi Tannici.

℞ Tannin, gr. iij. ; Aquæ, ad ʒj.

Astringent.

Collunarium Aluminis.

℞ Alumi, gr. iv. ; Aquæ, ad ʒj.

Mildly astringent.

Collunarium Bituminis Compositum.

(*London.*)

℞ Sol. Bitumin. Comp., ʒx. ; Aquæ, ad ʒj.

Collunarium Potassæ Permanganat.

℞ Sol. Potassæ Permang., B.P., ʒvj. ; Aquæ, ad ʒj. Detergent.

Collunarium Quinæ.

℞ Quinæ Dis., gr. ½ ; Aquæ, ad ʒj.

In *hay fever*. It is generally sufficient to place a little of this in the palm of the hand and draw it up through the nose.

Collunarium Sodæ.

℞ Sodæ Bicarb., gr. xxx. ; Aquæ, ad ʒj.
Detergent.

Collunarium Zinci Sulphatis.

℞ Zinci Sulph., gr. ½ ; Aquæ, ad ʒj.

Collunarium Zinci Sulpho-Carbolat.

℞ Zinci Sulpho-Carbolat., gr. ij. ; Aquæ, ad ʒj.
Antiseptic.

LINIMENTA.

The British Pharmacopœia Liniments are excellent preparations and useful remedies. Those in use at the various hospitals are scarcely equal in value, the formulæ being framed probably with an eye to economy.

Linimentum Ammoniæ.

℞ Liquor Ammoniæ, ʒ part ; Linimenti Camphoræ, 3 parts. M. ft. Linim.

Linimentum Calcis.

℞ Ol. Olivæ, Aquæ Calcis, equal parts. M. ft. Linim.
A useful application for *burns* and *scalds*.

Linimentum Camphoræ.

℞ Camphoræ, ʒj. ; Ol. Olivæ, fʒiv. Dissolve. M. ft. Linim.

This is a good Stock Liniment. It affords a ready means of quickly preparing some of the following Liniments:—

Linimentum Cantharidis c. Opio.

(London.)

℞ Tinct. Canth., Tinct. Opii, aa. ʒij. ; Liq. Ammon. Fort., ʒiv. ; Lin. Saponis, ʒj. M. ft. Linim.

Linimentum Chloroformi.

℞ Chloroformi, Linimenti Camphoræ, equal parts. M. ft. Linim.

Linimentum Crinale.

℞ Ol. Amygdalæ Dulc., fʒj. ; Liq. Ammon. Fort., fʒj. ; Aquæ Mellis, fʒij. ; Sp. Rosmarini, fʒiv. M. ft. Linim.

A useful stimulating liniment for the scalp. Employed with advantage in *baldness* and *falling off of the hair after fevers*, etc.

Linimentum Crotonis.

℞ Ol. Crotonis, ʒj. ; Linimenti Camphoræ, ʒj. M. ft. Linim.

Linimentum Hydrargyri.

℞ Ung. Hydrargyri, Liquor Ammoniæ, Linimenti Camphoræ, aa. fʒj. M. ft. Linim.

Linimentum Hydrargyri Oleatis.

(London.)

℞ Hydr. Oxid. flav., ʒj. ; Acidi Oleic, ʒv. ; Ol. Olivæ, ʒxx.

To the Oleic Acid in a porcelain dish sprinkle in the Oxide of Mercury, raise the temperature to 120° Fahr., and keep the mixture at this heat, constantly stirring until the oxide combines with the acid, then add the Olive Oil, and mix well together.

Linimentum Opii.

℞ Tinct. Opii, Linimenti Camphoræ, equal parts. M. ft. Linim.

Linimentum Saponis.

(London.)

℞ Saponis Mollis, ʒvj. ; Camphoræ, ʒjss. ; Sp. Vin. Rect., ʒvj. ; Ol. Terebinth., ʒj. ; Aquæ, Ojss.

Dissolve the Camphor in the spirit, then add the soft soap, turpentine, and water, previously mixed by the aid of a gentle heat. Agitate occasionally during seven days, and filter.

Linimentum Saponis Mollis.

(Middlesex.)

℞ Saponis Mollis, ʒss. Dissolve in fʒv. of hot water.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ.

(Stokes' Linim.)

℞ Sp. Terebinth., ʒijj. ; Acidi Acetici, ʒss. ; Vitelli Ovi, j. ; Ol. Limonis, ʒj. ; Aq. Rosmarini, ʒjss. M. ft. Linim.

Employed as a rubefacient. It may be rubbed over the whole of the thorax in pulmonary disorders. The atmosphere becoming more or less charged with the vapour of turpentine, possesses some antiseptic power.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum.

℞ Sp. Terebinthinæ, Linimenti Camphoræ, Acidi Acetici, equal parts. M. ft. Linim.

For Linimentum Iodi see Iodine Pigment. The Linimenta Aconiti, Belladonnæ, Potassii Iodidi c. Sapone, Saponis, and Sinapis Co., all require special preparation, and should be purchased of the Pharmacist.

LOTIONES.

Lotio Acidi Boracici.

(London.)

A saturated, watery solution of Boracic Acid.

Lotio Acidi Carbolici.

(Chest.)

℞ Acidi Carbolici, gr. j. ; Sp. Vini Rect., ʒj. ; Aquæ, ʒxxiv. M. ft. Lotio.

(Charing Cross.)

℞ Acidi Carbolici, gr. j. ; Aquæ, ʒcvij. M. ft. Lotio.

For antiseptic dressings.

A Carbolic Oil (1 to 40 of Olive Oil) is employed at the Middlesex Hospital.

Lotio Acidi Nitrici.

(Fever.)

℞ Acidi Nitrici Fort., ʒiv. ; Tr. Opii, ʒvj. ; Aquæ, ʒj. M. ft. Lotio.

(Skin.)

℞ Acidi Nitrici Dil., ʒxij. ; Tinct. Myrrhæ, ʒvj. ; Aquæ, ad ʒj. M. ft. Lotio.

To be diluted with from 1 to 3 ozs. of water.

Used in *ulcerous*, *papular*, *vesicular*, and *neuralgic* affections.

Lotio Acidi Sulphurosi.*(Middlesex.)*

℞ Acidi Sulphurosi, ʒj. ; Aquæ, ad ʒj. M. ft. Lotio.

Lotio Alkalina.*(Middlesex.)*

℞ Potassæ Bicarb., gr. vj. ; Aquæ, ad ʒj. M. ft. Lotio.

(Guy's.)

℞ Sodæ Carb., gr. vijss. ; Aquæ, ad ʒj. M. ft. Lotio.

(Charing Cross.)

℞ Potassæ Carb., gr. xij. ; Potassii Iodidi, gr. iij. ; Aquæ Ferventis, ʒj. M. ft. Lotio.

In acute eczema to allay irritation.

Lotio Aluminis Co.*(St. Bartholomew's.)*

℞ Aluminis, gr. viij. ; Zinci Sulph., gr. viij. ; Aquæ, ʒj. M. ft. Lotio.

Lotio Ammon. Acet.*(St. George's.)*

℞ Liq. Ammon. Acet. Fort., Oj. ; Aquæ, Ox. M. ft. Lotio.

A useful evaporating lotion ; may be applied either tepid or cold.

Lotio Ammon. Hydrochlor.*(Guy's.)*

℞ Ammon. Chlor., gr. xivss. ; Aceti Dest., ad ʒj. M. ft. Lotio.

(Westminster.)

℞ Ammon. Chlor., ʒss. ; Aceti Dest., ʒj. ; Sp. Vini Rect., ʒj. ; Aquæ, ad ʒiv. M. ft. Lotio.

℞ Ammon. Chlor., ʒj. ; Sp. Vini Rect., ʒij. ; Aquæ, ad ʒiv. M. ft. Lotio.

Useful in *orchitis*.All the above are useful for *sprains, injuries to joints, inflamed bursæ*, etc.**Lotio Belladonnæ Co.***(Skin.)*

℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. xij. ; Acidi Hydrocyanici, ʒij. ; Glycerinæ, ʒxxiv. ; Aquæ, ad ʒj. M. ft. Lotio.

To be diluted with 1 to 3 parts of water.

Used in *neuralgic, papular, and phlegmonous* affections.**Lotio Bismuthi Nit.***(Skin.)*

℞ Bismuthi Subnit., gr. vj. ; Hydrargyri Perchlor., gr. ½ ; Sp. Camphoræ, ʒjss. ; Aquæ, ad ʒj.

To be diluted with 1 to 3 parts of water.

Used in *sebaceous, vesicular, pustular, and squamous* affections.**Lotio Bituminis Comp.***(London.)*

℞ Sol. Bituminis Comp., ʒvj. ; Aquæ, ad Oj. M. ft. Lotio.

Lotio Boracis.*(Skin.)*

℞ Boracis, gr. vj. ; Sp. Vini Rect., ʒxij. ; Sp. Camphoræ, ʒjss. ; Aquæ, ʒj. M. ft. Lotio.

To be diluted with from 1 to 3 parts of water.

(London Ophthalmic.)

℞ Boracis, gr. xv. ; Glycerinæ, ʒxxx. ; Aquæ ad ʒj. M. ft. Lotio.

(Guy's.)

℞ Boracis, gr. vijss. ; Aquæ Rosæ, ʒj. M. ft. Lotio.

Used in *vesicular, ulcerous, and squamous* affections.**Lotio Boracis Co.***(Skin.)*

℞ Boracis, gr. ivss. ; Glycerinæ, ʒxxiv. ; Ammon. Carb., gr. ivss. ; Acid. Hydrocyanic Dil., ʒix. ; Aquæ, ad ʒj.

To be diluted with from 1 to 4 parts of water.

Used in *vesicular, sebaceous, and phlegmonous* affections.**Lotio Calaminaris.***(University.)*

℞ Calaminaris, gr. xl. ; Zinci Oxidi, gr. xx. ; Glycerinæ, ʒxx. ; Aquæ, ad ʒj. M. ft. Lotio.

A useful application in *eczema*.

See also PIGMENTUM ZINCI.

Lotio Calcis Chloratæ.*(London.)*

℞ Sol. Calcis Chlorin., ʒj. ; Aquæ, ad Oj. M. ft. Lotio.

Lotio Cupri, Camph. vel Lotio Rubra.*(St. George's.)*

℞ Cupri Sulph., gr. 3¼. ; Camphoræ, gr. j. ; Bole Armenia, gr. 3¼. ; Aquæ Bullientis, ʒj. M. ft. Lotio.

To promote healthy growth of *wounds and ulcers*.**Lotio Cupri Sulph.***(St. Bartholomew's.)*

℞ Cupri Sulph., gr. ij. ; Aquæ, ʒj. M. ft. Lotio.

(Gt. Northern.)

℞ Cupri Sulph., gr. viij. ; Aquæ, ʒj. M. ft. Lotio.

Lotio Cupri Sulph., Morphicæ, et Plumbi.

℞ Cupri Sulph., gr. iv. ; Morphicæ Mur., gr. viij. ; Liq. Plumbi Subacet., ʒj. ; Aquæ, ad ʒiv. M. ft. Lotio.

Lotio Flava.*(Middlesex.)*

℞ Hydrargyri Perchlor., gr. j. ; Mucilaginis, ʒxxiv. ; Aquæ Calcis, ad ʒj. M. ft. Lotio.

A useful dressing for *chancre*.

Lotio Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

℞ Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. xx.; Sp. Rosmarini, ℥ss.; Glycerinæ, ℥ss.; Sp. Vini Rect., ℥vij.
M. ft. Lotio.

Useful in *acne* and *psoriasis of the scalp*.

Lotio Hydrargyri Perchlor.

(*Startin's.*)

℞ Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. iv.; Acid. Nitric. Dil., ℥j.; Acidi Hydrocyanici Dil., ℥j.; Glycerinæ, ℥ij.; Aquæ, ad ℥vij. M. ft. Lotio.

Useful in *syphilitic eruptions*.

Lotio Plumbi Co.

(*Skin.*)

℞ Liq. Plumbi Subacet., ℥vijss.; Glycerinæ, ℥xxiv.; Aquæ, ad ℥j. M. ft. Lotio.

To be diluted with 1 to 3 parts of water.

Used in *phlegmonous* and *vesicular* affections, also as a collyrium.

Lotio Plumbi c. Opio.

(*Fever.*)

℞ Plumbi Acet., gr. iv.; Pulv. Opii, gr. iv.; Aquæ Ferventis, ℥j. M. ft. Lotio.

(*St. Bartholomæw's.*)

℞ Ext. Opii, gr. j.; Liq. Plumbi Subacet. Dil., ℥j. M. ft. Lotio.

A useful topical application. Applied hot or cold to injuries and to an inflamed surface to relieve pain.

Lotio Plumbi Subacet.

(*Gt. Northern.*)

℞ Liq. Plumbi Subacet., ℥vj.; Sp. Vini Rect., ℥vj.; Aquæ, ℥j. M. ft. Lotio.

To arrest *inflammation*.

Lotio Potassæ Carb.

℞ Potassæ Carb., ℥ij.; Sodii Chloridi, ℥ij.; Aquæ Rosæ, ℥vij.; Aquæ Flor. Auranti, ℥ij. M. ft. Lotio.

Lotio Potassæ Chloratis.

(*London.*)

℞ Potass. Chlor., ℥ij.; Aquæ, ad Oj. M. ft. Lotio.

Lotio Rubra.

(*Middlesex.*)

℞ Zinci Sulph., gr. j.; Sp. Rosmarini, ℥xv.; Sp. Lavand. Co., ℥xv.; Aquæ, ad ℥j.

Used in *sebaceous*, *squamous*, and *erythematous* affections, and to promote granulation.

Lotio Potassæ Permanganatis.

℞ Potassæ Permanganatis, ℥j.; Aquæ Dest., ℥xxx. M. ft. Lotio.

Used as an antiseptic injection or spray inhalation. Useful for destroying the odour of discharge in *ozæna*, *otorrhæa*, etc. For toilet purposes (2 grains to ℥j. water) it is used to correct *foul breath* and to destroy the odour arising from perspiration of feet and axillæ.

Lotio Sodæ Carbonatis.

(*London.*)

℞ Sodæ Carb., ℥ij.; Aquæ, ad Oj. M. ft. Lotio.

Lotio Sodæ Chloratæ.

(*London.*)

℞ Sol. Sodæ Chlor., ℥jss.; Aquæ, ad Oj. M. ft. Lotio.

Lotio Spiritus.

(*London.*)

℞ Sp. Vini Rect., ℥v.; Aquæ, ad Oj. M. ft. Lotio.

Lotio Sulphuris.

(*Skin.*)

℞ Sulph. Precip., gr. vj.; Glycerinæ, ℥xij.; Hydrargyri Sulph. Rubri, gr. ½; Sp. Camphoræ, ℥jss.; Amyli, gr. vj.; Aquæ, ad ℥j. M. ft. Lotio.

To be diluted with 1 to 3 parts of water.

Used in *sebaceous*, *parasitical*, and *pustular* affections.

Lotio Thymol.

(*London.*)

℞ Thymol, gr. x.; Aquæ Bull., Oj. M. ft. Lotio.

Lotio Zinci Oxidi.

(*London.*)

℞ Zinci Oxidi, ℥j.; Glycerinæ, ℥x.; Aquæ Destill., ad Oj. M. ft. Lotio.

Lotio Zinci c. Glycerinâ.

(*Samaritan.*)

℞ Zinci Oxidi, ℥ss.; Glycerinæ, ℥ss.; Aquæ, ad ℥vj. M. ft. Lotio.

Lotio Zinci Sulphatis.

(*London.*)

℞ Zinci Sulph., gr. 100; Aquæ Destill., Oj. M. ft. Lotio.

Lotio Zinci Sulpho-Carbolatis.

(*London.*)

℞ Zinci Sulpho-Carbol., gr. c.; Aquæ Destill., Oj. M. ft. Lotio.

PIGMENTA.**SOLUTIONS FOR TOPICAL APPLICATION.**

Pigments are usually applied with a camel's hair pencil or brush to the part affected.

Pigmentum Iodi c. Acid. Carbolico. et Tannico.

℞ Acidi Carbolici, ℥j.; Tr. Iodini, ℥ij.; Acidi Tannici, ℥ij.; Glycerinæ, ℥iv. M. ft. Pigment.

A useful application for *chilblains*.

Pigmentum Acidi Carbolici.

℞ Acidi Carbolici, ℥j.; Glycerinæ, ℥j. M. ft. Pigment.

An effective application for *parasitic skin diseases*, also to allay *itching of the skin* arising from any cause. For the latter purpose it may be diluted with water in the proportion of one to three.

Pigmentum Ovi.*(Fever Hospital.)*

℞ Albumin. Ovi, ℥ij. ; Sp. Vini Rect., ʒj. M. ft. Pigment.

Employed in the *prevention of bed-sores*. See also GLYCERINE SICHEL.

Pigmentum Belladonnæ.*(Anodyne Pigment.)*

℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, ʒj. ; Glycerinæ, ʒiv. M. ft. Pigment.

Useful if applied discreetly over inflamed and painful joints, and covered with a poultice or spongio piline ; and to remove *redundancy of milk*.

After application the part should be enveloped in cotton wool and covered with oiled silk.

Pigmentum Belladonnæ c. Opio.

℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, Ext. Opii, aa. gr. xc. ; Glycerinæ, fʒiv. ; Ext. Papaveris, ʒjss. M. ft. Pigment.

To be painted over the seat of the inflammation in *pleurisy, peritonitis, gastric disease*, etc. A fomentation flannel, a hot linseed poultice, or wet compress, is to be applied, being separated from the extracts by a sheet of tissue paper.—DR. TANNER.

Pigmentum Cantharidis c. Collodio.*(Blistering Collod.)*

A solution of Cantharidine in Collodion is a useful application for raising a blister *quickly*, and is less volatile and more manageable than the Liquor Epispasticus of the British Pharmacopœia.

After application the part should be covered with dry cotton wool.

Pigmentum Ol. Ricini c. Collodio.*(Fever Hospital.)*

℞ Collodii, ʒiv. ; Ol. Ricini, ʒj. M. ft. Pigment.

This is an excellent remedy for *superficial burns and scalds*. It should be applied over the whole of the injured part, and beyond it, with a broad soft camel's hair brush, such as artists use for varnish ; when sufficiently dry envelope the part in cotton wool.

Pigmentum Eucalypti c. Collodio.

℞ Ol. Eucalypti, ʒj. ; Collodii Flexis, ʒix. M. ft. Pigment.

A useful *antiseptic* collodion.

This preparation supersedes the common collodion, over which it has many advantages.

Pigmentum Ovi. (Glycerine Sichel.)

The *Gazette Obstét. et Gaz. de Joulin*, according to *La Tribune Médicale*, states that this preparation, which consists of pure glycerine and the yolk of egg, and has the appearance and consistence of honey, is highly praised as a local application for several purposes. In fissures of the nipple of nursing women it affords relief when other remedies fail. It afforded relief in every one of eleven such cases in which it was applied. In fissures of the mammae, it protects the skin from the action of the saliva of the child and from sour milk. In ruptures of the perinæum, it protects the torn surfaces from being irritated by the urine and lochia. It is daily used in Dr. Vernier's clinics to anoint the hands when examining suspicious women, and is found to be a perfect protection from infection.

This preparation is not liable to undergo the putrefactive process, nor become rancid like ointments. It assists in cleansing wounds, and promotes primary union.

Pigmentum Guttæ Perchæ.*(Fever Hospital.)*

℞ Guttæ Perchæ, ʒjss. ; Chloroformi, ʒj. M. ft. Pigment.

Used successfully to prevent pitting in *small-pox*, and to paint over *superficial excoriations, bed-sores*, etc.

Pigmentum Iodi Decolor.

℞ Iodi, gr. xl. ; Potassii Iodidi, gr. xx. ; Liq. Ammon., q.s. ; Sp. Vini Rect., ʒjss. M. ft. Pigment.

Pigmentum Iodi.*(London Hospital.)*

℞ Iodi, gr. xl. ; Potassii Iodidi, gr. xx. ; Sp. Vini Rect., ʒjss. M. ft. Pigment.

With the addition of ten grains of Camphor this closely resembles the Pigmentum Iodi, B.P.

Pigmentum Iodi c. Collodio.

℞ Iodi, gr. xij. ; Potassii Iodidi, gr. xxiv. ; Collodii, ʒj. M. ft. Pigment.

This and the next formula have the advantage of *not staining the skin*, a serious objection to the employment of Iodine Paint when applied over the neck or face and other exposed parts.

Pigmentum Iodi.

℞ Iodi, gr. xl. ; Potassii Iodidi, gr. xx. ; Glycerinæ, ʒjss. M. ft. Pigment.

Pigmentum Ferri Perchlor.

℞ Sol. Ferri Perchlor., ʒss. ; Glycerinæ, ʒss. M. ft. Pigment.

A powerful and useful styptic to apply direct to bleeding points, leech-bites, etc. It may be used diluted in *uterine hæmorrhage*.

A *saturated* solution in Glycerine is made by Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co.

Pigmentum Ferri Subsulph.

℞ Liq. Ferri Subsulph., ʒij. ; Glycerinæ, ʒvj. M. ft. Pigment.

A styptic solution for *warts*.

Pigmentum Argenti Nit.

℞ Argenti Nitratis, gr. xx. ; Aquæ Destill., ʒj. M. ft. Pigment.

It may be applied with a small piece of linen rolled round a short stick (or a large camel's hair brush). In twelve hours after the application it will be seen where it is necessary to re-apply it.

To be applied two or three times to the inflamed surface, and beyond it on the healthy surface to the extent of two or three inches, after carefully washing and drying the parts.

Pigmentum Hydrargyri Oleatis.

This preparation is made by dissolving freshly precipitated Yellow Oxide of Mercury in Oleic Acid. It is made of three strengths, containing 5, 10, or 20 per cent. of Oxide.

Applied to the skin with a brush, without friction or with very moderate friction, it produces the constitutional effect of Mercury very quickly.

Mr. Marshall recommends the Oleates in parasitic skin diseases. A 5 per cent. solution is useful in *syccosis, tinea, porrigo, pruritis ani*, and *pruritis pudendi*. The Oleate of Mercury is also useful in *syphilitic indurations, nodes*, etc., but not in *ulcerations* ; also in *superficial inflammation of the joints, rheumatic, and arthritic varieties*.

Pigmentum Hyd. Oleatis c. Morph.

A solution of Oleate of Mercury with 1 grain Morphia in each fluid drachm.

Pigmentum Sulphuris.

(*King's College Hospital.*)

℞ Sulph. Precip., Pot. Carb., Glycerinæ, Sp. Vini Rect., aa. ʒj. M. ft. Pigment.

A specific for *itch*.

Pigmentum Acidi Tannici c. Collodio.

(*Styptic Colloid.*)

A saturated solution of Tannin in Collodion.

An excellent application for staying *the bleeding of cuts and wounds*.

Pigmentum Zinci.

℞ Zinci Oxidi et Calaminaris, equal parts of each. Glycerinæ et Aquæ Flor Aurantii, aa. q.s. ft. Pigment.

This is a valuable application in the treatment of *vesicular affections of the skin*, and almost a specific in *eczema*. It was largely prescribed by the late Mr. Startin.

THROAT PIGMENTS.

The following are a distinct class of remedies to the preceding, and are in use at the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.

In affections situated behind the anterior pillars of the fauces they are most efficient. They are best applied with a camel's hair brush. Those known as the "Swan's Quill" are the best for the purpose. Several patterns bent at different angles are used for the purpose, and are shown in the woodcuts.

Pigmentum Acidi Carbolici.

℞ Acid. Carbol. Cryst., gr. xxx.; Aquæ Destill., ʒj. M. ft. Sol.

Antiseptic.

Pigmentum Argenti Nitratis.*

℞ Argent. Nitr., ʒj.; Aquæ Destill., ad ʒj. M. ft. Pigment.

Pigmentum Chloral et Camphoræ.

℞ Camphoræ, Chloral Hydrate, aa. ʒss. M. ft. Pigment.

Rub together in a warm mortar until completely liquefied, and filter.

Used as an anæsthetic applied externally in *neuralgic affections of the throat*.

Pigmentum Cupri Sulphatis.

℞ Cupri Sulph., gr. xv.; Aquæ Destill., ʒj. M. ft. Pigment.

Pigmentum Ferri Aluminis.

℞ Ferri Alumin., ʒj.; Aquæ Destill., ʒj. M. ft. Pigment.

Astringent.

Pigmentum Ferri Perchloridi Dilut.

℞ Ferri Perchlor., ʒj.; Aquæ Destill., ʒj. M. ft. Pigment.

Astringent.

Pigmentum Ferri Perchloridi Fort.

℞ Ferri Perchlor., ʒij.; Aquæ Destill., ʒj. M. ft. Pigment.

Astringent, hæmostatic.

Pigmentum Ferri Sulphatis.

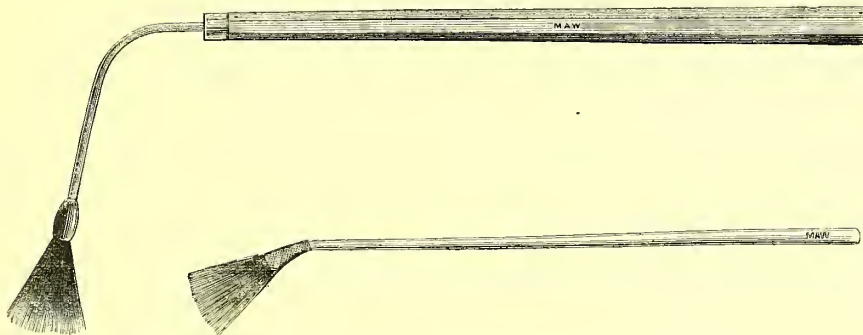
℞ Ferri Sulph., ʒj.; Aquæ Destill., ʒj. M. ft. Pigment.

Astringent.

Pigmentum Tolutanum.

℞ Bals. Tolu., gr. xcvi.; Ether. (S.G. '735), ʒj. Solve et M. ft. Pigment.

Useful in *diphtheria*.



BRUSHES USED FOR THE APPLICATION OF THROAT PIGMENTS.

Pigmentum Aluminium Acetatis.

℞ Alum. et Pot. Sulph., gr. xxxiv.; Aquæ Destill., ʒij. M. ft. Sol.

℞ Plumbi Acet., gr. xl.; Aquæ Destill., ʒij. M. ft. Sol.

Mix the two solutions and filter, adding more distilled water till ʒj. of filtrate is obtained.

This pigment may be diluted with an equal quantity of water for use as a gargle, nasal douche, or spray inhalation.

Pigmentum Aluminium Chloridi.

℞ Sol. Aluminium Chloridi, ℥xv.; Aquæ Destill., ʒj. M. ft. Pigment.

Antiseptic and astringent.

Pigmentum Zinci Chloridi Fort.

℞ Zinci Chloridi, ʒss.; Aquæ Destill., ʒj. M. ft. Pigment.

Astringent.

Pigmentum Zinci Sulphatis.

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

The **Glycerinæ Acidi Carbolici, Amyli, Acidi Tannici, and Boracis**, are also used as Throat Pigments.

* Solutions of Nitrate of Silver are not recommended by Dr. Morell Mackenzie for general topical application to the larynx, except in cases of *tertiary syphilitic ulceration*. In specific ulcers of the throat a solution of Sulphate of Copper is as efficacious as that of Nitrate of Silver, and produces less spasm or nausea.

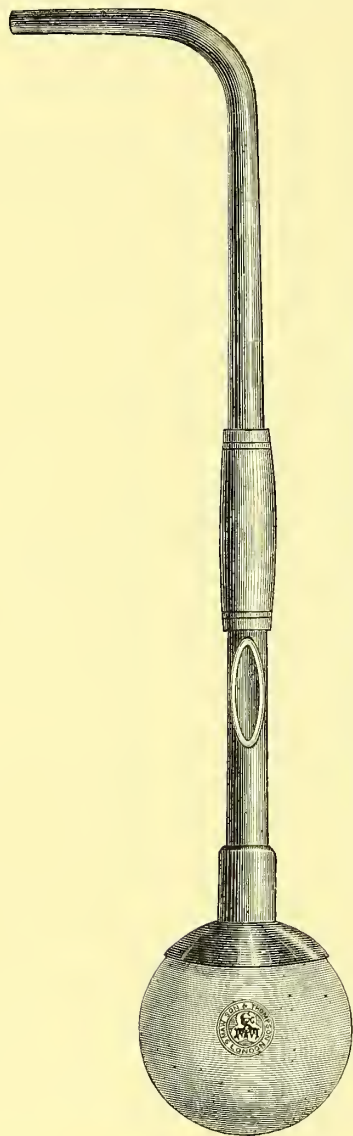
POWDERS FOR DUSTING AND FOR INSUFFLATION.

Pulvis Bismuthi Composita.

(Skin Hospital.)

℞ Bismuthi Subnit., ʒvj. ; Plumbi Chromatis, gr. x. ;
Carminis, gr. v. ; Hydrargyri Sulph. Rub.,
gr. v. M. ft. Pulv.

Used externally in *chromatic and erythematous affections*.



INSUFFLATOR FOR THE APPLICATION OF POWDERS.

Pulvis Calaminæ Composita.

(Skin Hospital.)

℞ Calaminaris Præp., ʒj. ; Pulv. Amyli, ʒj. M. ft.
Pulv.

Used externally in *vesicular and phlegmonous affections*.

Pulvis Thymol Composita.

℞ Thymol, 1 part ; Camphoræ, 1 part ; Pulv. Crete
Gal., 10 parts ; Zinci Oxidi, 25 parts ; Pulv.
Amyli, sufficient to make 100 parts. M. ft.
Pulv.

A useful absorbent and antiseptic. I would advocate the use of this powder in the wards and lavatories of our Hospitals, and in all sick rooms, by both nurses and patients after washing, as, besides

being a preventive to infection, it deodorizes, and is pleasant to use. Employed as a dusting powder in hot climates, it allays the irritation and heat occasioned by gnat, mosquito, and flea bites. Moreover, if freely used, it deters these and all other insects from attacking the skin. As a toilet powder it is very much safer than the so-called "Violet Powder."

Pulvis Zinci Oxidi.

(Fever and University.)

℞ Zinci Oxidi, Pulv. Amyli, aa. ʒj. M. ft. Pulv.

It may be lightly dusted over the parts affected after they have been painted with the Pigmentum Zinci.

(Hospital for Sick Children.)

℞ Zinci Oxidi, ʒj. ; Pulv. Amyli, ʒij. M. ft. Pulv.

CAUSTICA.

Arsenical Paste.

℞ Acidi Arseniosi, gr. ij. ; Morphine Sulph., gr. j. ;
Creasoti, q.s. ft. Pasta.

Used for dental purposes to destroy the nerve before permanent stopping.

Causticum Acidi Carbolici.

(Skin Hospital.)

℞ Acidi Carbolici, ʒj. ; Aquæ, ʒss. M. ft. Caustic.

Used in cases of *lupus* and in *Alopecia Areata*.

Carbolic Acid, even in this its most concentrated liquid condition, acts only superficially as a Caustic.

Causticum Acidi Chromici.

(Skin Hospital.)

℞ Acidi Chromici, Aquæ, aa. ʒj. M. ft. Caustic.

Used in cases of *lupus*, and for destroying *warts*.

This solution, although considerably stronger than those ordinarily used, is not a fully saturated solution (ʒj. of Chromic Acid dissolves in little more than ʒss. of water).

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

Causticum Argenti Nitratis.

(Skin Hospital.)

℞ Argenti Nitratis, ʒss. ; Spiritus Vini Rect., ʒj. M.
ft. Caustic.

Used in cases of *lupus* and of circumscribed patches of *psoriasis* of limited extent.

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

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

Causticum Argent. Nit.

(Skin.)

℞ Argent. Nitr., ʒj. ; Spirit. Ether Nitr., ʒj. ; Indigo,
gr. v. M. ft. Caustic.

Used for *phlegmonous, vesiculous, and ulcerous affections*.

Causticum Arseniosum Co.

(Skin.)

℞ Acidi Arseniosi, ʒj. ; Vermilion, gr. xl. ; Calomel,
ʒijss. M. ft. Caustic.

Used in *ulcerous, strumous, and cachectic affections*.

℞ Acidi Arseniosi, Pulv. Acaciæ, aa. ʒj. ; Aquæ, fʒv.
M. ft. Caustic.

℞ Acidi Arseniosi, 1 part ; Calomel, 8 parts. ; Morphine
Sulph., 1 part. ; Pulv. Acaciæ, 48 parts. M. ft.
Pasta.

This is known as *Comarch's Caustic*.

Dr. Marsden speaks highly of this caustic in *epithelioma*. The affected part must be painted over with it night and morning, taking great care to limit the application to the diseased parts, and not to let it extend over more than one superficial inch at a time. As the part sloughs, its separation must be aided by bread and water poultices; when the disease has been subdued by the repeated applications of the caustic, a Carrot poultice must be applied during the night, and a weak black wash (Calomel, 60 grs., to Lime Water, 1 pint) during the day, to assist the healing process.

Causticum Depilatorium.

(*Skin Hospital.*)

℞ Calcis Sulphuratæ, ʒjss.; Zinci Oxidi, ʒvj.; Carminis, gr. j. M. ft. Caustic.

Used in cases of "Hirsuties," and as an adjunct in the treatment of some diseases of the scalp. Mix the powder with water to make a thin paste, allow this to remain on the skin for three minutes, and then wash it off with water.

℞ Calcis Hydratis, ʒss.; Arsenici Sulphidi Flav., gr. xx.; Amyli, ʒij. M. ft. Pasta.

A useful depilatory.

Causticum Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

(*Skin.*)

℞ Hydrargyri Perchlor., ʒj.; Collodii Præp., f ʒvj. M. ft. Caustic.

Useful in *structural, tubercular, and ulcerous affections*.

Causticum Iodi.

(*Skin Hospital.*)

℞ Iodi, ʒij.; Potassii Iodidii, ʒj.; Sp. Vini Rect., ʒj. M. ft. Caustic.

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

Causticum Potassæ.

℞ Potassæ Causticæ Pur., gr. xx.; Liquor Calcis, f ʒj.; Liquor Potassæ, f ʒj.; Acidi Benzoici, gr. xx.; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj. Mix, and keep in a well-corked bottle.

A highly useful caustic in *epithelioma*, and *other malignant growths*. This may be applied in the manner directed above.

Causticum Sabinæ Co.

(*Skin.*)

℞ Pulv. Sabinæ, ʒj.; Alum. Ust., gr. xv.; Hyd. Nit. Ox. Rub. Lev., gr. xv. M. ft. Caustic.

Used in *structural affections*.

Causticum Sodæ Æthylatis.

(*Skin Hospital.*)

℞ Sodæ Æthylatis, ʒjss.; Alcohol. Absoluti, ʒvj. M. ft. Caustic.

Used in cases of *vascular and of pigmentary nævus*.

The action of the Caustic may be checked quickly, by dropping upon the part a drop of Chloroform. The Æthylate of Soda is prepared by treating Absolute Alcohol with Metallic Sodium.

Causticum Zinci Chloridi.

(*London Ophthalmic.*)

℞ Zinci Chloridi et Zinci Oxidi, aa. partes æquales. M. ft. Caustic.

℞ Pulv. Sanguinariæ, ʒss. to ʒj.; Zinci Chloridi, ʒss. to ʒij.; Aquæ, f ʒij.; Amyli, q. s. ft. Pasta.

The paste thus formed should have the consistence of treacle. This is the caustic employed and much vaunted by Dr. Fell.

Causticum Zinci Chloridi.

(*Middlesex.*)

℞ Zinci Chloridi, gr. cccclxxx. Farinæ, gr. clxxx. Liq. Opii Sedativ. vel Aquæ, f ʒj. Mix and apply the heat of a water bath for a few minutes only until a paste is formed.

Caustica Zinci Iodati.

(*Throat Hospital.*)

℞ Potassii Iodidi, gr. ccxl.; Iodine, gr. cccclxxx.; Aquæ Dest., ʒij. Dissolve by trituration in a glass mortar, and add drop by drop to the following solution:—

℞ Zinei Sulph., gr. cc.; Aquæ Dest., ℥xl. Solve.

Allow the mixture to stand for six hours, then decant and preserve the clear liquid in a well-stoppered bottle.

Recommended by Dr. Whistler as a powerful caustic. May be applied with care in cases of *enlarged tonsils and growths of the pharynx*.

Causticum Zinci Supersulph.

℞ Acidi Sulphurici, f ʒss. Saturate it with Sulphate Zinc, previously dried and powdered.

Sir J. Y. Simpson recommends that this caustic should be used by dipping a pen in it, and then drawing lines across the tumour, so as to destroy the skin in a few minutes. The fissure thus made should be filled with the paste, repeating the scratching process and caustic every day or two. In this way five or eight days may suffice for the removal of a good-sized tumour. By a combination of the kind we certainly penetrate deeply, without hardening the parts and fear of producing hæmorrhage. This is a valuable caustic, and the author has found it particularly useful for the removal of cancerous tumours of the breast, etc. The pain which it produces will be mitigated by employing the subcutaneous injection of Morphia after each application. See Dr. Tanner's "Index of Diseases," page 332.

London Paste:

(*Throat Hospital.*)

℞ Sodæ Hydratis et Calcis Hydratis, aa. partes æquales.

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

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

This preparation resembles the Vienna Paste. It is preferable, in consequence of its being less liable to spread beyond the limits of application. If Soda is used in place of Potash, and Water substituted for Alcohol, the preparation produces less pain.

UNGUENTA.

OINTMENTS are not agreeable applications; they are not so frequently used as formerly for the dressing of wounds; but in the treatment of skin affections they are very useful, and, indeed, cannot be dispensed with. Several of the following are excellent antiseptic dressings.

Simple Ointment, or Vaseline, should be kept in the surgery ready for use, as a base. Most of the following Ointments may be prepared by triturating the active ingredients in a porcelain mortar, gradually adding the Vaseline, or Simple Ointment, and rubbing these well together until perfectly smooth and homogeneous.

Unguentum Acidi Boracici.

℞ Acidi Boracici, ʒij.; Vaseline, ʒxij. M. ft. Ung.

This is the strength recommended by Mr. Lister, and is a useful antiseptic dressing for superficial wounds and sores. Boric Lint is another antiseptic dressing for wounds.

Useful in *eczema*.

Unguentum Acidi Carbolici.

℞ Acidi Carbolici, ʒj. ; Pulv. Calamin., ʒj. ; Vaseline, ʒx. M. ft. Ung.

A useful application for *ulcers* and *fatid wounds*.

Unguentum Acidi Carbolici Comp.

(*London.*)

℞ Acidi Carbolici (No. 2 Calvert's), ʒij. ; Ung. Hydr. Nitr., ʒiv. ; Ung. Sulphur., ʒiv. M. ft. Ung.

Unguentum Acidi Carbolici Fort.

(*London.*)

℞ Acidi Carbolici (No. 2 Calvert's); Ung. Hydr. Nitr., Ung. Sulphur., equal parts of each. M. ft. Ung.

Unguentum Acidi Chrysophanici.

Acidi Chrysophanici, ʒss. ; Ung. Petrolei, ʒx. M. ft. Ung.

The strength may be increased to ʒj. in ʒx. Useful in cases of *psoriasis*, *erythema marginatum*, *chloasma*, and *acne*.

Chrysophanic Acid is "par excellence" the remedy for *psoriasis*. By its employment chronic cases are cured. It requires, however, some care in its application, and the patient should be cautioned particularly to observe *strictly* the instructions given for its use. It is a powerful irritant, and its action on the skin extends considerably beyond the parts to which it is applied. It is advantageous in most cases to commence the treatment with the 5 per cent. ointment. In all cases it is necessary to avoid carefully the immediate neighbourhood of the eyelids, which otherwise are apt to be rendered oedematous.

Unguentum Acidi Pyrogallici.

(*Skin Hospital.*)

℞ Acidi Pyrogallici, gr. x. ; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

Used in *psoriasis*.

Unguentum Acidi Salicylici.

℞ Acidi Salicylici, ʒss. ; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

Useful in *eczema*.

A disinfectant and deodorizer used in *eczema of the head and face*. This and the Boracic Acid and Eucalyptus Ointments are all useful in the antiseptic treatment of *wounds* and *ulcers*.

Unguentum Acidi Tannici c. Opio.

(*Skin Hospital.*)

℞ Acidi Tannici, ʒss. ; Pulv. Opii, ʒss. ; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

Used in cases of *prurigo podicis*.

Unguentum Aconitiæ.

℞ Aconitiæ, gr. viij. ; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

Unguentum Antimonii Tartrati.

℞ Antim. Tart., ʒij. ; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

Unguentum Belladonnæ.

℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. lxxx. ; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

Unguentum Bismuthi.

(*Skin Hospital.*)

℞ Bismuthi Subnit., ʒj. ; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

Useful in *eczema* and *lentigo*.

Unguentum Bismuthi Oleatis.

(*London.*)

℞ Bismuthi Ox., ʒj. ; Acidi Oleic., ʒj. ; Ceræ Alb., ʒij. ; Vaseline, ʒix. M. ft. Ung.

Heat the Oxide with the Oleic Acid until solution takes place, then add the Wax and the Vaseline ; melt, and stir till cold.

Unguentum Cadmii Iodidi.

℞ Cadmii Iodidi, ʒj. ; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

Unguentum Creasoti.

℞ Creasoti, fʒj. ; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

Unguentum Cupri Acetatis.

℞ Cupri Acetatis, gr. x. ; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

Very effective in *herpes*, *circinatus*, *ringworm*.

Unguentum Diachyli.

(*Skin Hospital.*)

℞ Emplast. Plumbi, ʒss. ; Vaseline, ʒss. M. ft. Ung.

Used in cases of *eczema* and *excessive sweating of the feet*.

Unguentum Eucalypti.

An Ointment containing 10 per cent. of Oil of Eucalyptus with Vaseline ; is useful in *foul-smelling ulcers* and *wounds*.

Unguentum Eucalypti c. Resinâ.

An Ointment the same strength as the Ceratum Resinæ, B.P., with the addition of 10 per cent. Oil of Eucalyptus ; is useful in the treatment of *foul-smelling ulcers* and *ill-conditioned wounds*.

Unguentum Eucalypti et Zinci.

A similar Ointment to the above, with the addition of 30 gr. Oxide Zinc in each ʒj. ; is also useful in the same kind of cases.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammon. Chlor.

℞ Hydrargyri Amm. Chlor., ʒj. ; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Amm. Chlor. Co.

An Ointment containing 10 per cent. of White Precipitate and 1 per cent. of Thymol forms an antiseptic and healing salve, which is useful in *foul-smelling* and *ill-conditioned ulcers* and *wounds*. Old ulcers of the leg are improved in character by its use.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.

℞ Hydrargyri Iodidi Rub., gr. v. ; Adipis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

For *acne indurations*.

Unguentum Hydrarg. Iodidi Viridis.

℞ Hydrargyri Iodidi Virid., gr. x. ; Adipis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oleatis.

(*Skin Hospital.*)

℞ Hydrargyri Oleatis, 10 per cent., ʒij. ; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

Useful in cases of *eczema of the scalp* and in *ringworm*.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flav.

(Skin Hospital.)

℞ Hydrargyri Oxidi Flav., gr. xv.; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

Used in cases of *chronic eczema*, *pityriasis fusca* (of the face and neck), *psoriasis of the face*, *ringworm*, *chronic lichen*, and *syphilitic eruptions*.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rub.

℞ Hydrargyri Oxidi Rub. (*finely levigated*), ʒj.; Cereæ Flav., ʒij.; Ol. Amygdalæ Dulc., ʒvj.

Melt the wax at a gentle heat, mix the oil with it, and when nearly cold add the Oxide of Mercury, and mix thoroughly.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Subchloridi.

℞ Calomel, ʒj.; Adipis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

Useful in *herpes*, *pruritis of the vulva and anus*, and generally to allay itching affections.

Unguentum Iodoformi.

℞ Iodoformi, gr. x.; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

Unguentum Iodoformi Co.

(London.)

℞ Iodoformi, ʒij.; Acid. Carbol. (No. 2 Calvert's), gr. vj.; Ext. Conii, ʒjss.; Ung. Petrolci, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

Unguentum Petrolei.

(London.)

℞ Cereæ Flav., ʒss.; Vaseline, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

Melt together in a water bath, and stir until cold.

Unguentum Plumbi Carb.

℞ Plumbi Carb., ʒj.; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

Unguentum Plumbi Oleatis.

(London.)

℞ Plumbi Oxid., gr. xxx.; Acid. Oleic., ʒss.; Vaseline, ʒj.

Dissolve the Oxide in the Acid with gentle heat; then add the Vaseline.

Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi.

℞ Plumbi Iodidi, ʒj.; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

Unguentum Simplex.

℞ Cereæ Alb., ʒij.; Adipis Præp., ʒij.; Ol. Amygd. Dulc., ʒij.

Melt the wax and lard in the oil in a water bath, and stir till cold.

Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi.

℞ Sulphuris Iodidi, ʒss.; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

This requires considerable care in preparation.

An excellent remedy in *psoriasis* and *chronic eczema*.

Unguentum Zinci Oleatis.

(Skin Hospital.)

℞ Zinci Oleatis, ʒij.; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

Used in *chronic and subacute eczema*.

Unguenta Hydrargyri Nit., Hydrargyri Iodidi, Resinæ, Sabinæ, and a few others should be *especially prepared* or obtained of some house of repute, care being taken to have them *freshly prepared*.

Unguentum Zinci Oxidi.

℞ Zinci Oxidi, gr. lxxx.; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj. M. ft. Ung.

BOUGIÆ URETHRALES.

Soluble Medicated.

For the Topical Treatment of Gonorrhœa.

These are cylindrical in form, of the diameter of a No. 9 Bougie, made with Cacao Butter, and Wax or Paraffin, and are variously medicated. The accompanying drawing shows the exact size of all kinds except that of Iodoform and Eucalyptus.

Bougies are employed in the treatment of *gleet* and *gonorrhœa* after the early symptoms have subsided, and their use is attended with much success. The following are those in most frequent use:—



Boug. Acidi Gallici, gr. j.

„ „ „ et Opii, gr. j.

„ „ Tannici, gr. j.

No. 9 BOUGIE.

„ „ Tannici et Opii, gr. j.

Boug. Belladonnæ, gr. ½.

Alcoholic Extract.

„ Bismuthi, gr. x.

„ „ et Plumbi Acetatis, gr. x.
et gr. ½.

„ Cupri Sulph., gr. j.

„ Iodoformi, gr. v.

„ Ferri Perchlor., gr. j.

„ Plumbi Acetatis, gr. ½.

Boug. Plumbi Acetatis, gr. j.

„ Opii, gr. ij.

„ Argenti Nitratis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ —gr. j.

„ Zinci Sulph. Exsicc., gr. j.

„ Iodoformi et Eucalypti,



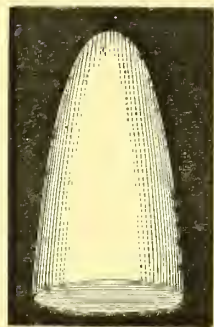
Of the size shown in the accompanying drawing, were suggested by Mr. Watson Cheyne, for the treatment of gonorrhœa (see *British Medical Journal*, July 24th and 31st, 1880). They are used with great success.

The directions given are as follows:—

“The patient is first told to empty his bladder, partly to clear out the urethra and partly to prevent the necessity of expelling the antiseptic from the canal for several hours. He then lies down on his back—a bougie is introduced and the orifice of the urethra closed by strapping. The bougie ought to be dipped in Eucalyptus Oil or in Carbolic Oil (1 to 20) before insertion. The patient is instructed to refrain from passing water, if possible, for the next four or five hours. If the case be severe and advanced he takes another bougie home, and is instructed to introduce it in the same manner after he next passes urine. On that evening he commences the antiseptic injection* which he uses four or five times a day. On the third or fourth day, when the symptoms have entirely subsided, an injection of Sulphate of Zinc (2 grs. to the oz.) is begun.”

N.B.—The patient should be forbidden to take stimulants, but may drink freely of Alkaline Waters and other Diluents.

PESSARIÆ VAGINALES.



EXACT SIZE.

(Made with Cacao Butter, and Wax or Paraffin, in various proportions, or with Gelatine.)

These are both useful and portable, and may often be employed with advantage in the place of injections. The following are those in frequent use:—

Pessar. Acidi Carbolici, gr. v.

Deodorant.

„ „ Gallici, gr. x.

Astringent.

Pessar. Acidi Tannici, gr. x.

Astringent.

Pessar. Acidi Tannici et Catechu, gr. v.

Astringent.

„ „ Tannici et Opii, gr. v. et gr. ij.

Astringent and Sedative.

„ Aluminis, gr. xv.

Astringent.

„ „ et Catechu, gr. xv.

Astringent.

„ „ et Zinci.

„ Aluminis, Zinci et Opii, gr. v., gr. j., et gr. ij.

Astringent and Sedative.

„ Atropiæ, gr. i-18th.

Sedative.

„ Belladonnæ, gr. ij.

Sedative.

„ Bismuthi, gr. xv.

Emollient, Cicatrizing.

„ Boracis, gr. xv.

Cicatrizing and Emollient.

„ Iodoformi, gr. x.

Antiseptic.

„ Ferri et Alum. Sulph. (*Iron Alum*), gr. x.

Astringent.

„ „ Perchloridi, gr. v.

Hemostatic.

„ Plumbi Acetatis, gr. vijss.

Astringent.

„ „ Acetatis et Opii.

℞ Plumbi Acet., gr. v.; Opii, gr. ij.; Ol. Theobromæ, q.s. ft. pessar.

Astringent and Sedative.

„ „ Iodidi, gr. x.

Alterative and Resolvent.

„ „ Iodidi et Atropiæ.

℞ Plumbi Iodidi, gr. x.; Atropiæ Sulph., gr. i-18th; Ol. Cacao, q.s. ft. pessar.

Alterative and Resolvent.

„ Hydrargyri (Ointment), gr. xxx

Alterative and Resolvent.

„ Morphicæ, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sedative.

„ Opii, gr. ij.

Sedative.

„ Potassii Bromidi, gr. x.

Alterative and Resolvent.

* The Antiseptic Injection is a saturated aqueous Solution of Boracic Acid or an emulsion of Eucalyptus Oil. (One oz. of Oil, one oz. of Gum Acacia, 20 to 40 oz. of Water.)

- Pessar. Potassii Iodidi, gr. x.
Alterative and Resolvent.
- „ Zinci Oxidi, gr. xv.
Cicatrising and Emollient.
- „ „ Sulphatis Exsicc. gr. x.
Caustic.
- „ „ Sulphatis et Atropiæ.
℞ Zinci Sulph., gr. x.; Atropiæ Sulph., gr. ʒiſſ; Ol. Cacao, q.s. ft. pessar.
Sedative and Caustic.

SUPPOSITORIA



EXACT SIZE.

Are made of this shape of Cacao Butter, and Wax or Paraffin, or with Gelatine, and variously medicated.

The following are the most useful :—

- Suppositor. Acidi Carbolici, gr. j.
Deodorant and Antiseptic.
- „ Acidi Tannici, gr. iij.
Deodorant and Antiseptic.
- Suppositor. Acidi Tannici et Plumbi Acetatis.
gr. iij. et gr. ij.
Astringent.
- „ „ Extr. Belladonnæ, gr. ij. et gr. j.
Anodyne.
For other combinations see below.
- „ Belladonnæ.
Alcoholic Extract, gr. ʒi; Aqueous Extract, gr. ij.
Sedative.
- „ Cupri Acetatis, gr. ij.
Astringent.
- „ Ol. Crotonis, ℥v.
Purgative.
- „ Elaterii, gr. ʒi.
Purgative.
- „ Gallæ et Opii, gr. v. et gr. j.
- „ Hyoscyami, gr. v. (Extract).
Sedative.
- „ Plumbi Acetatis et Belladonnæ,
gr. iij. et gr. ʒi (Extract).
Astringent and Sedative.
- „ „ Acetatis et Opii, B.P.
℞ Plumbi Acet., gr. iij.; Opii, gr. j.; Ol. Cacao, q.s. ft. Suppositorium.
Astringent and Sedative.
- „ Hydrargyri, B.P. (Ointment), gr. v.
Alterative and Resolvent.

- Suppositor. Morphiæ, B.P., gr. ʒi.
Sedative.
- „ Morphiæ, ℞ gr. ʒi.
Sedative.
- „ Morphiæ et Belladonnæ, gr. ʒi et gr. ij.
Sedative.
- „ Morphiæ et Acidi Tannici, gr. ʒi et gr. iij.
Astringent.
- „ Morphiæ et Acidi Tannici, gr. ʒi et gr. v.
Sedative and Astringent.
- „ Opii, gr. ij.
Sedative.
- „ Podophylli, gr. j.
Cathartic.
- „ Santonini, gr. v.
Anthelmintic.
- „ Zinci Oxidi, gr. x.
Emollient and Cicatrizing.
- „ „ Sulphatis Exsicc., gr. iij.
Astringent.

INJECTIONES URETHRALES.

The value of Injections in treating Gonorrhœa wholly depends upon the way in which they are employed. I always give the following directions to the patient :—

Before using the Injection, *pass water* and well wash out the urethra by injecting cold or tepid water several times. Then inject the lotion and retain it by closing the orifice for a few minutes before allowing it to escape.

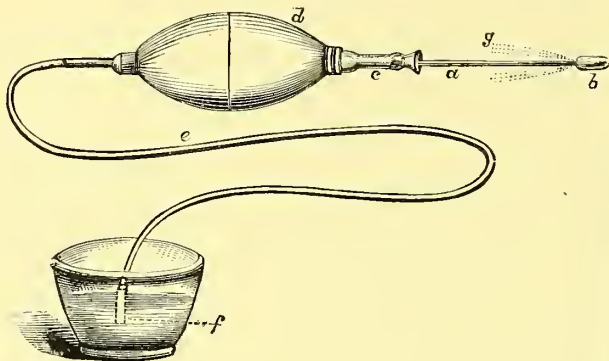
- Injectio Acidi Tannici.
℞ Acidi Tannici, gr. ij.; Aquæ, ʒj. M. ft. Inj.
- Injectio Cadmii.
℞ Cadmii Sulph., gr. j.; Aquæ, ad ʒiv. M. ft. Inj.
- Injectio Opii.
℞ Liq. Opii Sed., ℥x.; Aquæ, ʒj. M. ft. Inj.
- Injectio Zinci Chlor.
℞ Zinci Chloridi, gr. j.; Liq. Opii Sed., ℥x.; Aquæ, ʒj. M. ft. Inj.
- Injectio Zinci Sulph.
℞ Zinci Sulph., gr. j.; Liq. Opii Sed., ℥x.; Aquæ, ʒj. M. ft. Inj.

A very useful injection in *gonorrhœa*. It may be employed during the acute stage. In chronic gonorrhœa the Zinc may be increased to 2 grains to the ounce.

Injectio Zinci Sulpho-Carbolatis.

℞ Zinci Sulpho-Carbolis., gr. ij.; Aquæ, ad ℥j.
M. ft. Inj.

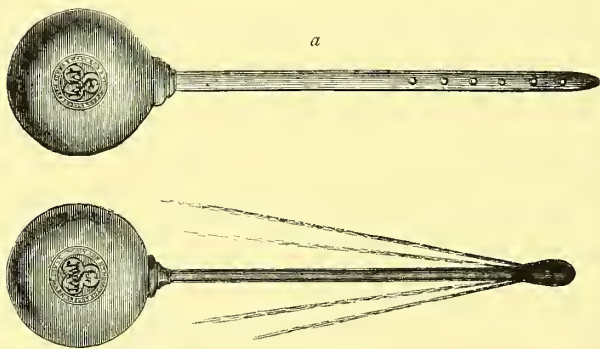
Mr. Durham has devised a syringe for urethral injections which will at once commend itself to the judgment of the reader. The annexed drawing of the Syringe made by Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson, illustrates its action.



The extremity (f) of the tube (e) is sunk in the fluid to be injected, and the syringe is filled. The tube (a) is then introduced, previously oiled, into the Urethra, until the bulb has passed beyond the point to which the inflammation extends. The hand-ball is then compressed, and the fluid issues through perforations made in such direction that it flows from backwards, as indicated in the figure.

Thus a gentle stream *from within outwards* is maintained, and infectious matter is prevented from being carried on towards the bladder by the bulb of the instrument, which is grasped by the Urethra. The mucous membrane can be washed free from discharge, and astringent or soothing injections continuously applied.

The drawings below show two other forms of Urethral Syringe preferred by some surgeons, made by Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson. The one marked *a* throws the current laterally.

**INJECTIONES VAGINALES.**

When these Injections are used, the Vagina should be well syringed out with tepid water, or sap and water, at least once in every twelve hours.

Injectio Potassæ Permanganatis.

(London.)
℞ Sol. Potass. Permang., ℥j.; Aquæ, ad Oj. M.
ft. Inj.

Injectio Thymol.

(London.)
℞ Dissolve 20 grains of Thymol in 2 oz. of Spirit of Wine, add 2 oz. of Glycerine. Water, add 1 pint. M. ft. Inj.

Injectio Zinci Sulpho-Carbolatis.

(London.)

℞ Zinci Sulpho-Carbol., ℥ij.; Aquæ Destill., Oj. M.
ft. Inj.

Injectio Vaginalis Astringens.

(University.)

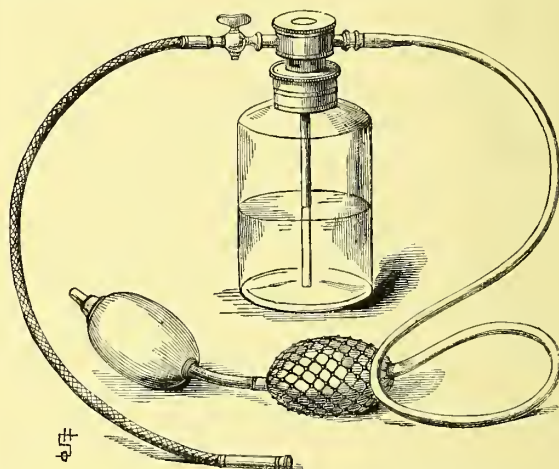
℞ Acidi Tannici, ℥j.; Aluminis, ℥ij.; Aquæ Oj. M.
ft. Inj.

This is an effective and convenient substitute for the well-known Alum and Oak Bark Injection, commonly used in the hospitals.

Injectio Vaginalis Astringens.

℞ Aluminis, ℥ss.; Zinci Sulph., ℥ss. M. ft. Pulv.

To be dissolved in Oj. Water, for one injection, and applied by means of Higginson's, or the Pneumatic Syringe, as shown below. Kirby's Composite Syringe (see page 87), is also very convenient for this purpose.



By this contrivance a *continuous* stream is maintained.

FOTUS.**Fotus Ammoniaë Acet. et Opii.**

℞ Liq. Ammoniaë Acet. Conc., ℥v̄j.; Ext. Opii
Liquid., ℥ij. vel Tr. Opii, ℥iv.; Aquæ
Ferventis, ℥vij.

To be used as a fomentation only.

This application I have found singularly useful. It is a powerful discutient; and is, therefore, especially serviceable in *orchitis*, severe *injuries, sprains and bruises*; it affords also considerable relief in *local inflammations, gout or rheumatism*.

Fotus Belladonnæ.

(London Ophthalmic, St. Bartholomew's.)

℞ Extract. Belladonnæ, gr. lx.; Aquæ Destill., ℥xxx.
(Middlesex.)

℞ Extract. Belladonnæ, gr. lx.; Aquæ Destill., ℥vij.

Fotus Papaveris.

℞ Poppy Capsules freed from the seeds and bruised,
1 oz.; Water, ℥xl. Boil for 15 minutes and
strain.

Fotus Terebinthinæ.

(Fever, Women's.)

Hot damp flannel, sprinkled with Oil of Turpentine.

CATAPLASMATA—POULTICES.

Cataplasma Acidi Carbolici.

(Fever.)

Make a Linseed Poultice, but substitute the Carbolic Acid Lotion* for one half of the water.

Cataplasma Carbonis.

(London.)

Mix an ounce of Powdered Wood Charcoal with Linseed Meal, and make Poultice.

Cataplasma Carotæ.

(Westminster.)

Carrots boiled until they are soft, and scraped into a pulp.

Cataplasma Digitalis.

(London.)

Boil 2 oz. of Digitalis Leaves in 1 pint of water for 10 minutes, and add to Linseed Meal.

Cataplasma Iodi.

(Fever.)

Linseed Poultice sprinkled with Tincture of Iodine.

Cataplasma Panis.

(London.)

Grated bread and boiling water, of each sufficient.

This and the two following poultices are employed to allay inflammation, and to check the formation of pus; in a later stage to assist in maturation.

Cataplasma Plumbi.

(Westminster.)

Solution of Subacetate of Lead, 1 part; Water, 1; Bread, q.s.

Cataplasma Plumbi et Opii.

(Fever, Women's.)

Linseed Poultice, substituting Lead and Opium Lotion for half the water.

Cataplasma Sodæ Chloratæ.

(London.)

Make Linseed Meal Poultice, using one part of solution of Chlorinated Soda and two of water.

Cataplasma Sinapis.

(Guy's.)

Linseed Cataplasma sprinkled with Mustard.

BALNEA MEDICATA.

Acid Sponging Bath.

For cold affusions, simple baths, and other applications of water, see Water, Part III.

One part of vinegar is to be added to two or three of cold water, and the body well sponged with the mixture. Simple tepid water may sometimes be advantageously used. The patient being weak and unable to move, the sponging must be done by degrees; *i.e.*, the arms, chest, back, and legs, are to be rapidly washed and dried. Useful in many cases of fever, inflammation, scarlatina, etc.

* One part of Carbolic Acid (Crystals) to 55 of water.

Balneum Acidum.

(Skin, University, St. Bartholomew's.)

Nitric Acid, 1½ fl. oz.; Hydrochloric Acid, 1 fl. oz.; Water, 30 gals.

Used in chromatic, papular, and squamous affections.

Balneum Acidum Nitro-Hydrochloricum.

(Guy's.)

Nitric Acid, 11 fl. oz.; Hydrochloric Acid, 20 fl. oz.; Boiling Water, 30 gals.

(London.)

Nitric Acid, 15 fl. oz.; Hydrochloric Acid, 30 fl. oz.; Water, 30 gals.

Balneum Alkalinum.

(Skin.)

Crystal. Carb. Soda, 4 oz.; Hot Water, 30 gals.

(London University.)

Crystal. Carb. Soda, 6 oz.; Water, 30 gals.

(St. Bartholomew's.)

Carbonate of Soda Crystals, 8 oz.; Water, 30 gals.

(Middlesex.)

Carbonate of Potash, 2 oz.; Warm Water, 25 gals.

Used in phlegmonous, papular, squamous, and cornuous affections.

Balneum Boracis Co.

(Skin.)

Borax, 2 oz.; Precipitated Sulphur, 2 oz.; Hot Water, 30 gals.

Used in parasitic and pustular affections.

Balneum Calidi Aeris Madefacti (Guy's), 110° to 115° Fahr.

Balneum Calidæ Aquæ, 98° to 110° Fahr.

„ Tepidæ Aquæ, 85° to 92° Fahr.

„ Frigidæ Aquæ, 56° to 64° Fahr.

Balneum Calidæ Aquæ (St. Bartholomew's), 96° Fahr.

„ Tepidæ Aquæ, 90° Fahr.

Balneum Conii Co.

(Skin.)

Ext. Conium, 2 oz.; Starch, 1 lb.; Boiling Water, 1 gal.; boil a short time, and add water to 30 gals.

Used in phlegmonous, papular, and neuralgic affections.

Balneum Creasoti.

(Skin, St. Bartholomew's.)

Creasote, ¼ oz.; Glycerine, 2 oz.; Hot Water, 30 gals.

Used in vesicular, papular, and squamous affections.

Balneum Fuci Vesiculosi (Ozone Bath).

This bath is made by throwing into an ordinary bath a quantity of chopped sea-weed (Fucus). If a sufficient quantity is employed it will become slightly gelatinous. This bath may be employed either tepid or cold. It has the repute of being useful for scrofula in its various forms, especially in glandular affections of children.

Balneum Glycerinæ Co.*(Skin.)*

Glycerine, 2 oz.; Tragacanth, 2 oz.; boil in a pint of water, and add water to 30 gals.

Used in *vesicular, corneous, and squamous affections.*

Balneum Iodi.*(Skin.)*

Iodine, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; Solution of Potash, 2 oz.; Water, 30 gals.

Used in *tubercular, cachectic, and squamous affections.*

Balneum Marinum vel Sodii Chloridi.*(London.)*

Bay Salt, 8 lbs.; Water, 30 gals.

(St. Bartholomew's.)

Bay Salt, 9 lbs.; Water, 30 gals.

(Skin.)

Bay Salt, 8 oz.; Sulphate of Magnesia, 2 oz.; Solution of Chloride of Calcium, 1 oz.; Water, 30 gals.

Used in *chromatic, papular, and sebaceous affections.*

Balneum Mercuriale.*(Skin.)*

Corrosive Sublimate, 3 drms.; Hydrochloric Acid, 1 drm.; Water, 30 gals.

Used in *tubercular, cachectic, and squamous affections.*

Balneum Pini.*(BATHS OF THE BALSAM OF PINE LEAVES.)*

These are much in vogue in Germany, where they are made with an extract of the leaves. Sometimes a small quantity of the essential oil (*Ol. Pini Sylvestris?*) is added. They are said to be useful in hysterical, rheumatic, and gouty affections. When the fresh leaves of the Pine can be obtained, a decoction of these may be made and used as a substitute for the extract.

Balneum Potassæ Sulphuratæ vel Sulphureum.*(London, Guy's.)*

Sulphurated Potash, 4 oz.; Boiling Water, 30 gals.

(University.)

Sulphurated Potash, 2 oz.; Hyposulphite of Soda, 1 oz.; Dilute Sulphuric Acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Water, 30 gals.

(Middlesex, St. Bartholomew's.)

Sulphurated Potash, 8 oz.; Warm Water, 25 gals.

Balneum Sulphuris Co.*(Skin.)*

Precipitated Sulphur, 2 oz.; Hyposulphite of Soda, 1 oz.; Diluted Sulphuric Acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Water, 30 gals.

Used in *vesicular, papular, squamous, and parasitic skin affections.*

Balneum Vaporis Mercurialis.

“The patient is seated on a chair, and covered with an oil-cloth lined with flannel, which is supported by a proper frame-work. Under the chair are placed a copper bath containing water, and a metallic plate on which is put from sixty to one hundred and eighty grains of the bisulphuret of mercury, or the same quantity of the grey oxide or the red oxide of this metal. In *syphilitic affections of the skin, testes, and bones*, from five to thirty grains of the Green Iodide of Mercury may be employed; or a mixture of twenty grains of the Green Iodide with ninety grains of the Bisulphuret often proves efficacious. Under the bath and plate spirit lamps are lighted. The patient is thus exposed to the influence of three agents—heated air, steam, and the vapour of Mercury. At the end of five to ten minutes perspiration commences, which becomes excessive in ten or fifteen minutes longer. The lamps are now to be extinguished, and when the patient has become moderately cool he is to be rubbed dry. He should then drink a cup of warm Decoction of Guaiacum or Sarsaparilla, and repose for a short time.”—LANGSTON PARKER. *In constitutional syphilis, when Mercury is indicated. This method of introducing Mercury into the system may also be adopted with benefit in other diseases, in place of administering the metal by the mouth.*

Besides the Baths above named, the following agents are also employed. In each case the quantity named is for 30 gallons of water, the usual temperature being about 98° Fah. :—

Oatmeal, 4 pounds.

Compound Solution of Bitumen, 8 fl. ounces.

Wheaten Bran, 4 pounds.

Size, 6 pounds.

Mustard in powder, 2 pounds.

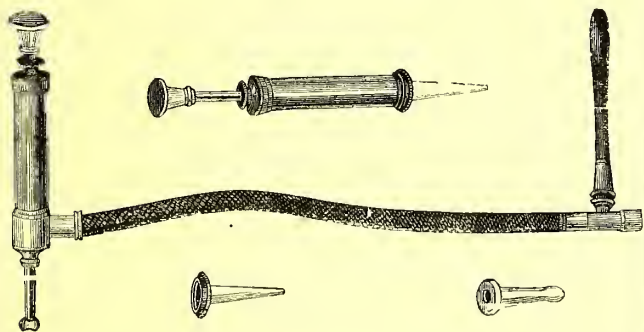
ENEMATA, GARGARISMATA, INHALATIONES, ETC.

ENEMATA or rectal injections are used for supplemental alimentation, to introduce medicines designed to produce both a systemic and a local effect; and also to evacuate the colon. If required, the whole of the colon may be injected up to the ileo-cæcal valve. The quantity of fluid to be injected at one time is to be determined by the age of the patient and the object in view. For one year, half an ounce to one ounce is the usual quantity. From two to five years, two ounces to six ounces. From five to fifteen years, six ounces to fifteen ounces. Adults, one pint to two pints, or more. Simple water, hot, cold, or tepid, is sufficient in most cases when the object is simply to empty the lower bowel.

The dissolving power of the mucous membrane of the rectum is far inferior to that of the stomach, and absorption takes place very slowly. Medicines intended to produce a systemic effect should be held in solution. It is well to bear in mind that narcotics so administered act more slowly than when given by the mouth, and should not be too hastily repeated. Aliments require previous digestion. *See* article Alimentation—Peptonized Foods.

ENEMATA.

A great variety of instruments are used for Enemata. The wood-cut shows a Composite Syringe, which is very convenient for the administration of Enemas and Vaginal Injections. A feature of this syringe is, that it may be taken apart and used as an ordinary syringe, and for giving Enemata to young children.



Enema Assafœtidæ.

(*Fever, London.*)

Tincture of Assafœtida, \mathfrak{v} .; Decoction of Barley, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{xx}$.

Enema Commune.

(*Westminster, Guy's.*)

Chloride of Sodium, \mathfrak{j} .; Decoction of Barley (*Guy's*
Decoction of Oats), $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{xxij}$.

(*Middlesex.*)

Decoction of Barley, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{xx}$.

(*St. Thomas', London.*)

Chloride of Sodium, \mathfrak{j} .; Decoction of Barley, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{xx}$.

Enema Olei Ricini.

(*St. Thomas', Charing Cross.*)

Castor Oil, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.; Decoction of Barley (tepid), $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{viiij}$.

(*Westminster.*)

Castor Oil, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.; Starch, \mathfrak{j} .; Decoction of Oats, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{xxij}$.

(*Guy's.*)

Castor Oil, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.; Honey, \mathfrak{ss} .; Decoction of Oats (tepid),
 $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{xx}$.

(*London, St. Bartholomew's.*)

Castor Oil, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.; Mucilage of Starch, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{xxviiij}$.

Enema Olei Ricini et Assafœtidæ.

(*Fever.*)

Castor Oil, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{iv}$.; Tincture of Assafœtida, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{iv}$.;
Mucilage of Starch, to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{xxij}$.

Enema Opii.

(*Consumption.*)

Tincture of Opium, 30 drops; Mixture of Starch, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.

(*Fever.*)

Tincture of Opium, \mathfrak{mxxv} .; Mucilage of Starch, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.

Enema Oleosum.

(*St. George's.*)

Olive Oil, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.; Decoction of Oats, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{xxij}$.

(*Middlesex.*)

Olive Oil, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.; Decoction of Barley, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{xxvj}$.

(*London.*)

Olive Oil, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.; Mucilage of Starch, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{xxvj}$.

Enema Tabaci, B.P.

(*Guy's.*)

Leaf Tobacco, gr. xx.; Boiling Water, \mathfrak{viiij} . Infuse
half an hour and strain.

Inject \mathfrak{viiij} ., and, if necessary, repeat it in an hour.

Enema Terebinthinæ.*(Fever.)*

Oil of Turpentine, ℥j.; Mucilage of Starch, ℥xx.

Other useful Enemata are :—

Enema Aloes, B.P.

80 grains to 1 pint Mucilage of Starch.

Enema Chloral.

40 grains to 1 pint Mucilage of Starch.

Enema Magnesiae Sulph., B.P.

10½ drachms to 1 pint.

Enema Saponis.

1 oz. of Soft Soap dissolved in a pint of warm water.

Enema Sodii Chloridi.1 oz. of Common Salt to a pint of water. A very useful remedy for *Ascarides*.**GARGARISMATA.****Gargarisma Acidi Tannici.***(Middlesex.)*

℞ Glycerinæ Acidi Tannici, f℥ss.; Aquæ, ℥x. M. ft. Garg.

Gargarisma Acidi Nitrici.

℞ Acidi Nitrici Dil., ℥ij.; Glycerinæ, f℥ss.; Infus. Cinchon., ad f℥vij. M. ft. Garg.

Gargarisma Aluminis.*(Middlesex.)*

℞ Aluminis., gr. cxx.; Glycerinæ, f℥ss.; Aquæ Dest., f℥xij. M. ft. Garg.

Gargarisma Chlori.*(Middlesex.)*

℞ Liq. Chlori., f℥ij.; Aquæ, f℥xij. M. ft. Garg.

Gargarisma Hydrargyri Perchloridi.*(Middlesex.)*

℞ Hydr. Perchl., gr. ij.; Acid. Hydrochl. Dil., f℥ij.; Glycerinæ, f℥j.; Aquæ, ad f℥x. M. ft. Garg.

Gargarisma Hydrargyri Perchloridi.*(St. Mary's.)*

℞ Hydr. Perchl., gr. iv.; Glycerinæ, f℥ss.; Acid. Hydr. Dil., ℥vj.; Aquæ, ℥vj. M. ft. Garg.

Gargarisma Potassæ Chloratis.*(Middlesex.)*

℞ Potassæ Chloratis, ℥ss.; Infus. Cinchonæ, ad f℥xij. ft. Garg.

Gargarisma Potassæ Permanganatis.*(Middlesex.)*

℞ Liq. Potassæ Permang., f℥ij. Aquæ, ad f℥x. M. ft. Garg.

Gargarisma Sodæ Chloratis.*(Middlesex.)*

℞ Liq. Sodæ Chloratæ, f℥ss.; Aquæ, ad f℥xij. M. ft. Garg.

INHALATIONES.*

Inhalations are largely employed at the Throat Hospital, and there are five varieties. They are described in the Pharmacopœia of that Institution as follows :—

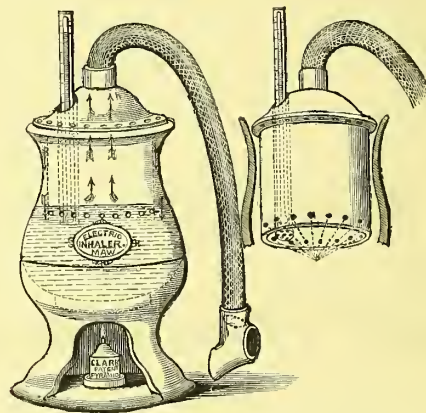
1. HOT INHALATIONS; *i.e.*, 130° F. to 150° F. moist air impregnated with volatile matter.
2. COLD INHALATIONS; *i.e.*, 60° F. to 100° F. impregnated with volatile matter.
3. DRY INHALATIONS; *i.e.*, Volatile matters vaporized by heat.
4. SPRAY INHALATIONS; *i.e.*, Inhalations of atomized fluids.
5. FUMING INHALATIONS; *i.e.*, Inhalations of the smoke of ignited nitrated papers.

I. Hot Inhalations.

Hot inhalations have long been recognized by the profession as remedies of value, the curative effect of which there can be no doubt of; and a special character is imparted to them by the particular medicament employed in addition to the hot water.

In the subjoined formulæ, the quantities of ingredients are generally prescribed for three-ounce mixtures, a teaspoonful of which is added to a pint of water at the required temperature, for each inhalation. Although formulæ are given for each medicament, the quantity of the volatile oil may be increased according to the circumstances of the case. It is often desirable to combine several oils or special remedies in the same prescription. In the use of most of the essential oils, Light Carbonate of Magnesia is added to hold the oil in suspension, in the proportion of half a grain of Magnesia to each drop of the oil. The Magnesia medium is preferable to Mucilage, Glycerine, or Spirit of Wine.

Prepared Kaolin, in the same proportion, is, perhaps, better adapted for the purpose than Light Carbonate of Magnesia, as the latter in time forms non-volatile combinations with the Essential Oils in some of the Inhalation Mixtures.



ECLECTIC INHALER. Recommended by Dr. Morell Mackenzie.



MAW'S IMPROVED INHALER.

* I am indebted to Dr. Morell Mackenzie's eminently practical Pharmacopœia for the formulæ and directions given under this heading.



LEE'S STEAM DRAFT INHALER, CLOSED BODY.



LEE'S STEAM DRAFT INHALER.

Vapor Acidi Carbolic.

℞ Acidi Carbolic, ʒxxj. ; Aquæ, fʒiij.

Twenty drops in a pint of water at 120° F. for each inhalation.

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

Vapor Acidi Carbolic.

(Chest.)

℞ Acidi Carbolic xi., gr. xxx. ; Aquæ Bullient., fʒxxx.

Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici.

℞ Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti, B.P., fʒiij. ; Aquæ, ad fʒiij.

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

Sedative. Very useful in the cough associated with *laryngeal phthisis* and in certain *spasmodic affections*.

Vapor Acidi Sulphurosi. (Cold.)

℞ Acidi Sulphurosi, fʒj. ; Aquæ, fʒxxx., for each inhalation.

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

Stimulant. The value of this remedy has been much overrated. It is apt to cause spasmodic irritation of the air tubes, and should therefore be inhaled VERY SLOWLY.

Vapor Ætheris.

℞ Ætheris Sp. Vini Rect., aa. fʒjss.

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

Sedative and Antispasmodic.

Vapor Ætheris Acetici.

℞ Ætheris Acetic., Sp. Vini Rect., aa. fʒjss.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each inhalation.

It may also be used as a cold inhalation at 80 F.

Sedative. Often useful in *irritation of the larynx*.

Vapor Æther. Chlor. et Hyoscyami.

(Consumption Hospital.)

℞ Ætheris Chloric., ʒxxx. ; Tinct. Hyoscyami, ʒxxx. ; Infus. Lupuli Ferr. vel Aquæ, fʒviiij.

Vapor Æthyl Iodidi.

℞ Æthyl Iodidi, q.s.

Five to ten drops on a piece of lint or handkerchief for inhalation in cases of *bronchial asthma*.

Vapor Aldehydi.

℞ Aldehydi dilut., fʒiv. ; Aquæ, ad ʒiij.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each inhalation.

Sedative. Useful in *recent catarrhal congestions* and as a nasal inhalation in *œna*. It is contra-indicated in cases of *asthma*.

Vapor Ammoniaæ.

℞ Liquor Ammoniaæ, B.P., sp. gr. '959 ; Aquæ, aa. ʒjss.

One teaspoonful of this solution in a pint of water at 80° F. for each inhalation.

Vapor Acidi Acetici.

℞ Acidi Acetic., Acidi Acetic. Glacial, aa. fʒjss. Miscæ.

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

Sedative, antiseptic, and useful in the *inflammatory sore throat of scarlet fever*, etc.

Stimulant; useful in *chronic laryngitis* and *functional aphonia*.

This inhalation may be advantageously employed in combination with any of the volatile oils: Camphor, Thymol, etc.

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

Vapor Ammoniaë Benzoatus.

℞ Acidi Benzoici, gr. viij.; Sp. Ammon. Arom., ℥ss.;
Sp. Camphoræ, ℥ij.; Sp. Vini Rect., ℥j. M.
ft. Sol.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 80° to 100° F.

Vapor Amyl Nitritis.

℞ Amyl Nitritis, ℥xxiv.; Sp. Vini Rect., ad f ℥ij.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 100° F. for each inhalation. Antispasmodic. Very valuable in some cases of *asthma* and *spasm of the glottis*.

Note.—This remedy has been recommended as a dry inhalation, but in that form it occasionally produces giddiness.

Vapor Benzoini.

℞ Tinct. Benzoini Co.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each inhalation.

A most valuable sedative inhalation for *acute inflammations of the pharynx and larynx*, especially in their early stages.

Vapor Cajeputi.

℞ Ol. Cajeputi, ℥xv.; Magnes. Carb. Levis, gr. xij.;
Aquæ, ad ℥ij.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each inhalation.

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

Vapor Calami Aromatici.

℞ Ol. Calami Arom., ℥xv.; Magnes. Carb. Levis,
gr. viij.; Aquæ, ad f ℥ij.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each inhalation.

A powerful stimulant. Acts admirably in cases of *chronic congestion of the larynx*, when other stimulating inhalations have lost their effect.

Vapor Camphoræ.

(Consumption Hospital.)

℞ Sp. Camphoræ, ℥j. to ℥ij.; Aquæ Bullientis, f ℥vij.

Vapor Camphoræ.

℞ Sp. Camphor, f ℥ij.; Sp. Vini Rect. f ℥j.; Aquæ,
ad ℥ij.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each inhalation. *To be inhaled slowly*.

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

Note.—Camphor in the proportion of 18 grains to the 3 oz. inhalation mixture is a useful additional stimulant to any of the other inhalations.

Vapor Chloroformi.

(Consumption Hospital.)

℞ Chloroformi, ℥xv., for one inhalation.

Vapor Chloroformi.

℞ Chloroformi, Sp. Vini Rect., aa. f ℥jss.

A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of water at the desired temperature (from 60° to 100° F.), and an additional teaspoonful to be added every five minutes during the time that the inhalation is used. Not more than three teaspoonfuls should be employed on any single occasion.

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

Vapor Conii Succii.

(Consumption Hospital.)

℞ Succii Conii, ℥ss.; Aquæ Bullientis, f ℥vij.

Vapor Creasoti.

(London Hospital.)

℞ Creasoti, f ℥ss.; Mucilaginis, f ℥ss.; Aquæ Ferv., f ℥x.

Vapor Creasoti.

℞ Creasoti, f ℥ss.; Magnes. Carb. Levis, gr. xc.;
Aquæ, ad f ℥ij.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each inhalation.

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

Vapor Cubebæ.

℞ Ol. Cubebæ, ℥ij.; Magnes. Carb. Levis, ℥j.;
Water, ℥ij.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each inhalation.

A most valuable stimulant, especially in *laryngorrhæa*.

Oil of Lemon may be added to this and some other inhalations to mask the disagreeable odour of the medicament.

Vapor Iodi.

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

Stimulant. Useful where pus is formed in large quantities. It sometimes restores the voice in *functional aphonia*. It is also recommended in *hay fever*.

Vapor Iodi.

(London Hospital.)

℞ Tinct. Iodi, ℥xl.; Aquæ Ferv., f ℥x.

Vapor Opii.

(Consumption Hospital.)

Ext. Opii, gr. iij.; Aquæ Ferv., q.s.

Vapor Pini Sylvestris.

℞ Ol. Pini Sylvestris, (Firwood Oil), ℥ij.; Magnes.
Carb. Levis, ℥j.; Water, ℥ij.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each inhalation.

A mild but useful stimulant in *chronic laryngitis*.

Vapor Santali.

℞^o Ol. Santalis Flav., ℥xviiij.; Sp. Vini Rect., ℥ij.
Solve.

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

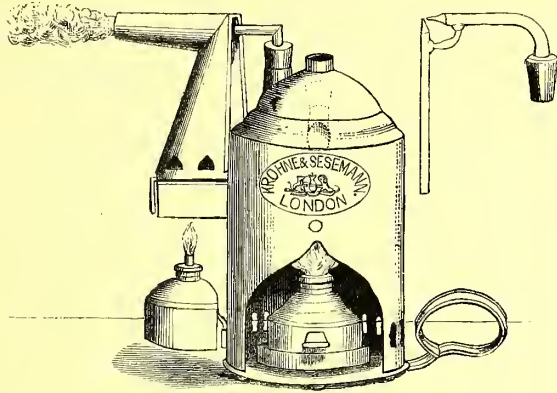
Sedative. Valuable in *subacute inflammations with increased mucous secretion*.

Vapor Thymolis.

℞ Thymolis, gr. xviiij.; Sp. Vini Rect., ℥ij.; Magnes.
Carb. Levis, gr. ix.; Aquæ, ad ℥ij.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each inhalation.

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



2. Cold Inhalations.

Cold or tepid inhalations are preferable when it is wished to produce a general effect on the mucous membrane of the throat, and where hot inhalations cause headache and faintness. The temperature may vary from 60° to 100° F. Cold inhalations are useful in hot seasons and hot climates. Any of the forms recommended for cold inhalation can, if it be desired, be employed at a high temperature; but in that case it is generally necessary to slightly reduce their strength. For cold inhalations, the Eclectic Inhaler answers equally well as for hot inhalations.

3. Dry Inhalations.

Dry hot inhalations are necessary in cases of *excessive secretion*, but are difficult of administration, as it is almost impossible to raise the temperature, in a small inhaler, to the required degree, without a more complicated apparatus. By a slight adaptation of the Eclectic Inhaler, however, that difficulty may be got over. Any of the volatile oils, Iodine or Thymol, may be used as dry inhalations. They may be prescribed in the same doses as for hot inhalations, but dissolved in spirit. Dry Inhalations at the temperature of the atmosphere are now constantly employed, by means of the "Inhalation Respirator," in the antiseptic treatment of *phthisis*, etc. (See Vaporizable Antiseptics.)

4. Spray Inhalations (*Nebulæ*).

The inhalation of atomized fluids is acknowledged to be a rational and successful method of treating various affections of the nose, throat, air-passages, and lungs. By this means very many remedies can be applied directly to the diseased tissues, and are medically what washes and lotions are to the exposed diseased surfaces of the body. Inhalations used in this way supplement constitutional means, and will be found a valuable auxiliary in the treatment of many cases. They are advantageously used in affections of the lining membrane of the nose, mouth, and fauces, in Croup and Diphtheria, Syphilitic affections of palate and throat, Laryngitis, Œdema of the Glottis, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Phthisis, Hoarseness, and Loss of Voice. During the application, the parties should make deep and long inspirations and expirations. Except in acute cases, one application daily will suffice.*

Siegle's apparatus gives a warm and fine spray, which causes little or no irritation on the most sensitive surface. It is self-acting, and neither fatigues the patient nor requires an assistant. Moreover, it is handy, durable, portable, and cheap, which brings it within the reach of all classes.

The following Formulæ are the principal remedies used as Spray Inhalations:—

Aquæ Medicatæ Pulverizatæ.

† Nebulæ Acidi Carbolici	30 grs. to 10 ozs. water.
„ „ Lactici	fʒijss. „ „
‡ „ „ Sulphurosi	50 min. „ „
„ „ Tannici	50 to 200 grs. „ „

Nebulæ Aluminium Chloridi	fʒss. solution to 10 ozs. water.
„ Aluminium	80 grs. „ „
„ Calcis, B.P.	„ „ „ „
„ Ferri Aluminium	30 „ „ „ „
„ „ Perchloridi	30 „ „ „ „
„ „ Sulphatis	20 to 40 „ „ „ „
{ Iodic Acid { Tinct. Iodine, 30 min. }	} „ „
{ et Tannia { Glycerine Tannin, ʒij. }	
„ Iodoform	40 grs. to 1 oz. Ether.
„ Potassæ Permanganatis	50 „ to 10 oz. water.
„ Potassii Bromidi	200 „ „ „ „
„ Sodæ Benzoatis	200 „ „ „ „
„ „ Salicylatis	200 „ „ „ „
„ Sodii Chloridi	50 „ „ „ „
„ Zinci Chloridi	20 to 50 „ „ „ „
„ „ Sulphatis	50 „ „ „ „
„ „ Sulpho-carbolatis	50 „ „ „ „



PROSSER JAMES' HAND BALL SPRAY PRODUCER, OR PULVERISATEUR.



SIEGLE'S INHALER.

5. Fuming Inhalations.

Fuming inhalations are the smoke given off by the partial ignition of unsized paper steeped in a solution of nitrate of potash. Though the value of fuming inhalations has long been recognized by the profession, the remedy has not heretofore been placed on a scientific basis. This is now done by steeping paper in solutions of definite strengths, and modifying their effects by the addition of various volatile principles. Nitrated papers of various definite strengths known as Nos. 1, 2, and 3 (No. 3 being double the strength of No. 1, and No. 2 of medium strength), and others medicated with Benzoin, Camphor, Santal Oil, or Sumbul, are prepared and may be obtained of the chemists.

A special form of inhalation is recommended in cases of *spasmodic dyspnoea* when dependent on *asthmatic complications* or on *spasm of the abductors of the vocal cords*. The method of using the prepared paper is as follows:—A strip is lit at one end and dropped into a cylindrical vessel about four inches high and two in diameter. A wire gauze cover is then put on, and the fumes are saturated by repeated deep inspirations.

* Tanner's "Index of Diseases," p. 341.
 † Especially valuable where there is a deficient secretion of mucus.
 ‡ This remedy has been found of great service in diphtheria; it appears to have the effect of dissolving the membranous exudation.

VAPORIZABLE ANTISEPTICS.

THEIR USES AND MODE OF APPLICATION.

THE antiseptic treatment of phthisis and other diseases of the lungs and air-passages now engages the anxious attention and thoughts of the profession, and I have deemed it desirable to group together the substances that are employed, and to briefly explain the various modes in which they are used.

(1.) Some antiseptics are vaporized in the chamber or chambers occupied by the patient, with the object of charging the whole atmosphere with it, the mode of vaporizing varying according to the substance employed. In the case of *Sulphur* and *Iodine* the fumes are driven off from heated plates in a manner presently to be mentioned. In the case of *Carbolic Acid* and some others the solution is atomized and diffused through the atmosphere by means of a suitable apparatus. By either of these means the whole area of the chamber is impregnated with the antiseptic.

(2.) Solutions of the antiseptic are atomized by means of steam and other apparatus, and the NEBULA thus produced is directly inhaled from the apparatus by the patient. This inhalation, continued from ten to thirty minutes, is usually sufficient. In order to distinguish these from others, they are called SPRAY inhalations.

(3.) The agent employed is vaporized by hot water at a temperature from 140° to 160° . In this case the patient inhales the vapour from a common inhaler. An illustration of the best contrivance for this purpose is the Eclectic Inhaler on page 88. This form of inhalation is called VAPOUR Inhalation, and is more suitable for throat affections than for lung diseases.

(4.) CONTINUOUS INHALATION, with but short interruptions, is obtained by using instruments called "Inhalation Respirators," which are specially constructed for this purpose. There are two kinds—ORAL and NASO-ORAL. For this mode of inhalation, alcoholic and ethereal solutions of the antiseptic are generally used. Several of the most useful formulæ are appended. The most important feature of this mode of inhalation, is that the action of the antiseptic is carried on *continuously*, even when the patient is taking exercise in the open air.

One or other of these modes of inhalation enables us to keep the patient constantly inhaling air charged with some agent destructive to germ life.

It is probable that the most satisfactory results in the treatment of phthisis are obtained by employing both the first and the fourth modes systematically, for it is only by unremitting attention to the inhalation of antiseptic air and minute attention to detail that we can hope to destroy *bacillus tuberculosis*.

Experience abundantly confirms the fact that antiseptic *air* penetrates more deeply into the bronchial tubes than the Nebula thrown off from a spray apparatus. The vapour in the latter case, coming more directly into contact with the throat and larynx, is better adapted for throat affections, and is constantly employed for this purpose at the Throat Hospital.

The antiseptics which promise the largest measure of success, and the modes in which they may be employed, are as follows:—

Iodine and Iodoform.—"A few grains of Iodine at a time may be vaporized on a hot plate in the patient's room, or a few drops of the Tincture of Iodine or a Solution of Iodine in Ether or Spirit of Chloroform," may be inhaled from the sponge of an inhalation respirator. Dr. Phillips says, "A good inhalation is made by dissolving gr. x. of Iodine in $\bar{3}j.$ of Amyl Hydride." If a spray be used the strength is gr. x. to gr. xx. to $\bar{3}j.$ of water.

For formulæ for spray inhalations, see page 91.

The inhalation of an ethereal *Solution of Iodoform* (1 to 8 or 10) has been used in phthisis. Its unpleasant odour is an objection to its use. The insufflation of Iodoform as powder has been found of considerable value in *laryngeal* phthisis (Dr. Yeo).*

Carbolic Acid.—This is probably the most powerful antiseptic substance that we possess. The vapour may be diffused through the atmosphere of the chamber or chambers used by the sick person. A ready method of doing this is given by Dr. Yeo: "Make an iron shovel or an earthenware plate hot over the fire and pour the acid upon it." He says this is an excellent way of diffusing an antiseptic vapour through the atmosphere.

The hot-plate vaporizer (page 94) may also be used for this purpose with advantage. A convenient method of inhaling this substance is to drop a few drops of the pure acid on the sponge of an "inhalation respirator," or lint or cotton wool properly prepared may be interposed with the antiseptic. The acid should be renewed from time to time as the odour gets feeble, and the respirator worn as continuously as possible.

Dr. Yeo speaks of a mixture of equal parts of Sp. Chloroform and Carbolic Acid as a good form, the vapour

* "Lectures on Consumption." J. & A. Churchill, 1882.

coming off more rapidly. He thinks it more efficacious when the inhalation can be used only occasionally. The Chloroform has the advantage of soothing bronchial and laryngeal irritation. Sp. Camphor may be substituted for Chloroform for occasional use. A mixture of Tinct. Iodine and Carbolic Acid is an admirable antiseptic. Dr. Coghill recommends a mixture of Carbolic Acid, Ethereal Tincture of Iodine, and Creasote, to which he adds Chloroform or Sulphuric Ether, as occasion may require, and which he has found highly beneficial. The inhalation of this mixture may last for half an hour, and be used twice a day. Twenty minims of the mixture are sufficient for inhalation for two days. If more is used, it is in some cases found to be too irritating for the glottis. Carbolic Acid is also given internally, the dose being 1 or 2 grains three times a day; the Carbolic Acid and Bismuth Mixture is a useful form for administering it (see F. 53). Also Pil., F. 324, is another good form. Hypodermic injections of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain daily or twice a day reduce fever (Schnitzler of Vienna).

Formulae for inhalations are given on p. 89.

Creasote.—For topical application it is questionable whether this substance possesses any advantages over Carbolic Acid. Some writers have claimed for it greater curative power; that made from the beech wood being the purest and most esteemed. Internally it has been found useful by Messrs. Bouchard & Gimbert, and they have given a formula for its administration with Malaga wine. See Pil., F. 15, and Mist. No. 73. It may also be given in the pilular form.

Formulae for inhalation are given on p. 90.

Oleum Pini Sylvestris (Fir Wood Oil).—This has a more agreeable odour than turpentine. It is an astringent as well as antiseptic, and Dr. Mackenzie's formula for a vapour inhalation will be found on p. 90. It may also be used pure or mixed with other antiseptics on a sponge of an inhalation respirator.

Dr. Battersbury (*British Medical Journal*, Oct. 21, 1881), speaks well of this substance.

Eucalyptol and Oil of Eucalyptus.—These volatile substances are useful antiseptics and of an agreeable odour. Eucalyptol is more volatile than the Oil. Its powerful antiseptic properties have been taken advantage of by Mr. Lister. Dr. Burney Yeo's formula for inhalation is as follows:—

Eucalyptol, ζ iv.; Gum Camphor, gr. xx.; Ol. Gaulther., ζ j.; Sp. Chlorof., ζ j. M.

He says ten to twenty drops of this may be inhaled at a time from a sponge of an inhalation respirator.

Thymol is a powerful antiseptic and deodorizer. It has an aromatic smell like that of the Oil of Thyme, from which it is derived. It may take the place of Carbolic Acid or Creasote, when the odour of that substance is found an obstacle to its employment. It may be dissolved in Sp. Wine or Sp. Chlorof., alone or mixed with other vaporizable antiseptics.

Camphor possesses undoubted antiseptic properties; it is sedative, also a useful adjunct to relieve cough. Three parts of Camphor with one of the crystals of Carbolic Acid form a solution suitable for dry inhalation. From three to ten drops at a time should be dropped on the sponge of an inhalation respirator. One part of this mixture diluted with three parts of Sp. Chloroform I have found to give speedy relief in coryza and catarrh.

For this purpose it may be volatilized on the palm of the hands, and freely inhaled by the mouth and nostrils; or lint or some other fabric saturated with it may be used as a respirator.

Oil of Turpentine has long been known to possess antiseptic power, arresting putrefaction, and very destructive to minute organisms, especially vibrio, bacteria, etc.

It is indicated in those cases of phthisis where there is profuse secretion from co-existing bronchial catarrh (Yeo). He recommends a mixture of one part each of Turpentine and Creasote, and six of Sp. Chloroform; five to ten drops on a sponge of an inhalation respirator. Another method of charging the atmosphere surrounding the patient with turpentine vapour, may be produced by rubbing the patient's back and chest freely with Turpentine Liniment. See Linim. Terebinth. (Stokes, p. 73).

Terebene.—This is a more agreeable vaporizable antiseptic than Oil of Turpentine; its operation is similar. It may be employed in the place of it, or Carbolic Acid. Equal parts of Terebene and Eucalyptus make a good antiseptic inhalation.

Sulphur and Sulphurous Acid.—Sulphurous Acid is one of the most potent germicides at our disposal. Dr. Yeo, quoting Hoppe-Seyler, asserts "that one or two per cent. of Sulphurous Acid in a room will destroy all the lower organisms, a condition which can be produced by burning thirty to sixty grains of Sulphur for every hundred cubic feet of space."

The fumes of Sulphurous Acid may be evolved by burning two parts of Sulphur with one of Charcoal, and it is recommended that the sick room should never be entirely free from a certain amount of the vapour.

Dr. Dewar, who was one of the first to advocate the employment of Sulphurous Acid, devised a *spray*-producing apparatus for applying Sulphurous Acid diluted with one or two parts of water, to the air-passages. This strength is, I believe, far too great, and likely to produce intense irritation, which would defeat the object in view.

A formula for the *inhalation* of Sulphurous Acid, as used in the Throat Hospital, has already been given (*see* Nebulæ); this is probably too feeble, but Sulphurous Acid Gas, like that of Chlorine, although powerful germicides, are probably irrespirable in sufficient quantity to be useful.

Tar.—This is another useful antiseptic substance, and as such has been employed for many years by Dr. Burney Yeo. He says, "A vast amount of testimony is on record as to the value of the inhalation of Tar vapour, or of Tar water in phthisis." The vapour of Tar may readily be diffused through the air of a chamber. Prepared Tar, mixed with water till it is soft, may be poured in thin layers on plates, which are kept hot by standing over hot water to be maintained at a high temperature over a spirit or gas lamp. The Tar should not be allowed to become dry. Tar is soluble in its own measure of alcohol, and the sponge of an inhalation respirator can be kept saturated with this solution.

This is, perhaps, the most convenient mode of breathing the vapour. In my opinion, however, it is inferior to Creasote, and its application not nearly so convenient and manageable.

The reader will find some interesting articles on this subject in the *British Medical Journals* of July 23, 1881, by Drs. Williams and Hamilton; October 21, 1881, by Dr. Battersby; and June 3, 1880, by Dr. Hunter Mackenzie.

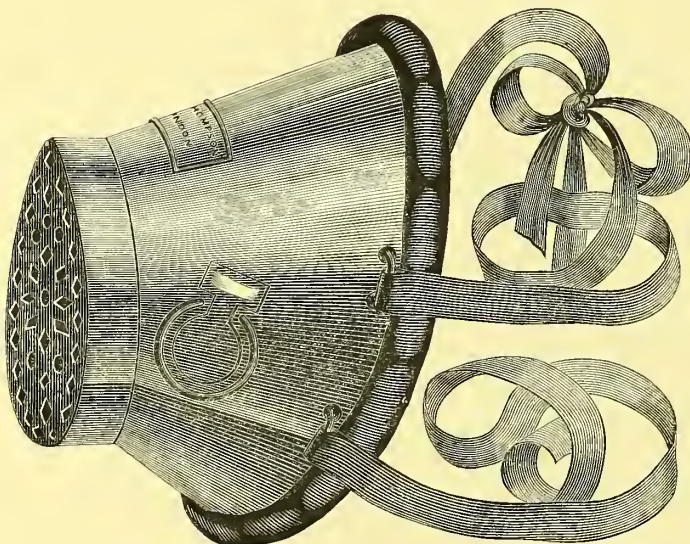
INSTRUMENTS USED IN THE ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT OF PHTHISIS.



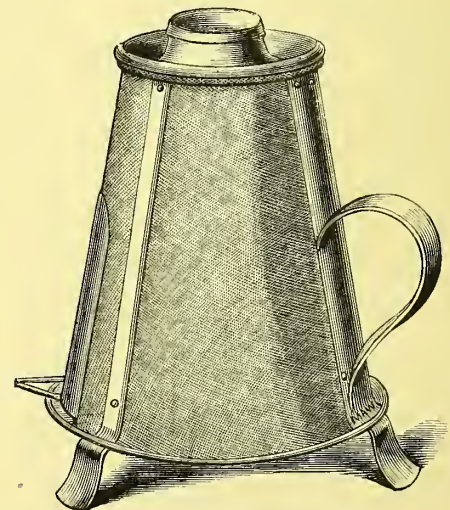
INHALATION RESPIRATOR.



HOT-PLATE VAPORIZER.



ORAL AND NASO-ORAL FOR CONTINUOUS INHALATION.



VAPOUR, CALOMEL, ETC.

HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS.

N.B.—It should be stated that the primary dose of a Salt of Morphia should never exceed one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of a grain, of Atropine one-sixtieth ($\frac{1}{60}$), of Strychnia one twenty-fourth ($\frac{1}{24}$), of Aconitine one-thirtieth ($\frac{1}{30}$) of a grain, and of Quinine one to two grains.—Dr. STILLE.

Atropine and Morphia combined may be used in neuralgic pains about the eye.

Injectio Atropiæ Sulph.

℞ Atropiæ Sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Glycerinæ pur., ℥xv.;
Aquæ Dest., ad fʒj. Dissolve and add 1 per
cent. of Carbolic Acid No. 1.

Dose—1 to 2 minims = 1-120th to 1-60th gr. Atropiæ Sulph.

Injectio Acidi Carbolici.

℞ Acidi Carbolici (No. 1 Calvert's), gr. xv.; Sp. Vini
Rect., ℥xv.; Aquæ Dest., ad fʒj. Dissolve
the Acid in the Spirit and add the water.

Dose—1 to 4 minims = $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr. Carbolic Acid.

Injectio Aconitiæ.

℞ Aconitiæ, gr. j.; Sp. Vini Rect., ℥x.; Aquæ
Dest., ad fʒj. Mix.

For the first injection not more than two minims should be employed. The dose may afterwards be safely increased to four minims (gr. 1-30th). It is better, though not absolutely necessary, to make the injection at the seat of pain.

Injectio Atropiæ.

The subcutaneous injection of Atropine is sometimes useful in cases of intestinal obstruction, asthma, tetanus, neuralgia, chorea in the adult, etc. *Great caution* is necessary. Not more than two minims of the official Liquor Atropia = gr. 1-50th should be employed at first.

Injectio Chloroformi.

An injection of ten or fifteen minims often effects a cure for the time in pleurodynia, neuralgia, sciatica, etc. It has the disadvantage of sometimes producing an irritable ulcer, which may be slow in healing.—TANNER'S "Index of Diseases."

Injectio Morphiæ, B.P., 1874.

A solution of Acetate of Morphia, containing 1 grain of the Acetate in 12 minims of the injection. For first injections not more than three minims should be used, as it is certain that this narcotic acts more powerfully when thus employed than when taken into the stomach. In diseases which are continuously painful, the ease given by an injection will last for about twelve hours. To relieve the suffering of advanced cancer, etc., the injection may be advantageously given night and morning for many months.

Injectio Morphiæ Acetatis.

(London Hospital.)

This preparation equals 10 gr. of Morph. Acet. in fʒj.

Dose—1 to 3 minims = $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Morph. Acet.

This injection is inconveniently strong. The B.P. preparation properly neutralized is to be preferred.

Injectio Morphiæ et Atropiæ.

(London Hospital.)

Take of Injection Morphia, fʒij., Injection of Atropia, fʒj.
Mix as required.

Dose—3 minims = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1-3\text{rd gr. Acetate Morphia.} \\ 1-120\text{th gr. Sulphate Atropia.} \end{array} \right.$

Injectio Acidi Sclerotici.

(London Hospital.)

℞ Acidi Sclerotici pur., gr. xv.; Glycerinæ pur.,
℥xv.; Aquæ Dest., ad fʒj. Dissolve and
add 1 per cent. of Carbolic Acid No. 1.

Dose—1 to 4 minims = $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr. Sclerotic Acid. To be injected
deeply, well below the true skin.

Injectio Strychniæ.

The B.P. *Liquor Strychniæ* (1 gr. in 120 minims) may
be employed hypodermically.

Dose—from 2 to 5 minims.

Injectio Curaræ.

℞ Curaræ, gr. v.; Glycerinæ pur., ℥xv.; Aquæ Dest.
ad fʒj. Mix the Glycerine with the water,
and heat the mixture to the boiling point; rub
the Curara with the hot liquid in a mortar;
triturate frequently during twenty-four hours,
and then filter.

Dose—1 minim = 1-12th gr. Curara, cautiously increased.
Used in *Chorea, Epilepsy, Hydrophobia, Tetanus*.

Injectio Ergotiniæ.

℞ Ergotiniæ, gr. xv.; Glycerinæ pur., ℥xv.; Aquæ
Dest., ad fʒj. Dissolve and add 1 per cent.
Carbolic Acid No. 1.

Dose—1 to 4 minims = $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain Ergotine; to be injected
deeply.

Injectio Hydrargyri Perchlor.

℞ Hydr. Perchlor., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Sodii Chloridi pur., gr. v.;
Aquæ Dest., ad fʒj. Dissolve.

Dose—4 minims = 1-30th gr. Perchlor. Mercury, } in divided
12 " = 1-10th " " } portions
in the course of one day.

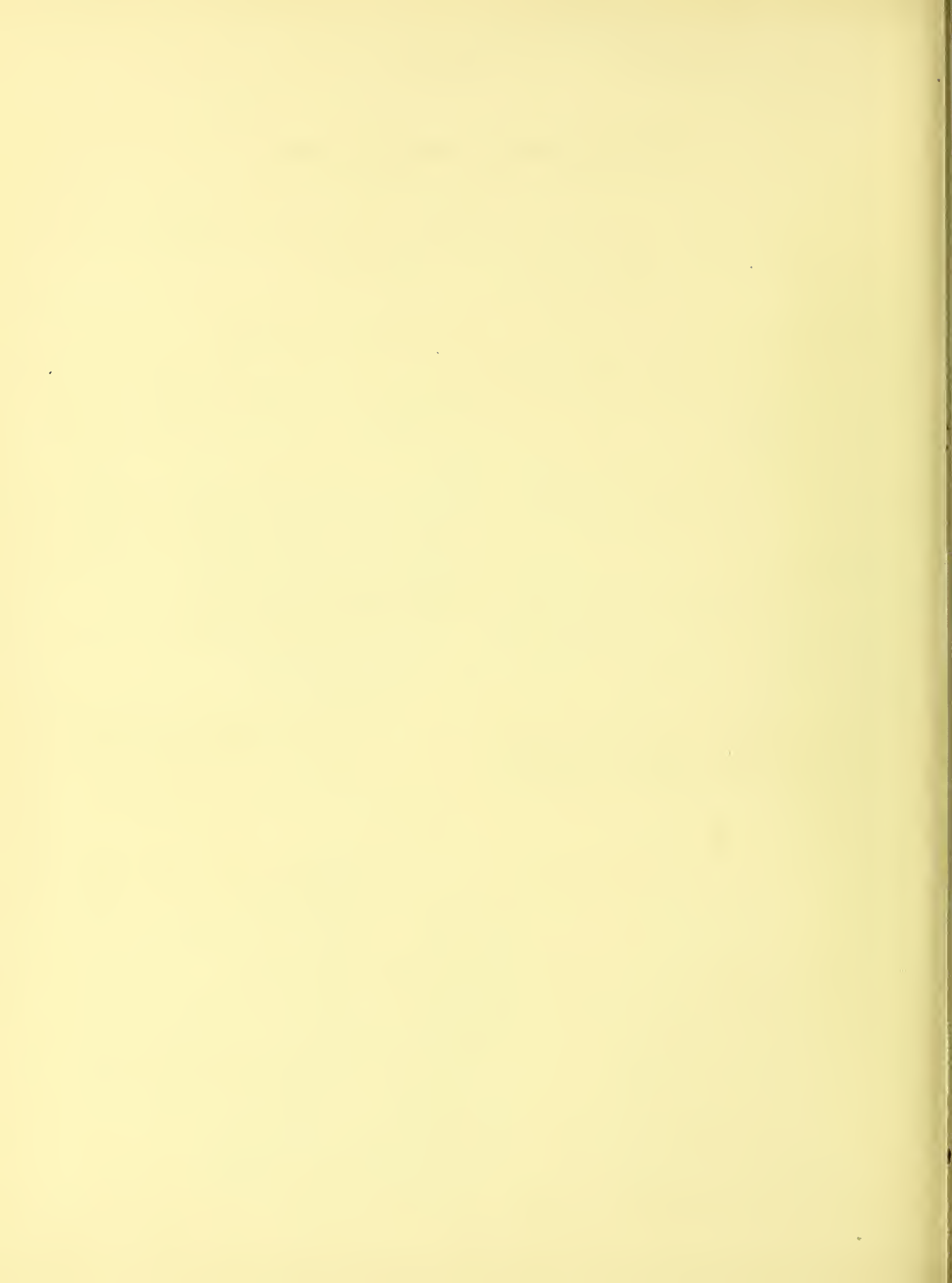
This is largely used in Germany in the treatment of *syphilis*, and is said to give good results. If a strong solution is used it is apt to occasion pain, troublesome abscess, and eschars.

Injectio Quiniæ.

℞ Quinæ Sulph. Neutr., gr. xx.; Glycerinæ pur., ʒj.
Dissolve by the aid of heat.

Dose—1 to 4 minims = $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr. Sulphate Quinine.

This solution should be warmed before use.



PART III.

SUPPLEMENTARY REMEDIAL AGENTS,

THEIR USES AND MODES OF APPLICATION.

ALIMENTATION IN DISEASE :—DIGESTIVE FERMENTS—SPECIAL PLANS OF DIET—
HOSPITAL DIETARIES—FORMULÆ FOR ALIMENTS FOR INVALIDS—AIR
—MASSAGE—ELECTRICITY—WATER.



ALIMENTATION IN DISEASE.

FOOD and feeding are, in conditions of health, an important subject, but in diseased states of the system, particularly those affecting nutrition, food becomes our principal therapeutical agent.

The value of various kinds of aliments, and the influence they exert as remedial agents, is becoming more and more recognized, and their prescription, in place of being altogether neglected or occupying a secondary place in practical therapeutics, now occupies a position of the first importance.

The advantage, I should say the necessity, of properly dieting the sick becomes evident when we reflect that no satisfactory repair of diseased or wasting tissues can, as Dr. Bartholow says, "take place without a suitable supply of healthy blood, and healthy blood is the product of proper food and of normal digestion and assimilation."

Alimentation, therefore, cannot be left to chance or to the whims of the patient; the physician must determine the food most suitable for his patient, and it is for him to prescribe not only the *kind*, but the amount to be taken, and the mode in which it is to be prepared; the cooking having much to do with its digestibility.

The effects of repletion and denutrition, or of an excess or deficiency of any one of the alimentary principles, produce important changes in the human organism. Many of these changes have been ascertained by actual experiment, and by determining the quantity and quality of aliment allowed to a patient, we are able to produce such changes in nutrition as may be desirable. Special plans of diet and dietaries for food of different degrees of digestibility and nutritive value are appended; these will assist in determining a suitable diet for patients under most conditions.

Dr. Pavy says, "In many disordered conditions the nature and amount of food administered will often exert a most potent influence for good or evil. The art of dietetics thus comes into great importance—skill and attention are called into requisition; indeed, it is not too much to say that success in the treatment of disease is largely dependent upon a display of judicious management with regard to food."

"The first leading principle of diet in disease," Dr. Dobell remarks, "is to provide for the maintenance of healthy nutrition, under the peculiar alterations of circumstances attendant upon disease. In other words, the diet of disease should be as nearly that of health as the altered conditions of the nutritive functions and the altered conditions of the patient's life will allow; the grand object being to keep up healthy nutrition of the whole organism." He starts with "as a first principle" never to be lost sight of, namely, "that healthy nutrition is to be maintained, if possible, under all circumstances. To do this in a 'healthy adult of average stature taking moderate exercise,' the essentials of the normal diet must be supplied."

Another principle is, "To obtain rest for every organ while it is suffering under active disease, by removing from the diet such elements as increase its functions."

The following principle is also of great importance:—"When it is necessary to *remove from the food* any of the essentials of a normal diet, to aim at selecting that which will answer the desired end with least danger to the nutrition of the vital organs."

If, for example, it is necessary for any special purpose to diminish the heat-giving elements of the diet, it is safer to remove the carbohydrates than the hydrocarbons, because the latter not only supply carbon for the evolution of animal heat, but are essential to the nutrition of the nervous system and of the albumenoid tissues generally.

Another principle which he enforces is of very general application—namely, that “when it is desired to *increase* the normal nutrition of a tissue or organ, we must not only supply it freely with the special materials requisite for its development, growth, and repair, but at the same time to call upon it for the performance of its normal functions—overfed idleness insures morbid nutrition, not healthy life.”

His “golden rule” is this:—“Never let a patient become weak through a defective diet if you can prevent it by any possible contrivance; and if a patient has unavoidably become weak, never let him remain so, through any defect of diet, one hour longer than it is absolutely impossible to prevent.”

A brief review of a few of the most important aliments and plans of diet that are especially applicable in treatment, is all that the limits of this work will allow. The subject is, however, a very important one, and the reader will find much valuable information in Dr. Dobell’s work on “Diet and Regimen;” also in Dr. Pavy’s “Treatise on Food and Dietetics.”

ALIMENTS—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.

THE most suitable animal substances for the sick are beef, mutton, veal, venison, hare, game birds, chicken, fat bacon, fish, eggs, milk, and its derivatives cream and butter. The viscera of certain animals—sweetbread (the thymus gland of the calf), tripe (stomach of ruminants)—brain, and liver are sometimes prescribed for invalids.

The advantages of meat as a diet are:—Its large amount of nitrogenous substance, its union with much fat, and the presence of important salts. It is also easily cooked, very digestible, and more easily assimilated than any vegetable. There is a much more rapid metamorphosis of tissue in carnivorous animals than in vegetable feeders (PARKES).

Beef.—This of all meats is the most important food for the sick; its composition, according to Moleschott’s mean of the Continental analysis, is as follows:—

Water	73·4	Fat	2·87
Soluble albumen and hæmatin ...	2·25	Extractive matters	1·38
Insoluble albuminous substances ...	15·2	Creatine... ..	0·068
Gelatinous substances	3·3	Ash	1·6

The ash contains chlorides of sodium and potassium, potash, soda, lime, magnesia, iron (oxide or phosphate), phosphoric acid, sulphuric, chlorine, and silica.

Beef is reputed to possess higher strengthening qualities than any other meat; hence it is universally selected in preference to all other meats. Innumerable modes, other than roasting, broiling, or stewing, have been devised to render it digestive and assimilative to the sick. The most simple and perhaps the best, if acceptable to the patient, is Liebig’s Cold Infusion, which contains all the nutritive elements of beef. The method of preparing it, with recipes for savoury and other forms of beef-tea, will be found among the Formulæ which I have given. Savoury food which is pleasant to the patient excites the appetite, and favours the secretion of saliva and the gastric juice, always necessary for digestion and so often failing in disease.

A form of fluid beef has been made, at the suggestion of Dr. Pavy, by Messrs. Durby & Gosden, of Leadenhall Street. The process by which this meat is prepared is not given, but Dr. Pavy says—“It consists of meat which has been liquefied by artificial digestion, and therefore not only includes all the elements of the meat, but contains them in the same state as they are naturally placed by the stomach—that is, in a state of absorption, without requiring any further aid from digestion.” It is conceivable that there are many forms of disease in which this preparation will be found useful; its entire absence of fat should be noted—an advantage in some cases.

Another highly digestible form in which meat may be given to a patient is that of a Powder, which is prepared by a process which I have devised for the purpose.

Beef-powder, to which I have given the name of Nutrimentin on account of its highly nutritious properties, will be found a valuable aliment *whenever* a powerful nitrogenous or flesh-forming food is indicated, and the power to digest meat is defective. This compound contains, according to a careful analysis made by Wigner, 4·87 per cent. of nitrogen, while fresh meat contains only 3 per cent.

This beef-powder is produced by the intimate union of fresh beef with *whole wheaten flour*, the combination being effected by mechanical means, without the aid of heat or chemicals of any kind. The water, which in fresh meat is about 75 per cent., is by my process displaced by the farina, and the product is an unchangeable compound, containing all the physiological and dietetic properties of beef and bread in a highly digestible form, easily cooked, and rapidly assimilated. In this compound all the salts and the alimentary principles of the beef are preserved

in an imperishable form, nothing but its water being lost, and this preservation gives it additional value, as for all purposes of nutrition the beef is as effective in this state as in the moist, while by the aged and enfeebled invalid it is more easily digested. Moreover, its physical characters are such as render it easy of transport and storage—advantages that are of the highest importance in all circumstances where fresh meat cannot be obtained.

This food is made as follows :—To every 16 parts of fresh beef are added 6 parts of wheaten flour. The beef, having been previously deprived of bone and superfluous fat, is reduced to a pulp, and mixed with the flour, and this dough is passed through a series of mills and is delivered in thin paper-like sheets, which, when dried, are reduced to powder.

In the process, the meat loses three-fourths of its weight by the elimination (by evaporation) of its water, and the dry product of the whole is reduced in weight in the proportion of 22 to 10. Taking these parts as pounds, the sixteen pounds of beef are condensed to ten pounds, and every ten ounces represents a food value of one pound of fresh beef and six ounces of flour (which is nearly equivalent to half a pound of bread).

The compound, therefore, is equal, weight for weight, to nearly twice the value of butcher's meat—fully so, if we consider the absence of bone and superfluous fat.

When it is considered that this aliment contains all the albumenoids of the beef, plus those contained in the farina, it is obvious that it is a highly nutritious compound. Moreover, all the salts of both, and a good percentage of the fat of the meat, are preserved. The amount of dry albumenoids required for the daily sustenance of a man in good health and active exercise is four and a half ounces, and it will be observed that this requirement is fulfilled by about sixteen ounces of nutrimentin.

The value of nutrimentin as an aliment for the sick is too evident to need further remarks, and it is as a food for invalids that I would specially recommend it.

Very nice soups and panadas can be made with nutrimentin, which may be flavoured in various ways to suit the taste of the most fastidious. It may also be made into biscuits, and in this dry form it will be found valuable to invalids travelling.

In wasting diseases, where the patient is unable to take *much* food, it is a great gain if only two or four ounces of this compound can be consumed per diem, and it is particularly suitable in all cases where a dry diet is recommended.

Beef-Oatmeal is another form of powdered beef. Varying the formula, but adhering to the same process adopted in the manufacture of nutrimentin, I have employed oatmeal in the place of wheaten flour in the proportion of 12 to 16 of beef. In this proportion the oatmeal, as nearly as possible, displaces the water of the meat.

This is a highly valuable flesh-former, and is a great improvement on the familiar Scotch porridge, for which it is an excellent substitute. In this case the water of the beef is exactly replaced with its weight of oatmeal, and we have a compound, which is not only equal to its own weight of fresh beef, without either bone or fat, but possesses also the albumenoids and carbohydrates of the oatmeal. It is therefore more highly nutritious and a better constituted food than either of these substances would be alone.

Beef-oatmeal, as in the case of nutrimentin, is an *uncooked* aliment, and for dressing for the table and flavouring is dependent, like other aliments, upon the skill of the cook.

A quarter of a pound of this substance is sufficient for a meal. It is equal to at least six ounces of butcher's meat plus the oatmeal, and is a highly desirable mixture of alimentary principles. Half this quantity is sufficient for a child's breakfast, and I have seen delicate and wasting children, young persons and the aged, gain rapidly in strength and vigour, after being dieted on this food for a few weeks. It makes excellent porridge, either with milk or simply with water, and made savoury by the addition of ketchup or Worcester sauce, or Liebig's Extract of Meat, which is chiefly valuable as a flavouring agent.

The nutritive value of beef-powder and beef-oatmeal is unquestionable. The quantity that may be consumed by a person in health or disease will vary according to the requirements and tastes of the patient. To the annexed Table, from Dr. Pavy's work on Diet, showing the relative value of different articles of food, I have added nutrimentin, and it will be observed that it contains within itself all the alimentary principles.

Of course it is not contended that either should be employed, except perhaps in cases of necessity, as the *only* food, variety being always highly desirable in all dietaries, but especially that of invalids; but it is contended that these compounds supply *the essentials of alimentation*, and that they are richer in nitrogen than any other substance, and their employment as a substitute for beef-tea—a very doubtful flesh-former, even when properly prepared, which it seldom is—is always attended with advantage. Formulæ for the preparation of these foods will be found with formulæ for other aliments.*

Mutton, next to beef, is undoubtedly the best meat for invalids, and the older the better, young meats being always indigestible. It possesses a slightly lower nutritive value, but is more easily digested, and this quality in many

* Both the nutrimentin and beef-oatmeal are prepared by Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co., 14, Newman Street, W.

cases more than compensates for it. For dyspeptics it is preferable to beef, unless it be the sirloin or fillet, but much depends upon the dressing and digestive power of the patient.

Hare, Venison, and Game Birds rank with mutton, and are perhaps more easily digested, if in good condition; they are chiefly desirable as an occasional article of diet during convalescence. Hare also supplies us with a useful alimentary substance more resembling that of poultry than butcher's meat; it contains a very small quantity of fat, and on this account has decided advantages for dyspeptics.

Veal is chiefly useful to the invalid in that it supplies a delicate meat for making broths and panadas. In this form it is digestible and nutritious, but in the solid form it is objectionable. In point of nutritive value beef ranks first, then mutton, chicken, and veal.

Poultry supplies us with exceedingly useful food for the sick; the young fowl (chickens) are tender and delicate, and in point of digestibility perhaps the most desirable form of animal food. In some cases, where the appetite is impaired, failing, or fastidious, poultry and game birds, such as the woodcock, pheasant, and snipe, may be prescribed with great advantage. The employment of these articles enables us to introduce variety into the selection of our animal food, which is always desirable.

Bacon occupies an exceptional position to cured meats. In cases where an abundant supply of carbonaceous material is required, fat bacon may be taken once a day, usually with breakfast.

Fish is a very valuable aliment, more easy of digestion, and less stimulating than meat. Dr. Pavy says "that the inhabitants of fishing towns, where fish may form the only kind of animal food consumed," show that it is capable of effectively contributing to the maintenance of the body under active conditions of life; and he says, "In no other class than in that of fishers do we see larger families, handsomer women, and 'more active and robust set of men.'" If this be so, fish must possess highly nutritious properties. Therapeutically it is ordered advantageously when the digestive powers are too weak for the stronger animal foods. Much fatty matter is incorporated with the flesh of salmon (6 per cent.), eel (13 per cent.), mackerel, herring, and pilchard, and these are less suited for a delicate stomach. The fish usually chosen for invalids, the whiting, contains 80 per cent. of water, and possesses very little nitrogenous matter. White fish are the most delicate, and might, I think, be more freely and fearlessly introduced into the dietary of the sick.

Eggs.—These contain all the alimentary principles necessary for the body. The average weight of an egg is two ounces, three-fourths of which is water, one-fourth albumenoids, fatty, and saline matters. From a therapeutic point of view the white of the egg differs from the yolk, the former being simply a solution of albumen; the yolk, albumen in combination with fatty and mineral matters. It is necessary, therefore, in some cases, to separate the former from the latter, the yolk being in some conditions indigestible. The *Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici, B.P.*, is a valuable restorative agent, and might be more frequently employed. In cases of nervous exhaustion, several eggs may be taken per diem, either raw or very lightly cooked.

Milk.—Cow's milk, owing to its constitution, is regarded as the type of an alimentary substance, and is one of the most important for the sick. It is constituted of nitrogenous, carbonaceous, saccharine, and saline matter—the materials necessary for the growth, development, and nutrition of the tissues. The nitrogenous matter is due to caseine, the carbonaceous to butter; the saccharine is a crystalline sugar known as lactine or lactus. The most important of the mineral constituents of milk is phosphate of lime. The proportion of cream ranges from 10 to 15 per cent. by volume.

It is largely employed as an alimentary substance in our hospitals, as will be seen by the dietaries appended. In the treatment of some diseases it is exclusively employed, not only for its dietetic but for its therapeutic properties. I have appended an outline of the milk cure, and the diseases for which it is applicable, and in which it has been most successfully employed.

It is an excellent aliment in fevers. Milk may be diluted with soda or lime water, or mixed with barley water, when it supplies all the alimentary principles required.

Sweetbread.—There are two kinds of sweetbread—the pancreas and the thymus gland; simply boiled or broiled they make a delicate and nutritious dish, easy of digestion, and suitable for the convalescent, the dyspeptic, and invalid.

Tripe.—This consists largely of albumen, is rich in fat (4 per cent.), easily digested, and nutritious, but must be prepared in a simple way, and not served with rich sauces, as this would render it to some dyspeptics undesirable.

The Brain of the sheep and calf are frequently substituted for sweetbreads. If properly cooked, the fraud is sometimes difficult to detect. It is easily digested, and as it contains fat in combination with phosphorus it is employed by some in conditions of disease in which it is presumed that phosphorus is deficient in amount.

The Liver is another article that may be utilized in certain diseased states; it contains more than 26 per cent. of nitrogenous matter, and nearly 4 per cent. of brown oil, containing phosphorus (Pereira).

VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

THE most important vegetable substances are derived from the cerealia—wheat, oats, barley, maize, rye, rice.

Peas, lentils, beans, especially the **haricot**, and other leguminous substances, possess a high percentage of nitrogen, and are therefore flesh-formers as well as heat-givers.

Potatoes, lettuce, spinach, seakale, and asparagus, are all useful aliments.

Tomatoes and celery possess some remedial powers in the lithic acid diathesis, and when partaken of freely are said both to prevent and to cure gout and rheumatism. There is no doubt that in these cases they are especially suitable as articles of diet. Tomatoes are very wholesome eaten raw as a fruit or dressed as a salad; but celery, when taken as a vegetable, should be cooked. It is excellent when stewed, and should be eaten with the liquor in which it is boiled.

Among the fruits, **oranges, grapes, lemons, and figs**, and some others, possess qualities which render them agreeable, and fit them especially for invalids.

It is unnecessary to particularize further these foods; the most important will be found tabulated on page 104, where their composition and relative value are indicated.

The use of a diet composed only of vegetable substances is treated elsewhere.

The following Tables will supply information on three important points :—First, the constituents of normal diet; secondly, the average daily diet of men in quietude; and, thirdly, the relative value of the animal and vegetable alimentary substances most usually employed.

I.—A MODEL OF NORMAL DIET.

From the investigations that have been conducted, it appears that the daily quantity of nitrogen required to compensate for the elimination occurring under ordinary conditions of life is 250 to 350 grains (16 to 22½ grammes); and of carbon, from 4,000 to 6,000 grains (259 to 388½ grammes). Amongst badly fed operatives the amounts upon which *subsistence* has been maintained have been observed to be as low as about 170 grains (11 grammes) of nitrogen, and 3,600 grains (233 grammes) of carbon.

Taking Moleschott's model diet, and applying Dr. Parkes' method of calculation, the amounts of nitrogen and carbon come out as follows, per diem :—

Ounces.		Nitrogen.	Carbon.
4·587	dry albuminate	316 grains	1,068 grains
2·964	fat ... ..	... ..	1,024 ,,
14·257	carbohydrate ... ..	... ..	2,768 ,,
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
21·808	Total	316 grains	4,860 grains

II.—DR. PARKES' TABLE OF THE AVERAGE DAILY DIET OF MEN IN QUIETUDE.

	Ounces.
Albuminates	2·5
Fats	1·0
Carbohydrates	12·0
Salts	0·5
	<hr/>
Total water-free food	16·0

III.—TABLE SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF VARIOUS ARTICLES OF ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FOOD.

This Table is taken from Dr. Pavy's "Treatise on Food." It is drawn from Dr. Letheby's work with a few additions selected from Dr. Parkes' "Practical Hygiene."

	WATER.	ALBUMEN, &C.	CARBOHYDRATES, STARCH. SUGAR.		FAT.	SALTS.
BREAD	37	8·1	47·4	3·6	1·6	2·3
BISCUIT	8	15·6	73·4		1·3	1·7
WHEAT FLOUR	15	10·8	66·3	4·2	2·0	1·7
BARLEY MEAL	15	6·3	69·4	4·9	2·4	2·0
OATMEAL	15	12·6	58·4	5·4	5·6	3·4
RYE MEAL	15	8·0	69·5	3·7	2·0	1·8
INDIAN CORN MEAL	14	11·1	64·7	0·4	8·1	1·7
RICE	13	6·3	79·1	0·4	0·7	0·5
PEAS	15	23·0	55·4	2·0	2·1	2·5
ARROWROOT	18	—	82·0	—	—	—
POTATOES	75	2·1	18·8	3·2	0·2	0·7
CARROTS	83	1·3	8·4	6·1	0·2	1·0
PARSNIPS	82	1·1	9·6	5·8	0·5	1·0
TURNIPS	91	1·2	5·1	2·1	—	0·6
CABBAGE	91	2·0	5·8		0·5	0·7
SUGAR	5	—	—	95·0	—	—
TREACLE	23	—	—	77·0	—	—
NEW MILK	86	4·1	—	5·2	3·9	0·8
CREAM	66	2·7	—	2·8	26·7	1·8
SKIM MILK	88	4·0	—	5·4	1·8	0·8
BUTTERMILK	88	4·1	—	6·4	0·7	0·8
CHEESE	36·8	33·5	—	—	24·3	5·4
CHEDDAR CHEESE	36	28·4	—	—	31·1	4·5
SKIM CHEESE	44	44·8	—	—	6·3	4·9
LEAN BEEF	72	19·3	—	—	3·6	5·1
FAT BEEF	51	14·8	—	—	29·8	4·4
LEAN MUTTON	72	18·3	—	—	4·9	4·8
FAT MUTTON	53	12·4	—	—	31·1	3·5
VEAL	65	16·5	—	—	15·8	4·7
FAT PORK	39	9·8	—	—	48·9	2·3
GREEN BACON	24	7·1	—	—	66·8	2·1
DRIED BACON	15	8·8	—	—	73·3	2·9
OX LIVER	74	18·9	—	—	4·1	3·0
TRIPE	68	13·2	—	—	16·4	2·4
COOKED MEAT, ROAST, NO DRIPPING BEING LOST. BOILED ASSUMED TO BE THE SAME	54	27·6	—	—	15·45	2·95
POULTRY	74	21·0	—	—	3·8	1·2
WHITE FISH	78	18·1	—	—	2·9	1·0
EELS	75	9·9	—	—	13·8	1·3
SALMON	77	16·1	—	—	5·5	1·4
ENTIRE EGG	74	14·0	—	—	10·5	1·5
WHITE OF EGG	78	20·4	—	—	—	1·6
YOLK OF EGG	52	16·0	—	—	30·7	1·3
BUTTER AND FAT	15	—	—	—	83·0	2·0
BEER AND PORTER	91	0·1	—	8·7	—	0·2

BEEF POWDER.—NUTRIMENTIN, as made by my process as described on page 100 (Wigner's Analysis):—

WATER	8·22
ALBUMENOIDS	30·44
CARBON, BY COMBUSTION	43·58
ASH	4·54

DIGESTIVE FERMENTS.

Pepsin—Ingluvin—Pancreatine.

Pepsin is obtained from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the sheep, calf, and pig; the most powerful is said to be that obtained from the pig (*Pepsina Porci*). Two grains of Pepsin with five minims of Hydrochloric Acid, in an ounce of distilled water, will digest 100 grains of hard-boiled white of egg in thin shavings in about four hours, at a temperature of 98° Fahr. PEPSIN is indicated in *stomach disorders*, where it would appear that this principle is deficient; in convalescents from *fever*, in *atonic dyspepsia*, especially that of phthisis, it serves a useful purpose in maintaining the functions of digestion. In some forms of dyspepsia with imperfect solution of fats, the pancreatic solution increases the activity of the PEPSIN. In the *apepsia* of infants, occurring in children artificially fed, *Pepsin* is exceedingly useful, the SACCHARATED PEPSIN should be used in these cases as much as five or ten grains immediately after milk or other food; in the *diarrhoea* of infants also, due to imperfectly digested food and an atonic state of the intestinal mucous membrane.

Ingluvin is prepared from the gizzard of the domestic chicken. It is a powerful digestant and stomachic tonic, said to be especially useful in the vomiting of pregnancy, to arrest which it possesses exceptional power. As it has no irritant effect INGLUVIN may be employed in *irritable dyspepsia* when the object is simply to promote the digestive functions.

Pancreatine is the ferment of the pancreas; it differs from Pepsin, as its action is promoted by an alkaline condition, and is destroyed by strong acidity. In the presence of an alkaline it has the power to convert proteids into peptones and to emulsionize the fats. PANCREATINE should not be given while *stomach* digestion is going on, but when the chyme has entered the duodenum, two or three hours after taking food. Its principal use would appear to be that of digesting food artificially *before* it is given to the patient.

Dr. William Roberts has employed peptonized foods with success in diseases of the stomach, and for persons of extremely weak digestion. Formulæ for peptonized milk gruel and other foods will be found on page 112. He says that the larger number of his observations were made with *peptonized milk-gruel*, and he was satisfied that, with rare exceptions, peptonized milk-gruel was perfectly acceptable to the invalid's stomach, and that a diet composed exclusively of this article could be used for many consecutive weeks without any sign of failing nutrition.

The use of peptonized aliment appeared to produce the most striking benefit in those cases in which complete anorexia prevailed and the stomach rejected every form of nutriment.

Incessant vomiting is sometimes a distressing and intractable symptom in advanced *Bright's disease*, and this has in some cases been instantly checked by the use of peptonized milk-gruel.

In *gastric* catarrh, produced by alcoholic excess, immediate benefit is frequently derived from the use of peptonized food. The relief afforded by the use of peptonized milk-gruel in some later periods of *cirrhosis* is also most striking, the vomiting ceasing almost from the first, and the intolerable sense of distension diminishing.

In dilatation and valvular diseases of the heart, a complete inability to take food is generally one of the symptoms, and in this condition marked relief has followed the use of peptonized aliment; an exclusively liquid nourishment, given in small portions, often alleviating this condition in the most striking manner.

In the earlier periods of *pernicious anæmia*, pre-digested aliment may prove a valuable resource, and in comparatively recent cases the disorder has been checked by the use of peptonized milk-gruel.

In *gastric ulcer*, exclusively liquid nourishment, given sub-continuously, is a well known and most efficacious mode of treatment, and especially in cases associated with epigastric pain, good results have been obtained by the use of peptonized milk-gruel, the rest thus procured for the ailing organ being an additional advantage. Dr. Roberts mentions a case in which the patient had suffered from copious and repeated hæmatemesis and severe epigastric pain. Although the stomach immediately rejected the simplest nourishment, peptonized milk-gruel was at once tolerated, vomiting only occurring two or three times during the first two days of treatment, and then ceasing, together with the pain. This patient used the food for six weeks, taking from two to three quarts daily, with steady recovery of flesh and strength.

Peptonized aliment appears to be especially suitable in cases of *pyloric* and *intestinal obstruction*. In cases of temporary obstruction, the results have of course been more satisfactory. Dr. Roberts obtained a favourable result in a case of infantile gastric and intestinal catarrh; in another, there was greater tolerance of food than with the use of simply diluted milk.

SPECIAL PLANS OF DIET.

Milk Cure.

(For an example of Milk Diet, see Hospital Diets.)

Pecholier, Carel, Mitchell, and all who have treated of the milk cure, insist upon the suspension of all other food and drink. Dr. Bartholow says that the quantity to be taken will vary with the constitutional peculiarities, habits of life, and probably the mental condition of the patient. As milk requires about three hours for its complete digestion, this furnishes a rule for its administration. One gill, or four ounces, every three hours, beginning on rising in the morning, is the rule which he has followed with success. As soon as the patient can take a sufficient quantity, one or two tumblerfuls four times a day may be ordered. From a quart to two quarts is the daily amount which will be taken usually by the patient. It is better administered slightly warm. In many cases of stomach and intestinal disorders, it is better to give skimmed milk. The milk should stand for twenty-four hours in a cool place, and then all the cream which has risen should be carefully removed. Sometimes, says Pecholier, when crude milk disagrees with, or is disgusting to, the patient, it may be boiled. The digestion of the milk, says the same authority, when it is poorly borne, may be aided by the addition of lime water, bicarbonate of soda, and other alkalies. Mitchell has added lime water for the first few days under the same circumstances, and, in order to overcome the patient's repugnance to the taste, has faintly flavoured the milk with a little coffee or caramel; but he prefers to give it alone as soon as possible. Dr. Bartholow's own observation has been that milk is better borne when given for the first few days with lime water, in proportion of one-fourth of the latter.

For the *nourishment of infants* deprived of their natural food, no substitute is better than cow's milk, diluted with about one-third of water and sweetened with sugar, in order more closely to assimilate it in composition to the human milk. This should be given at a temperature of 100° Fahr., and at intervals of three hours. No other food than milk is proper for infants up to the eighth month of life, for their digestive organs are not adapted to the digestion of the farinaceous foods so commonly supplied them. If the milk be rejected, the addition of lime water may enable the infant to retain and digest it. In the *treatment of disease* in the adult with skimmed milk, the time for suspension of the diet depends on several conditions. Carel begins to make additions after two or three weeks; Pecholier, when the effects sought for in the treatment are obtained. Mitchell formulates his method as follows: "My own rule, founded on considerable experience, is this. Dating from the time when the patient begins to take milk alone, I wish three weeks to elapse before anything be used, save milk. After the first week of the period, I direct that the milk be taken in just as large amount as the patient desires, but *not allowing it to fall below a limit which, for me, is determined in each case by his ceasing to lose weight.* Twenty-one days of absolute milk diet having passed, with such exceptions as may appear necessary, I now give a thin slice of stale white bread thrice a day. After another week I allow rice once a day—about two tablespoonfuls—or a little arrowroot, or both, as circumstances may dictate. At the fifth week I give a chop once a day; and in a day or two another at breakfast; and after the sixth week I expect to return gradually to a diet which should still consist largely of milk for some months." Dr. Bartholow's rule has consisted in the gradual addition of other diet after the cessation of symptoms for which the milk treatment was instituted. To overcome the obstinate constipation which sometimes attends the milk cure, a variety of measures have been proposed. Carel advises coffee in the morning. Mitchell recommends a half-grain of aloes at night, and Saratoga water in the morning. Dr. Bartholow found that fifteen drops of the tincture of physostigma at night will often succeed, but more frequently prescribes with success a teaspoonful of Epsom salts dissolved in a half-tumblerful of ice-water to be taken on rising. Dr. Bartholow says, "The milk cure is exceedingly useful in obstinate forms of stomach derangement, in the treatment of *chronic dyspepsia, gastric catarrh, gastralgia, gastric ulcer. In albuminuria* it is very valuable in both the acute and chronic forms. In *chronic intestinal indigestion*, obstinate and persistent *enteralgia,*

chronic diarrhoea, and dysentery, it has proved very efficacious. To be successful, however, it must be strictly adhered to. The skimmed milk treatment is of the highest value in stomachal diseases of an acute character.

Dry Diet.

Dry diet consists in a diminution or total suspension of liquid of all kinds. The quantity of water daily lost from the body has been estimated at about four and a half pounds. The difference is made up by the water contained in food, and especially in the succulent vegetables. The effect of a deprivation of liquid is a more rapid and complete absorption of the interstitial fluids, the volume of the organs undergoing proportionate diminution. This method of treatment may therefore be resorted to with advantage in cases of dropsy, in dropsical accumulations of the serous cavities, hydrothorax, hydropericardii, and ascites. It is also useful in bronchitis and bronchorrhoea, as it limits the mucous excretion. That form of dyspepsia depending upon dilatation of the stomach, and arising from excessive eating and drinking, is much benefited by the diet of water-freed food and the abstinence from drinks of all kinds, especially beer and tea, which many persons innocently take in quantities, largely out of proportion to their needs.

Low Diet—Denutrition—

Is employed in the treatment of certain diseases and conditions. It is employed in internal aneurisms, and to diminish the size of the foetus in cases of distortion of the pelvis. It has also been used successfully in the treatment of syphilis; but as it necessitates much self-denial and suffering, it is unpopular with the patients. In the treatment of obesity also it is used, and here found to be exceedingly useful. The diminution of the gross amount of aliment, however, is not so important as a rearrangement of its constituents, nitrogenous elements being increased, and the hydrocarbonates materially reduced, fats, starches, and sugar being interdicted. The special diet employed by Mr. Banting for obesity is as follows:—For breakfast at 9 a.m., take five or six ounces of beef, mutton, kidneys, broiled fish, or cold meat of any kind, except pork or veal; a large cup of tea or coffee, without milk or sugar; a little biscuit or one ounce of dry toast, making together six ounces of solid and nine of liquid. For dinner at 2 p.m., five or six ounces of any fish, except salmon, herring, or eels; any meat, except pork or veal; any vegetable, except potato, parsnip, beet, turnip, or carrot; one ounce of dry toast; fruit out of a pudding not sweetened; any kind of poultry or game, and two or three glasses of good claret, sherry, or madeira—champagne, port, and beer forbidden; making together ten or twelve ounces solid and ten liquid. For tea at 6 p.m., two or three ounces of cooked fruit, a rusk or two, and a cup of tea without milk or sugar; making together two to four ounces solid and nine liquid. For supper at 9 p.m., three or four ounces of meat or fish, similar to dinner, with a glass or two of claret or sherry and water, making together four ounces solid and seven ounces liquid." In the treatment of sthenic fevers and inflammations, what is understood as low diet is indicated. It is in itself an important means of lowering the temperature of the body when abnormally high.

The Grape Cure.

The grape cure consists of a diet exclusively of grapes, which are taken many times a day to repletion. It is usual to commence with a pound, and progressively to increase the amount to two, three, six, and eight pounds, a limit which is not exceeded. The first grape repast, which may be the most abundant, is in the early morning, but not as are the others, eaten in the vineyard. Another is taken at the time of the morning meal (corresponding to our breakfast); the next, after the morning walk (at the time of the déjeuner), noon, consisting of bread and water; another before the usual dinner-hour (evening), and finally, before retiring. The treatment is continued during the five or six weeks of the duration of the grape-crop. The cure in which it is found beneficial are hæmorrhoids, when due to congestion of the portal vein, or to obstinate constipation.

Animal Diet.—The more or less exclusive use of animal food improves the quality of the blood by increasing the number of the red corpuscles. According to Liebig, force in excess is developed from a diet of animal food, whence a nation of animal feeders must be nations of hunters, possessing a savage disposition. Those who consume largely of animal food are not fat, but have a high degree of muscular activity. In conditions of extreme debility, arising from any cause, easily digested nitrogenous aliment is of great value. All the animal alimentary substances that I mentioned on pages 100, 101, and 102, are useful for this purpose, and nutrimentin, which contains 4.87 per cent. of nitrogen, will be found exceedingly valuable as a flesh-former.

Vegetable Diet.—The consideration of vegetable substances is more important in determining the diet for the healthy rather than for the sick, and therefore needs only a brief notice. It is well to bear in mind that succulent vegetable food, including fruits, favour alvine evacuations, and are useful for persons of costive habits. They are contra-indicated where there is a tendency to diarrhoea. This remark applies especially to unripe fruit and uncooked vegetables, such as salads, and the vegetables which enter into this compound.

A diet consisting chiefly of farinaceous and other vegetable substances is advantageous for persons suffering from gout, rheumatism, and in all diseases where a mild, unstimulating diet is desired. Rice, barley, arrowroot, macaroni, and other farinaceous articles are more easily borne by the stomach, and pass through the digestive tract without exciting irritative disturbance. These qualities render them particularly useful in inflammatory conditions of the system, especially in dysentery and other ulcerative diseases of the intestines.

Fruits may, with advantage, enter largely into a vegetable diet, the grape possessing properties which enable us to employ it, under some circumstances, almost exclusively as a diet. (*See Grape Cure.*) The juice of the lemon is also very useful, as it makes a pleasant and agreeable beverage, and should take the place of beer and other malt liquors for the gouty dyspeptic.

Fish Diet.—Fresh fish only is suitable for invalids. Salted and dried fish of every kind should be avoided, especially by the dyspeptic. It possesses but slight nutritive value, and is very difficult of digestion. Fresh fish, on the contrary, properly cooked, furnishes a valuable pabulum, very easy of digestion; it should be eaten as soon as possible after being taken from the water. Oysters are highly esteemed, easily borne by the most delicate stomachs, and more easily and quickly digested when eaten raw, but may be eaten broiled or stewed. In cases of great irritability of the stomach an oyster soup may be prepared, adding the "liquor" to boiling milk.

Good examples of "Fish Diet" are those used in the London Fever and the Middlesex Hospitals, on pages 108 and 109.

In Spasmodic Asthma the diet should be regulated with great nicety, the quantity prescribed being weighed out, and the hour of each meal fixed and rigidly adhered to as follows:—

Breakfast at 8 a.m.—To consist of half a pint of green tea or coffee, with a little cream, and two ounces of dry, stale bread.

Dinner at 1 p.m.—To consist of two ounces of fresh beef or mutton, without fat or skin, and two ounces of dry, stale bread or well-boiled rice; three hours after dinner (not sooner) half a pint of weak brandy and water, or whisky and water, or dry sherry and water, may be taken, or toast and water *ad libitum*.

Supper at 7 p.m.—To consist of two ounces of meat as before, with two ounces of dry, stale bread.

The patient is not to be allowed to drink any fluid whatever within one hour before his dinner or supper, and not until three hours after either of these meals. At other times he is not limited as to drinks, otherwise than that all malt liquors are to be prohibited. *Soda* or *Seltzer* water may be indulged in at other times when thirsty.

With this dietetic treatment sedatives are to be given as follows:—

Three grains of the extract of conium are to be taken four times a day; namely, at the hours of seven, twelve, five, and ten, the dose to be gradually increased to five grains four times a day. To each of these pills, a fourth of a grain of the extract of Indian hemp may be added, which may be gradually increased to one grain in each dose.

MR. PRIDHAM, *Brit. Med. Journal*, June 9 to Dec. 29, 1860.

In Apoplexy the diet of the patient should be low, till all apprehension of a relapse is passed, and limited to milk, boiled vegetables, light puddings, and fish. At no subsequent period ought he to indulge in a full animal diet, or to drink undiluted wines. At the same time, too lowering a regimen is to be avoided, as thereby the irritability of the system and the heart's action generally is increased.

DR. AITKEN, "*Science and Practice of Medicine*," vol. ii., page 505.

For Slow Digestion the following dietary may be adopted with advantage:—

Breakfast (8 a.m.).—Bread (stale), four ounces; mutton chop or other meat (cooked), free from fat and skin, three ounces; tea, or warm milk and water and sugar, or other beverage, three-quarters of a pint.

Luncheon (1 p.m.).—Bread (stale), two ounces; no solids, such as meat or cheese; liquid, a quarter of a pint.

Dinner (5 or 6 p.m.).—Bread (stale), three ounces; potatoes and other vegetables, four ounces; meat (cooked), free from skin and fat, four ounces; liquid, not more than half a pint.

Tea or Supper (not sooner than three hours after dinner).—Bread (stale), two ounces; no solids, such as meat or cheese; tea or weak brandy and water, or sherry and water, or toast and water, to the extent of half a pint.

DR. LEARED.

In Epilepsy the patient should live temperately, and for the adult the diet should be light. He should live *by rule*, rising early, and taking regular exercise in the open air, keeping his head cool and his feet warm. The diet of an infant so affected should be, if possible, its mother's milk, or should be provided with a wet nurse. If above three or four years of age, its diet should consist entirely of milk and farinaceous, or of light vegetable, food.

DR. AITKEN, "*Science and Practice of Medicine*," vol. ii., page 543.

In Loss of Nerve Power from Overwork, etc.

—In these cases the diet should be of a highly nutritious character. It may include fresh meat, mutton and beef, plainly dressed and not over cooked, fish, especially oysters, lobsters, and other shell-fish, fresh vegetables, and a liberal supply of cream, butter, and animal fats. Eggs (fresh and uncooked) are both easy of digestion and highly nutritious, in some cases as many as half a dozen may be taken in twenty-four hours. In cases where wine is admissible, good old claret or Burgundy should be selected; good coffee is a useful stimulant and refreshing breakfast beverage; tea (not green tea) agrees in some cases better than coffee, but should be taken moderately or altogether avoided. The quantity as well as the kind of the food must be determined by the digestive power of the patient. This is frequently much impaired, and milk, and easily assimilated farinaceous substances, such as lentil meal, corn-flour, macaroni, fresh fish, and weak broths, are best suited. It is a common and very injurious practice to press animal food three or four times a day on patients whose brain is structurally weak, with the idea that it is "supporting." Food employed in this manner occasions great irritation, is stimulating, operates unfavourably; it is, in fact, an obstacle to true nutrition. Diet is of so much importance in the treatment of nervous diseases—especially if due to structural changes or defective nutrition—that it should in every case be made the subject of a *separate prescription*, in which the kind and quantity of the food should definitely be stated for the guidance of the patient, and particular care should be taken not to provoke dyspeptic symptoms by overtaxing the digestive powers, which would certainly hinder the progress of recovery.

This simple, nutritious, non-stimulating diet is particularly indicated in softening and in *paralysis* and loss of power, especially in the aged.

In Diabetes.—The important principle to be regarded is the exclusion of starch and sugar, and articles containing them; all else is of little consequence. Meat, poultry, fish, game, green vegetables, cress, celery, lettuce, spinach, and the like, butter, cheese, eggs, are all admissible. Van Abbott's and Banthoron's gluten bread and biscuits, and Blatchley's bran biscuits, are all very valuable substitutes for wheaten bread.

Pepsin, pancreatine, and dilute hydrochloric acid are very useful *digestants* in diabetes.

Dr. Pavy says, diabetic patients

May drink—

Dry sherry, claret, Sauterne, soda water, Burton bitter beer.

Must NOT drink—

Milk (except sparingly), sweet ales, porter, stout, cider, sparkling wines.

In the London Hospital the following is the diet employed in these cases:—

Six ounces of gluten bread, six ounces of meat (roast or boiled leg or shoulder of mutton, or roast beef).

Gluten bread pudding, made as follows:—

Soak of gluten bread one ounce in half a pint of milk for an hour, beat up with an egg and one ounce of gluten flour, then put the mixture into a mould and bake.

A beef-powder (a form of nutrimentin) made with gluten flour in place of wheaten flour, is manufactured by H. & T. KIRBY & Co., expressly as a highly nitrogenous food for diabetic patients. It contains, according to analysis made by Wigner, 9.30 per cent. of nitrogen = to 58.58 per cent. of albumenoids. It is, therefore, a powerful flesh-forming food, and should be very valuable in this wasting disease.

HOSPITAL DIETARIES.

THE following Tables are used in the LONDON HOSPITALS. They will serve to assist the prescriber in determining diet in private practice :—

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL.

MEN.

Low Diet.

Bread, four ounces; milk, half a pint; gruel, one pint; sugar, quarter of an ounce.

Beef-tea Diet.

Beef-tea, one pint; milk, one pint; bread, four ounces.

Middle Diet.

Bread, ten ounces; broth, one pint; milk, one pint; rice or bread (for pudding), two ounces; egg (for pudding), one; sugar (for pudding), half an ounce.

Fish Diet.

Bread, twelve ounces; fish (sole, haddock, cod, or brill, uncooked), eight ounces; potatoes, eight ounces; cocoa, one ounce; sugar, half an ounce; milk, one-sixth of a pint.

Full Diet.

Bread, sixteen ounces; meat (uncooked and without bone), twelve ounces; potatoes, twelve ounces; cocoa, one ounce; sugar, half an ounce; milk, quarter of a pint; beer, one pint.

Extras.

Beef-tea, strong beef-tea, and eggs, as ordered; arrowroot, half an ounce; custard pudding—one egg, half a pint of milk, half an ounce of sugar; tea, quarter of an ounce per day; sugar, one ounce per day; butter, one ounce per day.

WOMEN.

Low Diet.

Bread, four ounces; milk, half a pint; gruel, one pint; sugar, quarter of an ounce.

Beef-tea Diet.

Beef-tea, one pint; milk, one pint; bread, four ounces.

Middle Diet.

Bread, eight ounces; broth, one pint; milk, one pint; rice or bread (for pudding), two ounces; egg (for pudding), one; sugar (for pudding), half an ounce.

Fish Diet.

Bread, ten ounces; fish (sole, haddock, cod, or brill, uncooked), eight ounces; potatoes, eight ounces; cocoa, one ounce; sugar, half an ounce; milk, one-sixth of a pint.

Full Diet.

Bread, twelve ounces; meat (uncooked and without bone), ten ounces; potatoes, twelve ounces; cocoa, one ounce; sugar, half an ounce; milk, quarter of a pint; beer, half a pint.

Extras.

Beef-tea, strong beef-tea, eggs, as ordered; arrowroot, half an ounce; custard pudding—one egg, half a pint of milk, half an ounce of sugar; tea, quarter of an ounce per day; sugar, one ounce per day; butter, one ounce per day.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

MEN.

Full Diet.

Breakfast.—Bread, twelve ounces (*for the day*); milk or cocoa, half a pint.

Dinner.—Meat (cooked), six ounces; potatoes, eight ounces; porter, one pint.

Supper.—Bread pudding, eight ounces; or rice pudding, eight ounces; or gruel or cornflour, half a pint (made with a quarter of a pint of milk); or Scotch broth, half a pint.

Middle Diet.

Breakfast.—Bread, twelve ounces (*for the day*); milk or cocoa, half a pint.

Dinner.—Meat (cooked), four ounces; potatoes, eight ounces; porter, half a pint.

Supper.—Bread pudding, eight ounces; or rice pudding, eight ounces; or gruel or cornflour, half a pint (made with a quarter of a pint of milk); or Scotch broth, half a pint.

Milk Diet.

The Day's Allowance.—Bread, eight ounces; milk, one and three quarters of a pint; rice pudding, eight ounces; or bread pudding, eight ounces.

Beef-tea Diet.

The Day's Allowance.—Bread, eight ounces; milk, one and a half pints; beef-tea, one and a half pints; one egg.

WOMEN.

Full Diet.

Breakfast.—Bread, twelve ounces (*for the day*); milk or cocoa, half a pint.

Dinner.—Meat (cooked), four ounces; potatoes, eight ounces; porter, half a pint.

Supper.—Bread pudding, eight ounces; or rice pudding, eight ounces; or gruel or cornflour, half a pint (made with a quarter of a pint of milk); or Scotch broth, half a pint.

Middle Diet.

Breakfast.—Bread, twelve ounces (*for the day*); milk or cocoa, half a pint.

Dinner.—Meat (cooked), three ounces; potatoes, eight ounces; porter, half a pint.

Supper.—Bread pudding, eight ounces; or rice pudding, eight ounces; or gruel or corn-flour, half a pint (made with a quarter of a pint of milk); or Scotch broth, half a pint.

Milk Diet.

The Day's Allowance.—Bread, eight ounces; milk, one and three-quarters of a pint; rice pudding, eight ounces; or bread pudding, eight ounces.

Beef-tea Diet.

The Day's Allowance.—Bread, eight ounces; milk, one and a half pints; beef-tea, one and a half pints; one egg.

No extras to be supplied unless ordered in writing by the visiting physician or surgeon.

No extras allowed on full diet.

Every patient on being admitted into the hospital to be placed on beef-tea diet until further orders.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

MEN.

DAILY ALLOWANCE.

Full Diet.

Breakfast.—Bread, six ounces; milk, quarter of a pint.

Dinner.—Meat (cooked), six ounces; bread, six ounces; potatoes, half a pound; porter, one pint.

Supper.—Gruel, one pint; milk, quarter of a pint.

Middle Diet.

Breakfast.—Bread, six ounces; milk, quarter of a pint.

Dinner.—Meat (cooked), four ounces; bread, six ounces; potatoes, half a pound; porter, half a pint.

Supper.—Gruel, one pint; milk, quarter of a pint.

Milk Diet.

Breakfast.—Bread, four ounces; milk, quarter of a pint.

Dinner.—Bread, four ounces; rice milk, half a pint (four days); rice, or bread pudding, half a pound (three days).

Supper.—Milk, half a pint.

CHILDREN'S DIETS (under ten years of age)—two-thirds of any diet ordered.

Roast mutton—Monday and Thursday.

Boiled mutton—Tuesday and Friday.

Stewed mutton—Wednesday and Saturday.

On Sundays—roast beef.

WOMEN.

DAILY ALLOWANCE.

Full Diet.

Breakfast.—Bread, six ounces; milk, quarter of a pint.

Dinner.—Meat (cooked), four ounces; bread, six ounces; potatoes, half a pound; porter, half a pint.

Supper.—Gruel, one pint; milk, quarter of a pint.

Middle Diet.

Breakfast.—Bread, six ounces; milk, quarter of a pint.

Dinner.—Meat (cooked), three ounces; bread, six ounces; potatoes, half a pound; porter, half a pint.

Supper.—Gruel, one pint; milk, quarter of a pint.

Milk Diet.

Breakfast.—Bread, four ounces; milk, quarter of a pint.

Dinner.—Bread, four ounces; rice milk, half a pint (four days); rice or bread pudding, half a pound (three days).

Supper.—Milk, half a pint.

No extras (except wine and spirits) to be supplied by the steward, unless authorized by the signature of the visiting physician or surgeon.

No extras allowed on full diet.

In any diet rice or bread pudding may be substituted for meat if desired.

No patient on being admitted into the hospital to be placed on full diet until ordered by the visiting physician or surgeon.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

Convalescent Diet.

Daily.—Twelve ounces of bread.

Breakfast.—Half a pint of milk.

Dinner.—MALE.—Twelve ounces of undressed meat (leg and shoulder of mutton only, except on Sundays, when the same quantity of roast sirloin and best round of beef is issued), roast and boiled alternately; half a pound of potatoes.

FEMALE.—Eight ounces of undressed meat (leg and shoulder of mutton only, except on Sundays, when the same quantity of roast sirloin and best round of beef is issued), roast and boiled alternately; half a pound of potatoes.

Supper.—One pint of gruel or one pint of broth.

Half Convalescent Diet.

Daily.—Twelve ounces of bread.

Breakfast.—Half a pint of milk.

Dinner.—Four ounces of undressed meat (leg and shoulder of mutton only, except on Sundays, when the same quantity of roast sirloin and best round of beef is issued), roast and boiled alternately; half a pound of potatoes.

Supper.—One pint of gruel or one pint of broth.

Pudding and Ordinary Diet.

Daily.—Twelve ounces of bread.

Breakfast.—Half a pint of milk.

Dinner.—Six ounces of undressed meat (leg and shoulder of mutton only, except on Sundays, when the same quantity of roast sirloin and best round of beef is issued), roast and boiled alternately; half a pound of potatoes; one ounce of beef suet; two ounces of flour, for pudding.

Supper.—One pint of gruel or one pint of broth.

Ordinary Diet.

Daily.—Twelve ounces of bread.

Breakfast.—Half a pint of milk.

Dinner.—Six ounces of undressed meat (leg and shoulder of mutton only), weighed with the bone before it is dressed—roast and boiled alternately; half a pound of potatoes.

Supper.—One pint of gruel or one pint of broth.

Half Ordinary Diet.

Daily.—Twelve ounces of bread.

Breakfast.—Half a pint of milk.

Dinner.—Three ounces of undressed meat (leg and shoulder of mutton only), weighed with the bone before it is dressed—roast and boiled alternately; half a pound of potatoes.

Supper.—One pint of gruel or one pint of broth.

Mutton Broth Diet.

Daily.—Twelve ounces of bread.

Breakfast.—Half a pint of milk.

Dinner.—Eight ounces of undressed meat (neck of mutton only), weighed with the bone before it is dressed, served in one pint of broth with barley.

Supper.—One pint of gruel.

Fish Diet.

Daily.—Twelve ounces of bread.

Breakfast.—Half a pint of milk.

Dinner.—Eight ounces of fish (whiting, sole, haddock, cod, plaice, or brill); half a pound of potatoes.

Supper.—One pint of gruel.

Milk Diet.

Daily.—Twelve ounces of bread.

Breakfast.—Half a pint of milk.

Dinner.—Alternate days.—Two ounces of rice pudding, half an egg, half an ounce of sugar; one and a half ounces sago pudding, half an egg, half an ounce of sugar; bread pudding, one and a half eggs, three-quarters of an ounce of sugar. Extra.—Custard, half an ounce.

Supper.—Half a pint of milk.

Simple Diet.

Daily.—Twelve ounces of bread.

Breakfast.—Half a pint of milk.

Dinner.—One pint of gruel.

Supper.—Half a pint of milk.

Extras.

For supper, meat when cooked, three ounces; chops, half a pound each when trimmed; ordinary beef-tea, half a pound of clod and sticking of beef, without bone, to a pint; strong beef-tea, one pound of clod and sticking of beef, without bone, to a pint; broth, without meat, quarter of a pound of neck of mutton with bone to a pint—this broth is made with that for the patients on mutton broth diet; steaks—rump steaks, half a pound, without bone; tripe, chicken, oysters, greens, eggs, arrowroot, sago, jellies, porter, wine, spirits.

Every patient admitted into the hospital is placed upon simple diet, until a diet is otherwise ordered.

No extras are to be placed on the diet table, nor provided by the house steward, other than those specified above.

Diets ordered by the physicians and surgeons are to be continued until changed by subsequent orders.

Extras are allowed for one day only, unless the physician or surgeon write the word daily.

On Sundays those patients on meat diet have roast beef.

Breakfast is served at seven, dinner at twelve, tea at four, and supper at seven o'clock.

LONDON HOSPITAL.

Admission Diet.*

Twelve ounces of bread, two pints of milk, one pint of beef-tea.

For Children.

Eight ounces of bread, one pint of milk, half a pint of beef-tea.

Full Diet.

Twelve ounces of bread, eight ounces of potatoes, six ounces of meat (roast or boiled leg or shoulder of mutton, or roast beef), † one pint of porter or milk, as ordered.

Middle Diet.

Twelve ounces of bread, eight ounces of potatoes, four ounces of meat (roast or boiled leg or shoulder of mutton, or roast beef), † half a pint of porter or milk, as ordered.

Fever Diet.

Two pints of milk, one pint of beef tea.

Children's Diet.

Eight ounces of bread, six ounces of potatoes, two ounces of meat, † one pint of milk.

* Patients, on being admitted, are to be put on "Admission Diet," unless otherwise ordered.

† The meat is weighed when cooked, full allowance being made for bone.

Hydrocarbon Diet.

Twelve ounces of bread, four ounces of fat bacon, † one pint of milk, pudding (one ounce of arrowroot, yolk of two eggs, one pint of milk).

Special Diets.

Mutton chops, } beef steaks. } Fish, ten ounces (uncooked).	Weight, eight ounces } (uncooked). }	In each case with twelve ounces of bread, eight ounces of potatoes, and one pint of milk or porter, as ordered.
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Extras.

Mutton chops, beef steaks, } fish. }	When specially ordered in addition to particular diets.	
Beef-tea, eight ounces of meat to the pint. Special beef-tea, sixteen ounces of meat to the pint. Mutton broth, ten ounces of meat to the pint. Veal broth, ten ounces of meat to the pint.		
Puddings. { Eggs. } Rusks. } Bread. } Porter. } Milk. }	Rice, light, batter, } suet. } In addition to diet quantities.	Alternately, as ordered. (See Formulæ.) Spirits. Lemonade. Aërated waters. Coffee. Cocoa. Gruel. Oatmeal porridge. Arrowroot.
Green vegetables. Watercress. Wines.		

ALIMENTS FOR INVALIDS.*

(1.) Extract of Beef.†

Take one pound of rump steak, mince it like sausage meat, and mix it with one pint of cold water. Place it in a pot at the side of the fire, to heat very slowly. It may stand two or three hours before it is allowed to simmer, and then let it boil gently for fifteen minutes. Skim and serve. The addition of a small teaspoonful of cream to a teacupful of this beef renders it richer and more nourishing. Sometimes it is preferred thickened with a little flour or arrowroot.

Another convenient form of Meat Extract.

Take of mutton, veal, and beef, of each one pound, simmer in three pints of cold water for three or four hours; strain, and season with salt and pepper. When served, a few heads of asparagus, or some other light and delicate vegetable may be added.

(2.) Liebig's Beef-tea.

Take half a pound of raw lean beef and mince it finely. Pour on to it, in a glass or any kind of earthenware vessel, three-quarters of a pint of water, to which has been added four drops of muriatic acid and about half a saltspoon of salt. Stir well together and allow it to stand for an hour. Strain through a hair sieve and rinse the residue with a quarter of a pint of water. The liquid thus obtained contains the juice of the meat with the albumen in an uncoagulated state, and syntonine or muscle fibrine which has been dissolved by the agency of the acid. It is to be taken cold, or, if warmed, must not be heated beyond 120° Fahr. It will be observed that no cooking is here employed, and although much richer in nutritive material and more invigorating than ordinary beef-tea, the raw-meat colour, smell, and taste that it possesses, sometimes cause it to be objected to.

(3.) Beef-tea.

Mince finely one pound of lean beef and pour upon it in a suitable vessel one pint of cold water. Stir and allow to stand for an hour. Next place the vessel in a saucepan of water, and put the saucepan

* For many excellent recipes the reader is referred to the work of Miss Acton, Creveland's "Family Fare," and Dr. Tanner's "Index of Diseases," from which some of the formulæ have been taken.

† Dr. Leared has suggested an admirable apparatus for making *beef-tea*. Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson are the makers.

over the fire or gas stove, and allow the water in it to boil gently for half an hour. Remove the jar and pour contents on to a strainer. The beef-tea which runs through contains a quantity of fine sediment, which is to be drunk with the liquid, after being flavoured with salt at discretion. The vessel in which the beef-tea is made may be introduced into an ordinary oven for an hour, instead of being surrounded by the water in a saucepan. This beef-tea is a highly nutritive and restorative liquid with an agreeable, rich, meaty flavour. By prolonged boiling this liquid loses in flavour and invigorating power, and all that is wanted is that the cold infusion, made as above, should be heated to about 170° Fahr. This suffices to coagulate the albumen and colouring matter, and thus deprive the product of its character of rawness.

(4.) Savoury Beef-tea.

This is made by adding to the receipt above given an onion, a small "bouquet" of herbs, a little celery seed, and better, if in season, fresh garden celery. The sameness and monotony of beef-tea may be very much relieved by the ingenuity and thoughtfulness of the nurse, without detracting from its nutritious value. The addition of a dozen or two heads of asparagus, or a few freshly plucked leaves of spinach, contribute greatly to its usefulness, and makes it more grateful to the patient.

(5.) Restorative Soup for Invalids.

Take one pound of newly-killed beef or fowl, chop fine, add eight fluid ounces of soft or distilled water, four or six drops of pure hydrochloric acid, thirty to sixty grains of common salt, and stir well together. After three hours the whole is to be thrown on a conical hair sieve, and the fluid allowed to pass through with slight pressure. On the fresh residue in the sieve, pour slowly two ounces of distilled water, and let it run through while squeezing the meat. There is thus obtained about ten fluid ounces of cold juice (extract of flesh of red colour), possessing a pleasant taste of soup; of which a wineglassful may be taken at pleasure. It must not be warmed, at least not to a greater extent than can be effected by standing in hot water a bottle partially filled with the juice, since it is rendered muddy by heat or by alcohol, and deposits a thick coagulum of albumen with the colouring matter of blood. If from any special circumstances (such as a free secretion of gastric juice), it is deemed

undesirable to administer an acid, the soup may be well prepared by merely soaking the mincemeat in plain distilled water. Children will frequently take the raw meat simply minced, when they are suffering from great debility. One teaspoonful of such meat may be given every three hours.

This modification of Liebig's formula is very valuable in cases of continued fever, in dysentery, and indeed in all diseases attended with great prostration and weakness of the digestive organs. When the flavour is thought disagreeable, it may be concealed by the addition of spice, or of a wineglassful of claret to each teacup of soup.

(6.) Essence of Beef.

Take one pound of gravy beef, free from skin and fat, chop it up as fine as mincemeat, and pound it in a mortar with two tablespoonfuls of soft water. Then put it into a covered earthen jar with a little salt, cementing the ridges of the cover with pudding or paste. Place the jar in an oven, or tie it tightly in a cloth, and plunge it into a pot of boiling water for three hours. Strain off (through a coarse sieve so as to allow the smaller particles of meat to pass) the liquid essence, which will amount to about two ounces in quantity. Give two or more teaspoonfuls frequently.

Of special use in *great debility, diphtheria, exhaustion from hæmorrhage, etc.*

For another formula see No. 7.

(7.) Essence of Beef.

One pound of lean cut from the sirloin or rump, half pint of cold water. Cut up the meat in small pieces, and place it in a covered saucepan by the side of the fire for four or five hours; then allow it to simmer gently for two hours, skim it well, and serve.

(8.) Brandy and Egg Mixture.

Take the white and yolks of three eggs, and beat them up in four ounces of plain water, add slowly three or four ounces of brandy, with a little sugar and nutmeg. This form is preferable to that in the "London Pharmacopœia" for 1851.

Two tablespoonfuls should be given every four or six hours. In some cases of great prostration the efficacy of the mixture is much increased by the addition of one drachm of the tincture of yellow cinchona to each dose.

(9.) A Special Restorative.

DR. DOBELL.

Take of new milk, four parts; beef-tea, cold, two parts; pale brandy, one part.

If no other food is taken, about five ounces (half an ordinary tumblerful), should be given every two hours, or half that quantity every hour. When desirable, this food may be gradually thickened by the addition of *boiled* cornflour or other farinaceous articles, and flavoured with spice.

(10.) Stewed Oysters.

Half a pint of oysters, half an ounce of butter, flour, one-third of a pint of cream, cayenne and salt to taste. Scald the oysters in their own liquor, take them out, beard them, and strain the liquor. Put the butter into a stewpan, dredge in sufficient flour to dry it up, add the oyster liquor, and stir it over a sharp fire with a wooden spoon; when it comes to a boil add the cream, oysters, and seasoning; let all simmer for one or two minutes, but *not longer*, or the oysters will harden; serve on a hot dish, with croutons or toasted sippets of bread. A quarter of a pint of oysters, the other ingredients in proportion, make a dish large enough for one person.

(11.) Chicken or Veal Panada.

Take the crumb of a penny roll, and soak it in milk for half an hour, then squeeze the milk from it; have ready an equal quantity of chicken or veal seoped very fine with a knife; pound the bread crumbs and meat together in a mortar. It may be cooked either mixed with veal or chicken broth, or by taking it up in two teaspoons in pieces the shape of an egg after seasoning it, poached like an egg, and served on mashed potato.

(12.) Nutrimentin Panada.

A more nutritious panada is made by adding 2 oz. of Kirby's nutrimentin to one pint of chicken broth; simmer for half an hour, constantly stirring, and flavour with mace and lemon.

(13.) Macaroni.

Two ounces of macaroni, a quarter of a pint of milk, a quarter of a pint of good beef gravy, the yolk of one egg, two tablespoonfuls of cream, half an ounce of butter. Wash the macaroni, and boil it in the gravy and milk till quite tender. Drain it, put the macaroni

into a very hot dish, and put by the fire. Beat the yolk of the egg with the cream and two tablespoonfuls of the liquor the macaroni was boiled in. Make this sufficiently hot to thicken, but do not allow it to boil, or it will be spoiled; pour it over the macaroni, and grate finely over the whole a little Parmesan cheese; the macaroni may also be served as an accompaniment to minced beef, without the cheese; or taken alone with some good gravy in a tureen, served with it.

(14.) Stewed Eel.

One eel, half a pint of strong stock, two tablespoonfuls of cream, half a glass of port wine, thickening of flour, a little cayenne. Wash and skin the eel, cut it in pieces about two inches long, pepper and salt them, and lay them in a stewpan, pour over the stock, and add the wine; stew gently for twenty-five minutes or half an hour, lift the pieces carefully on a very hot dish, and place it by the fire; drain the gravy, stir into the cream sufficient flour to thicken it, mix with the gravy, boil for two minutes and add a little cayenne, pour over the eel, and serve.

(15.) Custard Pudding.

Half a pint of milk, or a little more, two eggs. Warm the milk, whisk the eggs, yolk and white, pour the milk to them, stirring all the while. Butter a small basin that will exactly hold it, put in the custard, and tie a floured cloth over it, plunge into boiling water, turn it about for a few minutes. Boil it slowly for half an hour, turn it out and serve.

(16.) Baked Custard.

Half a pint of milk or a little more, two eggs. Warm the milk, whisk the eggs, yolk and white, pour the milk to them, stirring all the while, have ready a small tart dish lined at the edges with paste ready baked, pour the custard into the dish, grate a little nutmeg over the top, and bake in a very slow oven for half an hour.

(17.) Mutton Jelly.

Six shanks of mutton, one and a half quarts of water, pepper and salt to taste, half a pound of lean beef, a crust of bread toasted brown. Soak the shanks in water several hours, and scrub them well; put them and the beef and other ingredients into a saucepan with the water, and let them simmer very gently for five hours. Strain it, and when cold take off the fat; warm up as much as required when wanted.

(18.) Nourishing Soup.

Wash two ounces of best pearl sago well, then stew the sago in a pint of water till it is quite tender and very thick. Mix it with half a pint of good boiling cream, and the yolks of two fresh eggs; mix the whole carefully with one quart of the Essence of Beef (F. 7). The essence must be heated separately, and mixed while both mixtures are hot. A little of this may be warmed up at a time for use.

(19.) Mutton Broth.

One pound of the scrag end of neck of mutton, two pints of water, pepper and salt, half pound of potatoes, or some pearl barley. Put the mutton into a stewpan, pour over it the water, pepper and salt; when it boils, skim it carefully, cover the pan, and let it simmer gently for an hour. Strain it, let it get cold, and then remove all the fat. When required for use add some pearl barley or potatoes in the following manner:—Boil the potatoes, mash them smoothly, see that no lumps remain; put the potatoes into a pan, and gradually add the mutton broth, stirring it till it is well mixed and smooth; let it simmer for five minutes and serve with fried bread.

(20.) Calf's-foot Broth.

One calf's foot, three pints of water, one small lump of sugar, the yolk of one egg; stew the foot in water very gently till the liquor is reduced to half, remove the scum, set it in a basin till quite cold, and then take off every particle of fat. Warm up about half a pint, adding butter and sugar; take it off the fire for a minute or two, then add the beaten yolk of the egg; keep stirring it over the fire till the mixture thickens, but do not let it boil or it will be spoiled.

(21.) Rabbit Soup.

Take a rabbit and soak it in warm water; when quite clean cut it in pieces, and put it into a stewpan and a teacupful of veal stock or broth; simmer slowly till done through, and then add one quart of water, and boil for an hour; take out the rabbit, pick the meat from the bones, covering it up to keep it white; put the bones back into the liquor, and simmer two hours. Skim, strain, and let it cool. Pound up the meat in a mortar with the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs and the crumbs of a fresh roll previously soaked in

milk; rub it through a tammy, and gradually add the strained liquor, and simmer for fifteen minutes. If liked thick, mix some arrowroot with half a pint of thick milk, bring it to boil, mix with the soup, and serve. If preferred thin, have ready some pearl barley and vermicelli boiled in milk, and add to the soup instead of the arrowroot. Serve with little squares of toast or fried bread.

(22.) Veal Soup.

Take a knuckle of veal, two cow-heels, twelve peppercorns, one glass of sherry, two quarts of water. Put all these ingredients into an earthen jar and stew six hours. Do not open it till cold. When wanted for use, skim off the fat and strain it; place on the fire as much as you require for use. Serve very hot.

(23.) Port Wine Jelly.

Take of port wine one pint, isinglass one ounce, sugar one ounce; put the isinglass and sugar into a quarter of a pint of water; warm till all is dissolved; then add the wine, strain through muslin, and set to jelly. An excellent way of giving port wine.

(24.) Milk, with Rum, Whisky, or Brandy.

Put one tablespoonful of rum, brandy, or whisky, into half a pint of new milk, and mix well by pouring several times from one vessel to another. "Bilious" persons should heat the rum before adding the milk.—DR. DOBELL.

(25.) Light Nutritive Lemonade.

Put the juice of a lemon to a pint of water, in which an ounce of sugar has been dissolved, then add the white of an egg and froth it up. It may be iced.

(26.) Tapioca Jelly.

One cup of best tapioca put to soak with a pint of cold water; when soft put in a saucepan with one cup of sugar, the rind and juice of one lemon, a little salt, one pint more water; stir until it boils. Turn into a mould, set to cool; add one glass of wine if desired.

(27.) Beef Juice.

Broil quickly some pieces of round or sirloin of a size to fit in the cavity of a lemon squeezer. Both sides of the beef should be quickly scorched to prevent the escape of the juices, but the interior should not be fully cooked. As soon as ready, the pieces should be pressed in the lemon squeezer, previously heated by being dipped in hot water. The juice, as it flows away, should be received into a hot wineglass, and, after being seasoned to the taste with salt and a little cayenne pepper, eaten while hot. If preferred the juice may be frozen.

(28.) Cream Soup.

Take one quart of good stock (mutton or veal), cut one onion into quarters, slice three potatoes very thin, and put them into the stock with a small piece of mace; boil gently for an hour, then strain out the onion and mace; the potatoes should by this time have dissolved in the stock. Add one pint of milk, mixed with a very little cornflour to make it about as thick as cream. A little butter improves it. This soup may be made with milk instead of stock, if a little cream is used.

(29.) Oatmeal Soup.

Put two ounces of oatmeal in a basin, pour over it a pint of cold water, stir it, and let it stand a minute; then pour over it, quickly stirring all the time, a pint of good broth, pour through a fine strainer into a saucepan, taking care that none of the coarse part of the meal goes into the soup. Boil the soup for ten minutes, season, and serve.

(30.) Oatmeal Soup with Nutrimentin.

This is made as above, using "Beef-oatmeal" in place of common oatmeal. The soup made in this manner is much more nutritious, the meat being in a form more easily digested than if taken otherwise cooked.

(31.) Beef Porridge.

Take of beef-oatmeal two ounces; water, three quarters of a pint; butter, quarter of an ounce, or two tablespoonfuls of cream; salt and pepper to taste. Brade the beef-oatmeal with a few tablespoonfuls of cold water, and having boiled the remainder pour it gradually on the paste, return it to the saucepan, and boil for twenty to thirty minutes, adding the butter, pepper, and salt when served. A slice of a fresh-cut lemon, when not objectionable, is a very agreeable and wholesome addition.

(32.) Beef Panada.

This may be made in precisely the same manner as beef porridge, using nutrimentin instead of beef-oatmeal. Or another way of preparing it is to put half an ounce of butter into a clean saucepan, and when melted stir in a teaspoonful of nutrimentin powder, and cook to a light brown colour; then add a pint of boiling water and gradually stir in the remainder of the nutrimentin; boil slowly for twenty minutes, flavour and serve.

(33.) Nutrimentin Soup.

Shred six ounces of onions and put them into a clean saucepan with two ounces of butter or dripping; cook to a pale brown colour, constantly stirring. Add two tablespoonfuls of nutrimentin powder, and cook for five minutes in the butter. Now add four pints of boiling water, gradually stirring in six or eight ounces of nutrimentin powder or beef oatmeal, and boil. Skim, and add a dessert-spoonful of chopped parsley, pepper, and salt, and pass through a strainer.

Nutrimentin is an uncooked food. It may be dressed in various other ways than those given above. For delicacy of flavouring much will depend upon the judgment and experience of the cook.

PUDDINGS FOR INVALIDS.

(34.) Rice Pudding.

Four ounces of rice, two ounces of sugar. Milk sufficient to make a quart.

(35.) Light Pudding.

Six eggs, two ounces of sugar, one and a half ounces of flour.

(36.) Batter Pudding.

Four eggs, two ounces of sugar, six ounces of flour.

(37.) Milk Pudding.

In each case sufficient to make up one quart of the mixture.

(38.) Suet Pudding.

Six ounces of suet, one pound of flour, water sufficient to make a stiff paste.

The quantities being sufficient for four patients.

PEPTONIZED, OR ARTIFICIALLY DIGESTED FOODS.

(39.) Peptonized Milk.

Take a pint of milk, dilute it with a quarter of a pint of water, and divide the mixture into two equal portions; heat one portion to the boiling point, and then mix it with the cold portion in a jug provided with a cover; add to this three fluid drachms of pancreatic solution, and twenty grains of bicarbonate of soda, and mix well together; set the covered jug aside in a warm situation for two hours and a half, and then boil the contents for three minutes.

(40.) Peptonized Gruel.

To a pint of well boiled gruel, made thick, strong, and allowed to cool to 140° Fahr., add four fluid drachms of pancreatic solution, and mix well together; pour the mixture into a jug provided with a cover, and set aside in a warm situation for two hours, then boil the product for three minutes, and finally strain.

(41.) Peptonized Milk Gruel.

Gruel, while still boiling hot, is added to an equal quantity of cold milk, in a jug provided with a cover. To each pint of this mixture, three fluid drachms of pancreatic solution, together with twenty grains of bicarbonate of soda, are added, and the whole well stirred; the covered jug is then set aside in a warm situation for two hours, the contents boiled for three minutes, and then strained.

(42.) Peptonized Beef-tea.

Mix half a pound of finely minced lean beef with a pint of water, and twenty grains of bicarbonate of soda, and simmer gently for one hour and a half. When it has cooled down to 140° Fahr., add four fluid drachms of pancreatic solution, and keep the mixture in a warm situation for two hours, agitating it occasionally. Then strain without pressure, and boil the strained liquor for five minutes.

(See Peptonized Enemata, p. 113.)

NUTRITIVE ENEMATA FOR SUPPLEMENTARY ALIMENTATION.

It not unfrequently happens, in the treatment of disease, that the patient is unable to take food into the stomach, and it becomes of the utmost consequence to life to support the patient by supplying nourishment by the rectum. The digestive power, however, of this portion of the colon is exceedingly feeble, and if meat is to be assimilated, it is necessary that it be digested before it be introduced. *Pancreatic* Emulsion, or a solution of Pancreatine, which may be had from the chemist, is to be employed for this purpose. Formulæ for several kinds of peptonized foods have already been given; it only remains to mention the mode of preparing meat intended for rectal injections. This is given below, with other formulæ that will be found useful in treating cases in which it is necessary to resort to this mode of supplementing alimentation. When not contra-indicated, the addition of from 5 to 20 minims of liquid Opium allays irritability of the rectum, and assists in the retention of fluids injected.

The quantity injected at one time should not exceed four or five ounces.

Stimulants (alcohol, brandy, or other spirit) may be injected diluted into the rectum when necessary. It is usual to combine them with beef-tea, or some other kind of meat broth.

FORMULÆ.

Peptonized Beef.

Take about five ounces of finely-scraped meat, chop it still finer, add to it one and a half ounces of finely-chopped pancreas free from fat, or two drachms of pancreatic solution, then add about three ounces of lukewarm water, and stir to the consistence of a thick pulp. Inject while warm at about 98° Fahr.

Peptonized Beef.

Take of lean beef finely minced one pound, water one pint, pancreatic solution six fluid drachms; mix the beef with the water, and simmer gently for one hour and a half; then strain the beef-tea into a jug provided with a cover, beat the residue into a paste, add it to the liquid in the jug, and when the temperature has cooled down to 140° Fahr., add the pancreatic solution, and stir well together. Place the covered jug in a warm situation for two hours; then boil the contents for three minutes, and finally strain. Not more than four ounces to be injected at a time.

Defibrinated Blood.

This is an excellent substitute for the usual nutrient injections. The blood must be defibrinated as it flows away, which may be done by stirring it with a bundle of twigs. Thus prepared, from four to six ounces should be thrown into the rectum twice a day.

A single objection may be urged against this method. Sometimes a foul-smelling and tenacious material coats the surface of the mucous membrane and prevents absorption. For this reason, and to promote a favourable disposition of the blood, the bowel should be irrigated with water once or twice a week, to carry away any retained or adherent matters. If the rectum is irritable, a little laudanum may be added to each blood enema.

Dr. A. H. Smith, of New York, recommends in chronic cases three to six ounces of freshly-drawn defibrinated blood, raised to 99° Fahr., to be thrown into the rectum night and morning; in acute cases every two or three hours, or better, five or six hours.

Desiccated Blood.

Take of defibrinated bullock's blood desiccated 180 grains, milk, warmed to 100° Fahr., three fluid ounces. Shake together until dissolved. Brandy, port wine, or opium to be added as ordered.

As much as two ounces of desiccated blood is sometimes employed in eight ounces of milk for one enema.

Beef-tea and Brandy.

Brandy, ℥ʒj.; Strong beef-tea, ℥ʒij.

(Fever.)

Beef-tea and Brandy.

Take six ounces of strong beef-tea, an ounce of cream, and half an ounce of brandy or an ounce and a half of port wine, for one injection. This may be administered twice or thrice in the course of twenty-four hours. In cases of *acute gastritis, carcinoma of the stomach, obstinate vomiting, etc.*, where it is necessary to avoid giving food by the mouth. Or to this quantity may be added an egg, beaten up and mixed with the beef-tea. Two or three ounces of fluid are more likely to be retained than the larger quantity, which is often returned.

Soup, with Iron and Quinine.

Take four or six ounces of restorative soup (page 110), one ounce of cream, two teaspoonfuls of brandy, ten or fifteen minims of liquid extract of opium, and ten grains of citrate of iron and quinine. For one injection.

Cod Liver Oil and Bark.

Take four ounces of essence of beef (F. 6, page 111), two ounces of port wine, an ounce of cod-liver oil, two drachms of tincture of yellow cinchona, and twenty minims of liquid extract of opium. Mix. For one injection. To be administered every twelve hours.

Quinine and Beef.

Take one tablespoonful of brandy, five grains of sulphate of quinine, one teaspoonful of glycerine, two tablespoonfuls of cream, and four to eight ounces of restorative soup (page 110). Mix. For one injection. This enema may be administered every six or eight hours. Where the rectum is very irritable, or it is necessary to relieve pain, from fifteen to twenty minims of the liquid extract of opium may be advantageously added. To secure rapid osmosis the enemata should have an acid reaction. Add ten minims of hydrochloric acid to four ounces of beef-tea.

AIR.

Air is not only the first essential of life, but a curative agent of great power, and may be employed in many ways.

The constituents of the atmosphere, as is well known, are oxygen, nitrogen, carbonic acid, watery vapour, and a trace of ammonia, in the proportion of 79 of nitrogen, 21 of oxygen, and 3 of carbonic acid; the latter and the amount of watery vapour depending upon local causes and being subject to variations.

The proportions of nitrogen and oxygen are the same in all parts of the world, and for the purposes of healthy life these should be maintained under all circumstances.

When from any cause the proportion of oxygen is diminished, or the carbonic acid is in excess, the air becomes immediately unwholesome and incapable of effecting the blood changes which take place under normal conditions and which are essential to health.

Under perfectly natural conditions, neither deficiency of oxygen nor excess of carbonic acid is likely to occur; but in confined spaces, as in the streets and alleys of our densely-populated towns, and in the ill-ventilated, over-crowded dwellings of our working people, the air is necessarily more or less impure, and to lessen the evils of this want of purity we should secure for our patients a greater volume of air and a more rapid circulation, in order that the system be supplied with the necessary amount of oxygen. In sick rooms and in hospitals a much larger air-space is required than by persons in health. Two thousand cubic feet per patient is the average air-space needed; and even with this large amount appliances are required to secure perfect ventilation and frequent changes of air without draughts and without sudden and great changes of temperature. The fact that soldiers treated in tent hospital invariably recover more quickly than in hospitals of a more substantial construction, is good evidence of the restorative power of an abundance of fresh air; and it is perfectly certain that where the supply is insufficient, the treatment of disease is conducted under great disadvantages, and convalescence, if ever attained, is reached slowly and after many relapses. The first condition of success in the treatment of any disease, then, is an *abundant* supply of fresh air with sunlight (itself a source of ozone) and cheerful surroundings. *Stagnant air*, even where the cubic capacity of the chamber is twice as great as that named, is injurious, and means should always be devised to keep it moving. This is made the more manifest when we remember that, if only once breathed, air gains 5 per cent. of carbonic acid and loses 5 per cent. of oxygen, and, moreover, contains a greater or less quantity of animal matter of a highly decomposable character (Huxley). It should never be lost sight of, therefore, that in the treatment of diseases, more particularly those of a contagious character, *stagnant air* is highly injurious to the patient, and propagates and disseminates the disease among others. Ventilation, which of course means the *ingress* of fresh air and the displacement of that which is contaminated, must at all times be provided for. By this means morbid matter is diluted and the risk of contagion is reduced to a minimum. When the weather does not admit of ventilation by the windows, which is very rare, an open fire is a useful means of ventilation, the chimney acting as a ventilating shaft; when no better provision for the exit of vitiated air is made, or if the temperature does not admit of a fire, a lamp may be kept burning in the chimney, which will cause an upward draught. Cold damp air is, under all circumstances, to be avoided, while dry fresh air is—in itself an antiseptic and a powerful restorative—always desirable.

Beyond these hygienic properties of pure air, we may so alter and modify its natural conditions as to make it serve more directly as a therapeutic agent; for this purpose the temperature of the atmosphere may be raised or lowered to any degree required, or it may be rendered either moister or drier, conditions producing changes which affect the human organism most powerfully.

The means by which these changes are effected in the sick-room are for the most part too familiar to need specification.

It may be well, however, to mention that moist air, which under some circumstances is urgently desired, is readily obtained by means of Allen's Vaporizer and the Croup Kettle,* shown on pages 121 and 122. These contrivances, which enable us to obtain it quickly, are very valuable, the respiration of moist air being especially important in affections of the lungs and air-passages by favouring secretion and expectoration. A description of medicated moist air will be found under the head of Inhalations. All these modified conditions of the atmosphere are sufficiently under our control to be used when required.

Air may be employed therapeutically by impregnating it with gaseous or other substances in such a manner that the atmosphere becomes absolutely "antiseptic," and this is resorted to for the purpose of disinfection, of destroying micro-organisms, and for charging the air respired by the patient with substances destructive to germ life. The value of Iodine, Carbolic Acid, etc., in the form of respirable vapours, has recently been brought into prominent notice by the success attending the antiseptic treatment of tubercular disease. The

* This apparatus is applicable under other circumstances where moist air is required.

various agents used for this purpose, and the means by which they are vaporized and administered, have already been shortly described under the head of Vaporizable Antiseptics.

If it were not a digression, much might be said on the influence of *sunlight* and *sun heat*, as restoratives and aids to convalescence, but few will need reminding how to avail themselves of these to the advantage of their patients. Sunlight, judiciously moderated and alternated with shade, is capable of exerting an influence of a most beneficial character, stimulating and soothing by turns, effecting some of the most grateful of the few changes possible in a sick room.

Change of Air is one of the most potent therapeutical agencies which we have at our command. Of course, the air we breathe is always being changed, but the "change of air," as popularly employed, means much more than this—it means CHANGE OF CLIMATIC INFLUENCES. Moreover, it means an altered mode of life—a change of scene, a change of food, a change of society—it means rest, mental and physical, because it necessitates a divorce from present pursuits and occupations, from the worries of business, and, it may be the cares and anxieties surrounding home life.

It is not the least responsible duty of the physician to determine *the* change which is most suitable for his patient. A variety of conditions have to be carefully considered, and even when the utmost care is taken to arrive at a correct judgment in this matter, it nevertheless often happens that the patient's own experience alone has in the end to determine the climate which is most beneficial for him, and his feelings and desires in the matter have always to be consulted.

One patient is sent simply from town life out into the country, that he may enjoy sunshine and breathe *purser* air in greater abundance than is possible in his own home; another we send *by* or *on* the sea that he may breathe air under wholly different conditions to those which surround him inland, SEA AIR being of greater density, moister, more abundantly charged with ozone, and freer from organic and inorganic particles, which contaminate the air of populated districts. A third case we send to the Bernese Oberland or to the Engadine, to breathe MOUNTAIN AIR, its quality being as pure as (but less equable) sea air, of less density, considerably *drier* and *cooler*, and more rarefied. A fourth we send to winter in Egypt or Algiers, on account of the mildness, dryness, and tonic effects of its winter climate.

The physiological effects of air breathed under these various conditions materially influence the human organism, and it is necessary that care should be taken in determining the nature of the change of air we recommend our patients. More space, however, cannot now be devoted to the subject; it is a much larger and more important one than at first sight would appear. The reader will find much useful information on this topic in Dr. Burney Yeo's recent work on "Health Resorts."

Purification of Air.—The usual methods of purifying the air are:—By the admission of fresh air from without; by ample ventilation; by certain chemical (antiseptic) agencies.

The first and second modes have already been incidentally spoken of when the importance of pure air and ventilation was urged; it only remains to mention a few of the most practical and easily adopted modes of employing chemical agents, more particularly adapted for the purification and disinfection of chambers occupied by the sick, and for preventing the propagation of contagion. In carrying out aerial purification, care should be taken to insure that the antiseptic or air purifier, whether it be in the form of a gas or a vapour, be diffused through the *whole of the chamber*. Gases and vapours should be disengaged slowly but continuously, and the vessel or instrument from which they are given off should be placed, according to their density, above or below the level of the bed in various parts of the apartment.

When the outside air is employed, as by Tobin's tubes, the purifier may be placed within the tube, so that as the air enters, it becomes charged with it. Carbolic Acid may be used in this way, flannels being wetted with a solution of one of acid to twenty parts of water.

Some vaporizable antiseptics used for this purpose have already been dealt with under a separate head. Ozone and Chlorine may be employed as follows:—

Ozone is produced by gradually mixing in a wide-mouthed stoppered bottle, three parts of strong Sulphuric Acid with two parts of Permanganate of Potash, and the gas allowed to escape freely into the chamber. The amount of Ozone may be tested for by common Ozone paper, and the bottle closed when the tint is too deep (Dr. Fox "On Ozone and Antozone").

Chlorine is conveniently evolved from Chloride of Lime, moistened with water, and placed in shallow vessels in various parts of the room; or by mixing four parts of strong Muriatic Acid with one of Binocide of Manganese; or by adding two parts in weight of strong Sulphuric Acid to four of Common Salt, one of Binocide of Manganese to two of water. The mixture to be gently heated.

By mixing two tablespoonfuls of Salt, two teaspoonfuls of Red Lead, with half a wineglassful of Sulphuric Acid and two pints of water, *Chlorinated Water* is produced, which is useful for purifying foul air and deodorizing offensive gases. Towels may be wetted with it and hung up in different parts of the room. The quantity of these agents employed must be regulated by the size of the room.

MASSAGE.

THIS name is given to a process of rubbing, friction, kneading, and percussing the body, with which every one who has undergone or witnessed the process of shampooing, as practised at the Turkish bath, is familiar.

With some variations in the process, massage has for many years been employed as a cure for chronic maladies of a nervous and hysterical character. The practice, however, can hardly be said to have been recognized as a therapeutic agent by orthodox practitioners; it has been chiefly employed by empirics and charlatans of a more or less pronounced character, many of whom have by its means acquired a large reputation and a large fortune, which were lost to the Profession by a too strict adherence to the assumed limits of orthodox practice and to the *media* which it is supposed to include. Various names are given to this speciality—*mechanica medica*, *kinesipathy*, etc. There is not the slightest doubt that massage is a useful therapeutical agent, and its employment, like that of hydropathy, as a means of relieving human suffering, is perfectly legitimate.

When, however, it is asserted for it or any "pathies" that they cure "all the ills that flesh is heir to," the assumption is as palpably absurd as it is false. The extravagance of the claims and the abuse of any such system, however, are not sufficient to warrant its complete divorce from general therapeutics, where, with other remedies, it has its value and limits of application.

In France massage (a French word) is more frequently resorted to than here; the male rubber is known as *masseur*, the female rubber as *masseuse*, and they make massage a "profession," the exercise of which is found extremely profitable.

Nurses claiming to be professional rubbers are, I believe, to be found in London, and it certainly would be very desirable if the services of persons of both sexes and of good character, well skilled in the art, could be more easily obtained.

In this country it is resorted to less frequently than it deserves to be. Dr. Playfair has given prominence to its use in the treatment of several confirmed cases of nervous disease. His experience will be found in the *Lancet* of December 10th and 17th, 1881.

In America recently massage has been employed with success. Dr. Weir Mitchell says, that the cases in which he employs it include that "large group of women said to have *chronic nervous exhaustion*, of which spinal irritation is the prominent symptom, and in which, besides anæmia and wasting, emotional manifestations predominate, and are called hysterical, whether or not they exhibit ovarian or uterine disorders."

Massage is a useful remedy for *neuralgia*, *spinal pain*, *spinal irritation*, and *infantile paralysis*, and in convalescents from wasting diseases. In *progressive muscular atrophy*, persistent friction and kneading of the wasting muscles is most valuable. In *chronic affections of the joints, contractions and deformities*, persistently and long-continued, it is one of the best methods of treatment. Massage is also employed to relieve *wakefulness* and *nocturnal restlessness*. In these cases it appears to have an extremely soothing effect, and may often be resorted to in place of chloral; gentle and long-continued friction of the extremities should for this purpose be adopted.

It should be stated that Dr. Mitchell considers that in the treatment of *chronic hysteria* the enforcement of *rest, seclusion, and diet*, and sometimes electricity, are necessarily associated with massage.

It is difficult to give minutely the particulars of manipulation applicable to every case; in some its partial application only is required, as in the case of neuralgia, enlargement of joints, etc., the force employed varying from the most gentle friction to kneading and percussing. Where it is practised on the whole body, Dr. Mitchell gives the following particulars:—

"An hour is chosen midway between two meals, and, the patient lying in bed, the manipulator starts at the feet and gently but firmly pinches up the skin, rolling it lightly between his fingers and going carefully over the whole

foot ; then the toes are bent and moved about in every direction ; and next, with the thumbs and fingers the little muscles of the foot are kneaded and pinched more largely, and the interosseous groups worked at with the finger tips between the bones. At last the whole tissues of the foot are seized with both hands and somewhat firmly rolled about. Next the ankles are dealt with in like fashion, all the crevices between the articulating bones being sought out and kneaded, while the joint is put in every possible position. The leg is next treated, first by surface-pinching and then by deeper grasping of the areolar tissue, and last by industrious and deeper pinching of the large muscular masses, which for this purpose are put in a position of the utmost relaxation. The grasp of the muscles is momentary, and for the large muscles of the calf and thigh both hands act, the one contracting as the other loosens its grip. In treating the firm muscles in front of the leg the fingers are made to roll the muscle under the cushions of the finger-tips. At brief intervals the manipulator seizes the limb in both hands and lightly runs the grasp upwards, so as to favour the flow of venous blood-currents, and then returns to the kneading of the muscles.

“The same process is carried on in every part of the body, and especial care is given to the muscles of the loins and spine, while usually the face is not touched. The belly is first treated by pinching the skin, then by deeply grasping and rolling the muscular walls in the hands, and at last the whole belly is kneaded with the heel of the hand in a succession of rapid deep movements, passing around in the direction of the colon.

“It depends very much on the strength, endurance, and practice of the manipulator how much good is done by these manœuvres. At first, or for a few sittings, they are to be very gentle, but by degrees they may be made more rough, and if the *masseur* be a good one it is astonishing how much strength may be used without hurting the patient.

“The early treatments should last half a hour, and should be increased by degrees to one hour ; after which should follow an hour of absolute repose.

“After the first few days I like the rubber to keep the part constantly lubricated with cocoa-oil, which is agreeable in odour, and which keeps well even in warm weather, if a little lime water be left standing on the top of it. Vaseline is also a good lubricant, and both of these agents make the skin smooth and soft and supple.

“As soon as a part has been manipulated it should be at once wrapped up.

“In men who are hairy it is often needful to have the limbs shaved, because the constant pull made on the hairs gives rise to very troublesome and painful boils.

“The early use of massage is apt in some nervous women to cause increased nervousness and even loss of sleep ; but these symptoms may safely be disregarded, because they pass away in a few days, and very soon the patient begins to find the massage delightfully soothing, and to complain when it is omitted. Women who have a sensitive abdominal surface, or ovarian tenderness, have of course to be handled with care, but in a few days a practised rubber will by degrees intrude upon the tender regions, and will end by kneading them with all desirable force. The same remarks apply to the spine when it is hurt by a touch, and it is very rare indeed to find persons whose irritable spots cannot at last be rubbed and kneaded to their permanent profit.

“The daily massage is kept up through at least six weeks, and then, if everything seems to me to be going along well, I direct the rubber to spend half of the hour in exercising the limbs as a preparation for walking. This is done after the Swedish plan, by making movements of flexion and extension, which the patient is taught to resist.

“At the seventh week the treatment is used on alternate days, and is commonly laid aside when the patient gets up and begins to move about.”

The reader will find much to interest him in Dr. Mitchell's little work on this subject—“Fat and Blood, and how to make them.”* Although the title of his work is not inviting, the subject it deals with is one of considerable interest, and massage merits a fairer, more unprejudiced trial than it has hitherto received at the hands of English practitioners.

* “Fat and Blood.” G. P. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1878.

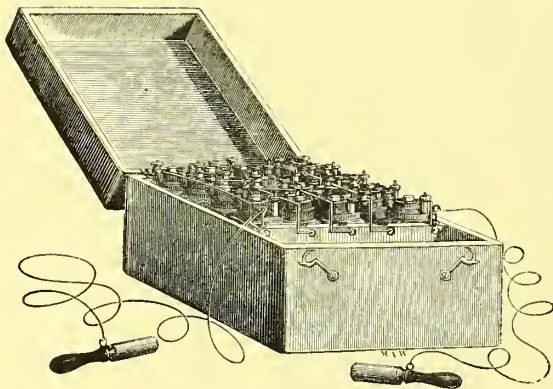
ELECTRICITY (GALVANISM).

ELECTRICITY is an excito-motor.

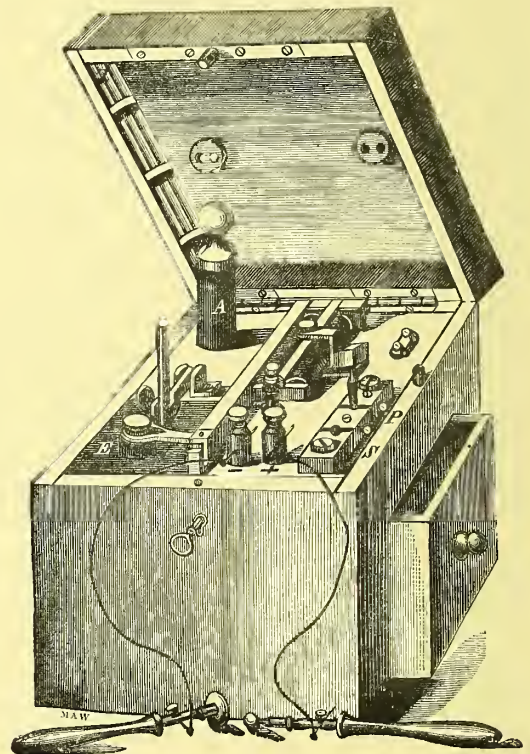
Two forms of galvanic current are usually employed in Medicine—the galvanic or continuous, and the induced or Faradic. These, although closely allied, differ in their therapeutic uses. Both are stimulants, and the effect they produce is *not* followed by depression. The galvanic current, unlike the induced, affects the nerves and special senses.

The apparatus employed for their production are very various; some are simple and portable, while others are more complicated and difficult to manage.

It is unnecessary here to enter into a description of their construction; but galvanic and Faradic batteries, of simple construction and conveniently portable for medical practice, are to be had of all instrument makers, and those represented are made by Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson, who have supplied these illustrations.



GAIFFE'S CONSTANT CURRENT, 20 CELLS.



SPAMER'S INDUCED CURRENT, SINGLE CELL.

The Therapeutic Uses of Electricity.—Electricity is employed in *paralysis* and *paralytic affections*, in infantile and other wasting *palsies* (Roberts); in *chorea*, *locomotor ataxy*, *myelitis* (Radcliffe); *anæsthesia*, *chronic hysteria* with massage (Reynolds and Dr. W. Mitchell).

Dr. Vivian Poore says "that the treatment of paralysis by means of electricity must be conducted rationally and with discrimination; by means of electricity we may attempt to remove the cause of the paralysis by influencing the nutrition of the parts where such causes are situated by acting on the sympathetic nerve branches supplying the blood-vessels of the parts. Thus it is asserted that the absorption of a clot in the brain may be hastened, and that the condition of a damaged brain may be improved by acting upon the cervical sympathetic nerve." It is usual to commence the treatment by using the weakest current.

Electricity has been employed in *obstinate constipation*, depending upon muscular atony of the large intestine. An insulated electrode may be introduced into the rectum, and a large sponge-covered rheophore, well moistened, is passed over the wall of the abdomen, to bring every part of the large intestine within circuit.

It would appear from experimental observations made at the West Riding Lunatic Asylum (Dr. T. Clifford Allbutt), that it is employed with advantage in *acute primary dementia*, in *chronic melancholia*, but was found useless in *chronic dementia*.

Dr. Bartholow says "that he has observed excellent results in *mental symptoms*, such as confusion of ideas, impaired memory, hypochondriasis, vertigo, etc., which result from imperfect nutrition of the brain, caused by degeneration of the cerebral vessels."

It is useful in cases of *narcosis*, induced by Opium and Chloroform, failure of respiration being obviated by Faradization of the muscles of respiration.

It is also used as a means of inducing *uterine contractions* in cases of post-partem hæmorrhage.

In *tic-douloureux*, *sciatica*, and other neuralgias it is employed with great advantage, also in *nervous aphonia*, *amaurosis*, and *amenorrhœa*.

"Nothing is more certain in Therapeutics," says Dr. Bartholow, "than the relief of pain by galvanization of the affected nerve or nerves."

Both forms of electricity are employed for the relief of pain, but the galvanic current will be found generally to be most applicable. The effects of both forms ought to be tried in every case of neuralgia, as electricity will often give relief when every other known remedy fails. Lumbago, sciatica, and other painful conditions of the muscle, commonly described as rheumatic, often yield to the galvanic or the interrupted current.

The following treatises on Medical Electricity may be referred to for further information on this subject:— "Electricity in Medicine, and how to apply it" (Beard and Roppell); Dr. Robert Bartholomew on "Electricity" (C. H. Lea and Son, Philadelphia.)

W A T E R .

THE various modes in which this very valuable agent may be applied therapeutically are too numerous to be discussed here as fully as I believe its importance demands, but the space at my disposal admits only of a description of the most useful.

The *internal* administration of water as a remedy for disease is too hydropathic for our purpose, and my remarks will be confined to its employment as a means of applying cold and heat to the surface of the body.

First, as to means of applying COLD WATER. Baths and douches, packs and compresses are used for this purpose, the following being among the most useful:—

COLD WATER.

The Plunge Bath taken cold may have a temperature ranging from 40° to 60° Fahr.

This form of bath is employed more frequently as a means of preserving health than of restoring it, except in cases of advanced convalescence, when it is employed to produce a tonic effect, and when the bather should not remain in it longer than the period of complete reaction. Its habitual use in health is, like the shower bath, attended with the best results; but I would remark, with reference to the cold bath, when taken habitually through the winter, as is the case with many persons, that after middle age it is safer and much better to take the cold bath in winter at the temperature of the surrounding air, or in extremely cold weather 10° or 20° above it, and to avoid the heroic practice of breaking the ice or tumbling out of a hot bed of 98° into water barely above 32°.

This practice is next to impossible in summer time, when alone it might be done with impunity; in winter, when reaction is necessarily slower and more imperfect, it is liable to favour internal congestion and otherwise to do mischief.

Fifty-five degrees is a good temperature at which to take a cold bath in winter.

These remarks apply to the shower as well as to the plunge bath.

Cold Affusion is a form of bath more commonly used in the treatment of active disease. The method generally adopted is that of placing the patient in an empty bath and pouring or throwing, from a height of two or more feet, over his head and chest, with more or less force, from four to six buckets of cold water, at a temperature, which may vary according to circumstances, from 40° to 60° Fahr.

The patient is then to be thoroughly and quickly dried with hot towels, and replaced in bed. The colder the water and the greater the height from which it is poured, the more stimulating the effect; and it is in cases requiring such violent stimulation that this form of bath is employed.

The mode of applying cold affusion may be varied, if more convenient or desirable, by placing the patient upon a mattress instead of in a bath. This should, of course, be properly protected with a waterproof sheet, and means taken to collect the water as it is thrown over the patient. This method is said to be grateful to the patient, to produce less shock than that of the former mode, and is employed as a powerful means of reducing the temperature of the body when abnormally high.

Another plan of applying cold to reduce fever heat is to place the patient in a bath at the normal temperature of the blood, and to reduce the same by the addition of ice to 80° or even 60°, according to the effect produced on the temperature of the patient, which

should be taken from time to time by placing a bulb thermometer under the tongue (Bartholomew).

The employment of cold baths or affusions in the treatment of fevers is an old practice, which for some years fell into comparative disuse. Recently it has been revived, and is now in high favour with many practitioners.

Cold affusion, as practised by Dr. Currie, proved of value in the treatment of typhus. It may be resorted to when the temperature of the body is permanently above its normal (about 98° Fahr.) standard, when there is no feeling of chilliness, when the body is not wholly bathed in sweat, when there is not much irritability of the nervous system, and when there is great stupor. The effect is to lower the temperature, to lessen the frequency of the pulse and respiration, to render the tongue moist and soft, to diminish or remove stupor, to procure sleep, and sometimes to produce a critical perspiration. It may be used every twenty-four hours, if necessary.

Dr. James employed it in *delirium tremens* with high fever. *Cold superfusion*, he says, may be used while the patient is held in the *warm* bath. From ten to thirty buckets of cold water are to be poured slowly over the head, hot water being continually added to the bath to maintain its heat at 95° Fahr. This treatment generally produces sound sleep.

The Shower Bath and Douche are but modified

forms of cold affusion; both supply us with convenient methods for the application of water. They are used cold, tepid, and, in the case of douche, sometimes hot and medicated. The habitual use of the shower, like that of the plunge bath, is an invaluable means of preserving health; and, in debilitated subjects, of toning and invigorating the nervous system. Taken immediately on leaving bed, it is gratefully stimulating, increasing appetite, and giving rise to a feeling of *bien-être*. Taken tepid before going to bed, the shower bath has a quieting and soothing influence; it is usefully employed for nervous and irritable subjects, and besides being grateful to the patient it relieves excessive physical and mental fatigue. In these cases, too, it is employed to produce sleep, when medicinal agents, narcotics, and bromides are unadvisable. When it is desired to apply a douche, *i.e.*, to direct a current of water forcibly to a part of the body, it is readily accomplished by affixing a few yards of india-rubber tubing to the tap of a cistern above the level of the patient, who is placed in an empty bath or some other contrivance from which the water is conveniently carried away as it falls upon the part to which it is directed. The force of the current of water is regulated by the height it falls, and by the size of the tubing.

Hot and Tepid.—Both are employed in the treatment of the insane.

A sufficient douche for many purposes may be produced by simply pouring water out of a large pitcher or a gardener's waterpot from a height.

This plan is sufficient when the extremities are the parts to be treated.

The Wet Pack is often a more practicable and, perhaps, an equally suitable method of obtaining the result desired from the application of cold water.

It is a powerful means of reducing fever heat, and its ready application is a feature not to be lost sight of.

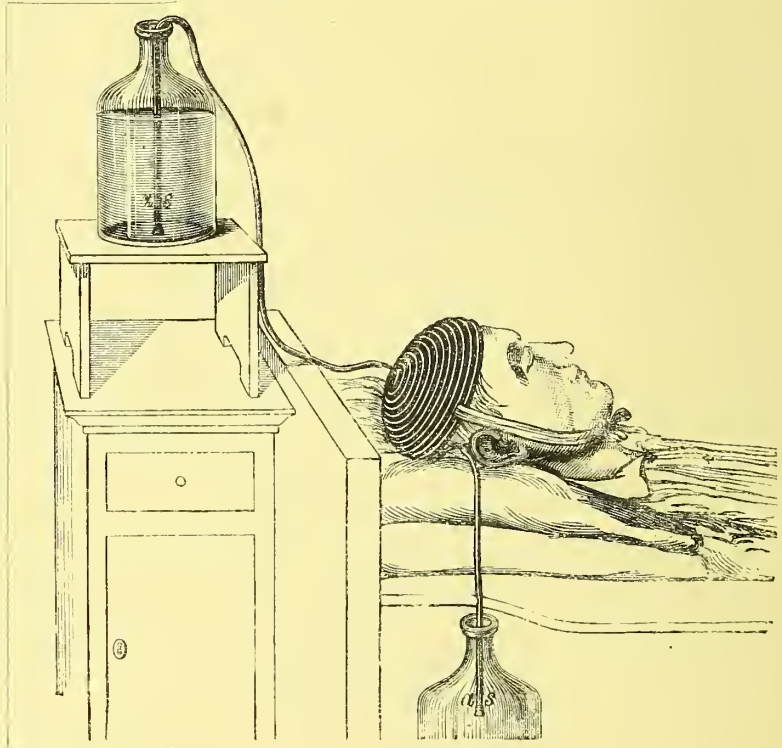
The patient is closely enveloped in a sheet which has been dipped in cold or tepid water and well wrung out. He is then carefully wrapped in a blanket, covered with three or four more blankets, and a down coverlet is tucked over all. He should remain thus for thirty, forty-five, or sixty minutes, lying on his side or in a semi-recumbent position, the duration being timed by the sedative effect produced. The sweating is not generally excessive; but the Water, Urea, and Chloride of Sodium of the urine, are slightly increased, this increase being considerable when the sheet is continued for four hours. Patients may be packed twice or three times in the course of twenty-four hours for five to fifteen minutes, according to the state of the temperature, which in every case should be carefully taken by a clinical thermometer.

The Wet Compress is a modification of the wet pack. This consists merely of a roll of flannel or calico, dipped in cold water and wrung out, and then applied round the seat of pain. Over this a piece of waterproof cloth is to be worn.

Ice.—Frozen water supplies us with a powerful means of applying cold, and is a local anæsthetic and powerful astringent. It is employed to abstract heat, to arrest hæmorrhage, to destroy sensibility to the spinal column, and to allay inflammation. Topically it may be employed pounded into small fragments, enclosed in a bladder or waterproof bag, one-fourth of its capacity only being filled. This "ice-bag" is applicable for many purposes. Where the employment of ice is indicated, it readily adapts itself to the inequalities of any surface to which it may be applied. Applied to the head, it is used for meningitis, *acute fever*, and over the bladder in retention of urine, and to the epigastrium to relieve *vomiting*. Its prolonged application to the walls of the thorax, as is sometimes done in *hæmoptysis*, is, I think, attended with danger. Small lumps of ice may be swallowed in *hæmoptysis* and *hæmatemesis*. Sucking ice allays thirst, and is grateful to fever patients. Ice may be inserted into the uterus or rectum to excite contraction, and to arrest uterine hæmorrhage. A mixture of two parts of finely powdered ice with one part of common salt produces a sufficient degree of cold to freeze the tissues and destroy their sensibility. Applied too long may vesiculate, contact for five or six minutes being sufficient to prevent the pains of minor operations, such as opening abscess, etc.

Dr. Leiter's Temperature Regulator, as shown below, is a useful contrivance for applying cold to the head.

Hot water is applied in precisely the same manner as cold, *viz.*, by means of pack baths, douches, compress, etc.



HOT WATER.

The Tepid Bath has a temperature of 85° to 100° Fahr., 95° to 100° being considered a warm bath.

The Hot Bath should have a temperature ranging from 100° to 106°, but as there are few persons who can enter a bath at 106° without discomfort, it is better to commence with 100°, and to raise it gradually 5° or 6°. Baths above 85° are contra-indicated in diseased states of the cerebral arteries.

The Warm Bath as a Cooling Agent.—The warm bath at a temperature of 95° F. must prove a cooling agent to the body of a fever patient at 100° to 105° F. The immersion should continue from fifteen minutes to an hour or longer. Its sedative effects render it valuable where the nervous system is irritable.

The Blanket Bath.—This affords an easy means of inducing sweating. A blanket is wrung out of hot water and wrapped round the patient. He is to be packed in three or four

dry blankets, and allowed to repose for thirty minutes. The surface of the body should then be well rubbed with warm towels, and the patient made comfortable in bed.

Fomentation supplies us with another method of applying moist heat; it may be simple or medicated as circumstances demand. For Formulæ for medicated fomentations, see page 84.

The therapeutic effects of this method would appear to be chiefly due to heat and moisture persistently applied for a long period.

Medicated fomentations are undoubtedly useful, especially when Opium and Belladonna are employed to relieve pain.

The value of these fomentations in inflammations of the serous and synovial membranes is very marked, as we see in its employment in pleurisy, abdominal and uterine diseases and affections of the joints.

They possess another recommendation in being always soothing and grateful to the patient.

Dr. Leiter's apparatus, illustrated below, is useful for applying and maintaining warm application at an even or gradually increasing or decreasing temperature.



Hot Sitz Bath.—The apparatus or administering it is too familiar to need description. It may also be taken cold or tepid according to the indications to be filled. The duration of the bath is generally between twenty and thirty minutes.

It is exceedingly valuable in the treatment of some *uterine affections*, and may be medicated in various ways, belladonna being frequently used for this purpose in painful inflammatory affections of the uterus.

Taken cold with alum ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 or 5 gallons of water), it is a useful tonic and astringent for delicate females of relaxed habits.

The Leg Bath is another local bath which I have found exceedingly useful in practice.

Its form is not unlike a giant Wellington boot, large enough to receive both feet, and deep enough to hold water sufficient to cover the calves of both legs.

This form of bath is exceedingly useful in reducing *cerebral excitement*, *headache*, and *vertigo*, depending upon congestion.

In *acute cerebral congestion*, pounded ice in a bladder may be applied to the head and nape of the neck, while the legs are immersed.

The water should be as hot as can be borne with comfort; the addition of a teacupful of mustard adds materially to its utility.

This remedy often cuts short a violent cold in the head. If it be properly administered the thighs and lower part of the body are exposed to the steam arising from it, and thus cutaneous exudation of the whole of the lower extremities is increased.

It is a much more useful and efficient remedy than the old-fashioned foot bath.

In the stupor of opium, the uræmic or alcoholic narcosis, when circumstances do not admit of the application of the leg bath, ice and hot water may be alternatively applied, and are said to have an excellent effect.

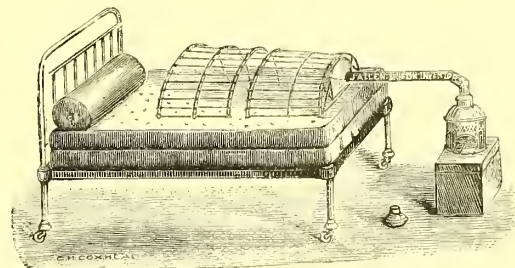
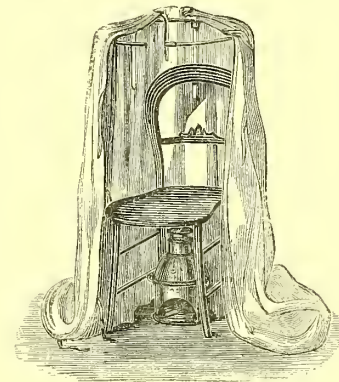
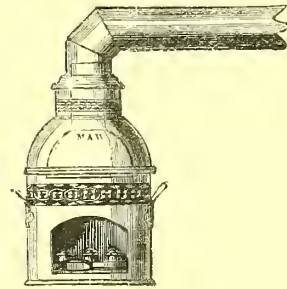
The Vapour Bath.—The usual duration of a vapour bath is from ten to fifteen minutes. On completion of this bath it is found a useful practice to sponge the body with cold or tepid water, and to rub it dry with rough towels.

This in a measure overcomes its relaxing effects, while the friction of the surface materially adds to the efficiency of the bath.

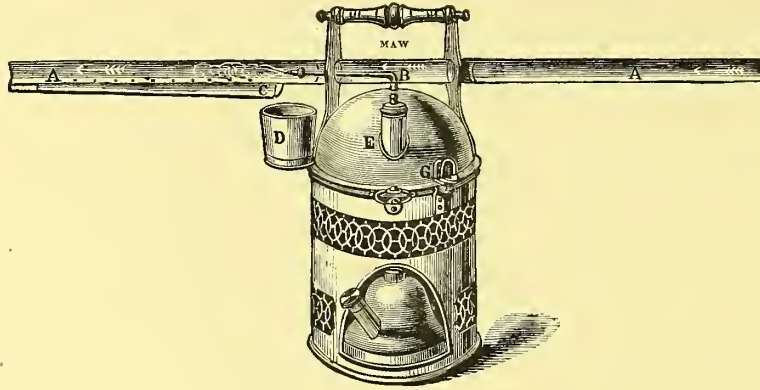
Vapour baths produce more profuse perspiration than hot water baths, and therefore should be selected when profuse sweating is indicated, the average loss by perspiration sometimes amounting to two or three pounds. Moreover, a higher temperature may be borne, but it cannot be continued so long. A temperature of 115° may be borne comfortably, but it should not exceed this.

The contrivance for extemporizing a complete vapour bath, as shown below, is very simple, and the body is brought efficiently into contact with the vapour of hot water which may be gradually increased from 100° to 116° .

Allen's Bath has the further advantage of being applicable for the production of dry heat, which may be applied while the patient is in bed or seated on a chair, either locally or generally, the clothes or covering being secured against too close a contact with the body by the employment of a convenient wire frame-work or cradle, beneath which the hot air or vapour is directed.



ALLEN'S HOT-AIR AND VAPOUR BATH.



ALLEN'S CROUP KETTLE.

Dry Heat is applied therapeutically in various ways: a local application may be made to a part of the body by means of flannels, earthen plates, bags filled with heated sand or salt, bricks, heated to the temperature required and enveloped in flannel or woollen cloths, hot bottles, etc. Heat applied in this manner should be at a temperature to produce a decided and agreeable sensation of warmth and a rubefacient effect, but not high enough to cause vesication.

The Turkish Bath is a good example of the application of dry heat, and in this it differs from the Russian Bath, in which there is always present a vapour of water.

The Turkish Bath.—The general effect of a hot-air bath is to increase the force and rapidity of the circulation, and to induce free perspiration; but if too hot or when prolonged, the determination of the blood to the skin and lungs is so great that eventually the brain suffers. There is a lowering of the circulation, with depressed nervous power. A temperature varying from 100° to 160° , the highest being attained at the end of the process, should suffice for the bath; while if the perspiration is free and continuous, and the sensation agreeable, the patient may remain in the calidarium from forty to sixty minutes. The bath is useful in removing *local congestions*, by free exudations, and thereby inducing a healthy condition of the skin and mucous membranes, by eliminating noxious matters from the blood, and in imparting a sense of

elasticity and vigour to the system. The bath is *injurious* when there is any obstruction to the circulation, or when the heart or vessels are affected by *fatty degeneration*, when there are symptoms of disease of the nervous centres, and any tendency to *vertigo* or *syncope*, especially in advanced life. Women who are pregnant, or who are menstruating, must not resort to the bath. In *constitutional syphilis* it is a valuable auxiliary to treatment of *chronic gout* and *chronic rheumatism*. In these cases, when the Turkish Bath cannot be had, the wet packing or the blanket bath may be resorted to with advantage.

Dry heat is perhaps one of the best means we possess for quickly producing active diaphoresis, and it may be employed in cases that are benefited by profuse sweating.

The diseases in which the application of heat is beneficial, are *painful and inflammatory affections*, whether of the abdominal organs or the joints. In cases where heat rather increases than diminishes pain, it is well not to persevere in its use—indeed, in the pain of inflammation cold is sometimes not only more agreeable but more beneficial. One especially valuable use of dry heat is to rouse the system when there is a marked depression of the vital powers with coldness of the surface.

In some stages of *scarlet fever* it is especially indicated.

The alternate use of heat and cold is also a valuable stimulant in comatose states.

INDEX TO DISEASES

AND

THEIR REMEDIES.

THE Remedies are necessarily indicated in the briefest and barest way, the intention being that the Index should be simply suggestive. Formulæ for those medicines which have appeared to me specially applicable to the diseases under which they are named, have alone been given; but by reference to the *Materia Medica* many other formulæ will be found which, in the judgment of the Prescriber, may be equally or more suitable than those I have indicated.

A

Abdominal Plethora.

Dry Diet.

Hydragogue and Resinous Cathartics. — *Podophyllin, Jalapine, Elaterium, Scammony, Saline Mineral Waters.*

Pills. — F. 51, 53, 60, 119, 126, 174, 187, 356.

Mixtures. — F. 2, 3, 11, 27, 65.

Abortion.

Absolute rest in recumbent posture. *Opium.*

To avert threatened—*Chloride Gold.*

To restrain hæmorrhage—Plugging if severe, *Ergot, Gallic and Sulphuric Acids, ICE.*

Pills. — F. 36, 130, 206, 315.

Mixtures. — F. 3, with or without *Ergot and Opium.*

Acidity.

Alkalies, Bicarbonate of Potash or Soda, give immediate relief. To produce permanent effect, *Mineral Acids* before meals. To arrest fermentation or eructations, *Bismuth, Carbolic Acid, Oxide Silver, Charcoal, Magnesia, Nux Vomica.*

Pills. — F. 46, 49, 50, 109, 324, 352.

Mixtures. — F. 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11A, 52, 53, 54.

Lozenges. — *Bismuth, Carbolic Acid, Bismuth with Carbolic Acid.*

Acne Rosacea.

Arsenic, Phosphorus, Nitrate Bismuth, Bic. Soda, Belladonna, Liq. Potassa, Bromide Potassium, Sulphide Calcium, Mineral Acids, Iodide Sulphur. Locally:—*Alkaline and Mercurial Lotions, Thymol Powder* after Hot Sponging.

Pills. — F. 24, 49, 121, 127, 156, 189, 201 (*210 Calc. Sulph. gran.*), 310.

Mixtures. — F. 5, 8, with *Potash or Soda,* 30, 45, 52, 54. 68 for Syphilitic.

Ointments. — *Sulphur, Iodide of Sulphur, Hydr. Iod. vir.* Ointments for Acne Indurata.

Adynamia.

Nitrogenous Diet of highest importance. Strong Beef Tea, Albumen, Eggs. Restoratives of all kinds, Turtle Soup. Nutrimentin.

Alcohol (Brandy, Burgundy, Port, Champagne), Ammonia, Camphor, Cinchona, Phosphorus very valuable, prevents waste and favours constructive metamorphosis. *Caffein.*

For Malarial Adynamia—*Quinine, Arsenic, Chinoidin.*

To promote Blood Formation—*Manganese, Iron.*

Nux Vomica with *Capsicum* for inebriates, F. 300, 354, 355.

Adynamia—Continued.

Pills. — F. 80, 81, 121, 125, 144 (189 Phosphorus), 191, 226, 261, 272, 273, 278, 279, 284, 285, 314, 330, 353.

Mixtures. — F. 21, 22, 23, 35, 36, 37, 50, 60, 63.

After-Pains. (See Pain.)

Morphia and Atropia Hypodermically.

Pills. — F. 95 *Opium* and *Belladonna,* 287, 299.

Ague. (See Inter-mittent Fever.)

Albuminuria, Acute.

The skin should be clothed in flannel or cotton wool, or chamois leather over flannel.

Milk Diet or "Milk Cure." Confinement to bed or within doors, in temperature ranging from 66° to 70° Fahr.

Aconite, to produce diaphoresis. *Alkalies, Compound Jalap Powder, Gallic Acid, Jalapine, Podophyllin,* and other resinoid purgatives.

Pills. — F. 19, 35, 171A, 213.

Mixtures. — F. 3, 8, 9, 10, 11A, 12, 13, 72.

Albuminuria, Chronic.

Diet and Clothing as in acute. Change of Air and Scene.

Phosphorized and Perchloride Iron, Gallic Acid, Cod Liver Oil, Quinine, Chalybeate Waters, Arsenic, Digitalis is very valuable in some cases with *Iron* and *Phosphorus.* Turkish Bath.

Pills. — F. 35, 36, 130, 132, 193, 195, 196 Phosphorus, 220, 222 *Digitalis,* 266.

Mixtures. — F. 3 *Aperient,* 5, 6, 6A, 7, 35, 36, 39, 40 *Tonics.*

Alcoholism. (See Dipsomania.)

Amenorrhœa.

Attention to Regimen and Diet Active Exercise, walking and on horseback.

Hot Sitz Baths, Galvanic Current. *Aloes.* (*Aconite* in sudden suppression from exposure to cold), *Iron, Ergotine, Assafatida, Iodide Iron, Cimicifuga, Chloride Gold, Pulsatilla, Sanguinaria, Stillingia, Iron, Phosphorized Iron.*

Pills. — F. 45, 68, 69, 74, 82, 83, 87, 105, 106, 107, 168 (for constipation), 196, 206, (208 *Blaud's Pills,*) (213, *Aconite,*) 221, 235, 236, 277, 333, 340.

Mixtures. — F. 27 *Aperient,* 36, 39, 40, 48.

Tinctures. — *Pulsatilla, Stillingia.*

Anæmia.

Mountain or Sea Air, Regular Exercise. Baths. Sea Bathing. Cold Sponging. Red Wines, Animal Food.

All preparations of Iron, especially Reduced Iron with Phosphorus; and the Hypophosphites—Nux Vomica, Manganese, Arsenic, Pepsin, Pancreatine.

Pills. — F. 68, 69, 76, 143, 145 (168, for constipation), 172, 173, 179, 193, 195, 197, 279, 284, 285.

Mixtures. — F. 6, 6A, 7, 35, 36, 39, 40, 48, 63.

Angina Pectoris.

Nitrite Amyl. Counter Irritation by Sinapism. *Nitro-glycerine* during interval of attack. *Ether* or any diffusible stimulant at hand. *Chloroform.*

Inhalation of *Nitrite Amyl, Ether.*

Anus, Fissures of.

Laxatives. — *Comp. Liquorice Powder, Conf. Senna.*

Topically. — *Tannin, Carbolic Acid, Borax, Iodoform.*

Pigments. — *Carbolic Acid, Tannin.*

Ointments. — *Carbolic Acid, Tannin* and *Opium, Boracic Acid, Iodoform.*

Anus Pruritis.

Local Anæsthetics. — *Chloroform, Belladonna, Opium, Glycerine, Black Wash.*

Lotions. — *Corrosive Sublimatè.*

Aphonia—Loss of Voice (from Cold).

General Treatment as for Catarrh.

Topically. — *Benzoic Acid, Tannin, Cayenne, Turpentine Inhalations.* Counter Irritation by Sinapism.

Glycecols. — *Tannin, Tannin* and *Cayenne, Benzoic Acid.*

Vapours. — *Turpentine, Ammonia* (Functional).

Liniments. — *Ammonia, Compound Camphor, Turpentine.*

Linctus with *Nitric Acid* (s.c. page 68).

Aphonia—From Debility.

Tonics. — *Phosphorized Iron, Quinine.* For hysterical — *ELECTRICITY. Atropia.*

Pills. — F. 81, 144, 173, 195, 197, 218.

Mixtures. — F. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 35, 36, 39, 40.

Topically, as above, with occasional Blister.

Aphthæ (Thrush) and Aphthous Ulcerations.

Chlorate Potash, Borax, Sulphite Soda, Sulphurous Acid, Bismuth, Alum. Sol. Sulphite Soda very good.

Glycecols. — *Chlorate Potash, Borax, Bismuth.*

Spray Inhalation, *Sulphurous Acid.*

Apoplexy. (See Cerebral Hæmorrhage.)

Arthritis, Rheumatic Chronic. (See also Gout.)

Alkalies, Lithia, Iodide Potassium, Salicylate Quinine, Cinchonidine, Phosphorus and Arsenic in small doses long continued. *Guaiacum, Colchicum, Bromide Lithium, Arsenic, Cod Liver Oil.*

Pills.—F. 11, 12, 13, 22 Purgative, 30, 114, 115, 116, 175, (260 Purgative,) 298, 311, 313, 349.

Mixtures.—F. 8, 9, 10, 11 Alkaline Tonics, 29, 46, 49.

Tinctures.—*Guaiacum Ethereal, Colchicum Ethereal.*

Ascarides. (See Worms.)

Ascites.

Milk or Dry Diet. Tapping. Aspiration. Cataplasmata.

Jaborandi, Pilocarpine, Elaterium, Croton Oil, Compound Jalap Powder, Stillingia, Copaiba Resin, Digitalis, Scammony, Squill.

Pills.—*Simple Resin, Copaiba, Pilocarpine Muriate.* F. 22, 52 (101 very good), 101A, 174, 304.

Mixtures.—F. 24, 25, 57.

Tincture.—*Stillingia.*

Asthma.

Special Diet. Compressed Air Baths. Galvanism. Massage. Counter-Irritation. Sinapisms. Vesication. Mineral Waters.

Belladonna, Lobelia, Cannabis Indica, Jaborandi, Bromides, Chloral, Caffein. Fuming Inhalations. *Stramonium Cigarettes, Tobacco, Iodide Ethyl.* Inhalations of *Nitrite Amyl, Chloroform, Ether,* and *Oxygen.*

Pills.—F. 26, 33, 34, 89, 94, 152, 153, 158, 183, 199, 339, 348.

Mixtures.—F. 16, 30, 37, 42, 45, 47, 50, 56, 66.

Tinctures.—*Chlorof. c. Opio* at bedtime.

Glycecols.—*Belladonna, Bromide Ammonium, Lobelia.*

Vapours.—*Nitrite Amyl, Iodide Ethyl* (Bronchial Asthma), *Chloroform, Ether.*

Ataxy (Progressive Locomotor).

Good generous Diet, with Wine. Flannel Clothing. Equable Temperature. Galvanism. *Nitrate and Oxide of Silver, Morphia, Cannabis Indica, Belladonna, Calabar Bean, Phosphorus* most successful, *Strychnia, Nux Vomica.* *Ext. Calabar Bean,* gr. 1-16th.

Pills.—F. 192, 194, 225, 263, and other preparations of *Phosphorus,* 288, 360.

Atheroma of the Arteries.

Phosphorus in minute doses, long continued, relieves vertigo. *Quinine, Arsenic, Arseniate Quinine.*

Pills.—F. 189, 191, and other combinations.

Tincture.—*Quinia et Cardamomi Conc.*

B

Baldness.

Ammonia, Cantharides.

When arising from syphilitic infection, *Iodide Potass.* and other anti-syphilitic remedies essential.

Linimentum Crinale, page 73, useful.

Barrenness.

Chloride Gold, Phosphorus, Iodide Potassium, when due to syphilis.

Pills.—F. 189 to 197, 202, 206, 218, 221, 225, 262 to 265.

Bedsore.

To prevent—Harden the skin by washing with *Alcohol, Brandy,* and *Sol. of Alum* or *Tannin.* *Nitrate Silver Solution,* gr. xx. ad ʒj. Paint over places threatened. As dressings, *Charcoal Poultices.* When skin is broken, *Albumen, Iodoform, Glycerine.* Give mechanical protection to parts threatened or affected—Air pillows, water beds, etc.

Pigments.—*Albumen, Glycerine Sichel* and *Pigmentum Ovi, Gutta Percha, Nitrate Silver.*

Ointments.—*Iodoform* and other *Antiseptics.*

Bile, Deficiency of.

Ox Gall, Podophyllin, and *Mercurials* in small doses.

Pills.—F. 10, 19, 53, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 119, 128, 129, 141, 141A, 142, 258, 271, 286, 291, 296 to 297A, 306, 335, 336.

Biliousness—Redundancy of Bile.

Regulate Diet, which should be confined chiefly to animal food.

Saline Purgatives.—*Sulphate Magnesia, Phosphate Soda, Friedrichshall, Pullna, Carlsbad Waters,* to increase flow.

Resinous Purgatives. — *Podophyllin, Jalapine, Scammony, Mineral Acids, Mercurial Cathartics, Hydrastin, Stillingia, Pepsin,* to increase digestive power.

Pills.—F. 10, 19, 46A, 51, 53, 60, 61, 61A, 62, 109, 119, 141, 141A, 142, 147, 147A, 163, 164A, 164B, 174, 228, 230, 233, 249, 296 to 297A, 306, 308.

Mixtures.—F. 1, 2A, 5, 7, 8 to 11, 67.

Tincture.—*Stillingia.*

Bites—Venomous. (See also Stings.)

Ligature, Suction, Cauterization, or actual Cautery in snake bite. *Ammonia, Alcoholic Stimulants.* For the bites of mosquitoes, gnats, and insects, *Thymal Powder* affords relief.

Bladder, Catarrh of.

Alkalies when the urine is acid. *Benzoate Ammonia, Copaiba, Cubebs, Buchu, Cantharides, Eucalyptus, Turpentine, Quinine.*

Pills.—F. 108A, 109.

Mixture.—F. 24, 55.

Extr. Buchu. Liq., U.S.P., page 66.

Bladder, Irritability of.

Belladonna, full doses, especially in nocturnal incontinence. Test urine, and treat with Alkalies if extremely acid.

Boils.

Sulphurous Waters. *Phosphates,* suitable Tonics. *Phosphorus, Sulphide Calcium* (excellent), *Liq. Potassa, Arsenic.* Local applications of *Bel-*

Boils—Continued.

laJonna, Opium, Collodion, Nitrate Silver. Succession may be checked by improving general tone and vigour of the system by tonics and generous diet. Avoid abuse of Poulting. Poullices, if carried too far, highly injurious; they extend suppuration and do much mischief.

Pills.—F. 121, 189 and other combinations, and 210 excellent.

Mixtures.—8, 9, 10, 11, with addition of *Liq. Potassa.*

Pigments.—*Belladonna, Nitrate Silver.*

Fotus.—*Opium.*

Brain Fatigue, from Excessive Intellectual Effort.

Change of Occupation and Scene. Travel, when practicable, is very useful in all cases.

Phosphorus invaluable. Its restorative power is rapidly manifested. It dispels despondency and restores capacity for work.

Pills.—F. 189 to 197, 218, 225, 262 to 264.

Brain Softening, Chronic.

Diet and habits to be strictly regulated. *Phosphorus,* in the incipient stage, is undoubtedly useful; small doses, long persisted in, always beneficial. *Cod Liver Oil, Hypophosphite Soda, Strychnine, Iron,* and other tonics.

Pills.—F. 189, 190, 297, see *Phosphorus* and its Combinations.

Breath, Foul.

Attention to digestive functions, state of bowels, etc.

Charcoal, Bismuth, Carbolic Acid. When dependent upon caries, dilute solutions of *Carbolic Acid, Chlorate Potash, Tannin, Permanganate Potash.*

Glycecols of *Chlorate Potash, Tannin,* and *Charcoal Lozenges* are useful in these cases.

Bright's Disease. (See Chronic Albuminuria.)

The forms of this disease are too complex, and their complications too numerous, to admit of an indication of special remedies; these must be determined on general principles. *Phosphorized and Perchloride Iron, Cod Liver Oil, Quinine, Cannabis Indica,* are all useful. For hæmorrhage, the *Pernitrate Iron, Ergot, Ergotine,* or *Gallic Acid* may be given. Sickness and vomiting are best relieved by counter-irritation over stomach—Ice—*Hydrocyanic Acid* internally. Œdema best combated by purgatives and diaphoretics. In Œdema, with suppression of urine, try dry-cupping over renal regions and hot air baths.

Bronchitis, Acute Idiopathic.

Low Diet. Regulate Temperature of Chamber. Moist air 60° to 65° Fahr. most suitable. Avoid severe Antiphlogistic Remedies. Sinapisms and "jacket" poultices of linseed to sustain constant warmth and moisture to the chest.

Bronchitis, Acute Idiopathic—Continued.

DIAPHORETICS, SEDATIVES, and SALINES. *Ipecacuanha*. At the onset *Aconite*, *Pilocarpine*, or *Tartar Emetic* in frequent small doses, with or without *Opium*. Later stage—*Carbonate Ammonia*, with or without *Iron*, *Sanguinaria*, *Lobelia*, *Squills*.

Pills.—F. 90, 98, 99, 100, 111, 133 to 135, 183, 213.

Mixtures.—F. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 33, 58, 70, 72.
See Glycerine Lozenges.

Bronchitis, Chronic.

Diet of special importance. It is always desirable to give tone and vigour to the system generally, and to counteract the exhaustion produced by the disease. Moderate Alcoholic Stimulants. *Phosphorus*, *Iron*, *Quinine*, *Strychnia*, are all useful remedies, and may be given in combination in addition to remedies designed to act on the Bronchia, such as *Ammonia*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Squills*, *Lobelia*, *Cubeb*, *Chloride Ammonium*, *Eucalyptus*, *Camphor*, *Serpentaria*, *Opium*, *Sanguinaria*, *Cod Liver Oil*, *Copaiba*, *Benzoates*, *Senega*. Counter Irritation. Respirator and Inhalations.

Pills.—F. 20, 166, 183, 194, 197, 198, 255.

Mixtures.—F. 15, 16, 18, 24, 44, 70.

Glycecols.—*Chloride Ammonium*, *Ipecac.* and *Squills*, *Ipecac.* and *Morphia*, *Lobelia*, *Cubeb*.

Bronchorrhœa.

Mild and dry climate. Dry and generous Diet. *Turpentine*, *Carbolic Acid*, *Muriate* and *Carbonate Ammonia*, *Cubeb*. Inhalations of *Sulphurous Acid*, *Benzoin*, *Oil of Scotch Fir*. As Restoratives—*Phosphorus*, *Quinine*, *Creatote*, *Copaiba*, *Cod Liver Oil*, *Iron*. Counter Irritants.

Pills.—F. 15, 108, 191.

Mixtures.—F. 15, 18, 22, 24, 40 Tonic, 43, 44, 55, 58.

Pigment.—*Iodine*, a good counter irritant.

Glycecols.—*Cubeb*, *Carbolic Acid*.

Vapours.—*Sulphurous Acid*, *Benzoin*, *Creatote*, *Carbolic Acid*. *Eucalyptol*. Inhalation Respirator.

Bruises.

Evaporating Lotions.—*Chloride Ammonium*, *Acetate Ammonia*, *Strong Tincture Capsicum* to remove discoloration. *Arnica*.

Lotions.—*Acetate Ammonia*, *Chloride Ammonium*.

Burns and Scalds.

Collodion, *Lime Water*, and *Linseed or Olive Oil*. Envelope injured part in cotton wool (plain or medicated) to exclude the air. *Carbolic Acid* Lotion, 1 per cent., relieves pain and prevents suppuration. *Carbonate Soda* in saturated solution. *Boracic Acid*.

If severe nervous shock give Brandy or *Ammonia*.

Liniment.—*Lime*, B.P.

Pigment.—*Collodion* and *Castor Oil*

Lotion.—*Carbolic Acid*.

C**Cachexia of Children.**

Diet and Exercise in the open air of first importance.

Iron, *Phosphorus*, *Manganese*, *Arsenic*. *Hypophosphites*. *Lime* and *Quinine*, *Cod Liver Oil*, *Chemical Food*.

Mixtures.—F. 6A, 8, 9, 10 and 11 properly diluted, 48.

Syrups.—*Lactophosphate of Lime*, *Hypophosphite of Iron*.

Pills.—F. 195, 284. (See Medicines suitable for Children.)

Cachexia, Malarial.

Purest air possible to obtain. *Arsenic* and *Arseniate*, *Quinine*, *Strychnia*, *Phosphorus*, and *Phosphates*. *Iron*. Carlsbad and other Mineral Waters. Turkish Bath. Wet Pack also useful.

Pills.—261, 270, 271, 272, 284, 285, 351, 353.

Cancer and Cancerous Affections.

To allay pain, *Belladonna*, *Opium*. *Arsenic* and *Bismuth* relieve pain and check the vomiting in Cancer of the Stomach. To retard growth, *Carbolic Acid*, *Chlorate Potash*, *Iodoform*, *Salicylic Acid*, *Chloride and Sulphate of Zinc*. Curative.—*Chian Turpentine* (see *Lancet*, March 27, 1880).

Pills.—F. 21, 71, 71A, 287, 325.

Iodoform locally relieves pain (see Ointments and Suppositories).

Carbuncle. (See also Boils)

Full Diet. Wine and Alcoholic Stimulants sometimes necessary.

Sulphides, *Liquor Potassa*, *Ammonia*, *Quinine*, *Iron*, *Phosphorus*, *Yeast*. To allay pain, paint with *Pigmentum Belladonnae*. As a dressing, apply Lint soaked in *Pigmentum Acidi Carbolic*. *Collodion* painted round the Carbuncle subdues and limits inflammation.

Pills.—F. 70, 84, 125, 143, 191, 196, 210.

Mixtures.—F. 8, 9, 10, 11 with *Liq. Potass.* 20 minim doses, 21, 22, 23, 35, 36, 46.

Pigments.—*Belladonna*, *Carbolic Acid*.

Caries.

Cod Liver Oil to promote constructive metamorphosis. *Phosphate* and *Carbonate of Lime*.

Phosphorus promotes bone formation.

Catarrh. (Common Cold.)

Aconite, *Belladonna*, *Antimony*, *Morphia*, *Quinine*, *Dover's Powder*, *Camphor*, *Chlorate Potash*, *Sanguinaria*. Inhalations—*Carbolic Acid*, *Iodine*, *Camphor*.

Pills.—F. 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, 110, 111, 165, 167 (183 Chronic), 213.

Mixtures.—F. 12, 13 Diaphoretic, 18, 21, 23, 35 Tonic.

Tinctures.—*Quine et Cardam. Conc.*

Lozenges.—*Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Morphia*, *Dover's Powder*, *Chlorate Potash*, allay Cough and Throat Irritation.

Inhalations.—*Iodine*, *Carbolic Acid*.

Cerebral Anæmia.

Chalybeate Waters. *Phosphorus* and its combinations, *Strychnia*, *Arsenic*, *Caffein*, *Guarana*, *Arseniate of Iron*. Small doses of *Opium*, long continued, are very useful.

Cerebral Anæmia—Continued.

Pills.—F. 77, 85, 189 to 197, 218, 219, 225, 262 to 264, 310, 330.

Mixtures.—F. 7, 37, 39, 40, 48, 50.

Cerebral Congestion.

Cold Douche. Colocynth purgatives with Croton Oil, *Aconite*, *Bromides* (excellent), *Colchicum*, *Ergot. Gelseminum*. Sinapisms to lower extremities. Foot Baths.

Pills.—F. 18, 22, 26, 51, 213.

Mixtures.—F. 2 Purgative, 30, 45.

Cerebral Hæmorrhage. (Apoplexy.)

Active Purgative Ene mata. *Croton Oil*, *Calomel*. Arterial Sedatives. *Digitalis*, *Aconite*. Leeches. Venesection(?).

Pills.—F. 5, 6, 126, 174.

Chancre. (See Syphilis.)

Topically.—*Chromic Acid*, *Nitric Acid*, *Bromine*, escharotics for destruction of Chancre. Iodoform an excellent application. *Carbolic Acid*, applied pure, in mild cases. The old *Black Wash* is still a useful local application, as is also *Chlorate Potash* in powder.

Internally.—*Mercury* or *Iodide Potassium*, *Nitric Acid*.

Pills.—F. 6, 7, 7A, 8, 29 *Mercurial* 12, 13 *Iodide Potass.*

Mixtures.—F. 28, 29, 46.

Change of Life.

Actea Racemosa, *Cimicifugin*, *Quinine*, *Phosphorus*, *Calabar Bean* and *Podophyllin* for constipation. *Iron*, *Valerianate Zinc*, *Chloride Gold*.

Pills.—F. 191, 215, 335, 336.

Mixtures.—*Mist. Rose* with *Quinine* and *Tr. Conii*.

Chicken Pox. (See Fevers.)**Chilblains.**

Topically.—*Turpentine*, *Tinct. Iodine*, *Carbolic Acid Ointment*.

When Broken.—*Eucalyptus Ointment*, *Compound Ammoniated Mercury Ointment*, *Glycerine* and *Zinc*.

Pigments.—*Iodine*, *Carbolic Acid*, *Zinc*.

Chlorosis.

Arsenic with or without *Iron*. *Chalybeate Waters*, *Phosphorus* and *Nux Vomica*, *Pepsin*, *Pancreatine*.

Aloetic Purgatives, *Hypophosphite of Iron*.

Pills.—F. 36, 40, 48, 63, 195, and other combinations of *Aloes* and *Iron*. Bland's give brilliant results, see Formula 208.

Mixture.—E. 6, 6A, 7, 27, 36, 48.

Cholera, Asiatic.

Watch for and guard against collapse. The application of dry or moist heat over abdomen and lower extremities. *Calomel* in large doses at the onset has been recommended.

Acetate Lead, *Camphor*, *Opium*, *Capsicum*, *Belladonna*, *Assafetida*, *Chloroform*, and *Calomel* and *Opium* to arrest vomiting. *Iced Brandy* or *Champagne*, and *Atropia* hypodermically, to stimulate the heart's action. *Chloral* and *Morphia* for cramps. Aërated Saline Waters.

Pills.—F. 2, 40. 138 specially useful to arrest premonitory diarrhoea.

Mixtures.—F. 4, 17, 19.

Tinctures.—*Opii Ethera c. Capsic.*, powerful diffusible stimulant, *Chloroformi c. Opio*, *Chlorodyne*.

Cholera, Summer; or, Cholera Morbus.

Morphia hypodermically. *Chloral* and *Morphia* in cramp.

Pills.—F. 40, 138, P. Op. co.

Mixture.—F. 4, 17, 19.

Cholera, Infantum.

Strict attention to Diet absolutely necessary.

Bismuth, Oxide Zinc, Pepsin Porci, Sulphate Copper, Dover's Powder, Calomel, in minute doses arrests vomiting.

Pills.—F. 91. (See Medicines suitable for Children.)

Mixtures.—F. 4, 19, 34.

Chordee.

Camphor in full doses. *Belladonna, Opium, Chloral, Cannabis Indica, Morphia* and *Atropia* hypodermically the most certain.

Pills.—F. 88, 89, 176, 177, 186, 287.

Chorea.

Cod Liver Oil, Arsenic, Iron, Phosphorus, Strychnia, Conium, Oxide Zinc, Cannabis Indica.

Pills.—F. 193, 195, 196, 201, 203.

Colic.

Assafetida, Chloroform, Ether, Camphor, Opium, Belladonna, Capsicum, Morphia, hypodermically, the most prompt. *Lime Water* for children.

Pills.—F. 40.

Mixture.—F. 3, with *Opium*, 56.

Tinctures.—*Chloroform. c. Opio, Opi Ethera.*

Colic Pictorum (Painters').

Alum the best remedy; in large doses overcomes obstinate constipation. *Sulphuric Acid, Belladonna, Chlorodyne, Morphia*, hypodermically. *Iodides* and *Bromides of Lead*, assist elimination.

Mixture.—F. 1, 4.

Colic, Hepatic (from Gall Stone).

Morphia, Atropia, Subcutaneously, *Chloroform, Ether, Nitrite Amyl Inhalation, Alkaline Mineral Waters, Phosphate of Soda.*

Condylomata.

Chloride Zinc Lotions. Washing with Carbolic Soap. If this fails, cut off morbid growth, touch with *Nitrate Silver, Chromic Acid, Muratic Acid, ʒj.*, *Tinct. Ferri Perchl.*, ʒij., a good application. *Iodoform, Carbolic Acid, Bichromate Potash, Arsenic, Zinc Chloride.*

Congestion, Portal.

Resinous Purgatives — *Podophyllin, Jalapine, Mercurials, Aperient Mineral Waters, Pullna, Compound Jalap and Scammony Powders, Phosphate Soda.*

Pills.—F. 22, 51, 326, 327, and other combinations of a similar character (see Index).

Mixtures.—F. 2, 2A, 3, 11A.

Conjunctivitis. (See Ophthalmia.)**Constipation, Obstinate.**

Aliments. Cathartics. *Saline Mineral Waters, Aloes, Podophyllin, Calomel, Colocynth, Croton Oil, Sulphate Magnesia, Jalap* and *Scammony*. Enemata.

Pills.—F. 22, 42, * 51A, * 51, 52, 60, 61, 61A, 62, 66, * 174, 250, 317, * 320. * (For other Formulæ, see Index.)

Mixtures.—F. 2, 2A, 3, 11, with or without *Senna*. M. *Genl. co.*, B.P., 32. *

Constipation, Habitual.

Belladonna, Podophyllin, Calabar Bean, Saline Mineral Waters and *Purgative Sulphurous Waters. Physostigma.*

Pills.—F. 45, 53, 54, 55, 58, 67, 75, 118, 119, 129, 131, 132, 142, 154, 168, 169, 170, 171, * 269, 320. *

Consumption. (See Phthisis.)**Convalescence.**

See in Classification of Remedies for Formulæ under the heads of Tonics and Restoratives, also Aliments. The preparations of *Phosph. Iron* and *Quinine* are especially useful.

Convulsions.

Anæsthetics.—The *Bromides* in Epileptic; *Chloral*, in Puerperal. ICE BAG ON THE SPINE. *Morphia*, hypodermically.

Coughs. (See also Whooping-Cough and Bronchitis.)

Squills, Ipecacuanha, Camphor, Aconite, Morphia, Cubebs, Assafetida and *Codeia*, for hysterical; *Chloral*, for spasmodic; *Oxalate Cerium*, for Stomach Cough; *Hydrocyanic Acid* to allay irritation. *Gelseminum, Lobelia.*

Pills.—F. 96, 97, 117, 123, 158, 166, 183, 94 for Spasmodic, 111. For other Formulæ, see Index. For Expectorants and Anodynes, see Classification.

Mixtures.—F. 15, 16, 18, 33.

Syrups.—*Senega, Ipecacuanha, Lincti Pectoralis* and *Simplex.*

Glycecols.—*Ipecac.*, *Ipecac.* and *Squills, Ipecac.* and *Morphia, Codeia, Morphia, Aconite.*

Inhalations.

Cracked Nipple.

Glycerine, Albumen, Oxide Zinc, Lime Water as Lotion, *Nitrate Silver, Collodion, Styptic Colloid* very good.

Mechanical protection.—Zinc Shields.

Croup (Laryngismus Stridulus).

Moist Air, Vapour Baths, Temp. 70° Fahr. *Emetics (Ipecacuanha or Alum), Quinine* and *Aliment* to increase vital power. To prevent recurrence, *Quinine* in full doses, and the *Bromides* are recommended. *Avoid Tartar Emetic and other depressants.*

Sprays.—*Lactic Acid, Carbolic Acid, Lime Water.*

For Diphtheritic Croup see *Diphtheria.*

D**Deafness from Debility of Nerve.**

Phosphorus (with or without *Iron, Quinine*, and *Strychnia*) has been employed with advantage.

Pills.—F. 190, 191, 192, 197, etc.

* Children's Medicines.

Debility. (See Adynamia.)

Aliments. Rest, Change of Air, Sea Bathing.

Iron, Quinine, Ammonia, Cinchonine, Phosphorus, Hypophosphites, Arsenic, Cod Liver Oil. (For Formulæ, see in Classification of Remedies for Aliments, Tonics, Restoratives.)

Preparations of *Phosphorus* especially useful in Nervous Debility.

Pills.—F. 32, 74, 75, 81, 125, 157, 168 for Constipation, 173, 143, 144 (157 Tonic for Children), 189 to 197 for Nervous Debility.

Mixtures.—F. 5, 20 to 23, 35, 36, 39, 40 for Loss of Appetite.

Tincture.—*Quina et Cardamom. Conc.*

Delirium Tremens.

Alcohol in moderate doses. *Bromides, Chloral, Veratrum Viride, Digitalis*, in full doses, if weak heart. *Opium*, cautiously. *Carbonate Ammonia*, for depression. *Capsicum*, in full doses, favours hypnotism. Cold Superfusion, cautiously, if high fever. *Quinine.* (See *Aliments* and *Restoratives.*)

Pills.—F. 174, Purgative. 186, 220 (259 to 290 in mild cases).

Mixtures.—F. 14, 22, 30, 42.

Dementia. (See Melancholia.)**Dentition, Painful.**

Lancing Gums. Small doses of *James' Powder* and *Calomel*. Sponging the head frequently with a moist, warm sponge, lowers the temperature and soothes.

Pills.—F. 91, 316, 320, 322.

Depression and Despondency. (See Melancholia.)

Phosphorus, Bromides, Strychnia, Nux Vomica, Assafetida, Valerianate Zinc, Digitalis.

Pills.—F. 77, 85, 192, 194, 263.

Mixtures.—F. 7 a good Tonic, 8, 9, 10 and 11 for Dyspeptic Disturbance, 35, 36, 41, 50 pleasant Tonics.

Diabetes.

See Special Diet.

Alkalies—*Bromides, Opium, Iodoform, Phosphorus, Chloride Gold, Codeia, Arseniate Soda, Lactophosphate Lime, Salicylate Soda, Iodide Potassium* in cases of Syphilitic origin. (For Formulæ, see *Materia Medica* under these heads.)

Diabetes, Insipidus.

Dry Diet.

Valerian, Pilocarpus, Ergot, Chloride Gold, Iodide Potassium if Syphilitic origin.

Diarrhoea.

Strict attention to Diet. Dry food preferable. Rest in bed if severe. Hot salt, or bran bags over abdomen. Flannel binder. Ice bag for spine. *Ice*, small pieces, swallowed to allay vomiting. *Alcohol (Brandy)* or *Ammonia*, to relieve depression. Alkalies, *Bicarbonate Soda, Potash* or *Magnesia, Chalk, Bismuth, Camphor, Capsicum, Tannic Acid, Compound Opium Powder* very useful in 5-grain doses. *Calomel* and *Opium, Catechu, Castor Oil* in early stages. *Oxide Zinc, Acetate*

Diarrhœa—Continued.

Lead and Copper with Opium. Sulphuric Acid. (See Index for Formulæ.) The following remedies are especially convenient and efficient; easily dispensed in epidemics:—

Pills.—F. 40, 138, 186.

Mixtures.—F. 4, 17, 19.

Tinctures.—*Opii Etheræa, Chloroform c. Opio.*

Diarrhœa, Chronic.

Sulphate Copper, Nitrate Silver, Perchloride Iron, Acetate Lead, Bismuth, Nitric Acid, Opium, Tannin, Ergot, Sulphuric Acid, Arsenic. (For Formulæ, see *Materia Medica.*)

Pills.—F. 25, 37, 38 (328 for Persistent).

Mixture.—F. 5, 6, 6A (7A good Tonic), 17, 38, 53, 54, 67.

Diarrhœa, Children's.

Grey Powder (Opium very cautiously), Logwood, Comp. Catechu Powder, Castor Oil, Aromatic Chalk Powder, Eucalyptus Gum, as a lozenge. Lime Water and Catechu. In obstinate cases, *Sulphate Copper* or *Acetate Lead*. *Camphor* is useful to restrain Summer Diarrhœa. *Hyd. c. Cretâ* when stools are pasty and white.

Pills.—F. 39, 316, 322, 344.

Mixtures.—F. 4 diluted, 6A, 17, 19, 31, 32, 34.

Diphtheria.

Diet as for Adynamia.

At the commencement of the treatment give an *Emetic of Ipecacuanha*, gr. xx, and *Ammonia*, gr. v., followed by an active *Calomel purge*. *Chlorate Potash, Perchloride Iron, Belladonna, Chlorine, Ice.* Locally *Lactic, Carbolic, or Tannic Acids* in spray. To remove false membrane *Boracic and Lactic Acids* are best.

Mixtures.—F. 6A and 7, *Potus Pot. Chlor.* 21, 22, 35.

Dipsomania.

Capsicum relieves craving for Alcohol. *Phosphorus* and *Nux Vomica*, Nerve and Stomachic Tonic. *Bromides* and *Arsenic, Chloral, Lupuline, Opium* (cautiously), *Cinchona, Picrotaxine.*

Pills.—F. 160, 258, (300 Preventive), 354, 359.

Mixtures.—F. 7 a good Tonic for Depression, 8, 9, 10 and 11 for Dyspepsia, 20, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 50.

Dropsy.

Dry Diet. Nutriment affords much nutriment in a small compass, 5 oz. being equal to ½ oz. of Beef and 6 oz. of Bread, and is very suitable in these cases.

Potash Salts (Bitartrate and Acetate), Digitalis, Elaterium, Squills, Resin Copaiba, Scoparii, Perchloride Iron, Pilocarpine, Hydragogue Cathartics and Saline Purgatives. Diuretics. Dry Cupping over renal regions. Free Diaphoresis by vapour or hot air.

Pills.—F. 9, 53, 101, 101A, 104, 281.

Mixture.—F. 25. (*M. Diuretica.*)

Dysentery, Acute.

Diet. Saline Purgatives. *Magn. Sulph., Ipecacuanha* (20-gr. doses), *Calomel, Opium, Bismuth, Glycerine, Nitrate Silver, Sulphate Copper, Acetate Lead.*

Pills.—F. 2, 20.

Mixture.—F. 1, 5j. 2nd quaque hora, till purged.

Dysentery, Chronic.

Diet. The Grape Cure. *Arsenic, Iron Pernitrate, Tannin, Silver and Copper Salts* with *Opium. Nux Vomica, Ergot, and Ipecacuanha, Bismuth.*

Pills.—F. 160, 161. For other Formulæ, see *Materia Medica.*

Dysmenorrhœa.

Aconite, Pulsatilla, Ergot, Gelsemin, Chloride Gold, Belladonna, Quinine, Camphor, Chloroform, Chloral, Atropia, Morphia. Cannabis Indica gives relief during painful menstruation. Galvanism. *Arsenic* and *Iron* during the interval. (For Formulæ, see Index.)

Special remedies:—

Pills.—F. 71, 71A, 89, 153, 177, 217, 206.

Dyspepsia.

Diet of first importance. Milk Cure. If intestinal avoid Starches and Fats. Take Milk, Eggs, Animal Broths, Fish, and Broiled Meat.

Pepsin, Pancreatine, Oxide Silver, Aloes, Bismuth, Rhubarb, Ginger, Chiretta, Chamomile, Charcoal, Oxalate Cerium. Mineral Acids after meals in Atonic Dyspepsia. Before meals for an excess of acid. *Alkalies* relieve Flatulence. *Mineral Waters, Arsenic* in minute doses. *Nux Vomica, Eucalyptus, Hops, Wild Cherry Bark.*

Pills.—F. 25, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 57, 58, 73, 83, (151 Dinner Pill), 156, 172, 180, 194, 201, (212 Dinner Pill), 214.

Mixtures.—F. 5, 6, 8 to 11, 20, 37, 38, 41 (49 very good for Dyspeptic subjects).

Lozenges.—*Bismuth, Charcoal.*

E

Eczema.

In chronic or subacute remove crusts, lubricate well with oil followed by poultice.

Arsenic, Soda, Perchloride Mercury, Iodide Potassium (Oxide Zinc locally), Salicylic Acid, Bismuth, Yellow Oxide Mercury, Oleates Mercury and Zinc. In the acute stage—Sharp *Saline Purgatives; Podophyllin* very useful. Externally—*Pigmentum Zinci* most efficient. *Boracic Acid, Liq. Plumbi Subacet.* with *Glycerine.* After the acute stage, *Perchloride Iron, Chloride Arsenic, Phosphorus, and Belladonna.* *Arsenic* and *Phosphorus* are curative in chronic cases. (See Index for Formulæ.)

Special Remedies:—

Pills.—F. 24, 121, 127, 146.

Mixtures.—F. 1, 2 (6 with Arsenic), 28, 29.

Eczema—Continued.

Topical Treatment most important.

Pigments.—*Zinci.*

Ointments.—*Salicylic Acid, Bismuth, Hydrargyri Oxidi Flav., Hydrargyri Oleates, Iodide Sulphur, Oleate Zinc, Hydr. Am. Chlor.*

Lotions.—*Carbolic Acid* to allay irritation.

Pulvis.—*Calamina.*

Baths.—*Alkaline and Sulphur.*

Emissions, Involuntary Seminal. (See also Spermatorrhœa.)

When from Plethora, abstinence from animal food and alcohol. Vegetable Diet. Much Exercise. Gymnastics. *Bromides.* When associated with Constipation, *Saline Purgatives, Camphor, Henbane, and Belladonna,* allay irritation.

Pills.—F. 51, 88, 89, 155, 160.

Mixtures.—F. 30, 45, 57.

Emphysema.

Cod Liver Oil, Strychnia, Arsenic, Phosphorus. Oxygen relieves difficult breathing. *Grindelia.*

Pills.—F. 152, 153.

Epilepsy.

Bromides Ammonium and Potassium, Valerian, Sulphate and Valerianate Zinc, Nitrate Silver, Phosphorus, Nitrite Amyl. Nitrite prevents seizure, also *Nitro-Glycerine. Cannab. Ind., Atropia, Strychnia, Iron. Carbonate Ammonia* in increasing doses, long continued, has been found beneficial.

Pills.—F. 18, 26, 79, 185 to 202 (*Phosphorus*), (275 Trousseau's Remedy).

Mixture.—F. 45 Niemeyer.

Epistaxis.

Plugging, Ice. Aconite, in small and frequent doses. *Ergot* if urgent, 2 to 5 grains hypodermically. *Tannin. Iron* in spray. Astringent Collunaria.

Erysipelas.

Asthenic forms require support. Generous diet. *Alcohol. Wines.* Mild Purgatives followed by Tonics. *Bark. Quinine* in full doses. *Carbonate Ammonia, Salicylic Acid and Salicylates, Belladonna, Tinct. Iron. Aconite, Resinous and Saline Purgatives* if sthenic.

Locally, *Nitrate Silver* limits the inflammation. Inunctions of Oil are grateful. Powdering with flour covered with cotton wool.

Mixtures.—F. 6 and 6A, Tonics; 12, 13, and 14 for Fever; 22, 23.

Tincture.—*Quine Ammon.*

Exhaustion, Nervous.

(Nervous Debility from Acute Disease, over Brain Work, or Excesses.)

Generous Diet. Rest. Change of Scene. Travel. Good red Wines. *Phosphorus and Iron, Caffein, Quinin and Nux Vomica, Digitalis.* Mild Tonic Aperients. *Ammonia* gives temporary relief.

Pills.—Aperients, F. 63, 65, 119, 169 and 170. Tonics, 81, 85, 144, 189 to 203, 218, 257.

Mixtures.—F. 5 for Dyspepsia, 6, 6A, 7; 8, 9, 10, and 11 for Stomach Derangements, 36, 37, 40, and 50 "excellent pick ups."

F

Fatigue, Excessive Physical; or, Exhaustion from Exposure.

Hot strong Coffee a good restorative, or strong Beef-tea or good Soups. *Arnica*, 5 drops of the Tincture at bedtime. Tepid Bath. Prolonged rest in bed. Frequent small draughts of milk if loss of appetite.

Pills.—F. 189, and other *Phosphorus* combinations.

Mixtures.—F. 21, 22, 23, 35, 36 (50 excellent).

Tincture.—*Quin. Ammon.*

Favus. (See Tinea.)**Fevers, Eruptive.**

Milk Diet. *Aconite*, *Acetate* and *Carbonate Ammonia*. Later stage, mild preparations of *Cinchona*, *Quinine*. (For Formulae, see Diaphoretics, Anodynes, Restoratives, Tonics.)

Fever (Simple of Childhood—Febricula—Ephemeral Fever).

Milk Diet. *Aconite*, *Acetate*, and *Carbonate Ammonii*.

(See Fevers, Eruptive.)

Fever, Scarlet.

Milk Diet. *Ipecacuanha* Emetic. Aperients cautiously, *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Quinine*, *Chlorate Potash*, *Cinchonine*. Oil Inunction in desquamative stage. Gargle frequently with *Solution Permanganate Potash*. During convalescence—Flannel clothing very important, *Perchloride Iron*, *Mineral Acids*, *Quinine*, *Carbonate Ammonia*. (For Formulae see Index.)

Pills.—F. 103, 125 (213 *Aconite*).

Mixtures.—F. 5, 6, 6A, 11A, 12, 13, 14, 21, 23, 35, 36; 21, 22, and 23 useful Tonics.

Lozenges.—*Chlorate Potash* for Sore Throat.

Spray Inhalation.—*Permanganate Potash*.

Potus.—*Pot. Chlor.*

Flatulence and Eructations. (See Dyspepsia.)

Diet of high importance in Intestinal Indigestion. *Ammonia*, *Assafetida*, *Charcoal*, *Nux Vomica*, *Bismuth*, *Valerianate Ammonia*, *Calabar Bean*, *Calumba*, *Aromatics*, *Camphor*, *Sp. Chloroform*, *Carlsbad Water*.

Pills.—F. 49, 105, 172, 241, 324, 269.

Lozenges.—*Charcoal Chocolates*.

Flushing Heats. (See Change of Life.)**Frost Bite.**

Friction, first with Snow, then with Cold Water. Avoid hot applications, fire, heated rooms, and overstimulation.

G

Gall-stones. (See Colic.)

During paroxysm of pain, small doses of *Morphia*, by the mouth or hypodermically. Hot Baths long continued, sustaining Heat. Inhalation of *Chloroform* and *Ether* if the above fail. *Durandé's Remedy*.

Gastralgia.

Avoid Starches and Fats; take Milk, Eggs, and Animal Broths.

MILK CURE if obstinate. *Bismuth*, *Soda*, *Henbane*, *Carbolic Acid*, *Rhubarb*, *Chiretta*, *Arsenic*, *Ginger*, *Zinc*, *Alum*, *Atropia*. If severe, *Chloroform* in Capsules (ʒij. to ʒv. will relieve), *Nux Vomica*. When from Indigestion—*Pepsin*, *Hydrocyanic Acid*. *Nitro-Glycerine* very useful. *Morphia* subcutaneously, *Belladonna* Plaster. Sinapism.

Pills.—F. 25, 49, 50, 109, 324. (For others see *Materia Medica*.)

Mixtures.—F. 8, 9, 38, 53, 54.

Gastric Catarrh, Chronic.

Diet important.

Nitrate Silver, *Bismuth*, *Carbolic Acid*, *Oxide Silver*, *Arsenic*, *The Bitters*, *Calumba*.

Pills.—F. 25, 37, 49, 288, 324.

Giddiness.

Colocynth and *Podophyllin*, and *Colocynth* and *Mercurials* for Bilious Vertigo. When not dependent upon Biliary Derangement, *Phosphorus* and *Nux Vomica*. In old subjects, *Phosphorus* alone, in minute doses, long continued. (See Index for Formulae.)

Glands, Enlarged (Strumous).

Generous Diet and Wine.

Iodine, *Iodide Potassium*, *Iron*, *Cod Liver Oil*, *Stillingia*. Tonics and Restoratives.

Pills.—F. 81, 85, 175, 188, 195 (210 limits Suppuration).

Mixtures.—F. 5 to 11, 21, 22, 23, 29, 35, 36.

Topically—*Iodine*, *Oleate Mercury*.

Pigments.—*Iodine*.

Ointments.—*Oleate Mercury*.

Gleet.

Copaiba, *Turpentine*, *Oil Sandal Wood*, *Iron*. Tonics.

Topically—Catheterism. (See Bougies and Injections.) Blisters to Perineum. *Argent. Nit.*, *Zinc. Sulph.* and *Chlor.*

Pills.—F. 108, 108A, 162, 265.

Mixtures.—F. 7, 24.

Goitre.

Iodide Potassium, *Iodoform*, *Binioidide Mercury*, *Phosphorus*. (For Formulae, see Tonics and Restoratives)

Topically—*Iodine*, *Oleate Mercury*.

Pigment.—*Iodine*.

Ointment.—*Oleate Mercury*.

Gonorrhœa.

Cathartics in first stage. Rest and abstinence from Alcohol, weak Injections, and Diet of Farinaceous Food and Fruits, will usually suffice. If obstinate, *Copaiba* and *Cubebs*. *Opium* and *Camphor* at night. *Buchu* and *Alkalines* in Irritable Bladder.

Topically—Bougies and Injections.

In females apply *Strong Solution of Nitrate Silver* through Speculum.

Gonorrhœa—Continued.

Special Remedies:—

Pills.—F. 108, 108A, 176, 177.

Mixtures.—F. 2A, 3, 8, 9, 24.

Bougies.—*Iodoform*, *Iodoform* and *Eucalyptus*, *Nitrate Silver*, *Sulpha. e* *Copper* and *Zinc*, *Quinine*, *Opium*.

Injections.—*Argent. Nit.*, *Zinc. Sulph.*, *Acetate Lead*, *Sulphate Copper*.

Gout.

Special Diet. Attention to Digestive Functions. Milk Cure. Regular Exercise. Turkish Baths excellent in Chronic. *Colchicum* in Acute. *Alkaline Mineral Waters*, *Iodide Potassium*, *Aloes*, *Blue Pill*, *Belladonna*, *Bicarbonate Potash*, *Potash* and *Lithium Salts*, *Sulphurous Waters* and *Sulphur Baths*.

Pills.—F. 11, 22, 23, 30, 114, 115, 116 (159 in Acute), 187 (311 Sir Henry Halford's Remedy), 312, 313.

Mixtures.—F. 2, 8, 9 (11 with *Potash* or *Lithia*), 49 an excellent and very agreeable remedy.

Tinctures.—*Colchicum Etheral*, *Guaicum Etheral*.

Gums, Spongy and Bleeding.

Carbolic Acid, *Carbolate of Iodine* when fetor is present. *Tannin* is very good. *Alum*.

Lozenges.—*Carbolic Acid* and *Glycerine*, *Tannin* and ditto.

H

Hæmatemesis.

Digitalis. *Ergotine*, *Morphia* hypodermically, *Ice*, small pieces swallowed whole, *Acetate Lead*, *Tannic Acid*, *Perchloride Iron*, *Alum*. (See Index for Formulae.)

Pills.—F. 315 Styptic Pill. (For other Pills see *Materia Medica*.)

Hæmaturia.

Cannabis Indica, *Galic Acid*. Tincture *Krameria* and *Liq. Ergota*, ʒss. of each every hour. *Quinine* in large doses when intermittent. *Turpentine*, in small doses, useful. (See Index for Formulae.)

Pills.—F. 315, 345, 364.

Hæmoptysis.

Galic Acid, *Morphia*, *Lead* and *Opium*, *Ergot* with *Ipec.* and *Opium*, *Hamamelis*, *Persulphate Iron*, *Tannin*, *Ice*. Salt, half a teaspoonful taken dry, and repeated until nausea is excited.

Pills.—F. 315, 345, 364.

Hæmorrhoids (Piles).

Podophyllin. *Aloes*. *Comp. Scammony Pill*, *Hamamelis*, *Confection of Pepper* or *Scina*. *Pule. Glycyrrhiz. co.* (Ph. Germ.)

Topically—*Ice*. *Alum*, applied in the crystal. *Leeches*. *Tannin*, *Iodoform*, *Opium*. Enemata (See Suppositories and Pigments for suitable applications). *Subsulphate Iron* for Bleeding. Fomentations when swollen, irreducible, and painful.

Pills.—F. 10, 128 (335, 336, for Bleeding), 345, 346. (For others, see *Materia Medica*.)

Hæmorrhoids (Piles)—Continued.

Ointments.—*Calomel*, *Gall.* with *Opium*.

Fomentations.—*Opium*, *Lead* and *Opium*.

Lotion.—ʒj. of the Tincture of *Hamelis* to ʒij. of Water.

Hay Fever.

Change of Residence to Sea-side essential Sea Voyage. *Arsenic* Cigarettes give relief. *Quinine*. Spray Inhalations with post-nasal syringe. *Atropia* (Profuse Secretion). *Iodides* with *Arsenic*.

Spray Inhalations.—*Carbolic Acid* (gr. viij. to ʒj.), *Sulphurous Acid* and water equal parts, *Quinine* (gr. ij. to ʒj.)

Headache, Periodical Nervous (Megrin).

Ammonia, *Valerianates Ammonia* and *Zinc*, *Caffein*, *Guarana*, *Belladonna*, *Phosphorus*, *Arsenic*, *Quinine*.

Pills.—F. 32, 75, 125, 182, 185, 189 et seq.

Mixtures.—F. 37, 50, 60.

Heart Diseases.

Iron in Irritable Anæmic, *Belladonna*, *Digitalis* for rapid action and Weakness. *Aconite*, *Opium*, *Sassy Bark*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Ergot* in Dilated Heart, *Bromides* for over action, *Morphia* hypodermically. *Atropia* hypodermically is an active cardiac stimulant. (See Index for Formulæ.)

Heat Fever (Thermic Fever—Ardent Fever of India: a form of Sun-stroke).

Principle of Treatment:—Reduce body temperature quickly. Judicious application of Cold Affusion. Abstraction of normal heat by reducing temperature (see Cold Affusions). *Salines*—*Mild Purgatives*. Diet should be bland, light, and nourishing. Treat subsequent febrile conditions on general principles. Blisters may be applied to calvaria and neck.

Herpes (Shingles).

Soothing Poultices. Powdering with *Oxide Zinc*. No Special Systemic Treatment required. For the neuralgia which follows Herpes, *Morphia* hypodermically, with full doses *Quinine*. *Phosphorus*, ter die. For Herpes Labialis, the Ointments of *Eucalyptus* and *Hydrarg. Nitr.*

Hoarseness, from Catarrh. (See Aponia.)

Nitric Acid, *Belladonna*, *Atropia*, in doses of 1-120, is beneficial in Hysterical Aponia, and for simple fatigue of Vocal Cords. Sinapisms.

Linctus simplex, and with *Morphia*.

Lozenges.—*Benzoic Acid*, *Tannin*.

Spray Inhalations.

Hydrophobia.

Anæsthetics.—*Amyl Nitrite* by inhalation. *Conia*. *Morphia* hypodermically. *Curara*. *Nitro-glycerine*.

Hypochondria. (See Melancholia.)

Resinous Purgatives. *Podophyllin*.

Bromide Potassium, *Phosphorus*, *Strychnia*, *Arsenic*, *Caffein*, *Chloride Gold*. Small doses of *Opium*, ter die.

Pills.—F. 53, 60, 77, 85, 119, 189 et seq. For old drunkards, 300, 301, 306, 335, 336.

Mixtures.—F. 22, 30, 42, 50, 54 for dyspeptics, 49 for gout, 66.

Hysteria.

Massage and Faradism. *Camphor*, *Bromides* of *Potassium* and *Ammonium*, *Valerian*, *Quinine*, *Assafœtida*, *Valerian Fl. Extr.* *Pil. Assafœt.* *Aloes*. Paroxysms of hysterical women—*Tinct. Valer. Ammon.*, *Sp. Æth.co. aa.* ʒj. in water every quarter of an hour until relieved. *Phosphorus* and *Iron*.

Pills.—F. 18, 26, 32, 34, 59, 68, 78, 105, 145, 179, 182, 193, 202, 203, 206, 208.

Mixtures.—F. 37, 50, 57, 66.

I

Impetigo, Pustular Eczema.

Attention to hepatic and digestive functions. *Mineral Acids* useful in some cases. *Acetate Lead* useful. *Phosphorus*, *Quinine*, *Oxide Zinc*. *Glycerine* and *Tannin* excellent Poultices.

The removal of the crust in this form of Eczema most important. Frequent washings to be avoided. Surface to be thoroughly covered to avoid exposure to air.

For other Remedies, see Eczema.

Impotence.

Phosphorus, *Nux Vomica*, *Cantharides*, *Arsenic*, *Ergotine*, *Sanguinaria*, *Arsenate of Iron*, *Serpentaria*, *Cannabis Indica*, *Phosphide Zinc*, *Chloride of Gold*.

The selection of the remedy must depend upon the cause. When from mere debility, animal food, wine, *Phosphorus*, *Nux Vomica*, and other restoratives are sufficient.

Pills.—F. 189, et seq., 194, 221, 225, 265, 266, 276, 277, 330.

Incontinence of Urine.

Iron, *Syrup of Hypophosphites*, *Iodine* for weakly children. *Belladonna*, *Cantharides*, *Zinc*, *Nux Vomica*. (For other Formulæ, see Index.)

Pills.—F. 31, 172, 185, 221, 329.

Insolation. See Sunstroke.**Insomnia.**

In Sleeplessness from mental anxiety, for Brain Fatigue from over work, *Chloral* the best hypnotic. *Bromides* of *Potassium* and *Ammonia*, *Camphor*, *Chloral*, *Cannabis Indica*, *Codeia*, *Morphia*, *Opium*, *Phosphorus*, *Stramonium*. Tepid Baths. *Bromides* when due to Cerebral Congestion. *Henbane*.

Pills.—F. 88, 89, 139, 140, 152, 153, 185, 186, 198, 199, 259, 287. (For other Formulæ, see Index.)

Intermittent Fever, Ague. (See also Cachexia, Malarial.)

Diet should be light and nutritious. During the interval the persistent use of *Quinine* is the best treatment, in doses of 5 or 10 grains, commencing at the end of the sweating stage. It should be continued so long as the clinical thermometer indicates a rise of temperature. Dr. Warburg's Tincture (of Quinine), is a valuable remedy, convenient to administer.

Arsenic, *Cinchonine*, *Cinchonidine*, "*Cinchona Alkaloid*," *Salicylic Acid*, are at best only substitutes for *Quinine*.

Pill.—F. 178. Dr. Livingston invariably commenced treatment with this pill, giving 4 for a dose.

Intestinal Parasites. (See Worms)**Iritis, Syphilitic.**

Atropia to prevent Adhesions and arrest Inflammation. *Pilocarpine* to cause Absorption. *Morphia*, *Phosphorus*. *Mercury* almost a specific. (For Formulæ, see Index.)

Itch. (See Scabies.)

J

Jaundice.

Remedies must have reference to the cause. When from obstruction, action of kidneys and bowels must receive particular attention.

Aliments.—Skimmed milk suitable. Avoid fatty and saccharine food. Alkalies—*Phosphate Soda*. *Chloride Ammonium*, *Manganese Iridin*, *Euonymin*, *Rhubarb*, *Carlsbad Waters*. *Nitro-muriatic Acid* internally and as a bath. *Mercurials* doubtful. *Belladonna* to relax spasm of Bile Duct. *Podophyllin*, *Aloes*, *Jalapine*, as purgatives. Hot Baths. (For Formulæ, see Index.)

L

Laryngeal Phthisis. (See Phthisis.)

Change of Climate,—Egypt or Algeria best. Occasional Counter Irritation. Inhalations. *Phosphorus* and *Cod Liver Oil*.

Laryngismus Stridulus. (See Croup.)**Laryngitis, Acute.**

Warm Room. Moist Air. Steam Spray. Poultices. *Acetate of Ammonia* and *Morphia*. Emetics. *Calomel* and *Opium*. *Aconite*. Local Depletion. Leeches and Blisters. Tracheotomy.

(For Formulæ, see Index.)

Lead Colic. (See Colic, Painters'.)**Leucorrhœa.**

Tonics. Alteratives, and Laxatives, to overcome constipation. Sitz Baths, astringent. *Quinine*, *Iron*, *Nux Vomica*.

Locally—*Alum*, *Tannin*, *Permanganate Potash*, *Sol. Arg. Nitr.* *Iodo-Tannin* a useful application. *Carbolic Acid* largely diluted.

Pills.—F. 81, 87, 106, 162, 197, 202.

Mixtures.—F. 6A, 7, 21, 27 (36 a pleasant Tonic), 48.

For local applications, see Pessaries and Injections.

Lepra. (*See Psoriasis.*)

Liver, Congested. (*See Biliousness.*)

Podophyllin, Calomel, Colocynth Purge, Aloes, Ipecac. Emetic. Chalybeate Waters, Pullna, Friedrichshall. Carlsbad Salt.

Pills.—F. 22, 60, 62, 187 (188 for children).

Mixtures.—F. 2, 8, 9 (10 and 11 with *Soda*), 11A.

Liver, Torpid.

Podophyllin, Jalapine, Mercury, Eucnomyin, Iridine, Taraxacum, Lep-tandrin, Mineral Acids, and other hepatic stimulants.

Pills.—F. 10, 53, 119, 187, 188 (257 Aperient).

Mixtures.—F. 5, 7, 20.

Locomotor Ataxy.

Phosphorus is always useful, but not always successful in curing. Electricity. Galvanism. Faradism is said to check wasting of muscles. *Nitrate of Silver* long persisted in.

Pills.—*See* various Preparations of *Phosphorus*.

Lumbago. (**Muscular Rheumatism.**)

Colocynth Purge, Colchicum, Iodide Potassium, Bromide Potassium, Actea Racemosa. HOT and TURKISH Baths.

Topically. — *Turpentine Liniments.* Flannel Bandage. Heat by Hot Water or Salt Bag. *Morphia* hypodermically.

If very obstinate, try Galvanism or Acupuncture.

Pills.—F. 11, 30, 60, 61A, 62, 79, 155, etc.

Mixtures.—F. 2, 29, 30, 46, 49.

Tincture.—*Colchicum Etherca* a good remedy.

Liniments.—*Aconite, Iodide Potassium, Turpentine.*

Lupus.

Arsenic, Phosphorus, Cod Liver Oil.

Locally—*Nitrate Silver, Strong Carbolic Acid.* *Chronic Acid* an efficient local application—100 grains to 1 oz. of water (*Bartholow*). Dried *Sulphate of Zinc* as a Caustic, followed by a Poullice.

M

Malarial Infection. (*See Intermittent Fever and Spleen, Enlarged.*)

Quinine, Arsenic, Cinchonine, Chinoidin, Phosphorus, Iron, Iodide Iron, Manganese.

Pills.—F. 80, 173, 178, 261, 270, 271, 272, 273, 284. Many of these pills are very valuable in Neuralgia and other periodical affections of malarial origin.

Mania, Acute.

Bromides, Chloral, Calmative and hypnotic. *Conia, Digitalis, Gelseminum.* Warm Baths. Wet Pack. Anesthetics for violent paroxysms.

Mania, Chronic.

Ergot said to be useful, *Iron, Phosphorus,* specially useful in Dementia.

Measles. (*See Fevers.*)

Simple Diet. *Salines. Ipecacuanha, Aconite,* drop doses of the Tincture.

Pills.—F. 99, 102.

Mixture.—F. 12.

Lozenges.—*Aconite.*

Syrup.—*Ipecacuanha.*

(*See* other medicines suitable for children.)

Melancholia. (*See Hypochondria.*)

Shower Bath, Cold or Tepid, the former only for a few seconds. *Alcohol. Alteratives. Phosphorus,* especially for aged persons.

Quinine, Nux Vomica, Iron, Camphor, Lupuline, Strychnia. Hypodermic Injections—*Morphia, Brom. Potass. Opium,* small and frequent doses. *Cannabis Indica, Caffein. Chloride of Gold* in Cerebral Anæmia.

Pills.—F. 77, 85, 88, 189, 200, and other Formulæ for *Phosphorus* (259 to induce sleep), 264, 300, 301, 306, 314, 359.

Mixtures.—F. 37, 50.

Meningitis.

Antimony, Bromide of Potash, Opium excellent, *Gelseminum, Aconite. Pulsatilla.* Ice Bag to Scalp.

Ointment.—*Tartar Emetic* to Scalp.

Menorrhagia.

Recumbent posture. Rest. *Gallic Acid, Morphia, Cannabis Indica, Ergot, Digitalis.* If severe and persistent examine for Polypus. *Ipecac. Gallic Acid. Bromides* also useful.

Pills.—F. 35, 36, 130, 315.

Mixtures.—F. 3, 4.

Migraine (Megrim); Sick or Nervous Headache.

Special Diet. *Bromides. Chloride Ammonium* most effectual. *Caffein, Guarana, Coca Extract* in Pills, *Cannabis Indica, Amyl Nitrite, Belladonna.*

Pills.—F. 338.

Mixtures.—F. 37, 50. } For other Formulæ, see Headache.

Mosquito Bites.

Glycerine of Carbol. Acid, Thymol Powder prevents and allays irritation. Exposed parts to be well dusted over before going to bed.

Mumps.

General treatment as for Febricula.

Localities.

Fotus Opii to relieve pain.

Mixtures.—*Salin. simpl.,* etc.

Myalgia.

Belladonna, Opium, Chloride Ammonium, Ether Spray. Electricity (constant). *Salicylates* when Rheumatic. Locally:—Counter Irritation by Acupuncture and Aquapuncture. *Ung. Veratrise.*

Myelitis.

Ergot, Chloride Barium, Strychnia. Galvanism. The Water Cure. Ice Bag to Spine, or Hot Douche.

N

Nævus.

Chronic Acid destroys with little pain. *Nitric Acid* efficient Caustic. If very small, *Collodion* persistently employed.

Narcosis, Alcoholic.

Stomach Pump. Galvanism (interrupted current) if profound. Friction and warmth to the body. Cold Water Douche. Hot Water and Ice alternately to nape of neck. *Sulphate of Zinc* or *Copper* as an Emetic. *Ammonia* by Inhalation. *Caffein* hypodermically.

Neuralgia.

Generous Diet.

Phosphorus, Arsenic, Iron, Quinine, Strychnia, Chloral, Valerianate Zinc and *Quinine, Chloroform, Croton Chloral. Morphia* and *Atropia* hypodermically. *Iodide of Potassium* when of Syphilitic origin. *Arsenic* when Malarial. *Bromides* useful in Ovarian. *Gelseminum* for Neuralgia of the Fifth.

Locally.—Counter Irritation, Flying Blisters, *Veratria, Aconite, Belladonna.*

Pills.—F. 21, 32, 71, 71A, 78, 84, 85, 122, 184, 186, 189, 197, 198, 209, 287, 279, 314, 357.

Mixtures.—F. 22, 29, 37, 46, 50, 60.

Tincture.—*Quine et Cardam. co.*

Liniments.—*Aconite, Belladonna.*

Ointment.—*Veratria.*

Nodes.

General treatment for Constitutional Syphilis. *Iodide Potassium, Albumenized Iodine, Dover's Powder.* Hypodermic injections of *Morphia* to relieve nocturnal pains. *Mercury,* administered internally, requires much caution, and had better be avoided.

Locally.—*Iodine, Oleate Mercury, Opiate Fomentations.*

Pills.—F. 8, 14, 17, 146, 155, 175.

Mixtures.—F. 28, 29, 46, 69, 71.

Pigment.—*Iodine.*

Ointment.—*Oleate Mercury.*

O

Obesity.

Horse Exercise. Gymnastics. "Banting."

Alkalies.—*Salts of Potassium, Fucus Vesiculosus.* Homburg Waters. *Permanganate of Potash,* in 1 grain doses in pills, ter die.

Pills.—*Ext. Fuci Vesiculosi.*

Mixtures.—F. 8, with *Liquor Potassæ.*

Ophthalmia, Conjunctivitis, from Catarrh.

Generous Diet for delicate patients. Denutrition only for plethoric subjects. Purgatives. *Poppy* or *Opiate Fomentation* if much pain. Astringent Collyria. If very acute, apply leeches to the temples. Shade the eyes. Smear the eye-lids at night with *Sweet Oil* or *Simple Cerate.*

Pills.—*Colocynth* with *Calomel,* or *Podoph.* with *Colchicum,* if Rheumatic.

Collyria, *Alum, Argent. Nitric, Zinc.*

Ophthalmia, Purulent (in Adults).

Confinement to bed in well-ventilated room. Exclude bright light. Brisk Purge. Frequent Washings with Tepid Water. Other treatment must depend upon nature of the case.

Orethritis.

Suspensory Bandage. Rest in bed, if possible. Leeches. Ice. Opiate Fomentation.

Locally.—*Oleate Mercury* after acute stage. *Iodine*.

Otorrhœa.

Phosphorus, *Iron* and *Quinine*, and Cod Liver Oil, useful in Chronic.

Topically.—*Lead*, *Zinc*, *Permanganate Potash*, *Tannin*, in Lotions.

Ovaries, Torpor of.

Phosphorus, *Chloride Gold*. General treatment for Amenorrhœa, if present.

Pills.—F. 206.

Overwork, Brain. (See Exhaustion, Nervous.)

Oxaluria.

Simple Diet, not too nitrogenous, quantity to have reference to exercise. Bracing Air. Baths. *Mineral Acids*. *Lactic Acid*. Alteratives and Tonics. *Nitro-Muriatic Acid* has special utility.

Pills.—F. 45, 48, 53, 54, 76, 163,

Mixtures.—F. 5, 7.

Ozœna.

Gençrous Diet. *Cod Liver Oil*, *Phosphorus*, *Iron*, and *Iodide Iron*. *Quinine*, *Bromine*, *Carbolic Acid*. *Aldehyde*, and *Cresote*, as Inhalations.

Locally.—*Collunaria*. *Permanganate Potash*, ʒj. to Oj. Water. *Sol. Chlorin*, *Soda*, *Iodoform*, *Eucalyptus*. *Thymol* powder by insufflation.

Pills.—F. 143, 184, 189, 190, 191, 196.

Ointments.—*Iodoform*, *Eucalyptus*.

Vapours.—*Aldehyde*, *Cresote*.

P

Pain. (See also Neuralgia, Myalgia, and After-Pains.)

Topically—Heat and Cold. *Opium*, *Morphia* and *Atropia* hypodermically. For instant relief, Anæsthetics. Internally, *Aconite*, *Cannabis Indica*, *Croton Chloral*. For Syphilitic Nocturnal Pain, *Iodides*. For Muscular Aquapuncture, *Iodide Potash*. *Guaiaicum*. *Ammonia*. *Laxatives*. Turkish Bath. *Capsicum* and *Mustard*. *Rubefacients* for rheumatic.

Paralysis.

Purgatives.—*Calomel*, *Aloes*, *Colocynth*, *Croton Oil*.

Tonics.—*Strychnia*, *Ergot*, *Phosphorus*, *Iron*, *Quinine*, *Belladonna*, *Cod Liver Oil*, *Zinc*, *Silver*.

Locally.—Counter Irritation, Electricity, (Galvanism, and Faradism.)

Pills.—F. 22, 56, 77, 81, 106, 126, 144, 168, 174, 179, 194, 197, 202, 225.

For other Formulæ, see Materia Medica.

Pericarditis, Rheumatic.

Diet Antiphlogistic. *Calomel* and *Opium*.

Locally.—*Blisters*, *Turpentine Stupes*. *Sinapisms* frequently repeated. Hot Air Baths taken in bed with head moderately low.

Periostitis, Syphilitic. (See Nodes.)

Peritonitis.

Iced Milk and Beef Tea. Peptonized Food in moderate quantities or by Enemata. Depletion by Leeches. *Calomel* and *Opium* to pytalism. *Opium*, in small ($\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 gr.) often repeated doses. *Aconite*, *Veratrum Viride*.

Locally.—*Counter Irritation*, *Turpentine Stupes*. Constant light poultice or fomentation.

Pills.—F. 1 to 6, 90.

Tincturc.—*Veratrum Viride*.

Fotus.—*Belladonna*.

Perspiration—Excessive Sweating.

Mineral Acids, *Sulph. Arom.*, *Belladonna*, *Gallic Acid*. *Atropia* hypodermically, for night sweats in Phthisis.

Lotions.—*Muriate of Ammonia* and *Permanganate of Potash*. *Thymol Powder*. *Borax* and *Salicylic Acid* Washes.

Pertussis—Whooping-Cough.

Attention to Diet. Confinement within doors, and uniformity of temperature in early stages most important.

Belladonna, *Sulphate Zinc*, *Gallic Acid*, *Opium*, *Lobelia*, *Bromide Ammonium*.

Pills.—F. 18, 31, 93, 136.

Lozenges.—*Belladonna*, *Bromide Ammonium*, *Lobelia*.

Pharyngitis—Sore Throat.

In Asthenic cases a supporting diet, with Wine. Cataplasma of Linseed and Vinegar useful. When Sthenic, may require depletion. *Aconite* and *Belladonna* when acute.

In Chronic (relaxed), Spray Inhalations of *Tannin*, *Sulphate Zinc*, *Common Salt*, *Nitrate Silver*, *Alum*.

Locally.—*Tannin*, *Tannin* and *Iodoform*. *Nitrate Silver* painted over surface.

Phthisis.

See Antiseptic Treatment, page 92.

Cod Liver Oil, *Phosphorus*, and the *Hypophosphites*. *Opium*, *Gallic Acid*, *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Iron*, *Quinine*.

Locally.—*Counter Irritation* by *Turpentine*.

The following Formulæ will be found useful as auxiliary to the Antiseptic Treatment, to relieve Pain, Persistent Cough, Exhaustion, Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, etc.

Pills.—F. 15, 35 to 38, 111, 130, 152, 153, 160, 189 et seq. (210 to limit suppuration), 218, 220, 222, 224, 358, 366.

Mixtures.—F. 7, 17, 20, 21, 22, 62, 63, 73.

Glycecols.—For Throat Irritation, to allay Cough and to procure Sleep.

Pigment.—*Iodi*, etc.

Liniment.—*Terebinthina*, etc.

Piles. (See Hæmorrhoids.)

Pleurisy.

Patient to be kept close in bed on low diet. Affected side to be firmly strapped, and chest bandaged to limit respiratory movements. Jacket poultices constantly applied.

Opium, *Dover's Powder* and *James' Powder*, *Morphia* hypodermically, *Digitalis*, *Quinine*, *Antimony*, *Pil. Hydrarg.*, *Acetate Ammonia*, *Alkaline Effervescent Drinks*, *Saline Medicines*, *Iodide of Potash* to promote absorption. *Mercury* not admissible in phthisical cases.

Locally.—*Counter Irritation*, *Turpentine Stupes*. Cupping or Leeches in Plethoric cases, or Blisters early or at commencement of resolution. *Sinapisms* frequently repeated.

Pills.—F. 20, 90, 98, 99, 100, 133, 134, 135, 167, 299.

Mixtures—F. 12, 13, 14, 72.

Pleurodynia (Intercostal Myalgia).

Bismuth, *Sulphate Zinc*, *Aconite*, *Quinine*. *Iron* and *Phosphorus* cure in Anæmic subjects. *Iodine* as a Liniment. Poultices.

Pills.—F. 12, 49, 79, 156, 191, 193, 195, 196.

(See Muscular Rheumatism.)

Pneumonia.

Patient confined to bed—temperature 60°. Diet carefully regulated: Milk, White of Egg, Beef Tea, Wine in moderate quantities; in Asthenic forms Aleohol given more boldly to support cardiac power. Leeches and Blisters often beneficial, followed by Poultices to the affected side. *Morphia* hypodermically. Avoid depression of all kinds. *Veratrum Viride*, cautiously at onset, *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Saline*s and *Diaphoretics*. *Ammonia Carbonate* and *Chloride*. *Senega*, *Serpentaria*, *Quinine*. *Bromide Potassium*. *Henbane*. *Turpentine* a valuable stimulant at crisis.

Polyuria, Diabetes Insipidus.

Generous Alimentation. *Chloride Gold*, *Ergot*, *Pilocarpus*, *Valerian* in Hysterical. *Iron*, *Quinine*, and *Strychnia* in combination with *Phosphorus*.

Pills.—F. 32, 34, 77, 78, 85, 197, 202.

Porriço Contagiosa.

Frequently associated with Pediculi, a pustular variety of Eezema. Remove the seabs which form, and then apply *Ung. Hydr. Chlor*.

Prolapsus Ani.

Ice, *Alum*, *Confection Senna*, *Sulphur*, *Strychnia*, *Tannin*. *Hæzel-witch* Suppositories.

Prurigo.

Contagious. Due to Pediculi. *Carbolic Acid* locally and internally. Alkaline Warm Baths. *Ointment of Stavesacre*, (ʒj. of the Oil to ʒj. of simple Cerate).

Pruritus of Genital Organs.

Locally.—*Chloroform*, *Borax*, *Nitrate Silver*, *Alum*. *Carbonate Potash* ʒij. to ʒiv. Water (Trousseau's Remedy). *Sulphur* Bath.

Pruritus of Genital Organs—Continued.

Lotio Nigra sometimes succeeds when all else fails.

Ointments.—*Carbolic Acid*, *Hydrarg. Am. Chl.* for *Pediculi*, *Calomel Ointment*.

Internal Remedies to improve nutrition of the skin and nerves. Generous nutritive Diet, Nerve Tonics.

Psoriasis—Lepra. Dry Tetter.

Phosphorus, *Iodide Mercury*, *Carbolic Acid*, *Arsenic* and its preparations, *Cod Liver Oil*. Sea Air and Sea Bathing for Scrofulous children. *Colocynth* and *Podophyllin Comp.* as Purgatives.

Locally.—*Chrysophanic Acid*, *Pyrogallic Acid*. When Syphilitic, *Iodide Potassium*.

Pills.—F. 17, 24, 121, 124, 127.

Caustic.—*Nitrate Silver*.

Ointments.—*Chrysophanic Acid* excellent, *Pyrogallic Acid*.

Pyrosis.

Bismuth, *Iron*, *Tannin*, *Oxalate Cerium*, *Oxide* and *Nitrate Silver*, *Hydrocyanic Acid*, *Lime Water*.

Pills.—F. 37, 25, 46, 49, 156, 172, 288, 293, 324, 360.

Glycecols.—*Bismuth*, *Bismuth* and *Carbolic Acid*.

Mixtures.—F. 38, 52, 54.

Pyæmia.

Usually fatal. Remedies unsatisfactory. *Quinine* in large doses. *Salicylic Acid* and Antiseptic treatment generally. *Resorcin*, *Alcohol*, are recommended.

Q**Quinsey. (See Tonsillitis.)****R****Remittent Fever; Malarial, Jungle.**

Aconite, drop doses every quarter-of-an-hour for three hours. Hot Sponging or Bath. Warburg's Tincture and other forms of *Quinine*. During persisting vomiting, give *Quinine* by enema. Depression and collapse must be treated by *Alcohol*, *Champagne* or any other available stimulant. (See Pill 178.)

Retention of Urine.

Hot Bath. Catheter. *Dover's Powder*. *Chloroform*, to relieve Spasm. *Ice*. Suppository of *Opium*. *Belladonna*. (See Suppression of Urine.)

Rheumatism, Acute.

Special care as to Hygiene, Nursing, and Diet. *Alkalies*, *Saline Purgatives*. *Diaphoretics*. *Alteratives*, *Quinine*, *Colchicum*, *Colocynth*, *Bicarbonate Potash*, in 30 gr. doses, strongly recommended. *Lime Juice*, *Perchloride Iron* (Russell Reynolds), *Salicylic Acid* in 20 to 30 gr. doses. *Bromide Potassium* as a sedative. BATHS. WET PACK.

Rheumatic Fever. (See Acute Rheumatism.)**Rheumatic Arthritis.**

Cod Liver Oil, *Arsenic*, *Phosphorus*, *Iron*. *Alteratives*, *Guaiaicum*, *Lithia*, *Colchicine*, *Iodine*, *Iodide Potassium*. Turkish Baths.

Locally.—Stimulating Liniments of *Turpentine*, with *Mercurial Ointment*.

Pills.—F. 11, 12, 13, 22, 30, 114, 115, 116, 175, 260.

Mixtures.—F. 49, 57.

Tinctures.—*Colchicum Ethereal*, *Guaiaicum Ethereal*.

Rheumatism, Chronic.

Warm and equable climate, nutritious and carbonaceous Diet. *Iodide Potassium*, *Iodide Iron*, *Quinine*, *Guaiaicum*. TURKISH BATHS.

Pills.—F. 11, 12, 13, 23, 30, 82, 155, 175, 187, 197, 218, 298, 313, 327, 350.

Mixtures.—F. 29, 49, 57.

Tincture.—*Guaiaicum Ethereal*.

Confectio.—*Guaiaicum*.

Rickets.

Aliments. Food rich in *Phosphates* and *Lime*. *Cod Liver Oil* a most important agent.

Ringworm. (See Tinea Tonsurans.)

Locally.—*Oxide Mercury*, *Iodide Sulphur*, *Nitrate Silver*, *Chrysophanic Acid*, *Chloride Mercury Corr.*, *Thymol*.

Ointments.—*Iodide Sulphur*, *Yellow* and *Red Oxide Mercury*, *Chrysophanic Acid*.

Pigment.—*Perchloride Iron*.

S**Sarcinæ.**

Sulphurous Acid, ʒj. doses. *Sulphite* of *Soda* or *Hyposulphites*. *Salicylic Acid*.

Scabies—Itch.

Sulphur. *Sulphur Baths*.

Lotion of *Sulphate Copper*.

Pigment.—*Sulphur*.

Ointment.—*Sulphur* and *Sulph. Co*.

Scarlet Fever.

Milk *ad libitum*. *Emetics* at the onset. *Purgative* often useful. *Mineral Acids*, *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Chlorate of Potash*, *Cinchonine*, *Digitalis*. *Carbonate Ammonia*, large doses of *Quinine* and *Alcohol* in malignant. Oil Inunctions.

Pills.—F. 103, 125 (205 a useful antipyretic).

Mixtures.—F. 12, 13, 11A, 14, 72.

Lozenges for Sore Throat.—*Chlorate Potash*.

Inhalations for Sore Throat.—*Acetic Acid*, etc.

Sciatica. (See Neuralgia.)

Croton Oil Purge often useful. *Phosphorus*, *Iodide* and *Bromide Potassium*, *Iron*, *Quinine*. *Atropia* hypodermically, with or without *Morphia*.

Locally.—Blisters and Liniments.

Aquapuncture, Galvanism.

Pills.—F. 11, 13, 30, 56, 126, 155, 169 to 200, 219, 239, 261, 263, 243, 268, 272, 303.

Sea-vy.

Remedies chiefly dietetic. Fresh Meat and fresh green Vegetables. Vinegar. Fruits—Lemons, Limes, Oranges. Lemon or Lime Juice, ʒij. to ʒiv., diluted with 25 to 35 oz. of water per diem, curative and preventive. *Atropia* hypodermically. *Phosphorus* and *Iron* very valuable as blood restorer. *Chlorate of Potash* as wash for mouth.

Sea Sickness.

Recumbent position, *keeping the head low*. No specific for susceptible persons. Preventive—Fresh air, deck-berth, recumbent posture. Warmth to be well maintained. Hot bottles to feet, etc. For Faintness—Brandy, Iced Champagne—*Ammonia*. A few doses of *Chloral*, 15 to 25 grains, most successful. *Opium*, for short passages, 1 or 2 grains. *Cresote*, or *Chloroform* in one drop doses. *Nitrite Amyl*, inhaled from a handkerchief. [A dose or two of *Blue Pill*, or *Podophyllin* and *Colocynth* should be taken a day or two before embarking.] In extreme cases the patient should be slung in a hammock.

Shock.

Sustain vitality by Heat applied to surface and by diffusible stimulants, Hot-water Bottles and Blankets. Brandy and Beef-tea by mouth, if unable to swallow by Enema. Galvanism. *Alcohol*. In severe cases, *Turpentine Enemata*. Avoid over-stimulation after re-action.

Skin Diseases.

The treatment proper to the most important of this class of Diseases will be found under their respective names, as far as space permits. Some care has been taken to inform the reader of the best remedies for the most intractable and difficult of cure. For further information the reader is referred to Dr. Living's excellent little work on the treatment of Skin Diseases (Longmans, Green, & Co.).

Small Pox. (See Variola.)**Snake Bites.**

Suction. Ligature. *Ammonia*, locally and internally. Actual Caution. *Cuvra* hypodermically. *Alcohol*, if much nervous depression.

Sore Throat. (See Tonsillitis and Pharyngitis.)**Spermatorrhœa (True, with discharge of Spermatozoa), Nocturnal Emissions.**

Abstinence from *Alcohol* and excessive animal food; insist on moral control, wholesome occupation for mind and body. Cold Baths. *Camphor*, *Belladonna*, *Iron*, *Nux Vomica*, *Iodide*, and *Bromide Potassium*, *Opium*, *Ergotine*. If from Plethora, denutrition.

Locally.—*Porte Caustique*, *Nitrate Silver*.

Pills.—F. 88, 89, 155, 176, 185, 189 to 226, 277, 329.

Mixtures.—F. 30, 45.

Suppository.—*Belladonna*.

Spermatorrhœa, False (Prostatorrhœa).

Remove local irritations if they exist.
Balinitis. Pruritus ani.
Laxatives. Mild Aperients. Tonics.
Pills.—F. 193, 195, 196.

Spinal Irritation.

Phosphorus and *Iron* when due to Anæmia and Debility. *Conium* and *Quinine*. If depending upon Ovarian Excitement, *Bromide Potassium*.

Locally.—*Belladonna* and *Aconite*
Plasters useful.

Pills.—F. 226, 143, 144, 168, 191, 195,
196, 303.

Liniments.—*Aconite* and *Belladonna*.

Pigment.—*Belladonna*.

Ointment.—*Aconitia*.

Splenic Enlargement.

When from Malarial Infection, *see*
under that head.

The Inunction of an Ointment of the
Biniiodide of Mercury (gr. xij. to
ʒj.) has been employed with great
success (W. C. Maclean).

Sterility.

Chloride of Gold said to cure, when due
to Uterine and Ovarian Torpidity.
Phosphorus, in combination with
Iron and *Strychnia*, promises to be
useful.

Stings of Insects.

Ammonia, weak Solutions of, *Glycerine*
of *Carbolic Acid*, *Thymol Powder*,
or *Chloroform* Liniment, allays
irritation.

Stomatitis, Follicular, Ulcerative.

Good generous Diet. Milk. *Cod Liver*
Oil. Resinous Purgatives. *Alum*,
Chlorate Potash, *Tannin*, *Lime*
Water. *Salicylic Acid* (solution,
1 in 250 of water). *See* *Materia*
Medica for Formulæ.

Chlorate of Potash and *Tannin* Lozenges,
specially useful.

Sunstroke.

In the syncopal form, where the patient
is struck down suddenly, Cold
Douche, Alcoholic Stimulants, rest
and cool air. Mustard Poultices
and Purgative Enemata. Flagella-
tion sometimes resorted to to recover
consciousness.

Morphia hypodermically. *Turpentine*
Enemata. *Brandy* and *Ammonia*.
(*See* Heat Fever for other form of Sun-
stroke.)

Suppression of Urine.

Remedies depend upon cause, which
must be discovered, and, if possible,
removed. Hot Baths and Fomen-
tations usually indicated—always
safe. Copious injections of Hot
Water.

Sycosis (Contagious).

Epilation absolutely necessary. Re-
move crusts by Oil and Poultices.
Hair to be cut short after epilation.
Ointments of *Compound Sulphur*,
Bichloride Mercury, *Carbolic Acid*,
Iodide Sulphur.

Synovitis, Chronic.

Tonics and Alteratives.

Locally.—*Iodine*, *Oleate Mercury*.
Counter Irritation, *Flying Blisters*.
Strapping.

Syphilis, Primary.

Support general health by good living.
Mercury best and safest for Primary,
small doses long continued. *Iodide*
Potassium, *Nitric Acid*, for Second-
ary. Iodides for Constitutional,
Mercurial Cachexia, Neuralgia.
Syphiloma of Nervous System,
Nodes and Periostitis. In Ulcera-
tion of Palate, etc., large doses of
Pot. Iodid., 10 to 20 gr. ter die
to iodism; in severe cases, push
to saturation. In ordinary cases, 3
to 5 gr. ter die, with *Bark* or *Quinine*
and *Iron*. *Nitric Acid* and *Stillingia*
a restorative for the effects of *Mer-*
cury and the *Iodides*. Mercurial
Baths.

Cod Liver Oil and *Phosphorus* improves
blood condition and promotes con-
structive metamorphosis.

Pills.—F. 6, 7, 7A, 14, 29, 92, 148, 149.
Mixtures.—F. 68, 69.

Lotions.—*Lotio Flava* and *Nigra*.

Remedies for Secondary Syphilis are
Opium, *Perchloride Mercury* with
Iodide Potassium. *Bicyanide* and
Protoiodide Mercury. Mercurial
Vapour Bath. Also some of those
mentioned for Tertiary.

Pills.—F. 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 30, 124,
146, 155, 175 (207 Ricord's Pills).

Mixtures.—F. 23, 28, 29, 46, 68, 69, 71.
Inhalation.—*Carbolic Acid*.

Tertiary Syphilis should be treated with
Iodide Potash and *Tonics*. In some
cases the addition of mild Mercu-
rials is required. The dry form of
Syphilides requires no local treat-
ment. Ulcers should be treated
with *Iodoform* Ointment.

Tetanus.

Hypodermic Injections. *Atropia*. *Can-*
nabis Indica, *Chloroform Inhalations*,
Calabar Bean.

Tinea Decalvans—Alopecia Areata.

Bald patches should be blistered every
two or three weeks with *Blistering*
fluid. In the interval *Tinct. Iodine*,
Carbolic Acid Lotion or Ointment
may be used.

Tinea Favosa—Favus—Porriigo Lupulosa.

First, constant application of *Sulphurous*
Acid Lotion under Oiled Silk. The
crusts which form to be removed
from time to time. Secondly, all
hairs of parts affected to be pulled
out. Then apply *Sulphurous Acid*,
B.P., or the *Oleate Mercury* Oint-
ment. Favus can be cured by this
plan, but not without the epilation.

Tinea Tonsurans—Herpes Circinatus—Herpes Tonsurans—Ringworm (Contagious).

Strong *Acetic Acid*. *Tr. Iodine* to non-
hairly part. On scalp cure difficult,
hair to be kept cut short. *Acet.*
Canthar. *Coster's Paste*. When
sore is healed apply *White Precip.*
or *Comp. Nitrate Mercury* Oint-
ment. In obstinate cases the *Oleate*
of Mercury, 5 per cent. *Chrysophanic*
Acid Ointment good remedy, but
difficult to limit inflammation set up.
Medicinally, Tonics and Alteratives
when indicated by state of health.

Tinea Versicolor—Pityriasis Versicolor.

After washing and drying sponge
the skin with *Sulphurous Acid*,
either pure or diluted. *Sul-*
phur Ointment. *Hyposulphite Soda*
Lotion.

Tonsils, Enlarged Chronically.

Tinct. Iodine injected. Alum Powder.
Caustic.—*Iodate Zinc*, *London Paste*
cautiously.

Tonsillitis (Quinsey).

Ice sometimes grateful, and will relieve
congestion. Hot Wet Pack.

Aconite, drop doses every quarter hour
for twelve hours. *Ammonia*, *Bark*,
Quinine, *Perchloride Iron*. If seen
early an emetic may abort. Con-
stant hot Poultices. *Guaiacum*.
Persistent Steam Inhalations. Ac-
tive Diaphoresis. *Colocynth* Purge.
Morphia hypodermically.

Pills.—F. 61, 98, 165, 213.

Mixtures.—F. 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 35, 36,
72.

Lozenges.—*Guaiacum Glycccols*.

Typhoid Fever (Enteric).

Diet.—Milk. *Mineral Acids*, particu-
larly the *Nitric*, *Iodine*, *Salicylic*
Acid, *Creasote*, *Carbolic Acid* have
all been found exceedingly useful.
Quinine, *Cinchonidine*, and other
alkaloids of bark. *Arsenic* and
Phosphorus are both useful in
adynamic state. *Sulphate of Copper*
or *Nitrate Silver* with *Opium* to
restrain diarrhoea in ulcerative
stage.

Ulcers, Old Varicose.

Iodoform applied locally. *Boracic*, *Car-*
bolic, and *Salicylic Acids*. *Euca-*
lyptus.

Strapping, Bandaging, Lotions.

Ointments.—*Boracic Acid*, *Carbolic Acid*,
Salicylic Acid, *Eucalyptus*, *Hydrar-*
gyri Amm. *Chlor. Co.* (excellent).
Eucalyptus and *Zinc*.

Urine, Incontinence of, in Children.

Sulphate Zinc, *Phosphorus*, *Belladonna*,
NuxVomica, *Cantharides*. *Syrup of*
Hypophosphites for weakly children.

Pills.—F. 31, 136, 221, 226, 262, 263.

Mixtures.—F. 6, 7, 21, 23.

In elderly men indicates Retention.
Remedy:—Catheter.

Urticaria—Nettlerash.

Remedies depend upon nature of excit-
ing causes, which are very various.
When arising from improper food
or fish, emetics and purgatives are
best. *Bicarb. Soda*, ʒ-drachm doses,
serviceable. In obstinate chronic
cases, entire change of air, diet, and
mode of life. Suitable Purgatives.
As a local application to allay itching,
Benzoic Acid Lotion (gr. xl. to Oj.)
gives relief.

Pills.—F. 51, 163, 60, 61, 142.

Mixtures.—F. 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, 11.

Varicocele.

Cold Douche, Suspensory Bandage,
Metallic Rings.

Variola—Small Pox.

Hot Wet Pack. Purge. *Ammonia* and *Cinchona* if marked depression. General treatment for Fever, with small doses of *Quinine* during suppurative stage, and as an Antipyretic. *Chloral* to quiet delirium. *Iodine* and *Nitrate of Silver*. *Opium*, *Phosphorus*, and *Belladonna* in Adynamia.

Pigment. — *Gutta Serena* is useful to abort Pustules and prevent Pitting.

Vertigo. (*See Giddiness.*)**Vomiting, Obstinate Drunkards'.**

PEPSIN, *Arsenic*, *Capsicum*, *Ice*, small pieces swallowed. *Chloroform* in Gelatine Capsules, 5 min. doses. *Hydrocyanic Acid* in Efferv. Draughts.

Pills.—F. 211, 354, 355.

Mixtures.—F. 8, 14, 52, 54.

Vomiting, of Pregnancy, and at Menstrual Periods.

Iced Champagne, *Belladonna*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Oxalate Cerium*, *Nux Vomica*, *Acid Hydrocyanic Dil.*, *Creasote*. *Pepsin*, large doses. *Bismuth*.

Pills.—F. 15, 214, 324.

Mixtures.—F. 38, 52, 53, 54.

Wakefulness. (*See Insomnia.*)**Warts.**

Glacial Acetic Acid, *Nitric Acid*, *Argent. Nit. Chromic Acid*, gr. i. to ʒss. water, as a caustic.

Pigment.—*Ferri Subsulph.*

Whooping-Cough. (*See Pertussis.*)**Worms, Oxyuris, Seat or Thread Worms, commonly called Ascarides.**

Brisk saline purgatives. *Sulphate of Iron* and *Quassia* excellent, with morning draughts of mineral waters, Pullna, Friedrichshall.

Enemata.—*Aloes*, *Turpentine*, *Salicylic Acid*, *Perchloride Iron*, *Common Salt*.

Pills.—F. 41, 43, 44, 86, 321.

Worms, Ascaris, Lumbricoides, Round Worm.

Santonine for children, 2 to 4 grs., with *Resin Scammony*; for adults the crystal, 5 to 10 grs., given in *Castor Oil*, or in pills; dose to be repeated three days in succession, followed by *Castor Oil*. *Turpentine Kamala*, *Koussou* are also recommended.

Pills.—F. 41, 42, 43.

Lozenges.—*Scammony*.

Wounds.

Utmost cleanliness essential.

Collodion, *Tannin*, *Subsulphate Iron*, *Salicylic* and *Boracic Acids*, *Oil of Eucalyptus*, make good antiseptic dressings.

Lotions.—*Carbolic Acid* and *Permanganate Potash*.

Pigments.—*Styptic Colloid* for recent wounds.

Ointments.—*Boracic Acid*, *Salicylic Acid*, *Eucalyptus*. *Hydr. Ammon. Chlor. Co.* for granulating.

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ON THE VALUE OF PHOSPHORUS

AS A REMEDY FOR

LOSS OF NERVE POWER, MELANCHOLIA, NEURALGIA,

AND OTHER

FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,

By E. A. KIRBY, M.D.

C O N T E N T S .

CHAPTER I.

The Physiological and Pathological Relations of Free Phosphorus.—Chemical constitution of brain and nerve matter. Phosphorus, an important alimentary principle, promoting constructive metamorphosis. Over brain-work and sexual excesses increase the elimination of Phosphorus from the system and favour the development of constitutional disease and loss of nerve power, cerebral and spinal paresis, &c. &c.

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