

145. *Pills of Opium, Camphor, and Hyoscyamus.*

R.—Opium, four to eight grains; Camphor, twelve grains; Extract of Hyoscyamus, a scruple; mix and divide into twelve pills. Take one every three and four hours; or, one or two at night.

A good calmative.

146. *Gallic Acid.*

R.—Gallic Acid, two drachms and a half; Syrup of Cinnamon, four fluidounces; mix. Take a dessertspoonful every two, three, or four hours.

As astringent, in hemorrhages, diabetes, etc.

147. *Oil of Turpentine Mixture.*

R.—Oil of Turpentine, two to four fluidrachms; Compound Spirit of Lavender, half a fluidounce; Laudanum, twenty minims; Sugar and Gum Arabic, each two drachms; Water, enough to make six fluidounces; mix. Take a tablespoonful at once.

In hemorrhages, typhoid fever, etc.

148. *Glyceramyl.*

Mix together two drachms of Starch and two fluidounces of Bower's or Price's Glycerin, cold; heat gradually to about 240° Fahr., stirring all the time; then let it cool.

A very soothing local emollient.

149. *Neutral Mixture.*

R.—Citrate of Potassium, two drachms; Lemon Syrup, half a fluidounce; Water, three and a half fluidounces; mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every two or three hours, with one of water, *in fever*. The lemon syrup may be omitted without disadvantage.

150. *Spiritus Mindereri with Nitre.*

R.—Liquor of Acetate of Ammonium, three fluidounces and a half; Sweet Spirit of Nitre, half a fluidounce; mix. Take a tablespoonful every two or three hours, with a little water.

In typhoid fever.

151. *Jalap and Squills.*

R.—Resin of Jalap, half a drachm to a drachm; Squills, twelve grains to a scruple; mix, and divide into twelve powders. Take one at once.

As cathartic, in cerebral congestion, hydrocephalus, etc.

152. *Sulphite of Sodium.*

R.—Sulphite of Sodium, two to four drachms; Mucilage of Gum Arabic, six fluidounces; mix. Take a tablespoonful every three or four hours.

In zymotic diseases, as glanders, etc.

153. *Assafœtida and Expectorants.*

R.—Syrup of Ipecac., two fluidrachms and a half; Syrup of Squills, three or four fluidrachms; Mixture of Assafœtida, enough to make two fluidounces; mix. Give one or two teaspoonfuls at once.

In hooping-cough.

154. *Belladonna Mixture.*

R.—Extract of Belladonna, one grain; Mucilage of Gum Arabic, two fluidounces; mix. Give one or two teaspoonfuls thrice daily.

In severe hooping-cough.

155. *Fluid Extract of Hyoscyamus.*

R.—Fluid Extract of Hyoscyamus, half a fluidrachm; Orange-flower Water, or Camphor Water, four fluidounces; mix. Give from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, every three or four hours.

In severe hooping-cough.

156. *Chlorate of Potassium.*

R.—Chlorate of potassium, two drachms and a half. Peppermint Water, four fluidounces; dissolve. Take a tablespoonful every three hours.

In diphtheria, ulcerated sore mouth, etc.

157. *Chlorate of Potassium and Chloride of Iron.*

R.—Chlorate of Potassium, two drachms; Tincture of Chloride of Iron, one fluidrachm; Simple Syrup and Peppermint Water, each two fluidounces; mix. Take a tablespoonful every three hours.

In diphtheria.

158. *Creasote in Glycerin.*

Dissolve four to eight drops of Creasote in two fluidounces of Glycerin, diluted with an equal bulk of Water.

Use as gargle.

159. *Quinine Pills.*

R.—Divide twenty grains of Sulphate of Quinine into ten or twenty pills. Take one as required.

For intermittent fever, etc.

160. *Sulphate of Cinchonia Solution.*

R.—Sulphate of Cinchonia, forty-eight grains; Aromatic Sulphuric Acid (Elixir of Vitriol), a fluidrachm and a half; Compound Tincture of Cardamon, half a fluidounce; Peppermint Water, enough to make four fluidounces. Take a teaspoonful or two as required.

For intermittent, etc.

161. *Sulphate of Cinchonia Pills.*

R.—Sulphate of Cinchonia, two scruples; divide into twenty pills. Take one as required.

As tonic, or for intermittent.

162. *Quinine and Iron Pills.*

R.—Sulphate of Quinine, a scruple; Pill of Carbonate of Iron (Valleix's Mass), a drachm; mix, and divide into twenty pills. Take one three or four times daily.

An admirable tonic, after intermittent, etc.

163. *Capsicum Pills.*

R.—Powdered Capsicum, a drachm; divide into twelve pills. Take one every hour or two.

In the chill of pernicious fever.

164. *Calomel, Quinine, Camphor, and Opium.*

R.—Calomel, Quinine, and Camphor, each eight grains; Opium, two grains; divide into eight pills. Take one every half hour, hour, or two hours.

In pernicious fever.

165. *Nitro-muriatic Acid, Nitre, and Camphor Water.*

R.—Nitro-muriatic Acid, half a fluidrachm; Sweet Spirit of Nitre, half a fluidounce; Camphor Water, five and a half fluidounces; dissolve. Take a tablespoonful every two or three hours.

In low fever.

166. *Nitric Acid.*

R.—Nitric Acid, forty drops; Water, eight fluidounces; dissolve. Take one or two tablespoonfuls every three hours.

In typhus fever.

167. *Guaiacum.*

R.—Tincture of Guaiacum, two fluidounces. Take a teaspoonful thrice daily, in water.

For chronic rheumatism.

168. *Nitre, Sulphur, and Guaiacum.*

R.—Nitrate of Potassium, an ounce and a half; Sulphur, an ounce; Guaiacum, half an ounce; add two nutmegs, and a half pint of molasses; mix. Take a teaspoonful or two at night.

For chronic rheumatism.

169. *Iodide of Mercury.*

R.—Green Iodide (Protiodide) of Mercury, twelve grains; Conserve of Roses, a scruple; divide into twelve or twenty-four pills. Take one twice daily.

In syphilis.

170. *Donovan's Solution.*

R.—Liquor of the Iodide of Mercury and Arsenic, half a fluidounce. Take from three to five drops twice or thrice daily.

In secondary syphilis, obstinate cutaneous eruptions, etc.

171. *Injection for Gonorrhœa.*

R.—Sulphate of Zinc, four grains; Water, two fluidounces; dissolve.

Use once daily.

172. *Injection for Gonorrhœa.*

R.—Solution of Subacetate of Lead (Goulard's), half a drachm to a drachm; Water, four fluidounces.

Use once daily.

173. *Injection for Gonorrhœa.*

R.—Chloride of Zinc, two grains; Glycerin and Water, each a fluidounce; dissolve.

Use once daily.

174. *Copaiba Mixture.*

R.—Copaiba, half a fluidounce; Compound Spirit of Lavender, two fluidrachms; Sugar and Gum Arabic, each two drachms; Peppermint Water, enough to make six fluidounces. Take a tablespoonful thrice daily.

In gonorrhœa.

175. *Cubeb's Mixture.*

R.—Oil of Cubeb's, two drachms; Sweet Spirit of Nitre, half a fluidounce; Sugar and Gum Arabic, each two drachms; Peppermint Water, enough to make six fluidounces; mix. Take a tablespoonful thrice daily.

In gonorrhœa.

176. *Lugol's Solution.*

R.—Iodine, six drachms; Iodide of Potassium, a troyounce and a half; Distilled Water, a pint; dissolve. Dose, five or six drops, twice daily, in water.

In scrofulous affections.

177. *Glycerole of Zinc.*

R.—Oxide of Zinc, half a drachm; Bower's or Price's Glycerin, four fluidounces; mix. Apply externally, as an emollient. Shake before using it.

178. *Cold Cream with Zinc.*

R.—Acetate of Zinc, two grains, dissolved in one fluidrachm of Rose Water; mix with one ounce of Ointment of Rose Water (Cold Cream).

Apply externally, for erythema.

179. *Lead Ointment.*

R.—Carbonate of Lead, four grains; Glycerin, a fluidrachm; Simple Cerate, one ounce; mix.

For chronic erythema, etc.

180. *Glycerole of Lead.*

R.—Carbonate of Lead, one drachm; Glycerin, four fluidounces; mix. As a local application for *ophthalmia* (to the outside of the lids with a hair pencil), *inflamed hemorrhoids*, *erysipelas*, *periostitis*, etc.

181. *Ointment of Oxide of Zinc.*

R.—Oxide of Zinc, two drachms; Lard, one ounce; mix. Apply locally, for *eruptions on the face*, etc.

182. *Colchicum and Ipecacuanha.*

R.—Wine of Colchicum Root, and Wine of Ipecac., each, two fluidrachms; mix. Take twenty drops, in water, thrice daily.

In pustular diseases of the skin.

183. *Ointment of Sulphuret of Potassium.*

R.—Sulphide of Potassium, and Carbonate of Sodium, each, two drachms; Lard, two ounces; mix.

For tinea capitis, etc.

184. *Sulphite of Sodium and Glycerin.*

R.—Sulphite of Sodium, two ounces; Glycerin, four fluidounces; Water, enough to make a pint; mix.

Use as lotion, in chronic diseases of the skin.

185. *Stimulating Embrocation.*

R.—Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, Spirit of Rosemary, and Glycerin, each a fluidounce; Tincture of Cantharides, three fluidrachms; Rose-water, enough to make eight fluidounces; mix.

For the scalp, in premature baldness.

186. *Cantharides and Castor Oil Pomade.*

R.—Balsam of Tolu, two drachms; Oil of Rosemary, twenty minims; Tincture of Cantharides, two fluidrachms; Castor Oil, four fluidrachms; Lard, an ounce and a half; mix.

For premature baldness.

187. *Ointment of White Precipitate.*

R.—Ammoniated Mercury, one scruple; Glycerin, a fluidrachm; Oil of Bitter Almonds, three drops; Lard, or Simple Ointment, an ounce; mix.

For acne rosacea, etc.

188. *Iodide of Sulphur Ointment.*

R.—Iodide of Sulphur, one scruple; Lard, one ounce; mix.

For army itch, etc.

189. *Astringent Powder.*

R.—Powder of Krameria, half an ounce; Prepared Chalk, two drachms; Dry Starch, an ounce and two drachms; mix.

To be dusted on the skin in eczema, lichen agrius, etc.

190. *Juniper Tar Soap.*

R.—Oil of Juniper (Huile de Cade), Soft Soap, and Alcohol, each a fluidounce; mix.

Apply as local alterative, in obstinate skin diseases.

191. *Anti-Pruriginous Lotion.*

R.—Oil of Juniper, and Alcohol, each a fluidounce; Water, six fluidounces; mix.

For itching of the skin in prurigo senilis, etc.

192. *Acid Lotion.*

R.—Hydrochloric Acid, twenty drops; Water, four fluidounces; dissolve.

For obstinate itching.

193. *Lotion of Blue Vitriol.*

R.—Sulphate of Copper, six grains; Elderflower Water, two fluidounces; dissolve.

Use as lotion for chronic erythema, etc.

194. *Lotion of Corrosive Sublimate.*

R.—Bichloride of Mercury, four grains; Alcohol, and Distilled Water, each a fluidounce; dissolve.

In favus, etc., as parasiticide.

195. *Astringent and Sedative Lotion.*

R.—Creasote, eight drops; Tincture of Krameria, two fluidrachms; Hydrocyanic Acid, eight drops; Distilled Water, four fluidounces; mix.

In irritative and obstinate skin diseases.

196. *Sedative Lotion.*

R.—Cyanide of Potassium, fifteen grains; Water, eight ounces; dissolve. Apply externally. It should be kept in a dark place.

For lichen or prurigo.

197. *Sulphuro-alkaline Ointment.*

R.—Two drachms of Sulphur; one drachm of Carbonate of Potassium; one ounce of Lard; mix.

For itch.

198. *Iodide of Potassium and Glycerin.*

R.—Iodide of Potassium, half an ounce; Glycerin, two fluidounces; mix. Use as lotion.

For scabies, army itch, etc.

199. *Iodide of Potassium and Iodide of Sulphur.*

R.—Iodide of Potassium, half an ounce; Iodide of Sulphur, a drachm; Glycerin and Rose Water, each two fluidounces; Oil of Bitter Almonds, three drops; mix.

For itch, etc.

200. *Ointment of Carbonate of Potassium.*

R.—Carbonate of Potassium, one drachm; Glycerin, one fluidrachm; Lard, an ounce; mix.

For eczema, herpes, etc.

201. *Aloes Pills.*

R.—Powder of Aloes, one to two scruples; Oil of Cloves, four drops; mix, and divide into twenty pills. Take one twice or thrice daily.

For amenorrhœa.

202. *Aloes and Iron.*

R.—Aloes, twenty grains; Quevenne's Metallic Iron (per hydrogen), half a drachm; Oil of Cloves, three drops; mix, and divide into twenty pills. Take one thrice daily.

For amenorrhœa.

203. *Camphor, Lavender, Paregoric, and Ginger.*

R.—Spirits of Camphor, one fluidrachm; Paregoric, two fluidrachms; Tincture of Ginger, half a fluidrachm; Compound Spirit of Lavender, half a fluidounce; Water, enough to make two fluidounces; mix. Take a dessertspoonful every hour or two.

In dysmenorrhœa.

204. *Alum Lotion.*

R.—Alum, two drachms; Water, eight fluidounces; dissolve. Inject into the vagina, once or twice daily.

For leucorrhœa.

205. *Glycerole of Tannin.*

R.—Tannic Acid, one ounce; Glycerin, four fluidounces; mix, and dissolve by a gentle heat. Inject daily.

For ozæna, gonorrhœa, or leucorrhœa.

206. *Santonin.*

R.—Santonin, half a drachm; divide into twelve pills. Take one twice daily.

An excellent vermifuge. For a child, the dose should be reduced.

207. *Senna and Pink-Root Infusion.*

R.—Leaves of Senna, and Root of Spigelia, each half an ounce; Boiling Water, a pint and a quarter; infuse, covered, for two hours. Take a wineglassful morning and night.

A good vermifuge.

208. *Fluid Extract of Senna and Spigelia.*

R.—Fluid Extract of Senna and Spigelia, a dessertspoonful; take it in the morning, on an empty stomach.

For worms.

209. *Suppository of Santonin.*

R.—Santonin, twelve grains; Cocoa Butter, a sufficient quantity to make four suppositories; mix, and divide. Introduce one into the bowel at bedtime.

For seat-worms; a very efficient remedy.

210. *Corrosive Sublimate Lotion.*

R.—Corrosive Chloride of Mercury, a scruple; Water, four fluidounces; dissolve. Use as a wash.

To destroy lice.

211. *Cocculus Indicus.*

R.—Seeds of Cocculus Indicus, eighty grains; Prepared Lard, an ounce. Bruise the seeds well in a mortar, and mix with the lard.

To destroy lice.

212. *Carbolic Acid and Glycerin.*

R.—Carbolic Acid, one or two drachms; Glycerin, a fluidounce; Water, enough to make eight fluidounces; mix. Use as a lotion.

To destroy lice, or relieve pruritus.

213. *Carbolic Acid Gargle.*

R.—Carbolic Acid, twenty minims; Acetic Acid, half a drachm; Honey, two drachms; Tincture of Myrrh, two drachms; Water enough to make six fluidounces. Mix together the acids first, and then, gradually, the honey and water.

In diphtheria.

214. *Carbolated Glycerin.*

R.—One fluidounce of Carbolic Acid (melted); nine fluidounces of Bower's or Price's Glycerin. Mix over a water-bath at 120° Fahr., stirring until incorporated. Use as injection, in *ozæna*, etc., diluted with ten or twenty times its bulk of water.

215. *Hebra's Petroleum Unguent.*

R.—Petroleum and Alcohol, each one ounce; Balsam of Peru, one drachm; Oil of Rosemary and Oil of Lavender, each fifteen minims. To be applied externally.

For itch.

MISCELLANEOUS PRESCRIPTIONS.

216. *Syrup of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia.*

R.—Ferri Sulphatis, $\mathfrak{z}\nu$; Sodii Phosphatis, $\mathfrak{z}\nu\text{--}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$; Quiniæ Sulphatis, gr. cxij ; Acidi Sulphurici Diluti, quantum sufficit; Aquæ Ammoniacæ, quantum sufficit; Strychniæ, gr. vj ; Acidi Phosphorici Diluti, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xiv}$; Sacchari Albi, $\mathfrak{z}\text{xiv}$. Dissolve the sulphate of iron in one ounce of boiling water, and the phosphate of sodium in two ounces of boiling water. Mix the solutions, and wash the precipitated phosphate of iron until the washings are tasteless. With sufficient diluted sulphuric acid, dissolve the sulphate of quinia in two ounces of water. Precipitate the quinia with ammonia water, and carefully wash it. Dissolve the phosphate of iron and the quinia thus obtained, and also the strychnia, in the diluted phosphoric acid. Then add the sugar, dissolve the whole, and mix, without heat.

Dose, a tablespoonful thrice daily, in *anæmia*, *chlorosis*, *leucocythæmia*, etc. This is a favorite prescription with Dr. Aitken.

217. *Chlorodyne.*

R.—Chloroformi $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$; Ætheris Sulphurici, $\mathfrak{M}\text{xc}$; Olei Menthæ Piperitæ, gtt. viij ; Resinæ Cannabis Indicæ, gr. vj ; Capsici, gr. ij . Mix, shake occasionally, and allow it to stand for a few days. Also Morphicæ Muriatæ, gr. xvj ; dissolve by the aid of heat in $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of Water; to which, when cold, add of Scheele's Hydrocyanic Acid, $\mathfrak{M}\text{lxv}$; Perchloric Acid, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$; of Simple Syrup (or treacle), $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. Add this gradually to the first mixture, and add enough water to make four fluidounces in all. Dose, thirty minims.

A powerful narcotic, whose pretensions, however, have been exaggerated.

Dr. Edward Smith has given the following as the recipe for chlorodyne:—

R.—Chloroformi, ℥iv;
 Morph. Muriat., gr. xx;
 Æther. Rectificat., ℥ij;
 Ol. Ment. Pip. ℥viii;
 Acid. Hydrocyan. Dilut., ℥iv;
 Tinct. Capsici, ℥vj;
 Mist. Acaciæ, ℥j;
 Theriacæ¹ ad ℥v.

218. *Dr. Hammond's Alterative for Syphilis.*

R.—Potassii Iodidi, ℥j; Hydrargyri Bichloridi, gr. vj; Aquæ f℥xij;
 misce.

Take a tablespoonful thrice daily.

In syphilitic rupia, etc.

219. *Cinchonated Syrup of Iron.*

R.—Ferri Phosphatis, ℥j;
 Aquæ, f℥jss; solve.
 Cinchonæ Sulphatis, ℥j;
 Acidi Sulphurici Diluti, gtt. xx;
 Aquæ, f℥jss; solve.

Misce, et adde Syrupi Aurantii quantum sufficit ut fiat mistura,
 f℥iv. Dose, a dessertspoonful, as a tonic.

220. *Antidote for Arsenic.*

R.—Liquoris Ferri Tersulphatis (U. S. P.), et
 Aquæ Ammoniacæ, āā f℥iv;
 Aquæ, Oj; misce.

Pour this mixture into a small muslin bag, strain and wash it; then
 dilute the precipitate with half a pint of water. Give a tablespoonful
 every five minutes.

221. *Compound Rhubarb Pills (U. S. P.).*

R.—Pulveris Radicis Rhei, gr. xxiv; Aloes, gr. xviii; Myrrhæ, gr.
 xij; Olei Menthæ Piperitæ, ℥ij; Aquæ, q. s.; misce bene, et divide
 in pil. no. xij.

A good, moderately active cathartic.

222. *Compound Cathartic Pills (U. S. P.).*

R.—Extracti Colocynthis Compositi, gr. xvj; Extracti Jalapæ
 (pulv.), et Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis, āā gr. xij; Gambogiæ, gr. ijss;
 Aquæ, q. s.; misce, et divide in pil. no. xij.

A decidedly active cholagogue cathartic.

223. *Effervescing Solution of Citrate of Magnesium (U. S. P.).*

R.—Magnesii Carbonatis, ℥v; Acidi Citrici, ℥vijss; Syrupi Li-
 monis (vel Syrupi Acidi Citrici), f℥ij; Aquæ q. s. Dissolve the
 citric acid in four fluidounces of water, and add four drachms of the
 carbonate of magnesium, previously rubbed with three fluidounces of
 water. When the reaction has ceased, filter into a strong glass bottle
 holding twelve fluidounces; into which the syrup has been introduced.

¹ Molasses.

Rub the remaining carbonate of magnesium with two fluidounces of
 water, pour into the bottle, cork quickly, and secure the cork with
 twine. Dose, from half a tumblerful to a whole bottle.

The least disagreeable of all cathartic medicines.

224. *Hope's Mixture.*

R.—Aquæ Camphoræ, f℥iv; Acidi Nitrosi, ℥xxx; Tincturæ Opii,
 ℥xx; misce.

Dose, a tablespoonful, every two or three hours.

In diarrhœa and asthenic dysentery.

225. *Quinine and Chloride of Iron.*

R.—Quiniæ Sulphatis, ℥j; Tincturæ Ferri Chloridi, f℥ijss. Fiat
 solutio.

Dose, fifteen drops, in solution.

In diphtheria, asthenic erysipelas, etc.

226. *Quinine for Children.*

R.—Quiniæ Sulphatis, ℥ss; Pulveris Gummi Acaciæ, ℥ss; Syrupi
 Zingiberis, f℥iv; misce.

Dose, a teaspoonful (one grain of quinine) or less, as required, in
 intermitent, etc.

227. *Effervescing Fever Powders.*

R.—Acidi Citrici, ℥v; divide in partes xij. Wrap each of these
 in a white paper.

R.—Potassii Bicarbonatis, ℥vjss; divide in partes xij. Wrap each
 of these in blue paper.

For use, dissolve the acid powder in four tablespoonfuls of cold
 water in a tumbler, and add, with stirring, the other powder. One
 dose every two or three hours will be suitable in inflammatory or
 remittent fever, etc.

228. *Liquid Substitute for Dover's Powders.*

R.—Vini Ipecacuanhæ, ℥xvj; Tincturæ Opii, ℥xij; Spiritus
 Ætheris Nitrici, f℥j; misce. To be taken with water, at bedtime.

For influenza, etc.

229. *Soda Powders.*

R.—Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. xxij.

R.—Acidi Tartarici, gr. xx.

Dissolve each in four tablespoonfuls of water, separately; then pour
 the solutions together, and drink while effervescing. Ginger syrup
 may be added if desirable.

230. *Seudamore's Gout Mixture, Modified.*

R.—Magnesii Sulphatis, ℥j; Magnesiac Optima, ℥ij; Vini Colchici
 Radicis, f℥j; Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ, f℥x. Misce.

Dose, a tablespoonful every hour until it operates.

231. *Black Wash.*

R.—Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis, ℥j; Liquoris Calcis, f℥iv; misce.
 Apply on lint.

A popular lotion for chancre.

232. *Yellow Wash.*

R.—Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi, gr. xvj; Liquoris Calcis, f̄viiij; misce. *For chancre.* Apply on lint.

233. *Volatile Liniment.*

R.—Aquæ Ammoniæ et Olei Olivæ, āā f̄vss. Misce.
To bathe an inflamed throat, etc.

234. *Iodine Ointment.*

R.—Iodini, ℥j; Potassii Iodidi, gr. iv; Aquæ, ℥vj; Adipis, ℥j. Misce.
For tumors, chronic inflammation of joints, etc.

235. *Tar Ointment.*

R.—Picis Liquidæ, et Sevi (vel Adipis) ℥ij. Mix with the aid of heat, and strain through muslin.
For tinea capitis, etc.

236. *Glycerin Ointment.*

R.—Cetacei ℥ss; Cæræ Albæ, ℥j; Olei Amygdalæ Dulcis, f̄vij; Glycerinæ, f̄v̄j.
Melt the wax and spermaceti with the oil of almonds at a moderate heat; put these into a mortar, add the glycerin, and triturate until cold.
For chapped hands, etc.

237. *Calomel and Camphor Ointment.*

R.—Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis, gr. viij; Camphoræ, ℥j; Glycerinæ, f̄v̄j; Cetacei, ℥ss; Adipis, ℥jss. Misce.
For lichen or herpes of the face, etc.

238. *Sulphur Ointment.*

R.—Sulphuris, ℥j; Adipis, ℥ij; misce.
For itch, etc.

239. *Lozenges for Hoarseness.*

R.—Pulveris Cubebæ, ℥ss; Ammonii Chloridi, ℥j; Olei Sassafras, f̄vj; Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ, Sacchari Albi, et Gummi Acaciæ, āā ℥ij; Syrupi Tolutani, q. s.
Rub the powders thoroughly together, then add the oil, lastly the syrup. Divide the mass into lozenges of ten grains each.

240. *Liquorice and Opium Lozenges (U. S. P.).*

R.—Opii Pulveris, ℥ss; Glycyrrhizæ, Gummi Acaciæ, et Sacchari Albi, āā ℥x; Olei Anisi, f̄vj. Rub the powders thoroughly together, then add the oil of anise, and lastly add enough water to form a mass. Divide into lozenges, each of ten grains.

Like "Wistar's Cough Lozenges," these are very soothing to cough, when taken at night.

241. *Rhubarb, Magnesia, and Charcoal.*

R.—Pulveris Rhei Radicis, Magnesiæ Optimæ, et Carbonis Animalis Purificati, āā ℥j; Pulveris Zingiberis, ℥ss; misce. Divide into three parts, and take one each morning, on rising.
For "biliousness," etc.

242. *Iodide of Lead Ointment.*

R.—Plumbi Iodidi, ℥j; Adipis, ℥j; misce.
For scrofulous and other tumors.

243. *Liniment of Iodide of Potassium.*

R.—Potassii Iodidi, ℥j; Glycerinæ, f̄v̄j; Tincturæ Saponis Camphoratæ, f̄v̄ij; Olei Limonis, gtt. iv; misce.
For swollen joints, etc.

244. *Phosphate of Manganese.*

R.—Manganisii Phosphatis, ℥j; Acidi Phosphorici Diluti, ℥xxv; Ferri Phosphatis, ℥jss; Syrup Cinnamomi, f̄v̄j; Aquæ, f̄v̄ij; misce. Take a teaspoonful or two, thrice daily.
For anæmia, hysteria, etc.

245. *Stevens' Saline Draught.*

R.—Sodii Chloridi, ℥iv; Potassii Chloratis, gr. xxviij; Sodii Carbonatis, ℥ij; Aquæ, f̄v̄vj; dissolve. Take two or three tablespoonfuls every half hour, as the "saline treatment" of cholera.

246. *Radcliffe's Phosphorus Pills.*

Take of Phosphorus, six grains; Suet, six hundred grains. Melt the Suet in a stoppered bottle capable of holding twice the quantity indicated. Put in the Phosphorus, and, when liquid, agitate the mixture until it becomes solid. Roll into three-grain pills, and cover with gelatin. Each pill will contain one thirty-third of a grain of phosphorus.

247. *Trousseau's Syrup of Lime.*

Saturate Simple Syrup with unslaked Lime. Or mix two ounces of Lime and eight ounces of Sugar in a mortar, and pour over them a pint of boiling Water. Take half a teaspoonful two or three times daily, in milk.
For rheumatism.

248. *To make a Sponge-Tent.*

Cut a small, elongated, conical piece of sponge, dip it in water, and bind it tightly, with fine strong twine or cord, around a central wire; then dry it, remove the cord, coat it with a mixture of equal parts of wax, lard, and glycerin, and fasten a piece of tape four inches long to the larger end.

For uterine dilatation, etc. Great care is necessary in its use.
The dried stem of the sea-tangle (*laminaria digitata*) is preferred for the same purpose by some practitioners; and strips of slippery elm bark by others.

249. *Carbolized Sponge-Tent.*

Prepare a piece of clean sponge as above, and, before wrapping it, saturate it with a mixture of twelve grains of crystallized carbolic acid in an ounce of gum mucilage.

Use as above.

250. *Richardson's Styptic Colloid.*

Dissolve, in Absolute Alcohol, as much pure Tannin as it will take up with several days' digestion. Then add enough washed Ether to make the thick tincture quite fluid. Saturate this with *Xyloidin* or Gun-cotton. Lastly, add a few drops of Tincture of Benzoin.

To be applied externally, for open cancer, hemorrhage, gangrene.

251. *Styptic Colloid, modified.*

Dissolve one drachm of pure Tannin in as little Absolute Alcohol as will take it up, and then add it to one fluidounce of Collodion. Use externally.

In open cancer, hemorrhage, gangrene, etc.

252. *Phosphorized Oil.*

Add two parts of Phosphorus to one hundred parts of Oil of Almonds; warm gently by a water bath for twenty minutes in a bottle almost closed from the air; then cool and pour off. Dose, a portion equal to one-hundredth to one-fiftieth of a grain of Phosphorus.

In locomotor ataxy.

253. *Phosphorus Pills.*

Take of Phosphorus, 2 grains; Rice-flour, 200 grains; White Soap, 250 grains; Oil of Anise, and Glycerin, each 50 drops. Mix carefully, and divide into 100 pills.

A powerful tonic, in nervous exhaustion.

254. *Sir H. Thompson's Emollient Injection for the Bladder.*

Dissolve one ounce of Borax and two fluidounces of Glycerin in two ounces of Water. Of this, for use, add two or three teaspoonfuls to four fluidounces of warm Water.

Inject into the bladder through a catheter; in cystitis, or irritable bladder.

255. *Brown-Séguard's Prescription for Epilepsy.*

Take of Iodide of Potassium, one drachm; Bromide of Potassium, one ounce; Bromide of Ammonium, two drachms and a half; Bicarbonate of Potassium, two scruples; Infusion of Columbo, six fluid-ounces; dissolve. Dose, a teaspoonful, with a little water, before each meal, and three teaspoonfuls at bedtime.

256. *Carbolic Acid.*

Mix eight grains of Crystallized Carbolic Acid, with two fluid-ounces, each, of Cinnamon Water and Mucilage of Gum Arabic. Dose, a *tablespoonful* every three or four hours.

257. *Hydrate of Chloral.*

Dissolve half an ounce of Hydrate of Chloral and twenty drops of Essence of Peppermint in four fluidounces of pure Glycerin. Dose, a dessertspoonful (two teaspoonfuls) *with a tablespoonful of water.*

258. *Lacto-Phosphate of Calcium.*

Take of Concentrated Lactic Acid, one fluidounce; Magma of freshly precipitated Phosphate of Calcium, a sufficiency; Orange-flower Water, one and a half fluidounces; White Sugar, eleven ounces; mix the Lactic Acid with two fluidounces of pure Water, and saturate it with the Magma; put the liquid upon a filter, and add enough Water to make eight fluidounces of filtrate; Pour this upon the Sugar in a bottle; shake until dissolved, and strain. Dose for a child, one or two drachms; for an adult, a *tablespoonful* thrice daily.

In rickets, etc.

259. *Anti-pruriginous Lotion.*

Mix together two drachms of Borax, twenty grains of Hydrochlorate of Morphia, half a drachm of Hydrocyanic Acid, one fluidounce of Glycerin, and eight fluidounces of Rose-water (or Distilled Water).

Use as a wash in pruritus vaginae, etc.

260. *Carbolic Liniment.*

Take of Carbolic Acid, one fluidounce; Liniment of Camphor (saturated solution of Camphor in Olive Oil), three fluidounces. Mix well together. Apply with camel's hair pencil.

For neuralgia, inflamed corns, bunions, etc.

261. *Lead, Carbolic Acid, and Glycerin.*

Take of Carbolic Acid, half a fluidounce; Solution of Subacetate of Lead (Goulard's Extract), one fluidrachm; Glycerin, enough to make a four ounce mixture. Apply with a large camel's hair pencil.

For inflamed corns, bunions, etc.

262. *Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus.*

Take of Senna Leaves, six ounces; Liquorice Root, six ounces; Fennel Seed, three ounces; Sulphur, three ounces; Refined Sugar, eighteen ounces. Pulverize and mix well together. Dose, a teaspoonful, in water.

A pleasant, mild laxative for children, etc.

263. *Liquor Picis Alkalinus.*

Take of Tar, two fluidrachms; Caustic Potassa, one drachm; Water, five drachms. Mix together, and use diluted.

For chronic eczema, etc.

264. *Acid Syrup of Iron.*

Take of Tincture of Chloride of Iron, three fluidrachms; Dilute Phosphoric Acid, half a fluidounce; Syrup of Lemons, three fluid-ounces. Mix. Dose, a dessertspoonful.

An agreeable tonic, for anæmia, etc.

ALIMENTARY PREPARATIONS.

Toast Water.

Cut a slice of stale bread half an inch thick, and toast it brown, without scorching. Pour over it a pint of boiling water; cover closely till it cools; then pour off and strain it.

Rice Water.

Take of rice, two ounces; water, two quarts. Boil it for an hour and a half, then add sugar and nutmeg to taste. Some prefer salt.
An excellent drink in diarrhoea, dysentery, etc.

Oatmeal Gruel.

Boil a pint of water in a saucepan; when boiling, mix with it two tablespoonfuls of oatmeal, half a pint of milk, and a little salt. Let it then simmer for half an hour; strain it through a hair-sieve, sweeten, and add a little nutmeg. A few raisins may be added before the boiling.

Vegetable Soup.

Put two potatoes, one onion, and a piece of bread, into a quart of water; boil it down to a pint. Then throw in a little chopped celery or parsley, and salt. Cover, remove from the fire, and allow it to cool.

Bread and Butter Broth.

Spread a slice of well-baked bread with good fresh butter; sprinkle it moderately with salt and black pepper. Pour a pint of boiling water over it, cover, and let it stand to cool.

Lime-water and Milk.

Take of clear saturated lime-water and fresh milk, each a wine-glassful; mix. Let a tablespoonful or less be taken at once. This will sometimes remain upon an irritable stomach which will retain nothing else.

Chicken Broth.

Clean half a chicken and remove the skin; pour on it a quart of cold water; and salt to taste; add a tablespoonful of rice, and boil slowly for two or three hours; skim well, and add a little parsley.

Panada.

Cut two slices of stale bread, without crust; toast them brown, cut them up into squares of about two inches, lay them in a bowl and sprinkle with salt and a little nutmeg. Pour on a pint of boiling water, and stand to cool.

Arrowroot.

Mix a tablespoonful, or a tablespoonful and a half, with a little cold water, till it makes a paste. Boil a pint of water, stir in the arrowroot, and boil it a few minutes. Sweeten with white sugar. Brandy or wine may be added if necessary; and half or all milk may be used instead of water. A little lemon or orange-peel added before boiling will improve the flavor.

Tapioca.

Cover two tablespoonfuls of tapioca with a teacupful or more of cold water, and soak for two or three hours, or over night. Put it then into a pint of boiling water, and boil it until it is clear and of the desired consistence. Sugar, nutmeg, or wine, etc., may be added as required.

Sago Jelly.

Mix well together four tablespoonfuls of sago, the juice and rind of one lemon, and a quart of water. Sweeten to taste, let it stand half an hour, and boil it, stirring constantly, until clear. Then add a wineglassful of wine; currant wine will do.

Beef-tea.

Chop a pound of lean beef into very small pieces, pour over it a pint or less of cold water, cover, and let it stand two hours by the side of the fire. Then put it on the fire and boil it for half an hour. Remove the scum, skim off all the oil drops, and salt to taste. Pour it off, but *do not filter or strain it*, unless through a coarse sieve. *Good beef-tea should have a rich brown appearance when stirred.*

Essence of Beef.

Cut up a pound of lean beef into small pieces, put it into a pint bottle, without water, cork it loosely, and immerse the bottle to its neck in cold water in a stewpan. Bring the water to a boil, and let it boil for two hours. Then pour off (do not filter) the essence.

Extract of Raw Beef.

Cut up good lean beef *very fine*, and put it with cold water (half a pint to a pound) in a bottle. Soak it for twelve hours, shaking it half a dozen times or more during that time. Then strain it off with pressure through a cloth. Mutton or chicken may be treated in the same way.

Liebig's Broth.

Chop half a pound of beef, mix it well with one drachm of table salt, four drops (ten would be better) of muriatic acid, and eighteen ounces of distilled water. Macerate for an hour, and strain through a fine hair sieve. Dose, a teacupful. This contains the *soluble* constituents of the meat; but not all its nutritive elements.

Liebig's Food for Infants.

Mix together half an ounce of wheat flour, the same of malt flour, seven and a quarter grains of bicarbonate of potassium, and an ounce of water. Add five ounces of fresh milk, and put the whole upon a gentle fire. When it begins to thicken, take it from the fire, stir it for five minutes, heat and stir again until it becomes quite fluid; finally boil it for a short time. Filter through a sieve to separate the bran; it is then ready for use. It will keep for twenty-four hours. Its effect is slightly aperient.

Camplin's Bran Loaf for Diabetes.

Take two or three quarts of wheat bran, boil it in two successive waters for ten minutes, each time straining it through a sieve, then wash it well with cold water (on the sieve), until the water runs off perfectly clear; squeeze the bran in a cloth as dry as you can, then spread it thinly on a dish, and place it in a slow oven. If put in at night let it remain until the morning, when, if perfectly dry and crisp, it will be fit for grinding. The bran thus prepared must be ground in a fine mill, and sifted through a wire sieve of sufficient fineness to require the use of a brush to pass it through; that which does not pass at first ought to be ground and sifted again, until the whole is soft and fine.

Take of this bran-powder three troyounces; three fresh eggs; an ounce and a half of butter, and rather less than half a pint of milk. Mix the eggs with part of the milk, and warm the butter with the other portion; then stir the whole well together, adding a little nutmeg and ginger, or other spice. Just before putting into the oven, stir in, first, thirty-five grains of bicarbonate of sodium, and then three drachms of dilute hydrochloric acid. Bake the loaf in a basin (well buttered) for an hour or rather more.

Wine Whey.

Boil half a pint of milk, and, while boiling, add a wineglass of Madeira or Sherry wine. Separate the curd, by straining through muslin or a sieve. Sweeten the whey to taste, and grate upon it a little nutmeg.

Egg and Wine or Brandy.

Beat up a raw fresh egg, and stir with it two tablespoonfuls of wine, or one of brandy. Sweeten or not, according to taste.

Candle.

Beat up a raw egg with a wineglassful of Sherry, and add to it half a pint of hot gruel. Flavor with lemon-peel, nutmeg, and sugar.

Milk Punch.

Into a tumblerful of milk put one or two tablespoonfuls of brandy, whisky, or Jamaica rum. Sweeten, and grate nutmeg on top.

Ferruginous Chocolate.

Mix sixteen ounces of chocolate with half an ounce of carbonate of iron. Divide the mass into cakes of one ounce each. One may be dissolved in half a pint of hot milk, to be taken night and morning.

DISINFECTANTS.

The best preventives of infection are **ventilation and cleanliness**. No agencies can be made to take the place of these. The following are the most available temporary aids in purification of insalubrious places.

For disinfection of **privies**: *sulphate of iron*, a pound dissolved in a gallon of water; or the same amount of *chloride of lime* may be thoroughly mixed in water.

Burnet's Liquid consists of solution of *chloride of zinc*, twenty-five grains in each fluidrachm of water. Of this a pint may be put into a gallon of water for use.

For **water-closets, bed-pans, etc.**, Labarraque's solution of *chlorinated soda* may be employed—a fluidounce to a quart of water; or *permanganate of potassium*,¹ ten grains to a quart of water; or carbolic acid, twenty grains to the pint or quart. *Coal tar* possesses the virtues of carbolic acid in a dilute form. Fluid carbolic acid may be used diluted with 50 to 100 parts of water; or the impure acid, a fluidounce to a gallon of water. Common petroleum is not a bad disinfectant. Tar is a very good one.

Drinking-water may be disinfected by the addition (after filtration) of enough permanganate of potassium to render it just perceptibly pink in a strong light.

Articles of clothing, contaminated by discharges, etc., from patients, if very bad, should be *burned*. Otherwise, they should be *boiled* thoroughly; or, at least, plunged into boiling water. Solution of permanganate of potassium (an ounce to three gallons of water) is sometimes used. Woollens and all clothing which cannot be washed, as well as bedding, should be exposed for several hours to a *dry heat* of from 200° to 250° Fahrenheit.

Occupied rooms and houses may be disinfected (besides ventilation) by diffusing in spray through the air Ledoyen's liquid (solution) of *nitrate of lead*, made by dissolving one pound of litharge in seven ounces of nitric acid and two gallons of water. Or, by placing in shallow vessels the solid *chloride of lime* (bleaching salt). Or, sprinkling a solution of carbolic acid, 1 part in 100 of water. Fresh white-washing is beneficial to the air of a cellar. *Charcoal* and *quicklime* are absorbent (especially the former) of gases, and thus aid in purifying the air. They may be combined, as in what is called "calx powder."

Hospital wards may be disinfected (besides ventilation and cleansing) by Ledoyen's liquid, chloride of lime, *bromine* left exposed to the air in shallow vessels, or *iodine*, heated moderately.

Heaps of filth, solid or semi-liquid, may be covered with charcoal, two or three inches deep, or with *dry earth*. **Drains, ditches, and sewers** may be disinfected with sulphate of iron, coal tar, chloride of lime, etc. A pound of good chloride of lime will suffice for a thousand gallons of running sewage.

Bromo-chloralum is a new disinfectant, not yet thoroughly tried.

On the subject of *ozone* as a disinfectant, the reader is referred to works on chemistry and hygiene.

¹ The crude permanganate is much cheaper than the crystallized, and will answer.