

No. II.

ON THE ART OF PRESCRIBING MEDICINES.

INDEPENDENT of the knowledge of diseases and the treatment of them, much of the success of the practitioner depends on circumstances connected altogether with the form in which the remedies are exhibited. In prescribing a medicine, even the best calculated to fulfil the object of the practitioner, it is necessary to consider the age, sex, temperament, habits, and idiosyncrasy of the patient, before the dose can be properly apportioned; and, as far as the medicine itself is regarded, the most convenient and agreeable form of exhibiting it, whether it should be given alone, or combined with other ingredients; and how far these are likely to impede, modify, or facilitate its operation. An attention to these circumstances is absolutely requisite to prevent the errors which too frequently occur in forming a prescription.

1. *Circumstances connected with the state of the patient.* *Age.* Here it must be observed, that the doses of the medicines described in the foregoing pages, are those adapted for an adult; but, as in the two extremes of life, childhood and old age, the body is weaker, and in early youth more susceptible of all impressions, these quantities cannot be administered with safety in every case; and hence the judgment of the prescriber must be exercised. Under ordinary circumstances, the following table, originally drawn up by Gaubius, may be considered as a sufficient guide for the young practitioner.

Ages.	Proportional quantities.	Doses.
For an Adult,	Suppose the dose to be - - ONE	or 1 drachm.
Under 1 year	Will require only - - - - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 grains.
2 years	_____	- 8 grains.
3 _____	_____	- 10 grains.
4 _____	_____	- 15 grains.
7 _____	_____	- 1 scruple.
14 _____	_____	- $\frac{1}{2}$ a drachm.
20 _____	_____	- 2 scruples.
Above 21 _____	The full dose - - - - -	- 1 drachm.
65 _____	The inverse gradation of the above.	

Sex.—Although some women possess as much bodily strength and vigour of constitution as the majority of men; yet, the general greater delicacy and sensibility of the female frame, at every period of life, require not only caution in apportioning the doses of active medicines, which should be less than those ordered for men of the same age; but the medicines themselves should be such as are likely to fulfil the indications required, without much violence. The state of the uterine system likewise must not be overlooked in prescribing for a female. Thus the employment of aloetic and drastic purgatives, cinchona bark, sulphuric acid, and astringents, should be suspended during the period of the catamenia.

Temperament.—It is undoubtedly true, that persons of different temperaments or original conformations of body are differently affected by the operation of medicines. Stimulants more readily affect those of a sanguine temperament than those of a phlegmatic; and, therefore, smaller doses are required. In the phlegmatic, also, the bowels are generally torpid, and require both a description of purgatives and such doses of them to excite the proper peristaltic motion, as would induce either visceral inflammation, or be followed by an alarming state of debility, were they administered to those of a sanguine temperament. Hence the necessity of attending to this circumstance in prescribing.

Habits—have a considerable influence in modifying the operation of medicines. Persons addicted to the use of spirits, narcotics, and other stimulants, are less easily excited both by medicinal stimulants and narcotics; and the knowledge of the habits of a patient, as far as the exhibition of purgatives is concerned, is absolutely necessary for the prescriber, many people being in the almost daily habit of taking this class of

remedies without consulting a medical practitioner. In the first of these cases, larger doses of stimulants and narcotics are required to produce the ordinary effects of these remedies; but in the second a change of the purgative usually taken will generally be sufficient. In the employment of medicines, also, which require to be long continued, the beneficial effect is soon lost if the doses be not increased.

Idiosyncrasy.—Many persons have a peculiarity of disposition, unconnected with temperament, which renders them liable to be affected by substances, taken either in the form of food or of medicine, in a manner different from the majority of mankind. Such a state can be discovered only by accident or by time; but when it is known, it must be attended to by the practitioner. Instances in which opium proves deleterious in every form and dose, are not unfrequent: I knew a lady, in whom the smallest dose of squill excited an erythematic eruption over the whole body; and many examples of a similar kind might be quoted. But besides these guides in forming a prescription, the choice of the medicine must occasionally depend on the circumstance of the patient being more or less immediately under the eye of the prescriber. Thus, if the patient can be seen every day, or frequently, by the practitioner, the most active medicine which the nature of the case requires should be chosen; but if he cannot be frequently seen, or is not resident in the same place, the practitioner should choose a remedy of the same class, but less likely to have a sudden or violent effect. Thus in prescribing for ascites under such circumstances, squill or acetate of potash, or supertartrate of potash, must be preferred to elaterium; for intermittent fever, cinchona bark to the arsenical solution; and so in other cases.

2. *Of the Form and Composition of extemporaneous Prescriptions.*—In every prescription simplicity should be kept in view, and when one medicine will answer the intention of the prescriber, it ought to be preferred. The nauseous taste, however, and the other qualities of the great majority of drugs require the addition of others to modify their action: but, although medicines are more generally prescribed in a compound form, yet the practice of accumulating a great variety of ingredients in one prescription must be avoided.

Medicines exhibited in the fluid form operate sooner, and with more certainty, than in the solid state; but in choosing the vehicle or solvent, the taste of the patient ought not to be overlooked. Thus, for those to whom peppermint water is not disagreeable, the nauseous taste of sulphate of magnesia is more completely concealed by that vehicle than any other; if cinchona bark in powder be ordered, milk effectually covers its taste, provided the dose be taken the moment it is mixed; and if aloes, the most nauseous article of the materia medica, be prescribed in a fluid form, a solution of extract of liquorice renders it by no means unpalatable. Medicines which, when given alone, produce griping, require the addition of aromatics to correct that quality, and, when they operate with violence, mucilages and demulcents are sometimes necessary to obtund their acrimony, or narcotics to moderate their action. In prescribing purgatives, it is also necessary to consider the particular part of the alimentary canal on which they more immediately act. Thus rhubarb acts chiefly on the pylorus and duodenum, aloes on the rectum, and calomel and jalap on the larger intestines. Another reason for ordering medicines in a compound form is the necessity of producing two or more effects at one time. Thus the same dose may be required, in a case of colic for example, to allay pain and to open the bowels; or, in fever, to determine to the surface, to allay irritation, and produce sleep. But in combining medicines, care must be taken not to bring together incompatibles, or substances that decompose each other, or chemically combine, and consequently alter the nature of the mixture, or render it inert; unless the resulting compound be the remedy on which the practitioner relies. Thus acids and alkalies are incompatible, unless the neutral salt they produce be the remedy required; and astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions destroy the emetic and diaphoretic property of tartar emetic. Hence the necessity of a knowledge of chemistry to the medical practitioner.

In writing a prescription, the first object is the principal or most active ingredient, which is called the *basis*; the next the *adjuvans*, or that which is designed to promote the action of the basis; the third, the *corrigens*, or that intended to correct or modify its action; and the last the *vehiculum*, or that substance in which the more active ingredients are to be exhibited, and which consequently gives the formula its peculiar character. It has been usually regarded as a proper rule in writing a prescription to place the basis first, and the other articles in the form in which they have been enumerated; but this must depend on the mode best fitted for compounding the medicine. Thus salts and other soluble solids should be placed before the menstruum in which they are

to be dissolved; and volatile substances should always be placed last, as they are necessarily the last ingredients added in the manipulation of the compound. Finally, the names of each ingredient should be written at full length, in a legible hand, and the symbols of the quantities distinctly marked, and no prescription should pass from the hand of the prescriber, without being deliberately read over, and its correctness ascertained.

Examples of the most usual Forms of extemporaneous Prescriptions.¹

POWDERS.

NARCOTIC.

- R *Pulveris conii* gr. ii.
 glycyrrhizæ radicis gr. vi.
Sit pulvis ter quotidie sumendus.
 In scirrhus affections, scrophula, painful
 old ulcers, &c.
 R *Pulveris belladonnæ foliorum* gr. i.
 potassæ nitratis gr. x.
 sacchari gr. ix.
Fiat pulvis hora somni omni nocte su-
endus.
 In chronic rheumatism, extensive ulcer-
 ations, mania, and epilepsy.

ANTISPASMODIC.

- R *Pulveris valerianæ radicis* ℥i.
 cinnamomi comp. gr. x.
Fiat pulvis ter quaterve quotidie su-
endus.
 In hysteria, hemiparesis, chlorosis.
 R *Pulveris ipecacuanhæ radicis* gr. iii.
 sodæ subcarbonatis gr. xii.
 opii gr. i.
Fiat pulvis octava quaque hora sumendus.
 Spasmodic asthma; whooping-cough.

TONIC.

- R *Pulveris cinchonæ* ℥ss.
 cinnamomi comp. gr. x.
Sit pulvis secundis horis in cyathis lactis,
absente paroxysmo, sumendus.
 In intermittents, after the stomach and
 bowels have been cleared.
 R *Ferri tartarizati* gr. viii.
 Pulveris calumbæ ℥i.
Fiat pulvis quarta quaque hora su-
endus.
 After diarrhoea; in scrophulous tumours
 and dyspepsia.
 R *Pulveris simarubæ corticis* ℥i.
 opii gr. ʒ.
Pulvis tertia quaque hora sumendus.
 In dysentery, after the bowels have been
 well cleared.

ASTRINGENT.

- R *Pulveris catechu extracti* gr. xv.
 cretæ comp. cum opio ℥i.
Sit pulvis post dejectiones singulas liquidas
sumendus.
 In diarrhoea, from a weakened state of
 the bowels.
 R *pulveris kino compositi* gr. x.
Pulvis ex cyathis aquæ menthe viridis
sexta quaque hora sumatur.
 In chronic diarrhoea and intestinal hæ-
 morrhages.

EMETIC.

- R *Pulveris ipecacuanhæ* ℥i.
Antimonii tartarizati gr. i.
Fiat pulvis emeticus.

CATHARTIC.

- R *Hydrargyri submuriatis* gr. iii.
 Pulveris jalapæ,
 Sacchari, sing. gr. x.
Sit pulvis vespere vel primo mane su-
endus.
 In bilious fevers, and slimy and ob-
 structed bowels.
 R *Hydrargyri submuriatis* gr. iii.
 Pulveris scammonæ compositi gr. xii.
Tere in pulverem, quamprimum su-
endum.
 In worm cases.
 R *Potassæ supertartratis* gr. xv.
 Cambogię,
 Sacchari, singulorum gr. v.
Sit pulvis mane sumendus.
 In ascites, and other dropsical cases.
 R *Potassæ sulphatis* ℥i.
 Pulveris rhei ℥ss.
 florum anthemidum ℥i.
Tere in pulverem, et divide in doses
æquales sex, quarum sumat unam bis die in
quovis vehiculo.
 In dyspepsia, and a sluggish state of the
 bowels.

¹ The doses are those proper for adults.

EMMENAGOGUE.

- R *Pulveris foliorum sabine*,
zingiberis, aa gr. viii.
Sodæ boratis gr. xv.
Fiat pulvis bis die sumendus.
 In amenorrhœa with a languid pulse.

DIURETIC.

- R *Supertartratis potassæ* ʒi.
Pulveris scillæ siccæ gr. ii.
zingiberis gr. iv.
Sit pulvis octava quaque hora sumendus.
 In ascites.

DIAPHORETIC.

- R *Pulveris antimonialis* gr. iii.
tragacanthæ comp. gr. x.
Sit pulvis quarta vel sexta quaque hora sumendus.

In the commencement of febrile diseases, after emptying the stomach and bowels.

- R *Antimoni tartarizati* gr. ii.
Testarum præparatarum ʒj.
Intime misceantur in pulverem, et divide

in doses æquales decem, quarum sumat unam tertia quaque hora.

In puerperal fever, after bleeding, and the exhibition of a clyster.

- R *Pulveris ipecacuanhæ* gr. ii.

opi gr. i. ss.

Potassæ nitratis gr. xvi. ss.

Fiat pulvis hora somni capiendus.

In acute rheumatism.

EXPECTORANT.

- R *Pulveris ipecacuanhæ* gr. vi.
potassæ nitratis ʒiss.
myrrhæ gr. xii.

Misce, et divide in doses æquales quatuor, quarum sumat unam quartis horis.

In asthma, and the earlier stage of phthisis pulmonalis.

REFRIGERANT.

- R *Potassæ nitratis* gr. viii.
Pulveris tragacanthæ comp. ʒi.
Tere in pulverem, quartis horis in cyathis aquæ vel infusi lini sumendum.
 In gonorrhœa.

PILLS.

NARCOTIC.

- R *Opii* gr. i.
Fiat pilula hora somni sumenda.
 To procure sleep in ordinary cases.
 R *Pulveris digitalis* gr. iv.
Camphoræ gr. xii.
Extracti hyosciami gr. xviii.
Fiant pilulæ duodecim. Sumat tres omni nocte.
 In maniacal and spasmodic affections.

SEDATIVE.

- R *Plumbi superacetatis*,
Pulveris digitalis, aa gr. x.
opi gr. iii.
Mucilaginis acaciæ q. s.
Misce optime, et divide in pilulas æquales decem, quarum sumat unam sexta quaque hora.
 In active hæmorrhages. They have also been given in phthisis, one pill twice a day, after bleeding.

ANTISPASMODIC.

- R *Opii* gr. fs.
Castorei Rossici gr. vi. fs.
Pulveris digitalis gr. i.
Syrupi q. s.
Fiant pilulæ duæ bis vel ter die repetendæ.
 In spasmodic asthma and dyspnœa.

- R *Cupriammoniaci* gr. ii.

2

Micæ panis q. s.

Fiant pilulæ quatuor. Sumat unam bis quotidie.

In epilepsy, gradually increasing the dose.

STIMULANT.

- R *Asafoetidæ gummi resinæ* ʒi.
Pulveris zingiberis ʒss.
Ammoniæ subcarbonatis, aa ʒss.
Syrupi q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ triginta, quarum sumat tres tertiis horis.
 In palsy.

TONIC.

- R *Pulveris rhei*,
zingiberis, aa ʒss.
Extracti anthemidis ʒi.
Fiat massa in pilulas æquales triginta dividenda, quarum capiat tres ante prandium quotidie.
 In dyspepsia and chlorosis.
 R *Ferri carbonatis*,
Extracti comii, aa ʒi.
Distribue in pilulas æquales viginti quatuor. Sumat duas bis die.
 In fluor albus and scrophula.

ASTRINGENT.

- R *Extracti cinchonæ* ʒii.
Aluminis ʒi.
Syrupi q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ triginta sex. Sumat quatuor quarta vel sexta quaque hora.
In passive hæmorrhagies.

CATHARTIC.

R Scammonæ in pulv. gr. iv.
Extracti taraxaci gr. xvi.
Fiant pilulæ sex, quarum sumat tres bis die.

In hypochondriasis and chronic hæpatis.

R Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. iii.

Pulveris jalapæ gr. ix.

Mucilaginis acaciæ q. s.

Fiant pilulæ tres hora somni sumendæ.

To empty the bowels in bilious affections.

R Pulveris aloes compositi ʒi.

Pulveris jalapæ ʒii.

Olei lavandulæ min. x.

Syrupi q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ triginta. Sumat duas vel tres, adstricta alvo.

In habitual costiveness.

R Pulveris rhei ʒiss.

Saponis gr. xv.

Aquæ q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ viginti quatuor. Sumat tres vel quatuor pro re nata.

In costiveness arising from a deficiency of bile in the intestinal canal.

EMMENAGOGUE.

R Ferri sulphatis ʒss.

Polassæ subcarbonatis gr. x.

Myrrhæ ʒi.

Pulveris aloes compositi ʒss.

Contunde simul, et divide massam in pilulas æquales triginta. Sumat tres bis quotidie.

In amenorrhœa with a languid pulse.

R Pilulæ hydrargyri ʒi.

Divide in pilulas æquales quindecim.

Sumat unam omni mane et nocte.

In suppression of the menstrual discharge.

DIURETIC.

R Pulveris digitalis gr. xii.

Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. iv.

Opii gr. iv.

Confectionis rosæ q. s.

Fiant pilulæ duodecim. Sumat unam octava quaque hora.

In hydrothorax, and ascites depending on some visceral obstruction.

R Pilulæ hydrargyri ʒi.

Pulveris scillæ ʒi.

Confectionis rosæ q. s.

Fiant pilulæ viginti. Sumat unam octava quaque hora.

In ascites and anasarca.

DIAPHORETIC.

R Pulveris antimoniatis gr. v.

Opii,

Hydrargyri submuriatis aa gr. i.

Confectionis rosæ q. s.

Fiant pilulæ duæ hora somni sumendæ.

In acute rheumatism.

R Antimonii tartarizati gr. ii.

Opii gr. vi.

Camphoræ gr. xxxvi.

Spiritus rectificati min. iii.

Confectionis rosæ q. s.

Fiant pilulæ æquales duodecim, quarum sumat unam quarta quaque hora.

In fevers.

EXPECTORANT.

R Pulveris scillæ gr. xxx.

Ammoniaci gum. res. ʒiss.

Extract. conii gr. xxx.

Contunde simul, et divide massam in pilulas æquales triginta, quarum sumat duas sextis horis.

In asthma and chronic catarrh.

SIALOGOGUE.

R Pilulæ hydrargyri ʒi.

Divide in pilulas æquales duodecim.

Sumat unam mane nocteque.

In syphilis, herpetic eruptions, and chronic hepatitis.

R Submuriatis hydrargyri ʒi.

Opii gr. v.

Confectionis rosæ q. s.

Fiant pilulæ viginti. Sumat unam omni mane et nocte.

In syphilitic cases.

LITHONTRIPTIC.

R Sodæ subcarbonatis exsiccata ʒiss.

Pulveris cinnamomi comp. ʒss.

Saponis ʒss.

Balsami Peruviani q. s.

Fiant pilulæ æquales triginta. Sumat tres ter quotidie.

In calculous affections.

TONIC AND PURGATIVE COMBINED.

R Ferri ammoniati ʒi.

Extracti aloes,

gentianæ, aa ʒss.

Contunde simul, et divide massam in pilulas triginta, quarum sumat duas ter quotidie.

In dyspepsia, hysteria, scrophula, and mesenteric obstructions.

DIAPHORETIC AND ALTERATIVE.

R Hydrargyri sulphureti rubri,

Serpentariæ radicis in pulv. aa ʒi.

Syrupi aurantii q. s.

Misce, et divide in pilulas viginti quatuor, quarum sumat quatuor ter quotidie.

In herpetic and other obstinate cutaneous affections.

DRAUGHTS.

NARCOTIC.

- R *Misturæ camphoræ* fʒiſs.
Tincturæ opii ℞xxxv.
Etheris sulphurici fʒi.
Syrupi croci fʒi.
Fiat haustus in promptu habendus, et urgente febris paroxysmo sumendus.
 In intermittent head-ach.
 R *Ammoniac subcarbonatis* gr. xv.
Succi limonis recentis fʒiv.
Aquæ distillatæ fʒi.
Spiritus myristicæ fʒi.
Syrupi aurantii fʒiſs.
Extracti conii gr. iv.
Fiat haustus ter die sumendus, addendo de die in diem extracti conii gr. i. donec dosis ad grs. vii. pervenerit, in singulis haustibus.
 In diseases of increased irritability.
 R *Potassæ subcarbonatis* ℞i.
Succi limonum recent. fʒiv.
Aquæ menthæ viridis fʒi.
Tincturæ opii min. xxv.
Syrupi tolutani fʒiſs.
Fiat haustus, hora somni, vel vespertino, vel sera nocte, sumendus.
 To procure sleep in the majority of diseases.

ANTISPASMODIC.

- R *Misturæ moschi* fʒxiv.
Liquoris ammoniac min. xvi.
Tincturæ castorei fʒi.
Syrupi papaveris fʒiſs.
Fiat haustus, quarta quaque hora sumendus.
 In hysteria, and convulsive affections, after the bowels have been effectually cleared.
 R *Olei anisi* ℞x.
Magnesiac ℞i.
Tincturæ sennæ fʒii.
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ fʒx.
Fiat haustus, urgente flatulentia sumendus.
 In spasm of the stomach arising from flatulence.

TONIC.

- R *Infusi cinchonæ cordifoliæ* fʒiſs.
Tincturæ cinchonæ comp. fʒi.
Pulveris cinchonæ cordifoliæ ℞ii.
Syrupi aurantii fʒiſs.
Fiat haustus, secunda quaque hora sumendus.
 In intermittents, and acute rheumatism after purging.
 R *Infusi cascariillæ* fʒiſs.
Tincturæ cascariillæ,
zingiberis, aa fʒi.
Fiat haustus, bis quotidie sumendus.
 In dyspepsia arising from intemperance.

R *Myrrhæ* gr. v.

- Potassæ nitratis* gr. iv.
Syrupi papaveris fʒiſs.
Infusi calumbæ fʒxvſs.
Fiat haustus, ter in die sumendus.
 In humoral asthma, chronic catarrh, and phthisis pulmonalis unattended by much active inflammation.

ASTRINGENT.

- R *Extracti hæmatoxyli* gr. xii.
Aquæ cinnamomi fʒxv.
Tincturæ catechu fʒi.
Fiat haustus, quarta quaque hora, vel post dejectiones singulas liquidas, sumendus.
 In diarrheas, and protracted dysentery.

EMETIC.

- R *Pulveris ipecacuanhæ* ℞i.
Vini ipecacuanhæ fʒii.
Aquæ communis fʒvi.
Fiat haustus emeticus, quamprimum vel vespere sumendus.
 For unloading the stomach in ordinary cases.
 R *Zinci sulphatis* ℞i.
Aquæ distillatæ fʒx.
Fiat haustus, quamprimum sumendus.
 In the commencement of the paroxysm of intermittent fever, or in cases of poisons having been taken into the stomach.
 R *Cupri sulphatis* gr. x.
Aquæ distillatæ fʒii.
Fiat haustus emeticus statim sumendus.
 To excite immediate vomiting, when laudanum has been taken as a poison.

CATHARTIC.

- R *Potassæ tartratis* ʒi.
Tincturæ sennæ fʒi.
Infusi sennæ fʒxivſs.
Syrupi croci fʒiſs.
Fiat haustus, quamprimum vel primo mane sumendus.
 In acute diseases.
 R *Magnesiac sulphatis* ʒii.
Infusi rosæ fʒxiv.
Acidi sulphurici diluti ℞x.
Mannæ ʒii.
Fiat haustus quartis horis sumendus.
 In inflammatory affections.
 R *Magnesiac carbonatis* ʒi.
Pulveris rhei ℞i.
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ fʒxii.
Tincturæ cardamomi comp. fʒi.
Fiat haustus hora ante prandium sumendus.
 In dyspepsia, attended with costiveness and acidity.

R *Olei ricini* f3v.
Pitelli ovi q. s.
Aquæ rosæ f3viii.
Tinct. lavandulæ comp. Mviii.
Syrupi papaveris f3i.
Fiat haustus statim sumendus.
 In colic, and calculous affections.

DIURETIC.

R *Tincturæ jalapæ* f3iii.
Aceti scillæ f3i.
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ f3viii.
Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.
 R *Potassæ nitratis* gr. viii.
Tincturæ digitalis Mxvi.
Infusi rosæ f3xiii.
Syrupi rosæ f3i.
Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.
 In dropsy.

DIAPHORETIC.

R *Potassæ subcarbonatis* ʒi.
Succi limonis recentis f3iv.
Antimonii tartarizati gr. i.
Aquæ distillatæ f3xi.
Syrupi papaveris f3i.
Fiat haustus quarta vel sexta quaque hora sumendus.
 R *Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis* f3vi.
Misturæ camphoræ f3x.
Vini ipecacuanhæ Mxx.
Syrupi tolutani f3fs.

Fiat haustus sextis horis sumendus.
 In fevers, and inflammatory diseases.

REFRIGERANT.

R *Potassæ nitratis* gr. xii.
Misturæ amygdalæ f3ifs.
Syrupi tolutani f3i.
Fiat haustus quarta quaque hora sumendus.
 R *Potassæ subcarbonatis* ʒi.
Syrupi f3fs.
Spiritus myristicæ f3fs.
Aquæ distillatæ f3xi.
Fiat haustus in effervescentia cum succi limonis cochleari magno, secunda quaque hora sumendus.
 In fevers, and inflammatory diseases.

ANTACID.

R *Magnesiæ* ʒi.
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ f3ifs.
Tincturæ aurantii f3i.
Fiat haustus pro re nata sumendus.
 In heartburn, and other cases of acidity of the stomach.
 R *Liquoris ammoniæ* Mxvi.
Misturæ amygdalæ f3 ii.
Tincturæ opii Mx.
Fiat haustus ter die sumendus.
 In acidities of the primæ viæ.

MIXTURES.

Tonic.

R *Infusi calumbæ* f3vss.
Tincturæ cinnamomi comp. f3ii.
Syrupi aurantii f3ii.
Fiat mistura, cujus cochlearia duo majora quarta quaque hora sumantur.
 In debilities of the digestive organs; and to check the severe vomiting which often occurs during pregnancy.

ASTRINGENT.

R *Catechu extracti* ʒii.
Aquæ cinnamomi f3viii.
Tincturæ opii Mlx.
Fiat mistura, cujus sumantur cochlearia tria magna post singulas dejectiones liquidas.
 In the last stage of diarrhœa, or dysentery.

EMETIC.

R *Antimonii tartarizati* gr. viii.
Aquæ distillatæ f3vi.
Syrupi mori f3i.
Fiat mistura, cujus cochlearia magna duo quamprimum, et octavis minutis donec evo- muerit, sumenda.

R *Pulveris ipecacuanhæ* ʒfs.
Antimonii tartarizati gr. i.
Tincturæ scillæ f3i.
Aquæ distillatæ f3viifs.
Fiat mistura emetica, cujus sumat quamprimum cochlearia majora quatuor, et cochlearia duo sexta quaque parte horæ donec supervenerit vomitus.
 In dropsies before exhibiting the fox-glove.

CATHARTIC.

R *Potassæ sulphatis* ʒii.
Aquæ fontanæ f3vifs.
Tincturæ jalapæ f3iv.
Sit mistura, cujus sumat cochlearia duo magna omni bithorio.

EXPECTORANT.

R *Misturæ amygdalæ* f3v.
Vini ipecacuanhæ,
Tincturæ scillæ, aa f3i.
Syrupi tolutani f3vi.
Sumat cochleare magnum urgente tussi.
 In humoral asthma, and the latter stage of catarrh.

Misce.

DEMULCENT.

R Decocti althææ officinalis fʒvi.

Syrupi fʒi.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumatur tertia pars sexta quaque hora.

In calculous cases, and inflammation of the kidneys.

DETERGENT GARGLE.

R Potassæ nitratis ʒii.

Mellis rosæ fʒiv.

Infusi rosæ fʒvls.

Misce.

Fiat gargarysma sæpe utendum.
In inflammatory sore throat.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE.

R Infusi rosæ fʒvii.

Tincturæ catechu fʒvi.

Acidi sulphurici diluti fʒi.

Tincturæ opii fʒiis.

Sit gargarysma sæpe utendum.

In relaxations of the uvula.

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

LOTIONS.

R Ammoniacæ muriatis ʒi.

Aquæ fontanæ fʒv.

Spiritus rectificati fʒi.

Misce ut fiat lotio tumori applicanda.

In swelled testicle, and other inflammatory tumours.

R Opii ʒii.

Aceti distillati fʒvi.

Tere ut fiat lotio parti dolenti applicanda.

To painful affections of the joints, and in colic.

R Zinci sulphatis,

Plumbi superacetatis aa gr. x.

Aquæ rosæ,

— sambuci, aa fʒiii.

Fiat colyrium subinde utendum.

In ophthalmia after local bleeding.

R Plumbi superacetatis gr. ix.

Aquæ rosæ fʒvls.

Aceti distillati fʒiii.

Spiritus rectificati fʒi.

Misce ut fiat colyrium sæpe utendum.

In the acute stage of ophthalmia.

EMBROCATIONS.

STIMULANT.

R Linimenti ammoniacæ fortioris fʒvi.

Olivæ olei fʒii.

Fiat embrocatio, cum panno lanco, faucibus externis applicanda.

In cynanche tonsillarum.

STIMULANT AND ANODYNE.

R Linimenti camphoræ comp. fʒix.

Tincturæ lyttæ fʒi.

— opii fʒii.

Parti dolenti applicandum.

To be rubbed over the bowels in colic, cramp, and in painful affections of the joints.

POWDERS.

R Pulveris gummi acaciæ ʒis.

Aluminis gr. v.

Misce diligentissime ut fiat pulvis, cujus inspergatur pauzillum super mamillas pro re nata.

In sore nipples, to be applied after suckling.

R Superacetatis plumbi ʒi.

Pulveris cinchonæ ʒvii.

Tere, ut fiat pulvis, cujus pauzillum super ulcers omni mane spergatur.

For scrophulous ulcers.

OINTMENTS.

R Hydrargyri nitrico oxydi ʒii.

Adepis ʒi.

Tere diligenter in mortario, donec bene misceantur.

In ulcerations of the eyelids.

R Zinci oxydi ʒi.

Adepis ʒi.

Tere benissime in mortario, ut fiat unguentum.

In tinea capitis.