APPENDIX.

No. I.

OF WATER.

Syn. Aqua (*Lat.*), ὕδωρ (*Greek*), Eau (*F.*) Agua (*S.*), Acqua (*Ital.*), Aae (*Dan.*), A (*Swed.*), Ea, Eha (*old Saxon*), Awe (*Pers.*), Aw (*Welch*), Aa (*Low Germ. Islandic*), Ab (*Shans.*), Abh (*Gaelic*), Immek (*Esquimaux*), Tannee (*Tam.*), Panic (*Duk.*), Mah (*Arab.*), Watoora (*Cyng.*), Ayer (*Malay*), Panicum (*Sans.*), Hai (*Tonquinese*), A (*Gothic*).

WATER is an agent of great importance, independent of the part it sustains in the magnificent operations of Nature. Its efficacy in the cure of diseases is indubitable; yet it is not admitted into the list of materia medica of any of the British Pharmacopœias, either in the state in which it is most commonly procured, or that in which it holds in solution substances from which it receives new properties, and is rendered capable of producing important changes in the animal œconomy. In the first state it is denominated COMMON WATER: in the second, MINERAL WATER; and under both of these forms, it is necessary that its qualities and effects should be known to the medical practitioner.

I. COMMON WATER.

The usual appearance of water is too well known to require description. It retains its fluidity under the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere, at any degree of temperature between 32° and 212° [1], Fah.: but under 32° it crystallizes and becomes solid, or is changed into ice; and above 212° [2] assumes an aëriform character, or becomes steam, expanding to 1698 times its ordinary bulk. One cubic inch of pure water at 60°, and under a pressure of the atmosphere indicated by 30° of the barometer, weighs 252·42 grains, or nearly $\frac{1}{1000}$th part of a grain less than two hundred and fifty-two grains and a half.

Although water is almost universally diffused over the surface of the earth, yet it is not found perfectly pure in any place; which is owing to its great solvent powers enabling it to take up a portion of many things with which it must come into contact in its natural state. These impregnations, however, are not sufficient in general to give it any very sensible taste or odour, or to render it unfit for the ordinary purposes of life; and it is in this state that common water is usually obtained. Common water varies considerably according to the source whence it is derived, and other circumstances; but all the varieties may be reduced under the three following heads:

1. Rain Water — *Aqua pluvialis.*
2. Spring Water — *Aqua fontana.*
3. River Water — *Aqua fluviatilis.*

1. RAIN WATER is the purest kind of natural water; but it, nevertheless, contains in solution, in every 100 cubic inches, about 3½ cubic inches of air, rather more oxygenous than common atmospherical air, and about one cubic inch of carbonic acid gas, besides minute portions of carbonate of lime and muriate of lime. Its specific gravity scarcely differs from that of distilled water; and after precipitating the muriate of lime, by dropping into it a little barytic water, and exposing it to the atmosphere until the precipitate be totally deposited, it is sufficiently pure for most pharmaceutical purposes. [3] When rain water, how-

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[1] This degree varies according to the pressure of the atmosphere. Thus, in Gemmilaro's hut, on the side of Etna, about 11332 feet from the level of the sea, Dr. Irvine found that water boiled at 191°. Vide *Letters on Sicily*, 8vo. p. 153.

[2] Guy Lussac.

[3] Morveau, *Annales de Chimie*, xxiv. 320.

ever, is collected in towns, or from the roofs of houses, it contains a small portion of sulphate of lime, soot, and other impurities, and requires to be boiled and filtered before dropping in the barytic water.

Snow water, when newly melted, is destitute of air, which is the reason that fish cannot live in it; but, when allowed to remain for some time exposed to the atmosphere, it does not differ in its qualities from rain water.

2. SPRING WATER, if it have not filtered through a very soluble soil, is almost as pure as rain water. The best springs are those which rise through sand or gravel, at a small depth. [1] It generally contains, besides the ingredients which are found in rain water, a small portion of muriate of soda.

Well or pump water, which is spring water obtained by digging to a considerable depth, is by no means so pure. It is commonly distinguished by a property named hardness, implying an incapability of dissolving soap [2]; which is owing to its containing many earthy salts, the principle of which is sulphate of lime. It, also, contains more carbonic acid gas than common spring-water. Many of the foreign ingredients contained in hard water are simply suspended in it; for pump water is rendered softer and purer by only passing it through a filtering stone. The best mode of freeing hard water of its earthy salts, is first to boil it; then, after it has cooled, to drop into it an alkaline carbonate; and, lastly, to filter it. It cannot be employed for pharmaceutical purposes.

3. RIVER WATER, when the stream is rapid, and runs over a pebbly or a siliceous channel, is as pure as the softer spring water; but when the current is slow, and the bed clayey, it approaches nearer to the nature of well water, and frequently contains putrefied vegetable and animal matters, as is generally the case in the water of lakes and marshes.

Such are the foreign ingredients contained in *common water*. Boiling frees it from air and gases, and precipitates many of the earthy salts: but distillation in glass vessels frees it entirely from these ingredients, and it is obtained almost perfectly pure, transparent, colourless, insipid and inodorous.

The varieties of water enumerated above may be almost indiscriminately employed as diluents, the small proportion of foreign ingredients they contain occasioning no difference in their diluent properties. When the quantity of sulphate of lime and aluminous matter, however, is very considerable, as is the case in the water of many pumps, there is some reason for concluding that deleterious effects may arise from the use of the water; although it may be doubted whether the scrophulous and glandular swellings, peculiar to some populous towns, can be justly ascribed to this cause. [3] Even a few of the waters which are regarded as mineral waters owe more to the diluent property of the water for their efficacy, than to the impregnations they contain. This is particularly the case with the Malvern spring, which has been found to contain very little foreign matter. The diluting power of water is much modified by temperature; warm or tepid water being a much better diluent than cold water.

The medicinal properties of water as a diluent were well known to the ancients; and cold water, used as a drink in fevers, was the principal remedy of the father of physic in these complaints. The temperature of 60° is the proper degree, when it is intended that water should produce its diluent effects without the aid of heat. Under 45° it produces a sedative and astringent effect; above 60° and under 100°, it relaxes the fibres of the stomach, and is apt to induce nausea, particularly when bulk is added to this range of temperature; but at a higher temperature, the stimulus of heat, in the same manner as the addition of other stimulants, prevents that effect. Simple water may supersede the use of all other diluents; but

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[1] The water conveyed to Hodsdon, in Hertfordshire, rises through a fine, white sand, and is so pure, that Dr. Hales affirms it left no incrustation in a boiler which had been in constant use for fifteen years. *Statical Essays*, ii. 242.

[2] Soap when agitated with hard water is decomposed; the alkali of the soap uniting with the acid of the earthy salts, while the oil and earths combine, and form new, nearly insoluble soaps, which swim in a curdy form on the surface of the water.

[3] Percival ascribes the glandular swellings common in Manchester to this cause. See *Essays*, i. 291.

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animal and vegetable infusions are generally employed; or toast and water (*infusum panis tosti*), which is more agreeable to most palates, and is an excellent diluent in fevers and inflammatory diseases. The temperature of water as a diluent should be regulated by the nature of the disease: in internal hæmorrhagies the temperature should not exceed 45°, but it may be 60° in fevers; unless in the cold stage of the paroxysm of fever, when thirst should be allayed by tepid or warm water or other bland fluids; and the same precaution is necessary when the sweat has become general and profuse. In cases in which there exists a morbid increase of bile disturbing the functions of the stomach and irritating the bowels, the temperature of the water used as drink may be from 90° to 114°; and in some cases of dyspepsia, which are attended with the sensation of coldness at the stomach, and with cold extremities, a cup full of water, taken as hot as it can be drank, affords very considerable relief. In cases of redundant bile, by drinking half a pint of tepid water every morning before breakfast, and taking immediately afterwards moderate exercise, the acrid bile is diluted, and its passage through the bowels assisted, without the irritation which, in its undiluted state, it always excites; and it produces the same benefit in cholera morbus in the commencement of the disease, the stomach being rendered by it more fit to receive opiates and other remedies. Some medicines, as sudorifics, diuretics, and emetics, scarcely produce their effects, unless their operation be assisted by copious dilution with water, or watery fluids.

Water is also an external remedy of great importance, but its effects are much modified by the degree of temperature at which it is applied.

COLD WATER, or of a temperature under 70°, gives the sensation of cold to the skin, and is applied under the form of *bath* and of *affusion*.

The cold Bath, (*balneum frigidum*,) is water of any temperature, from 42° to 85° of Fahrenheit. When the body is immersed in it, it first induces the sensation of cold, excites shivering, renders the skin pale, and contracts it so as to produce the papillous appearance denominated goose skin (*cutis anserina*); the respiration at the same time is quickened and rendered irregular, producing sobbing; and the pulse is diminished in force and velocity, but is also rendered firmer and more regular. If the immersion be not long continued, re-action takes place on coming out of the bath, a glow, or agreeable sensation of heat, is felt over the whole body, the tone and vigour of the muscles are increased, a buoyancy of spirit and aptitude for action succeed, and a sense of general refreshment is experienced by the bather. The protraction, however, of the immersion for a considerable space of time, particularly if the temperature of the bath be under 50°, is not followed by this re-action, but the cold water operates as a powerful sedative; the action of the heart and arteries becomes languid, the pulse ceases at the wrist, the animal heat is rapidly diminished, and a sensation of coldness at the stomach is felt, which is succeeded by faintness, delirium, torpor, and sometimes death. These unpleasant effects are occasionally experienced in some degree, even when the immersion is not protracted, and the temperature of the bath is not under 60°; in which case cold bathing proves always hurtful, and ought not to be repeated: but when the contrary effects are experienced it is found to be useful in many diseases of debility, particularly in scrophula, if the water be impregnated with salt, or sea-bathing be resorted to. The debilitated, however, in whom the use of sea-bathing produces these effects, when it is employed before breakfast, are not always affected in the same manner when it is used after breakfast, or when the stomach is full; but, on the contrary, receive the same benefit from it as those with whom it agrees at all times. The use of cold water as a general bath is never employed with a view of producing its sedative effects: but for this purpose it is partially applied, either by the immersion of the affected parts, or by means of cloths dipped in very cold water, and laid over or near the parts. It is used as a remedy in active uterine hæmorrhagies, burns, and scalds, and in local inflammations, even when arising from general disease, as gout and acute rheumatism, when the surface of the pained part appears red and inflamed.

The cold affusion, or the suddenly pouring cold water over the whole surface of the body, operates as a powerful remedy, although its effects as such are of short duration. They are produced by the suddenness of the application affecting the nervous energy, and by the shock rousing the dormant sensibility, so as to

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induce a new action, as it were, of the nervous system, dissolving the spasm on the extreme vessels of the surface, carrying off a large portion of morbid heat by general evaporation, and the remainder by insensible perspiration; thence restoring the healthy action of the exhalants and the capillaries. In typhus fever this mode of applying cold water has been productive of the best effects.[1] It should be applied in the first hot stage of the disease, if possible, and repeated every time the morbid heat returns. If the water can be impregnated with salt, so much the better; but when the disease is advanced, its temperature should not be more than 26°[2] under the heat of the body. It often stops suddenly the disease, if it be used during the three first days, and sometimes so late even as the fifth; but after this period it can be regarded as an useful auxiliary only even when properly employed. In tetanus, Currie affirms[3] that the cold affusion also proves useful, particularly when the shock is considerable, and applied during the convulsions. It is, however, in idiopathic tetanus only that it proves useful, no advantage being obtained from using it in tetanus arising from wounds.[4] Its utility has also been proved in many of the exanthemata; for instance, during the hot stage of the eruptive fever of small-pox; and we can bear ample testimony to its efficacy in scarlatina maligna, when the heat arises to above 100°.[5] This remedy, however, is productive of much mischief when misapplied; and therefore it is necessary to observe, that it is contra-indicated in the cold stage of fevers, and when a sense of chilliness is present, although the thermometer indicate the real heat to be more than natural. It is also said to be improper in fevers, when diarrhœa or dysentery are present; after the sweating stage in intermittents is formed; after the eruption is completely formed in confluent small-pox; and in symptomatic fever occasioned by great local inflammation: but Dr. A. Nicoll found it useful in India, in remittent and intermittent fevers accompanied with *dysentery*; when the heat of the surface has exceeded 98° Fahrenheit; for as in these cases the dysenteric symptoms seem to depend on the degree of febrile excitement, the cold water, by producing a solution of these, allays the griping and tenesmus, and natural stools follow. The affusion should always, in such cases, be preceded by bleeding and other depletory[6] means. The water should be dashed from a height of ten or twenty feet; and its temperature should be nearly that of the air at the time. The cold affusion, in the form of the shower-bath, is advantageously employed as a stimulant and tonic in diseases of general debility, when no fever or increased heat is present. I know of no remedy so generally useful in those affections which are known by the name of nervous complaints.

WARM WATER, or of a temperature from 86° to 100°, gives the sensation of warmth to the body, and is applied both locally and generally, in the form of vapour, fomentation, and bath. Water is found in a state of nature combined with different quantities of caloric within the above range of temperature. In the Buxton hot springs the temperature is about 82°; at Bristol it is from 76° to 84°; and at Bath the range is from 110° to 114°.[7] The necessary degree of temperature, however, is generally obtained by artificially heating the water.

The general application of warm water is obtained by means of baths. When the greater part of the entire body is immersed, the water constitutes properly a

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[1] The cold affusion was employed by Antonius Musa, physician to Augustus, when that emperor was affected with a bowel complaint, which had resisted every other remedy. *Vide Q. Horatii F. Epistol. lib.* xv. *ad Num. Valam. C. Sueton. Tranq. Octavius Aug.* ii. *cap.* 81. *p.* 104. Cold affusions in the fevers of Asia are also prescribed by the Koran, and used in India by the Mahomedan and Hindoo physicians in various diseases.

[2] Currie — *Reports on Cold Water*, i. 31. [3] *Ibid.* i. 138. [4] *Ibid.* i. 159.

[5] Currie gives the following results of the affusion: — The heat of the body in fever, as indicated by the thermometer, being 103°, was by it reduced to 98° in half an hour; and the pulse from 112 to 80 beats, (vol. i. 22.); the heat 101° was reduced to 99°; and the pulse from 112 to 98 in the same time. The heat 106° was reduced to 98°; and the pulse from 130 to 90. Vol. i. 46.

[6] *Lond. Med Repository*, vol. ix. p. 123.

[7] The temperature of the Cross Bath pump is 110°; the King's Bath 112°; and the Hot Bath, 114°.

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bath (*balneum*); but when half only is immersed, it is a half bath (*semicupium*). These may be either,

a. The hot bath (*balneum calidum*), from 97° to 100°.
b. The tepid bath (*balneum tepidum*), from 86° to 97°.
c. The vapour bath (*balneum vaporis*), from 100° to 130°.

The two first differ in temperature only; but the last, from the water being applied in a very minutely divided state, acts with much greater effect than water in the liquid form. The operation of the first of these forms of applying water is stimulant; it augments the action of the heart and arteries, renders the skin red, quickens respiration, and produces a copious flow of sweat; but the others, although they excite the sensation of heat, yet lessen the frequency of the pulse, relax powerfully the skin and simple solids, and diminish generally increased excitement. It has been a question of some interest, whether water be ever taken into the body by the cutaneous absorbents? That it is taken in has been denied by many philosophers, and facts brought forward to support the opinion. Dr. Currie and Dr. Pearson, after half an hour's immersion in the Buxton bath, at 82°, found that the weight of the body was rather diminished than increased; and in a case of disphagia, in which neither food nor drink was taken by the mouth for a considerable time, the patient, when put into the tepid bath, felt his thirst alleviated, and received much comfort, without his weight being at all increased. Dr. Currie supposed, that the abatement of thirst in this case arose from the relaxation of the exhalants of the surface produced by the bath, and those of the stomach sympathizing; and that although the exhalants terminate by open mouths, which pierce the epidermis, yet as the mouths of the absorbents terminate under it, and do not come into contact with the open air; so while the epidermis remains unirritated and entire, no absorption of fluid can therefore take place from the surface. Many experiments made by Seguin are also in favour of the opinion that no cutaneous absorption is effected in the bath. Among others, he immersed venereal patients in baths containing oxymuriate of mercury in solution, and found that while the cuticle remained entire, no salivation, nor other effect of the mercury on the system, was apparent; but the specific effect of the remedy always took place when the epidermis was injured or destroyed, as in itch. It must, however, be observed, that in the case of disphagia the urine flowed as if drink had been taken by the mouth; a circumstance which Currie supposes to depend on the absorption from the atmosphere by the lungs. This, however, is an assumed position; the free exhalation from the lungs is evident, but it is by no means proved that any absorption takes place. It is true that the weight of the body in the above case was diminished; but from the sum of this loss we must abstract the cutaneous exhalation of the part of the body not immersed, the pulmonary exhalation, and the weight of the egesta; and were a supposition to be admitted as argument, it might be suggested that the relaxant power of the warm water acting on the epidermis as on inert matter, may open a way through it to the mouths of the absorbents. The question is still undecided, and, fortunately, it is not of much importance in a practical point of view.

Warm and vapour baths[1] are efficaciously employed in acute rheumatism, inflammation of the abdominal viscera, of the kidneys, bladder, and uterus; in suppression of urine, and in spasmodic affections, particularly those to which infants are liable, arising from dentition and other irritations. The general relaxation produced by their use has been taken advantage of, also, for assisting the reduction of strangulated hernia; for, although the effect be not topical as it regards the hernial tumour, yet the general relaxation produced gives a disposition

[1] A very simple and convenient vapour bath for military practice has been recommended by my friend Dr. A. Nicoll. It may be formed of a common beer or spirit barrel, with a false bottom, placed about a foot from the bottom of the cask, that is, the end on which it is standing, and perforated with numerous small holes. A gun barrel connected with the spout of a tea-kettle placed on a fire, is to be introduced into an opening in the side of the cask between the real and false bottom; and the patient, being seated on the false bottom, the steam or vapour from the boiling kettle soon surrounds him by rising through the holes. It must be prevented from escaping by means of a blanket, which should cover the open end of the cask, and apply closely round the neck of the patient.

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to all the parts to regain their proper place. The tepid bath is found to be very useful in the rigidities which follow some acute diseases, as gout and rheumatism, nodosities of the joints [1], and, according to some, the rigidities attendant on old age.[2] Its effects in promoting the natural excretions by the skin render it very serviceable in promoting the cure of herpetic eruptions; in slight cases of lepra the use of it with friction is all that is required; and in all cutaneous foulnesses it is a most important auxiliary. It has also been found very beneficial in cases of insanity. In general the period of immersion should not be less than twenty minutes, nor exceed one hour.[3]

The partial application of warm water as a remedy is made by means of

1. *a.* The foot bath (*pediluvium*);
   b. The hip bath (*coxæluvium*); and
   c. The hand bath (*manuluvium*).
2. *d.* Fomentations of vegetable decoctions; and
   e. Flannel cloths wrung out of boiling water, by which the moisture is applied in a state of vapour.

These partial baths are useful in the same diseases for which the general baths are employed; but are better adapted for relieving the rigidity of single joints, and topical inflammation; and the hip bath has lately been found to be very beneficial in suppressed menstruation, and for relieving the pains of cancer in utero.

For fomentations it is the practice to employ vegetable decoctions; but the best of these can be regarded only as vehicles for retaining the heat and moisture. At all times, flannel cloths wrung out of boiling water are superior; both because the water is applied in the form of vapour, and also, while they continue as long warm, they do not wet the bed and linen of the patient. The flannel cloths should be each about two yards long, with the ends sewed together, so that by means of two sticks, one being at each end, turned in opposite directions, they may be wrung much dryer, when taken out of the boiling water, than could be effected by the hands. The principal circumstance to be attended to in the application of fomentations is the frequent renewal of them, in order that a steady and constant heat may be applied to the fomented part.

No. II. MINERAL WATERS.[4]

IT has been already noticed, that although no natural water is found in a state of absolute purity, yet that in general the quantity of foreign matters is not sufficient to give it any very sensible taste or odour. In some instances, however, these are so considerable, and of such a nature, as to prevent the water from forming a part of the nourishment of animals; in which case it is denominated a MINERAL WATER, and can be useful to mankind only in a medicinal point of view.

The substances found in mineral waters may be arranged under four heads.

I. AIR and GASES:

1. Atmospheric Air, (*very common.*) It is generally in the proportion of $\frac{1}{16}$ of the bulk of the water.
2. Oxygen Gas, (*rare.*) [5]
3. Azotic Gas, (*Buxton* [6], *Harrowgate* [7], *Lymington Priors* [8], *Bath.* [9])
4. Sulphureted Hydrogen Gas, (*Harrowgate, Moffat.*)

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[1] Haygarth, *Clinical History of Diseases*, 8vo. Lond. 1805.

[2] Tepid bathing with friction is said by one author, "vitam sæpe per plures menses, interdum etiam per aliquot annos, protraxisse." — Gregory, *Conspectus Med.* ii. 100.

[3] The Arabian physicians used the vapour bath in a singular mode, in scrophulous affections, which they denominated Bother, "ponatur sub puero olla plena aquâ calidâ, in principio apparitionis pustularum, ut attrahat ab interioribus superfluum humorem ad corporis superficiem." *Rhazes de Morbis Infant.* cap. 19. by Willan, p. 31.

[4] The greater part of the chemical observations on mineral waters has been taken from Thomson's System of Chemistry. [5] First detected by Scheele.

[6] Dr. Pearson. [7] Dr. Garnet. [8] Dr. Lambe. [9] Dr. Priestley.

II. ACIDS, in a free state:
1. Carbonic Acid, (*very common*).[1]
2. Sulphureous Acid, (*some hot springs in Italy.*)
3. Boracic Acid, (*some lakes in Italy.*)

III. ALKALIES and EARTHS:
1. Soda, (*Geyzer and Rykum, hot springs in Iceland.*)[2]
2. Iodine, (*Salis, Piedmont.*)[3]
3. Silica, (*Geyzer, Rykum, Carlsbad, Pongues.*)[4]
4. Lime, (*doubtful.*)

IV. COMPOUND SALTS:
1. Sulphate of Soda, (*very common.*)
2. ——— Ammonia, (*some volcanic springs.*)
3. ——— Lime, (*very common.*)[5]
4. ——— Magnesia, (*Epsom, and many other springs.*)[6]
5. ——— Alumina, (*very rare, but found at Ballycastle.*)[7]
6. ——— Iron, (*volcanic springs; also in some Danish waters, and those of Husley Green.*)[8]
7. ——— Copper, (*waters from copper mines.*)
8. Nitrate of Potash, (*some springs in Hungary, rare.*)
9. ——— Lime, (*some springs in Arabia.*)[9]
10. ——— Magnesia, (*rare.*)
11. Muriate of Potash, (*Uhleaborg, Sweden, rare.*)[10]
12. ——— Soda, (*very common.*)
13. ——— Ammonia, (*some springs in Italy and Siberia.*)
14. ——— Barytes, (*very uncommon.*)
15. ——— Lime, (*very common.*)
16. ——— Magnesia, (*very common.*)
17. ——— Alumina, (*uncommon.*)[11]
18. ——— Manganese, (*Lymington Priors, Tunbridge.*)[12]
19. ——— Carbonate of Potash, (*Berlin.*)[13]
20. ——— Soda, (*very common.*)
21. ——— Ammonia, (*rare.*)
22. ——— Iron, (*common.*)
23. Hydrosulphuret of Lime, } (*not uncommon in sulphureous springs.*)
24. ——— Soda, }
25. Sub-borate of Soda, (*lakes in Persia and Thibet.*)

These substances are not all contained in any mineral water, seldom more than five or six being present together; and they are generally in very minute quantity, the character and properties of the water depending on one or two ingredients which predominate. This allows mineral waters to be arranged into the four following classes: 1. ACIDULOUS WATERS; 2. CHALYBEATE WATERS; 3. SULPHUREOUS WATERS; 4. SALINE WATERS. We shall first give a sketch of the physical characters and medicinal properties of each of these classes; and then describe the method of determining the ingredients, and their proportions, contained in any mineral water.

1. ACIDULOUS WATERS owe their properties chiefly to carbonic acid. They sparkle when drawn from the spring, or when poured into a glass; have an acidulous taste, and become vapid when exposed to the air. Besides free carbonic acid, on the presence of which these qualities depend, acidulous waters contain generally also carbonates of soda, of lime, of magnesia, and of iron; and sometimes muriate of soda. They may be divided into *thermal* or *warm acidulous waters*, and *cold acidulous waters*; the temperature of the former, however, does not exceed 72°, while that of the latter is generally about 55°.

Of this kind are the springs of Cleves in Germany; Granshaw in Ireland; Languac, Upper Loire; Orston and Thorston, Nottinghamshire; Passi, near Paris; Stonefield, Lincolnshire; Tonstein in Germany; Wisbaden in Germany; and Bandola in Italy; but the most celebrated springs of this class are Pyrmont,

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[1] Dr. Brownrigg. [2] Dr. Black. [3] M. L. Angelina of Voghera.
[4] Dr. Bergman. [5] Dr. Lister, in 1682. [6] Dr. Grew, in 1610.
[7] Dr. Garnet. [8] Dr. Rutty. [9] Dr. Home, in 1756. [10] Julin.
[11] Dr. Withering. [12] Dr. Lambe, Dr. Scudamore. [13] Margraff

Seltzer, Spa, and Carlsbad. They are tonic and diuretic; and in large doses produce a sensible degree of exhilaration. They all afford a grateful and moderate stimulus to the stomach; but the Pyrmont and Spa, containing carbonate of iron, are especially useful in all cases of impaired digestion; while those which contain alkaline carbonates, as the Carlsbad and Seltzer, are more particularly employed as palliatives in calculous affections.

2. CHALYBEATE WATERS owe their properties to iron in combination generally with carbonic acid; and as this is usually in excess, they are often acidulous as well as chalybeate. The metal is found also in the form of a sulphate, but the instances of this are very rare.

Chalybeate waters have a styptic or inky taste; they are, when newly drawn, transparent, and strike a black with tincture of nut-galls; but an ochrey sediment soon falls, and the water loses its taste. If the iron be in the state of sulphate, however, no sediment falls; and the black colour is produced by the above test, even after the water has been boiled and filtered. Chalybeate springs are very numerous. On the Continent are those of Abcourt, St. Germains; Aumale and Forges near Rouen; Bologne; Buzot in Spain, (*a warm spring*); Caroline baths, Bohemia; Daswild, Bad, Germany; Driburgin, Westphalia; Naptha in Russia; Nizdenice in Germany; Perekop, Russia; Sarepta, Russia; Scolliensis, Switzerland; Suchalda, Hungary; and Vechy near Moulins. There are many chalybeates in Great Britain; as for instance, those of Arbroath and Peterhead in Scotland; Ashton in Wiltshire; Balemore, Worcestershire; Ballycastle, Antrim; Ballynahinch, Down; Ballyspellan, Kilkenny; Banden, Cork; Bromley, Kent; Brownstown, Kilkenny; Castlecomer, Kilkenny; Castleconnel, Limerick; Castlemain, Kerry; Coalcullen, Kilkenny; Corville, Tipperary; Coventry; Crosstown, Waterford; Donemaile, Cork; Dunnard, Dublin; Galway; Garry-hill, Carlow; Haigh, Lancashire; Hampstead; Hartfell, Scotland; Islington; Kilcoran, Clare; Kilagee, Down; Kirby, Westmoreland; Lancaster; Llandridad, Wales; Luz, Essex; Listerlin, Kilkenny; Milltown, Mallay, Clare; Newtown Stewart, Tyrone; Oakfield, Cavan; Phœnix Park, Dublin; Scool, Clare; Shadwell, near London; Somersham, Huntingdonshire; and many others: but the most celebrated are Tunbridge, Brighton, and Peterhead: the Cheltenham spring also contains carbonate of iron; but on account of the large proportion of saline matter, and its strong purgative properties, it is not ranked in this class. The Spa springs also belong to this class.

Chalybeate waters are powerful tonics, and are employed in dyspepsia, scrophulous affections, cancer, amenorrhœa, chlorosis, and the other diseases of debility for which the artificial preparations of iron are used. Much of the benefit derived from the use of chalybeate waters depends on the extreme division of the metallic salts they contain, as well as the vehicle in which it is held in solution; while at the same time their operation is much modified by the carbonic acid by which the iron is suspended. When the water is a carbonated chalybeate, it should be drank the moment it is drawn from the spring: but the same precaution is not necessary with a water containing sulphate of iron.

3. SULPHUREOUS WATERS derive their character chiefly from sulphureted hydrogen gas; which in some of them is uncombined, while in others it is united with lime or an alkali. They are transparent when newly drawn from the spring, and have the fœtid odour of rotten eggs, which is gradually lost from exposure to the air and the water becomes turbid. When they are strongly impregnated with the gas, they redden infusion of litmus, and exhibit some other of the characteristics of acids; and, even in a weak state, they blacken silver and lead. Besides containing sulphureted hydrogen gas, they are not unfrequently, also, impregnated with carbonic acid. They generally contain muriate of magnesia or other saline matters, which modify their powers as a remedy.

The most important sulphureous springs in this island are those of Kilburn, Harrowgate, and Moffat; but the following are also of some note, Annaduff, Leitrim; Askeron in Yorkshire; Broughton in Yorkshire; Clonmell, Tipperary; Codsalwood, Staffordshire; Derrylister, Cavan; Drumasnane, Leitrim; Dudley, Worcestershire; Kedlistone, Derbyshire; Killashen, Fermanagh; Loansbury, Yorkshire; Maudley, Lancashire; Nottington, Dorsetshire; Rippon, Yorkshire; Shapmoor, Westmoreland; Wardrew, Northumberland; and Wirksworth in Derbyshire. On the continent, Aix-la-Chapelle; Barege; Baden; Baia, Italy; Dux, Bayonne; Ems, Germany; Montmorency, near

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Paris; Motte, near Grenoble; Viterbo in Italy; and St. Amands, near Valenciennes; which are resorted to chiefly for the cure of cutaneous eruptions, and are applied locally as well as drunk. They are slightly sudorific and diuretic, and are apt to occasion in some patients head-ach of short duration, directly after they are drunk. They are also employed for curing visceral and scrophulous obstructions, torpor of the intestines, and some dyspeptic and hypochondriacal cases.

4. SALINE MINERAL WATERS owe their properties altogether to saline compounds. Those which predominate, and give their character to the waters of this class, are either,

1. Salts, the basis of which is lime;
2. Muriates of soda and magnesia;
3. Sulphate of magnesia;
4. Alkaline carbonates; particularly carbonate of soda.

They are mostly purgative, the powers of the salts they contain being very much increased by the large proportion of water in which they are exhibited. The most celebrated saline springs are those of Cheltenham, Leamington, Bristol, Kinalton, Pancras near London, Scarborough, Sydenham, and Thursk in Yorkshire, in England; Pitcaithly, in Scotland; and Sedlitz, on the continent. They are employed in diseases which require continued and moderate intestinal evacuations; such as dyspepsia, hypochondriasis, chronic hepatitis, jaundice, and strumous swellings. They are more grateful to the stomach when carbonic acid also is present; and when they contain iron, as in the case of the Cheltenham spring, their tonic powers, combined with their purgative qualities, render them still more useful in dyspeptic complaints and amenorrhœa.

To this class the water of the ocean belongs. The quantity of saline matter SEA WATER contains varies in different latitudes: thus, between 10° and 20° it is rather more than $\frac{1}{21}$th; at the equator it is $\frac{1}{30}$th; and at 57° north it is only $\frac{1}{37}$th. The saline ingredient, in 10,000 parts of sea water, according to the last analysis of Dr. Murray [1], are, muriate of soda, 220·01; muriate of lime, 7·84; muriate of magnesia, 42·08; and sulphate of soda, 33·16. When brought up from a great depth, its taste is purely saline; but when taken from the surface it is disagreeably bitter, owing, perhaps, to the animal and vegetable matters suspended in it. Its specific gravity varies from 1·0269 to 1·0285; and it does not freeze until cooled down to 28·5° Fahrenheit. Its medicinal properties are the same as those of the saline purging waters, but more powerful; and as a bath, its efficacy is much superior to that of fresh water.

The general effects of mineral waters are modified by temperature, whether they be taken internally, or be externally applied. In some springs, as those of Bath, Matlock, Buxton, Wildbad, in Germany, Bagnols in France, Bonnes in the Lower Pyrennees, Borset near Aix-la-Chapelle, Canteries in the Upper Pyrennees, Digne in the Lower Alps, Klintschysela in Russia, Lucca in Italy, Plombieres, in Lorraine, and Pontgibault in France; [2] their virtues depend almost altogether on temperature; and in others, as Malvern, which has been found to contain scarcely any foreign matter, the simple diluent power of the pure water seems to produce the benefit that results from drinking them. Some of the good effects of all of them, however, must be allowed to proceed from change of scene, relaxation from business, amusement, temperance, and regular hours; and in these circumstances the drinking the waters at the springs possesses advantages which cannot be obtained from artificial waters, however excellent the imitations may be; nor even from the natural waters, when bottled and conveyed to a distance from the springs.

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[1] *Edinburgh Transactions*, vol. viii. p. 205. The water was taken from the Frith of Forth, and was of the specific gravity 1·029.

[2] See, for a very full table of mineral waters, *Dr. Ryan's Essay on the Nat. Hist. of Water; Med. and Phys. Journ.* vol. liv. pp. 452—461.

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Table of the more celebrated Mineral Waters, showing the Ingredients contained in a given Quantity of each Water.

	Names of the Springs.	Quantity of Water.	Gases.				Carbonates of				Sulphates of				Muriates of				Silica.	Alumina.	Resins.	Temperature.
			Oxygen.	Carbonic Acid.	Sulph. Hydr.	Nitrogen.	Soda.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Iron.	Soda.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Iron.	Soda.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Potass.				
		grains.	cubic inches.	cubic inches.	cubic inches.	cubic inches.	grs.	grains.	grs.	grs.	grains.	grains.	grs.	grs.	grains.	grs.	grs.	grs.	grs.	grs.	grs.	
Acidulous.	Seltzer[1]	8949	·435	13·068	—	—	5·22	78·3	6·32	—	—	—	—	—	13·74	—	—	—	—	—	—	cold
	Pyrmont[1]	8950	—	19·6	—	—	—	4·3	9·8	0·70	—	8·38	5·44	—	1·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	cold
	Spa[1]	8933	—	9·8	—	—	1·85	1·85	4·35	0·70	—	—	—	—	0·21	—	—	—	—	—	—	cold
	Carlsbad[2]	25320	—	50·	—	—	38·5	12·5	—	0·1¼	66·75	—	—	—	32·5	—	—	—	2·25	—	—	165°
	Kilburn[10]	138240	—	84·	36·	—	—	2·4	1·25	·3¼	18·2	13·0	91·0	—	6·0	0·6	2·8	—	—	—	6·	cold
Sulphurous.	Harrowgate[12]	103643	—	8·	19·	7·	—	18·5	5·5	—	—	—	0·5	—	615·5	3·	9·1	—	—	—	—	cold
	Moffat[12]	103643	—	1·	10·	4·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	cold
	Aix-la-Chapelle[3]	8940	—	—	13·06	—	—	15·25	5·89	—	—	—	—	—	6·21	—	—	—	—	—	—	143°
	Enghein[5]	92160	—	18·5	70·	—	—	21·4	1·35	—	—	33·3	5·8	—	2·4	—	8·0	—	—	—	—	cold
Saline.	Sedlitz	58309	—	8·	—	—	—	6·7	21·	—	—	41·1	1444	—	—	—	36·5	—	—	—	—	cold
	Cheltenham[6]	103643	—	30·3	3·	12·	—	—	12·5	5·	48·0	40·	—	—	5·	—	12·5	—	—	—	—	cold
	Plombieres	—	—	—	—	—	4·4	1·	—	—	4·7	—	—	—	0·5	—	—	—	2·6	—	—	cold
Chalybeate.	Tunbridge[3]	103643	1·4	10·6	—	4·	—	—	—	1·	—	1·25	—	—	0·5	—	2·25	—	—	—	—	cold
	Brighton[4]	58309	—	18·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32·7	—	11·2	12·2	—	6·	—	1·12	—	—	cold
	Toplitz[7]	22540	—	—	—	—	13·5	16·5	—	32·5	—	—	—	—	61·3	28·5	—	—	—	15·1	—	cold
Calcareous, nearly pure.	Bath[8]	15360	—	2·4	—	—	—	1·6	—	·004	3·	18·	—	—	6·6	—	—	—	0·4	—	—	114°
	Buxton[9]	58309	—	—	—	2·	—	10·5	—	—	—	2·5	—	—	1·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	82°
	Bristol[11]	58309	—	30·3	—	—	—	13·5	—	—	11·2	11·7	—	—	4·	—	7·25	—	—	—	—	74°
	Matlock	58309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	minute portion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66°
	Malvern	58309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	cold

[1] Bergman. [2] Klaproth. [3] Babington. [4] Marcet. [5] Fourcroy. [6] Fothergill. [7] John.
[8] Phillips. [9] Pearson. [10] Schmesser. — *Phil. Trans.* lxxxii. 127. [11] Carrick. [12] Garnet. — *Sanders on Mineral Waters*, 514. 33.

Such are the known contents of the most celebrated mineral waters. Many more have been analysed, but it is unnecessary to introduce an account of them in this place; and I consider it to be of more importance to describe the method of determining the nature and proportion of the substances, or the analysis of mineral waters, one of the most difficult parts of practical chemistry.

METHOD OF ANALYSING MINERAL WATERS.[1]

THE first circumstance to be attended to in the chemical examination of any mineral water, is to determine the gross weight of the substances held in solution. This is to be done by first ascertaining the specific gravity of the mineral water; then subtracting from it the specific gravity of distilled water (both expressed in whole numbers), multiplying the remainder by 1·4. The product is the gross saline contents, in a quantity of the water denoted by the number employed to indicate the specific gravity of distilled water.[2] Thus if the specific gravity of the mineral water be 1·079, as that of distilled water is 1·000, the remainder, after the subtraction of the latter from the former, in whole numbers, will be 79, which multiplied by 14 makes 1106; and therefore 110·6 is the sum of the saline contents of 1000 parts of the water; or 11·06 are contained in 100 parts. The next step is to ascertain the particular substances, and the proportion of each, contained in the water.

1. The AERIAL or GASEOUS BODIES are to be first separated by boiling for a quarter of an hour, as much of the water as will fill two-thirds of a glass retort, connected with an inverted jar, divided into cubic inches and tenths, full of mercury, and placed in a mercurial trough. The air and gases will pass over into the jar, and depress the mercury; and when cool, after subtracting the air of the retort, the quantity of air expelled from the water may be easily determined.

The only gaseous bodies contained in water are atmospheric air, oxygen gas, azotic gas, carbonic acid gas, sulphureted hydrogen gas, and sulphurous acid: of which the following cannot exist together in the same water.

Oxygen gas and sulphureted hydrogen gas.
Sulphureted hydrogen gas and sulphurous acid.

If sulphureted hydrogen gas be present, it must be first separated; then the sulphurous acid, and carbonic acid gas; and, lastly, the oxygen and azotic gases.

a. *Sulphureted hydrogen gas* is known to be contained in water by its peculiar odour, by the water becoming turbid when exposed to the air and depositing sulphur, by its reddening the infusing of litmus fugaciously, blackening paper dipped in a solution of lead, and precipitating nitrate of silver black or brown. It may be separated from the air obtained from water during boiling, by carrying the jar into a tub of warm water and introducing nitric acid, which absorbs the sulphureted hydrogen. The bulk of this gas contained in any water is determined by filling a jar three-fourths with the water, inverting it in a water trough, and introducing nitrous gas at intervals, as long as red fumes appear, or the hepatic odour continues; when the jar is turned up and the air blown out. The nitrous gas in this operation mixing with the common air in the upper part of the jar, forms nitrous acid, which renders the water turbid, by decomposing the sulphureted hydrogen and precipitating sulphur. The bulk of hepatic gas is determined by the weight of the sulphur thrown down, one grain indicating the presence of 3·33 cubic inches of the gas.

b. *Sulphurous acid gas*, is ascertained by the same tests as discover the presence of sulphuric acid and water (*which see*).

c. *Carbonic acid gas* is detected by lime-water occasioning a precipitate soluble with effervescence in muriatic acid; by reddening fugaciously tincture of litmus, and losing this property when boiled.

To estimate the bulk of these gases, introduce into the air obtained by boiling the water, a solution of pure potass, and agitate the whole gently.

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[1] The following observations on this important subject are chiefly extracted from the system of chemistry of Dr. Thomson.

[2] This useful formula was invented by Mr. Kirwan. See *Essay on Mineral Waters*, 145.

These acid gases will be absorbed, and any other gases left; after which, the bulk of the residuum must be estimated, and subtracted from the bulk of the whole to obtain that of the acid gases absorbed. Evaporate next the potass slowly, nearly to dryness; and by leaving it exposed to the atmosphere, sulphate of potass will be formed, which may be separated by dissolving the potass in diluted muriatic acid, and filtering the solution. 100 grains of sulphate of potass indicate 42·72 cubic inches of sulphureous acid gas, which being subtracted from the bulk of the gas absorbed by the potass, leaves the bulk of the carbonic acid gas.

d. *Oxygen gas*, after the above gases are separated, may be examined by means of the solution of sulphate of iron saturated with nitrous gas.[1] A small graduated tube filled with the air to be examined is to be plunged into this solution, and moved backwards and forwards for a few minutes. The whole of the oxygen is rapidly absorbed, and by marking the greatest absorption, its bulk in a given quantity of the air is ascertained.

e. *Azotic* or *nitrogen gas* is discovered by not being at all affected by eudiometrical processes.

2. ALKALIES, and ALKALINE, EARTHY, and METALLIC CARBONATES. Alkalies, even in minute quantities, are discovered in water by rendering infusion of turmeric, or paper stained with it, brown.[2] When the change is permanent, the fixed alkalies may be supposed to be present; when fugacious, the alkali is ammonia. An infusion of Brazil-wood is rendered blue by the alkalies; but this also is the case with the alkaline and earthy carbonates[3], and the addition of sulphuric acid produces effervescence. Tincture of nutgalls discovers iron; the colour is violet if alkaline carbonates or earthy salts be also present; dark purple indicates other alkaline salts; purplish red, sulphureted hydrogen gas; and whitish and then black, sulphate of lime. Boiling the water precipitates the earthy and metallic carbonates.

The following substances of this class set down in the first column are incompatible, or cannot exist in mineral waters, with the salts placed in the opposite column.

Alkalies	Fixed alkaline sulphates. Alum. Sulphate of magnesia. ——— of iron.
Alkaline carbonates	Muriate of barytes. ——— of lime. ——— of magnesia. Nitrate of lime.
Earthy carbonates	Sulphate of iron. Muriate of barytes.
Carbonate of Magnesia	Sulphate of lime. Alum. Muriate of lime.

a. *Alkalies and their carbonates* are ascertained to be present in mineral waters by the tests already mentioned; and by the water, after being boiled, throwing down a precipitate on the addition of muriate of magnesia. The volatile nature of ammonia easily distinguishes it if present, which is very seldom; and the best test for determining whether the fixed alkali be potass or soda is muriate of platina[3], which forms an immediate precipitate with potass or any salt containing it, but is not at all affected by soda. The quantity of an alkali is determined by saturating it with sulphuric acid, and noting the quantity of real acid[4] necessary; setting down, for every 100 grains of real acid used, 121·48 of potass, or 78·32 of soda; and the loss of weight pro-

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[1] Dr. Henry.

[2] This test is sufficiently delicate to detect soda when it amounts to $\frac{1}{2217}$th part only of the water.

[3] Sulphate of lime likewise produces the same effect.

[4] For a rule to determine the quantity of real acid in a diluted acid, see Introduction.

duced by the effervescence on dropping in the acid, being added to the above, shows the quantity of an alkaline carbonate.

b. *Iodine*, is detected by starch.

c. *Earthy carbonates.* If the water contains sulphureted hydrogen gas, this must be separated by exposing the water for a considerable time to the air, before the quantities of the earthy carbonates can be estimated. After thus exposing it, boil the water for fifteen minutes, filter it when cold; and treat what remains on the filter with muriatic acid, which will dissolve the carbonates of lime, of magnesia, and of iron. The residuum, which may contain carbonate of alumina, and perhaps sulphate of lime, is to be dried in a red heat, and its weight noted; and then boiled in a solution of carbonate of soda. The soda is next to be saturated with muriatic acid, and the mixture boiled for half an hour, which precipitates carbonate of lime and alumina. This precipitate being dried, the lime is to be separated by acetic acid, and the alumina that remains dried and weighed; so that by subtracting its weight from the original weight, the proportion of sulphate of lime is ascertained.

To estimate the contents of the muriatic solution, add to it ammonia as long as it throws down a reddish precipitate, which is the iron united with a portion of magnesia. The magnesia is to be separated by acetic acid, the precipitate being previously dried by exposure to the air, in a heat of 200°, and the solution added to the muriatic solution; and to determine the weight of the iron, it is to be redissolved in muriatic acid, then precipitated by an alkaline carbonate, and dried and weighed.

Sulphuric acid is now to be added to the muriatic solution; and the sulphate of lime, thus obtained, is to be heated to redness, and weighed; setting down for every 100 grains of it 74 of carbonate of lime. From the solution the magnesia is lastly to be separated by subcarbonate of soda, dried and weighed; then evaporate the remaining solution to dryness, and wash the residue with distilled water, so as to dissolve the muriate of soda. This residue is subcarbonate of magnesia, the weight of which, when dried, must be added to the former; which gives the entire weight of the subcarbonate of magnesia.

3. MINERAL ACIDS exist in mineral water, sometimes uncombined, but more generally combined with alkalies and earths, forming sulphates.

a. SULPHURIC ACID is readily detected by muriate of barytes, when it does not exceed the millionth part of the water. To render this test certain, however, the muriate must be diluted; the alkaline carbonates, if the water contain any, must be previously saturated with muriatic acid; and the precipitate must be insoluble in muriatic acid. The hydro-sulphurets are precipitated by muriate of barytes, but their presence is easily detected by their odour.

The proportion of sulphuric acid is easily estimated by saturating it with barytic water, and heating the precipitate to ignition; every 100 grains of this sulphate of barytes indicate 34 of real sulphuric acid.

b. The *Sulphates* contained in mineral waters are six in number, and are incompatible with the following salts placed in the opposite column.

Fixed alkaline sulphates	Nitrates of lime and of magnesia. Muriates of lime and of magnesia.
Sulphate of lime	Alkalies. Carbonate of magnesia. Muriate of barytes.
Alum	Alkalies. Muriate of barytes. Nitrate, muriate, carbonate of lime. Carbonate of magnesia.
Sulphate of magnesia	Alkalies. Muriate of barytes. Nitrate, muriate of lime.
Sulphate of iron	Alkalies. Muriate of barytes. Earthy carbonates.

b. 1. *Sulphate of soda.* — To detect this salt, first evaporate the water to one-half, and add lime-water as long as any precipitate falls. This precipitates all the earths except sulphate of lime, which may be separated by evaporating the fluid till it become concentrated, then adding a little alcohol, and after filtration a little oxalic acid. If lime-water produces a precipitate in the water thus treated, immediately, or after a little alcohol be added, either sulphate of potass or of soda is present. To determine which, add acetate of barytes, which will precipitate sulphate of barytes; then filter and evaporate the filtered fluid to dryness, and dissolve the residue by digesting it in alcohol, and evaporate to dryness. If the sulphate be sulphate of potass, the dry salt thus obtained being acetate of potass, will deliquesce; but if it be sulphate of soda, the acetate will effloresce.

The proportion of the alkaline sulphates is found by precipitating their acid, by nitrate of barytes, from the water purified as above. If soda be the base of the salt contained in the water, for every 100 grains of this precipitate ignited, set down 61·2 grains of dried sulphate of soda; if potass be the base, for 100 grains of ignited precipitate set down 74·8 of dry sulphate of potass.

b. 2. *Sulphate of lime* is detected by an immediate precipitate being formed by oxalic acid, or oxalate of potass, which, although a less sensible, is, nevertheless, a more accurate test. To determine its quantity, first saturate any earthy carbonates that may be present with nitric acid; then evaporate the fluid to a few ounces; and having precipitated the sulphate of lime by means of proof spirit, dry and weigh it.

b. 3. *Alum* is detected by carbonate of magnesia, muriate of lime, muriate of magnesia, or succinate of ammonia. Twelve grains of alumina precipitated by carbonate of magnesia, heated to incandescence, indicate 100 grains of crystallized alum, or 49 of the dried salt.

b. 4. *Sulphate of magnesia* may be detected in any water (previously freed from any alum or uncombined acids it might have contained) by hydro-sulphuret of strontian, which produces an immediate precipitate with this salt, and with no other. If no other earthy sulphate be present, the sulphuric acid may be separated by a barytic salt; every 100 grains of the ignited precipitate indicating 51 grains of dried sulphate of magnesia. If sulphate of iron be present, mix the water with a portion of argil, and expose it for some days to the air, during which time oxyd of iron and sulphate of alumina are precipitated, leaving the sulphate of magnesia alone in solution; which may be then estimated by the above method.

b. 5. *Sulphate of iron* is detected by tincture of galls striking a black colour with the water after it has been boiled, and has cooled. Its quantity may be estimated by precipitating the iron by prussiate of potass.[1]

c. MURIATIC ACID, either uncombined or combined, in mineral waters is detected by nitrate of silver, which forms with it a white precipitate, insoluble in nitric acid; but the alkaline carbonates, if any, must be first saturated by nitric acid; and any sulphuric acid removed by nitrate of barytes. The proportion of uncombined muriatic acid is ascertained by saturating it with barytic water, and then precipitating the barytes by sulphuric acid. For every 100 grains of the ignited precipitate set down 21 grains of real muriatic acid. Very minute portions of muriates may be detected by putting into some pure nitric acid contained in a porcelain capsule a minute quantity of finely divided gold, precipitated from its solution by sulphate of iron, and then adding the supposed muriate. If it be a muriate, a light tint will be gradually formed round the gold.[2]

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[1] To make the calculation, the weight of a precipitate produced by the prussiate in a solution of a given weight of sulphate of iron in water must be previously determined.

[2] *Ann. de Chim.* xxviii. 26.

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The *Muriates* contained in mineral waters are incompatible with the following
d. articles in the second column.

Muriate of barytes	Sulphates. Alkaline carbonates. Earthy carbonates.
Muriate of lime	Sulphates, except of lime. Alkaline carbonates. Carbonate of magnesia.
Muriate of magnesia	Fixed alkaline sulphates. Alkaline carbonates.

d. 1. *Muriates of soda and of potash* are detected in water by acetate of silver; but any earthy nitrates and muriates must first be decomposed by sulphuric acid, and the sulphates separated by alcohol and nitrate of barytes. To ascertain whether the precipitate be muriate of soda or of potass, evaporate to dryness, then dissolve the acetate in alcohol, and again evaporate to dryness. If it be acetate of potass the salt will deliquesce, but if acetate of soda, it will effloresce. To estimate the quantity of these salts, if they be unaccompanied by other salts, it is only necessary to dry and weigh the precipitate by nitrate of silver; setting down for every 100 grains of muriate of silver thus thrown down, 52 of muriate of potass; and 41 of muriate of soda. If alkaline carbonates be present, they must be first saturated with sulphuric acid, and sulphate of silver used to precipitate the muriatic acid.

d. 2. *Muriate of Barytes* is detected by sulphuric acid. It is rarely found.

d. 3. *Muriate of Lime.* To detect this salt the water must be first freed from the sulphates, then filtered, evaporated to dryness, the dry mass treated with alcohol, and the residue, after evaporating the alcohol, dissolved in water. If this solution yield a precipitate with acetate of silver, the water contained muriate of lime.

d. 4. *Muriate of magnesia* is detected by separating the sulphates and proceeding as in the former case. If the aqueous solution of the dry mass treated with alcohol afford no precipitate with carbonate of lime; and if sulphuric acid and evaporation, with the addition of a little alcohol, occasion no precipitate, the solution contains only muriate of magnesia.

d. 5. *Muriate of alumina* is detected by first saturating any alkali the water may contain with nitric acid, and separating any sulphuric acid by nitrate of barytes; and then adding carbonate of lime, which produces a precipitate if this salt be present. This process also precipitates muriate of iron and of manganese, if any be present.

To estimate the quantities of these muriates, which may all be contained in the same water, the earths, after separating any sulphates that may be present, are to be precipitated by barytes-water, and redissolved in muriatic acid. They are then to be separated by the rules already mentioned, and separately weighed. For every 50 grains of lime, set down 100 of dried muriate of lime; for 30 grains of magnesia, 100 of muriate of magnesia; and for 21·8 grains of alumina, 100 of muriate of alumina. The barytes of the muriate of barytes, which the addition of the barytes-water had formed in the mineral water by precipitating the earths, is now to be separated by sulphuric acid, and its muriatic acid expelled by heat; after which the muriate of soda, which the water originally contained, is to be obtained by evaporation.

e. NITRIC ACID never exists in an uncombined state in mineral waters; and even the nitrates are comparatively of rare occurrence. The nitrates may be detected by an experiment, the inverse of that employed for detecting the muriates; that is by putting the fragment of gold into pure, colourless muriatic acid, and adding to it the suspected nitrate.

f. The *nitrates* are incompatible with the salts, in the second column of the following table.

Nitrate of lime	Alkaline carbonates. Sulphates, except of lime. Carbonates of magnesia and alumina.
Nitrate of magnesia	Fixed alkaline sulphates.

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f. 1. *Nitrate of Potass* may occur in mineral waters in conjunction with sulphates and muriates; the former of which must be decomposed by acetate of barytes, and the latter by acetate of silver, before the nitrates can be estimated. After these previous steps, filter the water, then evaporate it to dryness, and treat the residue with alcohol; which dissolves the acetates, and leaves the nitre.

f. 2. *Nitrate of Lime* is detected by first concentrating the water, and separating the sulphates by alcohol; then filtering and distilling off the alcohol, and separating any muriatic acid by acetate of silver; afterwards, filtering again, evaporating to dryness, and dissolving the residue in alcohol, which must be also distilled off, and the dried residue dissolved in water. If oxalic acid detect lime in this solution, the mineral water contains nitrate of lime; the quantity of which may be estimated by precipitating with sulphuric acid, and calculating the quantity of lime contained in the sulphate; and for every 35 grains of lime setting down 100 grains of dry nitrate of lime.

f. 3. *Nitrate of Magnesia* is detected by nearly the same means; but to the last watery solution, instead of oxalic acid add potass, as long as any precipitate appears. Filter this solution; evaporate and treat the dry mass with alcohol. If a residue of nitre remains, the mineral water contained nitrate of magnesia.

Such is the general method of ascertaining the components of mineral waters, and the proportion of the ingredients contained in any particular water. To render the analysis complete, many minutiæ must necessarily be attended to; but the detail of these would far exceed the limits which a work of this kind can admit of; and, after all, much must depend upon the ingenuity and expertness of the operator.

No. III.

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 idiosyncracy 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 thence 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:

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Ages.	Proportional quantities.	Doses.
For an Adult,	Suppose the dose to be - - - ONE	or 1 drachm.
Under 1 year	Will require only - - - $\frac{1}{12}$	— 5 grains.
2 years	—— —— —— $\frac{1}{8}$	— 8 grains.
3 ——	—— —— —— $\frac{1}{6}$	— 10 grains.
4 ——	—— —— —— $\frac{1}{4}$	— 15 grains.
7 ——	—— —— —— $\frac{1}{3}$	— 1 scruple.
14 ——	—— —— —— $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$ a drachm.
20 ——	—— —— —— $\frac{2}{3}$	— 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 than those of a phlegmatic temperament; 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 exite 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.

Idiosyncracy. — Many persons have a peculiarity of disposition, unconnected with temperament, which renders them liable to be effected by substances, taken into the stomach, 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 exited an erythematic eruption over the whole body; spirit of turpentine, also, frequently produces a similar eruption; and many examples of the same 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 Potass, or Supertartrate of Potass, must be pre-

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ferred to Elaterium; for intermittent fever, Cinchona bark to the Arsenical solution; and so in other cases, when the patient is not under the eye of the prescriber.

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 pylorous 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 to 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.

To facilitate the art of prescribing to the young practitioner, I have added a Table of Incompatibles, and a few examples of the usual Forms of extemporaneous Prescriptions.

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TABLE OF INCOMPATIBLES.

Substances	*Incompatible with*
Acidum Citricum	Alkalies. Alkaline Solutions. ——— Sulphates. ——— Carbonates. ——— Tartrates. Soaps. Earthy Carbonates. Acetates. Metallic Carbonates.
—— Muriaticum	Alkalies. Tartrate of Potass. Sulphuret of Potass. Most earths. —— Oxides. —— Carbonates of the incompatible oxides. Tartarized Antimony. Tartrate of Iron. Nitrate of Silver. Solution of Subacetate of Lead.
—— Nitricum	Alkalies. Carbonates of Alkalies. Acetates of Alkalies. Earths. Metals, except Platina and Gold. Oxides. Sulphate of Iron. Solution of Acetate of Lead. Sulphurets. Charcoal. Phosphorus. Sugar. Alcohol and Spirits.
—— Sulphuricum	Alkalies. Alkaline Carbonates. Some Earths. —— Earthy Carbonates. Solution of Muriate of Lime. Barytic Salts. Most Metals. —— Oxides of Metals. Solution of Acetate of Lead.
—— Tartaricum	Alkalies. Carbonates of Alkalies. Salts of Potass. Most Earths. —— Carbonates of Earths. Salts of Lime. ——— Lead.
Ammoniæ Liquor	All Acids. Saline solutions of most Earths, except Barytes or Lime. ——— ——— ——— Metals, except Barytes or Lime.

Substances	*Incompatible with*
Ammoniæ Subcarbonas -	Acids. Potash. Soda. Subcarbonate of Soda. ——— Potash. Supersulphate of Potass. Supertartrate of Potass. Lime. —— Water. Solution of Muriate of Lime. Magnesia. Sulphate of Magnesia. Alum. Solutions of Iron, except of Tartarized Iron. Sulphate of Iron. ——— Zinc. Oxymuriate of Mercury. Acetate of Lead. Subacetate of Lead.
——— Acetatis Liquor -	Acids. Potass. Soda. Subcarbonate of Potass. ——— Soda. Lime Water. Magnesia. Sulphate of Magnesia. Oxymuriate of Mercury. Sulphate of Iron. —— —— Copper. ——— Zinc. Nitrate of Silver. Acetate of Lead. Subacetate of Lead.
Potassæ Subcarbonas -	Acids. Acidulous Salts. Muriate of Ammonia. Acetate of Ammonia. Lime Water. Muriate of Lime. Sulphate of Magnesia. Alum. Tartarized Antimony. Nitrate of Silver. Ammoniated Copper. ——— Iron. Tincture of Ammoniated Iron. ——— Muriated Iron. Sulphate of Zinc. Calomel. Corrosive Sublimate. Acetate of Lead. Subacetate of Lead.
——— Subcarbonatis Liquor	The same as with Potassæ Subcarb.
——— Carbonas - -	Nearly the same as with Potassæ Subcarb. except Sulphate of Magnesia. Calomel, unless heated.
——— Liquor - - -	Acids. Acidulous Salts. Subcarbonate of Ammonia. Acetate of Ammonia

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Substances	*Incompatible with*
Potassæ Liquor	Muriate of Ammonia. Preparations of Earths } held in solution by ———— Metals } Acids. Calomel. Corrosive Sublimate.
—— Acetas	Sulphuric Acid. Muriatic ——. Nitric ——. Sulphate of Soda. ———— Magnesia. Most Metallic Salts. —— Earthy Salts.
—— Tartras	—— Acids. —— Acidulous Salts. Lime Water. Muriate of Lime. Salts of Lead. —— Silver.
—— Supersulphas	Alkalies. Earths. Carbonates of Earths. Most Metals. —— Oxides.
—— Sulphas	Tartaric Acid. Barytes Water. Muriate of Barytes. ———— Lime. Acetate of Lead. Subacetate of Lead.
Sodæ Subcarbonas	Acids. Acidulous Salts. Muriate of Ammonia. Earthy and Metallic Salts. Lime Water.
—— Carbonas	The same as those of Sodæ Subcarbonas.
—— Sulphas	Subcarbonate of Potash. Solution of Barytes. Barytic Salts. Muriate of Lime. Nitrate of Silver. Acetate of Lead. Subacetate of Lead.
—— Tartarizata	Most Acids. —— acidulous salts except Supertartrate of Potash. Barytic Salts. Salts of Lime. Acetate of Lead. Subacetate of Lead.
Alumen exsiccatum	Alkalies. Carbonates of Alkalies. Tartrate of Potash. Lime. Lime Water. Magnesia. Carbonate of Magnesia. Acetate of Lead.
Creta Preparata	Acids. Acidulous Salts.
Calx	Acids. Acidulous Salts. Alkaline Carbonates.

Substances	*Incompatible with*
Calx	Ammoniacal Salts. Borates. Metallic Salts. Astringent Vegetable Infusions.
Calcis Liquor	The same substances as with Calx.
—— Murias	Sulphuric Acid. Sulphates. Potash. Soda. Carbonate of Potash. ———— Soda. ———— Ammonia.
—— Muriatis Liquor	Same as with Calcis Murias.
Magnesiæ Sulphas	Potash. Soda. Ammonia. Subcarbonate of Potash. ———— Soda. Lime Water. Muriate of Lime. Acetate of Lead.
———— Subcarbonas	Acids. Acidulous Salts. Muriate of Ammonia. Lime Water. Metallic Salts.
Magnesia	Same as with Magnesiæ Subcarb. except Lime Water.
Antimonium Tartarizatum	Its solution is incompatible with Alkalies. Alkaline Carbonates. Some Earths. Lime Water. Muriate of Lime. Some Metals. —— Oxides of Metals. Acetates of Lead. Infusions of Cinchona. ———— Rhubarb. ———— Catechu.
Argenti Nitras	Almost all Spring Water. ———— River Water. Potash. Soda. Carbonate of Potash. ———— Soda. Soaps. Lime Water. Sulphuric Acid, Muriatic ——, Tartaric ——, and Salts containing these Acids. Carbonate of Ammonia. Liquor Arsenicalis. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. Hydrosulphurets. Astringent Vegetable Infusions.
Liquor Arsenicalis	Acids. Acidulous Salts. Lime Water. Muriate of Lime. Sulphate of Magnesia. Alum.

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Substances	*Incompatible with*
Liquor Arsenicalis	Sulphate of Iron. Muriate of Iron. Nitrate of Silver. Sulphate of Copper. Sulphuretted Hydrogen and its compounds. Decoction of Cinchona.
Cuprum Ammoniatum	Acids. Potash. Soda. Lime Water.
Ferri Sulphas	Potash. Soda. Ammonia. Carbonate of Potash. ——— Soda. Barytes. Salts of Barytes. ——— Strontia. Strontia. Lime Water. Muriate of Lime. Soaps. Nitrate of Silver. Acetates of Lead. Astringent Vegetable bodies.
—— Subcarbonas	Acids. Acidulous Salts.
—— Muriatis tinctura	Alkalies. Carbonates of Alkalies. Lime Water. Carbonate of Lime. Magnesia. Carbonate of Magnesia. Astringent Vegetable bodies. Solution of Gum Arabic.
Ferrum Ammoniatum	Alkalies. Alkaline Carbonates. Lime Water. Astringent Vegetable bodies.
Ferri Ammoniati Tinctura	The same as with Ferrum Ammoniatum.
—— Vinum	The same as with Ferri Muriatis Tinctura.
Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ	Acids. Acidulous Salts.
Hydrargyri oxydum Rubrum	Acids. Acidulous Salts. Sulphuretted Hydrogen.
——— Nitrico Oxydum	The same as with Hydrargyri Oxydum Rubrum.
——— Oxymurias	Potash. Soda. Ammonia. Carbonate of Potash. ——— Soda. ——— Ammonia. Sulphuret of Potash. All Hydrosulphurets. Soap. Lime Water. Many Metals. Tartarized Antimony. Nitrate of Silver. Acetates of Lead.

Substances	*Incompatible with*
Hydrargyri Oxymurias -	Infusion of Bitter Vegetables. ——— Astringent Vegetables.
——— Submurias -	Potash. Soda. Ammonia. Alkaline Carbonates. Hydrosulphurets. Lime Water. Iron. Lead. Copper.
Plumbi Acetas - -	Sulphuric Acid. Muriatic ——. Carbonic ——. Citric ——. Tartaric ——. Potash. Soda. Ammonia. Muriate of Soda. Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis. Lime Water. Carbonate of Lime. Sulphate ———. Solution of Sulphuretted Hydrogen. Hard Water usually.
——— Subacetatis Liquor -	Same as with Plumbi Acetas.
Zinci Sulphas - -	Alkalies. Alkaline Carbonates. Lime Water. Hydrosulphurets. Astringent Vegetable Infusions.
—— Oxydum - - -	Acids. Acidulous Salts. Alkalies.
Potassæ Sulphuretum -	Acids which combine with Potash and expel Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas. Solutions of most of the Metals.
nfusum Anthemidis - -	Salts of Iron. ——— Mercury. ——— Silver. ——— Lead.
——— Armoraciæ Comp.	Alkaline Carbonates. Salts of Silver. ——— Mercury.
——— Calumbæ - -	Lime Water. Acetates of Lead. Oxymuriate of Mercury.
——— Caryophyllorum	Lime Water. Solutions of the Preparations of Iron. ——————— Zinc. ——————— Lead. ——————— Silver. ——————— Antimony.
——— Cascarillæ - ——— Cuspariæ -	The same as with Infusum Caryophyllorum. Solutions of the Salts of most Metals.
——— Digitalis -	——————— Iron. Probably by those of most other Metals.
——— Gentianæ Comp.	Solution of Acetate of Lead. ——— Sulphate of Iron.
——— Lini Compositum -	Preparations of Lead. ——————— Iron. Most Metallic Salts.

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Substances	*Incompatible with*
Infusum Rhei - -	The stronger Acids. Metallic Solutions. Some astringent infusions.
——— Rosæ Compositum	Alkalies. Earths and all substances which combine with Sulphuric Acid, or are acted upon by small quantities of it. Acetate of Lead. Sulphate of Iron.
——— Sennæ Compositum	Strong Acids. Lime Water. Most Metallic Salts.
Simarubæ - -	Alkaline Carbonates. Lime Water. Salts of Lead. ——— Silver. ——— Mercury.
Decoctum Aloes Compositum	Acids. Acidulous Salts. Earthy Salts. Metallic Salts. All substances which are decomposed by, or which decompose Subcarbonate of Potash.
——— Cydoniæ - -	Acids. Alcohol. Most Metallic Solutions.
——— Quercûs - -	Alkaline Solutions. Most Metallic Salts. Solutions of Isinglass. Decoction of Yellow Bark.
——— Sarsaparillæ -	Lime Water. Acetate of Lead.
Mistura Ferri Compositum	Acids, Acidulous Salts } which dissolve the Proto-carbonate of Iron. Vegetable astringents.
Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus	Acids. Acidulous Salts. Earthy ——. Lime Water. Metallic Salts.
——— Fœtidus	The same as in Sp. Amm. Arom.
——— Succinatus	Acids. Acidulous Salts. Earthy ——. Metallic ——.
——— Camphoræ	Water.
Tinctura Opii - - -	Potash and its Subcarbonate. Soda ——. Ammonia ——. Most Metallic Salts. Infusion of Galls.

No. IV.

EXAMPLES OF THE MOST USUAL FORMS OF EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTIONS.[1]

POWDERS.

NARCOTIC.

℞ *Pulveris Conii* gr. ii.
——— *Glycyrrhizæ radicis* gr. vi.
Sit pulvis ter quotidie sumendus.

In scirrhous affections, scrophula, painful old ulcers, &c.

℞ *Pulveris Belladonnæ foliorum* gr. i.
——— *Potassæ Nitratis* gr. x.
——— *Sacchari* gr. ix.
Fiat Pulvis hora somni omni nocte sumendus.

In chronic rheumatism, extensive ulcerations, mania, and epilepsy.

ANTISPASMODIC.

℞ *Pulveris Valerianæ radicis* ℈i.
——— *Cinnamomi comp.* gr. x.
Fiat pulvis ter quaterve quotidie sumendus.

In hysteria, hemicrania, chlorosis.

℞ *Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ radicis* gr. iii.
——— *Sodæ subcarbonatis* gr. xii.
——— *Opii* gr. i.
Fiat pulvis octava quaque hora sumendus.

Spasmodic asthma; hooping-cough.

TONIC.

℞ *Pulveris Cinchonæ* ʒss.
——— *Cinnamomi comp.* gr. x.
Sit pulvis, secundis horis, in cyatho tactis, absente paroxysmo, sumendus.

In intermittents, after the stomach and bowels have been cleared.

℞ *Ferri tartarizati* gr. viii.
Pulveris Calumbæ ℈i.
Fiat pulvis quarta quaque hora sumendus.

After diarrhœa, in scrophulous tumours and in dyspepsia.

℞ *Pulveris Simarubæ corticis* ℈i.
——— *Opii* gr. ¼.
Pulvis tertia quaque hora sumendus.

In dysentery, after the bowels have been well cleared.

ASTRINGENT.

℞ *Pulveris Catechu extracti* gr. xv.
——— *Cretæ comp. cum Opio* ℈i.
Sit pulvis, post dejectiones singulas liquidas sumendus.

In diarrhœa, from a weakened state of the bowels.

℞ *Pulveris Kino compositi* gr. x.
Pulvis ex cyatho aquæ menthæ viridis, sexta quaque hora sumatur.

In chronic diarrhœa and in intestinal hæmorrhages.

EMETIC.

℞ *Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ* ℈i.
Antimonii tartarizati gr. i.
Fiat pulvis emeticus.

CATHARTIC.

℞ *Hydrargyri submuriatis* gr. iii.
Pulveris Jalapæ.
Sacchari, sing. gr. x.
Sit pulvis, vespere vel primo mane sumendus.

In bilious fevers, and slimy and obstructed bowels.

℞ *Hydrargyri submuriatis* gr. iii.
Pulveris Scammoneæ compositi gr. xii.
Tere in pulverem quamprimum sumendum.

In worm cases.

℞ *Potassæ supertartratis* gr. xv.
Cambogiæ
Sacchari, singulorum gr. v.
Sit pulvis mane sumendus.

In ascites, and other dropsical cases.

℞ *Potassæ sulphatis* ʒi.
Pulveris Rhei ℈iss.
———*florum Anthemidum* ʒi.
Tere in pulverum, et divide in doses æquales sex, quarum sumat unam bis die in quovis vehiculo.

In dyspepsia, and a sluggish state of the bowels.

EMMENAGOGUE.

℞ *Pulveris foliorum Sabinæ,*
——— *Zingiberis,* ää gr. vii.
Sodæ Boracis gr. xv.
Fiat pulvis bis die sumendus.

In amenorrhœa with a languid pulse.

DIURETIC.

℞ *Supertartratis Potassæ* ʒi.
Pulveris Scillæ siccati gr. ii.

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[1] The doses are those proper for adults.

Pulveris Zingiberis gr. iv.
Sit pulvis octava quaque hora sumendus.
In ascites.

DIAPHORETIC.

℞ *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.
℞ *Antimonii Tartarizati* gr. ii.
Testarum præparatarum ℈ii.
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.
℞ *Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ* gr. ii.
Pulveris Opii gr. i. ss.
Potassæ Nitratis gr. xvi. ss.
Fiat pulvis hora somni capiendus
In acute rheumatism.

EXPECTORANT.

℞ *Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ* gr. vi.
——— *Potassæ Nitratis* ℈iss.
——— *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.

℞ *Potassæ Nitratis* gr. viii.
Pulveris Tragacanthæ comp. ℈i.
Tere in pulverem, quartis horis in cyatho aquæ vel infusi lini sumendum.
In gonorrhœa.

PILLS.

NARCOTIC.

℞ *Opii* gr. i.
Fiat pilula hora somni sumenda.
To procure sleep in ordinary cases.
℞ *Pulveris Digitalis* gr. iv.
Camphoræ gr. xii.
Extracti Hyosciami gr. viii.
Fiat pilulæ duodecim. Sumat tres omni nocte.
In maniacal and spasmodic affections.

SEDATIVE.

℞ *Plumbi Superacetatis,*
Pulveris Digitalis, āā gr. x.
——— *Opii* gr. iii.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ q. s.
Misce optime, et divide in pilulas æquales decem, quarum sumat unam sexta quaque hora.
In active hæmorrhagies. They have also been given in phthisis, one pill twice a day, after bleeding.

ANTISPASMODIC.

℞ *Opii* gr. ss.
Castorei Rossici gr. vi. ss.
Pulveris Digitalis gr. i.
Syrupi q. s.
Fiant pilulæ duæ bis vel ter die repetendæ.
In spasmodic asthma and dyspnœa.
℞ *Cupri Ammoniati* gr. ii.
Micæ Panis q. s.
Fiant pilulæ quatuor. Sumat unam bis quotidie.
In epilepsy, gradually increasing the dose.

STIMULANT.

℞ *Assafætidæ Gummi resinæ* ℥ir
Pulveris Zingiberis ℥ss.
Ammoniæ Subcarbonatis, āā ℥ss.
Syrupi q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ triginta, quarum sumat tres tertiis horis.
In palsy.

TONIC.

℞ *Pulveris Rhei,*
——— *Zingiberis,* āā ℥ss.
Extracti Anthemidis ℥i.
Fiat massa in pilulas æquales triginta, dividenda, quarum capiat tres ante prandium quotidie.
In dyspepsia and chlorosis.
℞ *Ferri Carbonatis,*
Extracti Conii āā ℥i.
Distribue in pilulas æquales viginti quatuor. Sumat duas bis die.
In fluor albus and scrophula.

ASTRINGENT.

℞ *Extracti Cinchonæ* ℥ii.
Aluminis ℥i.
Syrupi q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ triginta sex. Sumat quatuor quarta vel sexta quaque hora.
In passive hæmorhagies.

CATHARTIC.

℞ *Scammoneæ in pulv.* gr. iv.
Extracti Taraxaci gr. xvi
Fiant pilulæ sex, quarum sumat tres bis die.

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In hypochondriasis and chronic hæpatitis.

℞ *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.

℞ *Pulveris Aloes compositi* ʒi.
Pulveris Jalapæ ℈ii.
Olei Lavandulæ min. x.
Syrupi q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ triginta. Sumat duas vel tres, adstricto alvo.

In habitual costiveness.

℞ *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.

℞ *Ferri Sulphatis* ʒss.
Potassæ 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 languid pulse.

℞ *Pilulæ Hydrargyri* ʒi.
Divide in pilulas æqules quindecim. Sumat unam omni mane et nocte.

In suppression of the menstrual discharge.

DIURETIC.

℞ *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.

℞ *Pilulæ Hydrargyri* ʒi.
Pulveris Scillæ ℈i.
Confectionis Rosæ q. s.
Fiant pilulæ viginti. Sumat unam octava quaque hora.

In ascites and anasarca.

DIAPHORETIC.

℞ *Pulveris Antimonialis* gr. v.
Opii,
Hydrargyr. Submuriatis āā gr. i.
Confectionis Rosæ q. s.
Fiant pilulæ æquales duæ hora somni sumendæ

In acute rheumatism.

℞ *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.

℞ *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.

℞ *Pilulæ Hydrargyri* ʒi.
Divide in pilulas æquales duodecim. Sumat unam mane nocteque.

In syphilis, herpetic eruptions, and chronic hepatitis.

℞ *Submuriatis Hydrargyri* ℈i.
Opii gr. v.
Confectionis Rosæ q. s.
Fiant pilulæ viginti. Sumat unam omni mane et nocte.

In syphilitic cases.

LITHONTRIPTIC.

℞ *Sodæ Subcarbonatis exsiccatæ* 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.

℞ *Ferri Ammoniati* ʒi.
Extracti Aloes,
——— *Gentianæ,* āā ʒss.
Contunde simul, et divide massam in pilulas triginta, quarum sumat duas ter quotidie.

In dyspepsia, hysteria, scrophula, and mesenteric obstructions.

DIAPHORETIC AND ALTERATIVE.

℞ *Hydrargyri sulphureti rubri,*
Serpentariæ radicis in pulv. āā ʒi.
Syrupi Aurantii q. s.
Misce, et divide in pilulas viginti quatuor, quarum sumat quatuor ter quotidie.

In herpetic and other obstinate, cutaneous affections.

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DRAUGHTS.

NARCOTIC.

℞ *Misturæ Camphoræ* f℥iss.
Tincturæ Opii ♏ xxxv.
Etheris sulphurici f℥i.
Syrupi Croci. f℥j.
Fiat haustus in promptu habendus, et urgente febris paroxysmo sumendus.
In intermittent head-ache.

℞ *Ammoniæ subcarbonatis* gr. xv.
Succi Limonis recentis f℥iv.
Aquæ distillatæ f℥i.
Spiritus Myristicæ f℥i.
Syrupi Aurantii f℥ss.
Extracti Conii gr. iv.
Fiat haustus ter die sumendus, addendo de die in diem extracti Conii gr. i. *donec dosis ad* gr. vii. *pervenerit, in singulis haustibus.*
In diseases of increased irritability.

℞ *Potassæ subcarbonatis* ℈i.
Succi Limonum recent. f℥iv.
Aquæ Menthæ viridis f℥i.
Tincturæ Opii min. xxv.
Syrupi Tolutani f℥ss.
Fiat haustus, hora somni, vel vespertino, vel sera nocte, sumendus.
To procure sleep in the majority of diseases.

ANTISPASMODIC.

℞ *Misturæ Moschi* f℥xiv.
Liquoris Ammoniæ min. xvi.
Tincturæ Castorei f℥i.
Syrupi Papaveris f℥ss.
Fiat haustus, quarta quaque hora sumendus.
In hysteria, and convulsive affections, after the bowels have been effectually cleared.

℞ *Olei Anisi* ♏ x.
Magnesiæ ℈i.
Tincturæ Sennæ f℥ii.
Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ f℥x.
Fiat haustus, urgente flatulentia sumendus.
In spasm of the stomach arising from flatulence.

TONIC.

℞ *Infusi Cinchonæ cordifoliæ* f℥iss.
Tincturæ Cinchonæ comp. f℥i.
Pulveris Cinchonæ cordifoliæ ℈ii.
Syrupi Aurantii f℥ss.
Fiat haustus, secunda quaque hora sumendus.
In intermittents, and acute rheumatism after purging.

℞ *Infusi Cascarillæ* f℥iss.
Tincturæ Cascarillæ,
——— *Zingiberis,* āā f℥i.
Fiat haustus, bis quotidie sumendus.
In dyspepsia, arising from intemperance.

℞ *Myrrhæ* gr. v.
Potassæ Nitratis gr. iv.
Syrupi Papaveris f℥ss.
Infusi Calumbæ s℥xvss.
Fiat haustus, ter in die sumendus.
In humoral asthma, chronic catarrh, and phthisis pulmonalis unattended by much active inflammation.

ASTRINGENT.

℞ *Extracti Hæmatoxyli* gr. xii.
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥xv.
Tincturæ Catechu f℥i.
Fiat haustus, quarta quaque hora vel post dejectiones singulas liquidas, sumendus.
In diarrhœas, and protracted dysentery.

EMETIC.

℞ *Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ* ℈i.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ f℥ii.
Aquæ communis f℥vi.
Fiat haustus emeticus, quamprimum vel vespere sumendus.
For unloading the stomach in ordinary cases.

℞ *Zinci Sulphatis* ℈i.
Aquæ distillatæ f℥x.
Fiat haustus, quamprimum sumendus.
In the commencement of the paroxysm of intermittent fever, or in cases of poisons having been taken into the stomach.

℞ *Cupri Sulphatis* gr. x.
Aquæ distillatæ, f℥ii.
Fiat haustus emeticus, statim sumendus.
To excite immediate vomiting, when laudanum has been taken as a poison.

CATHARTIC.

℞ *Potassæ Tartratis* ℥i.
Tincturæ Sennæ f℥i.
Infusi Sennæ f℥xivss.
Syrupi Croci f℥ss.
Fiat haustus, quamprimum vel primo mane sumendus.
In acute diseases.

℞ *Magnesiæ Sulphatis* ℥ii.
Infusi Rosæ f℥xiv.
Acidi Sulphurici diluti ♏ x.
Mannæ ℥ii.
Fiat haustus quartis horis sumendus.
In inflammatory affections.

℞ *Magnesiæ carbonatis* ℥i.
Pulveris Rhei ℈i.
Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ f℥xii.

Tincturæ Cardamomi comp. f℥i.
Fiat haustus hora ante prandium sumendus.
In dyspepsia, attended with costiveness and acidity.

℞ *Olei Ricini* f℥v.
Vitelli ovi q. s.
Aquæ Rosæ f℥viii.
Tinct. Lavandulæ comp. ♏ viii.
Syrupi Papaveris f℥i.
Fiat haustus statim sumendus.
In colic, and calculous affections.

DIURETIC.

℞ *Tincturæ Jalapæ* f℥iii.
Aceti Scillæ f℥i.
Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ f℥viii.
Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

℞ *Potassæ Nitratis* gr. viii.
Tincturæ Digitalis ♏ xvi.
Infusi Rosæ f℥xiii.
Syrupi Rosæ f℥i.
Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.
In dropsy.

DIAPHORETIC.

℞ *Potasse subcarbonatis* ℈i.
Succi Limonis recentis f℥iv.
Antimonii Tartarizati gr. ½.
Aquæ distillatæ f℥xi.
Syrupi Papaveris f℥i.
Fiat haustus quarta vel sexta quaque ora sumendus.

℞ *Liquoris Ammoniæ acetatis* f℥vi.
Misturæ Camphoræ f℥x.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ ♏ xx.
Syrupi Tolutani f℥ss.
Fiat haustus sextis horis sumendus.
In fevers, and inflammatory diseases.

REFRIGERANT.

℞ *Potassæ Nitratis* gr. xii.
Misturæ Amygdalæ f℥iss.
Syrupi Tolutani f℥i.
Fiat haustus quarta quaque hora sumendus.

℞ *Potassæ subcarbonatis* ℈i.
Syrupi f℥ss.
Spiritus Myristicæ f℥ss.
Aquæ distillatæ f℥xi.
Fiat haustus in effervescentia cum succi limonis cochleari magno, secunda quaque hora sumendus.
In fevers, and inflammatory diseases.

ANTACID.

℞ *Magnesiæ* ℥i.
Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ f℥iss.
Tincturæ Aurantii f℥i.
Fiat haustus pro re nata sumendus.
In heartburn, and other cases of acidity of the stomach.

℞ *Liquoris Ammoniæ* ♏ xvi.
Misturæ Amygdalæ f℥ii.
Tincturæ Opii ♏ x.
Fiat haustus ter die sumendus.
In acidities of the primæ viæ.

MIXTURES.

TONIC.

℞ *Infusi Calumbæ* f℥vss.
Tincturæ Cinnamomi comp. f℥ii.
Syrupi Aurantii f℥ii.
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.

℞ *Catechu extracti* ℥ii.
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥viii.
Tincturæ Opii ♏ix.
Fiat mistura, cujus sumantur cochlearia tria magna post singulas dejectiones liquidas.
In the last stage of diarrhœa, or dysentery.

EMETIC.

℞ *Antimonii Tartarizati* gr. viii.
Aquæ distillatæ f℥vi.
Syrupi Mori f℥i.
Fiat mistura, cujus cochlearia magna duo quamprimum, et octavis minutis donec evomuerit, sumenda.

℞ *Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ* ℥ss.
Antimonii Tartarizati gr. i.
Tincturæ Scillæ f℥i.
Aquæ distillatæ f℥viiss.
Fiat mistura emetica, cujus sumat quamprimum cochlearia majora quatuor, et cochlearia duo sexta quaque parte horæ donec supervenerit vomitus.
In dropsies before exhibiting the foxglove.

CATHARTIC.

℞ *Potassæ sulphatis* ℥ii.
Aquæ fontanæ f℥vss.
Tincturæ Jalapæ f℥iv.
Sit mistura, cujus sumat cochlearia duo magna omni bihorio.

EXPECTORANT.

℞ *Misturæ Amygdalæ* f℥v.
Vini ipecacuanhæ,
Tincturæ Scillæ ää f℥i.
Syrupi Tolutani f℥vi. *Misce.*

Sumat cochleare magnum urgente tussi.

In humoral asthma, and the latter stage of catarrh.

DEMULCENT.

℞ *Decocti Althææ officinalis* f℥vi.
Syrupi f℥i.
Fiat Mistura, cujus sumatur tertia pars sexta quaque hora.

In calculous cases, and inflammation of the kidneys.

DETERGENT GARGLE.

℞ *Potassæ Nitratis* ʒii.
Mellis Rosæ f℥iv.
Infusi Rosæ f℥vss. *Misce.*
Fiat gargarysma sæpe utendum.

In inflammatory sore throat.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE.

℞ *Infusi Rosæ* f℥vii.
Tincturæ Catechu f℥vi.
Acidi Sulphurici diluti f℥i.
Tincturæ Opii f℥iss.
Sit gargarysma sæpe utendum.

In relaxations of the uvula.

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

LOTIONS.

℞ *Ammoniæ Muriatis* ʒi.
Aquæ fontanæ f℥v.
Spiritus rectificati f℥i.
Misce ut fiat lotio tumori applicanda.

In swelled testicle, and other inflammatory tumours.

℞ *Opii* ʒii.
Aceti distillati f℥vi.
Tere ut fiat lotio parti dolenti applicanda.

To painful affections of the joints, and in colic.

℞ *Zinci sulphatis,*
Plumbi acetatis āā gr. x.
Aquæ Rosæ,
——— *Sambuci* āā f℥iii.
Fiat Colyrium subinde utendum.

In ophthalmia after local bleeding.

℞ *Plumbi acetatis* gr. ix.
Aquæ Rosæ f℥vss.
Aceti distillati f℥iii.
Spiritus rectificati f℥i.
Misce ut fiat colyrium sepæ utendum.

In the acute stage of ophthalmia.

EMBROCATIONS.

STIMULANT.

℞ *Linimenti Ammoniæ fortioris* f℥vi.
Olivæ olei f℥ii.
Fiat embrocatio, cum panno laneo, faucibus externis applicanda.

In cynanche tonsillaris.

STIMULANT AND ANODYNE.

℞ *Linimenti Camphoræ comp.* f℥ix.
Tincturæ Cantharidis f℥i.
——— *Opii* f℥ii.
Parti dolenti applicandum.

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

POWDERS.

℞ *Pulveris gummi Acaciæ* ℥ss.
Aluminis gr. v.
Misce diligentissime ut fiat pulvis, cujus inspergatur pauxillum super mamillas pro re nata.

In sore nipples, to be applied after suckling.

℞ *Acetatis plumbi* ʒi.
Pulveris Cinchonæ ʒvii.
Tere, ut fiat pulvis, cujus pauxillum super ulceres omni mane spergatur.
For scrophulous ulcers.

OINTMENTS.

℞ *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi* ℈ii.
Adepis ʒi.
Tere diligenter in mortario, donec bene misceantur.
In ulcerations of the eyelids.

℞ *Zinci oxydi* ℈i.
Adepis ʒi.
Tere optime in mortario, ut fiat unguentum.
In tinea capitis.

No. V.

A TABLE OF PHARMACEUTICAL EQUIVALENTS.

ACID, Acetic (dry)	4 Carbon	(6 × 4) =	24	50
	3 Oxygen	(8 × 3) =	24	
	2 Hydrogen	=	2	
——— (crystallised or glacial)	1 Dry Acid	=	50	59
	1 Water	=	9	
—— Arsenious (dry)	1 Arsenic	=	38	54
	2 Oxygen	(8 × 2) =	16	
—— Benzoic (dry)	15 Carbon	(6 × 15) =	90	120
	3 Oxygen	(8 × 3) =	24	
	6 Hydrogen	=	6	
—— Boracic (dry)	1 Boron	=	6	22
	2 Oxygen	(9 × 2) =	16	
——— (crystallised)	1 Dry Acid	=	22	40
	2 Water	(8 × 2) =	18	
—— Carbonic (dry)	1 Carbon	=	6	22
	2 Oxygen	(8 × 2) =	16	
—— Citric (dry)	4 Carbon	(6 × 4) =	24	58
	4 Oxygen	(8 × 4) =	32	
	2 Hydrogen	=	2	
——— (crystallised)	1 Dry Acid	=	58	76
	2 Water	(9 × 2) =	18	
—— Hydriodic (dry)	1 Iodine	=	125	126
	1 Hydrogen	=	1	
—— Hydrocyanic (dry)	1 Cyanogen	=	26	27
	1 Hydrogen	=	1	
—— Muriatic (dry)	1 Chlorine	=	36	37
	1 Hydrogen	=	1	
—— Nitric (dry)	1 Nitrogen	=	14	54
	5 Oxygen	(8 × 5) =	40	
——— (liquid, sp. gr. 1.5)	1 Dry Acid	=	54	72
	2 Water	(9 × 2) =	18	

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Acid, Oxalic (dry)	2 Carbon	(6 × 2) = 12	36
	3 Oxygen	(8 × 3) = 24	
—— (crystallised)	1 Dry Acid	= 36	72
	4 Water	(9 × 4) = 36	
—— Phosphoric (dry)	1 Phosphorus	= 12	28
	2 Oxygen	(8 × 2) = 16	
—— Succinic (dry, or anhydrous crystals)	4 Carbon	(6 × 4) = 24	51
	3 Oxygen	(8 × 3) = 24	
	3 Hydrogen	= 3	
—— Sulphuric (dry)	1 Sulphur	= 16	40
	3 Oxygen	(8 × 3) = 24	
—— —— (liquid, sp. gr. 1.48)	1 Dry Acid	= 40	49
	1 Water	= 9	
—— Tartaric (dry)	4 Carbon	(6 × 4) = 24	67
	5 Oxygen	(8 × 5) = 40	
	3 Hydrogen	= 3	
—— (crystallised)	1 Dry Acid	= 67	76
	1 Water	= 9	
Alum (dry)	2 Sulphate of Alumina	(66 × 2) = 132	260
	1 Bisulphate of Potassa	= 128	
—— (crystallised)	1 Dry Alum	= 260	485
	25 Water	(9 × 25) = 225	
Alumina	1 Aluminum	= 18	26
	1 Oxygen	= 8	
—— Sulphate (dry)	1 Alumina	= 26	66
	1 Sulphuric Acid	= 40	
Ammonia	1 Nitrogen	= 14	17
	1 Hydrogen	= 3	
—— Acetate (dry)	1 Ammonia	= 17	67
	1 Acetic Acid	= 50	
—— Hydrated Bicarbonate	1 Ammonia	= 17	79
	2 Carbonic Acid	(22 × 2) = 44	
	2 Water	(9 × 2) = 18	
—— Carbonate	1 Ammonia	= 17	39
	1 Carbonic Acid	= 22	
—— Hydrated Sesquicarbonate	2 Ammonia	(17 × 2) = 34	118
	3 Carbonic Acid	(22 × 3) = 66	
	2 Water	(9 × 2) = 18	
—— Citrate (dry)	1 Ammonia	= 17	75
	1 Citric Acid	= 58	
—— Muriate	1 Ammonia	= 17	54
	1 Muriatic Acid	= 37	
—— Sulphate (hydrated)	1 Ammonia	= 17	66
	1 Sulphuric Acid	= 40	
	1 Water	= 9	
Antimony			45
—— Chloride	1 Antimony	= 45	81
	1 Chlorine	= 36	
—— Protoxide	1 Antimony	= 45	53
	1 Oxygen	= 8	
Antimony, Protoxide, Hydrosulphuret of	1 Protoxide of Antimony	= 53	86
	1 Bisulphuret of Hydrogen	= 33	
—— Peroxide	1 Antimony	= 45	61
	2 Oxygen	(8 × 2) = 16	
—— Sulphuret	1 Antimony	= 45	61
	1 Sulphur	= 16	
—— Potassa Tartrate*	3 Protox. of Antimony	(53 × 3) = 159	341
	1 Bitartrate of Potassa	= 182	
Arsenic			38

* According to Mr. R. Phillips: in the text, at page 254, the quantity of Protoxide is underrated by one proportional.

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Arsenic Oxide (Arsenious Acid)	1 Arsenic = 38 2 Oxygen = 16	54
Bismuth		71
—— Oxide	1 Bishmuth = 71 1 Oxygen = 8	79
—— Subnitrate	2 Oxide of Bismuth (79×2) = 158 1 Nitric Acid = 54	212?
Boron		6?
Calcium		20
—— Chloride	1 Calcium = 20 1 Chlorine = 36	56
—— Oxide (see *Lime*)	1 Calcium = 20 1 Oxygen = 8	28
Carbon		6
Carburet of Nitrogen (Cyanogen)	2 Carbon (6×2) = 12 1 Nitrogen = 14	26
Chlorine		36
Cinchonia		315
Copper		64
—— Subperacetate (dry)	1 Peroxide of Copper = 80 1 Acetic Acid = 50	130
—— (crystallised common verdigris)	1 Subperacetate = 180 6 Water (9×6) = 54	184
—— Peracetate (dry)	1 Peroxide of Copper = 80 2 Acetic Acid (50×2) = 100	180
—— (crystallised or distilled verdigris)	1 Peracetate = 180 3 Water (9×3) = 27	207
—— Peroxide	1 Copper = 64 2 Oxygen (8×2) = 16	80
—— Persulphate (dry)	1 Peroxide of Copper = 80 2 Sulphuric Acid (40×2) = 80	160
—— (crystallised	1 Persulphate of Copper = 160 10 Water (9×10) = 90	250
Hydrogen		1
Iodine		125
Iron		28
—— Protoxide	1 Iron = 28 1 Oxygen = 8	36
Iron, Peroxide	1 Iron = 28 1½ Oxygen = 12	40
—— Perchloride	1 Iron = 28 1½ Chlorine = 54	82
—— Sulphate (dry)	1 Protoxide of Iron = 36 1 Sulphuric Acid = 40	76
—— (crystallised)	1 Dry Sulphate = 76 7 Water (9×7) = 63	139
Lead		104
—— Acetate (dry)	1 Protoxide of Lead = 112 1 Acetic Acid = 50	162
—— (crystallised)	1 Dry Acetate = 162 3 Water (9×3) = 27	189
—— Subacetate	2 Protoxide of Lead (112×2) = 224 1 Acetic Acid = 50	274
—— Protoxide	1 Lead = 104 1 Oxygen = 8	112
—— Carbonate	1 Protoxide of Lead = 112 1 Carbonic Acid = 22	134
Lime	1 Calcium = 20 1 Oxygen = 8	28
—— Carbonate	1 Lime = 28 1 Carbonic Acid = 22	50
—— Hydrate (slacked lime)	1 Lime = 28 1 Water = 9	37

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Lime, Phosphate	1 Lime = 28		56
	1 Phosphoric Acid = 28		
—— ulphate (dry)	1 Lime. = 28		68
	2 Sulphuric Acid = 40		
—— Tartrate (dry)	1 Lime = 28		95
	1 Tartaric Acid = 67		
Magnesia	1 Magnesium = 12		20
	1 Oxygen = 8		
—— Carbonate (dry)	1 Magnesia = 20		42
	1 Carbonic Acid = 22		
—— Sulphate (dry)	1 Magnesia = 20		60
	1 Sulphuric Acid = 40		
—— —— (crystallised)	1 Dry Sulphate = 60		123
	7 Water = 63		
Mercury			200
—— Protoxide	1 Mercury = 200		208
	1 Oxygen = 8		
—— Peroxide	1 Mercury = 200		216
	2 Oxygen (8×2) = 16		
—— Protochloride (Calomel)	1 Mercury = 200		236
	1 Chlorine = 86		
—— Perchloride (Corrosive Sublimate)	1 Mercury = 200		272
	2 Chlorine (36×2) = 72		
—— Protosulphate (dry)	1 Protoxide of Mercury = 208		248
	1 Sulphuric Acid = 40		
—— Persulphate (dry)	1 Peroxide of Mercury = 216		296
	2 Sulphuric Acid (40×2) = 80		
—— Protosulphuret	1 Mercury = 200		216
	1 Sulphur = 16		
—— Bisulphuret	1 Mercury = 200		232
	2 Sulphur (16×2) = 32		
—— Bicyanuret	1 Mercury = 200		252
	2 Cyanogen (26×2) = 52		
—— Protonitrate (dry)	1 Protoxide of Mercury = 208		262
	1 Nitric Acid = 54		
—— Pernitrate	1 Peroxide of Mercury = 216		324
	2 Nitric Acid (54×2) = 108		
Morphia			325
Nitrogen			14
Oxygen			8
Phosphorus			12
Potassa (dry)	1 Potassium = 40		48
	1 Oxygen = 8		
—— (hydrate)	1 Dry Potass = 48		57
	1 Water = 9		
—— Acetate (dry)	1 Potassa = 48		98
	1 Acetic Acid = 50		
—— Arseniate (dry)	1 Potassa = 48		110
	1 Arsenic Acid = 62		
—— Arsenite (dry)	1 Potassa = 48		102
	1 Arsenious Acid = 54		
—— Bicarbonate (dry)	1 Potassa = 48		92
	2 Carbonic Acid (22×2) = 44		
—— —— (crystallised)*	1 Dry Bicarbonate = 92		101
	1 Water = 9		
—— Bisulphate (dry)	1 Potassa = 48		128
	2 Sulphuric Acid (40×2) = 80		
—— —— (crystallised)	1 Dry Bisulphate = 128		137
	1 Water = 9		
—— Bitartrate (dry)	1 Potassa = 48		182
	2 Tartaric Acid (67×2) = 134		

* Potassæ Carbonas of the Pharmacopœia.

Potassa Bitartrate (crystallised)	1 Dry Bitartrate	= 182	191
	1 Water	= 9	
—— Carbonate (dry)*	1 Potassa	= 48	70
	1 Carbonic Acid	= 22	
—— Citrate (dry)	1 Potassa	= 48	106
	1 Citric Acid	= 58	
—— Nitrate	1 Potassa	= 48	102
	1 Nitric Acid	= 54	
—— Sulphate	1 Potassa	= 48	88
	1 Sulphuric Acid	= 40	
—— Tartrate (dry)	1 Potassa	= 48	115
	1 Tartaric Acid	= 67	
Potassium			40
—— Choloride	1 Potassium	= 40	76
	1 Chlorine	= 36	
—— Sulphuret	1 Potassium	= 40	56
	1 Sulphur	= 16	
—— Bisulphuret	1 Potassium	= 40	72
	2 Sulphur	(16 × 2) = 32	
Quinia			360
Silver			110
—— Oxide	1 Silver	= 110	118
	1 Oxygen	= 8	
—— Chloride	1 Silver	= 110	146
	1 Chlorine	= 36	
—— Nitrate	1 Oxide of Silver	= 118	172
	1 Nitric Acid	= 54	
Soda (dry)	1 Sodium	= 24	32
	1 Oxygen	= 8	
—— Hydrated	1 Dry Soda	= 32	41
	1 Water	= 9	
—— Acetate (dry)	1 Soda	= 32	82
	1 Acetic Acid	= 50	
—— (crystallised)	1 Dry Acetate	= 82	136
	6 Water	(9 × 6) = 54	
—— Carbonate (dry)	1 Soda	= 32	54
	1 Carbonic Acid	= 22	
—— (crystallised)†	1 Dry Carbonate	= 54	153
	11 Water	(9 × 11) = 99	
—— Citrate (dry)	1 Soda	= 32	90
	1 Citric Acid	= 58	
—— Sulphate (dry)	1 Soda	= 32	72
	1 Sulphuric Acid	= 40	
—— (crystallised)	1 Dry Sulphate	= 72	162
	10 Water	(9 × 10) = 90	
—— Tartrate (dry)	1 Soda	= 32	99
	1 Tartaric Acid	= 67	
—— Potassatartrate	1 Soda	= 32	214
	1 Potassa	= 48	
	2 Tartaric Acid	(67 × 2) = 134	
—— Hydrated Sesquicarbonate‡	2 Soda	(32 × 2) = 64	166
	3 Carbonic Acid	(22 × 3) = 66	
	4 Water	(9 × 4) = 36	
—— Bicarbonate	1 Soda	= 32	76
	2 Carbonic Acid	(22 × 2) = 44	
Sodium			24
Sodium, Chloride (common salt)	1 Sodium	= 24	60
	1 Chlorine	= 36	

* Potassæ Subcarbonas of the Pharmacopœia.
† Sodæ Subcarbonas of the Pharmacopœia.
‡ Sodæ Carbonas of the Pharmacopœia.

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Sodium, Oxide (Soda)	1 Sodium = 24 1 Oxygen = 8		32
Strychnia			380
Sulphur			16
Sulphuretted Hydrogen	1 Sulphur = 16 1 Hydrogen = 1		17
Tin			59
Water	1 Oxygen = 8 1 Hydrogen = 1		9
Zinc			34
—— Oxide	1 Zinc = 34 1 Oxygen = 8		42
—— Carbonate	1 Oxide of Zinc = 42 1 Carbonic Acid = 22		64
—— Sulphate (dry)	1 Oxide of Zinc = 42 1 Sulphuric Acid = 40		82
———— (crystallised)	1 Dry Sulphate = 82 6 Water (9 × 6) = 54		136

No. VI.

METHOD OF OBTAINING MECONATE OF MORPHIA.

Reduce good Opium to powder, put it into a paper filter, add distilled water to it, and slightly agitate it; and in this way wash it till the water pass through colourless, after which pass a little diluted alcohol through it; dry the insoluble portion (now diminished to one half), in a dark place; digest it, when dry, in strong alcohol for a few minutes, applying heat; separate this solution, which, by cooling, and after evaporation, will yield crystallized meconate of Morphia of a pale straw colour. *Gior. di Fisica*, viii. 218. Quoted in the *Quarterly Journ. of Science*, vol. xx. p. 399.

TABLE, *showing the* SYNONYMA *of the Terms in the Pharmacopœias of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and the Doses of the Medicines.*

London.	*Edinburgh.*	*Dublin.*	*Doses.*
Abietis resina	—	—	—
—	—	Abrotani folia	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Absinthium	Artemisiæ absinthii folia	Absinthii vulg. cacumina	1 scr. to 1 dr.
—	—	——— maritimi cacumina	1 scr. to 1 dr.
Acaciæ gummi	Acaciæ Arabicæ gummi	Gummi arabicum	1 scr. to 1 dr.
Acetosæ folia	Rumicis acetosæ folia	—	*ad libitum.*
Acetosella	—	—	*ad libitum.*
—	—	Acetas ferri	10 minims to 30.
—	Acetas hydrargyri	——— hydrargyri	1 gr. to 6 grs.
Acetum	Acetum	Acetum vini	1 fl. dr. to 4 fl. drs.
—	——— aromaticum	—	—
Acetum colchici	—	—	½ fl. dr. to 1½ fl. dr.
——— scillæ	— scillæ maritimæ	——— scillæ	½ fl. dr. to 1½ fl. dr.
Acidum aceticum dilutum	Acidum aceticum tenue	——— distillatum	1 fl. dr. to 4 fl. drs.
——— aceticum fortius	——— forte	Acidum aceticum	1 min. to ½ fl. dr.
—	——— camphoratum	Aceticum camphoratum	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
——— benzoicum	——— benzoicum	——— benzoicum	10 grs. to ½ dr.
——— citricum	——— citricum crystallizatum	——— citricum crystallis concretum	10 grs. to 2 drs.
——— muriaticum	——— muriaticum	——— muriaticum	10 mins. to 20 mins.
—	—	——— dilutum	15 mins. to 1 fl. dr.
——— nitricum	——— nitricum	—	6 mins. to 20 mins.
——— dilutum	—	—	10 mins. to 30 mins.
—	——— nitrosum	——— nitrosum	6 mins. to 20 mins.
—	——— dilutum	——— dilutum	10 mins. to 30 mins.
—	——— succinicum	——— succini	5 grs. to 1 scr.
——— sulphuricum	——— sulphuricum	——— sulphuricum	—
——— sulphuricum dilutum	——— dilutum	——— dilutum	3 mins. to 40 mins.
—	——— aromaticum	—	3 mins. to 40 mins.

London.		*Edinburgh.*		*Dublin.*		*Doses.*
Assafœtidæ gummi resina	—	Ferulæ assafœtidæ gummi resina	—	Assafœtida	—	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Aurantii baccæ, cortex	—	Citri aurantii cortex, succus	—	Citri aurantii cortex exterior	—	1 scr. to 2 drs.
Avenæ semina	—	Seminæ avenæ sativæ; farina	—	— — —	—	
Balsamum peruvianum	—	Myroxyli peruiferi balsamum	—	Balsamum peruvianum	—	10 grs. to ½ dr.
——— tolutanum	—	Toluiferæ balsami balsamum	—	——— tolutanum	—	10 grs. to ½ dr.
— — —	—	— — —	—	Beccabungæ herba	—	1 dr. to 2 drs.
Belladonnæ folia	—	Atropæ belladonnæ folia	—	Belladonnæ folia	—	½ gr. to 14 grs.
Benzoinum	—	Styracis, benzoini balsamum	—	Benzoe: resina	—	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Bismuthi subnitras	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	5 grs. to xv. grs.
Bistortæ radix	—	Polygoni bistortæ radix	—	Bistorta	—	10 grs. to 1 dr.
— — —	—	Boletus ignarius. Agaricus	—	— — —	—	
Cajuputi oleum	—	Melaleucæ leucadendri oleum volatile	—	Oleum cajuput	—	1 min. to 5 mins.
Calami radix	—	Acori calami radix	—	Acori radix	—	10 grs. to 1 dr.
Calamina	—	Carbonas zinci impurus	—	Calaminaris	—	10 grs. to 1 dr.
——— præparata	—	——— præparatus	—	Lapis calaminaris præparatus	—	10 grs. to 1 dr.
Columba	—	Columbæ radix	—	Colombo	—	10 grs. to 1 scr.
Calx	—	Calx	—	Calx	—	
Calcis murias	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	
Cambogia	—	Gambogia	—	Gambogia	—	2 grs. to 12 grs.
Camphora	—	Camphora	—	Camphora: resina	—	3 grs. to 1 scr.
Canellæ cortex	—	Canellæ albæ cortex	—	Canella alba	—	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Cantharis	—	Cantharis vesicatoria	—	Cantharis	—	1 gr. to 3 grs.
Capsici baccæ	—	Capsici annui fructus	—	Capsici baccæ	—	5 grs. to 10 grs.
Carbo ligni	—	Carbo ligni	—	Carbo ligni	—	10 grs. to 1 scr.
— — —	—	Carbonas barytæ	—	— — —	—	
— — —	—	Carbonas potassæ	—	— — —	—	5 grs. to ½ dr.
Cardamines flores	—	Cardamines pratensis flores	—	Cardamines flores	—	1 scr. to 1 dr.
Cardamomi semina	—	Amomi repentis semina	—	Cardamomi minoris semina	—	5 grs. to ½ dr.
Caricæ fructus	—	Fici caricæ fructus	—	Caricæ fructus	—	
Carui semina	—	Cari carui semina	—	Carum	—	10 grs. to 1 dr.
Caryophylli	—	Eugeniæ caryophyllatæ flores	—	Caryophyllus aromaticus	—	10 grs. to ½ dr.
——— oleum	—	——— oleum	—	——— oleum	—	2 mins. to 5 mins.
Cascarillæ cortex	—	Crotonis eleutheriæ cortex	—	Cascarillæ cortex	—	10 grs. to 1 dr.

London.	*Edinburgh.*	*Dublin.*	*Doses.*
Cassiæ pulpa	Cassiæ fistulæ fructus	Cassia fistularis, fructus pulpa	½ oz. to 1 oz.
Castoreum	Castoreum	Castoreum rossicum et canadense	5 grs. to 1 scr.
Cataplasma fermenti	—	—	
—— sinapis	—	Cataplasma sinapeos	
Catechu extractum	Catechu extractum	Catechu	10 grs. to 2 scr.
—	Centauriæ benedictæ herba	Cardui benedictæ folia	10 grs. to 1 scr.
Centaurii cacumina	Chironiæ centaurii sum. florens	Centaurium minus	15 grs. to 1 dr.
Cera flava et alba	Cera flava et alba	Cera flava et alba	1 scr.
Cerevisiæ fermentum	Cerevisiæ fermentum	—	½ oz.
Ceratum	—	—	
—— calaminæ	Ceratum carbonatis zinci impuri	Unguentum calaminaris	
—— cetacei	—— simplex	—	
Cantharidis	—	—	
—— plumbi acetatis	Unguentum acetatis plumbi	Unguentum acetatis plumbi	
—— plumbi compositum	—	—	
—— resinæ	—	—	
—— sabinæ	Ceratum juniperi sabinæ	Unguentum sabinæ	
—— saponis	—	—	
—	—	Chamædryos herba	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Cetaceum	Spermaceti	Spermaceti	1 scr. to 1½ dr.
—	Chelæ cancrorum	Chelæ occuli	
Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex	Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex	Cortex peruvianus	10 grs. to 1½ dr.
—— lancifoliæ cortex	—— lancifoliæ cortex	Cortex peruvianus	10 grs. to 1½ dr.
—— oblongifoliæ cortex	—— oblongifoliæ cortex	Cortex peruvianus	10 grs. to 1½ dr.
Cinnamomi cortex	Lauri cinnamomi cortex	Cinnamomi cortex	5 grs. to 1 scr.
—— oleum	—— oleum	—— oleum	1 min. to 3 mins.
Coccus	Coccus cacti	Coccinella	5 grs. to 1 scr.
—	Menispermi cocculi baccæ	—	
—	Ceci butyraceæ nucis oleum fixum	—	
Colchici radix	Colchici autumnalis radix	Colchici radix	1 gr. to 5 grs.
Colocynthidis pulpa	Cucumeris colocynthidis pulpa	Colocynthidis fructus medulla	1 gr. to 5 grs.
Confectio amygdalarum	—	—	1 dr. to 1 oz.
—— aromatica	Electuarium aromaticum	Elactuarium aromaticum	10. grs. to 1 dr.

London.			*Edinburgh.*			*Dublin.*			*Doses.*
Confectio aurantiorum	—	—	Conserva citri aurantii	—	—	Conserva aurantii	—	—	1 dr. to 1 oz.
——— cassiæ	—	—	Electuarium cassiæ fistulæ		—	Electuarium cassiæ	—	—	1 dr. to 1 oz.
——— opii	—	—	——— opiatum	—	—	— —	—	—	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Piperis Nigri	—	—	— —	—	—	— —	—	—	10 grs. to ½ dr.
——— rosæ caninæ	—	—	Conserva rosæ caninæ	—	—	— —	—	—	1 dr. to 1 oz.
——— rosæ gallicæ	—	—	——— rosæ gallicæ	—	—	Conserva rosæ	—	—	1 dr. to 1 oz.
——— scammoniæ	—	—	— —	—	—	Electuarium scammonii	—	—	1 scr. to 1 dr.
——— sennæ	—	—	Electuarium compositum sennæ		—	——— sennæ	—	—	½ dr. to 4 dr.
Conii folia	—	—	Conii maculati folia	—	—	Cicuta	—	—	2 grs. to 1 scr.
Contrayervæ radix	—	—	Dorsteniæ contrayervæ radix		—	— —	—	—	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Copaiba	—	—	Copaiferæ officinalis resina		—	Balsamum copaibæ	—	—	10 mins. to 1 dr.
Coriandri semina	—	—	Coriandri sativi semina	—	—	Coriandrum	—	—	1 scr. to 1 dr.
Cornua	—	—	Cervi elaphi cornu	—	—	Cornu cervinum	—	—	
Cornu ustum	—	—	— —	—	—	— —	—	—	½ dr. to 2 drs.
Creta	—	—	Carbonas calcis	—	—	Creta	—	—	½ dr. to 2 drs.
——— præparata	—	—	——— præparatus	—	—	——— præparata	—	—	½ dr. to 2 drs.
— —	—	—	— —	—	—	——— præcipitata	—	—	½ dr. to 2 drs.
Croci stigmata	—	—	Croci sativi stigmata	—	—	Crocus	—	—	10 grs. to 1 dr.
Cubeba	—	—	— —	—	—	— —	—	—	1 scr. to 1 dr.
Cumini semina	—	—	— —	—	—	— —	—	—	1 scr. to 1 dr.
Cuprum ammoniatum	—	—	Ammoniaretum cupri	—	—	Cuprum ammoniatum	—	—	½ gr. to 5 grs.
Cupri sulphas	—	—	Cupri sulphas	—	—	Cupri sulphas	—	—	¼ gr. to 5 grs.
Cuspariæ cortex	—	—	Bonplandiæ trifoliatæ cortex		—	Angustara cortex	—	—	10 grs. to 1 scr.
Cydoniæ semina	—	—	— —	—	—	— —	—	—	
— —	—	—	Daturæ stramonii larba	—	—	Stramonium herba	—	—	1 gr. to 5 grs.
Dauci radix, semina	—	—	Dauci caroti radix	—	—	Dauci sylvestris semina	—	—	1 scr. to 1 dr.
— —	—	—	Decoctum althææ officinalis		—	— —	—	—	½ fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Decoctum aloes compositum		—	— —	—	—	— —	—	—	2 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz.
— —	—	—	——— anthemidis nobilis		—	Decoctum chamœmeli comp.		—	½ fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
——— cinchonæ	—	—	——— cinchonæ lancifoliæ		—	——— corticis cinchonæ	—	—	1 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz.
——— cydoniæ	—	—	— —	—	—	— —	—	—	1 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz.
— —	—	—	——— daphnes mezerei		—	— —	—	—	1 pint, *daily*.
— —	—	—	— —	—	—	——— digitalis	—	—	½ fl. oz. to 1 fl. oz.
——— dulcamaræ	—	—	— —	—	—	— —	—	—	½ fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.

London.	*Edinburgh.*	*Dublin.*	*Doses.*
— — — —	Decoctum Geoffrææ inermis —	— — — —	1 fl. oz. to 1½ fl. oz.
— — — —	——— guaiaci compositum —	— — — —	3 fl. oz. to 6 fl. oz.
Decoctum hordei —	——— hordei distichi —	Decoctum hordei —	4 fl. oz. to ½ pint.
——— hordei compositum —	— — — —	——— hordei compositum —	4 fl. oz. to ½ pint.
——— lichenis — —	——— lichenis islandici —	——— lichenis islandici —	1 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz.
——— malvæ compositum —	— — — —	— — — —	2 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz.
——— papaveris — —	— — — —	— — — —	
——— quercus — —	——— quercus roboris —	— — — —	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
——— sarsaparillæ —	——— smilacis sarsaparillæ —	——— sarsaparillæ —	4 fl. oz. to ½ pint.
——— compositum —	— — — —	——— compositum —	4 fl. oz. to ½ pint.
——— senegæ — —	——— polygalæ senegæ —	— — — —	½ fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
——— ulmi — —	——— ulmi campestris —	——— ulmi — —	4 fl. oz. to ½ pint.
— — — —	Dianthi caryophylli flores —	— — — —	
Digitalis folia — —	Digitalis purpureæ folia —	Digitalis folia — —	½ gr. to 3 grs.
Dolichi pubes — —	Dolichi prurientis pubes —	Dolichi, setæ leguminum —	5 grs. to 10 grs.
Dulcamaræ caulis — —	Solani dulcamaræ caulis —	Dulcamaræ stipites, autumno collecti—	1 scr. to 1 dr.
Elaterii pepones — —	Elaterium — — —	Elaterii fructus — —	2 grs. to 3 grs.
— — — —	Electuarium catechu — —	Electuarium catechu compositum —	1 scr. to 1 dr.
Elemi — — —	— — — —	Elemi resina — — —	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Emplastrum ammoniaci — —	— — — —	— — — —	
——— cum hydrargyro	— — — —	Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrarg.	
— — — —	Emplastrum assafœtidæ —	— — — —	
— — — —	— — — —	——— calefaciens	
——— ceræ — —	——— simplex —	— — — —	
——— cumini — —	— — — —	— — — —	
— — — —	— — — —	——— galbani —	
——— galbani compositum —	— — — —	— — — —	
— — — —	——— gummosum —	— — — —	
——— hydrargyri — —	——— hydrargyri — —	— — — —	
——— cantharidis — —	——— cantharidis vesicatoriæ —	——— cantharidis —	
— — — —	——— compositum — —	— — — —	
— — — —	——— oxidi ferri rubri —	— — — —	
——— opii — —	— — — —	— — — —	
——— picis compositum —	— — — —	— — — —	

London.	*Edinburgh.*	*Dublin.*	*Doses.*
Emplastrum plumbi —	Emplastrum oxidi plumbi semivitrei —	Emplastrum lithargyri —	
——— resinæ —	——— resinosum —	——— lithargyri cum resina —	
——— saponis —	——— saponaceum —	——— saponis —	
— — —	— — —	——— thuris —	
— — —	Emulsio acaciæ Arabicæ —	— — —	1 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz.
— — —	— — —	——— arabica —	1 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz.
— — —	——— camphoræ —	— — —	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
— — —	— — —	Enulæ campanæ radix —	1 scr. to 1 dr.
— — —	— — —	Eryngii radix — —	1 dr. to 2 drs.
— — —	— — —	— — —	
Euphorbiæ gummi resina —	— — —	Extractum cacuminum absinthii —	10 grs. to 1 scr.
— — —	Succus aconiti — —	— — —	1 gr. to 5 grs.
Extractum aconiti —	— — —	— — —	5 grs. to 15 grs.
——— aloës purificatum	Extractum anthemidis nobilis —	——— florum chamœmeli —	10 grs. to 1 dr.
——— anthemidis —	Succus spissatus atropæ belladonnæ —	— — —	1 gr. to 5 grs.
——— belladonnæ —	— — —	——— cascarillæ resinosum —	10 grs. to 1 scr.
— — —	Extractum cinchonæ lancifoliæ —	——— cinchonæ — —	10 grs. to ½ dr.
——— cinchonæ —	— — —	——— cinchonæ rubræ resinosum	10 grs. to ½ dr.
——— cinchonæ resinosum —	— — —	— — —	5 grs. to ½ dr.
——— colocynthidis — —	— — —	——— colocynthidis comp. —	5 grs. to ½ dr.
——— colocynthidis compositum —	Succus spissatus conii maculati —	Succus spissatus cicutæ — —	5 grs. to 1 scr.
——— conii — —	— — —	Elaterium — — —	½ gr. to 3 grs.
——— elaterii — —	— — —	Extractum cacuminum genistæ —	10 grs. to 1 dr.
— — —	Extractum gentianæ luteæ —	——— radicis gentianæ —	10 grs. to ½ dr.
——— gentianæ — —	— — —	——— glycyrrhizæ — —	1 dr. to 4 drs.
——— glycyrrhizæ — —	——— hæmatoxyli campechiani —	——— scobis hæmatoxyli —	10 grs. to ½ dr.
——— hæmatoxyli — —	——— hellebori nigri — —	——— hellebori nigri —	3 grs. to 1 scr.
— — —	— — —	— — —	5 grs. to 1 scr.
——— humuli — —	Succus spissatus hyosciami nigri —	Succus spissatus hyosciami —	5 grs. to 1 scr.
——— hyosciami — —	Extractum convolvuli jalapæ —	——— radicis jalapæ — —	10 grs. to 1 scr.
——— jalapæ — —	— — —	——— jalapæ resinosum — —	10 grs. to 1 scr.
— — —	——— lactucæ sativæ —	— — —	1 gr. to 10 grs.
— — —	———, ——— virosæ —	— — —	1 gr. to 10 grs.

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Extractum opii	—	Extractum opii aquosum	½ gr. to 5 grs.
——— papaveris	Extractum papaveris somniferi	—	2 grs. to 1 scr.
——— rhei	—	——— corticis quercus	10 grs. to ½ dr.
——— sarsæparillæ	—	—	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Stramonii	—	—	10 grs. to ½ dr.
——— taraxaci	—	—	¾ gr. to 2 grs.
—	—	—	10. grs. to 1 scr.
Farina	Farina tritici hyberni	——— valerianæ	
Ferrum	Ferrum	Farina tritici æstiva	10 grs. to 1 scr.
——— ammoniatum	Murias ammoniæ et ferri	Ferrum	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Ferri ramenta et fila	Ferri fila et limatura	Murias ammoniæ et ferri	3 grs. to 15 grs.
—— subcarbonas	Carbonas ferri præcipitatus	Ferri scobs	5 grs. to ʒjs.
—— sulphas	Sulphas ferri	Carbonas ferri	2 grs. to 10 grs.
—	—	Sulphas ferri	1 gr. to 5 grs.
Ferrum tartarizatum	—	Rubigo ferri	2 grs. to 10 grs.
Filicis radix	Aspidii filicis maris radix	Tartarum ferri	5 grs. to 1 dr.
Fœniculi semina	Anethi fœniculi semina	Filicis maris radix	1 dr. to 4 drs.
Fucus	—	Fœniculi dulcis semina	1 scr. to 1 dr.
Galbani gummi resina	Bubonis galbani gummi resina	Quercus marina	
Gallæ	Galla	Galbani gummi resina	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Gentianæ radix	Gentianæ luteæ radix	Gallæ	2 grs. to 10 grs.
—	Geoffrœæ inermis cortex	Gentianæ radix	10 grs. to 1 dr.
—	—	Geoffrœæ cortex	1 scr. to 2 scrs.
Glycyrrhizæ radix	Glycyrrhizæ glabræ radix, extractum	Geum urbanum; radix	1 dr. to 2 drs.
Granati cortex	—	Glycyrrhizæ radix	½ dr. to 1 dr.
—	Gratiola officinalis; herba	Granatum, flores, pericarpii cortex	1 scr. to 1 dr.
Guaiaci resina et lignum	Guaiaci officinalis lignum, resina	Gratiola; herba	10 grs. to 1 scr.
Hæmatoxyli lignum	Hæmatoxyli campechiani lignum	Guaiaci lignum, gummi resina	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Hellebori fœtida folia	—	Hæmatoxyli lignum	1 scr. to 1 dr.
——— nigri radix	Hellebori nigri radix	Helleboraster; folia	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Hordei semina	Hordei distichi semina	Hellebor. niger; (Melampodium) rad.	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Humuli strobili	Humuli lupuli strobili	Hordei semina	
Hydrargyrum	Hydrargyrus	—	10 grs. to ½ dr.
		Hydrargyrum	2 oz. to 4 oz.

London.	*Edinburgh.*	*Dublin.*	*Doses.*
Helenium	—	—	1 scr. to 1 dr.
Hydrargyri nitrico oxydum	Hydrargyrus purificatus	Hydrargyrum purificatum	2 oz. to 4 oz.
——— oxydum cinereum	Oxidum hyd. rub. per acidum nitricum	Oxydum hydrargyri nitricum	½ gr. to 2 grs.
——— oxydum rubrum	——— hydrargyri cinereum	Pulvis hydrargyri cinereus	2 grs. to 10 grs.
——— oxymurias	—	Oxydum hydrargyri	½ gr. to 2 grs.
——— submurias	Murias hydrargyri corrosivus	Murias hydrargyri corrosivum	⅛ gr. to ½ gr.
——— sulphuretum rubrum	Submurias hydrargyri mitis	Submurias hydrargyri sublimatum	1 gr. to 15 grs.
——— nigrum	Sulphuretum hydrargyri	Hydrargryi sulphuretum rubrum	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Hydrargyrum purificatum	——— hydrargyri nigrum	—	5 grs. to ½ dr.
Hydrargyrum cum creta	—	Hydrargyrum cum creta	10 grs. to ½ dr.
—	—	——— cum magnesia	10 grs. to ½ dr.
——— præcipitatum album	—	Submurias hydrargyri ammoniatum	5 grs. to 10 grs.
—	Hydrosulphuretum ammoniæ	—	5 grs. to 12 grs.
Hyosciami folia et semina	Hyosciamus nigra herba	Hyosciamus; herba	5 grs. to 15 grs.
—	Hyssopi officinalis herba	Hyssopus folia	1 scr. to 1 dr.
—	—	Ichthyocolla	—
Infusum anthemidis	Infusum anthemidis nobilis	—	}
——— armoraciæ compositum	—	—	}
——— aurantii compositum	—	—	}
——— calumbæ	——— colombæ	—	}
——— caryophyllorum	—	—	} 1 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz.
——— cascarillæ	—	—	}
——— catechu compositum	——— acaciæ catechu	—	}
——— cinchonæ	——— cinchonæ lancifolia	Infusum cinchonæ sine colore	}
——— cuspariæ	—	—	}
——— digitalis	——— digitalis purpureæ	—	4 fl. drs. to 2 fl. oz.
——— gentianæ compositum	——— gentianæ compositum	——— gentianæ compositum	1 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz.
——— lini	——— lini usitatissimi	—	1 fl. oz. to ½ pint.
—	—	——— menthæ compositum	1 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz.
——— quassiæ	——— quassiæ excelsæ	—	}
——— rhei	——— rhei	—	}
——— rosæ compositum	——— rosæ gallicæ	——— rosæ	} 2 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz.
——— sennæ compositum	——— cassiæ sennæ	——— sennæ	}
——— simarubæ	—	—	}

London.	*Edinburgh.*	*Dublin.*	*Doses.*
Infusum tabaci	Infusum sennæ compositum	Infusum sennæ cum tamarindis	2 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz.
		——— valerinæ	2 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz.
Ipecacuanhæ radix	Ipecacuanhæ radix	Ipecacuanhæ radix	½ gr. to 2 grs. *diaph.* 5 grs. to ½ dr. *emet.*
Jalapæ radix	Iridis florentinæ radix	Jalapæ radix	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Juniperi baccæ et cacumina	Convolvuli jalapæ radix	Juniperus; baccæ	½ dr. to 1 dr.
Kino	Juniperi communis baccæ	Kino	10 grs. to ½ dr.
	Kino		3 grs. to 15 grs.
	Lactucæ virosæ herba		1 gr. to 5 grs.
	Lactucarium		1 scr. to 1 dr.
	Lapilli Cancrorum		5 grs. to 1 scr.
Kramariæ Radix	Lauri cassiæ cortex, flores	Cassia lig.; cort.; flores nond. expliciti	10 grs. to 1 scr.
Lactuca Lapis calcareus			
Lavandulæ flores	Lavandulæ spicæ flores	Lavandulæ flores	1 scr. to 1 dr.
Lauri baccæ et folia	Lauri nobilis baccæ, folio, oleum		1 gr. to ½ dr.
Lichen	Lichen islandicus	Lichen islandicus	1 scr. to 1 dr.
Limones	Citri medicæ fructus, &c.	Limon; fructus succus, &c.	
Limonum cortex	Citri medicæ cortex	——— epidermis	1 scr. to 1 dr.
——— oleum	——— oleum volatile		
Linimentum æruginis		Oxymel æruginis	
——— ammoniæ fortius	Oleum ammoniatum	Linimentum ammoniæ	
——— ammoniæ subcarbonatis	Linimentum aquæ calcis	——— calcis	
——— camphoræ			
——— camphoræ compositum	Oleum camphoratum	Oleum camphoratum	
——— hydrargyri			
——— saponis compositum	Linimentum saponaceum		
——— terebinthinæ			
Linum catharticum		Linum catharticum	½ dr. to 1 dr.
Lini usitatissimi semina	Lini usitatissimi semina	———; semmina	
Liquor aluminis compositus			
——— ammoniæ	Aqua ammoniæ	Aqua ammoniæ causticæ	10 mins. to 20 mins.

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Liquor ammoniæ acetatis	Aqua ammoniæ acetatis	Liquor Ammoniæ acetatis	2 fl. drs. to 6 fl. drs.
—— subcarbonatis	— — —	Aqua ammoniæ carbonatis	½ fl. dr. to 1½ fl. drs.
—— arsenicalis	— — —	— — —	5 mins. to 15 mins.
—— calcis	Aqua calcis	Aqua calcis	2 fl. oz. to ½ pint.
—— ferri alkalini	— — —	— — —	
—— muriatis calcis	Solutio muriatis calcis	—— muriatis calcis	20 mins. to 1 fl. oz.
—— cupri ammoniati	— — —	—— cupri ammoniati	3 mins. to 15 mins.
—— ferri alkalini	— — —	— — —	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
—— hydrargyri oxymuriatis	— — —	— — —	1 fl. dr. to 4 fl. drs.
—— plumbi subacetatis	— — —	Liquor subacetatis lithargyri	
—— dilutus	— — —	—— comp.	
—— potassæ	Aqua potassæ	Aqua kali caustici	10 mins. to ½ fl. dr.
—— subcarbonatis	— — —	—— subcarbonatis	½ fl. d. to 1½ fl. dr.
— — —	— — —	Liquor volatilis cornu cervini	½ fl. dr. to 1½ fl. dr.
— — —	— — —	Litmus	
— — —	— — —	Lythrum salicaria; herba	1 scr. to 1 dr.
Magnesia	Magnesia	Magnesia usta	½ dr. to 1 dr.
Magnesiæ subcarbonas	Magnesiæ carbonas	Magnesia	½ dr. to 2 drs.
—— sulphas	—— sulphas	Magnesiæ sulphas	1 dr. to 1 oz.
Malva	Malvæ sylvestris herba, flores	— — —	½ dr. to 1 dr.
— — —	— — —	Majorana; herba	1 dr. to 2 drs.
Manna	Manna	Manna	4 drs. to 2 oz.
— — —	— — —	Manganesium	
Marrubium	Marrubii vulgaris herba	Marrubium album; folia	1 scr. to 1 dr.
— — —	— — —	Marum syriacum; herba	
Mastiche	Pistaciæ lentisci resina	— — —	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Mel	Mel	Mel	1 dr. to 4 drs.
—— boracis	—— boratis sodæ	— — —	1 dr. to 2 drs.
—— despumatum	—— despumatum	— — —	1 dr. to 4 drs.
—— rosæ	—— rosæ gallicæ	—— rosæ	
— — —	Melissæ officinalis folia	— — —	
Mentha piperita	Menthæ piperitæ herba	Mentha piperitis, herba	10 grs. to 1 dr.
—— viridis	— — —	—— sativa; folium	10 grs. to 1 dr.

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Menyanthes	Menyanthidis trifoliatæ folia	Trifolium paludosum	½ dr. to 1 dr.
Mezerei cortex	Daphnes mezerei cortex	Mezereum; radicis cortex	1 gr. to 10 grs.
Mistura ammoniaci		Millepedæ	*ad libitum.*
——— amygdalarum	Emulsio amygdalæ communis	Lac ammoniaci	4 fl. drs. to 1 fl. oz.
——— assafœtidæ		—— amygdalæ	1 fl. oz. to ½ pint.
——— camphoræ	——— camphoræ	—— assafœtidæ	½ fl. oz. to 1 fl. oz.
——— cretæ	Potio carbonatis caceis	Mistura camphorata	½ fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
——— ferri composita		——— cretæ	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
——— guaiaci			1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
——— moschi			½ fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Mori baccæ			½ fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Moschus	Mochus	Moschus	2 grs. to 1 scr.
Mucilago acaciæ	Mucilago acaciæ Arabicæ	Muscilago gummi arabici	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
——— amyli	——— astragali tragacanthe	——— gummi tragacanthæ	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
	——— amyli	——— amyli	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Myristicæ nuclei	Murias ammoniæ et ferri	Murias sodæ siccatum	
Myrrha	——— barytæ	Nux moschata, oleum macis	5 grs. to 1 scr.
	Myristicæ muschatæ fructus nucleus	Myrrha, gummi resina	10 grs. to 1 dr.
Oleum æthereum	Myrrha		20 mins. to 1 dr.
——— amygdalæ	Myroxyli balsamum	Oleum amygdalarum	4 fl. drs. to 1 fl. oz.
——— anisi	Oleum amygdalæ communis	——— seminum anisi	
——— anthemidis	——— pimpinellæ anisi	——— seminum carui	} 1 min. to 10 mins.
——— carui	——— anthemidis nobilis	——— cornu cervi rectificatum	
——— juniperi	——— juniperi communis	——— sem. fœniculi dulcis	
——— lavandulæ	——— lavandulæ spicæ	——— florum lavandulæ	} 1 min. to 10 min.
——— lini	——— lauri sassafras	——— corticis et ligni sassafras	
	——— lini usitatissimi	——— lini	½ fl. oz. to 1 fl. oz.

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Oleum menthæ piperitæ	Oleum menthæ piperitæ	Oleum menthæ piperitidis	1 min. to 10. mins.
—— menthæ viridis	— — —	—— sativæ	
—— origani	— — —	—— origani	1 min. to 10 mins.
—— pimentæ	—— myrti pimentæ	—— baccarum pimentæ	
—— pulegii	— — —	—— pulegii	
—— ricini	— — —	— — —	2 fl. drs. to 1 fl. oz.
—— rosmarini	—— rosmarini officinalis	—— rorismarini	2 mins. to 5 mins.
— — —	— — —	—— rutæ	2 mins. to 5 mins.
— — —	—— sabinæ	—— foliorum sabinæ	
—— succini	—— succini purissimum	—— succini rectificatum	10. mins. to 1 fl. dr.
—— sulphuretum	—— sulphuretum	—— sulphuretum	
—— terebinthinæ rectificatum	—— pini purissimum	—— terebinthinæ rectificatum	
Olibanum	Juniperis lycia; gummi resina	Olibanum; gummi resina	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Olivæ oleum	Oleæ Europeæ; oleum fixum	Oleum olivarum	4 fl. drs. to 1 fl. oz.
Opium	Opium	Opium; succus concretus	½ gr. to 5 grs.
— — —	— — —	—— purificatum	½ gr. to 5 grs.
Opoponacis gummi resina	— — —	— — —	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Origanum	— — —	— — —	5 grs. to 1 scr.
— — —	Origani marjoranæ herba	Marjorana; herba	5 grs. to 1 scr.
Ovum		— — —	
— — —	Oxidum ferri rubrum	Oxidum ferri rubrum	3 grs. to 15 grs.
— — —	—— plumbi rubrum	— — —	
— — —	—— zinci impurum	Tutia	
Oxymel simplex	— — —	Oxymel	1 fl. dr. to 1 oz.
— — —	— — —	—— colchici	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. drs.
—— scillæ	— — —	—— scillæ	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. drs.
Papaveris capsulæ	Papaveris somniferi capsulæ	Papaver album; capsulæ	
Petroleum	Bitumen petroleum	Petroleum Barbadense	10 mins. to ½ fl. dr.
— — —	Phosphas sodæ	Phosphas sodæ	6 drs. to 2 oz.
— — —	Pilulæ aloeticæ	— — —	10 grs. to 1 scr.
Pilulæ aloes compositæ	— — —	— — —	10 grs. to 1 scr.
— — —	— — —	Pilulæ aloes e zingibere	10 grs. to 1 scr.
Pilulæ aloes cum myrrha	Pilulæ aloes et myrrha	—— cum myrrha	10 grs. to 1 scr.
— — —	—— et assafœtidæ	— — —	10 grs. to 1 scr.

London.	*Edinburgh.*	*Dublin.*	*Doses.*
— — —			
— — —			
Pilulæ ferri cum Myrrha	Pilulæ assafœtidæ compositæ	Pilulæ myrrhæ compositæ	10 grs. to 1 scr.
——— galbani compositæ	——— colocynthidis compositæ	— — —	10 grs. to 1 scr.
——— cambogiæ compositæ	— — —	— — —	10 grs. to ℈j.
— — —	— — —	— — —	10 grs. to ½ dr.
——— hydrargyri —	——— gambogiæ compositæ	— — —	5 grs. to 1 scr.
——— submurias comp.	——— sulphatis ferri comp.	——— hydrargyri —	10 grs. to 1 scr.
— — —	——— hydrargyri —	— — —	5 grs. to 1 scr.
——— saponis cum opio —	——— submur. hydrarg. comp.	— — —	5 grs. to 10 grs.
——— scillæ compositæ —	——— rhei compositæ —	——— è styrace —	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Pimentæ baccæ —	——— opiatæ —	——— scillæ cum zingibere	3 grs. to 10 grs.
Piperis longi fructus —	——— scilliticæ —	Pimento: baccæ —	10 grs. to 1 scr.
——— nigri baccæ —	Myrti pimentæ fructus —	Piperis longi fructus —	5 grs. to 1 scr.
Pix abietina —	Piperis longi fructus —	Piper nigrum; baccæ semen	5 grs. to 1 scr.
—— liquida — —	——— nigri fructus —	Pix burgundica —	5 grs to 1 scr.
Plumbi subcarbonas —	Pini abietis; resina sponte concreta	—— liquida — —	
——— oxydum semivitreum	Pix liquida — —	Cerussa — —	
——— acetas —	Carbonas plumbi —	Lythargyrum	
Porri radicis succus —	Oxydum Plumbi semivitreum	Acetas plumbi —	
Potassa impura —	Acetas plumbi —	— — —	½ gr. to 2 grs.
——— fusa — —	— — —	Cineres clavellati —	1 fl. dr. to 4 drs.
——— cum calce —	Carbonas potassæ impura	Kali causticum —	
Potassæ acetas —	Potassa — —	——— cum calce	
——— carbonas —	——— cum calce —	Acetas kali — —	
——— nitras — —	Acetas potassæ — —	— — —	1 scr. to ½ dr.
——— subcarbonas —	Carbonas potassæ —	Nitrum — —	10 grs. to ½ dr.
——— sulphas —	Nitras potassæ —	Subcarbonas kali —	10 grs. to ½ dr.
——— sulphuretum —	Subcarbonas potassæ —	Sulphas kali — —	10 grs. to ½ dr.
——— supersulphas —	Sulphas potassæ —	Sulphuretum kali —	1 dr. to ½ oz.
——— supertartras —	Sulphuretum potassæ —	— — —	5 grs. to 15 grs.
——— tartras —	— — —	Tartarum crystalli —	1 scr. to 2 drs.
Pruna — —	Supertartras potassæ —	Tartaris kali —	1 dr. to 1 oz.
Pterocarpi lignum — —	Tartras potassæ —	Prunus gallica; fructus —	1 dr. to 1 oz.
	Pruni domesticæ fructus	Santalum rubrum; lignum —	
	Pterocarpi santali lignum —		

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Pulegium	Menthæ pulegii herba	Pulegium; herba	10 grs. to 1 dr.
—	Pulvis aluminis compositus	—	10 grs. to 1 dr.
—	—	Pulvis aloes cum canella	10 grs. to 1 scr.
Pulvis aloes compositus	—	—— cum guaico	10 grs. to 1 scr.
—— antimonialis	—— antimonialis	—— antimonialis	5 grs. to 10 grs.
—— cinnamomi comp.	—— aromaticus	—— aromaticus	5 grs. to 10 grs.
—	—— asari compositus	—— asari compositus	
—— contrayervæ compositus	—	—	15 grs. to ½ dr.
—	—	—— cornu cervini usti	1 scr. to 1 dr.
—— cornu usti cum opio	—— opiatus	—	5 grs. to 1 scr.
—— cretæ compositus	—— carbonatis calcis comp.	—	½ dr. to 1 dr.
—— c. opio	—	—	1 scr. to 2 scrs.
—	—— jalapæ compositus	—	15 grs. to 1 scr.
—— ipecacuanhæ compositus	—— ipecacuanhæ et opii	—— ipecacuanhæ compositus	5 grs. to 1 scr.
—— kino compositus	—	—	15 grs. to 1 scr.
—— scammoneæ compositus	—— scammonii compositus	—	10 grs. to 1 scr.
—	—— salinus compositus	—— quercus marinæ	10 grs. to 2 scr.
—— sennæ compositus	—	—	1 scr. to 1 dr.
—	—	—— scillæ	3 grs. to 6 grs.
—	—	—— spongiæ ustæ	1 scr. to 1 dr.
—	—	—— stanni	1 dr. to 4 drs.
—— tragacanthæ compositus	—	—	10 grs. to 1 dr.
Pyrethri radix	Anthemidis pyrethri radix	Pyrethri radix	3 grs. to 10 grs.
Quassiæ lignum	Quassiæ excelsæ lignum	Quassiæ lignum	5 grs. to ½ dr.
Quercus cortex	Quercus roboris cortex	Quercus cortex	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Resina flava, nigra	—	—	
Rhamni baccæ	Rhamni cathartici succus	Rhamnus: baccæ	1 dr. to 2 drs.
Rhei radix	Rhei radix	Rheum; radix	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Rhœades petala	—	Papaver erraticum; petala	
—	Rhododendri chrysanthi folia	—	5 grs. to 10 grs.
Ricini semina et oleum	Ricini semina et oleum fixum	Ricini oleum e sem. expressum	4 fl. dr. to 1 fl. oz.
Rosæ caninæ pulpa	Rosæ caninæ fructus	—	1 scr. to 1 dr.
—— centifoliæ petala	Rosæ centifoliæ petala	Rosæ damascenæ petala	1 scr. to 1 dr.
—— gallicæ petala	—— gallicæ petala	—— rubræ petala	1 scr. to 1 dr.

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Rosmarina cacumina	Rosmarini officinalis cacumina	Rosmarina; herba	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Rubiæ radix	Rubiæ tinctorum radix	Rubiæ radix	½ dr. to 1 dr.
—	—	Rumex radix	
Rutæ folia	Rutæ graveolentis herba	Rutæ folia	15 grs. to 2 scrs.
Sabinæ folia	Juniperi sabinæ folia	Sabinæ folia	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Saccharum	Saccharum non purificatum	Saccharum rubrum	
——— purificatum	——— purissimum	——— purificatum	
Sagapenum	Sagapenum	Sagapenum; gummi resina	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Salicis cortex	—	Salix (fragilis;) cortex	10 grs. to ½ dr.
—	Salviæ officinalis folia	Salvia	15 grs. to 1 scr.
Sambuci flores	Sambuci nigræ flores baccæ cortex	Sambucus nigra; flos, baccæ, cortex	5 grs. to 1 scr.
Sapo durus	Sapo durus	Sapo durus Hispanicus	5 grs. to ½ dr.
—— mollis	—— mollis	—	
Sarsaparillæ radix	Smilacis sarsaparillæ radix	Sarsaparillæ radix	1 scr. to 1 dr.
Sassafras lignum et radix	Lauri sassafras lignum, radix	Sassafras lignum et radix	1 scr. to 1 dr.
Scammoniæ gummi resina	Convolvuli scammoniæ gummi resina	Scammonium, gummi resina	5 grs. to 1 scr.
Scillæ radix exsiccata	Scillæ maritimæ radix	Scillæ radix	1 gr. to 3 grs.
—	—	Scrophularia; herba	
Senegæ radix	Polygalæ senegæ radix	Seneka: radix	
Sennæ folia	Cassiæ sennæ foliæ	Sennæ folia	1 scr. to 2 scrs.
Serpentariæ radix	Aristolochiæ serpentariæ radix	Serpentaria Virginiana; radix	1 scr. to 1 dr.
Sevum	Adeps, vulgo sevum ovillum	Sevum ovillum	10 grs. to ½ dr.
——— preparatum	—	—	
Simaroubæ cortex	Quassiæ simaroubæ cortex	Simarouba; cortex, lignum	
Sinapis semina	Sinapis albæ semina	Sinapis alba; semen	10 grs. to ½ dr.
—	—	Sium; herba	1 scr. to ½ dr.
Sodæ carbonas	Carbonas sodæ	—	*of the juice*, 2 fl. oz.
—— impura	Subcarbonas sodæ impurus	Barilla	10 grs. to 1 dr.
—— subcarbonas	Subcarbonas sodæ	Subcarbonas sodæ	
——— exsiccata	—	——— siccatum	10 grs. to ½ dr.
—— sub-boras	Sub-boras sodæ	Sub-boras sodæ	5 grs. to 15 grs.
—— murias	Murias sodæ	Sal commune	10 grs. to ½ dr.
—— sulphas	Sulphas sodæ	Sulphas sodæ	1 scr. to 1 dr.
			1 dr. to 1 oz.

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— — — — —	Tartras sodæ et potassæ —	Tartaras sodæ et kali — —	1 dr. to 1 oz.
— — — —	Solutio acetatis zinci — —	— — — —	5 mins. to 10 mins.
— — — —	—— muriatis barytæ — —	— — — —	5 mins. to 10 mins.
— — — —	—— muriatis calcis — —	Aqua muriatis calcis — —	10 mins. to 1 fl. dr.
— — — —	—— sulphatis cupri composita —	— — — —	
— — — —	—— sulphatis zinci — —	— — — —	1 scr. to 1 dr.
Spartii cacumina — —	Spartii scoparii fummitates —	Genista; semina, cacumina —	
Spigeliæ radix — — —	Spigeliæ marilandicæ radix —	Spigelii radix — — —	10 grs. to 2 scr.
Spiritus ætheris aromaticus —	Æther sulphuricus c. alcohole aromaticus	— — —	
—— —— nitrici — —	Spiritus ætheris nitrosi — —	Spiritus æthereus nitrosus	
—— —— sulphurici — —	Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole —	Liquor æthereus sulphuricus	
—— ætheris sulphurici compositus	— — — —	— — —	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
—— ammoniæ — —	Alcohol ammoniatum — —	Spiritus ammoniæ —	
—— —— —— aromaticus —	—— —— —— aromaticum —	—— —— —— aromaticus	
—— —— fœtidus — —	Tinct. assafœtidæ ammoniata —	—— —— fœtidus —	
—— —— succinatus — —	— — — —	— — —	
—— anisi — — —	— — — —	—— anisi compositus — —	10 mins. to 1 fl. dr.
—— armoraciæ comp. —	— — — —	—— raphani compositus —	1 fl. dr. to ½ fl. oz.
—— camphoræ — —	Tinctura camphoræ — —	—— —— camphoratus — —	1 fl. dr. to 4 fl. drs.
—— carui — — —	Spiritus cari carui — —	—— —— carui — —	1 fl. dr. to ½ fl. oz.
—— cinnamomi — —	—— lauri cinnamomi — —	—— cinnamomi —	
—— colchici ammoniatus —	— — — —	— — —	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
—— juniperi compositus —	—— juniperi compositus —	—— juniperi compositus —	
—— lavandulæ — —	—— lavandulæ spicæ — —	—— lavandulæ — —	
—— lavandulæ compositus —	—— lavandulæ compositus —	—— lavandulæ compositus	
—— menthæ piperitæ — —	—— menthæ piperitis — —	— — —	
—— menthæ viridis — —	— — — —	— — —	
—— myristicæ — —	—— myristicæ moschatæ —	—— nucis moschatæ —	1 fl. dr. to ½ fl. oz.
—— pimentæ — — —	—— myrti pimentæ — —	—— pimento — —	
—— pulegii — — —	— — — —	— — —	
—— rectificatus — —	Alcohol fortius — —	—— vinosus rectificatus	
—— tenuior — — —	Alcohol dilutus — —	—— vinosus tenuior —	
—— rosmarini — —	Spiritus rosmarini officinalis —	—— rosmarini —	

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London.	*Edinburgh.*	*Dublin.*	*Doses.*
Spongia	Spongia officinalis	Spongia	
—— usta	—	Pulvis spongiæ usta	1 dr. to ½ fl. oz.
Stannum	Stanni limatura	Stanni pulvis	1 dr. to 4 drs.
Staphisagriæ semina	Delphinii staphisagriæ semina	Staphisagriæ semina	3 grs. to 10 grs.
Styracis balsamum	Styracis officinalis balsamum	Styrax calamita; resina	10 grs. to ½ dr.
—	—	—— purificata	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Stramonii semina et folia	Subsulphas hydrargyri flavus	Oxydum hydrargyri sulphuricum	1 gr. to 5 grs.
Succinum	Succinum	Succinum	½ dr. to 1 dr.
—	Succus spissatus sambuci nigræ	Succus spissatus sambuci	½ dr. to 1½ oz.
—	Sulphas barytæ	—	
—	—— potassæ cum sulphure	—	15 grs. to 1 dr.
Sulphur	Sulphur Sublimatum	Sulphur sublimatum	½ dr. to 2 drs.
—— lotum	—— lotum	—— lotum	½ dr. to 2 drs.
—— præcipitatum	—	—	½ dr. to 2 drs.
—	Sulphuretum hydrargyri nigrum	—	1 scr. to 1 dr.
—	—	Swietenia febrifuga; cortex	1 scr. to 2 scr.
Syrupus simplex	Syrupus simplex	Syrupus	
—	—— aceti	—	
—	—	—— alii	
—— altheæ	—— altheæ officinalis	—	
—— aurantiorum	—— citri aurantii	—— aurantii	
—	—— colchici autumnalis	—	
—— croci	—	—	
—	—— dianthi caryophylli	—— caryophylli rubri	
—— limonum	—— citri medicæ	—— limonis	1 fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
—— mori	—	—	
—	—	—— opii	
—— papaveris	—— papaveris somniferi	—— papaveris albi	
—— rhœados	—	—— papaveris erratici	
—— rhamni	—— rhamuni cathartici	—	
—— rosæ	—— rosæ centifoliæ	—	
—	—— rosæ gallicæ	—	
—— sennæ	—— cassiæ sennæ	—— sennæ	
—	—— scillæ maritimæ	—	

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Syrupus tolutanus	Syrupus toluiferæ balsami	Syrupus	1 fl. dr. to 2 fl. drs.
— — —	—— violæ odoratæ	—— violæ	
—— zingiberis	—— amomi zingiberis	—— zingiberis	
Tabaci folia	Nicotianæ tabaci; folia	Nicotianæ folia	½ gr. to 5 grs.
Tamarindi pulpa	Tamarindi indicæ fructus	Tamarindus fructus	1 dr. to 1 oz.
— — —	Tanaceti vulgaris folia	Tanacetum; folia	½ dr. to 1dr.
Taraxici radix	Leontodi taraxici herba, radix	Taraxicum; radix, folia	½ dr. to 1 dr.
Terbinthina Canadensis	— — —	Balsamum Canadense	
—— chia	— — —	— — —	1 scr. to 1 dr.
— — —	Resina liquida, vulgo, balsamum veneta	Terebinthina veneta	
—— vulgaris, oleum	Pini oleum volatile	—— vulgaris; resina	
Testæ	— — —	— — —	½ dr. to 2 drs.
— — —	— — —	Tinctura acetatis ferri	10 mins. to 1 fl. dr.
— — —	— — —	—— cum alcohole	10 mins. to 1 fl. dr.
Tinctura alöes	Tinctura alöes socotorinæ	—— alöes socotorinæ	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. oz.
— — —	—— alöes æthereæ	— — —	½ fl. dr. to 1½ fl. dr.
—— alöes composita	—— alöes et myrrhæ	—— alöes composita	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. drs.
— — —	— — —	—— augusturæ	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. drs.
—— ammoniata	—— ammoniata	— — —	1 dr. to ½ fl. oz.
—— assafœtidæ	—— ammoniata assafœtidæ	—— assafœtidæ	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. drs.
—— aurantii	— — —	—— aurantii	½ fl. dr. to ½ fl. oz.
—— benzoini composita	—— benzoini composita	—— benzoes composita	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. drs.
—— calumbæ	—— columbæ	—— colombo	½ fl. dr. to ½ fl. oz.
—— camphoræ composita	—— opii camphorata	—— opii camphorata	½ fl. to ½ fl. oz.
—— Cantharidis	—— cantharidis vesicatoria	—— cantharidis	10 m. to 1 scr.
—— capsici	— — —	— — —	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. drs.
—— cardamomi	—— ammomi repentis	—— cardamomi	1 fl. dr. to 2 fl. drs.
—— —— composita	— — —	—— —— composita	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. drs.
—— cascarillæ	—— crotonis eleutheriæ	—— cascarillæ	½ fl. dr. to ½ fl. oz.
—— castorei	—— castorei	—— castorei rossici Canadensis	½ fl. to ½ fl. oz.
— — —	—— —— composita	— — —	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. drs.
—— catechu	—— acaciæ catechu	—— catechu	½ fl. dr. to ½ fl. oz.
—— cinchonæ	—— cinchoniæ lancifoliæ	—— cinchonæ	½ fl. dr. to ½ fl. oz.
—— —— composita	—— —— composita	—— —— composita	

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Tinctura cinnamomi	Tinctura cinnamomi	Tinctura cinnamomi	½ fl. dr. to 3 fl. drs.
——— cinnamomi composita	——— cinnammomi composita	——— cinnammomi composita	½ fl. dr. to 3 fl. drs.
——— digitalis	——— croci sativæ	——— croci	1 fl. dr. to 3 fl. drs.
——— ferri ammoniati	——— digitalis purpureæ	——— digitalis	10 mins. to 40 mins.
——— muriatis	——— muriatis ferri	——— muriatis ferri	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. drs.
——— gentianæ composita	——— gentianæ composita	——— mur. ferri cum oxido rubro	10 mins. to ½ fl. dr.
——— guaiaci	——— guaiaci officinalis	——— galbani	10 mins. to 30 mins.
——— ammoniata	——— ammoniata	——— gallarum	1 fl. dr. to 3 fl. drs.
——— hellebori nigri	——— hellebori nigri	——— gentianæ composita	½ fl. dr. to 3 fl. drs.
——— humuli	——— humuli lupuli	——— guaiaci	1 fl. dr. to 2 fl. drs.
——— hyosciami	——— hyosciami nigri	——— ammoniata	
——— jalapæ	——— convolvuli jalapæ	——— hellebori nigri	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
——— kino	——— kino	——— hyosciami	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. drs.
——— myrrhæ	——— myrrhæ	——— jalapæ	10 mins. to 1 fl. dr.
——— opii	——— opii, sive thebaica	——— kino	1 fl. dr. to 4 fl. drs.
——— rhei	——— opii ammoniata	——— moschi	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. drs.
——— composita	——— rhei	——— myrrhæ	½ fl. dr. to ½ fl. oz.
——— scillæ	——— rhei et alöes	——— mur. ferri cum oxido rubro	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
——— sennæ	——— rhei et gentianæ	——— pii, sive thebaica	10 mins. to ½ fl. dr.
——— serpentariæ	——— saponis et opio	——— quassiæ	10 mins. to ½ fl. dr.
——— valerianæ	——— scillæ maritimæ	——— rhei	½ fl. dr. to 3 fl. drs.
——— ammoniata	——— sennæ composita		½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. drs.
	——— toluiferæ balsami		2 fl. drs. to 1 fl oz.
	——— valerianæ ammoniata		2 fl. drs. to 1 fl. oz.
	——— veratri albi		1 fl. dr. to 6 fl. drs.
		——— scillæ	10 mins. to 1 fl. dr.
		——— sennæ	2 fl. drs. to 1 fl. oz.
		——— serpentariæ	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. drs.
		——— valerianæ	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
			5 mins. to 10 mins.

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Tinctura zingiberis	—	Tinctura gingiberis	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. drs.
Tormentillæ radix	Tormentillæ erectæ radix	Tormentillæ radix	10 grs. to ½ dr.
Toxicodendri foliage	Rhois toxicodendri folia	—	2 grs. to 15 grs.
Tragacantha	Astragali tragacanthæ gummi	—	10 grs. to 1 dr.
—	Trochisci carbonatis calcis	—	
—	——— glycyrrhizæ glabræ	—	
—	——— glycyrrh. glabræ, cum opio	—	
—	——— magnesiæ	—	} 1 or 2 *occasionally.*
—	——— gummosi	—	
—	——— nitratis potassæ	—	
Tussilago	Tussilaginis farfaræ folia flores	Tussilago	½ dr. to 1 dr.
Ulmi cortex	Ulmi campestris cortex	Ulmi cortex	1 scr. to 1 dr.
—	Unguentum acidi nitrosi	Unguentum acid nitrosi	
—	——— acetatis plumbi	—	
—	——— gallæ	—	
—	—	——— ceræ albæ	
—	—	——— ceræ flavæ	
—	—	——— spermatis ceti	
—	—	——— elemi	
Unguentum cetacei	——— hydrargyri	——— hydrargyri	
——— elemi compositum	—	——— mitius	
——— hydrargyri fortius	——— oxidi hydrargyri cinerei	—	
——— hydrargyri mitius	——— nitratis hydrargyri forius	——— supernitratis hydrargyri	
—	——— mitius	—	
——— nitratis	——— oxidi hydrargyri rubri	——— subnitratis hydrargyri	
—	—	——— submur. hydrarg. ammon.	
——— hydrargyri nitrico oxidi præcip. albi	——— infusi canthar. vesicatoriæ	—	
——— cantharidis	——— carbonatis plumbi	——— cerussæ	
—	——— oxidi zinci impuri	——— tutiæ	
—	——— picis liquidæ	——— picis liquidæ	
——— picis liquidæ	—	——— piperis nigri	
—	——— pulveris canthar. vesicatoriæ	——— cantharidis	
—	—	—	
——— nigræ	—	——— sambuci	
——— sambuci	—		

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— — — —	Unguentum simplex — —	— — — —	
— — — —	——— subacetatis cupri — —	Unguentum æruginis — —	
Unguentum sulphuris — —	——— sulphuris — —	——— sulphuris — —	
——— compositum — —	— — — —	— — — —	
——— veratri — —	— — — —	——— hellebori albi — —	
——— zinci — —	——— oxidi zinci — —	——— oxidi zinci — —	
Uvæ passæ — —	Uvæ passæ — —	Uvæ passæ sole siccatæ — —	
—— ursi folia — —	Arbutus uvæ ursi; folia — —	—— ursi folia — —	10 grs. to 1 dr.
Valerianæ radix — —	Valerianæ officinalis radix — —	Valerianæ radix — —	1 scr. to 2 scrs.
Veratri radix — —	Veratri albi radix — —	Helleborus albus; radix — —	2 grs. to 5 grs.
Vinum — —	Vinum album hispanicum — —	— — — —	
——— antimonii tartarizati —	——— Tartratis antimonii —	— — — —	
——— alöes — —	——— alöes socotorinæ — —	— — — —	{ 15 min. to ½ dr. *sud.* 3fl.drs.to1fl.oz.*emet.*
— — —	——— gentianæ compositum — —	Vinum alöes —	½ fl. oz. to 1 fl. oz.
——— colchici — —	— — — —	— — — —	½ fl. oz. to 1 fl. oz.
——— ferri — —	— — — —	— — — —	10 mins. to 1 fl. dr.
——— ipecacuanhæ —	——— ipecacuanhæ — —	—— ferri —	1 fl. dr. to ½ fl. oz.
— — —	——— nicotianæ tabaci — —	——— ipecacuanhæ —	{ 20 mins. to 40 *sudor.* 2fl.drs.to1fl.oz.*emet.*
——— opii — —	——— opii — —	— — — —	30 mins. to 70 mins.
——— veratri — —	——— rhei — —	— — — —	10 mins. to 1 fl. dr.
— — —	— — — —	— — — —	4 fl. drs to 1 fl. oz.
Violæ flores — —	Violæ odoratæ flores — —	— — — —	
— — —	— — — —	Violæ flores — —	
— — —	Winteræ aromaticæ cortex —	Virga aurea; flores, folia —	10 grs. to 1 dr.
— — —	— — — —	— — —	10 grs. to 1 scr.
Zincum — —	Zincum — —	Zedoaria; radix —	1 scr. to 1 dr.
Zinci oxydum — —	Oxidum zinci — —	Zincum — —	
—— sulphas — —	Sulphas zinci — —	Oxidum zinci — —	3 grs. to 10 grs.
Zingiberis radix — —	Amomi zingiberi radix — —	Sulphas zinci — —	1 gr. to 5 grs.
		Zingiber — —	5 grs. to ½ dr.

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