

INTRODUCTION.

THE MEDICAL CRITIC

Will, I have no doubt, at once pronounce that this is a very heterogeneous production—a farrago of drugs, simples, and nostrums, ranged on the same page with the legitimate Materia Medica and preparations authorised by the Royal Colleges. But before he prepares to condemn the book on this ground, I request him to look into the shop of any apothecary, chemist, or druggist of his acquaintance, and see whether the shelves and the drawers there do not present as multifarious and incongruous an aspect as my pages, which are meant to exhibit an account of every article kept in the shops. If the critic, then, find this objection untenable, he will probably fix upon the errors and mistakes into which I have fallen; and nothing will gratify me more than to have these pointed out, that I may take the earliest opportunity of correcting them. In a work of this kind, indeed, accuracy is the greatest excellence, and yet we all know that where so many recipes occur with numerous marks of quantities, &c., it is nearly impossible to avoid all mistakes. I hope, however, that few errors of importance have eluded the care that has been bestowed on the work.

THE SURGEON AND APOTHECARY

Will find this work to be useful in directing him not only to the qualities of drugs, and their doses, but also as to the cautions given respecting incompatible substances with which we too frequently find prescriptions

abounding. Many surgical articles are also introduced which are not to be met with in any of the Pharmacopœias, such as bougies, moxa, &c.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Must at once perceive that this will form the most convenient Counter-book hitherto published. It differs from the Dispensatories, and similar works, in not being confined to the Pharmacopœias, but containing all, or nearly all, the articles kept in the shops, including both New and Old Medicines, Herbs, Perfumery, Veterinary Drugs, and Chemical Substances. The alphabetical arrangement also will render it easy to turn immediately to any article which may be required.

I have been anxious to give the best processes for obtaining the New vegetable alkalies and resins, and to explain, both according to the Old and to the New Chemistry, the decompositions which occur during the preparation of the articles ordered by the Colleges. In the former, I have chiefly followed Magendie's "FORMULAIRE;" in the latter, I have been much indebted to the works of Phillips and Brande, and to the verbal information of my friend, Mr. Hume, of Long Acre, whose well known accuracy as a chemist requires no eulogium from me.

In the account of the Adulterations of articles, I have been greatly indebted to Dr. Thomson, Dr. Paris, and Mr. Brande.

THE PHYSICIAN

Is furnished in the present work with a complete enumeration, not only of the College Materia Medica, and Preparations, but with all the *New Medicines* which have

lately come into fashion, and with many of the old ones still retained on the Continent. In selecting the latter, I have chiefly adhered to the Paris Codex, but have occasionally taken articles from other Continental Pharmacopœias. I have been as particular with respect to doses, as the nature of the work and the information which I could procure would admit. In mentioning the diseases for which particular medicines are prescribed, I have in a number of cases trusted to my own knowledge, but have oftener relied on the standard authorities of the profession. In the case of the older and obsolescent remedies, my authorities have been less genuine, but I did not think it judicious to omit the articles, as some of them, like the Croton Oil, and Colchicum, may, perhaps, in this age of experiment, again come into repute.

THE STUDENT,

Either of Pharmacy, Chemistry, or Medical Practice, will meet with information in this work which he might not readily find elsewhere, with respect to the compositions and decompositions of medicinal substances, their chemical qualities, solubility, incompatibility, external application, internal exhibition, doses, effects, and (when poisonous) the tests by which they may be detected. Particular attention has also been given to the genuine qualities and appearances of drugs, and the more usual adulterations have been pointed out, with the best methods of detecting them. The old names are also explained, and the different names given to the same article are carefully enumerated. The work is intended, in a word, for daily consultation, and for the *Shop-Counter*, as a guide to those, who compound, dispense, or prescribe medicines.

CONTRACTIONS EMPLOYED IN THIS WORK.

I have used but few contractions in the formulæ, and other parts of the book, as they are apt to lead to mistake. The following are the chief:

- L. London Pharmacopœia, 1824.
- E. Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.
- D. Dublin Pharmacopœia.
- P. Paris Codex.
- L. E. D. P. London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Paris.
- O. Old name.
- V. Vulgar name.
- Linn. Linnæus.
- Spec. Grav. Specific Gravity.
- q. s. *Quantum sufficiat*, that is "enough."
- Gr. Grain.
- ℥ Scruple.
- ʒ Drachm.
- ℥ Ounce.
- ℔ Pound.
- ℔ Pint.
- Cong. Gallon.
- ℥ Minim, a measured drop.
- ss. *Semisse*, half, as gr. ss. "half a grain."
- j One, as ℥j, "one minim," or drop.

I have not inserted the f. for *fluid* before the ounce and drachm measures; because, although it is a decided improvement, it is not recognized in Scotland, and might tend to puzzle those who have not been educated in the London School, while its insertion in one place, and not in another, would have injured the uniformity of the formulæ.

COMMON CONTRACTIONS IN MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

- Λ A A. *Ana*, of each ingredient.
- ABDOM. *Abdomen*, the belly.
- ABS. FEB. *Absente febre*, in the absence of the fever.
- ACET. *Acetas*, acetate.

- ACID. Acidum, *acid*.
 AD 2 VICES. Ad duas vices, *at twice taking*.
 AD DEF. ANIMI. Ad defectionem animi, *to fainting*.
 AD GR. ACID. Ad gratam aciditatem, *to an agreeable sourness*.
 AD LIB. Ad libitum, *at pleasure*.
 AD RECID. PRÆC. Ad recidivum præcavendum, *to prevent a relapse*.
 ADD. Adde, or addantur, *add, or let, or may be added; addendus, to be added; addendo, by adding*.
 ADMOV. Admove, *apply; admoveantur, let there be applied*.
 ADJAC. Adjacens, *adjacent*.
 ADST. FEBRE. Abstante febre, *when the fever is on*.
 AGGRED. FEBRE. Aggrediente febre, *while the fever is coming on*.
 ADV. Adversum, *against*.
 ALB. Albus, *white*.
 ALIQUANT. Aliquantillum, *a very little*.
 ALTERN. HOR. Alternis horis, *every other hour*.
 ALVO ADST. Alvo adstrictâ, *when the belly is bound*.
 AMP. Amplus, *large*.
 ANODYN. Anodynus, *anodyne*.
 APERT. Apertus, *clear, &c*.
 APPLIC. Applicæ, *apply; appliceter, let there be applied*.
 AQ. Aqua, *water*.
 AQ. BULL. Aqua bulliens, *boiling water*.
 AQ. FERV. Aqua fervens, *hot water*.
 AQ. DEST. Aqua distillata, *distilled water*.
 AQ. FONT. Aqua fontana, *spring water*.
 AR. Aromaticus, *aromatic*.
 BALN. TEP. Balneum tepidum, *warm bath*.
 BALS. Balsamum, *a balsam*.
 BIS IND. Bis Indies, *twice a day*.
 BB. BBDS. Barbadosis, *Barbadoes*.
 BULL. Bulliat, or bulliant, *boil*.
 C. C. Cucurbitula cruenta, *a cupping glass*.
 C. M. Cras mane, *to-morrow morning*.
 C. V. Cras vespere, *to-morrow evening*.
 C. N. Cras nocte, *to-morrow night*.
 CÆRUL. Cæruleus, *blue*.
 CALEFACT. Calefactus, *heated*.
 CAP. Cape, capiat, *take*.
 CARB. Carbonas, *carbonate*.
 CAT. Cataplasma, *cataplasm*.
 CATH. Catharticus, *cathartic*.
 CAUL. Caulis, *stalk*.

- CAUST. Causticus, *caustic*.
 COCH. AMP. Cochleare amplum, *a large spoonful*.
 COCH. INF. Cochleare infantis, *a child's spoonful*.
 COCH. MAGN. Cochleare magnum, *a large spoonful*.
 COCH. MED. Cochleare medium. *See COCH. MOD.*
 COCH. MOD. Cochleare modicum, *a dessert spoonful*.
 COCH. PARV. Cochleare parvum, *a tea spoonful*.
 COL. Colatus, *strained*.
 COLET. Coletur, *let it be strained*.
 COLENT. Colentur, *let them be strained*.
 COMP. Compositus, *compound*.
 CONT. REM. Continuantur remedia, *let the medicines be continued*.
 CONF. Confectio, *confection*.
 CONS. Conserva, *conserve*.
 COP. Copiosus, *plenteous*.
 COQ. Coque, *boil*; coquantur, *let be boiled*.
 CRAST. Crastinus, *to-morrow*.
 CUJ. Cujus, *of which*.
 CUCURB. CRUENT. Cucurbitula cruenta. *See C. C.*
 CUJUSL. Cujuslibet, *of any*.
 CYATH. Cyatho, *in a cup*.
 CYATH. THEÆ. Cyatho theæ, *in a cup of tea*.
 DEBIT. Debitus, *proper*.
 DEB. SPISS. Debita spissitudo, *a proper consistence*.
 DEAUR. PIL. Deaurentur pilulæ, *let the pills be gilded*.
 DECOQ. Decoque, *boil*.
 DECUB. Decubitus, *lying down*.
 DE D. IN D. De die in diem, *from day to day*.
 DEGLUT. Deglutietur, *let it be swallowed*.
 DEJ. ALVI. Dejectiones alvi, *stools*.
 DET. Detur, *let it be given*.
 DETERS. Detersus, *cleansed*.
 DETONS. Detonsus, *shaven*.
 DETRAH. Detrahetur, *let it be drawn*.
 DEVOR. Devoratur, *let it be swallowed*.
 DEXT. Dexter, *right*.
 DEXT. LAT. Dextra lateralis, *right side*.
 DIEB. ALT. Diebus alternis, *every other day*.
 DIEB. TERT. Diebus tertius, *every third day*.
 DILUC. Diluculo, *at break of day*.
 DIM. Dimidium, *one half*.
 DIR. PROP. Directione propria, *with a proper direction*.
 DIUTURN. Diuturnus, *long continued*.

- DONEC ALV. BIS DEJ. Donec alvus bis dejiat, *until two stools have been obtained.*
- DONEC ALV. SOL. FUER. Donec alvus soluta fuerit, *until a stool has been obtained.*
- DULC. Dulcis, *sweet.*
- EFFERV. Effervescencia, *effervescence.*
- EJUSD. Ejusdem, *of the same.*
- ELECT. Electuarium, *electuary.*
- EMP. Emplastrum, *a plaster.*
- ENEM. Enema, *a glyster; enemata, glysters.*
- EVOM. Evomere, *to vomit.*
- EXHIB. Exhibetur, *let there be exhibited.*
- EX. or EXT. Extractum, *extract.*
- EX. SUP. ALUT. Extende super alutam, *spread upon leather.*
- EXTRAH. Extrahetur, *let there be extracted.*
- F. FAC, make; f. ft. fiat, *let there be made.*
- F. CER. Fiat ceratum, *let an ointment be made.*
- F. CAT. Fiat cataplasma, *let a cataplasm or poultice be made.*
- F. CONF. Fiat confectio, *let a confection be made.*
- F. ELECT. Fiat electuarium, *let an electuary be made.*
- F. EMULS. Fiat emulsio, *let an emulsion be made.*
- F. GARG. Fiat gargarisma, *let a gargle be made.*
- F. HAUST. or F. H. Fiat haustus, *let a draught be made.*
- F. LOT. Fiat lotio, *let a lotion be made.*
- F. LIN. Fiat linimentum, *let a liniment be made.*
- F. PIL. Fiat pilula, *let a pill be made; fiant pilulæ, let pills be made.*
- F. PULV. Fiat pulvis, *let a powder be made; fiant pulveres, let powders be made.*
- F. UNG. Fiat unguentum, *let an ointment be made.*
- FEB. DER. Febre durante, *during the fever.*
- F. VENÆS. Fiat venæsectio, *bleed.*
- FEM. INTERN. Femoribus internis, *to the inner part of the thighs.*
- FIST. ARM. Fistula armata, *the enema apparatus.*
- FL. Fluidus, *liquid.*
- FONTIC. Fonticulus, *an issue.*
- FOT. FOCUS, *a fomentation.*
- FRIGID. Frigidus, *cold.*
- FT. Fiat, or fiant, *let there be made.*
- G. G. G. Gummi guttæ gambiæ, *gamboge.*
- GARG. Gargarisma, *gargle.*
- GEL. Gelatinâ, *in jelly.*
- GEL. QUAV. Gelatinâ quâvis, *in any kind of jelly.*
- GR. Granum, *a grain; grana, grains.*

- GTT. Gutta, *a drop*; guttæ, *drops*.
 GUTT. QUIBUSD. Guttis quibusdam, *with a few drops*.
 HAR. PIL. SUM. iij. Harum pilularum sumantur tres, *let three of these pills be taken*.
 HAUST. Haustus, *a draught*.
 H. D. or HOR. DECUB. Hora decubitus, *at bed-time*.
 H. S. or HOR. SOM. Horâ Somni, *at bed-time; just before going to bed*.
 HOR. UN SPATIO. Horæ unius spatio, *in the space of an hour*.
 HEBDOM. Hebdomada, *a week*.
 HESTERN. Hesternus, *of yesterday*.
 HIRUD. Hirudo, *a leech*; hirudines, *leeches*.
 HOR. INTERM. Horis intermediis, *at intermediate hours*.
 IN PULM. In pulmento, *in gruel*.
 INF. Infusum, *infusion*.
 INJECT. Injectio, *injection*.
 INJ. ENEM. Injiciatur enema, *let a glyster be given*.
 LB. Libra, *a pint, or pound*.
 LAT. DOL. Lateri dolenti, *to the afflicted side*.
 LOT. Lotio, *lotion*.
 M. Misce, *mix*; mensura, *by measure*; manipulus, *a handful*.
 MAG. Magnus, *large*.
 MANE PR. Mane primo, *very early in the morning*.
 MEDIOC. Mediocris, *middle-sized*.
 MEDIET. Medietas, *half*.
 MIN. Minimum, *the 60th part of a drachm measure, called a minim*.
 MIST. Mistura, *a mixture*.
 MITT. Mitte, *send*; mittatur, or mittantur, *let there be sent*.
 MITT. SANG. Mittatur sanguis, *let blood be taken away*.
 MOD. PRÆSC. Modo præscripto, *in the manner directed*.
 MOR. SOL. More solito, *in the usual manner*.
 NARTHEC. Narthecium, *a gallipot*.
 N. Nocte, *at night*.
 NE TR. s. NUM. Ne tradas sine nummo, *do not deliver it without being paid; a caution to the shopman*.
 N. M. Nux Moschata, *a nutmeg*.
 O. Octarius, *a pint*.
 O. BID. Omni biduo, *every two days*.
 O. BIH. Omni bihorio, *every two hours*.
 O. H. Omni hora, *every hour*.
 O. M. Omni mane, *every morning*.
 O. N. Omni nocte, *every night*.
 O. QUADR. HOR. Omni quadrante horæ, *every quarter of an hour*.

- O. O. O. Oleum olivæ optimum, *best olive oil.*
 O. ALT. HOR. Omnibus alternis horis, *every other hour.*
 OL. Oleum, *oil.*
 Oz. An ounce.
 P. Pulvis, *powder*; pilula, *pill*; pondere, *by weight.*
 P. Æ. Partes æquales, *equal parts.*
 P. D. Pharmacopœia Dublinensis.
 P. E. Pharmacopœia Edinensis.
 P. L. Pharmacopœia Londinensis.
 P. U. S. Pharmacopœia of the United States.
 PART. ÆQUAL. Partes æquales, *equal parts.*
 PART. AFF. Parti affectæ, *to the part affected.*
 PART. DOLENT. Parti dolenti, *to the part in pain.*
 P. R. N. Pro re nata, *according as circumstances may require.*
 P. RAT. ÆT. Pro ratione ætatis, *according to the age of the patient.*
 PARACENT. ABD. Paracentesis abdominis, *tapping.*
 PART. VIC. Partitis vicibus, *in divided doses.*
 PARV. Parvus, *small.*
 PECT. Pectus, *the breast.*
 PER. OP. EMET. Peracta operatione emetici, *when the operation of the emetic is finished.*
 PIL. Pilula, *a pill.*
 PLEN. RIV. Pleno rivo, *in a full stream.*
 POST SING. SED. LIQ. Post singulas sedes liquidas, *after every loose stool.*
 PP., PPT., or PREP. Preparata, *prepared.*
 PRO POT. COM. or, PRO POT. ORD. Pro potu commune, *or ordinario, for a common drink.*
 PROX. LUC. Proximâ luce, *the next day.*
 PULV. Pulvis, *powder*; pulveres, *powders.*
 PUG. Pugillus, *a pinch between the finger and thumb.*
 Q. P. Quantum placet, *as much as you please.*
 Q. Q. H. or QUAQ. QUAT. HOR. Quâque quatuor horâ, *every fourth hour.*
 Q. S. Quantum sufficiat, *as much as is sufficient.*
 QUADRIHOR. Quadrihoris, *every four hours.*
 QUADRUPL. Quadruplicato, *four times as much.*
 QUAMP. Quamprimum, *immediately.*
 QUAQ. or QUISQ. Quaque, *or quisque, every one.*
 QUART. Quartus, *fourth.*
 QUINQ. Quinque, *five.*
 QUOR. Quorum, *of which.*
 R. Recipe, *take*; but originally it was this sign $\mathcal{R}$, the old invocation to Jupiter for his blessing upon the formula.

SUB FIN. COCT. Sub finem coctionis, *when the boiling is nearly finished.*

SUM. Sumere, *to take*; sumendus, *to be taken.*

SUM. TAL. Sumat talem, *let the patient take one like this.*

S. V. Spiritus vinosus, *common spirits.*

S. V. R. Spiritus vini rectificatus, *spirit of wine.*

S. V. T. Spiritus vini tenuior, *proof spirit.*

TEMP. DEXT. Tempori dextro, *to the right temple.*

TERT. Tertius, *third.*

TINCT. Tinctura, *tincture.*

T. O. Tinctura opii, *tincture of opium.*

T. O. C. Tinctura opii camphorata, *paregoric elixir.*

TROC. Trochiscus, *a trochisc, or lozenge.*

ULT. PRÆSCR. Ultimo prescriptus, *the last ordered.*

UMB. Umbilicus, *the navel.*

UNG. Unguentum, *ointment.*

USQ. UT LIQ. ANIM. Usque ut liquerit animus, *until fainting is produced.*

UTEND. Utendus, *to be used.*

V. O. S. Vitello ovi solutus, *dissolved in the yolk of an egg.*

V. S. Venæsectio, *bleeding.*

VENT. Ventriculus, *the stomach.*

VOM. URG. Vomitione urgente, *when the vomiting is troublesome.*

VIN. Vinum, *wine.*

Zz. Zingiber, *ginger.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

OF THE

LONDON PHARMACOPEIA.

As there are two kinds of Weights used in England, by one of which gold and silver, and by the other nearly all other kinds of merchandise are estimated, we use the former, which is named *Troy weight*, and we divide the pound in the following way, viz.

The Pound	℔	contains	{	twelve ounces.
The Ounce	℥			eight drachms.
The Drachm	ʒ			three scruples.
The Scruple	ʒ			twenty grains.

We have added the signs by which it is customary to designate each weight. The measure of liquids is also different—one being employed for beer, and the other for wine; we employ the latter, and use for liquids the divisions of the wine gallon.

The wine gallon is limited by the laws of the realm, which we divide, for medical uses, in the following manner:

The Gallon . . .	cong.	contains	{	eight pints.
The Pint	O.			sixteen fluid ounces.
The fluid ounce . .	f ℥			eight fluid drachms.
The fluid drachm .	f ʒ			sixty minims—℥.

We have added the signs by which we designate each measure.

That no error may arise from the indiscriminate employment of the names of weights and measures, which apply indiscriminately to either, we have not inconsiderately devised certain new ones, which short practice will render easy. We even measure the smallest quantities of liquids by a glass measure, marked with equal divisions, for the number of drops is a fallacious and uncertain mode, since almost twice the number of drops of a tincture are required to fill the same measure when compared with those of water.

Great care should be taken that neither copper nor lead form a part of the materials of mortars, measures, funnels, or any other vessel in

which medicines are either prepared or kept; so that earthenware, glazed with lead, is not proper.

Preparations of an acid, an alkali, an earth, a metal, as well as salts of every kind, ought to be kept in bottles with glass stoppers.

We measure the degrees of heat by Fahrenheit's thermometer, and when we order a boiling heat, a temperature of 212° is meant; a gentle heat signifies a temperature of between 90° and 100° .

When *Specific Gravity* is mentioned we suppose the article to be of the temperature of 55° .

A Water Bath signifies when any thing contained in a vessel is exposed either to boiling water or its vapour, that it may be heated.

A Sand Bath is made of sand gradually heated, in which any vessel, with its contents, is placed.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

NEW FRENCH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(Computed by Dr. Ure.)

1.—Measures of Length: the Metre being at 32° , and the foot at 62° .

	English Inches.	
Millimetre . . .	0.03937	
Centimetre . . .	0.39371	
Decimetre . . .	3.93708	
Metre	39.37079	Mil. Fur. Yds. Feet In.
Decametre . . .	393.70790	= 0 0 10 2 9.7
Hecatometre . .	3937.07900	= 0 0 109 1 1.078
Kilometre . . .	39370.90000	= 6 1 156 0 9.17

2.—Measures of Capacity: Cubic Inch contains 252.5 Imperial Grains of Water, at 62° .

	Cubic Inches.	
Millilitre . . .	0.06112	
Centilitre . . .	0.61120	
Decilitre . . .	6.11208	Imperial Gallons. Pints.
Litre	61.12079	= 0 1.76377
Decalitre . . .	611.20792	= 2 1.4464
Hecatolitre . .	6112.07920	= 22 0.2640
Kilolitre . . .	61120.79208	= 220.47
Myriolitre . . .	611207.92080	= 2204.71

3.—Measures of Weight.

	English Grains.	
Milligramme	·0154	
Centigramme	·1543	
Decigramme	1·5433	Avoirdupois
Gramme	15·4330	Pound.
Decagramme	154·3300	= 0·022
Hecatogramme	1543·3300	= 0·220
Kilogramme	15433·0000	= 2·204
Myriogramme	154330·0000	= 22·047

GERMAN.

4.—Cologne Weight.

Marc.	Oz.	Loth.	Drs.	Pwts.	Hellers.	As.	Eschen.	Grs.	St.	Parts.
1	=	8	=	16	=	64	=	256	=	512
										1792
										4352
										6144
										65536
1	=	2	=	8	=	32	=	64	=	224
										544
										768
										8192
1	=	4	=	16	=	32	=	112	=	272
										384
										4096
1	=	4	=	8	=	28	=	68	=	96
										1024
1	=	2	=	7	=	17	=	24	=	256

5.—Nuremberg, or Apothecaries' Weight.

Pound.	Oz.	Drs.	Scruples.	Grs.	Troy grs.
1	=	12	=	96	= 5760 = 5388
	1	=	8	=	24 = 480 = 460·5
		1	=	3 = 60 = 57·5	
			1	=	20 = 19·2
				1	= 09·6

The French line . . . 0·0888 Eng. Inch.

The English line . . . 0·7823 French Inch.

TABLES OF SIMPLE AFFINITY.

OXYGEN.	Tellurium	Benzoic	LIME.
Carbon	Platinum	Sulphurous	<i>Acids :</i>
Manganese	Mercury	Acetic	Oxalic
Zinc	Silver	Mucic	Sulphuric
Iron	Gold.	Boracic	Tartaric
Tin		Nitrous	Succinic
Antimony	CARBON.	Carbonic	Phosphoric
Hydrogen	Oxygen	Prussic	Mucic
Phosphorus	Iron	Oil	Nitric
Sulphur	Hydrogen.	Water	Muriatic
Arsenic		Sulphur	Suberic
Nitrogen	NITROGEN.		Fluoric
Nickel	Oxygen	BARYTES.	Arsenic
Cobalt	Sulphur ?	<i>Acids :</i>	Lactic
Copper	Phosphorus	Sulphuric	Citric
Bismuth	Hydrogen.	Oxalic	Malic
Caloric ?		Succinic	Benzoic
Mercury	HYDROGEN.	Fluoric	Acetic
Silver	Chlorine	Phosphoric	Boracic
Arsenous acid	Oxygen	Mucic	Sulphurous
Nitric oxide	Iodine	Nitric	Nitrous
Gold	Sulphur	Muriatic	Carbonic
Platinum	Carbon	Suberic	Prussic
Carbonic oxide	Phosphorus	Citric	Sulphur
Muriatic acid	Nitrogen	Tartaric	Phosphorus
White oxide of		Arsenic	Water
manganese	SULPHUR.	Lactic	Fixed oil.
White oxide of	Phosphorus ?	Benzoic	
lead.	Potass	Acetic	MAGNESIA.
	Soda	Boracic	<i>Acids :</i>
OXYGEN.	Iron	Sulphurous	Oxalic
[Vauquelin's table	Copper	Nitrous	Phosphoric
of the affinity of	Tin	Carbonic	Sulphuric
the metals of oxy-	Lead	Prussic	Fluoric
gen, according to	Silver	Sulphur	Arsenic
the difficulty with	Bismuth	Phosphorus	Mucic
which their ox-	Antimony	Water	Succinic
ides are decom-	Mercury	Fixed oil.	Nitric
posed by heat.]	Arsenic		Muriatic
Titanium	Molybdenum.	STRONTIAN.	Tartaric
Manganese		<i>Acids :</i>	Citric
Zinc	POTASS, SODA, &	Sulphuric	Malic ?
Iron	AMMONIA.	Phosphoric	Lactic
Tin	<i>Acids :</i>	Oxalic	Benzoic
Uranium	Sulphuric	Tartaric	Acetic
Molybdenum	Nitric	Fluoric	Boracic
Tungsten	Muriatic	Nitric	Sulphurous
Cobalt	Phosphoric	Muriatic	Nitrous
Antimony	Fluoric	Succinic	Carbonic
Nickel	Oxalic	Acetic	Prussic
Arsenic	Tartaric	Arsenic	Sulphur.
Chromium	Arsenic	Boracic	
Bismuth	Succinic	Carbonic	
Lead	Citric	Water.	
Copper	Lactic		

ALUMINA.

Acids :

Sulphuric
Nitric
Muriatic
Oxalic
Arsenic
Fluoric
Tartaric
Succinic
Mucic
Citric
Phosphoric
Lactic
Benzoic
Acetic
Boracic
Sulphurous
Nitrous
Carbonic
Prussic

SALICA.

Acid :

Fluoric
Potass.

OXIDE OF PLATINUM.

OXIDE OF GOLD.

[Omitting for the gold the oxalic, succinic, and carbonic, and adding sulphuretted hydrogen, after ammonia.]

Acids :

Gallic
Muriatic
Nitric
Sulphuric
Arsenic
Fluoric
Tartaric
Phosphoric
Oxalic
Citric
Acetic
Succinic
Prussic
Carbonic
Ammonia.

OXIDE OF SILVER

Acids :

Gallic
Muriatic

Oxalic

Sulphuric

Mucic

Phosphoric

Sulphurous

Nitric

Arsenic

Fluoric

Tartaric

Citric

Lactic

Succinic

Acetic

Prussic

Carbonic

Ammonia.

OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Acids :

Gallic
Muriatic
Oxalic
Succinic
Arsenic
Phosphoric
Sulphuric
Mucic
Tartaric
Citric
Malic
Sulphurous
Nitric
Fluoric
Acetic
Benzoic
Boracic
Prussic
Carbonic.

OXIDE OF LEAD.

Acids :

Gallic
Sulphuric
Mucic
Oxalic
Arsenic
Tartaric
Phosphoric
Muriatic
Sulphurous
Suberic
Nitric
Fluoric
Citric
Malic
Succinic

Lactic

Acetic

Benzoic

Boracic

Prussic

Carbonic

Fixed oils

Ammonia.

OXIDE OF COPPER.

Acids :

Gallic
Oxalic
Tartaric
Muriatic
Sulphuric
Mucic
Nitric
Arsenic
Phosphoric
Succinic
Fluoric
Citric
Lactic
Acetic
Boracic
Prussic
Carbonic
Fixed Alkalies
Ammonia
Fixed oils.

OXIDE OF ARSENIC.

Acids :

Gallic
Muriatic
Oxalic
Sulphuric
Nitric
Tartaric
Phosphoric
Fluoric
Succinic
Citric
Acetic
Prussic
Fixed alkalies
Ammonia
Fixed oils
Water.

OXIDE OF IRON.

Acids :

Gallic
Oxalic

Tartaric

Camphoric

Sulphuric

Mucic

Muriatic

Nitric

Phosphoric

Arsenic

Fluoric

Succinic

Citric

Lactic

Acetic

Boracic

Prussic

Carbonic.

OXIDE OF TIN.

[Bergman places the tartaric before the muriatic.]

Acids :

Gallic
Muriatic
Sulphuric
Oxalic
Tartaric
Arsenic
Phosphoric
Nitric
Succinic
Fluoric
Mucic
Citric
Lactic
Acetic
Boracic
Prussic
Ammonia.

OXIDE OF ZINC.

Acids :

Gallic
Oxalic
Sulphuric
Muriatic
Mucic
Nitric
Tartaric
Phosphoric
Citric
Succinic
Fluoric
Arsenic
Lactic
Acetic
Boracic

Prussic
Carbonic
Fixed alkalies
Ammonia.

OXIDE OF ANTI-MONY.

Acids:

Gallic
Muriatic
Benzoic
Oxalic
Sulphuric
Nitric
Tartaric
Mucic
Phosphoric
Citric
Succinic
Fluoric
Arsenic
Lactic
Acetic
Boracic
Prussic
Fixed alkalies
Ammonia.

SULPHURIC ACID PRUSSIC.

[With the omission of all after ammonia]

Baryta
Strontia
Potass
Soda
Lime
Magnesia
Ammonia
Glucina
Gadolina
Alumina
Zirconia
Metallic oxides.

SULPHUROUS ACID. SUCCINIC.

[Ammonia should come before magnesia and strontia; glucina and zirconia should be omitted.]

Baryta

Lime
Potass
Soda
Strontia
Magnesia
Ammonia
Glucina
Alumina
Zirconia
Metallic oxides.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

CARBONIC.

[Magnesia should stand above ammonia, and alumina and silica should be omitted.]

Baryta
Strontia
Lime
Potass
Soda
Ammonia
Magnesia
Glucina
Alumina
Zirconia
Metallic oxides
Silica.

PHOSPHOROUS ACID.

[Ammonia should stand above magnesia.]

Lime
Baryta
Strontia
Potass
Soda
Ammonia
Glucina
Alumina
Zirconia
Metallic oxides.

NITRIC ACID.

MURIATIC.
[Silica should be omitted, and instead of it, water and alcohol be inserted.]

Baryta
Potass
Soda
Strontia
Lime
Magnesia
Ammonia
Glucina
Alumina
Zirconia
Metallic oxides.

FLUORIC ACID.

BORACIC.

[Except Silica.]

ARSENIC.

[With the omission of strontia, metallic oxides, glucina, and zirconia.]

TUNGSTIC.

Lime
Baryta
Strontia
Magnesia
Potass
Soda
Ammonia
Glucina
Alumina
Zirconia
Silica

ACETIC ACID. LACTIC, SUBERIC

Baryta
Potass
Soda
Strontia
Lime
Ammonia
Magnesia
Metallic oxides
Glucina
Alumina
Zirconia.

OXALIC ACID. TARTARIC. CITRIC.

[Zirconia after alumina.]

Lime
Baryta
Strontia
Magnesia

Potass
Soda
Ammonia
Alumina
Metallic oxides
Water
Alcohol.

BENZOIC ACID.
White oxide of arsenic

Potass
Soda
Ammonia
Baryta
Lime
Magnesia
Alumina

CAMPHORIC ACID

Lime
Potass
Soda
Baryta
Ammonia
Alumina
Magnesia.

FIXED OILS.

Lime
Baryta
Potass
Soda
Magnesia
Oxide of mercury
Other metallic oxides
Alumina.

ALCOHOL.

Water
Ether
Volatile oil
Alkaline sulphurets.

SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN.

Baryta
Potass
Soda
Lime
Ammonia
Magnesia
Zirconia.

CASES OF MUTUAL DECOMPOSITION.

1.—FROM SIMPLE AFFINITY.

Sulphate of potass . . .	with	Muriate of baryta.
———— soda . . .	————	Nitrate of potass.
———— ammonia . .	————	Muriate of potass.
———— magnesia . .	————	Carbonate of potass.
Supersulphate of alumina .	————	Muriate of lime.
Nitrate of potass	————	———— baryta.
———— ammonia . . .	————	Phosphate of soda.
Muriate of baryta	————	All the sulphates and nitrates.
———— soda	————	Carbonate of potass.
———— lime	————	Sub-borate of soda.
———— ammonia . . .	————	Carbonate of potass.
Phosphate of soda	————	Muriate of ammonia.
Sub-borate of soda	————	Carbonate of potass.
Nitrate of silver	————	Muriate of soda.
Acetate of lead	————	Citrate of potass.
Sulphate of mercury . . .	————	Muriate of soda.
Soap of potass	————	———— soda.
———— soda	————	Sulphate of lime.

2 —FROM COMPOUND AFFINITY.

Sulphate of baryta . . .	with	Carbonate of potass.
———— baryta	————	———— soda.
———— potass	————	Muriate of lime.
———— soda	————	Ditto.
Muriate of baryta	————	Phosphate of soda.
Ditto	————	Sub-borate of soda.
Ditto	————	Carbonate of potass.
Ditto	————	———— soda.
Ditto	————	———— ammonia.
Muriate of lime	————	Ditto.
Phosphate of soda	————	———— lime.
Acetate of lead	————	Sulphate of zinc.
Ditto	————	Nitrate of mercury.

DOSES.

In prescribing a medicine, the following circumstances should always be kept in view:—AGE, SEX, TEMPERAMENT, HABIT, CLIMATE, STATE OF STOMACH, and IDIOSYNCRACY.

AGE.

For an adult, suppose the dose to be ONE or 1 drachm.	
Under 1 year, will require only . 1-12th	5 grains.
2 1-8th	8 grains.
3 1-6th	10 grains.
4 1-4th	15 grains.
7 1-3d	1 scruple.
14 half	half drachm.
20 2-3ds	2 scruples.
Above 21 The full dose one	1 drachm.
65 The inverse gradation of the above.	

SEX. Women require smaller doses than men, and the state of the uterine system must never be overlooked.

TEMPERAMENT. Stimulants and purgatives more readily affect the sanguine than the phlegmatic, and consequently the former require smaller doses.

HABITS. The knowledge of these is essential; for those in the habitual use of stimulants and narcotics require larger doses to affect them when labouring under disease, whilst those who have habituated themselves to the use of saline purgatives are more easily affected by these remedies.

CLIMATE. Medicines act differently on the same individual in summer and in winter, and in different climates.

STATE OF STOMACH, and IDIOSYNCRACY. The least active remedies operate very violently on some individuals, owing to a peculiarity of stomach, or rather disposition of body, unconnected with temperament. This state can be discovered only by accident or time; but when it is known, it should always be attended to by the practitioner.

In prescribing, the practitioner should always so regulate the intervals between the doses, that the next dose may be taken before the effect produced by the first is altogether effaced; for by not attending

to this circumstance, the cure is always commencing but never proceeding. It should, however, also be kept in mind that medicines, such as the mercurial salts, arsenic, &c., are apt to accumulate in the system; and danger may thence arise if the doses too rapidly succeed to each other. The action also of some remedies, elaterium and digitalis, for example, continues long after the remedy is left off; and therefore much caution is requisite in avoiding too powerful an effect, by a repetition of them even in diminished doses. (DR. A. T. THOMSON.)

ERRATUM.

In DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM, for "ʒij of bark of mezereon" read "ʒij."