

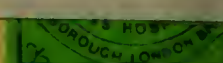
SELECTIONS
FROM
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

DE PEREIRA

Presented by
Miss M. Weaver



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SELECTA È PRÆSCRIPTIS.

Selections

FROM

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS:

CONTAINING

LISTS OF THE TERMS, PHRASES, CONTRACTIONS, AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES; THE GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTION OF PRESCRIPTIONS; RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL TERMS; A PROSODIACAL VOCABULARY OF THE NAMES OF DRUGS, ETC.; AND A SERIES OF ABBREVIATED PRESCRIPTIONS ILLUSTRATING THE USE OF THE PRECEDING TERMS:

To which is added

A KEY,

CONTAINING THE

PRESCRIPTIONS IN AN UNABBREVIATED FORM,

WITH A

Literal Translation.

For the Use of Medical and Pharmaceutical Students.

BY

JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.

SEVENTEENTH EDITION.

LONDON:

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PREFACE
TO
THE SEVENTEENTH EDITION.

IN the preparation of the edition of this work which is now presented to the public, the matter has been carefully revised, and such alterations and additions made as were found to be required for the continued fulfilment of its original objects. The last publication of the British Pharmacopœia rendered some changes necessary, especially in the names of medicines, and further changes have now been made in the same direction, and for the purpose of introducing some new forms of medicine. The object, however, of this little work is not merely to represent the prevailing mode of prescribing medicines according to the instruc-

tions of Pharmacopœias which continue in authority, but to explain and illustrate the use of terms which are commonly used or may be occasionally met with in extemporaneous prescriptions, and a knowledge of which is required alike by medical and pharmaceutical students. The prescriptions contained in the second and third parts of the work are intended to represent such as are met with in practice, and in which old as well as modern names and other terms are employed.

Jan. 1881.

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PART I.

GENERAL REMARKS ON PRESCRIPTIONS.

CHAPTER I.—DEFINITIONS.

IN medicine the term *prescription* (*præscriptio*, from *præ* before, and *scribo* I write; *ordonnance*, French; *Verordnung*, Germ.; ἀναγραφή*) is usually applied to the written directions of a physician or surgeon for the preparation and use of remedies.

The terms *formula* (the diminutive of *forma* a form; *formule*, French; *Vorschrift*, *Formel*, Germ.), and *receipt* (*recepta*; † *recette*, French; *Recept*, Germ.), or *recipe* (from *recipe*, take thou), have a more limited acceptation, and are applied to the directions given for the preparation and use of pharmaceutical remedies or medicines.

* Fœsius, *Œconomia Hippocratis*.

† *Recepta* is a barbarous term. Dufresne also mentions, as a synonymous, though still more barbarous, word, *recetta*.

A physician *prescribes* blood-letting, bathing, exercise, &c., as well as medicines; but he uses *formulæ* for the preparation of medicines only.

Formulæ are of two kinds,—*extemporaneous* or *magistral*, and *officinal*. Extemporaneous formulæ (*formulæ magistrales*) are so called because they are constructed by the practitioner on the instant, “*ex tempore*.” Officinal formulæ (*formulæ officinales*) are those published in pharmacopœias, or by some other authority.* Officinal preparations are presumed to be kept ready for use.

Formulæ are either simple or compound. A *simple formula* (*formula simplex*) consists of only one officinal (either simple or compound) preparation. A *compound formula* (*formula composita*) consists of two or more officinal preparations.

The principal medicine in a formula is called the (1) *basis*; that which promotes or assists the action of the basis is termed the (2) *auxiliary* (*adjuvans*); that which corrects some objectionable quality of the other ingredients is named the (3) *corrective* (*corrigenens*); and lastly, that which gives a proper form to the whole is denominated the (4)

* In France, the term *ordonnance* is applied to a magistral formula, and the term *formule* to an officinal one.

vehicle (constituens, excipiens, vel vehiculum). These four parts of a formula are intended to accomplish the object of Asclepiades—“*curare cito, tuto et jucunde* ;” in other words, to enable the basis to cure (1) quickly (2), safely (3), and pleasantly (4).

CHAP. II.—HISTORICAL NOTICE.

The most ancient recipes on record are those mentioned in the Pentateuch for the preparation of an odoriferous ointment and confection.* Their date is 1491 years B.C.

About 2000 years ago, formulæ for the preparation of *antidotes* (ἀντίδοτα, *antidota*) or *counter-poisons* (*antitoxica*) were in use among the Greeks.†

* Exodus xxx. 23-25 and 34-35.

† Antidotes against the bite of poisonous animals were called *treacles* (θηριακά, *theriaca*) ; whilst those which acted against poisons taken inwardly were termed *alexipharmics* (ἀλεξιφάρμακα *alexipharmaca*). The most celebrated antidote of antiquity was that called *mithridate* (μιθριδάτειον, *mithridatum*), after Mithridates VI., King of Pontus (about B.C. 132-63). It was modified by Andromachus, physician to Nero (A.D. 54-68), and was then termed *theriaca Andromachi*. Nicander (who flourished B.C. 185 or 135) wrote two poems about poisons ; one called Θηριακά, the other termed Ἀλεξιφάρμακα.

Scribonius Largus, a Roman physician who lived about the middle of the first century after Christ, wrote a work entitled *Compositiones Medicæ*, which contains nearly 300 medical formulæ taken from various authors. It is the oldest pharmacopœia extant; but its style is inelegant.

Galen, who lived A.D. 130–200 or 201, wrote two treatises *On the Composition of Medicines*, Περὶ Συνθέσεως Φαρμάκων, containing a considerable number of formulæ for the preparation of compound medicines.

Sabur, the son of Sahel (Sábúr Ibn Sahel), the director of the medical school of Iondísábúr (Nishapoor), is said to have published, in the 9th century A.D., the first Arabian dispensatory or *Karábádin*, but it is not now extant.

The first official British pharmacopœia was that published by the Royal College of Physicians of London, A.D. 1618. It was entitled *Pharmacopœia Londinensis, in qua Medicamenta antiqua et nova usitatissima collecta, opera Medicorum Collegii Londinensis*. Lond. 1618. The last edition was published in 1851. It is now superseded, as also are the Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias, by the British Pharmacopœia of 1867.

CHAP. III.

OF THE PARTS OF A PRESCRIPTION.*

The parts of a prescription or formula are the *heading*, the *designation of the ingredients* to be used, the *directions to the compounder*, and the *directions to the patient*. At the bottom of the prescription are placed, on the left hand, the *name of the patient* and the *date* (in separate lines); and, on the right hand, the *signature* of the prescriber.

In ancient times every prescription or formula had, at its commencement, certain characters, abbreviations, or sentences of a superstitious or pious nature: such as + (the sign of the cross); α and ω (the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, Christ being designated the "Alpha and Omega,

* For further details on the subject of this chapter, the reader is referred to H. D. Gaubii *Libellus de Methodo concinnandi Formulas Medicamentorum*, Lugd. Batav. 1739; ed. 3tia, 1767. An English translation of this work was published under the title of *A Complete Extemporaneous Dispensatory; or, the Method of Prescribing, Compounding, and Exhibiting Extemporaneous Medicines*, 2nd edit. 1742.—See also Paris's *Pharmacologia*, 9th ed. 1843; and Phœbus's *Handbuch der Arzneiverordnungslehre*, 3tte Ausg., 1839.

the beginning and the ending," *Rev.* i. 8); C. D. (*cum Deo*); J. D. (*juvante Deo*); L. D. (*laus Deo*); N. D. (*nomine Dei*); J. J. (*juvante Jesu*), &c. These constituted the *invocation*, or, as it was called, the *inscription* (*inscriptio*).

1. *The heading (præpositio)*.—The symbol \mathcal{R} , or abbreviated word *Rec.* (*Recipe*, take thou), usually commences every formula;* but in French prescriptions the letter P., or the word *Prenez* (take), is generally substituted.

2. *Designation of the ingredients to be employed (materiæ designatio)*.—Two points are worthy of consideration here: firstly, the order in which the ingredients are to be taken; and secondly, the mode of writing them.

a. With respect to the *order* in which the ingredients are taken, it may be observed that

1. Each ingredient should have a distinct line.
2. The basis should be placed first, then the auxiliary, afterwards the corrective, and lastly the vehicle.

* For some remarks on this symbol, see the chapter on Symbols.

β. With respect to the *mode of writing*, the following points should be kept in view:—

1. The writing should be plain and legible.
2. The orthography should be that which is customary, “to avoid the sneering of an apothecary or his man” (Gaubius).
3. Abbreviations, though admissible, must be cautiously used, to avoid the possibility of error.
4. Symbols or signs must be carefully made.
5. The ingredients should be designated by their Latin names. (In some cases the barbarous Latin name is to be preferred to the scientific Latin name, when there is a possibility of mistake on the part of the compounder).
6. The quantities indicated, if by weight, either in avoirdupois grains, ounces, and pounds, or in apothecaries’ weight; if by measure, in minims, fluid drachms, fluid ounces, and pints, as now used in the British Pharmacopœia.

3. *The directions to the compounder.*—The directions to the apothecary or compounder as to the form, manner of preparation, and method of use,

constitute what Gaubius calls the *subscription* (*subscriptio*). They are always written in Latin: for example, "*misce; fiat bolus.*"

4. *The directions to the patient.*—These constitute what Gaubius terms the *signature* (*signatura*). This part of the prescription declares the dose, method, and time of administration; the proper vehicle, regimen, &c.,—as far, at least, as relates to the sick patient and his attendants. It is sometimes preceded by the letter *S.*, or the word *Signetur* (*i. e.* "let it be entitled").

This part of the prescription is sometimes written in English (see p. 10).

5. *The patient's name.*—This is always written in English.

6. *The date.*—This is written in Latin. The day of the month is generally put in Roman numerals, and the year of the Christian era frequently in common or Arabic figures: *c. g.* "Novembris IV^o. 1850."

7. *The sign-manual or signature.*—Physicians usually sign their initials* only to a prescription,

* By the Apothecaries Act of 1815, it is enacted that if any person using or exercising the art and mystery of an

except when they prescribe for members of the Royal Family, when it is etiquette for them to sign their names in full. Surgeons usually put their surname at length, but only the initials of their baptismal names.

CHAP. IV.—LANGUAGE USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

In Great Britain, as well as in Germany,* prescriptions are usually written in the Latin language. In France, and some other countries, the mother tongue is employed.

There are several reasons for preferring the Latin to the vernacular language in prescriptions,—at least, for the designation of the ingredients to be

apothecary shall refuse to compound, or deliberately or negligently, falsely, unfaithfully, fraudulently, or unduly make any medicines, compound medicines, or medicinale compositions, "directed by any prescription, order, or receipt, signed with the initials, in his own handwriting," of any physician licensed to practise physic by the president and commonalty of the faculty of physic in London, or by either of the two Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, such person shall forfeit for the first offence 5*l.*, for the second offence 10*l.*, and for the third offence shall forfeit his certificate or license to practise as an apothecary.

* See Phœbus's *Handbuch der Arzneiverordnungslehre*, 3te verbess. Ausg. 1er Th. S. 99.

employed, and for the directions to the compounder.

“If not spoken, it is written and understood throughout the civilised world; and that cannot be said of any other language. An invalid travelling through many parts of Europe might die before a prescription written in English could be interpreted.”* Moreover, Latin professional terms are concise and definite. Furthermore, the Latin names for drugs and chemicals are the same, or nearly so, all over Europe: whereas the vernacular names differ for each nation,—nay, sometimes for each province. Lastly, it is sometimes necessary or advisable to conceal from a patient the precise nature of the remedies which are employed.

These reasons, however, do not equally apply to the use of the Latin language for writing the directions to the patient; for as these are intended for the use of the patient or his attendant, and as, sooner or later, he must have them in English, there does not appear any advantage to be gained in practising a temporary concealment by writing them in a dead language. On the contrary, there are several weighty objections to this practice,—

* Paris's *Pharmacologia*, 9th ed. p. 105, 1843.

such as the embarrassment which some prescribers* feel in giving in good and intelligible Latin the requisite directions for the patient; the imperfect or limited acquaintance with the Latin language possessed by many dispensers or compounders of medicines, and lastly, the difficulty, and in some cases impossibility, of finding concise and intelligible English words which are the exact equivalents of many Latin professional terms† not unfrequently used in prescriptions. By throwing on the compounder the responsibility of expressing in appropriate language, and in the brief compass of a label, the exact intentions of the prescriber, in a language which the latter did not use, we greatly augment the risk of errors and mistakes.‡

* I once heard an eminent hospital surgeon confess his inability to write in Latin the directions to the patient.

† For example, *larynx, fauces internæ, fauces externæ, jugulum, abdomen, hypogastrium, hypochondrium, pervigilium, accessio* or *accessus*, &c. Many Latin terms in frequent use are vague and ambiguous: as *pro re nata, urgente dolore, urgente tusst*, &c. The apothecary of Her Majesty Queen Charlotte, consort of George III., was on one occasion much embarrassed how to translate into intelligible and decent English the phrase "*urgente borborygmo*," which occurred in a prescription written by the late Sir Francis Milman.

‡ On this subject, see some pertinent observations by Mr. Donovan, in the *London Medical Gazette* for Sept. 1, 1818.

In writing Latin prescriptions, the student should endeavour to imitate the style of Celsus, "our greatest and almost only authority in everything relating to medical Latinity:" for no physician would think of writing a prescription in English terms derived from Shakspeare, Milton, Johnson, Scott, or Byron; nor a prescription in Latin terms drawn from the works of Roman poets or historians. The correct use of medical terms can only be obtained in the works of standard medical authors.

All the Medical Colleges formerly published their pharmacopœias in the Latin language. But the French Codex,* and the American,† Greek,‡ Edinburgh,§ and Dublin || Pharmacopœias, have for many years been printed in the vernacular language, and the British Pharmacopœia, which has

* *Codex Medicamentarius ; Pharmacopée française rédigée par ordre du Gouvernement, &c.* Paris, 1866. 8vo.

† *The Pharmacopœia of the United States of America.* By Authority of the National Medical Convention held at Washington. 8vo.

‡ *Ἑλληνικὴ Φαρμακοποιία. Ἐν Ἀθῆναις, 1837.*—*Pharmacopœia Græca.* Athenis, 1837.

§ *The Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.* Edinburgh, 1841. 12mo.

|| *The Pharmacopœia of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, M.D.CCC.L.*

superseded the two last-named, is published in English.

There is an obvious advantage to the natives of a country in having a pharmacopœia in their mother-tongue; but, for the use of foreigners, the Latin language would be more convenient. Hence in some countries, as Greece, the pharmacopœia is published in both Latin and the vernacular language. In the *Pharmacopœia of the United States of America* for 1831, this plan was adopted; but in the edition of this work published in 1842, and in subsequent editions, the English language has been exclusively employed.

CHAP. V.—TERMS AND PHRASES EMPLOYED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

SECT. 1.—*De sanguinis mis- Of General Blood-* *sione* generali.†* *letting.*

* On the chronology and literature of blood-letting, consult *Versuch einer Chronologie und Literatur nebst einem System der Blutentziehungen. Aus den vorzüglichsten Werken geschöpft von Dr. Carl Fried. Nopitsch.* Nürnberg, 1833.

† "The propriety of this and all similar words as applied to blood-letting, notwithstanding the opinion of Dr. Gregory, that 'Sanguinis missio non inepte vocatur generalis,' when it is intended that its effects should be general, I must consider to be very questionable. They seem to signify that a man is to be pricked all over for the purpose of drawing blood from him, rather than anything relative to the effects of bleeding."—*Horæ Subsecivæ.*

¹ Sanguis, CELS. ² Cruor,* ¹ Blood (in the vessels). ² Gore (blood from a wound or ulcer).—³ Grume (a clot, as of blood).
 CELS. ³ *Grumus*.

Sanguinis missio, detractio, Blood-letting.

CELS.†

Sanguinem ¹ mittere, ² detractio, ³ extrahere, CELS.;—
⁴ emittere, PLINY;—⁵ elicere, To let blood ('to let
 CIC. or send, ² detract or
 abstract, ³ extract,
⁴ let out or emit,
⁵ to elicit or draw
 out).

Sanguinem amittere, perdere. To lose blood.

Sanguinem suppressere, CEL- To staunch or stop
 sus; — sistere, cohibere, blood. To suppress
 PLINY. hæmorrhage.

* Occasionally the word *cruor* is met with in prescriptions instead of *sanguis*. These two terms agree in denoting blood, but differ in respect to the state in which that fluid is. *Sanguis* refers to it as circulating through the veins, and ministering to the existence of animal life. It is applied also to that which is allowed to flow by a surgical operation. *Cruor* differs from *sanguis* in never denoting blood confined and circulating in the veins, but such as is shed, and no longer subservient to the support of animal life: in other words, *gore*. The same fluid which, in coming from the vein, is called *sanguis* (blood), is afterwards denominated *cruor* (*gore*).

Thus Celsus applies the word *cruor* to the blood discharged from the bowels in dysentery, from the kidneys in injuries of these glands, from ulcers in the ears, &c.

† *De re medica*, lib. ii. cap. 10.

anguinem incisa vena mit- tere, CELS.	To let blood by an incised vein.
Phlebotomia,* phleboto- mice, AUREL.— ² Venæsec- tio; venæ incisio.	¹ Phlebotomy. — ² Ve- nesection.
Phlebotomiam adhibere; ² phlebotomare, AUREL.	¹ To use phleboto- my; ² to phleboto- mize.
Venam incidere, CELS.;— ² pertundere, JUV.;— ³ ferire, VIRG.;—secare.— ⁴ Venam cultello solvere, CIC.—	¹ To cut into a vein; — ² to perforate a vein;— ³ to wound or cut a vein.—
⁵ Venas sanguine exone-	⁴ To open a vein by

* Φλεβοτομία, from φλεβός, the genitive case of φλέψ a vein, and τέμνω I cut. The student will observe that Celsus never employs the term *phlebotomia*, nor any of its derivatives. Cicero has "incidere venam, quod medici phlebotomare dicunt."—Phlebotomy was first practised by Podarius, B.C. 1184. (Le Clerc, *Hist. de la Méd.* liv. i. ch. 18.) The operation is said to have been learned from the hippopotamus. "For he finding himself over-grosse and fat, for reason of his high feeding so continually, getting forth the water to the shore, having espied afore where the reeds and rushes have been newly cut: and where he seeth the sharpest cane and best pointed, hee setteth his body hard to it, for to prick a certaine veine in one of his legges, and thus by letting himselfe blood, maketh evacuation, whereby his bodie, otherwise enclining to diseases and madies, is well eased of the superfluous humor: and when he hath thus done, he stoppeth the orifice again with mud, and stancheth the blood, and healeth up the wound." (Pliny, *the Historie of the World*. Translated by P. Holland, M.D. book viii. ch. 26.)

rare.

a knife.—⁵To unload the veins of blood.

¹Sanguinem, incisa arteria, mittere, CELS.—²Arteriotomia.*—³Fiat sectio arteriæ temporalis.

¹To let blood by an incised artery.—
²Arteriotomy.—
³Let the section of the temporal artery be made.

¹Sanguinem mittere ex brachio,—²juxta talum, ex utroque crure, CELS.†

¹To take blood from the arm, — ²from both legs near the ankle.

* From ἀρτηρία an artery, and τέμνω I cut. The ancient did not understand the use of the arteries and veins. Cicero says—"Sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, et spiritus per arterias." Aretæus, who lived in the first century after Christ, is the earliest surgeon known to have practised this operation. Celsus (lib. ii. cap. 10) speaks of "arteria incisa" as an accident which may attend the operation of phlebotomy.

† Phlebotomy is practised in various parts of the body, as—

1st. *In the arm*: this is the part usually selected for the operation of phlebotomy. At the bend of the arm there are four veins; the *Vena basilica*, *V. cephalica*, *V. basilica mediana*, and *V. cephalica mediana*, any one of which may be opened; one of the two latter, however, is commonly selected. In the fore-arm, where the operation is occasionally performed, there are three veins—the *V. mediana major*, the *V. cubitalis interna*, and the *V. radialis externa*, any one of which may be opened.

2ndly. *In the hand*: occasionally, in fat subjects, this part

¹Si vires ægri patiuntur; ²si vires sinunt, CELS.—³Permittentibus viribus, AU-REL. ¹If the patient's strength allows it; ²if the strength suffers it.—³The strength permitting.

Defectio animi, CELS.; leipothymia; * deliquium animi. Syncope.† A fainting fit or swoon.

Usque ad animi defectum, Until fainting.

is chosen. The operation may be performed in the *V. salvatella* (*salvatella quasi salvator* being opened as a sovereign remedy in Melancholia), running from the little finger, or in the *V. cephalica pollicis*.

3rdly. *In the foot*: in France the operation is very frequently performed in this part; it may be done in the *V. saphena* (or *saphæna*) *externa* (or *s. minor*), or in the *V. saphena interna* (or *s. major*).

4thly. *In the neck*: it may be done in the *V. jugularis externa*.

5thly. *In the penis*: it may be done in the *V. dorsalis penis*. And—

6thly. *In the tongue*: in the *V. ranina*. This locality is now rarely selected.

* *Leipothymia* (λειποθυμία, from λείπω, *deficio*, I leave; and θυμός, *animus*, the mind) is considered by Cælius Aurelianus (*Acut. Morb.* lib. i. cap. 10) to be synonymous with *defectio animi*. Syncope is a more violent and dangerous form of this affection (*vide* Castelli, *Lexicon Medicum*). "The *leipothymia* of Sauvages," says Dr. M. Good, "is only syncope in its first attack or mildest degree."

† Syncope (συγκοπή), from συγκόπτω, *concido*, to fell or cut down) is of the feminine gender, and is thus declined: N. *Syncope*, G. *Syncopes*, D. *Syncope*, Acc. *Syncopen*, V. *Syncope*, Abl. *Syncope*.

AUREL. Usque ut liquerit
animus.

Semperque ante finis faci- An end is always to
endus est, quam anima de- be put to it before
ficit, CELS. fainting occurs.

¹Collocare in lecto,—²ut dor- ¹To put to bed,—
miat,—³supinus,* CELS.; ²that the patient
—⁴erectus.† may go to sleep,
—³supine (*i.e.* laid
on the back),—
⁴erect.

¹Bene largo canali,‡ CELS. ¹In a full stream.—
Pleno rivo.§—²Ex largo ²From a large
vulnere. wound [*i.e.* inci-
sion or orifice].

Scalpellus,|| CELS. Phlebo- A scalpel or lancet;

* Patients are bled while in the recumbent posture, to avoid syncope. The practice of bleeding them to fainting in this posture, as recommended by Mr. Wardrop, is highly dangerous.

† Dr. Marshall Hall (*Introd. Lect. to a Course of Lectures on the Practice of Physic*, p. 36) employs blood-letting as a means of diagnosis. He places the patient upright and looking upwards, and bleeds to incipient syncope: "in inflammation, much blood flows; in irritation, very little."

‡ This phrase is applied by Celsus (lib. i. cap. 4) to a stream of water.

§ *Rivus* is usually translated "a river;" but it means literally "a stream," *e.g.* "*sanguinis rivus*," "a stream of blood." Pliny (*Hist. Nat.* lib. ix. cap. 88, ed. Valp.) calls the veins "*sanguinis rivi*." Virgil (*Æn.* lib. ix. v. 455) has "*plenos spumauti sanguine rivos*."

|| Celsus (lib. ii. cap. 10) employs the word *scalpellus* to

tomum vel phlebotomon,* an instrument to
 AUREL.—Lanceola; lan- let blood with.
 cetta.

¹Fascia;—²fascia lintea, ¹A fillet, roller, or
 CELS. bandage;—²a linen
 bandage.

Ligatura. A ligature.

¹Penicillum (*vel* penicillus), ¹A tent or pledget.—
 CELS. — ²Deligandumque ²The arm is to be
 brachium superimposito bound up, and a
 expresso ex aquâ frigidâ pledget wrung out
 penicillo,† CELS. of cold water placed
 on it.

Incidatur vena sic ut ne san- Let a vein be cut
 guis effluens lambat † cu- into, so that the

designate the instrument used in phlebotomizing: "At si timide scalpellus dimittitur, summam cutem lacerat, neque venam incidit." Scultetus (*Armamentarium Chirurgicum*, p. 49, Lugd. Batavorum, 1693) describes the lancet thus: "Scalpellus rectus est et ex utraque incidens *lanceola* dictus."

* *Phlebotomum* (φλεβοτόμον, the neuter singular of φλεβοτόμος, adj. *venam incidens*, that opens a vein) includes both the *phleme* used in veterinary surgery, and the *lancet*.

† In this sentence Celsus (lib. ii. cap. 10) obviously uses the word *penicillus* to signify a *pledget*; but on some occasions he employs it to indicate a *tent* introduced into a wound to keep it open, as in the following: "Exigua penicilla interponenda" (lib. vii. cap. 7).

‡ *Lambere* signifies *to lap*, *to lick as a dog does*; and, figuratively, *to run or flow gently by*, as in the following from Horace (*Carm.* I. xxii. 7):—

tem, verum rectè liberè que
prosiliat. blood which flows
out may not trickle
(or flow) down the
skin, but gush out
directly and freely.

Ad $\bar{\zeta}$ — tantum, — sal- To — ounces only,
tem.* — at least.

SECT. 2.—*De sanguinis mis- Of Local Blood-*
sione locali. *letting.*

¹Cucurbitula, † CELS.; — ²Cu- ¹A cucurbital or cup-
curbita, AUREL. Cucurbita ping glass; — ²a
ventosa, JUV. † Cucurbita cucurbit or cup-
medicinalis, PLINY. ping-glass.

vel quæ loca fabulosus
Lambit Hydaspes;

“or the countries through which the fabulous Hydaspes
glides [or flows gently].”

* The student should be careful not to confound *saltem*
(at least) with *saltem* or *per saltum* (by leaps).

† *Cucurbitula*, a cucurbital or cupping-glass, is a diminutive of *cucurbita*, a gourd, and was so called on account of its shape. *Cucurbita* is also employed to indicate the cucurbit used in cupping. The term *cucurbitule* is applied to small cucurbits (*i.e.* cucurbital). These vessels were formerly made of brass (or copper) and of horn (Celsus, lib. ii. cap. 11), and to these it is obvious the term cupping-glass is not applicable.—Hippoerates employed cupping.

‡ *Cucurbita ventosa* (literally, the windy cucurbit), or

Cucurbitula sine ferro,* CELS. The cucurbital (cupping-glass) without
—Cucurbitæ leves,† AU- the scarificator (*i.e.*
REL.—Cucurbitula sine dry cupping, or
scarificatione,—cucurbita cupping without
sicca. scarification).

¹Cucurbitæ cum scarifica- ¹The cucurbits [*i. e.*
tione, AUREL. ²Cucurbitula cupping - glasses]
cruenta; ³cucurbitula cum with scarification;
ferro. ²the bloody cup-
ping - glass; ³the
cupping-glass with
the scarificator.

Cucurbitæ arentes atque Parched and dried
siccatae,† AUREL. cupping - glasses
(*cupping - glasses*
affixed by means of

simply *ventosa*, without the adjunct, is a term used by some writers to indicate the cupping-glass generally. Others (*e.g.* Castelli, in his *Lexicon Medicum*) limit it to the dry cupping-glass.

* *Ferrum* signifies *iron*, and also *any instrument made of iron*, as the cupping scarificator.

† *Cucurbitæ leves*, literally *the light, gentle, or mild cucurbits*. "Infigimus præterea cucurbitas leves, quas Græci κοῦφας vocant, scilicet sine scarificatione." (CæL. Aurel. *Acut. Morb.* lib. iii. cap. 21, p. 258, Amstel. 1722.)

‡ "Arentes et siccas cucurbitulas dicit, quæ admoventur cum flamma. Interdum enim cum aqua calida apponebatur, quemadmodum scripsit Albucasis, cap. De usu cucurbitularum." (CæL. Aurel. ed. supra cit. p. 31, foot-note by Dr. J. C. Amman.)

flame, as distinguished from those affixed by means of hot water).

Cucurbitulas ¹admovere, ²acommodare, ³adhibere, ⁴defigere, CELS. ;—⁵infigere, ⁶apponere, ⁷affigere, AUREL. ; ⁸imponere; ⁹applicare.*

To apply cupping-glasses (¹to move to, ²to put to or to adapt, ³to have near or to make use of, ⁴to fix or fasten on, ⁵to fix or fasten in, ⁶to put or set to, ⁷to fix upon, to affix, ⁸to put or lay on, ⁹to apply).

Cucurbitatio, AUREL.
Cucurbitare.

Cupping.
To cup.

* *Applicare* (plicare ad), to lay one thing to or near another. *Admovere* (movere ad), to move towards, to approach. *Applicare sealas muris*, Liv., to set ladders against the walls. *Admovere* would only signify to bring them near the walls (Duncsnil). Dr. Fletcher, in his *Horæ Subsecivæ*, says, "the word *applicare*, to signify the external use of medicines, should be altogether banished; it is always improper." It certainly is not employed in this sense by classical medical authors. Pliny (lib. xxx. cap. 21, ed. Valp.) uses the verb *applico* to signify the application of whelps to the stomach. "Si catuli, priusquam videant, applicentur triduo stomacho maxime ac pectori," &c. "If whelps, before they can see, be applied to the stomach, and especially to the breast, for three days," &c.

- Cucurbitulas accommodare, To apply cupping-
cute incisâ [vel concisâ], glasses, the skin
CELS. being cut.
- Infra præcordia quatuor digi- The cupping-glass is
tis cucurbitulâ utendum to be used four
est, CELS. fingers below the
præcordia.
- Si vero etiam vehementius But if yet [or not-
dolor crevit, admovendæ withstanding] the
cervicibus cucurbitulæ pain has grown [or
sunt, sic ut cutis incidatur, become] more in-
CELS. tense, cupping-
glasses are to be
applied to the
neck, so that the
skin may be cut.
- Confugiendumque ad cucur- And recourse must
bitulas est ante summa be had to the cup-
cute incisa, CELS. ping-glasses, the
skin being pre-
viously cut.
- Si dolor discussus non est qua If the pain is not
dolet, cucurbitulas sine removed, to ap-
ferro defigere, CELS. ply the cupping-
glasses without
the scarificator
(i. e. to use dry
cupping) to the
part affected.
- Cucurbitula quoque rectè sub A cupping-glass is

mento et circa fauces ad-
movetur, ut id, quod stran-
gulat, evocet, CELS.

also properly ap-
plied below the
chin and about the
fauces, that it may
draw out that
which suffocates.

Explicita scarificatione, rur-
sum cucurbitas imponimus,
ut sanguinis detractio fiat,
AUREL.

Scarification having
been effected, we
again apply cup-
ping-glasses, that
the drawing away
of blood may be
accomplished.

Hirudo, PLINY; sanguisuga,* A
CELS.

A leech or blood-
sucker.

* Themison, the founder of the Methodic Sect, and who lived A.D. 63, is the earliest writer in whose works we find mention of the leech as a therapeutic agent. The Greeks called it βδέλλα from βδάλλω *to suck*: The Romans termed it *sanguisuga* (*i.e.* bloodsucker) or *hirudo*. Celsus (lib. v. cap. 27) mentions the animal once only, and then calls it *sanguisuga*. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.* viii. 10, ed. Valp.), speaking of elephants, says—"Cruciatum in potu maximum sentiunt, hausta hirsudine, quam sanguisugam vulgo cœpisse appellari adverto." "They [*i.e.* elephants] experience great agony from swallowing, in the act of drinking, a leech (*hirudo*), which I observe has begun to be commonly termed a blood-sucker (*sanguisuga*)." Several sorts of leeches are sold in the shops for medicinal use. The most esteemed is that called the *true English* or *speckled leech*, whose belly is spotted with black. A less esteemed sort is the *green leech*, whose belly is usually unspotted. These two sorts are, by some naturalists, considered to be distinct species: the

- Sanguisugium*, CALLISEN.* Sanguisuction or leeching. (The extraction of blood from the cutaneous vessels by the suction of leeches.)
- Hirudines apponere*, AUREL.; To apply leeches.
admovere, accommodare, adhibere, defigere, affigere, imponere [see *Cucurbitula*, p. 22].
- Levibus plagis*† *incidere*, ¹To make superficial incisions, ²to scarify.
 CELS.; *secare*.—²*Scarificare*, AUREL.
- Si per hæc parum proficitur, ultimum est, incidere satis* If from these things but little good

former being termed *Sanguisuga* (or *Hirudo*) *medicinalis*; and the latter, *Sanguisuga* (or *Hirudo*) *officinalis*. But Moquin-Tandon (*Monographie de la famille des Hirudinées*, 1846) regards them as varieties of the same species, which he calls *Hirudo medicinalis*.

The *Hæmopsis sanguisuga*, Moq.-Tand., or *horse-leech*, was formerly dreaded on account of the supposed dangerous wounds which it was said to make; but it appears from the reports of MM. Huzard fils and Pelletier, confirmed by those of M. Moquin-Tandon, that though it sucks the blood, and punctures the mucous membranes, it cannot perforate the skin of vertebrate animals. Leeches belong to the *Articulata* of Cuvier, class *Annelida*, order *Abranchidea*, of the same naturalist.

* *Systema Chirurgiæ Hodiernæ*, p. 100, Hafn. 1815.

† *Plaga* is used by Celsus to signify an incision.

altis plagis sub ipsis maxillis supra collum, et in palato circa uvam, vel eas venas quæ sub lingua sunt; ut per ea vulnera morbus erumpat, CELS.

arise, the last [*remedy*] is to make sufficiently deep incisions under the jaws above the neck, and in the palate about the uvula, or into those veins which are beneath the tongue; that the disease may discharge by these wounds.

Ferrum,* CELS. Scarificatorium (est vel *simplex*, seu unus cultellus, *i. e.* lanceola chirurgica; vel *compositum*, e pluribus cultellis capsula comprehensis constans, *i. e.* machina scarificatoria).

A scarificator (it is either *simple*, consisting of one cutting instrument, as the common lancet: or *compound*, containing many cutters in one case, as the cupping scarificator).

Partem morsam excidere. To cut out the bitten part.

* See foot-note*, at page 21.

ECT. 3.—*De dentium evulsione, &c.* *Of the Extraction, &c. of Teeth.*

- Dolor dentium, CELS. Odontalgia. Toothache.
- Dentes ¹eximere, ²evellere, ³excipere, CELS.; ⁴extra-
here, ⁵expellere. To extract (¹to take out of; ²to pluck out; ³to take out; ⁴to draw out; ⁵to expel) teeth.
- Dentium evulsio, &c. The extraction of teeth (tooth drawing).
- Gingivas incidere, CELS.; ¹To cut into the
²gingivas levibus plagis secare. gums; ²to make superficial incisions in the gums (*i. e.* to lance the gums).
- si [*dens*] exesus est, foramen vellinamento vel bene accommodato plumbo [*vel auro*] replendum est, CELS. If the tooth be decayed, the cavity is to be filled up either with lint, or lead well adapted to it [or with gold].
- si vero exesus est dens, festinare ad eximendum eum, If the tooth be decayed, it is not

nisi res coëgit, non est
 necesse, CELS. necessary to be
 hasty in extracting
 it, unless circum-
 stances demand it

Instrumenta dentaria. Teeth instruments
 (*i. e.* instruments
 for operation on
 the teeth).

Clavis dentaria [anglicana]. The [English] tooth-
 key instrument.

Dentiducum, AUREL.—Den- An instrument for
 tarpaga, ὀδοντάγρα. drawing teeth.

Forfex, CELS. Forceps.

¹Forecps dentaria com- ¹Common tooth for-
 munis; ²forceps ad dentes ceps; ²forceps for
 expellendos; ³forceps cum drawing teeth;
 rostro corvino (*vel* ⁴rostru ³crow's - bill for-
 psittacino, *vel* ⁵rostru ceps (*or* ⁴parrot's-
 vulturino, *vel* ⁶rostru vulturino, *or* ⁵vulture's-
 gruino), *or* ⁶crane's-
 SCULPETUS. bill, forceps).

¹Vectis; ²vectis trifidus, ¹The lever; ²the trifid
 SCULT. lever.

Dentiscalpium, MARTIAL; A tooth-pick, MAR-
 SCULT. TIAL; *also* a gum-
 lancet, SCULT.

ECT. 4.—*De emplastris, &c.* *Of Plasters, &c.*

Emplastrum,* CELS.	A plaster.
Emplastrum fiat.	Let a plaster be made.
Emplastrum imponere, adhibere, injicere, CELS.; apponere, AUREL.; admovevere, <i>applicare</i> .†	To apply a plaster.
Superponi emplastris, PLINY.	To be applied on plasters.
Aluta. ² Linteum; linteolum. ³ Linteum carptum; lina- mentum. ⁴ Stupa. ⁵ Gos- sypium. ⁶ Pannum; ⁷ pan- num linteum; ⁸ pannum cannabinum; ⁹ pannum gossypinum; ¹⁰ pannum la-	¹ Leather. ² Linen; a small piece of linen. ³ Scraped linen; lint. ⁴ Tow, ⁵ cotton, ⁶ cloth; ⁷ linen cloth; ⁸ hem- pen cloth; ⁹ cotton

* Celsus (lib. v. cap. 17) points out the circumstances which distinguish *emplastra* from *malagmata*, and *pastilli* called by the Greeks τροχίσκος). *Malagmata* were soft vegetable compounds, analogous to our *cataplasms*, applied to the unbroken skin. *Pastilli* and *emplastra* contained some metallic ingredient, and were applied to wounds. The former (*pastilli*) consisted of dry substances united by some non-oleaginous liquid, and were used either by friction or with some soft ingredient. The latter (*emplastra*) contained visible ingredients, and were simply applied to the part.

† See note *, p. 22.

neum. ¹¹ Sericum ; taffeta.	cloth ; ¹⁰ woollen cloth. ¹¹ Silk ; taffeta (<i>a fine smooth, glossy, silky tissue</i>).
Emplastrum illinere.	To spread a plaster.
In alutam extendendum, inducendum.	To be spread upon leather.
Emplastrum in linteolo superimponendum, CELS.	A plaster [<i>spread</i>] on a small piece of linen is to be put over [<i>it</i>].
¹ Emplastrum ad exemplar (<i>vel ad normam*</i>) ; ² hujus magnitudinis.	¹ A plaster to pattern ; ² of this size.
¹ Magnitudo hujus chartæ ; ² semi-coronæ nummi.	¹ The size of this paper ; ² of a half-crown piece.
Pollex latus ; pollicaris latitudo.	A thumb's breadth.
Renovare emplastrum.	To renew the plaster.
Emplastra ad extrahendum, CELS. ; epispastica (ἐπισπαστικά†).	Plasters for drawing ; epispastics.

* *Ad normam*, according to law, custom, or pattern.

† "What the ancients called *epispastica* were such external applications as only reddened the skin, and, according to the different degree of effect, received different names ; the slightest were called *phænigmoi*, the next *sinapismi*, the more active *vesicatorii*, and the strongest *caustici*." Parr, *Med. Dict.*

Vesicatorium.— ² Tela vesicatoria; * ³ sericum vesicans (<i>French Codex</i>); taffeta vesicatoria; ⁴ pannus vesicatorius; ⁵ charta vesicatoria.	¹ A vesicatory or blister. †— ² Blistering tissue [cloth]; ³ blistering taffeta; ⁴ blistering cloth; ⁵ blistering paper.
Vesicare; quod vesicat.	To raise a blister; that which raises a blister [i. e. a vesicatory].
Vesique ad vesicationem.	Until vesication is produced.
Vesicatricem inducere, perducere, CELS.	To promote [the formation of] a cicatrix.
Vesiculus diuturnum, CELS.	A long - continued ulcer [as the so-called <i>perpetual blister</i>].
Vesicula elicere.	To promote the discharge.

* This term is applied to both cloth and paper covered with a preparation of *cantharidin*. It comprehends, therefore, the *papier épispastique* and *taffetas vésicant* of the French.

† The word *blister* signifies both a *vesicating substance* (e.g. *emplastrum cantharidis*) and a *vesicle* or *bleb* (*vesicula* or *bulle*). This circumstance, it is presumed, led the writer of a prescription to commit the following gross blunder:—*Applicetur emplastrum lyttæ thoraci, et servetur apertum cum cerati sabinæ.*” Query: What is to be kept open? Answer: The *emplastrum lyttæ*!!

- Nutrire ulcus, CELS. To dress an ulcer.
- Curare vulnus, CELS. To heal a wound.
- ¹Resolvere vulnus, CELS.; ²resolvere fascias. ¹To open the ulcer
²to open the dressings.
- Nutri partem exulceratam unguento sabinæ, ut ulcus diuturnum fiat. Dress the ulcerated part with saving ointment, that a long-continued ulcer [i. e. *perpetual blister*] may be made.
- Promovere detractionem humoris nati ab vesicatorio. To promote the discharge of fluid produced by the vesicatory.
- ¹Inspargere;—²super ulcus, CELS.; ³super emplastrum. ¹To sprinkle or cast upon;—²as on an ulcer,—or ³on a plaster.
- Insperge pulverem antimonii potassio-tartratis super emplastrum picis in alutam extensum. Sprinkle the powder of the potassio-tartrate of antimony [*emetic tartar*] on the plaster of pitch spread on leather.
- Sericum dictum anglicum (*French Codex*). English court plaster.

- in or upon; ³ to anoint or rub all over.
- Cerato liquido primum cervicem perungere, CELS. First rub the neck over with liquid cerate.
- Post unctionem cibo uti, CELS. After unction to take food.
- ¹ Linere; ² illinere; ³ delinere; ¹ To besmear [*with something thick*]; ² to spread in or upon; ³ to rub over with; ⁴ to spread upon.
- ⁴ superillinere, CELS.
- Lasere linguam ipsam linere, CELS. To besmear the tongue itself with Laser [*Asafœtida?*].
- Idque in linteolum illinere, et fronti agglutinare, CELS. And to spread this on a piece of linen, and apply it to the forehead.
- Delinendus homo est vel gypso, vel argenti spuma, CELS. The patient is to be rubbed over with gypsum or litharge.
- Idque si intus est, digito illinendum; si extra, superillitum panniculo imponen-
- And, if *the disorder* [i.e. *the hæmorrhoids*] be within, it

- dum est, CELS. [*the medicine*] is to be applied with the finger, — if without, it is to be applied spread upon a cloth.
- Palpare. To stroke gently (*as is done to horses*).
- Titillare. To tickle.
- ¹Spargere, CIC. ; ²inspergere, CELS. ; ³respergere, CELS. ¹To strew or throw about; ²to sprinkle in or upon; ³to besprinkle.
- Super eas nitrum inspergere, CELS. To sprinkle nitre [*carbonate of soda?*] upon these.
- Inspergatur pauxillum super mamillas. Let a little be sprinkled upon the nipples.
- Ea membrana acri aceto respergenda est, CELS. This membrane is to be besprinkled with sharp vinegar.

SECT. 6.—*De tonsurâ, &c. Of Shaving, &c.*

Capilli,* CELS. ; capillamen- The hair of the

* *Capillus*, quasi *capitis pilus*, is sometimes employed by Latin authors to signify the hair generally. "*Cutibusque*

36 TERMS AND PHRASES USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

tum, PLINY; capillitium, APULEIUS; crines.*	head.
Pili, CELS.	The hairs of other parts.
Barba, CELS.	The beard.
¹ Radere; ² deradere, CELS.; abradere, PLINY; ³ circumradere, CELS.	¹ To shave; ² to shave off; ³ to shave round or scrape about.
Caput radere, CELS.	To shave the head.
Omnia, derasa ante, si capillis conteguntur, per medium oportet incidere, CELS.	It is proper to cut all, previously shaven, if they be covered with hairs, through the middle.
Dens circumradi debet, CELS.	The tooth ought to be scraped all round.

cum capillo pro mantelibus ante pectora uti." (Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* lib. vii. cap. 2.) "To weare the sealpes, haire and all. instead of mandellions or stomachers, before their breasts." (Holland's Translation.)

* *Crinis* (from κρίνω *discerno*) is said of the hair when set in order or plaited (Dnmesnil, *Latin Synonyms*. Transl. by Rev. J. M. Gosset).—*Crines* signifies rather the ringlets and locks of a woman, than simply and generally the hair: it is, of eourse, less applicable to medical snbjeets.—*Cincinnus* (from κίκιννος) is a *curl of hair*.—*Cæsaries* (from cædo) is particularly said of a man's head of hair, because women's heads of hair never were cut.—*Coma* (from κόμη) signifies a head of hair either dressed or not.

- Barba abraditur, præterquam in superiore labro, PLINY. The beard is shaven off except on the upper lip.
- Tondere; attondere, CELS. To shear, clip close, or cut short.
- Ad cutem tonderi, CELS. *The hair* to be clipped close to the skin.
- Caput attonsum habere, CELS. To keep the [*hair of the*] head clipped close.
- Novacula, CELS. A razor.
- SECT. 7.—*De fonticulis, setaceis, acupuncturá, &c.* *Of Issues, Setons, the Acupuncture, &c.*
- Fonticulus* purulentus. An issue.
- Fonticulus excitetur incisione (*vel* ferro, *vel* vesicatorio, *vel* medicamento caustico, *vel* cauterio, *vel* ferro ignito). Let an issue be produced by incision (by the lancet, by a vesicatory, by caustic, or by the cautery).
- Fiat fonticulus purulentus in interstitiis musculorum brachii; ope ferri vel caustici. Let an issue be made between [*i.e.* in the interstices of] the muscles of the arm; by the lancet or caustic.

* *Fonticulus*, dim. of *fons*. A little fountain.

<p>Fiat fonticulus in musculorum duorum interstitio ad prohibendum dolorem, quo impeditur facilis motus.</p>	<p>Let an issue be made between [<i>i.e.</i> in the interstices of] two muscles, to avoid pain, which would impede easy motion.</p>
<p>Sit fonticulus inter musculum Sartorium et Vastum internum (<i>vel</i> inter principia musculi Gastrocnemii, <i>vel</i> interstitio musculi Deltoidis et Bicipitis).</p>	<p>Let an issue be made between the Sartorius and Vastus internus muscles (<i>or</i> between the heads of the Gastrocnemius, or between [<i>i.e.</i> in the interstice of] the Deltoid and Biceps muscles).</p>
<p>Fascia pro fonticulis in brachio (<i>vel</i> femore, <i>vel</i> surá).</p>	<p>A baudage for issues in the arm (thigh, <i>or</i> calf).</p>
<p>Setaceum.*</p>	<p>A seton.</p>
<p>Acus; acus ferrea, CELS.</p>	<p>A needle; an iron needle.</p>
<p>Acus pro setaceo.</p>	<p>A seton-needle.</p>
<p>Inseratur setaceum nuchæ capitis.</p>	<p>Let a seton be inserted in the nape of the neck.</p>

* From *seta*, a bristle, or horse-hair; because horse-hairs were first used to keep open the wound.

- Acu idoneâ serici fasciculum ducente perforetur cutis colli posterioris partis, serico in vulnere relicto, ut fiat diuturna suppuratio. Quoties pus effundi cessaverit (*vel hoc deficiente*) illinatur sericum unguento sabinæ. Let the skin at the back part of the neck be perforated by a proper needle carrying a skein of silk; the silk being left within the wound to excite a constant discharge of pus. Whenever the pus ceases to be discharged (*or when the pus is deficient in quantity*), let the silk be anointed with savine ointment.
- Acum admovere, CELS. To apply a needle.
- Acu ¹apprehendere, ²transuere, ³trajicere, CELS. To ¹take hold of, ²sew through, ³traverse —with a needle.
- Cutem candentibus ferramentis exulcerare, CELS. To make ulcers in the skin by hot irons [*i.e.* by the actual cautery].
- Non, ut primum fieri potest, ulcera sanare, CELS. Not to heal the ulcers as soon as possible.
- Tum, quâ notæ sunt, cutis acu filum ducente trans- Then, where the marks are, the

40 TERMS AND PHRASES USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

suitur, ejusque fili capita inter se deligantur, quotidieque id movetur, donec circa foramina cicatriculæ fiant, CELS.

skin is pierced by a needle carrying a thread, and the two ends of this thread are tied together, and *the thread* is moved daily until small cicatrices are formed about the orifices.

Eumque acu trajicere linum trahente, CELS. And to traverse it by a needle drawing a thread *after it*.

Ad inum acu trajectâ duo lina ducente, CELS. Traversed at the bottom by a needle carrying two threads.

Acupunctura.* The acupuncture.

SECT. 8.—*De electricitate, †* *Of Electricity, &c.*
&c.

¹Electrogenium ; ²electrici- ¹Electrogen (*the*

* *Acupunctura* ; from *acus* a needle, and *pungo* I prick.

† Nearly all the words in this section are of modern origin, and necessarily so ; for, with few exceptions, electrical phenomena are of modern discovery, and the language of the ancients is incompetent to express them. The Greeks and Romans were acquainted with the attractive

tas; ³aura electrica; ⁴fluida electrica; ⁵virtus festucarum trahax. [This last phrase occurs in some Latin Dictionaries.]

principle or cause of electrical phenomena); ²electricity [the cause of electrical phenomena]; ³the electric aura; ⁴the electric fluid; ⁵the force attracting straws.

Trahere in se (said by PLINY of the action on straws, &c. of amber, when rubbed); ²rapere ad se (said by the same author of the action

To attract [electrically]; ¹to draw to or towards; ²to take suddenly, to catch at.

power which amber acquires by being rubbed; and, as the Greeks called amber ἤλεκτρον, and the Latins *electrum*, Dr. Gilbert (in his *Tractatus de Magnete*, Lond. 1600) called all bodies which manifested a similar attractive power *electrics*. The word *electricity* was soon after introduced to indicate the power which electrics thus evinced. It occurs in the writings both of Sir Thomas Browne (*Inquiries into Vulgar and Common Errors*, Lond. 1646) and the Hon. Robert Boyle (*Experiments and Notes about the Mechanical Origin or Production of Electricity*, 1676). It was used in a Latin form (*electricitas*) by Euler (*Disquisitio de causis physica electricitatis*, Petropoli [1755]); by Æpinus (*Tentamen theorice electricitatis et magnetismi*, Petropoli [1751]); by Beccari (*Experimenta atque observationes quibus electricitas index late constituitur atque explicatur*, Augustæ Tauinorum [1769]), and by many other writers of the last century. The word *electrizatio* was employed in the last century by Bohadsch (*Dissertatio de utilitate electrizationis in arte medica*, Pragæ [1751]).

of the *Lyncurium* [Tourmaline?] on straws and metallic plates.

- ¹Torpere; ²torpescere; ³obtorpere (PLINY uses all these three verbs to signify the benumbing effect of the electric discharge of the torpedo).
- ¹To be numbed or benumbed; ²to grow torpid or benumbed; ³to grow numb.
- Electrizatio; *electrificatio*. Electrization (*the act of electrifying*).
- Electricitas positiva; negativa. Electricity positive; negative.
- Electricitas frictione (*vitri, sulphuris, corporum resinorum, &c.*) obtenta. Electricity obtained by friction (*of glass, sulphur, resinous bodies, &c.*); friction electricity.
- Machina electrica. An electric machine.
- Machina electrica cylindrica; cylindro vitreo instructa; domini Nairnei. A cylindrical electrical machine; made with a glass cylinder; Mr. Nairne's.
- Machina electrica discoidea; A plate electrical machine made with a polished glass plate (disk); Mr. Cuthbertson's.

* When vegetable species are named after individuals,

- Conductor (*electricus*); ¹The conductor (*elec-
trical*); ²prime;
²primarius; ³imperfectior *trical*); ²prime;
(e. g. *filum cannabinum* ³imperfect (for
madidum); ⁴flexilis; ⁵mobi- example, a mois-
lis. *tened hempen*
thread); ⁴flexible
(pliant); ⁵move-
able.
- Director (*electricus*); ²arti- ¹The director (*elec-
trical*); ²jointed
culatus; ³insulatus; ⁴me- (articulated); ³in-
tallicus manubrio vitreo insulated; ⁴metallic
adfixus et in globum ter- with a glass han-
minatus. dle and terminated
by a ball.
- Lagena (*seu phiala*) Lugdu- The Leyden phial or
nensis.* jar.

The rule of construction among botanists is this: if the individual is the discoverer of the plant or the describer of it, the specific name is then to be the genitive singular; as *Caprifolium Douglasii*, *Carex Menziesii*: Messrs. Douglas and Menzies having been the discoverers of these species. But if the name is merely given in compliment, without reference to either of these circumstances, the name is then rendered in an adjective form, with the termination *-us*, *-a*, *-um*; as *Pinus Lambertiana*, in compliment to Mr. Lambert. (See Lindley's *Introduction to Botany*.) The same rule may be conveniently extended to cases like those in the text; and instead, therefore, of calling respectively Mr. Nairn's and Mr. Cuthbertson's machines, *machina electrica Nairniana*, and *machina electrica Cuthbertsoniana*, I have preferred to adopt the rule followed by botanists.

* An electrical battery (a combination of Leyden jars

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¹ Scabellum insulatum ; ² sella insulata.	¹ The insulated stool ; ² the insulated chair.
Electrometrum (<i>domini La- nei</i>).	The electrometer (<i>Mr. Lane's</i>).
Acus metallica ; lignea.	A point, metallic ; ligneous (<i>wooden</i>).
Catena metallica (<i>tenuis</i>).	Metallic chain (<i>slen- der or fine</i>).
Netum* metallicum ; filum metallicum.	Metallic wire.
Aura electrica.	The electric aura.
¹ Scintilla electrica ; ² scintil- lula electrica ; ³ pollices duos vel tres longitudine æquans.	¹ An electric spark ; ² a small electric spark ; ³ equalling two or three in- ches in length.
¹ Ictus† electricus ; ² commotio electrica ; ³ concussio elec- trica ; ⁴ explosio electrica.	¹ The electric shock ; ² electric commo- tion ; ³ electric con- cussion ; ⁴ electric explosion.
Frictio‡ electrica.	Electric friction.

so arranged that they may be charged or discharged at once (as a single jar) is called by Gehler, "*Suggestus phialis Leidensibus pluribus una explodentibus*" (*Physikalisches Wörterbuch*).

* From *neo* to spin.

† *Ictus* a stroke or blow. *Ictus fulminis*, CICERO, a stroke of lightning ; *ictus fulmineus*, HORACE, the lightning stroke.

‡ *Frictio electrica*, CALLISEN. The term *electric friction*

Balneum* electricum.	The electric bath.
Electricitate per scintillas [vel per ictus] afficere.	To electrify [<i>to affect or influence with electricity</i>] by sparks [or by shocks].
scintillas elicere, educere.	To draw sparks (<i>from the body</i>).
scintillas admovere.	To give (or communicate) sparks.
Electricitas voltaica (galvanica vel animalis). Voltaismus; galvanismus. (<i>Electricitas metallica; irritamentum metallicum!!</i>)	Voltaic (galvanic or animal) electricity. Voltaism or galvanism. (<i>Metallic electricity, i.e. electricity of metals, or the metallic incitor!!</i>) -

has been applied to a mode of electrifying which consists in drawing sparks from the patient through a piece of flannel. See Cavallo, *Complete Treatise on Electricity*, vol. ii. p. 136, 2d ed.)

* The correct meaning of the word *balneum* will be explained hereafter (see *Sect. 12. De balneis*). The term *balneum electricum* is used by CALLISEN and others. It is applied to the simple communication established between an individual and the excited prime conductor of an electric machine, by means of a chain, or other metallic communication. The individual is generally seated on an insulated stool (*scabellum insulatum*). Rostan (*Dict. de Médecine*), however, states that the individual may, or may not, be insulated.

Aura voltaica (<i>vel galvanica</i>).	Voltaic (<i>or galvanic</i>) aura.
Canaliculus voltaicus (<i>vel galvanicus</i>).	Voltaic (<i>or galvanic</i>) trough.
Columna voltaica.	The voltaic pile.
¹ Machina electro-magnetica; ² machina magneto-electrica.	¹ An electro-magnetic machine; ² a magneto - electric machine.
Electrostixis; electro-punctura.	The electro - puncture.
¹ Polus; electroplus* ; ² polus positivus, cathodus† ; ³ polus negativus, anodus.‡	¹ The pole or electrode; ² the positive pole or cathode; ³ the negative pole or anode.
Excitetur commotio electrica per explosionem lagenæ	Let the electric commotion (shock) be

* The term *electrode*, which has been latinized *electroplus*, was proposed by Faraday as a substitute for the word *pole*. It is derived from the Greek words, ἤλεκτρον, and ὁδός, *a way*. The term is objectionable on the ground of its prior use in another sense. Hippocrates (p. 1135, ed. Fœs.) uses the word ἤλεκτρῶδης (from ἤλεκτρον *amber*, and εἶδος *external appearance*), in the sense of *amber-like*, in reference to the stools, which he describes as *resembling amber in their external appearance*. The word *electrode* also occurs in Callisen's *Lexicum Medicum* (Lipsiæ, 1713), and is said to signify "succino similis."

† *Cathode*, from κατά *downwards*, and ὁδός *a way*; the way which the sun sets.

‡ *Anode*, from ἀνω *upwards*, and ὁδός *a way*; the way which the sun rises.

- Lugdunensis. produced by the explosion (i. e. *discharge*) of a Leyden phial.
- Administrare frictionem electricam ad hominem insulatum cum conductore primario communicantem. To administer electric friction to a patient insulated and in communication with the prime conductor.
- Eliciantur scintillæ electricæ ex orbitis oculorum, temporibusque, per horæ sextam partem, alternis diebus. Let electric sparks be drawn from the orbits of the eyes and the temples, for the sixth part of an hour, every other day.
- Iterum aura electrica coxæ dolenti admoveatur. Again let the electric aura be applied to the painful hip.
- Vigilant ictus electrici per regionem uteri. Let electric shocks be passed through the region of the uterus.
- Auram galvanicam trajicere, trahere, educere. To galvanize.
- Magnes, PLINY; ²magnes lapis, PLINY; magnes naturalis, ³magnes artificialis; magnes arte paratus. ¹A magnet; ²a loadstone; a natural magnet; ³an artificial magnet.

Polus septentrionalis, meridionalis.	Pole, northern, southern.
Magneticus, CLAUDIANUS.	Magnetic (<i>of, or belonging to, a magnet or loadstone</i>).
Magnetes artificiales plures contigui, juxta polos inimicos dispositi, aut linteo seu serico obducti, collaribus, cingulis, brachialibus inclusi.	Magnetic collars, girdles, bracelets (<i>several artificial magnets with their opposite poles in contact, covered with linen or silk and inclosed in collars, girdles, or bracelets</i>).
Laminae magneticæ.	Magnetic plates (<i>magnetized [steel] plates</i>).
Magnetismus. <i>Magnetismus mineralis.*</i>	Magnetism. Mineral magnetism.

SECT. 9.—*De resolutione ventris, &c.*

Of Purging, &c.

Dejectiones†; dejectiones alvi; The stools or excre-

* The term *mineral magnetism* has been absurdly used in order to distinguish magnetism from what is vulgarly termed *animal magnetism*. (See *Der mineralische Magnetismus und seine Anwendung in der Heilkunst*, von C. A. Becker, M.D., Mühlhausen, 1829.)

† From *de* downwards and *jacio* I cast.

stercus ; alvus ;* quod ex-
cernitur ; quod descendit,
CELS.—Sedes. † *Fæces.* ‡

Fimus et fimum.

ments ; ordure ; al-
vine evacuations.

Dung or ordure of
man, birds, cattle,
&c.

¹ Alvus cita ; ² alvus soluta ; ³ alvus fusa ; ⁴ alvus fluens ;
⁵ alvus liquida, CELS.—
⁶ Alvus fluida.—⁷ Resolutio
alvi, CELS.—⁸ Venter fusus ;
⁹ venter liquidus, CELS.—
¹⁰ Ventris fluor, CELS.—
¹¹ Ventris resolutio, CELS.
¹² Ventris fluxiones ; ¹³ solu-
tiones, PLIN.—¹⁴ Dejec-
tiones crebræ.—¹⁵ Ca-
tharsis. § —¹⁶ Diarrhœa.—

Frequent, loose, or
liquid stools.—
Purging ; loose-
ness (¹ Belly [*or*
stools] quickly
moved, ² loosened ;
³ relaxed ; ⁴ loose or
flowing ; ⁵ liquid ;
⁶ fluid, ⁷ looseness
of.—⁸ Belly relax-
ed or loose ; ⁹ li-
quid ; ¹⁰ flux of ;

* *Alvus*, *i*, fem. and sometimes masc. It signifies the
belly, the bowels, and also the stools.

† *Sedes* means, literally, a seat ; in an extended sense, the
fundament. It is also applied to that which comes from
the fundament, or, in other words, an evacuation.—*Phar-*
maceutical Guide.

‡ *Fæces*, the nom. pl. from *fæx*, *æcis*, *f.*, a noun wanting
the gen. pl. “We meet with *Fæces vini*, *Fæces aceti*, &c. in
classical authors, but nowhere *Fæces hominis*: the word in
this sense is altogether unnecessary and improper.”—*Horæ*
Subsecivæ.

§ *Catharsis* is not found in Latin dictionaries. It is a Greek
word (*κάθαρσις*, from *καθαίρω purgo*) adopted by Latin
writers, and means a purging. It is thus declined :

N. *Catharsis.* D. *Catharsi.* V. *Catharsi.*

G. *Catharseos.* A. *Catharsin.* Ab. *Catharsi.*

¹⁷Coprophoria.*

¹¹looseness of; ¹²alvine flux, ¹³alvine looseness; — ¹⁴frequent dejections; ¹⁵purging; ¹⁶looseness; ¹⁷purgation).

¹Alvus dura; ²alvus suppressa; ³alvus adstricta; ⁴alvus contracta; ⁵alvus compressa, CELS.—⁶Alvus tenax; ⁷alvus compacta; ⁸alvus constipata. ⁹Venter astrictus; ¹⁰venter contractus; ¹¹venter suppressus, CELS.—¹²Ubi non descendit alvus; ¹³venter [vel alvus] nihil reddit, CELS.—¹⁴Obstipatio.—¹⁵Constipatio alvi.

Bound, constipated, or confined bowels (or belly).—Constipation. (¹Belly [or stools] hard; ²suppressed; ³bound; ⁴contracted; ⁵compressed or costive; ⁶retained; ⁷compact; ⁸constipated. ⁹Belly bound; ¹⁰contracted; ¹¹suppressed; ¹²when one does not go to stool; ¹³the belly produces nothing; ¹⁴obstipation, ¹⁵constipation (of the belly).)

Alvum ¹solvere, ²movere, ³liquare, CELS.; ⁴mollire, ⁵emollire, ⁶elicere, ⁶evacuare, To act on, or open, or loosen the bowels.—To purge.

* Coprophoria ideum quod Purgatio, ex κόπρος stercus, et φοπέω fero, gesto.—Blancard, *Lexic. Medicum*.

⁷exinanire, ⁸trahere, ⁹pur-
gare, ¹⁰ciere, PLINY; ¹¹deji-
cere, CATO.—¹²Purgatione
alvum sollicitare, CELS.—
Ventrem ¹³exinanire, ¹⁴mol-
lire, ¹⁵liquare, ¹⁶solvere,
¹⁷resolvere, CELS.—¹⁸Sedes
promovere.

(¹To loosen; ²move: ³make li-
quid; ⁴soften; ⁵elic-
it; ⁶evacuate; ⁷empty; ⁸draw or
lead; ⁹purge; ¹⁰to
move or provoke; ¹¹deject or cast
down — belly or
stools; ¹²to solicit
the belly [*or stools*]
by purgation; ¹³to
empty, ¹⁴to soften,
¹⁵make liquid;
¹⁶loosen; ¹⁷un-
loosen the belly;
¹⁸to promote
stools.)

¹Alvum ducere, subducere,
CELS.—²Alvi ductio, CELS.
—³Alvi ductione uti, CELS.

¹To act on the bowels
by clyster.—²The
action on the bow-
els by clyster.—
³To use clysters.

Alvum ¹astringere, ²compri-
mere, ³contrahere, ⁴suppri-
mere, CELS.; ⁵sistere, ⁶co-
hibere, PLINY.—⁷Ventrem
firmare, CELS.

To bind or astringe
the bowels.—To
constipate. ¹To
bind; ²consti-
pate; ³contract;
⁴suppress; ⁵stop;
⁶restrain bowels or
stools; ⁷to bind the
belly.

¹Quod sollicitat (*vel* movet, *vel* purgat, &c.) alvum. ¹Any thing which opens the bowels.
 —²Purgans.—³Laxans.—²A purgative.—
⁴Catharticum.*—⁵Hydragogum.†—⁶Drasticum.‡—³A laxative.—⁴A cathartic.—⁵A hydragogue.—⁶A drastic.
⁷Eccoproticum.§ —⁷An eccoprotic.

Post alvi longam resolutionem, CELS. After long purging.

Frequens dejiciendi (*vel* desidendi) cupiditas, CELS. Frequent desire to go to stool.

Post alvum exoneratam. After the bowel is unloaded (*i.e.* after an evacuation).

Post singulas liquidas dejectiones; post unamquamque sedem mollem. After every loose stool (*or* liquid evacuation).

Urgentibus torminibus. The gripings being urgent (violent).

¹Ad plenam alvi solutionem. ¹To (*or* until) a full (*or* free) evacuation of the bowels.
 —²Ad alvum officii immemorem excitandam.—³Nisi alvus sit interea copiosè soluta. —²To excite the bowel unmindful of its office (*i.e.* to

* Καθαρτικά, from καθαίρω *to purge*.

† From ὕδωρ *water*, and ἀγω *to bring away*.

‡ From δράω *to do*, or *to be active*.

§ From ἐκ *out*, and κόπρος *excrement*. Eccoprotics are medicines which expel fæcal matter.

excite the constipated bowels).—³Unless the bowels have been copiously relieved in the meantime.

Donec alvus dejecerit ; donec alvus (¹probè *vel* benè) responderit ; donec venter (²ritè) solutus fuerit ; donec alvus (³commodè) purgetur ; donec (⁴amplè) purgaverit ; donec sedes (⁵tres vel quatuor) deponantur. Until the bowels are opened ; (¹well ; ²thoroughly ; ³sufficiently ; ⁴freely ; ⁵three or four times).

Clyisma ; enema ; lavamentum intestinorum. A clyster ; a lavenent.

Suppositorium. A suppository.*

SUBJECT. 10.—*De vomitu ; de Of Vomiting ; of sudore ; de sternutamento, Sweat ; of Sneezing, &c.*

Nausea, CELS. Sickness ; nausea.

Vomitus, CELS. ; vomitio, Vomiting.

PLINY.

* The term *suppository* is applied to a solid substance placed in the rectum, there to remain and gradually dissolve.

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- Quod excitat vomitum; vomitorium; emeticum. That which excites vomiting; a vomitory; an emetic.
- Vomere, evomere, CELS. To vomit or cast up the contents of the stomach.
- Vomitum ¹elicere, ²excitare, ³movere, CELS.; ⁴creare, ⁵concitare, ⁶facere, PLINY; ⁷proritare. To produce vomiting. (¹To elicit; ²excite; ³move or provoke; ⁴create or occasion; ⁵stir up or excite; ⁶make; ⁷provoke vomiting.)
- Vomitum suppressere, CELS.; sistere, PLINY. To suppress or allay vomiting.
- ¹Donec evomuerit; ²donec probè vomat; ³si supervenerit vomitus; ⁴vomitioe urgente; ⁵ad vomitum sedandum, compescendum; ⁶donec sedantur vomitiones. ¹Until the patient may have vomited; ²until he may well vomit; ³if vomiting should supervene; ⁴the vomiting being troublesome; ⁵to allay vomiting; ⁶until the vomitings are allayed.
- Injice in venam brachii grana sex tartari emetici soluta Inject six grains of emetic tartar, dis-

in aquæ unciâ dimidiâ.*

solved in half an ounce of water, into a vein of the arm.

Sanguinem vomere, CELS.

To vomit blood.

Post vomitum, si stomachus infirmus est, paulum cibi, sed hujus idonei, gustandum, et aquæ frigidæ cyathi tres bibendi sunt; nisi tamen vomitus fauces exasperavit, CELS.

If the stomach is weak after vomiting, a little food is to be taken, but of a proper kind, and three cups of cold water are to be drunk; but not if the vomiting has irritated the fauces.

¹Sudor; sudores, CELS.—

¹Sweat; sweats.—

²Multus sudor; ³frigidus sudor, CELS.

²Much sweat; ³cold sweat.

Sudorem movere, elicere, CELS.; ciere, PLINY.—

To promote sweat.

Sudores evocare, facere, PLINY; exudare, præstare, promovere.

Sudare, CELS.—Sudare multum, CELS.

To sweat; to sweat much.

* The injection of a solution of emetic tartar into the veins has been successfully employed to excite vomiting in several cases of choking from the lodgment of pieces of meat in the œsophagus. (See Dr. Pereira's *Elements of Materia Medica*, vol. i. p. 699, 3rd edition.)

56 TERMS AND PHRASES USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

- Sudorem prohibere, CELS. ; To stop or check
sistere, sedare, PLINY ; sweat.
compescere.
- Sudatio ; sudationes siccae, CELS. ; Sudation ;—a sweat-
ing ; also a sweat-
ing place.—Dry
sweating places.
- Usque ad sudorem, CELS. ; Until sweat [*is pro-*
donec sudor prodeat. *duced*].
- Diaphoresis,* AUREL. A diaphoresis or
perspiration.
- Quod elicit sudores ; sudato- That which excites
rium ; sudorificum ; dia- sweats ; a suda-
phoreticum. tory ; a sudorific ;
a diaphoretic.
- Sternutamentum, CELS.— Sneezing.
Sternutatio, APUL.
- Sternutamenta excitare, mo- To excite sneezings.
vere, evocare, CELS. ; fa-
cere, PLINY ; concitare,
proritare, SCRIB. LARG.
- Quod movet sternutamenta ; That which excites
sternutamentum;† sternu- sneezing ; a ster-

* From *διαφόρησις*.—Diaphoresis is declined like *catharsis* (see p. 49).

† In the following passage, Pliny (*Hist. Nat.* lib. xxv. cap. 109, ed. Valp.) employs *sternutamentum* to indicate a sternutatory :—“*Eadem sicca concisa, sternutamentum est.*” Some critics, however, read “*ciet,*” others “*facit,*” for “*est ;*” and then *sternutamentum* signifies *sneezing*.

- tatorium ; errhinum ;* nutatory ; an er-
ptarmicum.† rhine ; a ptarmic.
- Sternutamenta albo veratro Sneezings are ex-
conjecto in nares excitantur, CELS. cited by putting
into the nose white
hellebore.
- Ducere naribus, ut sternuta- To snuff or draw [*it*]
mentum excitetur. up the nostrils,
that sneezing may
be excited.
- Hæc per calamum scripto- These may be blown
rium naribus sufflentur, into the nostrils
SCRIB. LARG. by a writing-pen.
- Aliquantillum naribus insuf- Let a little be blown
fletur. into the nostrils.
- Urinam movere, citare, To promote, in-
CELS. ; concitare, excitare, crease or provoke
ciere, pellere, impellere, the flow of urine.
solvere, PLINY.
- Urinam suppressere ; tardare, To suppress, to
CELS. check the flow of
urine.
- Urinam reddere, CELS. ; fa- To pass the urine ;
cere, PLINY. to make water.
- Urinæ crebra cupiditas sed Frequent inclination
magna difficultas, CELS. to make water,
but great difficul-
ty in doing so.

* Ἐρρινον, from ἐν *in*, and ῥίη *the nose*,

† From πταίρω *I sneeze*.

- Quod movet urinam ; diure- That which excites
ticum.* a flow of urine ; a
diuretic.
- Urinam manu emoliri, CELS. To discharge the
urine by the hand
[i.e. *by an opera-
tion*].
- Catheter. †—Fistula, CELS. A catheter.—A pipe
Fistula urinaria. [for drawing off
the urine].
- Explorare vesicam. To examine [e.g. *to
sound*] the bladder.
- Extrahere (*vel educere, vel To draw off the
elicere*) urinam ope cathe- urine by the aid
teris. of a catheter.
- Menstrua ciere, pellere, sol- To promote or bring
vere, PLINY ; evocare, mo- on the menstrual
vere, elicere, excitare. discharge.
- Quod evocat menstrua ; em- That which brings
menagogum. ‡ on the menses ; an
emmenagogue.
- In feminam benè responden- In [*or to*] a woman
tibus menstruis, CELS. whose menses are
regular.

* Διουρητικός : from διά *through* ; οὔρον *the urine* ; and
ῥέω *I flow*.

† Catheter, ēris. m. From καθετήρ, Galen.

‡ From ἔμμηνα *the menstrual discharge*, and ἄγω *I propel
or bring away*

Menstrua suppressa, CELS. The menses being suppressed.

Menstrua non feruntur; non The menses are
proveniunt, CELS. stopped.

SECT. 11.—*De vermibus.* *Of Worms.*

Vermes* deijcere, expellere, To expel worms.
elicer.

* The following is a tabular arrangement of the internal parasites of the human body, disposed "in the classes to which they appear respectively to belong, according to their organization" (Owen, art. Entozoa, *Cyclop. Anat. and Physiology*).

ENTOZOA HOMINIS.

Classis PSYCHODIARI—Bory St. Vincent.

1. *Acephalocystis endogena*, Pill-box Hydatid. In the liver, cavity of the abdomen, &c.
2. *Echinococcus hominis*, Liver Hydatid. Liver, spleen, omentum.

Classis POLYGASTRICA—Ehrenberg.

3. *Animalcula Echinococci*, Animalcule of the Echinococcus. Liver, &c. contained within the Echinococcus.

Classis PROTELMINTHA.

4. *Cercaria seminis*, Zoosperm, Spermatozoon, Seminal animalcule. In the semen.
5. *Trichina spiralis*. In the voluntary muscles.

Classis STERELMINTHA.

6. *Cysticercus celluloseæ*. In the muscles, cerebrum, and eye.
7. *Tænia solium*, Long-jointed tape-worm, or common tape-worm. In the small intestines.
8. *Bothriocephalus latus*, Broad tape-worm. Small intestine.
9. *Polystoma pingucicola*. In the ovaries.
10. *Distoma hepaticum*, Liver-fluke. In the gall-bladder.

Lumbricus latus; lumbricus Teres, CELS. The tape-worm (*Tænia solium*);—the round worm.

Quod expellit vermes; anthelminticum;* helminthagogum; vermifugum. That which expels worms; an anthelmintic or vermifuge.

SECT. 12.—*De balneis; de fomentis, &c.* Of Baths; of Fomentations, &c.

¹Balneum,† CELS.; balineum.—²Balneæ; bali-¹A bath [*private*].—²Baths [*public*].—

Classis CŒLELMINTHA.

11. *Filaria medinensis*, Guinea-worm. In the cellular tissue.
12. *Filaria oculi*. In the crystalline lens.
13. *Filaria bronchialis*. In the bronchial glands.
14. *Tricocephalus dispar*, Long thread-worm. In the cæcum and colon.
15. *Spiroptera hominis*. In the urinary bladder.
16. *Strongylus gigas*. Kidney.
17. *Ascaris lumbricoides*, Long round-worm. In the small intestine.
18. *Ascaris vermicularis*, Maw-worm or thread-worm. In the rectum.

* From ἀντί against, and ἔλμινς a worm.

† *Balneum* and *balineum* were used for the water bath, which every master of a family had in his house; *balneæ* and *balineæ*, for public bathing-places. All referred to baths artificially heated. "The cold bath and shower bath, therefore, and, in pharmacy, the sand bath, water bath, &c., require a very different form of expression,"—*Howe Subsec.*

neæ.— ³ Balneum medicatum.	³ A medicated bath.
balneum fervens (<i>seu</i> fervidum), calidum, tepidum.*	The hot, warm, and tepid bath [artificial].
tepidarium, CELS.	A tepid bath.
Thermæ.†	Hot baths [natural].
Lavatio,‡ CELS.— ² Lavacrum.	¹ A washing or bathing.— ² A bath or washing place.
Ablutio, PLINY.	Ablution.
In balneum ire; ² ducere in balneum; ³ uti balneo calido; in balneum mittere, CELS.; demittere in balneum; descendere in balneum.	¹ To go into a bath; ² to take [him] into a bath; ³ to use the warm bath; to put [him] into a bath.
elicere sudorem sicco calore,	To procure sweat by

* The temperature of the different kinds of baths is as follows:—

	Deg. Fahr.
1. Very cold.....	from 33 to ....50
2. Cold	50 .. about { 65
3. Cold	65 .. about { 85
4. Tepid	85 .. about { 92
5. Warm	92 .. 98
6. Hot	98 .. the highest degree of heat the patient can bear, perhaps..110 or 112

† *Thermæ* signifies baths of water naturally hot; *balnea*, baths made hot by fire. Hence the phrase *balnea mineralia* not correct.

‡ *Lavatio* also signifies a bathing vessel.

CELS.—*Balneum siccum*.* dry heat.—A dry bath.

* By the term *balneum siccum*, or *dry bath*, are meant applications of dry heated substances (as hot air, sand, ashes, salt, &c.) to the skin to promote sweating.—But the term *balneum* is inapplicable to such, since Celsus evidently confines it to a water-bath,—while under the head of “*siccus calor*” he includes *arena calida*, the *laconicum*, and the *clibanum* (lib. ii. c. 17). The terms *Sudatorium*, *Laconicum*, and *Clibanum*, were applied to different kinds of dry baths. The *Sudatorium* was a sweating-house. The *Laconicum* was a hot and dry room at a bath, and in which sweat was excited; it was, in fact, a *Sudatorium*. *Clibanum* was the name of a particular kind of oven among the Romans. As it is mentioned by Celsus, besides the *Laconicum*, or hot room at the bath, he probably intends by it a stove placed in a common room so as to heat it. In the baths of the Romans there were



BATHS OF THE ROMANS.

From a painting found at the *Thermæ* of Titus (De Montfaucon, *L'Antiquité expliquée et représentée en figures*, tome iii. part 2, p. 204).

Iti aquis frigidis, CELS.— To use the cold bath. — A cold bath.
Balneum frigidum.*

Calidus vapor, CELS.— Hot vapour.—A vapour bath.
Balneum vaporis.†—Vaporarium.

Semicupium; *excathisma*; ¹The half bath, or slipper bath.—
encathisma; *in sessio*; *in sessus*. — ²*Coxæluvium*. — ²The hip-bath.—
³*Pediluvium*. — ⁴*Capitulum*. — ³The foot-bath.—

ve apartments: the *eleotherium*, the *frigidarium*, the *tepidarium*, the *concamerata sudatio* (*calidarium* or *laconicum*), and the *balneum*.

On the right is the *eleotherium* (*ἀλειπτήριον*) where the oils and perfumes are kept in vases: next to this is the *frigidarium* (*ἀποδυτήριον*) or undressing room: the third is the *tepidarium*: the fourth is the sudatory (*concamerata sudatio*), in which are seen the *laconicum* (so called from being first used in Laconia), a brazen furnace to heat the room, and persons sitting on the steps: the fifth is the *balneum*, with its large basin (*labrum*) supplied by pipes communicating with three large bronze vases, called *milliuria*, from their capacity; the lower one contained hot, the upper one cold, and the middle one tepid water. The bathers returned to the *frigidarium*, which sometimes contained a cold bath. The subterranean portion of the building, where the fires were placed for heating the baths, was called *hypocaustum*.—The *strigil* (*a* in the above cut) was a scraper, or currycomb, used in the baths to scrape the skin.—Celsus (lib. vi. cap. 7) uses the term to signify a tube or syringe.

* As the term "*balneum*" applies to a heated water bath, it is obvious that the phrase "*balneum frigidum*" is incorrect.

† Equally improper is the phrase "*balneum vaporis*." Celsus regards *calidus vapor* as one kind of "*siccus calor*."

vium.— ⁵ Manuluvium.	⁴ The head-bath.— ⁵ The hand-bath.
Multa calida aqua per caput se totum perfundere, tum tepidâ, deinde frigida, CELS.	To pour much hot water over his head [so that it may run over all his body], then tepid, and, lastly, cold water.
Utatur semicupio ad x. vel. xij. minuta horæ in aquâ adhuc calenti modicè.	Let the patient use the half-bath, made moderately warm, for ten or twelve minutes.
Pedes cruraque in aquam calidam demittere.	To bathe the feet and legs in warm water.
Perfusio corporis aquâ calidâ.	The affusion of the body with warm water.
Lavare egeidâ* aquâ.	To use tepid washing.
Is per æstatem id (<i>i.e.</i> caput) bene largo canali quotidie	He ought daily during the sum-

* *Gelidus* and *egeidus* agree in denoting objects not as in a state of heat, but differ in respect to the distance of each from that state. The first term (from *gelu*, frost or ice) applies to water that is either frozen or just at the freezing point. *Egeidus* differs from *gelidus*, in denoting a diminution of the cold implied in the latter, or a step in the progress towards heat.— See Hill's *Dict. of Synonyms*. Gerard (*Thesaurus*) defines the word *egeidus* thus:—"Quod gelu amisit, et jam non est calidum neque frigidum,—tepidum."

- quamdiu subjicere, CELS. mer, to hold his head for some time under a pretty strong stream [of water].
- Admovere glaciem vel nivem. To apply ice or snow.
- Linteola in aquâ frigidâ madefacta, dein benè expressa, CELS. Linen dipped in cold water, and then well squeezed.
- Fomentum, CELS. ; fofus, A fomentation.
PLINY ; fomentatio.
- Nares exulceratas fovere oportet vapore aquæ calidæ, CELS. It is proper to foment the ulcerated nostrils with the vapour of warm water.
- Vaporare, suffire, PLINY. To foment with vapour.
- Detergere, CELS. ; abstergere. To cleanse or wipe.
- Lavare, CELS. ; ²abluere, Cic. ; ³eluere, CELS. ¹To bathe or wash ; ²to clean or cleanse ; ³to wash.
- Suffitus.—²Halitus.—³Inhalatio. ¹Dry fumes or smoke. —²Aqueous vapours. — ³Inhalation or inspiration.
- Inspiretur halitus aquæ chlorinii per apparatus aptum. Let the vapour of chlorine water be

inhaled by means
of a proper appa-
ratus.

Pulvinar;* pulvinus; *προς-κεφάλαιον*; *ὑποκεφάλαιον*. A bolster or pillow for the head.

SECT. 13.—*De portionibus,* *Of Doses, &c.*
&c.

Portio, CELS.; dosis† (*δόσις*). A portion, allotment, or dose.

Portionibus paribus; *æquis* In equal propor-
portionibus, CELS. tions.

¹Portionibus exiguis; magnis; ¹In small, large,
divisis; ²crebro adhibitis, divided, ²repeated
repetitis, iteratis. doses.

¹Partitis vicibus; ‡ ²ad tres ¹At different times ;
alias vices. ²to three other
times.

* The *pulvinar humuli*, or *hop pillow*, has been long employed for producing sleep. Dr. Willis brought it into vogue by prescribing it for George III.

† “There is no sort of occasion in medical language for this word, the place of which may be always directly supplied by ‘Ratio,’ ‘Modus,’ ‘Copia,’ ‘Pondus,’ ‘Mensura,’ &c., or indirectly by altering the phrase: as, What is the dose? The dose is ten grains; In the same dose; Too large a dose; Too small a dose. &c. ‘Quantum, quot grana, guttæ, &c. dantur?’ ‘Ad decem,’ ‘Tantundem, totidem grana,’ &c. ‘Nimum,’ ‘Parum,’ &c.”—*Howe Subsecivæ*.

‡ *Partitis vicibus* is an idiomatical expression, implying

- Dosi pedetentim crescente. Gradually increasing the dose.
- Cochlear, CELS. ; cochlea. A spoon.
- Cochleare ; cochleare plenum,* CELS. ; — Cochlearium;† cochlearii mensura, PLINY. A spoonful [*when no qualification is added to it, it is generally understood to mean "a tablespoonful"*].
- Cochleare parvulum (*vel minimum ; vel infantis*). A small, tea, or child's spoonful [*equal to one fluidrachm*].
- Cochleare modicum (*vel medium ; vel mediocre*). A middling - sized dessert or pap spoonful [*equal to two fluidrachms*].
- Cochleare magnum (*vel largum ; vel amplum*). A large or table-spoonful [*equal to*

in different doses," or "at different times." *Vicibus* is the ablative plural of *vicis*, and *partitis* the ablative plural of *partitus*, the participle of *partior*.

* *Cochleare*, and (per apocopen) *cochlear, aris*, n. signifies a spoon, a measure, and a spoonful. As a Roman measure of capacity it is said (Littleton's *Latin Dictionary*) to have been equal to the *ligula*, that is, one-fourth part of the *cyathus*, and consequently the one-forty-eighth part of the English wine-pint, or one-third of the fluid ounce.

† *Cochlearium, rii*, n. signifies a measure of liquids, a spoonful, &c. As a Roman measure of liquids, it is said to have been the one-twelfth part of the *cyathus*, and therefore the one-third part of the *cochleare*.

- four fluidrachms, or half a fluid ounce].
- Cochleatim. Spoonful by spoonful.
- ¹Cyathus; *²cyathus vinarius; ¹A drinking cup [generally understood to mean a wineglass of the capacity of two fluid ounces]; ³cyathus magnus. also a measure for liquids; ²a wineglass; ³a large drinking cup [generally understood to mean a tumbler of the capacity of eight fluid ounces].
- ¹Poculum; † ²pocillum; ³vas- ¹A cup [generally understood to mean

* *Cyathus* (from κύαθος) was a sort of vessel used by the Romans to measure the wine and water that were poured into cups. It was equal to four *ligulae*. Dr. Grieve (Translation of Celsus) states that it was equal to the one-twelfth part of the English wine pint. It was also used to indicate anything to drink out of. *Cuntharus* (from κύνθαρος) was a sort of eup, somewhat larger than the cyathus, and having a handle; in other words, a kind of tankard. *Scyphus* (from σκύφος) was a kind of bowl, without either foot or handle, used in ancient times to drink out of. *Cupa* was a cup or drinking-vessel used in taverns or other drinking-houses.

† *Poculum*, a drinking-eup. It was also said of the liquor itself.

a tea-cup of the capacity of six or eight fluid ounces]; also a potion; ²a little cup; ³a little vessel.

Duo aut tria cochlearia uno die sumpsisse, satis est, CELS. It is sufficient to have taken two or three spoonfuls* in one day.

Cochlearis; ²cochlearis mensura, PLINY. ¹Of, or pertaining to, a spoonful; ²a spoonful.

Magnitudo; ²amplitudo; ³moles; ⁴quantitas.† ¹Magnitude; ²amplitude; ³mass; ⁴quantity.

Ad nucis juglandis magnitudinem; ²quod fabæ magnitudinem habet, CELS.— ¹To the size of a walnut; ²that which has the size of a bean.—³The size

* Sometimes very erroneously written *spoonsful*. Spoonful, like mouthful, &c., is an individual compound noun; its plural being spoonfuls. Although the word *spoonsful* is not English, yet it is remarkable how frequently it is written by ignorant persons. On the same ground that "spoonsful" is used as the supposed plural for "spoonful," we ought to have "mouthsful," "belliesful," "spoonsmeat," &c., instead of "mouthfuls," "bellyfuls," "spoonmeats," &c.

† *Magnitudo* is said of any sort of greatness. *Amplitudo* is said of extent. *Moles* indicates anything huge and vast. *Quantitas* is a term of relative import, and, when qualified by some adjunct, may signify much or little.

SCRIB. LARGUS; ⁴magnitudo castaneæ; ⁵magnitudo fabæ equinæ.

of a filbert-nut; ⁴the size of a chestnut; ⁵the size of a horse-bean.

Moles nucis moschatae.

The size of a nutmeg.

Instar* juglandis.

The size of a walnut.

¹Quantum satis est [*vel sit*];

¹As much as is sufficient;

²quantum res patitur;

²as much as circumstances will

³quantum fieri potest;

allow;

⁴quantum tribus digitis

comprehendi potest;

⁵quantum volet;

as much as can be done, or as far as possible;

⁶quantum vires

as much as can be

patiuntur;

held by three fingers;

⁷quantum juvat;

⁵as much as he will;

⁸vino uti quantum libebit,

⁶as much as the strength permits;

CELS.

⁷as much as, or as long as, it is agreeable;

⁸to take as much wine as he pleases.

Quantum cuspide (*vel apice*) As much as can be taken on the point of a knife.

cultri capi potest.

* *Instar* is usually denominated an indeclinable noun; but Dumesnil (*Latin Synon.*, by the Rev. J. M. Gosset) calls it a preposition requiring the genitive case. "*Ad instar* is not found in the best Latin authors."

- Quantum sufficit (*vel* suffi-¹As much as may
ciat); ²quantum convenit; be sufficient; ²as
³quantum velis; quantum much as is conve-
lubet; ⁴quantum sitis exi- nient or suitable;
gat. ³as much as you
please; ⁴as much
as the thirst may
require.
- Pugillus. A pinch (i.e. *as much
as may be con-
tained between the
thumb and two
fingers: about from
5ss. to 3j.*).
- Manipulus, CELS. A handful.
- Sumere; capere, CELS. To take (*generally*).
- Devorare, CELS.; deglutire.* To take (*in a solid
form, as a powder
or pill*).
- Bibere; sorbere; potare, To take (*as a
CELS.; haurire. draught*); to drink.
- Delingere, CELS.; lambere; To take (*as an
sub linguam liquare. electuary*).
- Manducare; mandere, CELS.; To take (*as a masti-
masticare. catory*); to chew.

* *Glutio* (but not *deglutio*) is found in the smaller Latin dictionaries; in larger ones we find *deglutio, vox medicis familiaris*, I swallow down.—*Pharmaceutical Guide*.

72 TERMS AND PHRASES USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

Dare ; adhibere ; exhibere, CELS. ; administrare.	To give or administer.
In alvum ex parte inferiore dare ; in alvum ex partibus inferioribus indere (<i>vel</i> immittere, <i>seu</i> infundere), CELS.	To administer by the rectum (<i>as an injection or clyster</i>).
Suffumigare, CELS. ; fumi-gare.	To fumigate.
Gargarizare, CELS.	To gargle.

SECT. 14.—*De tempore.*

Of Time.

¹ Annus ; ² sesquiannus ; ³ biennium ; ⁴ triennium.	¹ A year ; ² a year and a half ; ³ two years ; ⁴ three years.
¹ Quotannis, annuus ; ² biennis, bimus ; ³ triennis, trimus.	¹ Every year, annual ; ² biennial, lasting two years, of two years ; ³ triennial, lasting three years, of three years.
Annus intercalaris <i>vel</i> bisextilis.	Leap year.
Annus climactericus.	The climacteric or perilous year.
Cardines temporum.	The four seasons of the year.
¹ Mensis ; ² sesquimensis ; ³ bi-	¹ A month ; ² a month

mensis; ¹spatium bimestre; ⁵menses biseni. and a half; ³two months; ⁴six months; ⁵twelve months.

Menstruus;* ²bimestris; ³trimestris; ⁴quadrimestris. Monthly; ²of two months; ³of three months; ⁴of four months.

Januarius, ²Februarius, ³Martius, ⁴Aprilis, ⁵Maius, ⁶Junius, ⁷Julius (*vel* Quinctilis), ⁸Augustus (*vel* Sextilis), ⁹September, ¹⁰October, ¹¹November, ¹²December. January; ²February; ³March; ⁴April; ⁵May; ⁶June; ⁷July; ⁸August; ⁹September; ¹⁰October; ¹¹November; ¹²December.

septimana; hebdomada; A week.
hebdomas; hebdoma.

Dies; lux, CELS. A day.
Dies Solis; ²D. Lunæ; ³D. Martis; ⁴D. Mercurii; ⁵D. Jovis; ⁶D. Veneris; ⁷D. Saturni. ¹Sunday; ²Monday; ³Tuesday; ⁴Wednesday; ⁵Thursday; ⁶Friday; ⁷Saturday.

Calendæ; ²nonæ; ³idus. ¹The calends [*the first day of the*

* Formerly it was the custom for chemists to digest the solvent, or substance to be dissolved, in the solvent for a philosophical month, or forty days: hence arose the names of *menstrual solvent* or *menstruum*.

month]; ²the nones
 [the seventh day of
 the months March,
 May, July, and
 October, and the
 fifth of the other
 months]; ³the ides
 [these fall eight
 days later than
 the nones: hence
 they occur on the
 fifteenth day of
 the months March,
 May, July, and
 October, and the
 thirteenth of other
 months.]

Hodie; hodierno die.

Heri; hesterno die.

Cras; crastino die.

Postero die, CELS.

Nudius tertius.*

Primo die, CELS.

Perendie; perendino die.

To-day.

Yesterday.

To-morrow.

The day after.

The day before yes-
 terday; three days
 ago.

The first day.

The next day after
 to-morrow.

* This phrase is derived from *nunc dies est tertius*. We have also *nudius quartus*, four days ago; *nudius quintus*, five days ago, &c.

Proximis diebus, CELS.	The following days.
Proximâ luce.	The day before.
Quotidianus, CELS.; indies ; quotidiè, CELS.; omni die.	Daily, or every day.
Alternis diebus, CELS. Al- ternâ (<i>vel</i> secundâ) die quâque.	Every other day.
Tertiis diebus.	Every third day.
Post paucos dies ; paucis post diebus.	A few days after.
¹ Biduum, CELS.; ² triduum, CELS.; ³ quatrimum.	¹ Two days ; ² three days ; ³ four days.
De die in diem.	From day to day.
Mane, CELS.;* aurora ; tem- pore matutino ; horâ ma- tutinâ.	Morning.
Diluculò ; multo mane ; primo mane ; primâ luce, CELS. ; summo mane.	Early in the morn- ing ; at daylight.
Crastino mane.	To-morrow morning.
Tempus antemeridianum.	Forenoon.
Meridies, † CELS.	Noon.
Pomeridies ; tempus post- meridianum.	Afternoon.

* *Mane* is a triptote, having only three cases—the nom., acc., and abl. sing. ; in all of which it is *mane*, except the ablative, in which *mani* is sometimes found.

† The division of the day generally observed by the Romans was that into *tempus antemeridianum* and *pomeridionum*, the *meridies* itself being only considered as a point at which the one ended and the other commenced.

76 TERMS AND PHRASES USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

Vesper, CELS. ; vespertina,	Evening.
vespere appropinquante.	
Nox, CELS. ; sero.	Night.
Hâc nocte ; nocturnus.	To-night ; nightly.
Nycthemerum.*	Night and day.
Hesternâ nocte.	Last night.
¹ Horâ somni ; ² horâ decubi-	¹ The hour of sleep-
tûs ; dormiturus, CELS. ;	ing ; ² at bed-time.
cubitum iturus ; ubi it	
cubitum.	
Jentaculum.	Breakfast.
Prandium, CELS.	Dinner.
Cœna, CELS. ; tempore cœ-	Supper ; supper-time.
nandi.	
Hora.	An hour.
Tota hora, CELS.	A whole hour.
In horas ; singulis horis ;	Hourly ; every hour.
omni horâ.	
Per horam integram.	During an hour.
Sesquihoris.	An hour and a half.
Alternâ horâ ; secundâ	Every other hour.
horâ ; bihorio ; horis in-	
termediis.	
Trihorio ; omni tertiâ horâ.	Every third hour.
Quadrihorio.	Every fourth hour.
Semihora, CELS. ; semihorio.	A half-hour ; every
	half-hour.

* From *νύξ* night, and *ἡμέρα* day.

Omni quadrante horæ.	Every quarter of an hour.
Horis consuetis.	At the accustomed hours.
Sexagesima pars horæ; <i>minutum</i> .	The sixtieth part of an hour; a minute.
Momentum <i>vel</i> punctum temporis.	A moment or instant of time.
¹ Statim; ² illico; ³ protinus; ⁴ extemplò; ⁵ jam; ⁶ jamjam; ⁷ quamprimum.	Immediately (¹ on the spot, without leaving the place; ² in that very place; forthwith; ³ at the first, instantly; ⁴ immediately [<i>custom has given extemplò this meaning: originally it related to auguries</i>]; ⁵ already, even now, immediately [<i>repeated before every member of a sentence, jam signifies "sometimes"</i>]); ⁶ forthwith [<i>jamjam denotes more celerity than jam</i>]; ⁷ very shortly).

78 TERMS AND PHRASES USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

- ¹Pro re natâ;* ²prout res ¹Occasionally ; ²ac-
 poscit; ³prout res postulet. cording as circum-
 stances may re-
 quire ; ³according
 as circumstances
 may demand.
- ¹Subinde ; ²interdum ; ali- ¹Now and then
 quando ; ³identidem ; ⁴de upon which ;
 tempore in tempus. ²sometimes ; ³now
 and then ; ever
 and anon ; ⁴from
 time to time.
- ¹Iterum ; ²rursus *vel* rursus ; ¹Again, the second
³denuo (*quasi de novo*). time ; ²once more,
 another time ;
³anew, afresh.

* “ *Pro re natâ* is an idiomatical expression : it signifies ‘according as circumstances arise ;’ that is, ‘occasionally.’ ”
 —*Pharmaceutical Guide*.

“ A prescription was sent by an accoucheur for the usual medicines for a lady after her delivery. The child was dead. In addition, there was also a prescription for some sort of embrocation for her breasts ; the affected parts to be rubbed with the same *pro re natâ* (occasionally). The compounder knew very well that *pro* was ‘for,’ but, not being quite satisfied about *re*, goes to his dictionary, and there finds *res*, a thing ; then turns to *nata*, and finds *natus, a, um*, ‘born ;’ now, then, he has it right—‘*For the little thing born ;*’ but deeming ‘*little thing*’ as too familiar, he, wishing to show all due respect to his master’s patient, wrote on the label, ‘*The little infant newly born to be well rubbed with this embrocation.*’ ”—*Chamberlain’s Tirocinium*.

Novissimè.	The newest, the last.
Super, CELS.	Lately.
Superrimè.	Very lately.
Perpetuus.*	Perpetual, everlasting.

SECT. 15.—*De corporis partibus.*

Of the Parts of the Body.

Calvaria; cranium.	The skull.
à summo capite; a vertice, CELS.	At the top of the head.
Occipitium.	The back part of the head.
Frontons.	The forehead.
Guttur, CELS. (jugulum, CELS.; vel jugulus†); larynx.	The neck (<i>fore part</i>).

* The *pilula perpetua*, or *everlasting pill*, was composed of metallic antimony, which was believed to have the property of purging as often as it was swallowed. This was economy in the right earnest, for a single pill would serve a whole family during their lives, and might be transmitted as an heirloom to their posterity. We have heard of a lady who, having swallowed one of these pills, became seriously alarmed at its not passing: "Madam," said her physician, "fear not; it has already passed through a hundred patients without difficulty" (Paris's *Pharmacologia*, p. 501, 9th edit. 1843).

† *Jugulum* (vel *jugulus*) signifies the fore part of the throat. *Guttur* is more general than *jugulum*, and denotes

80 TERMS AND PHRASES USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

Cervix ; cervices,*	CELS. ;	The neck (<i>back part</i>) nucha.†
Collum,	CELS.	The neck (<i>whole</i>).
Nucha capitis.		The nape of the neck
¹ Nasus ; ² naris, nares,†	CELS.	¹ The nose ; ² the nostril, the nostrils.
Ex medio naso imis venarium partibus,	CELS.	From the middle of the nose, or the lower parts of the nostrils.
¹ Labrum, CELS. ; labium ; ² labra duo, labia duo.		¹ A lip ; ² two lips.
Ex angulis labrorum,	CELS.	From the angles of the lips.
Os, <i>oris</i> , CELS. ; stoma (στόμα).		The mouth.
Gingiva ; gingivæ, CELS.		The gum ; the gums.
Tonsilla, CELS.		The tonsil.

both the outside and the inside of the throat. It is said to come from *gutta*, because whatever liquor is drunk passes through it drop by drop. *Larynx* indicates the upper and anterior part of the neck ; *jugulus* rather the lower and anterior part.

* *Cervices* is elegantly used for *cervix*. "Abscindere cervicibus caput."—*Cicero* ; "To cut off the head from the shoulders." The same author also uses *cervix* : "Impende cervici gladius."

† *Nucha* is from the Arabic, and signifies *medulla spinalis* and emphatically its origin and commencement, to which part of the organ the term is applied in the technical language of the day.—*Good's Nosology*.

‡ *Nares* is by far a more general and elegant term in medicine than *nasus*, which is confined to the mere external feature (*Horæ Subsecivæ*).

Auris; ² auricula, ³ pinna.*	CELS.;	¹ The ear; ² the auricle; ³ the pinna.
Auricularum dolores,	CELS.	The ear-ache.
Ex imis auribus; ² summis auribus,	CELS.	¹ From the lower parts of the ears; ² in the upper parts of the ears.
Post aurem,	CELS.	Behind the ear.
In aurem instillari,	CELS.	To be dropped into the ear.
Aurem infundere aliquod medicamentum oportet,	CELS.	It is proper to pour some medicine into the ear.
Gena; bucca, [†]	CELS.; mala, [†]	The cheek.
Aspera arteria; trachea.		The windpipe.
Bronchus; bronchium; bronchia; bronchius. [‡]		The bronchial tube.
Gula; pharynx; œsophagus.		The gullet.

* *Auris* signifies the ear generally; *auricula* the flap of the ear with the auditory tube; *pinna* the flap of the ear only.

† *Mala* is generic, and expresses the cheek (the external and fleshy part) and the cheek-bone. *Gena* differs from *mala* in referring only to the external part of the face. *Bucca* refers to the same part of the face with *gena*, but regards it as capable of collapsing and being inflated at different times.

‡ The two latter words, and their plurals, are very generally and improperly used. The Latin terms are derived from the Greek words βρόγχος and βρόγχιον, which can only make "*bronchus*" and "*bronchium*."—*Horæ Subsecivæ*.

Fauces.	The throat (<i>internal</i>), the pharynx.
Uva, CELS. ; uvula.	The uvula.
¹ Humerus, CELS. ; ² os humeri.	¹ The shoulder (<i>generally</i>); ² the arm bone.
Clavicula ; os jugulare ; jugulum.	The clavicle or collar bone.
¹ Scapula, CELS. ; ² os scapularum.	¹ The shoulder (<i>back part</i>); ² the shoulder blade.
Ala, CELS. ; axilla, CELS.	The armpit.
Brachium, CELS.	The upper arm.
Cubitus,* CELS.	The forearm.
Ancon ; caput cubiti.	The elbow.
Carpus.	The wrist.
Palma, CELS. ; vola.	The palm of the hand.
Metacarpium.	The back of the hand.
¹ Digitus, CELS. ; ² pollex, CELS.	¹ The finger ; ² the thumb.
Bini† digiti.	Two fingers.

* *Cubitus, ūs*, signifies also a lying down ; a bed or couch, a nest.

† In speaking of the numbers of things of which there are two or more *sets*, it is much less elegant to use the simple numerals than the distributives. Thus we should say with propriety, "Seni deni dentes" (*sixteen teeth*); "Quini digiti" (*five fingers*); but not "Bina labra" (*two lips*), or "Bin

Thorax, CELS.	The chest* (the "cavity").
Sternum; os pectoris, CELS.	The breast-bone.
Spina dorsii.	The "back-bone."
Tergum, CELS.; dorsum.	The back.
Abdomen, † CELS.	The belly (<i>externally</i>).
Venter; alvus, CELS.	The belly (<i>internally</i>).
Latus (<i>lateris</i>), CELS., VIRG., HORACE.	The side (<i>below the axilla</i>).
Dolor laterum, HORACE.	Pain of the sides.
In latus aut dextrum aut sinistrum, CELS.	Either upon his right or left side.

oculi" (*two eyes*); which, if not unclassical, is at least poetical (*Horæ Subsecivæ*). *Bini* is only used with a substantive in the plural number. Cicero found fault with his son for having said *duas literas*, because *literæ*, used in the sense of "epistola," is always put in the plural. We say *binas literas* and *duas epistolas*.

* An Irishman applied at a dispensary for relief. He was suffering from bronchitis, and was ordered to put a blister on his chest. On the next day of attendance, Pat, in reply to a question, stated that the blister had not drawn. "How long did you keep it applied?" *Ans.* "It is on now." "Let me look at it." *Ans.* "I can't; it's at home." On further enquiry, it appeared that he had fulfilled the directions given to him by applying the blister to his tool-chest!! (A fact.)

† From *abdo*, to hide, because it hides the viscera. "Abdomen" is very improperly used, although by reputedly good authors, to signify the *cavity* of the belly; it is evident, from its etymology, as well as from its employment, that it should be confined to the parietes (*Horæ Subsecivæ*).

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Latus dolet, CELS.	The side is in pain.
¹ Præcordia, CELS.; scrobiculus cordis; epigastrium; ² hypochondrium dextrum, sinistrum; ³ umbilicus; ⁴ hypogastrium; ⁵ lumbus, lumbi; ⁶ ilia.*	¹ The pit of the stomach; ² the <i>hypochondrium</i> right, left; ³ navel; ⁴ the <i>hypogastrium</i> ; ⁵ the loin, the loins; ⁶ the flanks.
Jecur, CELS.; hepar.†	The liver.

* The abdomen is divided by anatomists into three zones or regions :

1. The epigastric,
2. The umbilical,
3. The hypogastric.

Each zone is subdivided into three minor regions; the *epigastric* into the scrobiculus cordis or epigastrium, and the two hypochondriac regions; the *umbilical* into the umbilicus, and the two lumbar regions; and the *hypogastric* into the hypogastrium or pubic portion, and the two iliac regions or flanks at the sides. The relative positions of these parts are shown by the following diagram :—

right hypochondrium	epigastrium	left hypochondrium
right lumbar region	umbilicus	left lumbar region
right iliac region	hypogastrium	left iliac region

† The Latin tongue has two distinct terms to express the organ of the liver—*hepar* and *jecur*. The first is easily referred to the Greek $\eta\pi\alpha\rho$; for the second, the critics have scarcely a guess to offer. It is, in fact, a Persian term (*jekur*), which has been copied into the Turkish as well as

Fel ; bilis.	Bile.
Lien ; splen, CELS.	The spleen.
Ren, CELS.	The kidney.
inguen, CELS.	The groin.
Lumbus, CELS.	The loins.
Loca.	The female genitals.
Vulva seu uterus ; os vulvæ.	The womb ; the mouth of the womb.
Canalis vulvæ.	The <i>vagina</i> .
Coxa, CELS. ; coxendix ; os coxarum.	The hip ; the hip- bone.
Femur ; ² crus, CELS.	¹ The thigh ; ² the leg.
Genu ; ² poples, CELS.	¹ The knee ; ² the ham.
Patella, CELS. ; mola ; rotula.	The kneepan.
Tibia, CELS.	The calf.
Mons pedis ; ² malleolus, CELS. <i>vel</i> talus, CELS. ; ³ calx	¹ The instep ; ² the ankle ; ³ the heel.
Planta pedis, CELS.	The sole of the foot.
Digiti pedis, CELS.	The toes. .

ECT. 16.—*De signis mor-
borum.*

*Of the Signs of
Diseases.*

Assi ingravescente.

The cough increas-
ing.

Perstante ardore urinæ.

The heat in making
water continuing.

into the Latin ; in the former being pronounced *jegur*.—
Wood's Nosology.

86 TERMS AND PHRASES USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

Dolore rheumatico torquen- te.	The rheumatic pain being troublesome.
Durante fluxu cruento.	During the bloody flux.
Ventriculo jejuno ; stomacho vacuo.	The stomach being empty.
Si tussis increbuerit ; si tussis accreverit.	If the cough shall have increased.
Si vigiliæ anxerint.	If the watchings should be trouble- some.
Si pervigilium* supervenerit.	If intense watching should come on.
Si malum arthriticum redin- tegraverit.	If the arthritic (gou- ty) pain should be renewed.
Si non dormiat ; si non som- num capiat.	If the patient do not sleep.
Si maximè augeat dyspnœa aut tussis.	If difficulty of breathing, or cough, should be very troublesome.
Si conqueritur dolorem.†	If the patient com- plains of pain.

* *Pervigilium* is frequently translated "a watching ;" in which sense it would be synonymous with *vigilia*. It signifies, however, greater or intense watching; or, as Gesner (*Thesaurus*) expresses it, "*multæ vigiliæ.*"

† It is much less usual, and therefore less proper, to use these words with a preposition and ablative case, than with

- si tenesmus iterum redierit. If *tenesmus* should
 again return.
 si vires sinunt, CELS. If the strength per-
 mit.
 si febris adest, CELS. If the fever be pre-
 sent.
 si per hæc dolor non finitur, If the pain be not
 CELS. allayed by these
 means.
 si vigilia torsit, CELS. When want of sleep
 distresses.
 si nocturna vigilia pre- When he is troubled
 mitur, CELS. with night watch-
 ing.
 si malum urgeat. If the pain should be
 urgent.
 si sitis urget; si sitis est; si If the patient be
 sitis vexat, CELS.; si sitiatur. thirsty.
 si spasmus ventriculi aderit. If the spasm of the
 stomach be pre-
 sent.
 si minetur morbus. If the disease
 threaten.
 si urgente dolore vel tussi. The pain or cough
 being troublesome.
 si digitis cedere foveolamque To pit on pressure.
 accipere.
 si dentium stridor; dentibus Grinding of the

the accusative: thus, "Conqueritur dolorem" is preferable
 to "de dolore," &c. (*Horæ Subsecivæ*).

freudere.	teeth; to grind the teeth.
Cibi fastidium (anorexia <i>seu</i> inappetentia).	Want of appetite.
Cibi aviditas (bulimia).	Too great appetite.
Molestante languore aut flatulentia.	The languor or flatulence being troublesome.
¹ Febre aggreidente; ² febre absente; ³ febre durante (<i>vel</i> adstante, <i>vel</i> astante); durante febris exacerbatione.*	¹ When the fever is coming on; ² when the fever is absent; ³ during the fever.
Donec afficiantur gingivæ.	Until the gums are affected.
Donec gingivæ intumescant.	Until the gums become swollen.
Donec ptyalismus† (<i>seu</i> cursus salivæ adauctus, <i>seu</i> fluxus salivæ adauctus) cieatur.	Until ptyalism is produced.

* The interval between the paroxysms of an intermitting fever was termed by the Greeks *apurexy* (*ἀπυρεξία*), by the Latins *intermissio* (*intermissio*). If, however, the interval were only a remission, instead of a perfect intermission, the return of the hot fit was denominated *exacerbation* (*exacerbatio*). Dr. Mason Good uses the term to signify the paroxysm of a disease whose intervals are merely imperfect; or remission is the strict meaning of paroxysm when literally rendered.

† *Ptyalismus*, πτυελισμός or πτυαλισμός, from πτύω *exspuo*, *exscreo*,

onec abierit spasmus.	Until the spasm shall have removed.
onec dolor exulaverit.	Until the pain shall have removed.
onec evanescant sympto- mata.	Until the symptoms disappear.
onec pustulas excitet, CELS.	Until it excites pustules.
onec dolor mitescat.	Until the pain mitigates.
onec somnus obrepat.	Until sleep come on.
onec æger convalescat.	Until the patient is well.
onec singultus et nisus ad vomitum cessaverint.	Until the hiccup and attempts to vomit shall have ceased.
onec altera accessio acce- dat, CELS.*	Until another accession accedes or comes on.

* The term *accession* (*accessio* or *accessus*) was employed by the Latin writers in a sense precisely parallel with the Greek word *paroxysm* (παροξυσμός), and either embraced the cold or hot stages of a febrile seizure, the only stages into which such seizure was divided; the *declination* (*declinatio*) not being accounted a part of the paroxysm. Hence paroxysm is a term not to be found in Celsus, who uniformly employs *accessio* in its stead.

Among recent writers, however, and perhaps generally at the present day, while the term paroxysm is applied not merely to fever fits, but to fits of every violent and intermitting disorder whatever, the term *accession* is limited

90 TERMS AND PHRASES USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

Pro casûs exigentiâ; pro rei exigentiâ,	According to the urgency of the case.
Dum vires corporis sinunt, CELS.	As long as the strength permits.
Ubi dolor urget, CELS.	When the pain is violent.
Dum febris absit, CELS.	While the fever is absent.

to the *commencement* or onset of a fit,—its *insultus*, as denominated by the Latin writers; and hence Dr. Cullen (First Lines, chap. 3, sect. lvi.) speaks of the “accession of paroxysms,” a phraseology which would be nonsense upon the original meaning of the terms; while Dr. Turton, with evident indecision upon the subject, defines *accessio*, in his Glossary, “the beginning *or* paroxysm of an intermitting fever” (allowing the reader to take which sense he will); and *paroxysmus*, “an access, fit, *or* exacerbation of a *disease* ;” giving still greater latitude, as well in respect to the genus as the stage of the morbid affection. The “*accession of paroxysms*” of Cullen is, in the language of the Latin translators of Galen, “*incrementa accessionum*” (Gal. de Differ. Feb. lib. ii. cap. 4). In some cases (as in his definition of hectic fever), however, Cullen seems to employ the term “*accession*” as synonymous with paroxysm. Notwithstanding the general appropriation of the word accession among the Latin writers to the whole duration of a fever fit, or what is now called a paroxysm, its radical idea imports simply “advance, approach, entrance, avenue;” and in this meaning Celsus himself is perpetually using the term in its *verbal* form, and occasionally indeed in connection with *accessio* in its technical signification, as “*donec altera accessio accedat.*” Dr. Mason Good uses the term to signify the commencement or onset of an exacerbation of any kind.—(See his *Nosology*.)

ECT. 17.—*De viribus et usu Of the Powers and
remediorum, &c. Uses of Remedies.*

- inane ; ad sanitatem perdu- To cure.
cere, CELS.
- morbum curtare ; ad mor- To shorten the dis-
bum curtandum. ease.
- recidivum præcavendum. To prevent a re-
lapse.
- recidivum timere, CELS. To apprehend or fear
a relapse.
- dolorem lenire, CELS. (*vel* To allay (*or* relieve)
sedare, *vel* tollere). pain.
- nummum molire, movere, To produce sleep.
CELS. (*facere, vel* afferre,
vel conciliare).
- efficere ut quiescat ; ad quic- To keep quiet.
tam conciliandam.
- in lecto collocare, CELS. To place in bed.
- urinam excitare. To increase the flow
of urine.
- menstrua evocare. To promote the
menses.
- aciditatem moderare compescendum. To moderate the
acidity.
- aciditatem, ardoremque corri- To correct the acid-
gere. ity and heat (of
the stomach).

92 TERMS AND PHRASES USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

Ad gustum conciliandum.	To please the palate.
Gratum saporem reddere.	To give an agreeable taste.
Ad fœtorem obstandum.	To prevent fetor.
Caput sublime habere, CELS.	To raise the head.
Os fumigare.	To fumigate the mouth.
Valetudinarium et vestimenta fumigare.	To fumigate the sick-room and the clothing.
Inhalare vapores aquæ tepidæ (<i>vel</i> calidæ).	To inhale the vapour of tepid (warm) water.
Vaporem calidum ore recipere, CELS.	To receive warm vapour into the mouth.
Putredini occurrere.	To obviate putrescency.
Spasmos discutere (<i>vel</i> depellere).	To remove spasm.
Vermes (spiritum; flatum) dejicere (<i>vel</i> expellere, <i>vel</i> elidere, &c.).	To expel worms (wind, &c.)
Vermes ¹ protrahere;— ² enecare;— ³ educere, CELS.	¹ To extract, ² to destroy, ³ to take out worms.
Ad calculos valere, præstare, &c.	To act on calculi.
Adurere, CELS., &c.	To cauterize.

rodere, exedere, CELS., &c. To corrode.
 quod occurrit putredini; That which obviates
 antisepticum. putrescency; an
 antiseptic.

LECT. 18.—*Dr. Duncan's Classification of the General Terms used by Writers on General Therapeutics and Pharmacology, with some additions.*

“Although many of these terms are obsolete, some of them vague and ill-defined, and others hypothetical, yet, as they occur in writers of authority, and are sometimes useful, I have collected them together. Dr. Cullen * has given a pretty full alphabetical catalogue of many of them, stating, in regard to each term, in what sense it has been commonly or particularly employed, with what propriety it has been used, why he does not employ it, and very often why it should not be employed at all. I have attempted, in imitation of Linnæus, † to arrange them systematically, generally contrasting with each term its antagonist or opposite term, when any has been used, so as

* A Treatise on Materia Medica, in two volumes, 4to. Edinburgh, 1789. See vol. i. p. 161.

† Materia Medica, liber i. de Plantis. 8vo. Amsteledemi, 1749.

to abbreviate explanation, and frequently to render it unnecessary."

Terms derived from the Action of External Agents

I. ON THE FUNCTION OF ASSIMILATION.

Synthetica—tend to the formation of the body. ✕

—Analytica—tend to decompose and waste it.

Nutrientia—nourish the body.

Restaurantia, Analeptica—restore lost strength.

II. ON THE MECHANICAL STATE OF THE SOLIDS.

Humectantia, ✕ Absorbentia, Exsiccantia.

Emollientia, Laxantia, Relaxantia, Chalastica, Impinguantia, ✕ Astringentia, Indurantia, Tonica
Roborantia.

III. ON THE VITAL FUNCTIONS OF THE SOLIDS.

Stimuli, Stimulantia, Alexiteria, Hypersthenica, ✕
Contrastimuli, Hyposthenica.

Excitantia, ✕ Sedantia, Deprimentia.

Intoxicantia, Inebriantia, Narcotica, Fatuantia
Temulentia, Phantastica, ✕ Antitoxica, Antidota, Alexipharmaca, Alexicaea, Theriaca, Bezoartica.

Anthypnotica, ✕ Hypnotica, Somnifera, Argrypnotica.

Hyperæsthetica, ✕ Anæsthetica.

Spastica, Convulsiva, Tetanica, ✕ Paralytica.

Calefacientia, ✕ Refrigerantia.

IV. ON VESSELS OR CANALS.

anastomotica—opening the extreme orifices of blood-vessels. ✕ Styptica, Stenotica, Ishæma—contracting the orifices of vessels or calibre of canals.

aperientia, Solventia, Deobstruentia, Deoppilantia—removing obstructions.

V. ON FLUIDS.

1. *Altering quantity.*

Impotentia, ✕ Deplentia.

2. *Altering distribution.*

Attrahentia, Epispastica, draw fluids to a part. ✕ Repellentia, Repercutientia.

Interceptientia, Apocrustica, drive fluids from a part.

Derivativa, Revulsiva, draw fluids from a part.

3. *Altering consistence, Diathetica.*

Spissamentia, Inundantia, ✕ Inspissantia.

Incidentia, Attenuantia, ✕ Incrassantia.

4. *Altering quality.*

Diyscrasiaca, Immutantia, Alliotica, Alterantia.

an- Ob-volventia, Obtudentia, Inviscantia, blunting acrimony.

Temperantia—Temperantia, Demulcentia, Edulcorantia, Antacria, correct irritants.

Antacida, Absorbentia, ✕ Antalkalina.

Depurantia, Abstersiva, removing acrimony.

Balsamica, resisting bitter putridity.

Spanæmica, × Hæmatinica.

VI. ON NATURAL SECRETIONS AND EXCRETIONS.

Eccritica.

Evacuantia, Evacuatoria, × Sistentia, Reprimentia
Cohibentia.

Errhina, Ptarmica, Sternutatoria.

Anacathartica, Pituitosa, Apophlegmatizonta
Apophlegmatizantia, Apophlegmatica, purg
upwards.

Masticatoria, Sialogoga, Salivantia, Ptyalagoga.

Expectorantia, Tussiculosa.

Emetica, Vomitoria, Singultuosa, × Antiemetica.

Physagoga, Ructatoria, Carminativa, Borboryg
mica, Flatulentia.

Cathartica, purge downwards.

Eccoprotica, Alviduca, Laxativa, Laxantia
Lenitiva, Purgantia leniora et mitiora.

Purgantia drastica.

Panchymagoga.

Hydragoga.

Phlegmagoga.

Cholagoga.

Melanogoga.

Diuretica.

Menagoga, Emmenagoga.

Abortiva, Amblotica, Ecbolica, Amblothridia.

Aristolochica.

- Lactifera, Galactophora, × Lactifuga.
 Diapnoica, Diaphoretica, promote insensible perspiration.
 Sudorifica, Hidrotica, Perspirantia, produce sweat.

Terms derived from the Body itself.

VII. TERMS DERIVED FROM DISEASES.

- Acopa, against lassitude.
 Antisthenica, Debilitantia.
 Antipyretica, Antiphlogistica, Antifebrilia, Febri-fuga.
 Antiquartana.
 Antiloimica, against plague.
 Antihectica.
 Anticachectica.
 Antiseptica, against putrid diseases, × Septica.
 Antispasmodica.
 Antiparalytica.
 Antidydinica, against giddiness.
 Anodyna, Paregorica, Sopientia, against pain.
 Antasthmatica.
 Antiphthisica.
 Hysterica, Antihysterica, Anthypochondriaca.
 Anticolica.
 Antidysenterica.
 Arthritica, Antarthritica, Antipodagrica.
 Antiscorbutica.
 Antilyssus, against the bite of a mad dog.
 Antivenerea.

98 TERMS AND PHRASES USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

Antiambusta, Anticaustica, against burns.
Antiscolica, Anthelmintica, Helminthagoga, Vermifuga, against worms.
Phtheiroctonia, Phthiriaca, against lice.
Lithontriptica, Lithonthryptica, Saxifraga, Lithica, Antilithica.

VIII. TERMS DERIVED FROM PARTS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE BODY.

Generalia, × Topica.

Nervina.

Cerebralia, Spinalia, Ganglionica, acting on the respective systems of nerves.

Muscularia.

Visceralia.

Absorbentia.

Cephalica, Anamnastica, improving the memory.

Cosmetica.

Ophthalmica.

Nasalia.

Acoustica, Otica.

Odontica, Odontalgica, Dentifricia.

Depilatoria, Psilothria, remove hairs.

Thoracica.

Pectoralia, Arteriaca, Pneumonica, Pulmonica, Becchica.

Cardiaca, Cordialia.

Abdominalia.

Stomachica.

Enterica.

Hepatica.

Splenica.

Sialica.

Pancreatica.

Antinephritica, Nephritica.

Genetica.

Uterina,

Aphrodisiaca, × Anaphrodisiaca, Antaphrodisiaca, Sophisticantia, Sterilitantia.

XX. TERMS APPLIED TO EXTERNAL AND TOPICAL REMEDIES.

Abstergentia, Detergentia, Abluentia.

Lubrificantia, × Absorbentia.

Resolventia, Discussantia, × Suppurantia, Maturantia.

Emollientia, × Adstringentia, Roborantia externa, Indurantia.

Emollientia, × Refrigerantia.

Esicatoria, Excoriantia, Exulcerantia, Corrosiva.

Escharotica, Erodentia, Phagedænica, Caustica, × Cicatrizantia, Epulotica.

Anaplerotica, Sarcotica, Consolidantia, Vulneraria, Glutinantia.

Desiccantia, × Digerantia, Digestiva.

Purificantia, Cathæretica.

Vulneraria, Traumatica, Agglutinantia.

Orthopædica, Syllotica, uniting fractured bones.

Terms derived from Medicine.

Aloedaria, Aloetica.

Aloephangina, a mixture of aloes and aromatics.

Mucilaginoso, Oleosa, &c.

Terms from imaginary virtues.

Archæalia, agreeable to Archæus.

Basilica, of noble power.

Heroica, of great virtue.

SECT. 19.—*De cibo, &c.*

Of Food, &c.

¹Cibus; ²alimentum; ³esca, ¹Food (*any kind*);
 CELS. ²aliment *or* nourishment; ³eatable food.

¹Victus, CELS.; diæta.—²Regimen. ¹Diet (*course of food*).
 —²Regimen.

Cibus ¹plenus (*plenior*); ²valentissimus; ³uberior; ⁴robustior, CELS. Food ¹plenteous [*i. e. full diet*]; ²very nourishing; ³more abundant; ⁴stronger.

Diæta ¹carnis, ²jusculi, ³lactis, ⁴simplex. Diet, ¹meat, ²soup, ³milk, ⁴simple.

Cibus mediocris, CELS. Food moderate.

Cibus, ¹tenuis, ²simplex, ³molli- Food, ¹light, ²simple, ³soft, ⁴warm, ⁵small in quantity, ⁶light.

Alimentum liberale, CELS. Nourishment ample

[i. e. a liberal allowance of].

Potio liberalis, CELS.

Drink ample [i. e. a liberal allowance of].

Regimen debito regimine.

With appropriate regimen.

Hordeum, CELS.; ²farina hordei seu hordeacea, CELS.; ³hordeum mundatum; ⁴hordeum perlatum. —⁵Maltum, byne (βύνη), brasium; ⁶infusum bynes, brasii seu malti; ⁷decoctum hordei, vel aqua hordeata.

¹Barley; ²barley-meal; ³Scotch, hulled, or pot barley; ⁴pearl barley.—⁵Malt; ⁶wort, or sweet wort; ⁷barley water.

Avena; ²farina avenæ; ³avena excorticata seu grutum; ⁴decoctum avenæ.

¹Oats; ²oatmeal; ³decorticated oats or groats; ⁴water gruel.

Triticum, CELS.; ²farina tritici, CELS.; ³amylum* tritici; ⁴furfur, CELS.; furfures tritici; ⁵farina tritici tosta.

¹Wheat; ²wheaten flour; ³wheaten starch; ⁴bran; ⁵baked flour.

Secale; ²secale cornutum vel ergota.

¹Rye; ²spurred rye or ergot.

Ryza, CELS.

Rice.

* Amylum, from *à nol*, and *μύλη* a mill: because it is made without the aid of a mill.

102 TERMS AND PHRASES USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

¹Panis, CELS.—²Panis fermentatus; ³sine fermento, CELS.; panis azymus.—⁴Panis bis coctus, CELS.; panis iterum coctus, PLINY.—⁵Panis nauticus, PLINY.—⁶Panis tostus; ⁷panis ustus; ⁸panis aridus, CELS.—⁹Interior pars panis, CELS.; mica panis.—¹⁰Crusta panis, PLINY.—¹¹Panis hesternus, CELS.—¹²Panis hordeaceus, CELS.; ¹³panis secalinus; ¹⁴panis triticeus.—¹⁵Panis candidus, CELS.; ¹⁶panis furfuraceus.

¹Bread.—²Bread fermented or leavened; ³unfermented or unleavened.* —⁴Biscuit.—⁵Ship-bread or sea-biscuit.—⁶Toasted bread; ⁷burnt bread; ⁸dry bread; ⁹crumb of bread.—¹⁰Crust of bread.—¹¹Yesterday's bread.—¹²Barley bread; ¹³rye bread; ¹⁴wheaten bread.—¹⁵White bread; ¹⁶brown or bran bread.

Turundæ Italicæ.

Italian pastes (as macaroni, vermicelli, and Cagliari paste).

Jus, CELS.; jusculum.

Broth.

¹Jus anserinum, CELS.—²Jus ovillum, CELS.; jus vecinum.—³Jus bovillum;

¹Goose broth.—²Mutton broth.—³Beef tea.—⁴Veal

* Dodson's patent unfermented bread is a well-known example of this kind of bread.

jus bovinum.—⁴Jus vitulinum, CELS.; jus vituli, PLINY.—⁵Jus pulli gallinaeci, CELS.; jus gallinaecum, PLINY; jus pullinum.—⁶Jus testudinis concentratum. — ⁷Jusculum avenaceum.

Puls, PLINY.—²Pulticula, ¹A kind of thick porridge, pap.—²Thin porridge.

Polenta, PLINY. Polenta.*

Lac muliebre, CELS.; lac humanum [*vel* mulierum, PLINY].—²Lac asininum, CELS.; lac ex asinis, PLINY; lac asellæ, †— ¹Woman's milk; human milk.—²Ass's milk.—³Cow's milk.—⁴Goat's milk.—

* The *polenta* of the ancients was barley bread dried at the fire, and fried after it had lain soaking in water one night. The substance sold in the London shops under the name of *polenta* is the meal of Indian corn (*Zea Mays*). The Italians apply the name *polenta* to a kind of pudding made with Indian corn. The word *polenta* is derived from *pollen*, *is*, fine flour.

† *Asella* is a little she-ass.—*Asellus* signifies a little or young ass. This word has also been extended to fishes, as the Cod (*Morrhua vulgaris*), which have the colour of the ass. At least, Varro, in speaking of fishes named from their colour, mentions the *Asellus*, or Cod, as deriving its name from this circumstance. Those, therefore, who trust to a dictionary, might not be able to tell whether *oleum coris aselli* meant the oil of a cod's liver or the oil of the

104 TERMS AND PHRASES USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

³Lac bubulum, CELS.; lac vaccinum, PLINY.—⁴Lac caprinum, CELS.; lac caprarum, PLINY.—⁵Lac ovillum, CELS.; lac ovium, PLINY.—⁶Lac equinum, PLINY.

⁵Ewe's milk.—
⁶Mare's milk.

In lacte exhibendum.* To be administered in milk.

¹Flos lactis; cremor lactis.—¹Cream.—²Butter.—
²Butyrum.—³Lac butyratum.—³Butter-milk.—
⁴Serum lactis.—⁵Serum lactis vinosum.—⁴Whey.—⁵Wine whey.—
⁶Serum lactis tartarizatum.—⁶Cream of tartar whey.—

liver of an ass. In 1839 the latter translation was actually adopted by a writer in a medical journal, who gravely informed his readers that the Germans had been using *oil of asses' livers* for fifteen years! Pliny says that there were two kinds of *Aselli*: one smaller, called *Callariæ*; the other found in deep water, and denominated *Bacchi*. By some later writers the term *Asellus* has been extended to several species of the Cod-tribe. Thus the common cod is called *Asellus major*; the Ling, *Asellus longus*; the Coal-fish, *Asellus niger*; the Whiting, *Asellus albus*; the Dorse, *Asellus striatus*; the Pollack, *A. Haifingo*, &c. *Millepedes* (*Armadillo officinarum*) have been denominated *aselli* on account of their colour being that of an ass. Dioscorides calls them *ὄνοι*, or *asses*; others have termed them *onisci* (*ὄνισκοί*), or little asses.

* "I have known the following Latin (which, by the bye, is continually written) translated thus: *Maneat in lecto*, 'in milk in a morning.' *Mane in lacte exhibend.*, 'and be particular to remain in bed.'"—*Chamberlain's Tirocinium Medicum.*

⁷ Serum lactis aluminatum;	⁷ Alum whey.—
serum aluminosum.— ⁸ Se-	⁸ Tamarind whey.
rum lactis tamarindatum.—	— ⁹ Sugar of milk,
⁹ Saccharum lactis; saccho-	or saccholactin.
lactin.	
Ex gelatinâ ribesiâ, <i>vel</i> ribe-	¹ In currant jelly.—
siorum. — ² Ex gelatinâ	² In calf's [foot]
vituli.	jelly.
Ex melle pinguive ullo hu-	¹ In honey, or any-
more; ² in quovis vehiculo	thing thick; ² in
crasso;* ³ in quovis grato	any thick vehicle;
vehiculo.	³ in any agreeable
	vehicle.
Spiritus vini Gallici.— ² Spi-	¹ Brandy. — ² Rum. —
ritus sacchari.— ³ Spiritus	³ Arrack.† — ⁴ Gin,
oryzæ.— ⁴ Spiritus juniperi.	Hollands, Geneva.
— ⁵ Spiritus lactis equini.—	— ⁵ Koumiss.— ⁶ Corn
⁶ Spiritus frumenti.	spirit.
inum; merum; † temetum. §	Wine.
inum album <i>vel</i> rubrum.	White or red wine.
inum Capense.	Cape wine.

* Said to have been translated, "*in a stout hackney coach.*"

† *Arrack*, or *rack*, is the name applied not only to rice spirit (*spiritus oryzæ*), but also to the spirit obtained by distillation from fermented cocoa-nut toddy (by some called *lm wine*).

‡ *Merum* is properly an adjective, and signifies *pure, un-red*. When said of wine, *vinum* is understood, and it signifies *pure wine*.

§ *Temetum* signifies *a strong and heady wine*.

- ¹Vinum Gallicum; ²V. Bur- ¹French wine; ²Bur-
gundicum; ³V. Burdiga- gundy; ³Bordeaux;
lense; ⁴V. Campanicum; ⁴Champagne; ⁵Clar-
⁵V. Rubellum *seu* Helvo- ret; ⁶Frontignac.
lum *vel* Gravianum; ⁶V.
Languedocium.
- ¹Vinum Germanicum; ²V. ¹German wine;
Rhenanum *seu* Rhenense ²Rhenish wine
(V. Hochheimense); ³V. (*as* Hochheimer,*
Mosellanum. commonly called
Hock); ³Moselle.
- Vinum Lusitanicum *seu* Por- Port wine.
tugallicum.
- Vinum Toccaviense (*seu* Ti- Tokay.
bicense).
- ¹Vinum Hispanicum album, ¹Spanish white wine,
seu Xeres *vel* Xeræ; V. sherry; ²Alicant
Xoricum; V. album; ²V. wine; ³Malaga or
Illicitanum *seu* Alicanti- Mountain; ⁴Tent-
cum; ³V. Malaccense; ⁴V. wine (Rota).
Tinto.
- Vinum Maderaicum. Madeira wine.
- Vinum Canariense. Canary wine.
- ¹Vinum pomaceum; ²V. py- ¹Cider; ²perry.
raccum.
- Vinum generosum, HOR. Generous *or* strong
wine.

* The termination *helmer* (*Helm*, home) is in Germany given to many wines; as *Laubenheimer*, *Rildesheimer*, &c. Pump-water is sometimes jocosely called at table *Pumpenheimer*.

num vetustate edentulum, Mellow wine.

PLAUT.

cerevisia vel cervisia, zythum; * ²*cerevisia familiaris*; ³*cerevisia Londinensis*; ⁴*cerevisia tenuis, secundaria vel cibaria*; ⁵*cerevisia primaria, generosa*; *cerevisia fortis*; † ⁶*alla*; ⁷*cerevisia vetula*; ⁸*potus acidus*; ⁹*vappa*; ¹⁰*potus recens*; ¹¹*cerevisia lupulata, non lupulata*.

¹Beer or ale; ²household beer; ³London beer or porter; ⁴t a b l e - b e e r; ⁵strong beer; ⁶ale; ⁷stale beer; ⁸hard or acid beer; ⁹dead beer; ¹⁰fresh beer; ¹¹beer hopped, not hopped.

cerevisia avenacea; ²*cerevisia secalina*; ³*cerevisia hordeacea*; ⁴*cerevisia pini*; ⁵*cerevisia lagenaria*.

¹Beer made from oats; ²from rye; ³from barley; ⁴spruce beer; ⁵bottled beer.

cerevisia amara.

Bitter beer or ale.

pro potu communi; *pro potu ordinario*.

For common drink.

potus inebrians.

Strong liquor or drink.

qua communis; ²*destillata*; ¹*Common water*;

* *Zythum* (ζύθος) was a kind of beer obtained by fermentation from barley. *Cervisia* was made from unmalted barley; its colour, therefore, would be pale, and in this respect would resemble ale. Ale and beer of the present day are flavoured with hops, and hence they are sometimes called *hopped beer* (*Cervisia lupulata*).

† The word *fortis* is applicable to certain states of the ale only, and therefore is inapplicable to beer.

³fervens; ⁴fluviatilis; ⁵fontana seu fontis; ⁶pluviatilis seu pluvia; ⁷nivalis. ²distilled; ³hot; ⁴river; ⁵spring; ⁶rain; ⁷snow.

Aqua mirabilis.

Admirable or wonderful water (an aromatic spirit prepared with French brandy, cinnamon, mace, and other aromatics).

¹Aquatosti panis; ²decoctum hordei; ³infusum theæ; ⁴infusum carnis bubulæ; ⁵inf. carnis bubulæ concentratum; ⁶cocoa; ⁷chocolata; ⁸coffea, infusum coffeæ. ¹Toast-water; ²barley-water; ³infusion of tea, or tea commonly so called; ⁴beef-tea; ⁵beef-gravy or soup; ⁶cocoa; ⁷chocolate; ⁸coffee, or infusion of coffee.

Potiones ardentes; vinolentæ seu meraciores; cerevisiæ. Spirituous, vinous, and fermented drinks.

SECT. 20.—*De instrumentis pharmaceuticis.* *Of Pharmaceutical Instruments.*

Instrumenta, apparatus, machinamenta. An apparatus (generally).

* *Aqua fontis* has been misread *aqua fortis*. See foot-note to chap. vii. p. 124.

alter, cultellus.	A knife.
istillum.	A pestle.
Mortarium (¹vitreum,* ²fic- tile, ³marmoreum, ⁴ferreum, ⁵ligneum).	A mortar (of ¹glass, ²earthenware, ³marble, ⁴iron, ⁵wood).
poathula.	A spatula.
porphyrites.	A levigating or smoothing stone (sometimes made of porphyry).
vas, vasculum (¹fictile, figu- lare; ²loricatum, vitreatum).	A vessel (¹of earthen- ware; ²glazed).
Vitrum; ²vitrea, PLINY; ¹ ³phiala; ⁴lagna; ⁵ampulla.	¹Glass; ²glasses (<i>vessels made of glass</i>); ³a phial; ⁴a flask; ⁵a bottle.
rificio amplo præditus.	Furnished with a wide orifice.
in vitro charta nigra involuto (<i>seu</i> obducto).	In glass [that is, <i>in a glass vessel</i>] which is enveloped by black paper [<i>to ex- clude the light</i>].
Obturatorium, PLINY; epi- stomium; ²operculum.	¹A stopper; ²a cover or lid.

* In expressing the matter of which any substance was
rectly composed, as well as the vegetable or animal from
hich anything was derived, the Romans almost always
ed an adjective; and this, in the former case, usually ter-
inated in *eus*.—*Horæ Subsecivæ*.

¹Obturationa suberea; oper- ¹Cork stoppers [*corks*
cula suberea; ²obturationa and *bungs*]; ²glass
vitrea. stoppers.

¹Pyxis (*pyridis*), PLINY; ¹A box; an apothecary's *box* or galli-
²pyxis stannea, PLINY; pot; ²a tin box;
³pyxis lignea, ⁴fictilis, ³a wooden box;
⁵chartacea. ⁴an earthen box or
gallipot; ⁵a paper
box.

Pyxidieula, CELS. A little box used by
apothecaries, and
capable of holding
liquids; a gallipot.

Scatula. A wooden or chip
box [*as the pill,*
ointment, or lozenge
box].

¹Olla, PLINY; ²ollula; ³olla ¹A pot [*usually earth-*
fictilis, PLINY; ⁴olla alba, *enware*]; ²a little
grisea, fusca; ⁵olla epi- pot; ³an earthen
stomio subereo *vel* vesicâ pot; ⁴a white, grey,
clausa. or brown pot; ⁵a
pot closed by a
cork stopper [*as*
by a bung] or by a
bladder.

Nartheceum, CIC. A box, gallipot, or
place to keep medi-
cines in. [*It ap-*
plies to the pots or

jars in which the apothecary keeps his medicines.]

reula.	An ointment box.
etilia.	Earthen vessels, earthenware.
fundibulum; per infundibulum.	A funnel; through a funnel.
irga; ² baculus <i>vel</i> baculum; ³ bacillum.	¹ A rod or twig; ² a stick; ³ a little stick.
irga vitrea.	A glass rod.
ipe bacilli lignei.	By means of a small wooden stick.
ermometrum (Fahrenheitianum).	A thermometer (Fahrenheit's).
annus (¹ crassus, ² tenuis, ³ linteus, ⁴ cannabinus, ⁵ gossypinus, ⁶ sericus, ⁷ laneus).	A cloth (¹ coarse, ² fine, ³ linen, ⁴ hempen, ⁵ cotton, ⁶ silk, ⁷ woollen).
ribrum (setaceum).	A sieve (hair).
er cribrum.*	Through a sieve.
accus, sacculus; ² manica Hippocratis.	¹ A bag, a little bag; ² Hippocrates's sleeve (<i>a conical flannel bag used for filtration</i>).
ypus.	A mould.
egula.	A tile.

* "Ope cribri" is less classical than "per cribrum."

¹Charta; ²chartula; chartulæ. ¹Paper; ²a small piece of paper
small papers [*a the papers kept ready cut in apothecaries' shops*].

¹Charta bibula; ²c. emporetica; ³c. cærulea; ⁴c. epistolaris; ⁵c. augusta; ⁶c. cerata; ⁷c. lævigata seu dentata; ⁸c. exploratoria [*cærulea vel rubefacta*]. ¹Bibulous or blottin paper; ²pack of brown paper; ³blue paper; ⁴writing paper; ⁵fine paper; ⁶waxed paper; ⁷smooth paper; ⁸test paper [*blue or reddened*].

¹Charta pura; ²schediasma. ¹Clean paper (*not written on*); ²waste paper.

Dentur in chartis.

Let them be sent in papers.

[Other terms pertaining to pharmaceutical instruments, &c., which occasionally occur in prescriptions, have been already mentioned.]

Relating to plasters . . .	p. 29-32.
„ electrifying . . .	p. 40-45.
„ galvanizing . . .	p. 45-47.
„ magnetizing . . .	p. 47-48.
„ bathing . . .	p. 60-66.
„ measures . . .	p. 66-71.]

ECT. 21.—*De instrumentis Of Surgical Instru-
chirurgicis. ments.*

Cracherium seu retinaculum.	A bandage for hernia (i. e. a truss).
Crurula; canalis; canalicus; ¹ A splint; ² a sling. ² mitella.	
Cypho (¹ eburneus, ² vitreus).	A syringe (¹ ivory, ² glass).
Spongia, spongiola.	A sponge.
Penicillus vel penicillum.	A painter's pencil or brush.
Penne penicilli camelini.	By means of a ca- mel's hair pencil.
Fistula; ² tubus; ³ calamus.	¹ A pipe; ² a tube; ³ a reed.
Per fistulam vitream.	Through a glass tube.

[Other terms pertaining to surgical instruments,
which occur in prescriptions, have been before
mentioned.]

Relating to blood-letting . . .	p. 19.
„ cupping	p. 20-26.
„ tooth-drawing	p. 27.
„ shaving	p. 35-37.
„ issues and setons	p. 37-40.
„ injections	p. 53-57.
„ catheterism	p. 58.]

SECT. 22.—*De modis pharmaceuticis.* *Of Pharmaceutical Operations.*

Formula, ratio, modus, &c. ; <i>processus, operatio.</i>	A process, operation, &c.
Compositio, <i>præparatio.</i>	A preparation.
Parare,* comparare, confi- cere, componere, <i>præparare.</i>	To prepare <i>or</i> com- pose.
Medicamentum curatum, <i>præparatum.</i> †	A prepared <i>or</i> treated medicine.
Ad aptam crassitudinem ; ad aptam mollitiem ; ad ido- neam spissitatem ; ad de- bitam spissitudinem ; ad debitam tenacitatem.	To a proper consis- tence.
Ad gratam aciditatem (<i>vel</i> acerbitatem).	To an agreeable acidity.

* "In stating how a medicine was to be prepared, as indeed in ordering at any time, it was more usual among the Romans, and apparently considered less arbitrary and offensive, to use the future of the indicative than the imperative mood. Thus, '*Mitte in ollam et calefacies*' seems to be a politer as well as more classical form of expression than the modern one of '*Mitte et calefac.*'"—*Horæ Subsecivæ.*

† "In almost the only example of the use of this word by Celsus, it evidently signifies not *treated* in general, for medicinal use, but '*got ready before.*' '*Curatus,*' in the former sense, is common both in Celsus and Pliny."—*Horæ Subsecivæ.*

concusso prius vitro ; phialâ	The bottle being pre-
prius concussâ ; vase prius	viously shaken.*
agitato ; ante usum concu-	
tiendo lagenam.	
More solito ; ² modo præ-	¹ In the accustomed
scripto.	manner ; ² in the
	manner prescribed.
accuratè pensus.	Accurately weighed.
Teractâ effervescentiâ.	The effervescence
	being finished.

CHAP. VI.—NOMENCLATURE EMPLOYED IN
PRESCRIPTIONS.

The Latin names by which the various articles of the Materia Medica are usually designated in prescriptions, are those employed in the Pharmacopœia. They are, for the most part, *scientific*. Many of the medicines of recent discovery have,

* The Homœopaths are of opinion that rubbing or shaking augments the activity of a medicine. Hence they lay down the exact period of time requisite for these operations, the number of rubs and shakes the medicine is to receive. For example, in dissolving a solid in water, we are told to move the phial "*circa axin suam*," and at each attenuation shake it *twice*—"bis, brachio quidem bis moto, concute ! !"

in fact, only scientific names; as the salt called *iodide of potassium* (*potassii iodidum*), or, less correctly, *hydriodate of potash* (*potassæ hydriodas*). But those substances which were known to the ancient Greeks and Romans have also their appropriate *classical* names; as *spuma argenti* (litharge), *alumen* (alum), &c. Lastly, there is another description of names which, as being neither scientific nor classical, I shall call barbarous. These are the names applied to substances discovered subsequent to the downfall of the Roman Empire, but anterior to the introduction of a scientific nomenclature into pharmacy. *Calomel** (*calomelas*) and *corrosive sublimate* (*sublimatus corrosivus*) are illustrations of the last class of names.

The following are a few examples of the unscientific names formerly in use: those in italics occur in Celsus:—

* Various opinions are held respecting the meaning of the word "Calomel." Some assert that *Sir Theodore Turquet de Mayerne* (who first employed the words *Calomelas* and *Mercurius Calomelanius*) applied this term to it in consequence of his having had a black servant who prepared it; others say, "quod nigro humori sit bonum," a good (*καλός*) remedy for *black* (*μέλας*) bile.

1. MINERAL SUBSTANCES. — *Ærugo*, *alumen*, *atramentum sutorium* (sulphate of iron), *auripigmentum* (orpiment), borax, butyrum antimonii, *calx*, calomel or mercurius dulcis, causticum lunare, *cerussa*, cinnabaris, cremor tartari, kali, *minium*, natron, *nitrum* (carbonate of soda), *plumbum album* (stannum), *sal ammoniacum*, sal commune, sal tartari, *sandaracha* (realgar, or red arsenic), *spuma argenti* (lithargyrus), squama ferri, spiritus nitri (nitric acid), sublimatus corrosivus, tartarum emeticum.

2. VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES. — *Ammoniacum*, *aniylum*, *anethum*, *balsamum* (balm of Gilead), *cassia*, *cicuta*, *galbanum*, *hyoscyamus*, *papaveris lachrymæ* (opium), *piper longum*, *ruta*, *veratrum album*, *thus*, *sinapis*, *pyrethrum*.

3. ANIMAL SUBSTANCES. — *Ichthyocola*, *sanguisuga* (hirudo), *sepia*.

For the nomenclature now used in Botany and Zoology we are indebted to Linnæus. Rivinus, indeed, "has the merit of originality, having been the first to contrive naming each plant in two words. But his names were meant for specific definitions, for which they are wholly inadequate. Linnæus, in constructing his more accurate and

full specific characters, intended the latter should serve as names, and therefore called them *nomina specifica*. When he, most fortunately for the science and for the popularity of his whole System of Nature, invented the present simple specific names, he called them *nomina trivialia*,—trivial, or for common use; but that term is now superfluous.*

The nomenclature employed in Chemistry was introduced by the French chemists,† Morveau, Lavoisier, Berthollet, and Fourcroy; but modified so as to suit the present state of science. When the philosophical world had adopted the reformed chemical nomenclature, the medical colleges substituted, for the ancient names of medicines, scientific ones, expressive of the supposed nature or composition of these substances. From this proceeding both advantages and disadvantages have resulted to Pharmacy, though on the whole the former preponderate over the latter. Uniformity of nomenclature could be obtained in no other

* Sir James Edward Smith's *Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany*, 4th ed. p. 288. 1819.

† *Méthode de Nomenclature Chimique*. Paris, 1787.

ay. For though, by the adoption of the arbitrary classical and barbarous names used by the ancient writers, convenient terms (having no reference to the nature or composition of the substances to which they are applied) might be obtained for all the older medicines, we should still be obliged to resort to a scientific nomenclature for newly-discovered substances which have had no arbitrary or unscientific names given to them. The use of a philosophical language has another and obvious advantage. It renders intelligible in all countries, and at all times, the terms employed by the pharmacist. "Let the reader," says Dr. Paris,* "wade through the prescriptions of the older writers, and he may well fancy himself in the land of Shinar; whereas, by adopting the recognised language of science, whatever may be its future revolutions, the articles of the *Materia Medica* will be readily identified in every age and country."

It must be admitted, however, that great inconvenience, not to say danger, attends the employ-

* *Pharmacologia*, 9th ed. p. 102.

ment of a philosophical nomenclature in pharmacy. Scientific names represent opinions rather than facts, and hence require to be altered according to the fashion of the day. The numerous changes in scientific nomenclature which have occurred during the last forty years have proved extremely embarrassing and vexatious both to the pharmacist and medical practitioner;* and we have only to look at the writings of scientific chemists of the present day to see that a change is now taking place more extensive and important than any that has occurred for more than half a century.

In the British Pharmacopœia, several alterations have been made in the names by which chemical substances are proposed to be called when used in medicine. The following table

* At the time when malignant cholera was raging in England, an old medical practitioner residing more than 100 miles from the metropolis thus accosted the traveller of a London druggist: "I hear that *chloride of sodium* is a good remedy for cholera; and as I should like to try it, I will thank you to send me four ounces of that substance, provided it be not very costly." The traveller, who knew as little of modern chemical nomenclature as his customer, sent the order to his employer in London, and, in due time, the disciple of Æsculapius received "per coach," much to his surprise, four ounces of *table salt*!

presents the names used in the London Pharmacopœia of 1851, and those used for the same substances in the British Pharmacopœia.

London Pharm. 1851. British Pharmacopœia.

Ammoniā hydrochloras.	Ammonii chloridum.
Ammoniā sesquicarbo-	Ammoniā carbonas.
nas.	
Antimonii oxysulphu-	Antimonium sulphura-
retum.	tum.
_____ potassio-tar-	_____ tartaratum.
tras.	
Bismuthi nitras.	Bismuthi subnitras.
Calx chlorinata.	Calx chlorata.
Chloroformyl.	Chloroformum.
Ferri ammonio-citras.	Ferri et ammoniā citras.
_____ carbonas cum sac-	_____ carbonas saccharata.
charo.	
_____ potassio-tartras.	Ferrum tartaratum.
_____ sesquioxidum.	Ferri peroxidum.
Hydrargyri ammonio-	Hydrargyrum ammonia-
chloridum.	tum.
_____ chloridum.	Hydrargyri subchlori-
	dum.
Hydrargyri bichloridum.	Hydrargyri perchlori-
	dum.

London Pharm., 1851. *British Pharmacopœia.*

Hydrargyri biniodidum.	Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum.
———— iodidum.	———— iodidum viride.
———— nitrico-oxidum.	———— oxidum rubrum.
Iodinum.	Iodum.
Magnesia.	Magnesia levis.
Magnesiae carbonas.	Magnesiae carbonas levis.
Potassæ bitartas.	Potassæ tartas acida.
———— hydras.	Potassa sulphurata.
Quinæ disulphas.	Quinæ sulphas.
Sodæ chlorinatæ liquor.	Sodæ chloratæ liquor.
———— potassio-tartas.	Soda tartarata.
Spiritus ætheris nitrici.	Spiritus ætheris nitrosi.
Sulphur.	Sulphur sublimatum.

CHAP. VII.—ON THE ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

To save time and space, the words employed in prescriptions are frequently abbreviated or contracted; but the practice is objectionable, and in many cases dangerous.*

* The use of abbreviations is sanctioned by Cicero. "When Pompey was about to consecrate the temple of

It not unfrequently happens that the abbreviations used to designate certain medicines are equally applicable to other articles contained in the Pharmacopœia; and therefore errors may be readily made in dispensing. The following are a few examples:—

<i>Abbreviations.</i>	<i>Medicines to which they may apply.</i>
Acid. Hydroc.*	{ Acidum Hydrochloricum, or Acidum Hydrocyanicum.
aconit.	{ Aconitum (<i>the plant</i>), or Aconitia (<i>the alkaloid</i>).
ammon.	{ Ammonia (<i>the alkali</i>), or Ammoniaoum (<i>the gum resin</i>).

victory, a difficulty arose as to the manner in which he should express his third consulship; whether it should be Consul *Tertio* or Consul *Tertium*. The learned men of Rome were divided in opinion, and Cicero left this question undecided; for, in order to satisfy all parties, he directed it should be abbreviated as Consul *Tert.*”—*Paris, Pharmacologia*, 1467, 9th ed.

* This abbreviation is frequently used to designate *hydrocyanic* or *prussic acid* (see a case mentioned in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, vol. ii. p. 539). It is also sometimes employed to indicate *Hydrochloric acid*. Mr. Richard Phillips (*Pharm. Journ.* vol. ii. p. 320) applied to a chemist to have a prescription prepared, in which twenty drops of hydrochloric acid were directed to be taken twice a day. The dispenser gave him hydrocyanic for hydrochloric acid, and omitted to put the number of “drops” to be taken.

Aq. Fontis.*	{ May be misread for <i>Aq. Fortis</i> (nitric acid).
Calc. Chlor.	{ Calcii Chloridum (<i>muriate of lime</i>), or Calcis Chloridum (<i>chloride of lime</i> , or <i>bleaching powder</i>).
Emp. Lyth.†	{ Emplastrum Lithargyri. May be mis- read for Emp. Lytt. (Emplastrum Lyttæ).
Ext. Col.	{ Extractum Colchici, or Extractum Colocynthis.

* The following alarming mistake occurred within the knowledge of Dr. Paris, who relates the anecdote:—"I had been sent for to see a child with whooping-cough; on entering the apartment I found its mother in considerable pain in her hand and arm. A medical man had just prescribed for the child, and his prescription was sent to a neighbouring chemist; the bottle arrived, when the mother, on taking it in her hand, in order to administer it according to the directions given, was surprised by the expulsion of the cork, and the contents of the phial flying over her hand and arm. On seeing the prescription, and the effect it had produced, I at once perceived the nature of the mistake. The prescription is now before me, and I will copy it *literatim*:—*R̄ Syr. Papat. alb. ʒij. ; Aquæ fontis ʒvi. ft. mistura ut dict. sumend.* The down stroke of the *n* might certainly have been mistaken for *r*, but this was no excuse for the chemist, who ought to have known that the prescriber never could have meant to give the child *Aqua fortis*." (This prescription is in the Museum of the Pharmaceutical Society.)

† "One of our eminent surgeons having occasion to direct the application of a lead plaster (*Emplast. Litharg. P. L. 1787*), he abbreviated the term as follows, substituting at the same time *y* for that of *i*,—*Emp. Lyth.*, when the compounder, reading the *h* for the *t*, sent the *Emplast. Lyttæ!* As it was applied to the groin, it is scarcely necessary to state the distress of the patient and the dismissal of the practitioner."
—*Paris*,

Hydr.*	{	Hydrargyrum (<i>quicksilver</i>), or Hydras (<i>hydrate</i>), or Hydriodas (<i>hydriodate</i>), or Hydrochloricum (<i>hydrochloric</i>), or Hydrocyanicum (<i>hydrocyanic</i>).
Hydr. Potassæ†	{	Hydras Potassæ (<i>potassa fusa</i>), or Hydriodas Potassæ (<i>iodide of potas- sium</i>).

* The abbreviation *Hyosc.* (*Hyoscyamus*) may be written illegibly as to be confounded with *Hydrar.* (*Hydrarum*).

† Mr. Richard Phillips states (*Pharm. Journ.* vol. iii. 244) that he presented to a chemist and druggist a paper which was clearly written "*Potassæ Hydratis ʒij.*," and he was supplied with iodide of potassium, labelled "*Hydr. Pot. ʒij.*" The following is an instance in which the reverse error was made, and *hydras potassæ* substituted for *iodide of potassium*:—An apprentice who had been seventeen months at the business of a chemist and druggist, was left in care of the shop while his master attended church. A prescription, of which the following is a copy, was left to be dispensed:—

℞ Hydr. Potassæ ʒiss.
Syr. Croci ʒj.
Aqnae ʒvij. M. capiat cochl. amp. ter in die.

The youth had received strict orders never to prepare any medicine that he had the least doubt of: the medicine was wanted immediately, and on referring to the Pharmacopœia he found that the only preparation of potash with the above commencement was "*Potassæ Hydras*:" this he used, and fortunately, the error being discovered after one dose only had been taken, and the proper antidotes being administered early, the patient is not likely to feel any ill effects from it.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*, vol. ii. p. 539.

Hydr. Bic.	{ Hydrargyri bichloridum (<i>corrosive sublimate</i>), or Hydrargyri bicyanidum (<i>bicyanide of mercury</i>).
Hydr. Bin.	{ Hydrargyri biniodidum (<i>red iodide of mercury</i>), or Hydrargyri binoxydum (<i>red oxide of mercury</i>).
Hydr. Oxyd. N.	{ Hydrargyri oxydum nigrum (<i>black oxide of mercury</i>), or Hydrargyri oxydum nitricum (<i>red precipitate</i>).
Menth. P.	{ Mentha piperita (<i>peppermint</i>), or Mentha pulegium (<i>pennyroyal</i>).
Potas.	{ Potassium (<i>the metal</i>), or Potassa (<i>potash</i>).
Potas. Hydr.	(See Hydr. Pot.)
Potas. Sulph.	{ Potassii sulphuretum (<i>liver of sulphur</i>), or Potassæ sulphas (<i>sulphate of potash</i>).
Sod.	{ Sodium (<i>the metal</i>), or Soda (<i>soda</i>).
Sod. Chlor.	{ Sodii chloridum (<i>common salt</i>), or Soda chlorata } (<i>chlorinated soda</i> or Sodæ chloridum } <i>bleaching liquid</i>).
Sulph.	{ Sulphur (<i>brimstone</i>), Sulphuretum (<i>sulphuret</i>), or Sulphas (<i>sulphate</i>).

“In writing directions for taking any sort of medicine, avoid abbreviations as much as possible. Let numbers be expressed in words, not in figures and let every word, throughout, be perfectly legible.

“Do not write a label in this manner :—‘ Dissolve these ingredients in $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of gruel or broth; take 4 tablespfls. at 1st, and 2 tablespfls. every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour until it operates; adding wⁿ you take each dose, 2 teaspfls. of the Tinct. sent herewith.’

“But write it in this manner :—‘ Dissolve these ingredients in half a pint of gruel or broth, and take four tablespoonfuls at first, and two tablespoonfuls every half hour until it operates; adding, when you take each dose, two teaspoonfuls of the mixture sent herewith.’

“I have known, even in cases where a man writes a very good hand, mistakes made by figures resembling others, or being mistaken for others, readers whose sight was not good. I have known a 3 resembling an 8, and being mistaken for it; a 4 resembling a 7, and often a 7 for a 4. In writing, for the word half, the abbreviation $\frac{1}{2}$, the 1 is often expressed by a dot so small as to be scarcely visible, while the 2 is much larger than ought to be [thus $\frac{1}{2}$]. The consequence has been that a medicine ordered to be administered every half-hour, in a case of extreme danger, has been given only every *two* hours, and the patient died.”—*Chamberlain's Tirocinium Medicum*.

The following is a *List of Abbreviations and Contractions* more or less frequently met with in prescriptions :—

A. aa. ana (ἀνά), of each ingredient. It signifies equally of weight or measure, and in this sense it is used by Hippocrates and Dioscorides. *A.* or *aa.* is used for brevity. In the London Pharmacopœia, the term *singulorum* is employed instead of *ana*.

Abdom. *Abdomen*, the belly; *abdominis*, of the belly; *abdomini*, to the belly.

Abs. febr. *Absente febre*, in absence of the fever.

Ad 2 vic. *Ad duas vices*, at twice taking.

Ad 3tiam vicem. *Ad tertiam vicem*, for three times.

Ad gr. acid. *Ad gratam aciditatem*, to an agreeable sourness.

Ad def. animi. *Ad defectionem animi*, to fainting.

Ad libit. *Ad libitum*, at pleasure.

Add. *Adde*, or *addantur*, add, or let be added; *addendus*, to be added; *addendo*, by adding.

Adjac. *Adjacens*, adjacent.

Admov. *Admove*, or *admoveatur*, or *admoveantur*, apply, or let be applied.

Adst. febre. *Adstante febre*, when the fever is on.

Adv. *Adversum*, against.

Aggred. febre. *Aggrediente febre*, while the fever is coming on.

Altern. horis. *Alternis horis*, every other hour.

Alvo adst. *Alvo adstrictâ*, when the belly is bound.

- Aq. astr.* *Aqua astricta*, frozen water.
Aq. bull. *Aqua bulliens*, boiling water.
Aq. com. *Aqua communis*, common water.
Aq. fluv. *Aq. fluviatilis*, river water.
Aq. mar. *Aqua marina*, sea water.
Aq. niv. *Aqua nivalis*, snow water.
Aq. pluv. *Aqua pluviatilis*, or *Aqua pluvialis*,
in water.
Aq. ferv. *Aqua fervens*, hot water.
Aq. font. *Aqua fontana*, or *Aqua fontis*, or *Aqua
ntalis*, spring water.
Bis ind. *Bis indies*, twice a day.
Bib. *Bibe* (drink thou).
BB. Bbds. *Barbadensis*, Barbados; as *Aloë**
arbadensis.
B. M. *Balneum Mariæ*, or *Balneum Maris*, a
warm water bath.
Bull. *Bulliat*, or *Bulliant*, let boil.
But. *Butyrum*, butter.
B. V. *Balneum vaporosum*, or *Balneum vaporis*,
vapour bath.
C. *Cum*, with.
Cærul. *Cæruleus*, blue.
Cap. *Capiat*, let the patient take.
Calom. *Calomelas* (from *καλός*, good, and *μέλας*,
black), calomel, or the subchloride of mercury.

* *Aloë* is a feminine noun of the first declension, but, having a Greek termination (*Ἀλόη*), is thus declined: N. *aloë*, G. *aloës*, D. *aloë*, A. *aloën*, V. *aloë*, Ab. *aloë*.

C. C. *Cornu cervi*, hartshorn. *Cucurbitula cruenta*, a cupping-glass with the scarificator. It means, literally, "the bloody cupping-glass."

C. C. U. *Cornu* cervi ustum*, burnt hartshorn.

Coch. a spoonful; a table-spoonful.†

Cochleat. *Cochleatim*, by spoonfuls.

Coch. ampl. *Cochleare amplum*, a large (or table) spoonful. About half an ounce of watery fluids and two or three drachms of alcoholic.

Coch. infant. *Cochleare infantis*, a child's spoonful.

Coch. magn. *Cochleare magnum*, a large spoonful.

Coch. med. *Cochleare medium*, } a middling

Coch. mod. *Cochleare modicum*, } or moderate spoonful; that is, a child's or dessert spoonful. About two fluidrachms of distilled water.

Coch. parv. *Cochleare parvum*, a small (or tea) spoonful. It contains about one fluidrachm of distilled water. I find that a tea-spoon of this size will hold from half a drachm to two scruples of the common carbonate of magnesia, when heaped up; or about two drachms of sublimed sulphur.

Col. *Cola*, strain.

* *Cornu* belongs to the fourth declension, but, like all other nouns in *u*, is indeclinable in the singular, though regular in the plural; as plural N. *cornua*, G. *cornuum*, D. *cornibus*, A. *cornua*, V. *cornua*, Ab. *cornibus*.

† See page 68.

- Col. *Colatus*, strained.
- Colet. *Colat. Colctur*, let it be strained; *colaræ*, to the strained liquor.
- Colent. *Colentur*, let them be strained.
- Color. *Coloretur*, let it be coloured.
- Comp. *Compositus, a, um*, compounded.
- Con. *Concisus*, cut.
- Cong. *Congius*, a gallon. .
- Cons. *Conserva*, a conserve; also, keep thou.
- Cont. *rem. Continuentur remedia*, let the medicines be continued.
- Coq. *Coque*, boil; *coquantur*, let them be boiled.
- Coq. *ad med. consumpt.* *Coque ad medietatis assumptionem*, boil to the consumption of half.
- Coq. *in S. A.* *Coque in sufficiente quantitate aë*, boil in a sufficient quantity of water.
- Cort. *Cortex*, bark.
- C. v. *Cras vespere*, to-morrow evening.
- C. m. s. *Cras mane sumendus*, to be taken to-morrow morning.
- C. n. *Cras nocte*, to-morrow night.
- Crast. *Crastinus*, for to-morrow.
- Cuj. *Cujus*, of which.
- Cujusl. *Cujuslibet*, of any.
- Cyath. *theæ. Cyatho theæ*, in a cup of tea.
- Cyath. *Cyathus*, vel } a wine-glass.
- C. *viuar. Cyathus viuaris*, } About two ounces of watery liquids (see page 68). In the British Pharmacopœia it is estimated at five ounces.

Deaur. pil. *Deaurentur pilulæ*, let the pills be gilt.*

Deb. spiss. *Debita spissitudo*, a proper consistence.

Dec. *Decanta*, pour off.

Decub. *Decubitûs*, of lying down.

De. d. in d. *De die in diem*, from day to day.

Deglut. *Deglutiatur*, may be (or let be) swallowed.

Dcj. alvi. *Dejectiones alvi*, stools.

Det. *Detur*, let it be given.

Dieb. alt. *Diebus alternis*, every other day.

* "The practice of gilding pills was formerly very much in request; but for the last fifty years it has grown into disuse. Nevertheless, as unlikely things *do* sometimes occur it might so happen that some very particular old lady or gentleman, placing peculiar confidence in some prescription of a hundred years old at the foot of which the words '*Deaurentur pilulæ*' are written, might not be satisfied without having the same medicine in its usual *splendour*, therefore it is well that we should know how to do this, especially as it is the easiest and simplest thing in the world. Open a book of leaf gold, or leaf silver, and having formed your pills perfectly round, lay them, without rolling them in any sort of powder, on the leaf of gold, or silver, at equal distances. For boluses, four are enough for one leaf; for large pills, eight or twelve; and for very small ones, sixteen or twenty upon one leaf: then pour off the pills, gold and all, from off the book, into a *clean* and *perfectly dry* gallipot, cover the gallipot with the palm of your hand, and shake it round and round, in the same manner as on ordinary occasions you would do if you were going to roll them in any sort of powder; and, on taking them out, you will find the pills perfectly covered with the leaf gold, or leaf silver."—*Chamberlain's Tirocinium Medicum.*

Dieb. tert. *Diebus tertiis*, every third day.

Dil. *Dilue, dilutus*; dilute (thou), diluted.

Diluc. *Diluculo*, at break of day.

Dim. *Dimidius*, one-half.

D. in 2plo. *Detur in duplo*, let twice as much given.

D. in p. æq. *Dividatur in partes æquales*, let it divided into equal parts.

D. P. Dir. prop. *Directione propria*, with a proper direction.

Donec alv. bis dej. *Donec alvus bis dejiciatur*, until the bowels have been twice evacuated.

Donec alv. sol. fuer. *Donec alvus soluta fuerit*, until the bowels be opened.

Donec dol. neph. exulav. *Donec dolor nephriticus ulaverit*, until the nephritic pain is removed.

D. *Dosis*, a dose.

Eburn. *Eburneus*, made of ivory.

Ed. *Edulcorata*, edulcorated.

Ejusd. *Ejusdem*, of the same.*

Elect. *Electuarium*, an electuary.

* *Dr. Mason Good* relates the following anecdote:—"A gentleman of Worcester, who does not practise pharmacy, prescribed for his patient as follows:—

R̄ Decoct. Cascariillæ, ℥vj.

Tincturæ Ejusdem, ℥j. Misc.

The shopman of a neighbouring apothecary, to whom the prescription was sent, took it to the gentleman who had written it, to know what he should substitute for the *Tinctura Ejusdem*, which he could not procure in any of the shops in the whole city."

Enem. *Enēma*,* a clyster; *enemata*, clysters.

Exhib. *Exhibeatur*, let it be exhibited.

Ext. sup. alut. moll. *Extende super alutam mollem*, spread (thou) upon soft leather.

F. *Fac*,† make; *fiat*, *fiant*, let be made.

F. pil. xij. *Fac pilulas duodecim*, make twelve pills.

Fasc. *Fasciculus*, a bundle which can be carried under the arm.‡

Feb. dur. *Febre durante*, during the fever.

Fem. intern. *Femoribus internis*, to the inner part of the thighs.

F. venes. *Fiat venæsectio*, bleed.

F. H. *Fiat haustus*, let a draught be made.

Fict. *Fictilis*, earthen.

Fil. *Filtrum*, a filter. *Filtra*, filter (thou).

Fist. arm. *Fistula armata*, a clyster-pipe and bladder fitted for use.

Fl. *Fluidus*, liquid; also, by measure.

* This word is commonly, though erroneously, pronounced *Enēma*.

† *Fac* is used as the imperative, instead of *Face* (from *Facio*), which is but seldom found.

‡ The terms *Fasciculus*, *Manipulus*, and *Pugillus*, are applied principally to the measure of herbs and flowers (see pp. 71, 137, and 140). There is a considerable discrepancy among authors as to the quantities implied by these terms as the following table will show:—

<i>Linnæus.</i>	<i>Geiger.</i>	<i>Paris Pharmacop.</i>
Pugillus . . . 3j.	3ss. to 3j.	3j. to 3ij.
Manipulus . . ʒiv.	ʒiv.	3j. to ʒiiss.
Fasciculus . . ʒvj.	ʒj.	

F. L. A. Fiat lege artis, let it be made by the rules of art.

F. M. Fiat mistura, let a mixture be made.

Frust. Frustillatim, in little pieces.

F. S. A. Fiat secundum artem, let it be made according to art.

F. S. A. R. Fiat secundum artis regulas, let it be made according to the rules of art.

Gel. quav. Gelatina quavis, in any kind of jelly.

G. G. G. Gummi guttæ gambæ*, gamboge.

Gr. Granum, grain; *grana*, grains.

Gr. vi. pond. Grana sex pondere, six grains by weight.

Gtt. Gutta, a drop; *guttæ*, drops.†

* Nouns in *i*, as *gummi*, are for the most part indeclinable in both numbers.

† The *sp. gr.* and *cohesive* power of liquids are various; hence the *weight* and the *size* of drops of different liquids are liable to considerable variation. The following table, reduced from Mr. Shuttleworth's experiments, proves these statements:—

1 Fluidrachm of	Grains.		Drops.
Distilled water consists of	60	or	60
Solution of Arsenic	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	„	60
White Wine	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	„	94
Ipecacuanha Wine	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	„	84
Antimonial Wine	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	„	84
Rectified Spirit of Wine . .	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	151 $\frac{1}{2}$
Proof Spirit.	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	„	140
Laudanum.	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	134
Tincture of Foxglove . . .	58	„	144

The *sizes* of the drops of liquid also vary according to the *shape* of the vessel, as well as according to the *part of the lip* of the same vessel. Hence measuring by drops ought to be entirely abolished.

Gutt. quibusd. *Guttis quibusdam*, with a few drops.

Guttat. *Guttatim*, by drops.

Har. pil. sum. iij. *Harum pilularum sumantur tres*, let three of these pills be taken.

Hb. *Herba*, a herb.

H. D. or *Hor. decub.* *Horâ decubitûs*, at the hour of going to bed.

H. p. n. *Hanstus purgans noster*, a formula of purging draught, made according to a practitioner's own private pharmacopœia.

H. S. or *Hor. som.* *Horâ somni*, just before going to sleep; or, on retiring to rest.

Hor. un. spatio. *Horæ unius spatio*, at the expiration of an hour.

Hor. interm. *Horis intermediis*, at the intermediate hours between the times specified for what has been ordered.

Hor. 11mâ mat. *Horâ undecimâ matutinâ*, at the eleventh hour in the morning.

Ind. *Indies*, from day to day, or daily.

In pulm. *In pulmento*, in gruel.

Inc. *Incide, incisus*; cut (thon), being cut.

Inf. *Infunde*, pour in.

Jul. *Julepus, Julepum, Julapium*, a julep.*

Juse. *Jusculum*, broth.

* *Julep* or *Julapium* is derived from the Arabic (*juleb* or *julleb*). The Persians have admitted the word into their language, and write it *julab*. It imports literally a sweet medicated drink.—*Good's Nosology*.

- Jusc. aven.* *Jusculum avenaceum*, gruel.
Inj. enem. *Injiciatur enema*, let a clyster be given.
Kal. ppt. *Kali** *præparatum* (*Potassæ Carbonas*, B. P.), prepared kali, or carbonate or subcarbonate of potash.
Lat. dol. *Lateri dolenti*, on the side that is painful.
M. *Misce*, mix; *mensurâ*, by measure; *manipulus*, a handful; *minimum*, a minim.
Mane pr. *Mane primo*, very early in the morning.
Man. *Manipulus*, a handful.†
Min. *Minimum*, the sixtieth part of a drachm measure. *Minutum*,† a minute.
M. P. *Massa pilularum*, a pill mass.

* *Kali* and *Alkali*, commonly supposed to be Arabic, are Persian terms, *Kalia* and *Alkalia*—far more euphonious names than the indeclinable nouns in general use—and signify the ashes of marine plants; whence the Turks commonly *Kal* for ashes in general, as well as their lixivium.—*Doct's Nosology*.

The following table shows the value of a *Manipulus* :—

	Grammes.	℥	ʒ	Gr.
Manipulus seminum hordei	101,40	or	3	2 5
lini	47,60	„	1	4 14½
farinæ de semine lini	105,00	„	3	3 0½
foliorum malvæ siccorum	43,90	„	1	3 17½
cichorii siccorum	32,00	„	0	8 14
florum tiliaë	40,01	„	1	2 18

† *Minutum* is occasionally found in prescriptions, but is very barbarous Latin. The proper Latin for a minute is *agesima pars horæ*.

MR. *Mistura*, a mixture.

Mic. pan. *Mica panis*, crumb of bread.

Mitt. *Mitte*, send; *mittatur*, or *mittantur*, let be sent.

Mitt. sang. ad ℥xij. saltem. *Mitte sanguinem ad uncias duodecim saltem*, take away blood to 12 ounces at least.

Mod. præse. *Modo præscripto*, in the manner prescribed.

More diet. *More dicto*, in the manner directed.

More sol. *More solito*, in the usual manner.

Ne tr. s. num. *Ne tradas sine nummo*, do not deliver it unless paid. (Used by apothecaries as a caution to the assistant, when the presence of the patient prevents the master giving a verbal direction.)

N. M. *Nux moschata*, a nutmeg.

No. *Numero*, in number.

O. *Octarius*, a pint.

* A physician who is in the habit of leaving *verbal* directions with the patient how his medicines are to be taken and very frequently writes the prescription in *Latin*, but *very short* directions in *English*, wrote, at the foot of his prescription, *sum. more dict.*, "to be taken in the manner directed." The *c* in *dicto* being either carelessly written, or an *e*, or mistaken as such, the apprentice read it *diet*, and as he did not understand *Latin*, and the doctor often wrote directions in *English*, he took it to be "*some more diet*," and therefore was quite proud of the elegance of his translation in writing "*to be taken with a more liberal allowance of food*."
—*Tirocinium Medicum.*

- Ol. lini s. i.* *Oleum lini sine igne*, cold-drawn seed oil.
- Omn. hor.* *Omni horâ*, every hour.
- Omn. bid.* *Omni biduo*, every two days.
- Omn. bih.* *Omni bihorio*, every two hours.
- O. M.*, or *Omn. man.* *Omni mane*, every morning.
- O. N.*, or *Omn. noct.* *Omni nocte*, every night.
- Omn. quadr. hor.* *Omni quadrante horæ*, every quarter of an hour.
- O. O. O.* *Oleum olivæ optimum*, best olive oil.
- Ov.* *Ovum*, an egg.*
- Oz.* The ounce avoirdupois, as distinguished from the Troy ounce.
- P. æ.*, *Part. æqual.* *Partes æquales*, equal parts.
- P. d.* *Per deliquium*, by deliquescence.
- Past.* *Pastillus*, *Pastillum* (dim. of *pasta*, a sponge), a little lump or ball of paste, to take the place of a lozenge, a troch., or pastil.
- P.* *Pondere*, by weight.
- P. C.* *Pondus civile*, civil weight (Avoirdupois weight).
- P. M.* *Pondus medicinale*, medicinal weight (Apothecaries' weight).
- Ph. B.*, or *B. P.* *Pharmacopœia Britannica*, British Pharmacopœia.

* According to the Paris Pharmacopœia,	3	3	Gr.
A fresh egg, of large size, weighs	2	2	0
without the shell	2	0	0
The white weighs	1	2	57
The yolk	0	5	15

Ph. D. *Pharmacopœia Dublinensis.*

Ph. E. *Pharmacopœia Edinensis.*

Ph. L. *Pharmacopœia Londinensis.*

Ph. U.S. *Pharmacopœia of the United States.*

Part. vic. *Partibus vicibus*, in divided doses.

Per. op. emet. *Peracta operatione emetici*, when the operation of the emetic is finished.

Pocul. *Poculum*, a cup. A tea-cup holds from four to six ounces of distilled water.

Pocil. *Pocillum*, a little cup.

Post sing. scd. liq. *Post singulas scdes liquidas* after every loose stool.

Ppt. *Præparata*, prepared.

P. r. n. *Pro re nata*, according as circumstances arise (that is, occasionally).

P. rat. æt. *Pro ratione ætatis*, according to the age of the patient.

Pug. *Pugillus*, a pinch; a gripe between the thumb and the first two fingers.*

Pulv. *Pulvis, pulverizatus*, a powder, powdered.

Q. l. *Quantum lubet,* } as much as you please
Q. p. *Quantum placet,* }

* The following table shows the value of the *Pugillus* :—

	Grammes.	ʒ	ʒ	Gr
<i>Pugillus florum anthemidis nobilis</i>	7,80	or 2	0	0
<i>arnicæ montanæ</i>	6,20	,, 1	1	15
<i>tussilaginis farfaræ</i>	6,20	,, 1	1	15
<i>althææ officinalis</i>	5,00	,, 1	0	17
<i>malvæ</i>	3,20	,, 0	2	9
<i>seminum fœniculi</i>	7,00	,, 1	2	8
<i>anisi</i>	4,40	,, 1	0	8

(See p. 71.)

- Q. S. *Quantum suffieiat*, or *quantum satis*, as much as is sufficient.
- Quor. *Quorum*, of which.
- Q. V. *Quantum vis, quantum volueris*, as much you will.
- Red. in pulv. *Redactus in pulverem*, powdered.
- Redig. in pulv. *Redigatur in pulverem*, let it be reduced to powder.
- Reg. umbil. *Regio umbiliei*, the umbilical region.
- Repet. *Repetatur, repetantur*, let be continued.
- S. A. *Secundum artem*, according to art.
- Scat. *Scatula*, a box.
- S. N. *Secundum naturam*, according to nature.
- Semidr. *Semidraehma*, half a drachm.
- Semih. *Semihora*, half an hour.
- Sesune. *Sesuncia*, an ounce and a half.
- Sesquih. *Sesquihora*, an hour and a half.
- Si n. val. *Si non valeat*, if it does not answer.
- Si op. sit. *Si opus sit*, if there be occasion.
- Si vir. perm. *Si vires permittant*, if the strength will bear it.
- Signatura, a label (see p. 8).
- Sign. n. pr. *Signetur nomine proprio*, let it be written upon with the proper name (not the trade name).
- Sing. *Singulorum*, of each.
- S. S. S. *Stratum super stratum*, layer upon layer.
- Ss. *Semis*, a half.
- St. *Stet*, let it stand; *stent*, let them stand.

- Trit.* *Tritura*, triturate.
Tra. *Tinctura*, tincture.
Troc. *Trochisci*, troches or lozenges.
Ult. præscr. *Ultimo præscriptus*, the last
 lered.
V. O. S. *Vitello ovi solutus*, dissolved in the
 k of an egg.
Vom. urg. *Vomitioe urgente*, the vomiting
 ng troublesome.
V. S. B. *Venæsectio brachii*, bleeding in the
 n.
Zz. *Zinziber*, ginger.

MAP. VIII.—ON THE SYMBOLS *or* SIGNS USED
 IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

FORMERLY the signs or symbols employed in che-
 stry and pharmacy as substitutes for words
 re numerous. At the present time they are
 y few. The following alone deserve notice:—
 ℞ *Recipe*, take. Ancient authors use this sign
 being the old heathen invocation to Jupiter,
 king his blessing upon the formula, equivalent
 the usual invocation of the poets and of Maho-

fortunately, the person to whom this prescription was
 ight, not being acquainted with the new name for pa-
 oric elixir, and not attending to the C. (*camphoratæ*),
 le it with ʒij. *Tincturæ Opii*; and, though he advised
 woman to give the child only *half* the draught, it proved
 ciently strong to destroy life before the evening of the
 owing day.

medan authors, or the *Laus Deo*, with which book keepers and merchants' clerks formerly began their books of accounts and invoices—a practice now almost extinct. "It is at present so disguised by the addition of the downstroke, which converts it into the letter \mathcal{R} , that, were it not for its *clou* foot, we might be led to question the fact of its superstitious origin." — *Paris's Pharmacologia* (See Chap. I. p. 6.)

\mathfrak{m} . *Minimum*, the 60th part of a fluidrachm.

Gtt. *Guttæ*, drops.

Gr. *Granum* or *Grana*. A grain, or grains. The $\frac{1}{480}$ part of the Troy ounce, the $\frac{1}{5760}$ part of the Troy pound, or the $\frac{1}{7000}$ part of the avoirdupois pound.*

\mathfrak{S} . *Scrupulus* vel *Scrupulum*. A scruple, equal to 20 grains.

\mathfrak{z} . *Drachma*, a drachm, equal to three scruples or 60 grains.

* In Ireland an alteration was made in the weights used in medicine by the Dublin Pharmacopœia of 1850, the avoirdupois pound and ounce being substituted for the Troy weights of those denominations, and the ounce being divided into 8 draehms, the drachm into 3 scruples, and the scruple into 18·22 grains, so that the Irish medical weights from that time until the introduction of the British Pharmacopœia were as follows:—

1 pound lb. = 16 ounces = 7,000 grains.

1 ounce \mathfrak{z} = 8 draehms = 437·5 grains.

1 draehm \mathfrak{z} = 3 scruples = 54·68 grains.

1 scruple = 18·22 grains.

℥. *Uncia*, an ounce Troy; or, in liquids, the 16th part of the imperial pint.

℔. *Libra*, a pound Troy weight.*

O. *Octarius*, a pint.

℞. *Fluid*. Used as a prefix to certain measures to distinguish them from weights; thus ℞℥, *fluiduncia*; and ℞℥, *fluidrachma*.

℥ss. *Semis*, half. Used as an affix to weights and measures; as ℥ss., *semiuncia*; ℥ss., *semidrachma*; ℥ss., *semiscrupulus*.

The following are the weights and measures, with their symbols, as now used in the British Pharmacopœia.

WEIGHTS.

1 pound.....lb.	= 16 ounces = 7000 grains.
1 ounce.....oz.	= 437·5 grains.
1 grain.....gr.	= 1 grain.

MEASURES.

1 gallon.....C	.....= 8 pints.....	O viij.
1 pint.....O	.....= 20 fluid ounces fl. oz.	xx.
1 fluid ounce..fl.oz.	...= 8 fluid drachms fl.drs.	viiij.
1 fluid drachm fl. drm.	= 60 minims.....	min. lx.
1 minim.....min.	...= 1 minim.....	min. j.

It will be observed that with the exception of the symbols for the grain weight, and the gallon and pint measures, all the other symbols are

* The symbol for the Troy pound (℔) differs from that now used in pharmacy to represent the avoirdupois pound (℔.), as the latter has no bar across the letters.

altered. The avoirdupois pound is represented by the symbol lb., which is distinguished from that representing the Troy pound (lb) by the absence of the bar passing across the letters. The difference in this case is but slight, and in some instances in written prescriptions it may be scarcely perceptible, but in the other cases it would be obvious.

As the old symbols have been used in all prescriptions written before the publication of the British Pharmacopœia, and as many medical men will probably continue to use them, it has not been thought necessary to make any extensive change in the symbols used in previous editions of this work. Where the symbols lb, ʒ, ʒ, and ℥ are used, it will be understood that they refer to the Apothecaries' weight founded upon the Troy pound and ounce, the weights of the British Pharmacopœia being indicated by the symbols used in that work.

In the second and third parts of this work, containing abbreviated and unabbreviated prescriptions, the terms used for representing the medicines ordered in such prescriptions, as well as the symbols representing the quantities, in many instances are not those of the British Pharmacopœia, the object originally contemplated having been to introduce the various terms and symbols which at different times have been employed in extemporaneous prescriptions.

Ancient Chemical Symbols.

Many of the hieroglyphics painted on the show-bottles in the druggists' windows are without meaning, being the invention of the painter. Those which are intelligible are, for the most part, the characters formerly used to designate the seven anciently known metals, and which are the same as those employed by the astrologers to represent the planets.

To these must be added the sign \otimes (a Maltese cross), indicative of *acrimony*, indicated by the sharp points surrounding it.

The astrological symbols employed by chemists represent the ancient metals aptly express the properties, real or fancied, of the substances they were intended to designate.

Gold, formerly called *Sol*, was represented by a circle \odot , which represented its perfection, its immutability, its density (for a sphere contains the greatest amount of matter under the smallest surface), and its simplicity; for the equality of the radii of a circle represents the equality of the parts and homogeneous nature of gold.

Silver, termed *Diana* or *Luna*, was characterised by ☾ , because it was thought to be half gold, whose inward part turned outwards makes pure gold. Neither gold nor silver was supposed to contain anything acrid or corrosive.

Quicksilver, called *Mercury*, was represented by ☿ (a symbol compounded of the hieroglyphic for

gold, silver, and acrimony), indicating that its real nature or inmost part was pure gold, but that its top, face, or superficies, appeared like silver whilst there lurked beneath something acrid and corrosive. Remove from it the appearance of silver, and its sharp corrosive quality, and you have pure gold (*aurum vivum*).

Copper, termed *Venus*, was indicated by ♀ showing that this metal was, for the most part, gold combined with acridity. Remove the latter and you have real gold. Copper wants the silver face of mercury.

Iron, called *Mars*, was represented by ♂,—that is, gold with acridity; for iron was thought to consist principally of gold profoundly concealed in it by a very evident acrimony, which, however, is only half that contained in mercury and copper and therefore is represented by a kind of barbed point inclined to the right, a portion only of the sign expressive of acridity, and further significative of the use of this metal in the service of the God of War.

Tin, termed *Jupiter*, was represented by ♃, indicating that it was one half silver, the other half acridity.

Lead was called *Saturn*, “not only,” says Fourcroy, “because they suppose this metal to be oldest, and, as it were, the father of all the others, but also because it was considered as very cold; because the property of absorbing, and apparently

destroying, almost all the metals was attributed to lead in the same manner as fabulous history affirms that Saturn, the father of the gods, devoured his children." Its symbol was h_2 , indicating that it was nearly all corrosive, but with some resemblance of silver.

CHAP. IX.—ON THE GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTION OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

It has been thought advisable to devote one chapter to a few remarks on the grammatical construction of prescriptions. The *Rules of Syntax*, with illustrations drawn from prescriptions, will be first given, and to these will be appended a *grammatical explanation* of a few prescriptions.

I. THE RULES OF SYNTAX.

Those rules of syntax which require to be noticed here are thirty-two in number. They may be conveniently arranged under the two heads of *Concords* and *Government*.

a. OF CONCORDS.—The Concords are four.*

1. Of an Adjective, &c., with a Substantive.
2. Of a Verb with a Nominative.

* Some grammarians make only three concords; the agreement of one substantive with another signifying the same thing (*Rule 8*) not being considered by them a concord, but being called apposition. However, for the reason assigned by Mr. Grant (*Institutes of Latin Grammar*, p. 172), we have adopted it as a primary concord.

3. Of a Relative with an Antecedent.

4. Of a Substantive with a Substantive.

Rule 1. Adjectives, participles, and pronouns agree with the substantive in gender, number, and case; as—

Grana duo. Cochleare amplum. Haustulum sumendus. Quâque nocte. Pannum laneum Cataplasma calidum.

Rule 2. A personal verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; as—

Tu recipe. Mittatur sanguis. Admoveatur emplastrum. Capiat æger. Fricetur corpus. Foveantur gingivæ. Colluantur fauces.

Rule 3. The infinitive mood has an accusative before it; as—

Repetatur venæsectio quotidie ad tertiam vel quartam vicem, nisi constet vires prius deficere

[*Note.* The noun *vires* (of the accusative case plural) follows *constet*, but precedes the infinitive *deficere*.]

Rule 4. The relative *qui, quæ, quod*, agrees with the antecedent in gender, number, and person as—

Divide in pilulas sex, quarum sumat unam pro re natâ.

[*Note.* Here *quarum* is the relative, and agrees with the antecedent *pilulas* in gender, number, and person.]

ule 5. If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative shall be the nominative to the verb; as—

Fiant pilulæ duodecim, quæ sumendæ sunt ut antea.

ule 6. But if a nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative shall be of that case which the verb or noun following, or the preposition going before, uses to govern; as—

Fiat haustus, cui tempore capiendi adde, &c.

[Note. Here the nominative (*tu*, understood) comes between the relative (*cui*) and the verb (*adde*): hence the relative is put in the dative case, being governed by the verb *adde*.]

ule 7. Two or more substantives singular, coupled together by a conjunction, generally have a verb, adjective, or relative plural; as—

Haustus et pilula sumantur tribus horis.

ule 8. One substantive agrees with another, signifying the same thing, in case; as—

Recipe Potassæ tartratis (vulgò Tartari solubilis) unciam.

[Note. *Potassæ tartras* and *Tartarum solubile* being terms signifying the same thing, they are put in the same case.]

β. OF GOVERNMENT.

1. Of Nouns.
2. Of Verbs.
3. Of Words Indeclinable.

Nouns.

Rule 9. One substantive governs another, signifying a different thing, in the genitive; as—

Uncia magnesiæ. Magnitudo nucis mosehatæ.

Horâ somni. Unciæ quinque sanguinis.

[*Note.* The substance governed may govern another, signifying a different thing; as, *Drachma sodæ* carbonatis.*]

Rule 10. An adjective, in the neuter gender, without a substance expressed, is followed by a genitive: the adjectives thus used are generally such as signify quantity; as—

Plus calcis. Ex pauxillo alicujus liquoris.

Paullulum spiritûs. Extantillo hujus liquoris.

Rule 11. *Opus* and *usus*, denoting necessity, convenience, or expediency, are followed by the ablative of the thing wanted; as—

Quando alvi ductione opus sit.

Rule 12. Adjectives signifying desire, knowledge, memory, fear, &c., and the contraries to these, require a genitive case; as—

Ad album officii inmemorem excitandam.

Rule 13. Partitives and words placed partitively,

* *Soda* is generally said to be derived from the Arabic, but Dr. Good says "the word *Soda* is derived from the German word *Das Sod*, or *Sodt*—foam or scum boiling up to the surface."—*Good's Nosology.*

comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural; as—

Una pilularum.

[*Note.* *Ūnus*, when used as a numeral, takes *de*, or *e*, or *ex* after it, and seldom the genitive plural. Hence *una ex pilulis* would be preferable to *una pilularum.*]

Verbs.

Rule 14. A transitive verb governs the accusative; as—

Recipe unciam (vel drachmam). Capiat cochleare. Mitte sanguinem. Sumat unam [pilulam].

Rule 15. Verbs of giving, taking away, composing, &c., and many verbs compounded with *ad*, *in*, *ob*, *præ*, *sub*, govern an accusative and dative, if the verb be active; if passive, a dative only.

Des infantulo lactenti cochleare minimum aquæ menthæ. Admoveantur regioni renum hiru- dines sex. Capiat coehlearia duo in languoribus, præcipue diebus purgationi deditis. Si primæ venæsectioni non cedat morbus, &c.

Rule 16. *Utor*, and some other words, govern the ablative; as—

Utatur sequenti. Utatur pediluvio. Utatur æger equitatione.

Rule 17. One verb governs another in the infinitive; as—

Caput tonderi debet.

Rule 18. Participles, gerunds, and supines govern the case of their own verbs; as—

Augendo dosin. Augendo minuendove quantitatem. Fiat linimentum cervici et scapulae infricandum. Instillando tincturae optatas sex.

Rule 19. *Natus, editus, creatus,* and some other participles, require an ablative case, and often times with a preposition; as—

Nata humoris detractio ab emplastro cantharidis.

Rule 20. The gerund in *di* is governed by substantives or adjectives; as—

Tempore cœnandi. Tempore capiendi.

Rule 21. Gerunds governing the accusative may be elegantly turned into the participles in *dus* which agree with their substantives in gender, number, and case; as—

Ad acorem compescendum. Ad alvum excutandam.

On the Construction of Circumstances.

Circumstances are five: *Cause, Manner, Instrument, Place,* and *Time*; and they are common to the verbs and nouns.

le 22. The cause, manner, and instrument, are put in the ablative ; as—

Pleno rivo. More solito. Eodem modo. Manu calidâ. Ope penicilli. Curetur pars exulcerata unguento sabinæ. Alvo hisee medicamentis liberè solutâ. Igne leni.

le 23. Nouns signifying part of time, and answering to the question *quando* (when?), are put in the ablative ; as—

Omni nocte. Sextis horis. Tempore matutino.

le 24. But nouns signifying duration of time, and answering to the question *quamdiu* (how long?), are generally put in the accusative, the prepositions *per, ad, in, intra, inter*, being frequently expressed ; as—

Per horam. Per tres noctes. Inter noctem.

le 25. A substantive and a participle, whose case depends upon no other word, are put in the ablative absolute ; as—

Urgente tussi. Vase priùs agitato. Peractâ effervescentiâ. Durante fluxu cruento. Fluxu cessante. Finitâ effervescentiâ.

Of Prepositions.

le 26. The prepositions *ad, apud, ante, inter, per, pone, secundum, &c.*, govern the accusative ; as—

Ad uncias decem. Adversum renes. Inter

*scapulas. Pone aurem. Infra cubitum.
Prope cartilagineam thyroideam.*

Rule 27. The prepositions *a, ab, cum, de, e* or *ex, pro*, &c., govern the ablative; as—

*Cum cochlearibus tribus. E brachio. Ex
largo vulnere. De novo.*

Rule 28. Some prepositions govern either the ablative or the accusative; thus *in*, signifying *in*, governs the ablative; when it signifies *into*, the accusative. *Sub, super*, and some others, also govern either case; as—

*In urethram. Bis in die. In partes excoriatas.
Sub aurem. Super alutam.*

Rule 29. Verbs compounded with *a, ab, ad, co, de, c, ex, in*, sometimes repeat the same prepositions, with their case out of composition, and that elegantly; as—

*Detrahantur de hypochondrio dextro sanguinum
unciæ decem.*

Of Conjunctions.

Rule 30. The conjunctions *et, ac, atque, aut, vel*, and some others, couple like cases and moods; as—

*Duabus vel tribus horis. Post singulas sedulas
liquidas vel singulas vomitiones. Admoveantur
parti affectæ hirudines sex, et pro re nata
repetantur.*

Rule 31. The following conjunctions are generally found governing a subjunctive mood: *ut, si, ne, donec, &c.*; as—

Ut fiat haustus. Donec alvus responderit. Donec vomitus supervenerit. Si vigiliæ anxerint. Si tussis increbuerit.

Of Adverbs.

Rule 32. Some adverbs of quantity, time, and place, govern the genitive; as—

Quod satis est sacchari albi. Quantum sufficiat aquæ.

II. GRAMMATICAL EXPLANATION OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

It will be sufficient, perhaps, to present the student with a grammatical explanation of two prescriptions.

No. I.

- (1) ℞ Ferri Carbonatis ꝑ̄iiss.
- (2) Rhei Pulveris gr. xv.
- (3) Olei Anthemidis gtt. v.
- (4) Conservæ Rosæ quantum sufficiat, ut fiat assula in pilulas viginti dividenda, quarum sumat er tres octavis horis.

1) RECIPE, verb active, imp. mood, 2d pers. sing. agreeing with *Tu* understood (Rule 2); from *Recipio, ĩre, eepi, eeptum*, 3d conj. act. Governs an accusative. (Rule 14.)

DRACHMAM, noun subst. acc. sing. from *Drachma*, æ, f. 1st decl. Governed by *Recipe*. (Rule 14.)

CUM, preposition. Governing an ablative case. (Rule 27.)

SEMISSE, subst. abl. case, from *Semissis*, f. 3d decl. Governed by *cum*. (Rule 27.)

CARBONATIS, subst. gen. sing. from *Carbonatis*, f. 3d decl. Governed by *Drachmam*. (Rule 9.)

FERRI, subst. gen. sing. from *Ferrum*, i, 2d decl. Governed by *Carbonatis*. (Rule 9, and note.)

(2) RECIPE, understood.

GRANA, subst. acc. pl. from *Granum*, i, 2d decl. Governed by *Recipe*, understood. (Rule 14.)

QUINDECIM, adj. indeclin.

PULVERIS, subst. gen. sing. from *Pulvis*, eri, m. 3d decl. Governed by *Grana*. (Rule 9.)

RHEI, subst. gen. sing. from *Rheum*, i, 2d decl. Governed by *Pulveris*. (Rule 9 and note.)

(3) RECIPE, understood.

GUTTAS, subst. acc. pl. from *Gutta*, æ, f. 1st

decl. Governed by *Recipe*, understood.
(Rule 14.)

QUINQUE, adj. indeclin.

OLEI, subst. gen. sing. from *Oleum*, *ei*, n. 2d
decl. Governed by *Guttas*. (Rule 9.)

ANTHEMIDIS, subst. gen. sing. from *Anthemis*,
idis, f. 3d decl. Governed by *Olei*. (Rule
9, and note.)

RECIPE, understood.

QUANTUM, adverb. Governing the genitive
case. (Rule 32.)

SUFFICIAT, verb impers. potent. mood, pres.
tense, from *Sufficio*, *cre*, *feci*, *fectum*, neut.
and act. 3d conj.

CONSERVÆ, subst. gen. sing. from *Conserva*,
æ, f. 1st decl. Governed by *Quantum*.
(Rule 32.)

ROSÆ, subst. gen. sing. from *Rosa*, *æ*, f. 1st
decl. Governed by *Conservæ*. (Rule 9,
and note.)

UT, conjunct. Governing a subjunct. mood.
(Rule 31.)

MASSULA, subst. nom. case, *a*, *æ*, f. 1st decl.

FIAT, verb, subj. mood, pres. tense, 3d per-
son singular, from *Fio*, *fis*, *factus sum* vel
fui, *fieri*, neut. Governed by *Ut* (Rule 31),

and agreeing with its nominative case
Massula (Rule 2).

DIVIDENDA, particip. nom. case, fem. gen.
from *Dividendus, a, um* (à *dividor, i, su*
pass. 3d conj.). Agreeing with *Massula*
(Rule 1.)

IN, preposition. Governing an accusative
case. (Rule 28.)

PILULAS, subst. acc. pl. from *Pilula, æ, f. 1*
decl. Governed by *In*. (Rule 28.)

VIGINTI, adj. indecl.

QUARUM, relative pronoun, gen. pl. fem. from
Qui, quæ, quod. Agreeing with its antecedent
Pilulas in gender and number
(Rule 4.) Governed in the gen. case by
Tres. (Rules 6 and 13.)

ÆGER, adj. mas. gend. nom. *Æger, ægr*
ægrum. Agreeing with *homo*, understood
(Rule 1.)

* *Homo* is of the common gender, and refers either to man or woman; hence, when a female patient is meant, we say *ægra homo*. Latin grammarians are totally at a loss for the etymology of *æger, ægra, ægrum*. Festus gives us *ai, ai* (*ai ai*); Scaliger *ἀεργός (aergos)*; others, *ἀνιγρός, αἰκίαιρος (anigros, aikiaros)*, and terms still more discrepant in sense and sound. The reader will, perhaps, readily perceive the proper origin of this term when he finds that *ekrah*, by the Turks pronounced *egrah*, is Arabic for "sickness, aversion, nausea, horror, or shuddering."—*Good's Nosology*. "*Æger* and *agrotus* agree in denoting the unsound state of the

SUMAT, verb, 3d pers. sing. imp. mood, from *Sumo, ere, psi, ptum*, act. 3d conj. Agreeing with *homo*, understood (Rule 2); governing an acc. case (Rule 14).

TRES, adj. acc. pl. fem. from *Tres, tria*. Agreeing with *Pilulas*, understood (Rule 1), and which is governed by *Sumat* (Rule 14).

HORIS, subst. abl. plural, from *Hora, æ, f.* 1st decl.; signifying part of time, and therefore put in the abl. case. (Rule 23.)

OCTAVIS, adj. abl. plur. fem. from *Octavus, a, um*. Agreeing with *horis*. (Rule 1.)

No. II.

(1) ℞ Pulv. Scamm. Æss.

(2) ——— Jalapæ gr. v.

(3) Calomelanos gr. iij.

(4) M. Fiat pulvis purgans, extemplò in pulpâ mi tosti sumendus.

) RECIPE, as before.

SCRUPULUM, subst. acc. sing. from *Scrupulus, i, m.* 2d decl. Governed by *Recipe*. (Rule 14.)

jects to which they are applied, but differ in respect to the nature of those objects. The first, as a generic term, extends to both mind and body, while the latter expresses the disease of the body alone."—*Hill's Synonymes of the Latin Language*.

DIMIDIUM, adj. acc. sing. masc. from *Dimidius, a um*. Agreeing with *Scrupulum* (Rule 1.)

PULVERIS, subst. gen. sing. from *Pulvis, eris* m. 3d decl. Governed by *Scrupulum* (Rule 9.)

SCAMMONIÆ, subst. gen. sing. from *Scammonia, æ, f.* 1st. decl. Governed by *Pulveris* (Rule 9, and note.)

(2) RECIPE, understood, as before.

GRANA, subst. acc. pl. neut. from *Granum, a* n. 2d decl. Governed by *Recipe*, understood. (Rule 14.)

QUINQUE, adj. indecl.

PULVERIS, subst. gen. sing. from *Pulvis, eris* m. 3d decl. Governed by *Grana*. (Rule 9.)

JALAPÆ, subst. gen. sing. from *Jalapa, æ, f.* 1st decl. Governed by *Pulveris*. (Rule 9 and note.)

(3) RECIPE, understood, as before.

GRANA, subst. acc. pl. from *Granum, i.* n. 2 decl. Governed by *Recipe*. (Rule 14.)

TRIA, adj. acc. pl. neut. from *Tres, tria* Agreeing with *Grana*. (Rule 1.)

CALOMELANOS, subst. genit. sing. from *Calo*

melas, a word compounded of two Greek words, *καλός* (*kalos*), good, and *μέλας* (*melas*), black; and declined like the masculine gender of the adjective *μέλας* (*melas*), thus: Nom. *Calomelas*; Gen. *Calomelanos*; Dat. *Calomelani*; Acc. *Calomelana*; Voc. *Calomelas*; Abl.* *Calomelane*. *Calomelanos* is governed by *Grana*. (Rule 9.)

4) MISCE, verb, 2nd pers. sing. imper. mood, from *Misceo*, *ēre*, *ui*, *mistum* and *mixtum*. Act. 2d conj. Agreeing with *Tu*, understood. (Rule 2.)

FIAT, verb, imper. mood, from *Fio*, *fis*, *factus sum* vel *fui*, *feri*, neut. Agreeing with *Pulvis*. (Rule 2.)

PULVIS, subst. nom. sing. masc. 3d decl.

PURGANS, part. nom. sing. masc. *Purgans*, *tis*, from *Purgo*, *are*. Agreeing with *Pulvis*. (Rule 1.)

SUMENDUS, part. Agreeing with *Pulvis* (Rule 1) in gender, number, and case. From *Sumor*, *i*, pass. 3d conj.

EXTEMPLO, adverb.

IN, prepos. governing an abl. case. (Rule 28.)

* There is no ablative case in Greek.

PULPA, subst. abl. sing. from *Pulpa*, æ, f. 1s decl. Governed by *in*. (Rule 28.)

POMI, subst. gen. sing. from *Pomum*, i, n. 2d decl. Governed by *Pulpa*. (Rule 9.)

TOSTI, part. gen. sing. neut. gend. from *Tostus*, a, um (from *Torreor*, eri, 2d conj. Agreeing with *Pomi*. (Rule 1.)

CHAP. X.—ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL TERMS.

“THE true pronunciation of the Latin language being lost, the different nations of Europe generally substitute their own. The Italian probably approaches the nearest to it.” (Zumpt.) The following remarks on the pronunciation of Latin pharmaceutical terms apply, therefore, to the English mode of pronouncing this language.

In the pronunciation of these, as of other terms our guides are threefold,—viz. certain established rules, the authority of the poets, and established custom.

The rules may be arranged under three heads viz.—

- 1st. Those relating to the pronunciation of letters.
- 2d. Those relating to the pronunciation of syllables,
- 3d. Those relating to the length or quantity of syllables.

SECT. I.—*Rules for the Pronunciation of Letters.*

The following general rules for the pronunciation of the letters of Latin words are those usually followed by classical authorities of the present day.

RULE 1. C and G.—*C* and *G* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and consonants, are pronounced hard. *C* is sounded like *K*; as in *Calumba*, *Copaiba*, *Cuprum*, and *Creta*. *G* has a hard guttural sound; as in *Galbanum*, *Gossypium*, *Guaiacum*, and *Glycyrrhiza*.

C and *G* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, are, with us, generally pronounced soft. *C* sounds soft like *S*, as in *Cetraria*, *Citrus*, *Cydonia*, *Cyanidum*, and *Cynanchum*. *G* is pronounced like *J*; as in *Gentiana*, *Ignartina*, *Gyrophora*, *Gypsum*, *Hydrargyrum*, *Nitrogen*, and *Hydrogen*.

C before *æ* and *œ* is soft; as in *Baccæ*, pronounced bak-se.

Observ. a. The student is to understand that these rules, although almost universally followed

by classical authorities of the present day, are not probably in accordance with the practice of the ancient Romans. For it is nearly certain that they always pronounced *C* hard, like *K*; and it is further probable that *C* and *G* were pronounced by them in the same manner; that is, like *K*. For arguments in favour of this opinion, the reader is referred to Scheller's *Latin Grammar*, translated by G. Walker (1825).

Observ. β. It is by no means uncommon to hear *C* and *G* pronounced hard before *e* and *y* in certain words of Greek origin. This pronunciation is sometimes adopted, from a fancied notion of its greater correctness, founded on the fact that the words are derived from the Greek, in which the corresponding letters are pronounced hard. Thus occasionally we hear men of considerable classical attainments pronounce the *C* and *G* hard in the following words: *Cyanogen*, *Cyanidum*, *Hydrocyanicum*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Hydrargyrum*, *Oxygen*, and *Hydrogen*; as if they were spelt kyanogen, kyanidum, hyoskyamus, &c. But such a mode of pronunciation always appears pedantic and affected. Moreover, if the principle be correct, it should be extended to all words, of both common and rare occurrence, derived from the Greek, and is equally applicable to the English as to the Latin language; and thus the words *genealogy* and *geology* would be pronounced with the *g* hard. But what "would become of our language," says Walker, "if every

word from the Greek and Latin, that has *g* in it, ere so pronounced?"

RULE 2. CH.—*Ch* is usually pronounced hard, like *K*—a practice which is consonant, probably, with that of the Romans; as in *Chenopodium* (sen), *Chelidonium* (kel), *Mastiche* (mastike), *Chela* (kela), *Chimaphila* (ki), *Chondrus* (ko), *Moschus* (moskus), &c.

Observ. α. This rule is very frequently violated by pharmacutists. Thus *Chia* (e. g. Terebinthina Chia) is often erroneously pronounced as if written *tshia*, whereas it should be sounded as *chia*.

*Catechu** is often erroneously sounded as if written *katetshoo*, whereas the true pronunciation is that of *kateku* or *katequ*; the *chu* being pronounced as *ku* or *qu*.

Observ. β. *Colchicum*, following the same rule, should be pronounced *kolkekum*; but it is more frequently sounded *koltshcum*. The former pronunciation (*kolkekum*) is supported not only by analogy and the pronunciation of the Greek primi-

* The word *Catechu* is said to be derived from *Cate*, the name of a tree, and *Chu*, juices (B. J. Murray, *App. Medicam.* vol. ii.). With the aid of Professor H. H. Wilson, I have endeavoured, but in vain, to verify this etymology. Professor Wilson suggests that the word is derived from two Malay words, *Gateh* and *Kuah*; the former signifying juice obtained by boiling—the latter, juice by exudation. The two words put together would make something like our word *Catechu*, *Gateh-Kuah*.

tive (*κολχικόν*), but also by the modern pronunciation of the name of the place *Colchis* or *Colchos* (pronounced *kolkis* or *kolkos*), where this plant is said to flourish abundantly, and from which it received its name. In favour of the second pronunciation (*koltshekum*), which is opposed to classical authority, nothing can be urged but vulgar custom; which, however, is now so general among medical men, that to deviate from it appears affected and pedantic.

Observ. γ. The rule for pronouncing *ch* hard, like *k*, is frequently deviated from in the case of commemorative botanical names; thus *Richardsonia* is pronounced *Ritshardsonia*. For it is a rule among botanists, in naming plants after individuals, to preserve strictly the orthography and pronunciation of the primitives. And though, it must be admitted, this practice leads to the formation of words foreign to both the genius and pronunciation of the Latin language, yet the practical inconvenience is less than if the botanists of each country were permitted to alter the names to suit their own national mode of pronouncing Latin words.

Observ. δ. The word *Chiretta* or *Chirayta* (applied to an Indian gentianaceous plant employed in medicine as a tonic) is pronounced similar to its Indian derivative,—that is, with the *ch* soft, like *tsh* (as *tshiretta*, *tshirayta*); for this accords with the pronunciation of the word in the Tamool, Dukhanie, Hindoostanie, and Bengalie languages.

RULE 3. *Cm, Cn, Ct, Gm, Gn, Mn, Tm, Ps,* and *Pt*, when they begin a word, are pronounced with the first letter mute ; as *Cnicus* (nikus), *Nidia* (nidea), *Pterocarpus* (terokarpus), and *Sychotria* (sikotrea).

RULE 4. *T, S,* and *C* before *ia, ie, ii, io, iu, ea,* and *eu*, when the accent precedes, change their sounds into *sh* and *zh* ; as *Aurantium* (auransheum), *Arundinacea* (arundinashea), *Erinaceus* (erinaeus), *Acacia* (akashea), *Artemisia* (artemezhea), *Magnesia* (magneshea), *Cassia* (cashya).

But, when the accent is on the first diphthongal vowel, the preceding consonant preserves its sound, as *Aurantiacum* (aurantiakum).

Observ. This rule is not always adhered to. Thus *Potassium* is usually pronounced po-tas'-sen, not potasheum ; and *Calcium*, kal'-sæ-um, not kalsheum. The letter *s* in the first, and *c* in the latter word, are, of course, liable to receive the pronunciation indicated by *sh*.

RULE 5. *Sch* sounds *sk* ; as *Schænus* (skenus).

RULE 6. *X* at the beginning of a word sounds like *Z* ; as *Xericum* (zerekum), *Xeres* (zerez), and *Xanthorrhæa* (zanthorrea). But in other positions it retains its own proper sound ; as in *Craxus, Borax, Styrax, Opoponax, &c.*

RULE 7. English classical writers pronounce the Latin vowels, *a, c, i, o, u*, as they do the English ones.

RULE 8. Diphthongs are also pronounced as in English. As *æ* and *œ* are pronounced like these diphthongs are called *improper*, because the sound of the first letter is lost.

Observ. A diphthong is sometimes split or divided into two syllables, each of which is separately pronounced. When this is the case the mark (¨), called the *diæresis* or *dialysis*, is placed over one of the letters of the diphthong to indicate that the vowels are to be separated in pronunciation: the words *Aloë*, *Benzoinum*, and *Cambogioides* are examples.

The word *Cephaelis* (e. g. *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*) is often pronounced as if the diæresis were placed over one of the vowels. This, however, is an error. Its true pronunciation is the same as if the word were written *Cephælis* (that is *sef-æ-lis*). The etymology of the word *Cephaelis* (from *κεφαλή*, a *head*, because the flowers are disposed in heads) clearly proves this. It would be more correctly spelled *Cephalis*.

SECT. II.—*Rules for the Pronunciation of Syllables or for the Accent.*

English classical authorities, in pronouncing Latin syllables or words, follow the usage of their own language; that is, they pronounce as a word similarly spelled would be pronounced in English.

his custom undoubtedly leads to a pronunciation quite at variance with that of the Romans.

In pronouncing words of more than one syllable, particular strength or force of the voice is laid on one syllable to distinguish it from the others. This is called the *accent*, or sometimes the *principal accent*. In writing, this mark (') is employed to designate the accented syllable; as in the word *Men'tha*.

Some of the longer polysyllables have another accent, called *secondary*. Thus the compound word *Fer'rocyan''idum* has two accents,—the principal one (denoted by the double accentual mark, thus ") and the secondary one (indicated by the single accentual mark, thus ').

The following are the rules of Latin accentuation as usually followed by English orthoëpists:—

RULE 9. Dissyllables, or words of two syllables, whether Greek or Latin, whatever be the quantity of the original, have, in English pronunciation, the accent on the first syllable; as a'pis, bac'ca, l'eis, gal'lus, li'quor, &c.

Observ. In the English language, dissyllables, accented on the first syllable, usually have that syllable long. Hence, because Latin dissyllables are accented on the first syllable, this syllable is usually pronounced long: and thus we say *lī'quor*, instead of *līq'vor*, making the first syllable long, nearly so; while the genitive case of this word

is pronounced with the first syllable short, a *liq'voris*. (See Mr. Pickbourn's observations quoted in Grant's *Institutes of Latin Grammar* pp. 339-340, 2d ed.)

RULE 10. In polysyllables, or words with three or more syllables, the accent is on the penultimate if that syllable be long. The following are examples:—*acē'tum*, *acō'tas*, *acetā'tis*, *achillē'a*, *acō'nī'tum*, *conī'um*, *carbonā'tis*, *sinā'pis*, *sulphurē'tum*.

Observ. See pp. 174-177 for the rules which apply to the words *achillea*, *conium*, and *aceta*, which are sometimes accented, though erroneously on the antepenultimate.

RULE 11. In polysyllables, or words with three or more syllables, the accent is on the antepenultimate if the penultimate be short. The following are examples:—*ac'ōrus*, *at'rōpa*, *cam'phōra*, *chi'na'phīla*, *car'bōnas*, *en'ōma*, *ox'īdum*, *chlo'rīdum*, *cyan'īdum*, *bro'mīdum*, *io'dīdum*, *mellif'īca*.

Observ. We frequently hear this rule violated and the words erroneously pronounced thus *at'rōpa*, *camphō'ra*, *chlorī'dum*, &c.

Walker has thus expressed in English verse the preceding rules:—

“ Each monosyllable has stress of course ;
 Words of two syllables, the first enforce :
 A syllable that's long, and last but one,
 Must have the accent upon that, or none :
 But if this syllable be short, the stress
 Must on the last but two its force express.”

SECT. III.—*Rules relating to the Quantity of Syllables or Vowels.*

In pronouncing Greek or Latin words, the English do not always retain the Greek and Latin quantities, but follow the analogy of their own language; so that syllables which, in Latin, are long, are frequently pronounced short, and *vice versa*. The same holds good with respect to Greek words which are pronounced as coming to us through the Latin. The following are a few illustrative examples:—

<i>līquor</i>	is pronounced by the English	<i>līquor</i>
<i>lāpis</i>	.....	<i>lāpis</i>
<i>crōcus</i>	.....	<i>crōcus</i>
<i>nīger</i>	.....	<i>nīger</i>
<i>rōsa</i>	.....	<i>rōsa</i>
<i>spīritus</i>	.....	<i>spīritus</i>
<i>līlium</i>	.....	<i>līlium</i>

Attempts have been occasionally made to introduce the practice of pronouncing Latin and Greek words according to the Latin and Greek quantities, but without much success.

RULE 12. A vowel before another (or, which is the same thing, before *h* followed by a vowel, or before a diphthong) is short; as in *abies*, *allium*, *sinthium*, *olĕum*, *lutĕus*, *mezerĕum*, *purpurĕus*, &c.
Observ. To this rule numerous exceptions

exist; but the only class of exceptions requiring notice here is that of words of Greek origin.

Words which in Greek are written with *e* or *i* before a vowel, and in Latin with *e* or *i*, have the *e* or *i* long, as in *centaurē'a* and *centaurī'u* (*κενταυρέα* and *κενταύρειον*), *achillē'a* (*ἀχιλλείο* and *conī'um* (*κώνειον*).

The word *coniūm* is often erroneously pronounced with the accent on the antepenultima and the *i* short, thus *co'nīum*; and in Loudon's *Dictionary of Plants* it is directed to be so pronounced,—on the assumption, I presume, that it follows the general rule of a vowel being short before another vowel, and also, perhaps, because the Greek accent is on the first syllable. But, as it is derived from the Greek word *κώνειον*, and as its *i* has been substituted for the *ει* of the primitive, it obviously belongs to the class of exceptions just alluded to, and, therefore, should be pronounced with the *i* long, as above directed: thus—*conī'um*.

RULE 13. "A vowel before two consonants is always deemed long [by position], though pronounced with the short sound of the English vowel, as the penultimate of *antēn'næ* [of *argentum*, *canē'lla*, *calūm'ba*, &c.]; unless the two consonants are a mute and a liquid,—for then the previous vowel may be short, and consequently unaccented, as in *cer'ēbrum*."—Smart's *Walker Remodelled*, p. xxxv.

RULE 14. Diphthongs are long both in Latin and Greek words; as in *fāniculum*, *althāa*, and *ēmatoxylum*.

Observ. *Præ* in composition is usually short before a vowel; as in *præustus*.

RULE 15. In words of two syllables with but one consonant in the middle, whatever be the quantity of the vowel in the first syllable in Greek or Latin, it is always made long in English pronunciation; as in *ā'deps*, *ā'pis*, *ā'rum*, *bō'rum*, *brō'mus*, *cō'cos*, *kī'no*, *pī'nus*, *rā'dix*, *sā'po*, and *'da*.

RULE 16. In words of three syllables, with the accent on the first, and with but one consonant after the first syllable, the first syllable is pronounced short, let the Greek or Latin quantity be what it will, as in *āc'orus*, *ā'l'oë*, *ām'yllum*, *sēn'ega*.

Observ. The words *acorus* and *amyllum* are ten, but erroneously, pronounced *acō'rus* and *ā'yllum*. Thus we frequently hear persons talk of using the *decoctum am'yli* as an *enē'ma*! [The pronunciation should be *am'yli* and *ēn'ē'ma*.]

RULE 17. A number of Latinized polysyllables, terminating in *dum* or *idum*, employed in modern chemistry and pharmaey, make their penultimate short, like the Latin adjectives in *idus* (*idus, a, n*): hence their accent is on the antepenultimate; as—*ox'īdum*, *chlō'rīdum*, *io'dīdum*, *bro'mīum*, and *cyan'īdum*.

RULE 18. Some Latinized polysyllables, terminating in *etum*, employed in modern chemistry and pharmacy, make their penultimate long, like the penultimate of polysyllabic supines in *etum* as—*sulphurētum*, *carburētum*, and *phosphurētum*.

RULE 19. Another class of Latinized names introduced into modern chemistry is that which includes the words used to designate the oxysalts. They are the nouns* of the third declension, and terminate in either *is* or *as* (*ite* or *ate* in English) as—*car'bōnas*, *phos'phas*, *nī'tras*, *sul'phas*, *arsēn'ias*, *iō'das*, and *ar'sēnis*.

Both dissyllables and trisyllables lengthen the increment, and the accent then falls on the penultimate, as—*sul'phas*, *sulphātis*; *nī'tras*, *nitrātis*; *arsēn'ias*, *arsēniātis*; *iō'das*, *iōdātis*; and *ar'sēni* *arsēnītis*.

* In the French Codex, and generally in Continental works, these words are made masculine: as in the terms *carbonas sodicus* and *arsenis potassicus*. In the Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias they are made neuter; as in the phrases *carbonas sodæ exsiccatum* and *ferri sulphas exsiccatum*. In the London Pharmacopœia, on the contrary, they are made feminine; as in the term *sodæ carbonas exsiccata*. If it be admitted that these words lengthen the increment they then come under Lilly's second special rule, the "nouns increasing long in the genitive are feminine." "we are to be guided by the standard of classical authority; the London College is certainly correct."—*Bostock's Remarks on the Nomenclature of the New London Pharmacopœia*.

Observ. The word *acetās* is sometimes pronounced with the penultimate short, and consequently with the accent on the antepenultimate; as—*ac'ētās*. But as the penultimate in the primitive (*acētum*) is long, the penultimate of the derivative (*acetās*) should be long also (*acē'tās*).

RULE 20. Compound words have the same quantity as the simple words of which they are compounded: as *perox'īdum*, *bichlo'rīdum*, *biniō-īdum*, *ferrocyan'īdum*, *sesquicarbonas*, and *bi-sul'phas*.

PROSODIACAL VOCABULARY

OF

WORDS EMPLOYED IN MATERIA MEDICA AND
PHARMACY.

ã'bîcs, äbî'ëtis. <i>f.</i> In the phrase <i>resina abietis</i> , the latter word is often, but erroneously, pronounced abiç'tis.	aromatic root of the plant ἀκροσ.
äbiçt'inus (<i>usually pro- nounced äbîeti'nus</i>), a, um.	ãdeps, ÿpis. <i>m.</i> and <i>f.</i> , usu- ally <i>m.</i>
abröt'õnum <i>vel</i> abröt'ännum, <i>i. n.</i> ἀβρότονον.	ærü'go, ïnis. <i>f.</i>
absin'thîum, <i>i. n.</i> ἀψίνθιον.	æ'ther, ëris. <i>m.</i>
äcä'cîa, æ. <i>f.</i> ἀκακία.	æthë'rius, a, um.
äcë'tas, ätis. <i>f.</i>	æthÿ'õpis, ïdis. <i>f.</i> αἰθῖοπις, ἴδος, an herb.
äcë'tîcus, a, um.	æth'ÿops, õpis, <i>m.</i> αἰθῖοψ, õπõs, a blackamoor.
äcëtõ'sa, æ. <i>f.</i>	agär'îcus, <i>i. m.</i> , <i>vel</i> agär'î- cum, <i>i. n.</i> ἀγαρικόν.
äcetõscl'la, æ. <i>f.</i>	ägäth'õtës, <i>f.</i> ἀγαθότης, ητος.
äcë'tum, <i>i. n.</i>	albü'mën, ïñs. <i>m.</i>
ächillë'a <i>vel</i> ächillæ'a, æ. <i>f.</i>	äl'bus, a, um.
æ'îdum, <i>i. n.</i>	äl'eðhol, õlis, <i>m.</i> or <i>n.</i> *
æ'îdus, a, um.	älëxandrî'nus, a, um.
äcî'n'ûla, æ. <i>f.</i>	äl'ga, æ. <i>f.</i>
äcîpcn'ser, ëris. <i>m.</i>	äl'kali, † <i>pl.</i> alkalia. <i>m.</i>
äcõnî'tî'na, æ. <i>f.</i>	alkali'nus, a, um.
äcõnî'tum, <i>i. n.</i> ἀκόνιτον.	äl'îum, <i>i. n.</i>
äc'õrus, <i>i. m.</i> ἀκρον, the	äl'õç, es. <i>f.</i> ἀλόη.
	alpî'nîa, æ. <i>f.</i>

* In the French Codex the word *alcohol* is made masculine, whereas in the old Edinburgh Pharmacopœia it was considered neuter.

† "Sal tartre, alcaly, and salt preparat,
And combust matres, and coagulat."

CHAUCER, *The Chunones Yemannes Tale*

lthæ'a, æ. *f.*
 ū'men, ĩnis. *n.*
 lū'mĭna, æ. *f.*
 ū'ta, æ. *f.*
 nal'gāma, ātis, *n.*
 nā'rus, a, um.
 nmō'nĭa, æ. *f.*
 nmōnĭ'ācum, i. *n.* ἀμω-
 νιακόν.
 nmōniā'tus, a, um.
 nmō'nĭum, i. *n.*
 nō'mum, i. *n.* ἄμωμον.
 nyg'dāla, æ. *f.*, an almond.
 nygdāl'ĭnus, a, um.
 nyg'dālus, i. *f.*, an almond
 tree.
 n'ŷl, indecl. *n.*, amygd.
 n'ŷlum, i. *n.* ἄμυλος.
 n'yris, ĩdis. *f.* From ἄ,
 answering to *very*; and
 μύρις, a balsamic tree.
 nichū'sa, æ. *f.* ἄγχουσα.
 ndi'ra, æ. *f.* The Brazi-
 lian name of a tree (*Marc-*
graav, p. 100).
 ndröpō'gon. *m.* ἀνήρ, a
 man; and πώγων, a beard.
 ſēmō'ne, es. *f.* ἀνεμώνη.
 rē'thum, i. *n.* ἄνηθον.
 rgĕl'ĭca, æ. *f.*
 rgustū'ra, æ. *f.* *Angostura*
 (Spanish), narrowness;
 from *angustus*, narrow.

ānĭmā'lis, e.
 ānĭ'sum, i. *n.*
 an'nūŷs, a, um.
 ānō'dyna, ōrum. *n. pl.* ἀνώ-
 δύνα.
 ānō'dynus, a, um. ἀνώδύνος.
 an'thĕmis, ĩdis. *f.* ἀνθεμίς.
 antid'ōtum, i. *n.*, vel antid'-
 ōtus, i. *f.* ἀντίδοτος.
 antimoniā'lis, e.
 antimon'ĭum,* i. *n.*
 ā'pĭs, is. *f.*
 ā'pĭum, i. *n.*
 āpōc'ynum, i. *n.* ἀπόκύνον.
 ā'qua, æ. *f.*
 arāb'ĭcus, a, um.
 ar'būtus, i. *f.*
 archangĕl'ĭca, æ. *f.*
 arctōstāph'ylos. *f.* From
 ἄρκτος, a bear, the north;
 and σταφύλή, a bunch of
 grapes.
 are'ca, æ. *f.* A Malabar
 word (*Clusius*).
 ārē'na, æ. *f.*
 ar'gel, indecl.
 argĕmō'ne, es. *f.*
 argĕn'tum, i. *n.*
 ā'rĭēs, ari'ētĭs, *m.*
 aristōlōch'ĭa, æ. *f.*
 armen'ĭa, æ. *f.*
 armeni'ācus, a, um.
 armora'cĭa, æ. *f.*

* It is said that Basil Valentine first tried the effects of
 antimonial medicines upon the monks of his convent, on
 whom they acted with such violence that he was induced
 to distinguish the mineral from which those medicines
 had been extracted by the name of *antimoine* (i.e. hostile
 to monks).

ar'nīca, æ. *f.*
 arō'ma, ātis. *n.*
 aromāt'īcus, a, um.
 arsen'ias, ātis. *f.* (see page 176).
 arsen'īeum, i. *n.* ἀρσενικόν.
 arsen'īcus, a, um.
 arseniō'sus, a, um.
 ar'sēnis, ītis. *f.* (see p. 176).
 artēmīs'ia, æ. *f.* ἀρτεμισία.
 artōcar'pus. *f.* From ἄρτος,
bread; and καρπός, *fruit*.
 ar'rūm, i. *n.* ἄρον.
 ārundīnā'ceus, a, um.
 asagraea, æ. *f.* Called after
 Dr. Asa Gray.
 ās'ārum, i. *n.*
 asclē'pīas, ādis. *f.* ἀσκληπιάς.
 aspār'āgus, i. *n.*
 aspīd'īum, i. *n.* ἀσπίς, ἀσ-
 πιδός.
 asplē'nīum, i. *n.* ἀσπλήνιος.
 assafœ'tida, æ. *f.*
 astrāg'alus, i. *m.* ἀστράγα-
 λος.
 ā'trīplex, īcis. *f.*
 at'rōpa, æ. *f.* ἄτροπος.
 aurau'tūm, ii. *n.*
 aūtūmnā'lis, e.
 aū'rūm, i. *n.*
 āvellā'na, æ. *f.*
 āvē'na, æ. *f.*
 axun'gīa, æ. *f.*
 azō'tum, i. *n.* ἀ, priv.; ζωή,
life.

bāc'ca, æ. *f.*
 bālaus'tūm, ii. *n.*
 bāl'nēum, i. *n.*

bālsām'ēa, æ. *f.*
 bālsāmōdēn'dron, *n.* βάλ-
 σαμον, *balm*; and δένδρον,
a tree.
 bāl'sāmum, i. *n.* βάλαμον,
balm.
 barbaden'sis, e. *Las Bar-*
badas (Portuguese), the
 bearded islands.
 ba'rīum, ii. *n.* βᾶρύς, *heavy*.
 bārōs'ma, æ. *f.* βᾶρύς, *heavy*;
 and ὀσμή, *smell*.
 bary'ta, æ. *f.* βαρύτης.
 basī'īcus, a, um. βασιλικός,
royal.
 bdēl'īum, ii. *n.* βδέλλιον.
 belladou'na, æ. *f.* Bell-
 donna (Italian), *fair lady*.
 benz'ōas, ātis. *f.* (see p. 176).
 ben'zōc, cs. *f.* (declined lik
 Aloë: see p. 175).
 benzo'īcus, a, um.
 benzo'īnum, i. *n.*
 benzo'īuus, a, um.
 bi, or for *euphony* bin; from
 the Latin *bis*, twice. A
 prefix to certain words.
 It signifies twice or
 double, as in the com-
 pounds bicarbonas, binio-
 didum, bichloridum, binox-
 idum, &c. For the pro-
 nunciation of these terms
 see carbonas, iodidum, &c.
 bismū'thum, i. *n.* Wismuth
 (German).
 bītū'men, īnis, *n.*
 bōlē'tus, i. *m.* βωλίτης.
 bō'lus, i. *m.*
 bouplan'dīa, æ. *f.* Ναυπηγ

- after Aimé Bonpland, a French botanist.
 o'ras, ātis, *f.* (see p. 176).
 o'rax, ācis, *f.*
 oswel'līa, æ. *f.* Named after Dr. Boswell.
 ðvī'lus, a, um.
 ðvī'nus, a, um.
 pras'sīca, æ. *f.*
 rō'mas, ātis. *f.* (see p. 175). From βρωμος, *a stink*.
 rō'mīcus, a, um.
 rō'mīdum, i. *n.*
 rōmin'ium, ii. *n.* From βρωμος, *a stink*.
 ru'cia, æ. *f.* Derived from the name of a Scotch traveller, James Bruce.
 u'chu. Boekoe, bookoo, or buku, African names for the plant.
 ūty'rum, ri. *n.* βούτυρον, *butter*. The penultimate is long, because it is long in τυρός, *cheese*.
 acā'o. An Indian word; caca'o (Spanish).
 ac'tus, i. *m.* κάκτος.
 acū'men, inis, *n.*
 ad'mium, ii. *n.*
 ajupū'ti, indecl.
 āl'ābēr, abra, um } Calabrian.
 ālābrī'nus, a, um }
 alamī'na, æ. *f.*
 alamīnā'ris, e.
 ālāmī'ta, æ. *m.*
 āl'āmus, i. *m.* κάλαμος.
 alōm'ēlas, cālōmēl'ānos, *n.* (see p. 162).
 calōt'rōpis, *f.* καλός, *beautiful*; and τρέπω, *I turn*.
 calum'ba, æ. *f.*
 cal'cium, ii. *n.*
 cāl'x, cāl'cis, *f.*
 cambo'gīa, æ. *f.*
 cambogio'ides. From *cam-bogia*, and εἶδος, *form or resemblance*.
 campechiā'nus, a, um.
 campes'ter, tris, tre.
 cam'phōra, æ. *f.* καμφορά.
 camphorā'tus, a, um.
 canadē'sis, e.
 cān'dīdus, a, um.
 canel'la, æ. *f.*
 cānī'nus, a, um.
 can'na, æ. *f.*
 cannābī'nus, a, um.
 can'nābis, is. *f.* κάνναβις.
 cēn'thāris, Ydis. *f.* κανθαρίς.
 cap'sīcum, i. *n.* καψικόν.
 capsū'la, æ. *f.*
 cār'bo, ōuis. *m.*
 cār'bōnas, ātis. *f.* (see p. 176).
 carburē'tum, i. *n.*
 cardāmi'ne, cs. *f.* καρδάμινη.
 cardāmō'mum, i. *n.* καρδάμωμον.
 cār'īca, æ. *f.*
 cārō'ta, æ. *f.*
 car'thāmus, i. *m.*
 ca'ruī. Altered from *carum*.
 ca'rum, i. *n.*
 caryophyllā'tus, a, um.
 cāryōphyl'lum, i. *n.*, *a clove*.
 κάρυόφυλλον.
 caryophyl'lus, i. *m.*, *a clove tree*.

- cāscaril'la, æ. *f.*
 cā'sēum, i. *n.*
 cas'sīa, æ. *f.*
 cās'tor, ōris. *m.* κάστωρ,
 ορος.
 castōr'ēum, i. *n.*
 castōr'ēus, a, um.
 cātāplas'ma, ātis, κατά-
 πλασμα.
 cātāpū'tīa, æ. *f.*
 cat'echu, indecl. (see p. 167).
 cathar'tīens, a, um.
 cathartocar'pus, i. *m.* κά-
 θαίρω, *I purge*; and καρ-
 πός, *fruit*.
 cau'stīcus, a, um.
 caute'rīum, ii. *n.*
 cebadil'la, æ. *f.* The dimi-
 nutive of cebáda (Spa-
 nish), *barley*.
 centaurē'a, æ. *f.*
 centaurī'um, i. *n.*
 cē'pa, æ. *f.*
 cephae'lis *vel* cephaelis. *f.*
 cē'ra, æ. *f.*
 cēr'āsus, i. *f.*
 cērā'tum, i. *n.*
 cērā'tus, a, um.
 cer'bēra, æ. *f.* A poetic
 name, derived from Cer'-
 bērus, i. *m.*, *the three-*
headed dog in the infernal
regions.
 cēr'ēbrum, i. *n.*
 cērēvī'sīa, æ, *f.*, also cervī'sīa.
 cērus'sa, æ. *f.* κηρύσσα.
 cer'vus, i. *m.*
 ceta'cēum, i. *n.*
 cetra'rīa, æ. *f.*
 chāl'ybs, chāl'ybis. *m.*
 chāmaemē'lum, i. *n.* χᾶμαι
 μηλον.
 chē'læ, ārum, *pl. f.* χηλή.
 chēlidōn'īum, i. *n.* χελιδό-
 νιον.
 chēnopōd'īum, i. *n.* χήν
 χηνός, *a goose*; and πούς
 ποδός, *a foot*.
 chīmāph'īla, æ. *f.* From
 χεῖμα, *winter*; and φιλέω
I love.
 chí'os, i. *f.* χίος.
 chiro'ta, æ. *f.*
 chíro'nīa, æ. *f.* From χείρων
 chí'us, a, um.
 chloral, indecl. *n.* *Chloral*.
 chlorā'tus, a, um.
 chlō'rīdum, i. *n.* (see chlo-
 rinium).
 chlōrinā'tus, a, um.
 chlōrin'īum, i. *n.* From
 χλωρός, *pale green*.
 chlōrōfor'mum, i. *n.*
 chōcōlā'ta, æ. *f.*
 chōn'drus, i. *m.* χόνδρος.
 cīchlō'rīum, i. *n.* κίχώριον.
 cīcū'ta, æ. *f.*
 cincho'na, æ. *f.*
 cinnāb'āri, indecl. *n.*, and cin-
 nāb'āris, is. *f.* κιννάβαρι
 cinnāmō'mum, i. *n.* κιννά-
 μωμον.
 cissam'pēlos. κισσός, *ivy*
 and ἄμπελος, *a vine*.
 ci'tras, ātis. *f.* (see p. 176).
 cit'rīcus, a, um.
 cit'rīnus, a, um.
 cit'rus, i. *f.* κίτρον.
 clā'vus, i. *m.*
 clys'ter, ēris. *m.* κλυστήρ.

oāg'ūlum, i. n.
 occin'eus, a, um.
 oc'cūlus, i. m. Diminutive
 of coccus.
 oc'cus, i. m. κόκκος.
 o'cos. f. From κόκκος (?).
 ōlei'a, æ. f. κώδεια.
 ol'chicum, i. n. (see p. 167).
 κολχικόν.
 olcō'thar.
 ollō'dium, i. n.
 olly'zium, i. n.
 ōlcyn'this, īdis. f. κολο-
 κυθίς, ίδος.
 ōlphō'nīa, æ. f. κολο-
 φωνία.
 ōlū'tēa, æ. f. κολυτέα.
 ommū'nis, e.
 ompositus, a, um.
 onī'um, i. n. (see p. 174),
 not co'nīum. κώνειον.
 ontrajer'va, æ. f.
 opā'iba, æ. f. The Brazilian
 name of the tree.
 opaif'era. From copaiiba,
 and fero, *I bear*.
 oral'lium, i. n. κοράλλιον.
 ordifol'ius, a, um.
 ōrian'drum, i. n. κορίαννον.
 ōr'nu, indecl. in the sing.;
 cornua, pl. n.
 or'tex, Icīs. double gend.
 orymbō'sus, a, um.
 ōtylē'don, ōnis. f. From
 κοτύλη, a hollow vessel or
 cup.
 reaso'ton. From κρέας,
 flesh; and σώζω, *I save*.
 rē'mor, ōris. m.
 renā'tus, a, um.

crē'ta, æ. f.
 crō'cus, i. m.
 crō'ton, ōnis. f. κροτών.
 cū'bēba, æ. f. κομβεβα.
 cū'cūmis, is. m.
 cucur'bīta, æ. f.
 cucurbit'ūla, æ. f.
 cūmī'num, i. n.
 cu'prum, i. n. From κύπρος.
 cur'cūma, æ. f.
 cuspa ria, æ. f. From *cus-*
pare or *cuspa*, South
 American names.
 cyan'īdus, a, um. From
 κύανος, a blue substance.
 cyanogēn'ium, i. n. From
 κύανος, blue; and γεννάω,
I produce.
 cydō nia, æ. f., the quince
 tree. κυδωνία.
 cydō'nīum, i. n., the quince,
 κυδώνιον.
 cymī'num, i. n. κύμινον.
 cynan'chum, i. n. From
 κύων, κυνός, a dog; and
 ἄγχω, *I strangle*.
 cynos'bāton, i. n.; and
 cynos'bātos, i. m. κυνόσ-
 βατον.
 cypē'rus, i. m. κύπεϊρος.
 cyt'īsus, i. c. κύτισος; and
 cytisum, n.
 daph'ne, es. f.
 datu'ra, æ. f.
 dau'cus, i. m.
 decoc'tum, i. n.
 decorticatus, a, um.
 delphi'nīum, i. n. δελφίνιον.
 destillā'tus, a, um.

- di. From *δίς*, twice or doubled. A prefix to the names of some chemical compounds. It signifies that the base is doubled.
- diachylon*, *i. n.* Almost universally pronounced diach'ylon, but more correctly diach's'lon. From *διά*, through; and *χῦλος*, juice.
- dian'thus*, *i. m.* From *δῖος*, divine; and *ἄνθος*, a flower.
- dietam'us*, *i. m.*
- digitā'lis*, *is. f.*
- dilū'tus*, *a, um.*
- dios'ma*, *æ. f.* From *δῖος*, divine; and *ὄσμή*, smell.
- dōl'ichos*, *i. m.* *δολιχός*.
- domes'ticus*, *a, um.*
- dōrō'ma*, *æ. f.* From *δώρημα*, a gift.
- dorsten'ia*, *æ. f.* From Dorsten, the name of a German botanist.
- dryobal'anops*, *ōpis. f.*
- dulcāmā'ra*, *æ. f.*
- dulcis*, *e.*
- durus*, *a, um.*
- ēb'ūins*, *i. f.*
- edī'lis*, *e.*
- elā'is. f.* From *ἐλαία*, the olive tree.
- ēlā'phus*, *i. m.* *ἐλάφος*.
- ēlāt'eriu*, indecl. *n.*
- ēlātēr'ium*, *i. n.* *ἐλατήριον* (sc. *φάρμακον*).
- electūā'rium*, *i. n.*
- ēl'ēmi*, indecl.
- elemif'erus*, *a, um.*
- el'ēphās*, *āntis. m.*
- en'ēma*, *āntis. n.*
- ergō'ta*, *æ. f.*
- ērī'ca*, *æ. f.*
- erinā'eens*, *a, um.*
- errh'imum*, *i. n.* *ἔρρινον*.
- erythrō'a*, *æ. f.*
- esculen'tus*, *a, um.*
- eucalyp'tus*, *i. f.* From *εὖ*, well; and *καλύπτω*, I cover (as with a lid).
- euge'nia*, *æ. f.*
- euphōr'bia*, *æ. f.* The plant which yields euphorbium.
- euphōr'bium*, *i. n.* *εὐφόροβιον*.
- europæ'us*, *a, um.*
- execl'aus*, *a, um.*
- expressus*, *a, um.*
- exsiccat'us*, *a, um.*
- extrae'tum*, *i. n.*
- fā'ba*, *æ. f.*
- fi'e'ūla*, *æ. f.*
- far'fāra*, *æ. f.*
- far'ī'na*, *æ. f.*
- fermen'tum*, *i. n.*
- ferō'nīa*, *æ. f.*
- ferrū'go*, *īnis. f.*
- fer'ruum*, *i. n.*
- fēr'ūla*, *æ. f.*
- fi'ber*, *bri. m.*
- fi'eus*, *ūs vel i. f.*
- fi'lix*, *īeis. f.*
- fi's'tūla*, *æ. f.*
- flavus*, *a, um.*
- flexilis*, *e.*
- florentī'nus*, *a, um.*
- flos*, *flō'ris. m.*

- nic'ulum, i. n.
 num, i. n.
 tidus, a, um.
 ium, ii. n.
 'tis, e.
 ax'lnus, i. f.
 ctus, us. m.
 imen tum, i. n.
 cus, i. m.
 ū go, ūnis. f.
 mā'ria, æ. f.
 a gus, i. m.
 lan'ga, æ. f.
 l bānum, i. n. χαλβάνη.
 lipæ'a vel galipe'a, æ. f. A
 barbarous name, derived
 from *Galipons*, the French
 appellation of the Caribs.
 'la, æ. f.
 'licus, a, um.
 llī'na, æ. f.
 'lus, i. n.
 rgāris'ma, atis. n.
 lati'na, æ. f.
 nīs ta, æ. f.
 ntiā na, æ. f.
 i ber, bra, brum.
 acialis, e.
 ycērī num, i. n. From γλυ-
 κῦς vel γλυκῆρός, *sweet*.
 ycyrrhī za, æ. f. γλυκύρ-
 ριζα.
 anā tus, a, um.
 ā'num, i. n.
 ātī'ōla, æ. f.
 āve ōlens, ntis.
 ialā cum, i. n.
 m mi, indecl. n.
 p sum, i. n. γύψος.
 hæmatox'ylon, i. n. From
 αἷμα, *blood*; and ξύλον,
wood.
 hebraden'dron, i. From
 ἑβραῖος, *Hebrew*; and δέν-
 δρον, *a tree*.
 hēl'éra, æ. f.
 helēn'ium, i. n.
 hellēb'ōrus, i. m.
 hēlō'nīas, f. From ἔλος, *a*
marsh.
 hēmides'mus, i. m. From
 ἡμισυς, *half*; and δεσμός,
a bond.
 hē'par, ātis. n.
 hepat'icus, a, um.
 hermōdac'tylus, i. m. ἑρμο-
 δάκτυλος.
 hī'éra, æ. f.
 hirū'do, ūnis. f.
 hor'dēum, i. n.
 humidus, a, um.
 hyber nus, a, um.
 hydrar'gŷrum, i. n. ὑδράρ-
 γῦρος.
 hy'dras, ātis (see p. 176).
 hydratus, a, um.
 hydriō'das, ātis (see p. 176).
 hydrochlō'ras, ātis (see p.
 176).
 hydrochlō'rīcus, a, um.
 hydrocyan'icus, a, um.
 hydrogēn'ium, i. n. From
 ὕδωρ, *water*; and γεννάω,
I beget.
 hydrosul'phas, ātis (see p.
 176).
 hŷoscy'āmus, i. m. ὕοσ-
 κύαμος.
 hyper'icum, i. n.

hyssō'pus, i. m.

ichthÿdocol'la, æ. f. ἰχθυό-
κόλλα.

i'cica, æ. f. *Icica*, a South-
American word.

i'lex, i'licis, f.

illic'ium, i. n.

impū'rus, a, um.

in'dicus, a, um.

infecto'r'ius, a, um.

inflā'tus, a, um.

infū'sio, ōnis. f.

infū'sum, i. n.

injectio, ōnis. f.

in'tÿbus, i. m.

in'ūla, æ. f.

iōdin'ium, i. n. From ἰώδης,
violet colour.

iō'didum, i. n.

iō'dum, i. n.

ipeccacuan'ha, æ. f. *Ipé-
caá-goéne*, a Brazilian
word.

ipomæ'a, æ. f.

i'ris, is *vel* Idis. f.

isū'tis, Idis. f.

islan'dicus, a, um.

jälā'pa, æ. f. From *Xalápa*,
the name of a province
in South America.

janī'pha, æ. f. From *Jani-
pába*, a Brazilian word.

jat'rōpha, (iat'rōpha), æ. f.
From ἱατρον, *a remedy*;
and φαγεῖν, *to eat*.

jūjū'ba, æ. f.

junīp'erus, i. f.

juscūlum, i. n. *Broth, gruel*.

kā'li, indecl. n.

ki'no, indecl.

krame'r'ia, æ. f.

lac, tis, n.

lach'rÿma, æ. f.

lactū'ca, æ. f.

lactucā'r'ium, i. n.

lā dūnum, i.

lām ūnum, i. n.

lanceola tus, a, um.

laucifo'lius, a, um.

langs'dorf, sii, m.

lāp āthum, i. n.

lāth'ÿris. λάθυρος.

lauda'num, i. Common
pronounced laud ānum.

laurē'ōla, æ. f.

lau'rus, ūs *vel* i. f.

lävan'dūla, æ. f.

lēgū men, ūnis. n.

lentis cus, i. f.

leou'todon, i. m. From λέων
a lion; and ὀδούς, *a tooth*

levis, e.

lī'chen, ēnis. m.

lig'num, i. n.

lī'lūm, i. n.

lī'māx, ācis. f.

limet'ta, æ. f.

limō'nes, um. m., *lemons*.

limō num, i. n., *the lemon
tree*.

lī'num, i. n.

liquīdam'bar. n.

liquidus, a, um.

lī'quor, ōris. m.

lithar'gÿrum, i. n. λιθάρι-
γÿρος.

lit'mus, i. m.

mor'phĭa, æ. *f.* From Morpheus, *the god of sleep.*

mō'rum, i. *n.*, a mulberry.

mō'rus, i. *f.*, a mulberry tree.

moschā'tus, a, um.

moschif'ērus, a, um.

mos'chus, i. *m.*

mucilā'go. inis. *f.*

mucn'na, æ. *f.*

mu'rĭas, ātis. *f.* (see p. 176).

muriat'ĭeus, a, um.

myris'tĭca, æ. *f.*

myris'tĭcus, a, um.

mŷrōsper mum, i. *n.* From μŷρον, *perfume*; and σπέρμα, *seed.*

mŷrōx'yloŷ, i. *n.* From μŷρον, *perfume*; and ξύλον, *wood.*

myrr ha, æ. *f.*

myr'tus, i. *f.*

napel lus, i. *m.*

nephro'dĭum, i. *n.* From νεφρός, *a kidney.*

nicotiā na, æ. *f.*

ni'ger, gra, grum.

ni'tras, ātis (see p. 176).

ni'trĭcus, a, um.

ni'trum, i. *n.* νίτρον.

nō bilis, e.

nux, nŷcis. *f.*

nymphæ'a, æ. *f.*

oblongifō'lĭus, a, um.

obovā tus, a, um.

oc ŷlus, i. *m.*

officĭ'na, æ. *f.*

ōl ēa, æ. *f.*

ōl'ēum, i. *n.*

ōlib'ānum, i. *n.*

ōlĭ'va, æ. *f.*

ō'pĭum, i. *n.* From ὀπὸν *juice.*

opōbal'sānum, i. *n.*

ōrōp'ānax, ācis. *m.* From ὀρός, *juice*; and πάνα, *the plant which yields it.*

or'chis, is vel ŷos. *f.* ὄρχις

orig'ānum, i. *n.*

or'nus, i. *f.*

os, ossis. *n.*

os'trēa, æ. *f.*

ovā'tus, a, um.

ō'vis, is. *f.*

ō'vum, i. *n.*

oxāl'ĭcus, a, um.

ox'ālis, ŷdis. *f.* ὀξάλις.

ox'ĭdum, i. *n.*

oxygen'ĭum, i. *n.* From ὀξύς, *acid*; and γεννάω, *produce.*

ox'ŷmel, ēlis. *n.*

oxŷsulphurē'tum, i. *n.*

pallidus, a, um.

palmā tus, a, um.

pā'nax, ācis. *m.*

paniculā'tus, a, um.

pāpā'ver, ēris. *n.*

paregor'ĭcus, a, um. παργορικός.

parel'ra, æ. *f.*

pārĭōta'rĭa, æ. *f.*

pās sŷla, æ. *f.*

pastĭnā'ca, æ. *f.*

pedunculā'tus, a, um.

pē po, ŷnis.

perfoliā'tus, a, um.

peruif'ērus, a, um.

- ruviā'nus, a, um.
 tröl'ëum, i. n.
 asiā'nus, i. m.
 òs'phas, ātis (see p. 176).
 òsphor'icus, a, um.
 òs'phorus, i. m. φωσ-
 φόρος.
 ysē'ter, ēris. m. φῦσητήρ.
 nen'ta, æ. f.
 npinel'la, æ. f. Altered
 from *bipennula*.
 nus, i vel ūs. f.
 per, ēris. n.
 òeri'tus, a, um.
 tā'chia, æ. f. πιστάκια.
 z, pl'cis, f.
 um'bum, i. n.
 l'yg'āla, æ. f.
 l'yg'ōnum, i. n. From
 πολύς, many; and γόνυ, a
 knee or joint.
 r'rum, i. n.
 tas'sa, æ. f.
 tas'sium, i. n.
 centil'la, æ. f.
 ecipitatus, a, um.
 eparā'tus, a, um.
 iten'sis, e.
 i'na, æ. f.
 i'nus, i. f.
 i'riens, tis.
 erocar'pus, i. m. From
 πτέρον, a wing; and καρ-
 πός, fruit.
 ē'gūm, i. n.
 pa, æ. f.
 l'vis, ēris. m.
 nica, æ. f.
 pūr'ëus, a, um.
 cus, a, um.
- pÿrē'thrum, thri. n.
 pÿr'ōla, æ. f.
 quas'sia, æ. f.
 quer'cus, ūs. f.
 qui'nia, æ. f.
 rā'dix, icis. f.
 rānnn'cūlus, i. m.
 rāph'ānus, i. m. ῥάφᾶνις.
 rē'cens, tis.
 rectificatus, a, um.
 redactus, a, um.
 rēsī'na, æ. f.
 rhabar'bārum, i. n.
 rham'nus, i. m.
 rhapon'ticus, a, um.
 rhe'um, i. n. ῥῆον.
 rhœ'as, rhœados, f. ῥοιάς,
 fluid.
 rhus, rhōis. f.
 richardsō'nīa, æ. f.
 rīc'īnus, i. m.
 roccel'la, æ. f.
 ro'sa, æ. f.
 rosmārī'nus, i. m.
 ruber, bra, brum.
 rūb'īa, æ. f.
 rū'bus, i. m.
 rū'mex, icis, f.
 ru'ta, æ. f.
 sabadil'la, æ. f. (see *ceba-*
dilla).
 sǎbī'na, æ. f.
 sac'chārum, i. n.
 sǎgāpē'num, i. n.
 sa'go, indecl.
 saguerus, i.
 sa'gus. f.

sa'lix, Icīs. *f.*
 sal'vīa, æ. *f.*
 sambū'cus, i. *f.*
 sandār'ācha, æ. *f.*
 san'guis, Inīs, *m.*
 santali'nus, a, um.
 san'talum, i. *n.*
 santōn'īca, æ. *f.*
 sāl'po, ōnis. *m.*
 saponā'rīa, æ. *f.*
 sar'sa, æ. *f.*
 sarsaparil'la, æ. *f.*
 sas'sāfras.
 sati'vus, a, um.
 scāunmō'nīa, æ. *f.* σκάμω-
 ρία. The plant.
 scāunmō'nīum, i. *n.* The
 gum-resin.
 scil'la, æ. *f.* σκίλλα.
 scopā'rīus, i. *m.*
 scrō'fa, æ. *f.*
 scrophular'īa, æ. *f.*
 scrū'pūlum, i. *n.*
 secāle, is. *n.*
 semen, inīs. *n.*
 sen'ega, æ. *f.*
 sen'na, æ. *f.*
 sē'pīa, æ. *f.*
 ser'īcum, i. *n.*
 serpenta'rīa, æ. *f.*
 serrā'tus, a, um.
 se'sūmum, i. *n.*
 ses'qui. A prefix to the
 names of certain chemical
 compounds. It signifies
one equivalent and a half.
 sē'vum, i. *n.*
 simaru'ba, æ. *f.*
 sinā'pī, indecl. *n.* σινάπι.
 sinā'pīs, is. *f.*

smī'lax, ācis. *f.*
 so'da, æ. *f.*
 so'dīum, i. *n.*
 solā'nium, i. *n.*
 som'nifer, a, um.
 spar'tīum, i. *n.* σπαρτίον.
 spicā'tus, a, um.
 spige'lia, æ. *f.*
 spīr'ītus, ūs. *m.*
 spon'gīa, æ. *f.*
 squil'la, æ. *f.*
 stan'ium, i. *n.*
 staphisa'grīa, æ. *f.*
 stib'īum, i. *n.*
 stramō'nīum, i. *n.*
 strōbilus, i. *m.*
 strych'nīa, æ. *f.*
 strych'nos, i. *f.* στρύχνος.
 sty'rax, ācis. *n.* The plant.
 sty'rax, ācis. *m.* The resin.
 sub. A prefix to the name
 of certain chemical com-
 pounds. It signifies that
 the basic constituent is
 excess.
 su'ber, ēris. *n.*
 sublimatus, a, um.
 suc'cīnum, i. *n.*
 succus, i. *m.*
 snī'lus, a, um.
 sul'phas, ātis (see p. 176).
 sul'phur, ūris. *n.*
 sulphurā'tus, a, um.
 sulphurē'tum, i. *n.*
 sulphur'īcus, a, um.
 sulphurosus, a, um.
 sus, suis. *m.* and *f.*
 sylves'tris *vel* silves'tris, e.
 tābā'eum, i. *n.*

marin'dus, i. f. It means, literally, *Indian dates*.

macētum, i. n. Altered from *Athanasia*.

mañicus, a, um.

max'acum, i. n.

tarā'tus, a, um.

tā'ricus, a, um.

tarizā'tus, a, um.

tā'rus, i. m.

t'ras, ātis (see p. 176).

uis, e. tenuior.

mbin'thīnus, a, um.

ēbin'thus, i. f.

ra, æ. f.

ta, æ. f.

rī'āca, æ. f.

s, ūris, n.

lūm, i. n.

otō'rius, a, um.

otū'ra, æ. f.

i, indecl.

ita'nus, a, um.

mentil'la, æ. f.

icoden'dron. From τοξί-
όν, a poison; and δένδρον,
tree.

gācan'tha, æ. f.

vel tris. A prefix to the
names of certain chemical
compounds. It signifies
that the base is trebled.

nd'rus, a, um.

oliā'tus, a, um.

tīcum, i. n.

chis'cus, i. m.

er, ēris, n.

turpē thum, i. n.

tussillā'go, inis. f.

tū'tia, æ. f.

vālerīā'na, æ. f.

vanil'la, æ. f.

vapor, oris. m.

verā'tria, æ. f.

verā'trum, i. n.

verbas'cum, i. n. Altered
from *barbascum*.

ve'rus, a, um.

vesicatō'rīus, a, um.

vī'nifer, vinif'ēra, ērum.

vi'num, i. n.

vīō'la, æ. f.

vitellus, i. m.

vitex, īcis. f.

vi'tis, is. f.

vītrī'olum, i. n.

vōm'īcus, a, um.

vulgā'ris, e.

ul'mus, i. f.

ur'sus, i. m.

urtī'ca, æ. f.

usitātis'sīmus, a, um.

us'tus, a, um.

ū'va, æ. f.

ze'a, æ. f.

zedoa'rīa, æ. f.

zin'cum, i. n.

zin'gīber, eris. n. ζιγγίβερις.

zygophyl'lum, i. n. From
ζυγόν, a yoke; and φύλλον,
a leaf.

PART II.

ABBREVIATED PRESCRIPTIONS.

CHAPTER I.—FORMS FOR BLOOD-LETTING, ETC.

- 1.—*DETRAH.* è brach. sang. ad $\bar{\text{z}}\text{x}$. statim.
- 2.—*FIAT* v. s. ut fluant sang. $\bar{\text{z}}\text{v}$.
- 3.—*OPUS* est venam cub. secare, ut sang. fluat ad $\bar{\text{z}}\text{x}$.
- 4.—*AD* recidiv. præcavend. detrah. sang. p. r. r.
- 5.—*EXTRAH.* sang. pleno rivo ad $\bar{\text{z}}\text{vj}$. quamprimum.
- 6.—*EMITTE* sang. $\bar{\text{z}}\text{xvj}$. saltem, vel ad deliquium.
- 7.—*DIMOVE* sang. per saltum, ad $\bar{\text{z}}\text{x}$. vel ultra.
- 8.—*DETRAH.* ex arteriâ temp. sang. $\bar{\text{z}}\text{vj}$. quamprimum.
- 9.—*MITT.* sang. illicò ex largo vuln. ad $\bar{\text{z}}\text{x}$. v. donec æger palleseat vel languescat.
- 10.—*REPET.* sang. detractio, et localis et generalis.
- 11.—*ITERUM* fiat v. s. ad defect. animi.

12.—Sanguis eodem modo, quo ante, iterum mittendus est, vero ad $\bar{\zeta}xvj$.

13.—Pertund. vena brach. et detrah. sang. ad $\bar{\zeta}xx$. vel usque ut liquerit animus.

14.—Repet. v. s. ad tres alias vices, ad eandem quantit., tribus diebus sequent., quando dolor et espirandi difficult. suad.

15.—Die sequente celebretur iterum v. s. ad eandem quâ antea quantit.

16.—Mitt. sang. è brachio ad $\bar{\zeta}xij$. quamprimum ; et postea ex venâ jugul. ad $\bar{\zeta}vij$.

17.—Sang. denuò mittend. est, ad $\bar{\zeta}x$. tantum.

18.—Mitt. sang. de novo, et repet. ad animi ferè reliq.

19.—Extrah. sang. e brachio ; et eodem die post liquot horas, vel die sequenti, duabus horis post prandium, cap. pulv. emetic.

20.—Si primæ venæsect. non cedat morbus, tum repet. ; et nondum cessante, ad duas alias vices celebret., interpos. semper die uno.

21.—Necnon admov. cucurbit. c. ferro nuchæ cap. ; mitt. sang. ad $\bar{\zeta}xij$.

22.—Statim abrad. capill. et applic. cucurb. nuchæ.

23.—Accommod. cucurb. cum ferro sub aurem lateris affecti, et mitt. sang. ad $\bar{\zeta}iv$.

24.—Admov. cucurb. cum scarificat. parti tho-
racis dolen. p. r. n., et exsug. sang. ad $\bar{3}$ vij.

25.—Semel in septimanâ applic. temporibu
utrinque hirud. iij.

26.—Hirud. xxiv. statim lumb. admov., e
quando remotæ sint, cataplasma emoll. applic.

27.—Admov. hirud. iij. sing. tem. si adsit dolo
capit.

28.—Applic. jugul. hirud. iv. ; et post flux. sang
applic. empl. lyttæ.

29.—Detrah. ex ischio affecto et part. adjacent
ope cucurbit. cum scarificat. sang. $\bar{3}$ vj.

30.—Applic. adversum renes hirud. xij. v
cucurbit. cruent. ut extrah. sang. $\bar{3}$ xij.

31.—Convulsione redeunte, haud aliter, detrah
sang. per cucurbit. iij.

32.—Si dolor perstit. ad latus, mitt. sang. $\bar{3}$ xx.
brach.

33.—Sanguisug. iij. fronti impon.

34.—Admov. cucurbit. sicca regioni hepat.

CHAP. II.—FORMS FOR BLISTERS, ETC.

35.—Adhibe emplast. canthar. tumori in al
dextrâ per spatium xij. hor. vel donec in vesic
manifestò epidermis elata sit.

36.—Applic. abdom. emplast. lyttæ super alutam
atis latam extens.

37.—Admov. parti thoracis super. emplast.
lyttæ, et post vesicat. applic. cerat. sabin. ut ulcus
perpet. fiat. Fluxu cessante utat. sequent.

℞ Cerat. Sabin.

Unguent. Lyttæ p. æ.

38.—Admove tela vesicatoria (ad exemplar) ex-
tern. part. guttur.

39.—Admov. capiti raso unguent. canthar. usque
ad vesicat.

40.—Admov. prope cartilag. thyroid. utrinque
emplast. lyttæ.

41.—Abrad. capill., et admov. toti capit. sericum
resic.

42.—Applic. prope articul. femor. super. em-
plast. lytt. super quod ʒj. pulv. lytt. insperg. est.

43.—Si valde urgeat dyspnœa, applic. emplast.
lyttæ, et fiat ulcus perpet. ope unguent. sabin.

44.—℞ Emplast. Galban. co. . . ʒss

———— Resin. . . . ʒij

M. Fiat emplast. super alutam extendend. quo
pedes invol. post pediluv.

45.—Impon. nuch. capit. vel suris extern. em-
plast. lyttæ.

46.—Emplast. lyttæ collo impon. quâ dolet.

47.—Admov. pannus vesicat. lateri sinist.

48.—Adhib. emplast. epispas. satis ampl. et aer. inter scapul.

49.—℞ Lytt. in pulv. tenuissim. trit. ʒj
 Camph. pulv ʒj
 Ceræ flavæ
 Sevi ppt. āā ʒj
 Adip. ppt. ʒij

Cerā, Sevo et Adipe simul liquefact. paulo ante quam concrese. Lytt. et Camphor. insperg., atque omnia misce ut fiat emplast. epispast. regioni jecoris applice.

50.—Admov. charta vesicat. occipiti. Curet pars exulcer. unguent. sabin.

51.—Nata humor. detract. ab emplast. lyttæ, si res postulav. promov.

52.—Emplast. ij. vesicat. brach. intern. infra cubit. quamprimum impon.

53.—Admov. taffeta vesicat. genu, et fluxu postea eliciat. ope unguen. sabin.

54.—Cerat. lytt. part. excor. impon., ut nata humor ab emplast. lyttæ promov.

55.—℞ Pulv. Euphorb. . . . ʒss
 Cerat. Sabin. . . . ʒij
 Emplast. Thuris . . . ʒss

Simul bene contrit. sit emplast. scuto pectoris

56.—Fiat fontic. ex parte vesicat. ope unguent. bin.

57.—℞ Ammon. Hydrochl. . . . 3j
 Saponis duri ʒij
 Emplast. plumbi ʒss

Emplast. et sapon. simul liqua, et paulo antequam incresc. immisce salem in pulv. tenuem tritum. Extens. super alutam parti affectæ quamprimum applic. et p. r. n. repet.

58.—Caput tonderi debet, et emplast. vesicat. circumcirca tegi.

59.—Applic. regioni singul. renum emplast. tæ parvum (magnitud. nummi semicoronæ).

CHAP. III.—FORMS FOR MIXTURES, ETC.

60.—℞ Vin. Aloes 3ij
 Infus. Senn. . . . ʒiiss
 Magnes. Sulph. . . . ʒiv

Hujus capiat ʒj. horâ 7mâ matut.; et circiter horam x. partem reliq. sumat si opus fuerit.

61.—℞ Liquor. Ammon. Acet. ʒiiiss
 Vin. Antimon. . . . 3ij
 Tinct. Cardam. co. . . . ʒij
 Aq. Menth. pip. . . . ʒiv

at mist. cujus ʒij. omni horæ quadrante calidè bib. durante frig.

62.—℞ Tinct. Valer. . . . oz. 2
 Detur f̄ij. subinde, è cochl. magn. Inf. Rad
 Valer. sylvest. sub formâ theæ parati.

63.—℞ Mist. Amygd. . . . ʒiv
 Syrup. Scill. . . . ʒiij
 Tinct. Opii gtt. xl
 Quod unciat. sumatur, tussi admodum ingravesce

64.—℞ Inf. Gent. co. . . . oz. 6
 Magn. Sulph. . . . oz. 1
 Cap. cochl. iij. magna post jentac. et post prand
 quotidie.

65.—℞ Liq. Amm. Acet. . . . ʒij
 Aq. Menth. virid. . . . ʒiiiss
 Syr. Croci ʒij
 Spirit. Æther. Nitr. . . . ʒij

M. Cochl. ij. magn. secund. horis sumant. durante
 febre, sæpius vel rarius pro impet. ratione; et
 absente febre Pulv. Cinchon. ut ante.

66.—℞ Fol. Rosæ oz. 1
 Aq. fervent. . . . oz. 8

Stent per horam; colat. adde Succi Limon., Sacch
 albi, āā. q. s. ad gratam acerbit. dulced.

67.—℞ Antim. Tart. . . . gr. vj
 Aq. puræ ʒiv
 Syr. Rhœad. . . . ʒj

M. Capiat cochl. minim. subinde, ad nausea
 vel vomitum promov.

68.—℞ Sod. Subcarb.	.	.	.	ʒiiss
Cryst. Tart.	.	.	.	ʒiij
Aq. puræ	.	.	.	ʒviiij

tent in lagen. bene obtur. per triduum, et deinde
 it in prompt. pro potu cathart.

69.—℞ Sodæ Bicarb.	.	.	.	ʒij
Ferri Sulph.	.	.	.	gr. iij
Magn Carb.	.	.	.	ʒj
Aq. puræ	.	.	.	Os
Acidi Sulph. dil.	.	.	.	fʒx

Infund. primum lagen. aq., dein immit. salina, et
 denique acid. sulph.; illico obturet. lagena, et in
 loco frigid. servetur.

70.—℞ Decoct. Lichen.	.	.	.	Oj
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Sumat æger pocul. omni bihorio.

71.—℞ Magnes. Carb.	.	.	.	ʒj
Aq. Ment. sat.	.	.	.	ʒvj
Tinct. Opii	.	.	.	ʒj

℞ Sumat cochl. ij. dum flatus infest.

72.—Capiat cochl. ij. ampl. Aq. Ment. pip.
 omni horâ, donec singult. et nisus ad vomit.
 ESSAV.

73.—℞ Tinct. Digit.	.	.	.	ʒiij
Acidi Hydrocyan.	.	.	.	gtt. xx

℞ Hujus cap. gutt. xx. ter die, ex cyath. aq.
 frigid. dosin sensim augend. prout caput aut ven-
 ric. ferre queat.

74.—℞	Magnes. Carbon.	.	.	3j
	Pulv. Rhei	.	.	gr. xv
	Aq. Aneth.	.	.	℥iiss

M. Fiat julep. cujus unum cochl. minim. infant. lacten. detur secundis horis, phialâ agitâtâ.

75.—℞	Mist. Ammon.	.	.	℥vj
	Tinct. Opii	.	.	℥j

M. Capiat cochl. ij. magn. statim; iterentur post horam si tussis accrev.

76.—℞	Dec. Hord.	.	.	℥x
	Ol. Olivæ	.	.	℥ij
	Mucilag. Acaciæ	.	.	℥j

Tere oleum cum mucilag. donec probe coiverint, tum sensim adde decoct. ut fiat enema. Interdum add. liceat Magn. Sulph. ℥j.

77.—℞	Sp. Ammon. Arom.	.	.	℥j
	Tinct. Assafœt.	.	.	℥ss
	Syr. Croci	.	.	℥ss
	Aq. Cinnam.	.	.	℥j

M. Exhibe cochl. parvum ter quaterve de die, vel sæpius, urgente convuls. vel spasm.

78.—℞	Inf. Krameriæ	.	.	℥vj
	Tinct. Opii	.	.	℥j

Fiat mist. cujus sumant. cochl. iij. magn. post singul. deject. liquid.

79.—℞ Sod. Sulph.	. . .	ʒiiss
—Phosph.	. . .	ʒj
Syr. Rham.	. . .	ʒiv
Aq. Menth. pip.	. . .	ʒvj

℞ Sumat ʒj. statim, et repetat. dosis post horas
nisi alvus prius respond.

80.—℞ Tinct. Hyoscyam.	. . .	ʒiiss
Pot. Acet.	. . .	ʒiv
Syr. Croci	. . .	ʒij
Aq. Anisi	. . .	ʒvj

℞ fiat mist. cujus sumant. cochl. ij. vel. iij. minim.
is terve in die, vel ut opus sit.

81.—℞ Ipecac. Rad. Pulv.	. . .	ʒiiss
Pot. Bitart.	. . .	ʒj
Aq. fervent.	. . .	fʒiiiiss

℞ Macera per horam integr., dein cola et adjice

Syr.	. . .	fʒss
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℞ Detur ʒss. vel. cochl. ampl. omni semihorâ,
donec vomit. proritav.

82.—℞ Tinct. Opii	. . .	ʒj
Mist. Cret.	. . .	ʒvj

℞ Cap. cochl. ij. magn. omni quadrante horæ,
donec leniat. dolor.

83.—℞ Decoct. Aloës comp.	. . .	ʒiv.
Sodæ Sulph.	. . .	ʒiiss

℞ Cochl. ij. ampl. intermissionis tempore sumant.
donec ut purgatio ex toto cessav. ante accessum
prooxysm.

84.—℞ Sodæ Tart. ℥ij
 Aq. Menth. sat. ℥viiij

M. Cap. cochl. ij. ampla omni bihorio, ad sedes promovend.

85.—℞ Plumbi Acet. gr. iv
 Aq. destill. ℥iv
 Syrup. Papav. ℥iiij

M. Cap. cochl. ampl. mane quotidie; repetat. dosis ad iij. vices, et deinde cap. æger haust. aliq. purgant.

86.—℞ Magn. Sulph. ℥iss
 Acidi Sulph. dil. ℥iss
 Aq. Menth. pip. ℥vj
 Syr. Rhœad. ℥ij

M. Hujus mist. sumant. cochl. iv. omn. tribus horis, donec venter rite solut. fuerit.

87.—℞ Inf. Senn. ℥j
 Magn. Sulph. ℥ss

M. Cap. quartâ quâque die.

℞ Tinct. Valer. ℥ij
 Sp. Amm. fœt. ℥ij
 Aq. puræ ℥ij

M. Cap. cochl. ij. magn. in languor. præcipuè diebus purgat. dedit.

88.—℞ Mist. Amygd. ℥vj
 Tinct. Opii ℥ss

M. Cap. cochl. magn. ij. quartâ quâque horâ, si tussis increb.

89.—℞ Antim. Tart. gr. iij
 Inf. Sennæ ℥iij
 Aq. Piment. ℥iv

M. Repet. cochl. ij. ampl. omni semihorâ, donec superven. vomit. vel alvus dejec.

90.—℞ Tinct. Jalap. ℥iv
 Pot. Sulphat. ℥ss
 Aq. Menth. ℥vj

M. Sum. cochl. majora ij. omni quadrante horæ. donec alv. copiosè respond.

91.—℞ Cetrar. Island. oz. 1
 Aq. frigid. Oj

Coque ad ℥xij., stet ut geletur, et utat. æger gelat. ad libitum.

92.—℞ Lact. Vac. Oj
 Sinap. Sem. contus. oz. 1

Coq. simul, donec pars cas. in coag. abier., deinde colet. serum, et hujus sumat. cyath. subinde.

93.—℞ Liq. Ammon. Acet. ℥iv
 Tinct. Opii ℥ss
 Aq. Menth. vir. ℥vj

M. Capiat cochl. ij. invadente paroxysm. caloris in febr. intermitt.

94.—℞ Inf. Sennæ fl. oz. 6

Sumat primò, omni quadr. horæ, cochl. ; dein assumpt. vices protrah. ad horam, et ultra pro successu.

95.—℞ Dec. Aloës comp. . . . fl. oz. 6
 Cap. æger cochl. iij. ampl. p. r. n. ; postea augend.
 minuendovè quant. prout sedes pauciores pluresvè
 promov.

96.—℞ Cret. præp. . . . ʒj
 Tinct. Opii . . . ʒss
 Aq. Cinnam. . . . ʒvj

M. et agitand. pñial. dentur cochl. ij. secundâ
 quâque horâ, serius vel citius ut res postulet, dum
 vex. ventr. torm. vel vom.

97.—℞ Vin. Ipecac. . . . fl. oz. 1

Fiat haust. statim sumend.

℞ Mist. Amygd. . . . fl. oz. 6
 Tinct. Opii . . . fl. drm. 1

M. Cap. cochl. ij. ampl. sub finem vomit.

98.—℞ Tinct. Rhei . . . ʒj
 Tinct. Gentian. . . ʒss
 Aq. Piment. . . . ʒiv
 Syr. Croci . . . ʒj

Fiat mist. cujus sum. æger cochl. ij. urg. ventr.
 dolor., flatu, nauseâ vel lang.

99.—℞ Tinct. Opii . . . ʒss
 Tinct. Cardamom. . . ʒss
 Syr. Croci . . . ʒiv
 Aq. Cinnam. . . . ʒvj

M. Capiat cochl. ij. max. post sing. vomit. vel
 sedes liquid.

100.—℞ Dec. Cinchon. ℥vj
 Acidi Sulph. dil. ℥j
 Syr. Aurant. ℥ss

M. Hujus mist. cochl. iv. horis duabus interposit.
 sumant. ad sudat. diminuen.

101.—℞ Tinct. Opii ℥ss
 Confect. Aromat. ℥j
 Aq. Ment. pip. ℥vj

Fiat mist. cujus sumant. cochl. iij. magn. post
 unamquamque sed. moll. phialâ prius concuss.

102.—℞ Sp. Ammon. arom. ℥j
 Tinct. Castor. ℥iij
 Sp. Lavand. ℥ij
 Aq. Piment. ℥j

Fiat mist. cujus ℥ij p. r. n. ingerant. contra lang.
 et deliq.

103.—℞ Inf. Sennæ fl. oz. 6
 Tinct. Jalap. fl. drm. 6

M. Sumant. cochl. iij. ampla singulis horis, ad
 plenam alvi solutionem.

104.—Perst. in usu mist. cathart. donec alvus
 per quatervē plenè respond.

105.—℞ Mist. Ammon. ℥vj

Jalap. æger cochl. magn. bis in die, ex poculo jus.
 bovini, contra rauced.

106.—℞	Tinct. Scillæ . . .	ʒj
	Mucilag. Acac. . .	ʒj
	Tinct. Opii . . .	ʒj

M. Fiat mist. de quâ subindè cap. ʒj. guttatim, ad gulam emolliend. et exspuit. promovend.

107.—℞	Ammon. Sesquicarb. . .	ʒj
	Tinct. Card. . .	ʒj
	Syr. Rhœad. . .	ʒij
	Aq. Menth. pip. . .	ʒiv

Fiat mist. de quâ cap. cochl. j. larg. si pustul. evanesc.

108.—℞	Liq. Ammon. Acet. . .	ʒj
	Vin. Antim. Potassio-	
	Tart.	ʒj
	Aq. Menth. sat. . .	ʒiv
	Syr. Croci	ʒj

Fiat mist. de quâ cochl. larg. j. secundis vel tertiis horis exhib., sæpiùs rariusvè prout feb. vehement vel mit. fuerit.

109.—℞	Tinct. Assafœt. . .	ʒij
	Ammon. Carb. . .	ʒss
	Aq. Puleg.	ʒiv

Fiat mist. de quâ cap. cochl. j. vel cochl. ij. in lang. vel sudor. frigid. vel frig. paroxysm.

110.—℞	Potass. Bitart.	ʒj
	Ol. Limon.	gtt. xv.
	Sacch. purif.	ʒij
	Aquæ bullientis . . .	Oij

M. Usurpet. pro potu commun. ubi æger intensè siti vexat.

111.—℞	Pulv. Jalap.	. . .	ʒj
	— Zingib.	. . .	gr. xx
	Magn. Sulph.	. . .	ʒj.
	Aq. puræ	. . .	ʒvj

M. Cochl. j. sing. horis exhibeat. quâque vice
 phial. agitand. ut permisceatur pulv.

112.—℞	Cort. Cinch.	. . .	ʒiss
	Magn. Sulphat.	. . .	ʒij
	Aq. puræ	. . .	Oij

(Coque per sextam part. horæ in vase leviter clauso,
 et liquor. adhuc calent. cola; sub finem adde
 Syrup. Absinth. ʒij. Tertiâ vel quartâ quâque horâ
 cyath. j. exhib. intermissionis temp.

113.—℞	Inf. Chirett.	. . .	ʒvj
	Magn. Sulph.	. . .	ʒij

M. Usurp. ad ʒij. bis vel ter in die, longè à pastu
 et maximè jejun. ventric.

114.—℞	Decoct. Hord.	. . .	Oss
	Nitr. purif.	. . .	ʒss

M. Duabus vel tribus exhib. vic. ij. horarum
 interv.

115.—℞	Sp. Ammon. arom.	. . .	ʒij
	Liq. Ammon. Acet.	. . .	ʒiv
	Tinct. Opii	. . .	ʒj
	Aq. Piment.	. . .	ʒiv

M. et divid. in haust. iv. quorum j. usurp. potest,
 si puls. languescat vel pustul. subsid.

116.—℞	Tinct. Opii	3j
	Syr. Croci	5j
	Tinct. Cardamom.	5ij
	Aq. Cinnam.	5vj

M. Cochl. j. exhib. dosisque iteretur, prout urg morb.

117.—℞	Liq. Ammon. Acet.	5ij
	Tinct. Opii	5j
	Vin. Antim. Potassio- Tart.	5j
	Aq. Menth. sat.	5ij

M. et in iij. vel iv. dos. divide, quarum j. omni bi-
horio in insult. remiss. sumend.

118.—℞	Vin. Colch.	5ij
	Tinct. Jalap.	5j
	Inf. Sen.	5ij

M. Ista dos. in ij. part. dividi potest, quarum j
mane, alt. sero exhib.

119.—℞ Æther. cochl. min. urgent. flatu in Aq
Menth. pip. sumend.

120.—℞	Decoct. Cinch.	5ij
	Tinct. Myrrh.	5ss
	Acid. Hydrochl.	q. s.

ad grat. acerb. reddend.

121.—℞	Tinct. Sennæ	5j
	Tinct. Jalap.	5ij
	Aq. Piment.	5ij

M. Cap. dimid. stat. et semihorâ elapsâ quoc
reliq. est.

122.—Prætermit. mist. salin.

123.—Cap. Tinct. Opii gtt. xxx. horâ somni, et
repet. omni 3tiâ horâ perst. dol. et spasm.

124.—℞ Tinct. Castor. ʒij
Tinct. Serpent. ʒij
Aq. Piment. ʒij

M. Cap. cochl. modicum, 4tis horis, aggre dient.
Veh.

125.—℞ Inf. Sennæ ʒiv
Magn. Sulph. ʒj

M. Ex hâc mist. primo die cochl. j., alt. die duo,
et sic deinceps propinent.

126.—℞ Sarsap. Rad.
Zingib. Rad. contus. āā ʒss
Sassaf. Rad. concis. ʒj

Coloque leni igne in Aquæ Font. Oiv., ad dimid.
consumpt. ut fiat decoct. cujus bibat fʒviij. modicè
epesfac. post bolum, et mane repet. in lecto ad dia-
phores. ciend.

127.—℞ Acidi Sulph. dil. ʒss
Syr. Rhœad. ʒij
Tinct. Card. ʒij

Lat mist. cujus sum. cochl. min. sext. horis, in
novis vehic. grat.

128.—℞ Sp. Ammon. arom. ʒj
Tinct. Card. ʒij
Tinct. Castor. ʒj
Aq. Puleg. ʒiv

M. oppriment. lang. cochl. ampl. ij.

129.—℞ Tinct. Castor.

Tinct. Myrrh. āā	.	.	̄ij
Mist. Amygd.	.	.	̄vj
Syr. Croci	.	.	̄ij

M. Sum. cochl. iv. ampl. manè, merid. et horâ somni, ad biduum vel triduum; quo elaps. et uno tantum die interject. sum. potion. emet. sequent. manè superbibend. Inf. Flor. Anthem. q. s. ad vomitiones quater aut quinquies proritand. cum debito regimine.

130.—℞ Vin. Ipecac. . . fl. oz. 1
Antim. Tart. . . gr. ij

M. et fiat potio.

131.—℞ Sodæ Tart. . . ̄ss
Tinct. Rhei. . . ̄ss
Syr. comm. . . ̄ij
Aq. Piment. . . ̄vj

Fiat mist. cujus cap. æger cochl. ij. magn. omni bihorio donec alvus purgetur.

132.—℞ Aq. Pluv. . . ̄ij
Antim. Tart. . . gr. iij

Solve; hujus danda sunt cochl. ij. medioc. sing. horæ quadrant. donec vomitus sequatur.

133.—℞ Inf. Sennæ . . ̄vj
Tinct. Sennæ . . ̄ss
Magn. Sulph. . . ̄ij

Fiat mist. cujus cap. æger cochl. ij. magn. bis terve in horâ, donec adsit catharsis.

134.—℞ Catech. ʒss
 Aq. pur. ʒxij

Loque ad ʒvj.; stent donec fæces subsid. liquoris,
 part. limpid. cautè effund.

135.—℞ Decoct. Aloës . . . fl. oz. 6
 Sodæ Sulph. oz. ss

Fiat mist. cujus sum. æger cochl. ij. ordin. secundâ
 quâque horâ, donec amplè purg.

136.—℞ Acid. Nitric. dil. ʒj
 Aq. destill. ʒxij
 Syr. Aurant. ʒiiss

Fiat mist. quotidie sumend. ope tubuli vitrei, par-
 tis haust.

137.—Cap. æger ʒss. Inf. Sennæ pro dos. ex
 cyath. parv. Decoct. Hord.

138.—Cap. æger cyath. vinos. parv. Inf. Gen-
 tian. secundâ quâque horâ.

139.—℞ Magn. Carb. ʒss
 Pulv. Rhei ʒj
 Aq. Piment. ʒvj

Fiat Sumant. cochl. iij. magn. post unamquamque
 d. moll., vitro prius concusso.

140.—℞ Sodæ Tart. ʒvj
 Aq. Cinnam. ʒij

Fiat sol. duabus vicibus sumend.

141.—℞ Inf. Quass. . . . ℥vj
 Magn. Sulph. . . . ℥j

Fiat mist. de quâ cap. æger cochl. j. ampl. bis
 tervè in die.

142.—℞ Tinct. Opii ℥j
 Mucilag. Acac. . . . ℥vj
 Sp. Æther. Nitr. . . . ℥ij

M. Bibat cochl. iij. subindè, urgent. strangur.
 aut in lang.

143.—Repet. mist. p. r. n. si opus erit, ad vom.
 sedand.

144.—℞ Tinct. Opii ℥j
 Syr. Papav. . . . ℥ij
 Aq. Ment. . . . ℥vj

M. Sum. ℥j. omni semihorâ, donec dolor mites-
 cat.

145.—℞ Tinct. Hyoscyam. . . . ℥ij
 Tinct. Castor. . . . ℥ij
 Syr. Rhœad. . . . ℥j
 Aq. pur. . . . ℥iv

M. Sum. ℥ij. omni horâ, si non dormiat.

146.—℞ Magn. Subcarb. . . . ℥ss
 Tinct. Gentian. . . . ℥iij
 Syr. Aurant. . . . ℥iv
 Aq. Piment. . . . ℥iv

M. Cap. æger, acid. infestant., cochl. ampl. j. vel
 alt. ex poculo jus. bovini.

147.—℞ Ras. Corn. Cerv. ʒj
 Aq. Oiv

Coque ad oct. ij., dein liquori colato adde Sacch. alb. quod satis est, et ad us. serv.

148.—℞ Inf. Sennæ ʒvj
 Sodæ Sulph. ʒss
 Syr. Rhamni ʒij

Fiat mist. Detur imprimis ʒj. et interpos. tribus vel quatuor hor. cochlear. exhib. si fuerit opus, et post ij. alias horas repet. dos. si alvus antea non mov.

CHAP. IV.—FORMS FOR DRAUGHTS, ETC.

149.—℞ Magn. Sulph ʒij
 Inf. Sennæ ʒj
 Syr. Rhamni ʒj

M. Fiat haust. in jus. calid. partitis vicibus sumend.

150.—℞ Inf. Gentian. ʒj
 Tinct. Cardamom. ʒj

Fiat haust. quem æger sum. tribus ante prand. horis.

151.—℞ Inf. Sennæ. ʒj

sum. p. r. n. postea augend. minuend. quant. rout sedes pauc. pluresvè prom.

152.—℞ Sp. Æther. Nitr. . . gtt. xx
 Liq. Ammon. Acet. . . fl. drm. 1
 Aq. Menth. . . . fl. oz. 1

Fiat mist. salin. cujus cap. cochl. parv. omni horâ cursu noct.

153.—℞ Pot. Carb. . . . ʒj
 Aq. dest. . . . ʒx
 Aq. Cinnam. . . . ʒij
 Syr. . . . ʒj

M. Fiat haust. cui temp. capiend. adde Succu Limon. recent. cochl. magn. j. et in efferv. sum.

154.—℞ Antim. Tartar. . . gr. ss
 Aq. pur. . . . ʒj

M. ut fiat haust. statim sumend. et rep. post horas ij., si non antea ventriculus emet. rejecerit, vel si alvus non laxata fuerit.

155.—℞ Tinct. Lavand. co. . . ʒj
 Mist. Camph. . . . ʒij

M. et fiat haust. sextâ quâque horâ sumend. si aderit vel spasma vel pulsûs languor.

156.—Perst. in usu haust. nocturn. heri præscript.

157.—Sit in promptu haust. cum Vin. Colch. ʒj., horâ somni sumend. si redintegraverit malum arthritic., vel involverint vigiliæ inter noctem.

158.—Rep. porrò haust. inter noctem cum Tinct. Opii, si vigiliæ involverint, vel increbuerit tussis.

159.—℞ Acid. Nitric. dil. ℥ss
 Sp. Æther. Nitr. ℥iij
 Tinct. Hyoc. cyam. ℥ij
 Aq. pur. Oij
 Syr. q. s.

ad acorem compescend. et gust. conciliand. Sum. quotidie instar potûs, et bibat quantum sitis exigat.

160.—Sum. ægrotus omni mane, si possit, ℥viij lact. asin. pro jent.

161.—Cap. æger haust. cathart. proximâ luce nav. conscend.; et si post navigation. vom. superven. bibat æger spiritûs alicujus paululum aq. commixt.

162.—℞ Pulv. Rad. Ipecac. gr. x
 Antim. Tartar. gr. j
 Aq. destill. f℥iiss

M. Fiat haust. horâ nonâ matutinâ sumend. Vomitu supervenient. bibat æger, vicibus repetitis, Inf. Anthem. aliquot cyath. Vomitu finito, cap. pulv. sudorif.

163.—℞ Inf. Sennæ ℥iiss
 Pot. Tart. ℥ss
 Tinct. Cinnam. co. f℥ij

Ex his fiat haust. summo mane deglutiend. Rep. idem tertio quoque die.

164.—℞ Tinct. Opii . . . gtt. xx.
 Syr. cujusvis . . . fʒj
 Mist. Camph. . . . fʒj

M. Cap. æger haustul. hujusmodi, singulis noctibus, hora solita.

165.—℞ Tinct. Castor. . . . gtt. x
 Sp. Æther. Nitric. . . . gtt. xv
 Pot. Nitrat. . . . gr. vj
 Aq. Piment. . . . ʒj

M. Fiat haust. in promptu habend. et urgent. febris paroxysm. sumend.

166.—Sum. æger omni mane guttas ix. Acid. Sulph. dil. ex jure vitulino.

167.—℞ Samb. cort. interior. manip. j
 Incoquatur in Aq. Oij. ad Oj. Decoct. hujus alt. medietas mane, alt. sero quotidie, assumatur, donec æger convalesc.

168.—Sum. Tinct. Opii guttas xx. in vehiculo calido convenient.

169.—℞ Pulv. Rad. Ipecac. . . ʒj
 Aq. Menth. . . . ʒj

M. Fiat haust. emet. Potione copiosâ pur. aq. tepefact. vomitio benè provocetur.

170.—℞ Inf. Gentian. co. . . ʒj
 Potas. Brom. . . . gr. v

Fiat haust. mane et horâ quartâ pomeridianâ potand.

171.—℞	Ol. Ricini	ʒj
	Pot. Carb.	gr. vj
	Aq. Piment	ʒj

Fiat secund. art. mist. pro j. dosi quamprimum sumend.

172.—℞	Tinct. Opii	gtt. xv
	Syr. Croci	ʒj
	Aq. Menth. virid. . . .	ʒj

M. fiatque haust. somno deficient. bibend.

173.—℞	Tinct. Myrrh. . . .	ʒss
	Sp. Æther. Nitr. . . .	ʒj
	Syr. Tolut.	ʒj
	Aq. Piment.	ʒij

M. et fiat mist. de quâ cap. ʒj. si vel languores vel horrores conting.

174.—Cap. Acid. Sulph. dil. guttas x., vel numero sufficientes ad moderatam aciditatem in sing. selibris decoct. hord.

175.—Sequent. auror. sum. Ol. Ricini quantum satis sit ad alvum solvend.

176.—Sum. æger Vin. Antim. guttas xx. quartâ, quintâ vel sextâ quâque horâ, nauseâ non amen excitand.

177.—℞	Cupri Sulph.	gr. x
	Aq. Menth. sat.	ʒj
	Syrupi simpl.	ʒj

Fiat haust. quando venenum in ventriculum receptum est sumend.

178.—Bibat-Inf. Sem. Lini ad lib.

179.—℞ Rad. Sarsap. . . . ʒij
 Cort. Ulmi ʒss
 Aq. pur. . . . Oij

Coque ad Oiss., cola et sign. decoct. quod cap. ut ante.

180.—℞ Inf. Quass. . . . ʒj
 Tinct. Gentian. . . . ʒj

M. Fiat haust. mane iterumque horâ ante prandium, stomacho vacuo, sumend.

181.—℞ Syr. Chloral fʒj
 Aq. Chloroform. . . . fʒiiss

M. Fiat haust. horâ somni, vel vespert. vel serâ nocte sumend.

182.—℞ Pot. Carb. . . . ʒj
 Syr. Croci ʒj
 Aq. Menth. pip. . . . ʒj

M. Fiat haust. cum succi limon. cochl. j. ampl. in impetu ipso efferv. sumend.

183.—℞ Tinct. Jalap. . . . ʒss
 Inf. Sennæ co. . . . ʒj
 Magn. Sulph. . . . ʒij

M. Fiat haust. secundis horis sumend. donec alv. plenè solut. sit. Mitte tales iv.

184.—Contin. haust. nuperrimè præscrip.

185.—℞ Liq. Ammon. Acet. (P.L.) ℥j
 Sp. Æther. Nitr. ʒss
 Tinct. Opii gtt. xv
 Aq. pur. ʒij

M. Fiat haust. quartâ quâque horâ capiend. Ut effectus sudorif. augeatur, adde sing. haust. Antim. Potassio-Tart. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

186.—℞ Tinct. Castor. ʒss
 ——— Serpent. gtt. x
 Sp. Ammon. arom. gtt. xv
 Aq. Piment. ʒj

M. Fiat haust. si vigilia increb. aut dolor capitis redintegr. sumend.

187.—Perdomito symptomate, mane et sero ad alies paucul. contin. usus haust.

188.—Contin. haust. effervescent. sicut jam paratum.

189.—Cochl. j. Tinct. Lavand. comp. per se propinari possit, bis vel ter durant. paroxysm. horâ dimidiâ vel integrâ interpos.

190.—℞ Decoct. Sarsap. co. Oj (f℥xx)
 Potas. Iod. ʒj
 sumat pocul. (ʒiv.) bis tervè indies.

191.—℞ Tinct. Opii gtt. xx
 Mist. Cret. ʒj
 fiat haust. navem ingressur. sumend.

192.—℞	Magn. Sulph.	. . .	ʒj
	Acid. Sulph. dil.	. . .	gtt. x
	Syr. Rhœad.	. . .	ʒj
	Aq. Menth. pip.	. . .	ʒj

M. Fiat haust. cras primo mane sumend. et rep. tertiis vel quartis horis, ad alvum solvend.

193.—℞	Mist. Cret.	. . .	ʒj
	Syr. Croci	. . .	ʒij

M. Fiat haust. quartâ quâque horâ sumend. donec paroxysmi non disercuent, instilland. alt. vicibus, si diarrhœa adfuerit, Tinct. Opii guttas ij. vel iij.

194.—℞	Tinct. Calumb.	. . .	ʒij
	Acid. Sulph. dilut.	. . .	gtt. xv.
	Aq. Cinnam.	. . .	ʒj
	Syr. Rhœad.	. . .	ʒij

M. Fiat haust. quartâ quâque horâ sumend. et tempore usûs adde sing., si opus fuerit, ad præcavend. diarrhœam, Tinct. Opii gtt. iij.

195.—℞	Inf. Digital.	. . .	ʒiij
	— Gentian. co.	. . .	ʒiv
	Syr. Croci	. . .	ʒj

M. Fiant haust. vj. Sum. j. 6tis horis, per spatium nycthemeri si vires permit.

196.—℞	Inf. Calumb.	. . .	ʒiss
	Potass. Hydriod.	. . .	gr. v.
	Syr. Aurant.	. . .	ʒij

M. Fiat haust. meridie et horâ quintâ pomeridianâ sumend. per septim. integram, vel ulterius si opus fuerit.

197.—	℞	Bals. Copaib.	. . .	̄iij
		Mist. Acac.	. . .	̄vj
		Liq. Pot.	. . .	̄iiss
		Syr. Aurant.	. . .	̄̄ss
		Aq. dest.	. . .	̄̄ivss

M. Capiat cochl. ij. vel iij. quart. horis.

198.—	℞	Bals. Copaib.	. . .	part. ij
		Liq. Pot.	. . .	part. iij
		Aq. dest.	. . .	part. viij

Coque per quadrant. horæ, et tunc adde

Sp. Æther. Nitr. part. j

Stet per horas ij. vel iij.

Capiat æger, liquoris limpid. supernat., cochl. med. j. ter die.

199.—	℞	Bals. Copaib.	. . .	̄̄ss
		Vitell. j. Ovi		
		Sacch. puri	. . .	̄̄j

Mixtis bene subactis terend. adde paulatim Aq.

Menth. virid. ̄̄vj. ut fiat emulsio.

200.—	℞	Calomel.	. . .	gr. iij
		Conf. Opiat.	. . .	gr. vj

I. ft. bol. statim sumend.

Vesp. nisi prius bis saltem dejec. alv. cap.

Ol. Ricin. ̄̄ss. vel. q. s. ad alv. solvend.

Alv. hisce medicam. liberè solut. incip. sum.
Must. sequent.

℞ Liq. Amm. Acet. ℥ss
 Aq. Cinnam. ℥j
 Vini Antim. gtt. xv.
 Syr. Pap. alb. ℥j M. Ft. haust.

Feb. die xxij.

201.—Repet. remedia olim (penult.) præscrip. non noviss. instit.

Si alv. adstrict. fuerit, magnes. vitriol. augeat. ut alv. satis solut. fuerit.

Mart. xj^{mo}.

202.—℞ Inf. Senn. ℥iss.

Mannæ ℥ss.

Tinct. Jalap. ℥j. M. Cap. cochl. larg.

j. horâ 3^{ta} quâque, donec sed. tres vel quatuor procur.

℞ Lin. Ammon. ℥vj.

Ung. Hydr. fort. ℥j. M. Ft. linim.

cerv. et scapul. omni noct. et mane, manu calid. assiduè applicand., superimpon. pann. lan. eodem imbut. Et post operat. Mist. Senn. ad usum Mist. Antim. in prompt. confug.

Nov. xxiv^{to}.

203.—℞ Guaiac. lign. ras. ℥j

Sassafras Rad. ℥ss

Aq. destill ℥ij

Coq. igne leni ad ℥bj. Sub fin. coction. addr.

Glycyrrh. Rad. cont. ℥ij. et cola; cujus cap. coch. ij. ampl. ter quotidie.

Oct. x^o.

CHAP. V.—FORMS FOR POWDERS, PILLS, ETC.

204.—Prosit forsan dare ægro, lectum ituro,
Pulv. Hydrarg. subchlor. gr. v.

205.—℞ Coccinell. ʒj
Sodii Chlorid. ʒij

M. Fiat pulv. Detur cochl. dimid. pro dos. tem-
pore matutin.

206.—℞ Pulv. Jalap. ʒij
Hydrarg. subchlor. ʒss

M. Dent. gr. xij. ad xxiv., quando alvi ductione
opus sit.

207.—℞ Magn. Carb. ʒss
Fœnic. Sem.
Sacch. purif. āā ʒj

Terant. in pulv. Dos. quantum cultri apice capi
potest, sæpius in die.

208.—℞ Hydrarg. subchlor. ʒj
Conf. Ros. quantum satis sit. Con-
tunde in mass. et divide in pil. xxx. Sumatur
bis indies, ut cieatur ptyalismus modicus.

209.—Augeatur dos. Pulv. Jacob. ver. ad gr.
ij.

210.—℞ Hydrarg. Oxid. rubr. . . gr. j
Opil, tertiam grani part.
Caryoph. Ol. gtt. j

Fiat pil. horá somni per hebdom. sumend.

211.—℞ Myrrh. Gum. Resin. . ʒss
 Sacch. puri . . . ʒss

Terc simul in pulv. Dos. ʒj. ter quaterve indies,
 è quovis liquore idoneo.

212.—℞ Pulv. Opii . . . gr. iij
 Ext. Glycyrrh. . . gr. viij

Fiant pil. ij. nocte sumend. ad vicem secund.

213.—℞ Capsic. Sem. contrit. . gr. vj
 Lauri Bacc. . . ʒij

M. Fiat pulv. dividend. in iij. part. æquales;
 quarum prima portio sumatur incipient. primore
 rigore; secunda, postridie eâdem horâ; tertia
 verò tertio die.

214.—℞ Conf. Opii . . . ʒj

P. r. n. sum. si diarrhœa permaneat.

215.—℞ Extr. Colocynth. co. . ʒj
 Hydrarg. subchlor. . gr. xij

Fiat massa in pil. xij. dividend.

Cap. summo mane iij. et postea ij., si alvus,
 horis sex, non satis dejecerit.

216.—℞ Pulv. Rheï . . . ʒj
 Hydrarg. subchlor. . gr. v
 Syr. Althææ q. s. ut

fiat bolus, horâ somni sumend. et alt. noctibus
 repetend. ad ij. vel iij. vices.

217.—℞ Extr. Cicut. . . ʒss

Fiant pil. xv. in pulv. cicut. involvend. Mitte in
 chartaceâ pyxide.

218.—℞ Extr. Colocynth. . . . ʒss
 Pulv. Scam. . . . ʒj
 Hydrarg. subchlor. . . . gr. xij

M. Fiant pil. xij., quarum cap. j. nocte, quoties
 alvus fuerit justo adstrictior.

219.—℞ Elater. . . . gr. ss.
 Extr. Colocynth. co. . . . gr. v
 Ol. essent. Menth. pip. . . . gutt. j

In pil. conficiant. cras mane deglutiend. iterumque
 mane perendino.

220.—Ad nauseam supprimend. bibat æger sp.
 alicujus paululum aquâ commixt.

221.—℞ Cort. Cinch. Pulv. gr. xv. ad ʒij.

Cap. è cyath. vini generosissimi horæ quadrantis
 ad horas iv. intervallo, ita ut æger sum. ʒvj. ad
 minim., inter ij. paroxysm.

222.—℞ Elater. . . . gr. ij.
 Sacch. purif. . . . ʒj

Opt. terant. simul, dein in pulv. viij. æquales divi-
 lant., quorum cap. æger j. omni horæ quadrante,
 lonce adsit catharsis.

223.—Accip. vespere

Jalap. Pulv. . . . gr. xv
 Hydrarg. subchlor. . . . gr. v

Conterant. in molem syrupo simpl. ut fingantur
 globuli iij. æquales.

224.—℞ Sodæ Carb. exsicc. . . . ʒj
 Sap. dur. ʒiv
 Ol. Junip. gtt. xx
 Syr. Zingib. q. s. ut

fiat massa, in pilulas xxx. dividend., è quibus cap. iij. indies, contra calculos renum.

225.—℞ Pulv. Jalap. ʒij
 Hydrarg. subchlor. gr. xxiv

M. et in pulv. xij. divide, quorum cap. ij. vel. iij. ut necesse sit ad sedes.

226.—℞ Pot. Sulphat. ʒij

In semipoc. aq. tepid. solut. cum guttis xx. Tinc. Digital. sumend.

227.—℞ Pulv. Cinch. ʒj

Sit pulv. secundis horis, in cyath. lactis, absente paroxysmo, sumend.

228.—Sumant. Pulv. Calumb. gr. x. sing. auror. ex pulte.

229.—℞ Pulv. Nitr. Pot.

——Pot. Sulphat. āā gr. xv.

Fiat pulv., in promptu habend., et urgent. paroxysmo sumend.

230.—℞ Pulv. Jalap. ʒj
 Scammon. ʒj
 Hydrarg. subchlor. gr. xx
 Syr. simpl. q. s.

ut fiat massa, in pil. xx. dividend. è quibus capiant. ij. ad alvum officii immemorem excitand.

231.—℞ Pot. Nitr. gr. xx
 Sacch. alb. ʒij
 Mucilag. Acac. q. s. ut fiat massa, in
 trochisc. xij. distribuend., quorum j. detineatur
 sub linguam, donec liquesc.

232.—℞ Querc. Cort. ʒss
 Anthem. Flor. exsicc. ʒj
 Tere simul in pulv., alt. vel tertiis horis, durante
 apyrexia, sumend.

233.—℞ Zinci Sulph. gr. xij
 Aq. pur. ʒij
 Sumatur tertia pars ter die, augend. dos. si opus
 sit, et si ferat ventriculus.

234.—℞ Ext. Cannab. Ind. gr. v
 Vespere ante somnum sumend.

235.—℞ Extr. Colocynth. ʒj
 Fiant pil. xij. Sumat j. sextis horis, donec com-
 modè purgetur.

236.—℞ Pulv. Ipecac. gr. xxv
 Antim. Potassio-Tart. gr. j.
 Fiat pulv. emet.: ex pauxillo alicujus liquoris
 idonei hauriatur, et vom. mot. superbibant. cyathi
 aliquot inf. anthem. tepidi.

237.—℞ Pulv. Cinch. ʒij
 Divide in partes xij. Capiat j. secundâ vel tertiâ
 quâque horâ, ex cyatho parvo lact. vaccin. recent.
 absente febre.

238.—℞ Conf. Rosæ gr. x
 Hydrarg. subchlor. . . . gr. vj

Fiat bolus, horâ somni quâlibet nocte sumend.;
 mane sequent. post quintam vel sextam assump-
 tionem, bibat potionem purgant. comm.

239.—℞ Pil. Aloës cum Myrrh. . . . ʒj

Fiant pil. xij., quæ obruantur pulv. glycyrrhiz.

240.—℞ Pulv. Digital. . . . gr. iij
 ———Glycyrrhiz. . . . gr. xx

M. In pulv. iij. hæc quant. dividend. est. Partitio
 fiat exactissima.

241.—℞ Extr. Papav. gr. x

Fiant pil. ij., quarum cap. j. statim, et alt. post
 horas iij., si vomitus perstiterit.

242.—℞ Ferri Sesquiox. ʒvj

In vj. partes divid., quarum j. ter de die exhibend.
 et per plures dies continuand.

243.—℞ Pil. Hydrarg. gr. x

Fiant pil. ij.

Devoret æger j. bis in die, horâ decimâ et horâ
 secundâ.

244.—℞ Pulv. Scammon. ʒj

——— Rhei gr. x.

Hydrarg. subchlorid. gr. iv.

M. Fiat pulv. purg. extemplò in pulpâ pomi tosti
 sumend.

245.—Dentur Rad. Ipecac. in pulv. subtilissimum tritæ gr. iij. vel v. diluculo, sing. vel alt. diebus.

246.—Sumantur Filicis Rad. in pulv. tritæ ʒij. vel iij. è cyatho Aq. Ment. primo diluculo.

Elapsis duabus horis, devoretur bolus ex Hydrarg. Submur. gr. v. vel vj. et Cambogiæ gr. viij. vel x.; assumpto subindè haustulo Inf. Theæ virid.

247.—℞ Ferri Sulph. ʒss
 Assafœt. ʒij
 cum Mucilag. Acac. tantillo subige in massam, dividendam in pil. sing. gr. iv. pendentes.

248.—℞ Antim. Potassio-Tart. gr. iv
 Pulv. Fol. Digit. gr. x
 Conf. Rosæ q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas xx. dividenda.

Initio sumat æger pil. j. pro dosi, mane ac nocte, postea ij. dein iij. et denique augeatur dosis quantum fieri potest.

249.—℞ Extr. Gentian. gr. x
 Fiat bolus; detur jejuno stomacho.

250.—℞ Pulv. Aloës ʒj
 — Myrrh. ʒss
 M. Cap. gr. x. ter die. Dosis sensim augenda est, donec ʒj. in die sumatur.

251.—Sum. quantum cuspide cultri capi potest, Pulv. Rhei, in cochl. lactis sacch. vel in melle.

252.—Sum. æger ʒj. Pulv. Cinch. ante paroxysmum ingredient.

253.—℞ Hydrarg. Binox. . . . gr. xij
Conf. Rosæ q. s.

ut fiant pil. xij. Sumat æger pil. ter in die, donec dentes vacillare incipiant.

Dosis ab initio à pil. j. ad ij. vel iij., semper dosin augendo.

254.—℞ Pulv. Cinch. . . . ʒj
—— Zingib. . . . gr. xx

M. Sum. æger ante tempus redeuntis paroxysmi, ter in septimanâ, huncce pulv. pro dosi.

255.—Sum. ægra, in lecto composita, pil. Opii, superbibendo Hordei Aq. calid.

256.—℞ Gum. Ammon. . . . ʒss
Pulv. Rhei . . . ʒj
Syr. simpl. . . . q. s.

ut fiant pil. xx.

Cap., per duas noctes, iv., et intermittat tertiam noctem; et sic pergat donec totum sumpserit.

257.—℞ Antim. Oxid. . . . ʒj
Nitrat. Pot. . . . ʒj
Pulv. Ipecac. co. . . . ʒss

Misceantur, et fiat pulv. tenuiss. in vij. partes æquales separand., quarum j. sing. horis ingeratur.

258.—Rep. pulv. hesterno die præscript. eodemque modo sumantur.

259.—℞ Cret. præp. ʒj
 Pulv. Ipecac. gr. vj.

M. et fiat pulv. in chartul. ij. æqualiter dividend.,
 quarum cap. j. horis octavis; et temporibus inter-
 mediis, si pulsus sit creber et fortis, bib. cochl. ij.
 mist. seq.

260.—℞ Extr. Colocynth. ʒj
 Pulv. Scammon. ʒss

M. Fiant pil. xx., quarum ij. deglutiantur horâ
 decubitûs; diluculò ut infra,—

℞ Inf. Sennæ ʒj

261.—℞ Hydrarg. subchlor. gr. xij
 Conf. Rosæ q. s.

ut fiant pil. xij., quarum sum. j. post cœnam;
 mane et pomeridie sum. haust. purg.

262.—℞ Zinci Sulph. ʒss
 Pulv. Ipecac. gr. xv

Fiat pulv. emet. statim sumend. Finitâ vomitorii
 operatione, cap. subinde cochl. ij. mist. purg.

263.—℞ Pulv. Digital. gr. ss
 — Acac. ʒj

Fiat pulv. 4tis horis sumend., ægrâ interim con-
 quiescente et caput immotum tenente.

264.—℞ Hydrarg. c. Cretâ gr. x
 Pulv. Tragacanth. ʒss

Fiat pulv. statim sumend., et exhibeatur sequenti
 luce potio purg. comm.

265.—℞ Pulv. Pot. Sulphat. . . . ʒij
 — Rhei ʒj

M. Fiat pulv. in pulmento vel in poc. seri lact. vinos. sumend.

266.—℞ Pulv. Cinch. . . . ʒij
 — Cinnam. . . . ʒj

M. Fiant pulv. xij., quorum cap. unum quartâ quâque horâ, superbibendo vini cujuslibet haust., incipiend. immediatè post paroxysm., interdicto interim enematum usu.

267.—℞ Extr. Hyoseyam. . . . ʒj

Fiant pil. xij., quarum sumatur j. pro re natâ, sub lang. vel. singult.

268.—℞ Sodæ Potassio-Tart. . . . ʒiiss
 Cret. præp. . . . ʒss

M. Fiat pulv. in jus. avenac. tenuissimo sumend.

269.—℞ Pil. Aloës c. Myrrh. . . . ʒij

Fiant pil. xxiv., è quibus ingerantur iij. unoquoque mane ac nocte.

270.—℞ Hydrarg. subchlor. . . . gr. iv
 Sacch. . . . gr. vj
 Pulv. Antim. co. . . . gr. ij

Conteraut. Sum. vespere in Gelatinâ Ribesiorum.

271.—℞ Zinci Sulph. . . . ʒj
 Conf. Cynobasti q. s.

ad pil. xx. fingend., quæ deaurand. sunt.

272.—℞ Cret. præp. ℞j
 Fiat pulv. vel, addend. Syr. Zingib., bolus, ad
 alvum contrahend., mane sumend.

273.—℞ Pil. Hydrarg. ℞ss
 Divide in ij partes; sum. j. statim, alteram circa
 mediam noctem.

274.—℞ Pulv. Ipecac. ℞j
 Fiat pulv. emet., more solito sumend. Operatione
 emetici peractâ, cap. Pulv. Rhei ℞j.

275.—℞ Pulv. Calumb. ℞j
 ———Zingib. gr. xx.
 M. omnia, quæ dividant. in vj. dos. æquales, per
 vj. dies continuos mane sumend. tribus horis ante
 pastum.

276.—℞ Ol. Croton. gtt. xvij
 Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ q. s.
 ut fiant pil. xxxvj., quarum exhibeantur ij horâ
 decubitûs, quandoque alv. nimis solida fuerit, et
 augeatur seu minuatur dos. pro ratione effect.

277.—℞ Pulv. Opii gr. j.
 Conf. Rosæ gr. iv
 Fiat bolus vesp. si perst. diarrhœa vel adsint torm.
 intestin. capiend.

278.—℞ Jalap. Rad. pulv. ℞j
 Pot. Bitart. ℞ij
 Seorsim ij. permisce. Dosis à ℞ss. ad ℞vj. mane.

279.—℞ Extr. Gentian. . . . ʒv
 In pil. lx. dividend. Dosis j. vel ij. nocte mane-
 que statim post cibum.

CHAP. VI.—FORMS FOR LINCTUSES, ETC.

280.—℞ Ol. Tereb. . . . ʒij
 Mel. despum. . . . ʒj

M. Fiat linct.

Dosis cochl. parv., nocte et mane, cum haustu
 cujusvis potûs tenuioris tepefact.

281.—℞ Conf. Sennæ . . . ʒiv
 Sum. ad nucis juglandis magnitud.

282.—℞ Conf. Rosæ . . . ʒij
 Tinct. Opii . . . ʒj
 Acid. Sulph. dil. . . ʒss

Fiat electuarium, exactè invicem miscend.

283.—℞ Conf. Rosæ can. . . ʒij
 Syr. Aurant. . . . ʒvj
 Ol. Amygd. . . . ʒj

M. et fiat linct., in ollâ fictili mittend.

284.—℞ Oxymel. Scill. . . ʒiij
 Syr. Papav. . . . ʒvj
 Pulv. Tragac. co. . . ʒj

M. Fiat linct., cujus lambat æger pauxillum
 subinde.

285.—℞ Resin. Guaiac. . . . ʒj
 Conf. Rosæ ʒij
 Syr. Aurant. . . . q. s.

ut fiat electuarium, de quo cap. quant. nucis moschatae majoris bis indies.

286.—℞ Conf. Rosæ ʒij
 Acid. Sulph. dil. . . . ʒj

M. et fiat linct. ; cap. quant. castaneae bis in die.

287.—℞ Conf. Sennae ʒiv
 Pulv. Pot. Bitart ʒss

M. et fiat electuarium. Cap. quant. nucis avelan. vel mosch. subinde, vel ter in die paulò ante prandium.

288.—℞ Pulv. Cinch. . . . ʒj
 ———Serpent. . . . ʒiij
 Syr. simpl. q. s.

ut fiat electuarium, quod decedente paroxysm. totum capere debet æger, ante access. feb. sequentem.

289.—℞ Conf. Sennae ʒj
 Fiat linct. sumend. subindè lambendo. Mittatur in narthecio.

290.—℞ Conf. Rosæ ʒj
 Alum. Pulv. . . . ʒj

M. Impon. parvul. assiduò linguæ, ut solutum ibi oblinat et sic lente deglutiatur.

291.—℞ Pulv. Uvæ Ursi . . . ℥j
 Syr. Aurant. . . . q. s.
 ut fiat electuarium debitæ spissitud., cujus mel.
 nucis mosch. bis in die paulatim delingat.

292.—℞ Acet. Colch. . . . ℥ij
 Mel. . . . ℥iv
 M. et super leni foco sæpius agitando cochl. lign.
 coque ad mellis spissitud. Hujus oxymellis sum.
 æger cochl. parvul. ter die.

293.—℞ Menth. vir. fol. recent. . . ℥iv
 Sacch. purif. . . . ℥xij
 Fol. mortar. lapid. contunde, tum adjecto sacch.
 iterum contunde, donec corp. sit j.

294.—℞ Hujus Conf. . . . ℥iv
 Fiat bolus, statim sumend. et 3tiis horis repetend.
 urgente ægritudine ventriculi.

CHAP. VII.—FORMS FOR EXTERNAL APPLI-
 CATIONS, ETC.

295.—℞ Mic. Pan. . . . lbj
 Liq. Plumbi Diacet. dil. . . q. s.
 ut madescat panis.

296.—℞ Conii Fol. exsicc. ʒj

Coque ex aq. Oii. ad Oij. et cola: panni lanei hocce decoct. calido madefact., deinde expressi, parti affectæ imponantur et sæpius renoventur.

297.—Vespere utatur pediluv. tepido.

298.—℞ Ung. Hydrarg. fort. ʒj

Hujus ung. affricetur ʒj. femoribus inter. ante focum sing. noct. donec ptyalismus cieatur.

299.—Fricetur corpus, horâ decubitûs, aut lanâ vel strigili.

300.—℞ Pyreth. Rad. contrit.

Mastiches āā ʒj

Fiant lege artis, ad ignem, masticatoria duo; teneat æger sæpius in ore, et manducet hujusmodi medicament. exspuatque salivam.

301.—Sufflet æger fauces suas cum vapore ex Acid. Sulph. ʒss. cui prius adjunctæ fuerint Chl. Sod. ʒij.

302.—℞ Picis liquid. ʒiiss

Sulphur. Sublim. ʒss

Cer. flav. ʒj

Lento igne liquefac, ut fiat ung.

303.—℞ Ol. Olivæ ʒj

Cer. alb. ʒij

M. Fiat liniment. quocum illinantur partes denudatæ bis quotidie.

304.—Inhaletur pulmonibus Æther. Sulph. vapor ter quotidie.

305.—℞ Dauci Rad. . . . q. s.
Coque in aq. ad aptam mollitiem, in pulp. deinde contunde.

306.—℞ Liq. Plumbi Acet. dil. Oj. Lintea quadruplicata, hocce liquore frigido madefacta, partibus inflam. applic. et sæpius renov.

307.—℞ Magn. Sulph. . . . ʒj
Jur. Aven. . . . Oss
Ol. Olivæ . . . ʒss. vel
Butyri quant. juglandis.
Miscce pro enemate statim injiciend.

308.—Excindatur pars morsa, et postea applicetur vulneri Pot. Fus.

309.—℞ Pulv. Asari
——Veratr. . . . āā. ʒj
Glycyrrhiz. . . . ʒij
M. Fiat pulv. cujus aliquantillum naribus insuffletur ante decubitum, ad sternut. excitand.

310.—Inungatur hypochondrio sinistro ʒj. Ung. Hydrarg. fort. 11â horâ ante meridiem et 4tâ post meridiem indies.

311.—℞ Lap. Calamin. . . . ʒj
Eo conspergantur partes adfectæ, sub quâlibet deligatione.

312.—℞ Liq. Potassæ . . . ʒj
 Aq. destill. ʒvj

℞. Hujus liq. tepid. quantum cavo capi potest, quotidie bis injiciatur in aurem ægram supinatam, hæc detineatur per aliquot minuta, dein aure pronâ rursus emittatur.

313.—℞ Oxid. Zinci . . . ʒj

Fiat pulv. inclusus sindone rarâ; excutiatur super parte excoriatâ, prius detersâ.

314.—℞ Cret. præp. ʒj

In partes excoriatas ex gossypio asperge.

315.—Admov. parti adfectæ spong. aquâ calidâ

imbuta.

316.—Vesica suilla, aq. calidâ ad dimid. repleta, admoveatur lateri dolenti; firmetur ligamine, tum superponatur sacculus arenâ calidissimâ plenus, qui frigescens iterum calefiat, aut ei mox substituatur alius jam calefact. Continuentur hæc donec dolor. remis.

317.—Cataplasma calid. irrorat. prius tantillo Sp. Camph. applicetur cum pannis laneis parti adfect. et vesica suilla oleo madefacta detineatur; renov. quolibet trihorio.

318.—Admoveatur calidum cataplasma parti adfect. cum panno linteo quadruplic.

319.—℞ Ung. Hydrarg. Oxid. Rubr.

—Resin. āā ̄ss

M. Fiat ung. quo leniter inungatur locus adfect. ac dein tegatur emplast. plumbi, super alut. extens.

320.—℞ Hydrarg. subchlor. ̄j

Adip. Suillæ ̄j

M. Super pann. lint. extende, et cuti affect. applica.

321.—Hauriatur vap. calid. ope infundib. in fauces.

322.—℞ Pulv. Opii ̄ss

Ung. Cetacei ̄j

M. Fiat ung. Hujus pauxillo inungatur locus umbilici subinde ; aut magnit. dimid. juglandis nucis, putamine decerpto, eidem loco adponatur.

323.—℞ Linim. Sap. ̄j

Liq. Ammon. ̄iv

Tinct. Opii ̄j

M. In languore aut paroxysmo hysterico illinatur naribus, temporibus, etc. hujus linim. paululum.

324.—℞ Hydrarg. perchlor. gr. x

Acid. Hydrochl. ̄ss

Aq. Rosæ ̄x

M. Tantillo hujus liq. lavent. mane et vespere partes infest.

325.—℞ Pulp. Coloc. ʒj
 Ol. Olivar. ʒj

M. et coque leni igne donec pulpa torqueri videatur;
 dein massam adhuc calent. cola, et cum eâ illinatur
 abdom. et præcipuè umbil. regio.

326.—℞ Zinci Oxid. ʒj
 Aq. Rosæ ʒviiij

M. Fiat collyrium, quo concusso imbutum lint.
 quadruplicat. imponatur oculo adfecto.

327.—℞ Ung. Hydrarg. Niträt. ʒj
 Cerat. Sapon. ʒss

M. Hujus tantillo illinantur palpebræ omni ves-
 pere, cubitum ituro, ope plumæ mollis.

328.—℞ Tinct. Canthar. ʒss
 Linim. Sapon. ʒiiss

M. Fiat linim. quo partes adfectæ perfricandæ
 sunt, et postea tegantur lanulâ.

329.—℞ Camph. ʒj
 Ol. Amygd. ʒj

M. et instilla gutt. iv. auri p. r. n.

330.—℞ Extr. Opii gr. x
 Tinct. Castor. ʒj

M. et applicetur paululum auri affectæ omni nocte
 cum gossypio.

331.—℞ Linim. Sapon. ʒj
 Tinct. Opii ʒj

M. Fiat linim. cum panno laneo faucibus extern.
 applicand.

332.—℞ Ol. Amygd. ʒij

Camph. ʒj

M. pro linim. quocum tangantur papillæ ter quaterve in die.

333.—℞ Acid. Sulph. dil. ʒj

Liq. Alum. co. ʒss

Aq. pur. ʒvj

Probe commisc. Indatur nari, ex qua sanguis stillaturunda ex lint. raso, humect. hoc liq. et relinquend. illic per dies ij.

334.—℞ Flor. Samb. ℥ij

Coque in Aq. ℥iv.

Foveant. eo decoct. sæpius in die caput, facies, oculi, aliæque part. erysipel. tentatæ.

335.—℞ Decoet. Hord. ℥ss

Magn. Sulph. ʒij

Fiat enema, urgente tenesmo, injiciend.

336.—℞ Tinct. Lyttæ ʒiv

Liq. Ammon. ʒj

Linim. Sapon. ʒij

M. Fiat linim. quo guttur et postera pars collis perfricanda sunt, donec vesicæ appareant, dein desist. per diem et applica Ung. Cetacei.

337.—℞ Farin. Lini ℥j.

Aq. bull. q. s.

ut fiat cataplasma. admov. calidè loco adfecto; renov. quater de die; cum arescat tantillo butyri insuls. emol.

338.—Admov. lintea aq. frigidâ madefact. vel, si fieri possit, glacies, raso capiti.

339.—℞ Mic. Panis ℥ij
 Tinct. Lyttæ ℥ij
 Decoct. Papav. q. s.

ut fiat cataplasma. Applica hoc ad cutem per horæ dimid. aut tamdiu donec inflammationem satis magnam excitat. dolor fervid. et rubor partis tumen. testentur.

340.—℞ Calamin. Pulv. ℥ij
 Cret. præp. ℥ss

Fiat pulv. Intra lintheum consutum applicetur, renovando simul ac inaduerit.

341.—℞ Pulv. Opii gr. v.
 Saponis ℥j

M. et fiat suppositorium, post alvum exoneratam applicand.

342.—Foveant. gingiv. Aq. calidâ.

343.—℞ Inf. Rosæ ℥vj
 Acid. Sulph. dil. ℥j

M. Colluantur fauces hoc gargarism.

344.—℞ Ol. Olivæ ℥j
 Liq. Potassæ ℥ij

M. Fiat linim. ; hujus pauxillo oblinatur abdom. bis terve quotidie.

345.—℞ Magn. Sulph. ℥j
 Tinct. Opii gtt. xxv
 Jusc. ℥ss

Fiat enema. Injic. horâ somni tertiâ quâque noct. ad tres vices, dein repet. alt. noctibus usque ad quart. vicem, si opus sit.

346.—℞ Ung. Hydrarg. Nitr. ʒss
 ——— Cetacei ʒj

M. Hujus ung. pauxillum, ope pencilli camel., oculo affecto applic. nocte et mane.

347.—℞ Alum. ʒj
 Cret. præp. ʒj

M. diligentissimè, ut fiat pulv., cujus inspergatur pauxillum super mamillas p. r. u.

348.—Admoveatur Extr. Belladon. supercilio et regioni supraorbit. vespere.

349.—℞ Hydrarg. subchlor. gr. ij.
 Sacc. alb. ʒj

Fiat pulv. cujus parum infletur, ope calami, in oculum affect. semel vel bis in die.

350.—℞ Rad. Dauci lbj

Coque in aq. font. q. s. et per setaceum trajice pulpam, cui adde ʒss. adipis, ut fiat cataplasma calidè adhibend.

351.—Vespere appropinq., si opus sit, injiciatur clyisma heri præscript.

352.—Fiat setaceum ad med. brach.

353.—Foveantur artus cum decoct. Anthem.

354.—℞ Conii Fol. ʒij
 Aq. Ferv. ℥ij

Colatura sit pro fotu, qui cum pannis laneis parti affect. admov. mane horis duabus antequam è lecto assurgat, et nocte post decubitum, donec symptoma penitus evanuerit.

355.—℞ Tinct. Opii ʒj
 Linim. Sapon. ʒj

Fiat linim. cum quo benè fricentur tempora et detons. caput.

356.—Inhalet sing. noct. in lecto vaporem Aq. calid. cui tempore usûs adde cochl. ij. min. Æther. rect.

357.—Explor. vesica urinar. ope catheteris, et extrahatur urina.

358.—Colluantur os et gingiv. bis terve in die cum Tinct. Myrrh. gtt. xx. in aq. tepid. cyatho.

359.—℞ Hydrarg. Oxid. cin. ʒj. vel
 ———— Sulphuret. rubr. ʒss

Fiat pulv. pro fumigatione faucibus intern. omni nocte more solito adhibend.

360.—Fiat font. crure infra vel supra genu.

361.—Instituatur paracentesis abdom. et educ. aq.

362.—Affricetur parti affect. sing. noct. Ung. Hydrarg. fort. magnit. fabæ equinæ, deinde applicetur cataplasma ex Liq. Plumbi Acet. dil., Micâ Panis et Farinâ Lini.

363.—℞ Argent. Nitrat. ʒj
Aq. destill. ʒvj

Fiat mist. et cum hâc illinantur part. affect. sing. noct. horâ somni prius deters.; vel linteum in eâdem madefiat et per totam noctem gestetur.

364.—Utatur balneo, ad grad. nonagesim. calefacto, bis in septim.

365.—℞ Fel. Bov. ʒij
Ol. Amygd. ʒss

M. Fiant guttæ acoust. bis die applicand.

366.—Utatur æger equit. subinde, si fieri possit.

367.—Mittatur fist. arm.

368.—℞ Zinci Sulph. ʒj
Aq. pur. ʒvj

M. Fiat inject. quæ ex syph. eburn. in urethram injiciatur mâne et nocte.

369.—℞ Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒj
Amm. Chlorid. ʒij
Aq. lbj

Fiat lotio, nocte cubitum ituro tumoribus applicand. Mitte lbj. cum directione propriâ.

370.—Fiat fonticulus purul. ad med. brachium ope Pot. fus.

371.—Cautè tangantur clavi Acid. Sulph. ope penicilli, dein tegantur Emplast. Plumbi.

372.—℞ Ung. Cetacei ʒj
 Pulv. Opii ʒss

Fiat ung. cujus paululum p. r. n. applicetur, urgente ani prurigine.

373.—℞ Linim. Camp. ʒiss
 Tinct. Canth. ʒss

M. Fiat linim. quocum fricetur pars affecta ter quater vè indies.

374.—℞ Nicotianæ ʒj
 Aq. comm. Oj

Coque per sext. part. horæ et cola; adde liquori Sodæ Sulph. ʒij

Solve et fiat enema statim injiciend. contra insult. apoplect. vel affectus soporosos adhibend.

375.—Mitte Emplast. Galb. super alutam inducend.

376.—Adhib. lav. frigid. vel tepid. prout ægro gratius erit.

377.—Capilli radant. et caput postea panniculo lotionem frigidâ imbut. circumdet.

378.—℞ Hydrarg. perchlor. . . . gr. x
 Aq. pur. ʒx

M. Hoc liquore, ter de die, injiciatur ulcus ope siph.; post sing. inject. materia relinq. intra ulcus et coer. per dimidium horæ, claus. omn. apertur., tumque externè prem. leniter ulcus ut liq. eject. per omn. sinus et meatus propell.

379.—℞ Dec. Mal. comp.

(c. Fœnic. Semin. cont. ʒiij) ʒxiv

Ft. enem. statim tepide injiciend.

380.—Injec. Morph. hypoderm. minim. vj. sub cuticul. injiciend.

381.—Inhalet vapor. ex Amyl nitrit. minim. v., urgent. spasm.

PART III.

UNABBREVIATED PRESCRIPTIONS, WITH LITERAL
TRANSLATIONS;

FORMING

A KEY TO PART II.

CHAPTER I.—FORMS FOR BLOOD-LETTING.

1.—DETRAHATUR è brachio sanguis ad uncias decem statim. *Let blood be immediately drawn from the arm to ten ounces.*

2.—FIAT venæsectio, ut fluant sanguinis uncie quinque. *Let venesection be performed, that five ounces of blood may flow.*

3.—OPUS est venam cubiti secare, ut sanguis fluat ad uncias decem. *It is necessary to cut a vein of the arm, that blood may flow to ten ounces.*

4.—AD recidivum præcavendum, detrahatur sanguis pro re natâ. *To prevent a relapse, let blood be occasionally drawn.*

5.—EXTRAHATUR sanguis pleno rivo, ad uncias sex, quamprimum. *Let blood be taken away as soon as possible, in a full stream, to six ounces.*

6.—Emitte sanguinis uncias sexdecim saltem, vel ad deliquium. *Take away at least sixteen ounces of blood, or to fainting.*

7.—Dimove sanguinem, per saltum, ad uncias decem vel ultra. *Remove blood by leaps, to ten ounces or more.*

8.—Detrahantur ex arteriâ temporali sanguinis uncia sex, quamprimum. *Let six ounces of blood be drawn as soon as possible from the temporal artery.*

9.—Mittatur sanguis illicò ex large vulnere ad uncias decem, vel donec æger pallescat vel languescat. *Let blood be immediately taken from a large wound (i.e. orifice) to ten ounces, or until the patient becomes pale or faint.*

10.—Repetatur sanguinis detractio, et localis et generalis. *Let the blood-letting, both local and general, be repeated.*

11.—Iterum fiat venæsectio ad defectionem animi. *Let venesection be again performed to fainting.*

12.—Sanguis eodem modo, quo ante, iterum mittendus est, verò ad uncias sexdenas. *Blood is to be again drawn, in the same manner as before, but to sixteen ounces.*

13.—Pertundatur vena brachii, et detrahatur sanguis ad uncias viginti, vel usque ut liquerit animus. *Let a vein of the arm be opened [literally, bored or beat through], and blood be drawn to twenty ounces, or to fainting.*

14.—Repetatur venæsectio ad tres alias vices ad eandem quantitatem, tribus diebus sequentibus, quando dolor et respirandi difficultas suadeant. *Let venesection be repeated to the same quantity, three other times, on the three following days, when the pain and difficulty of breathing require it.*

15.—Die sequenti celebretur iterum venæsectio ad eandem quâ antea quantitatem. *On the following day let venesection be again performed, to the same quantity as before.*

16.—Mittatur sanguis è brachio ad uncias duodecim quamprimum, ac postea ex venâ jugulari ad uncias octo. *Let blood be taken from the arm to twelve ounces as soon as possible, and afterwards from the jugular vein to eight ounces.*

17.—Sanguis denuò mittendus est ad uncias decem tantum. *Blood is to be again taken to ten ounces only.*

18.—Mittatur sanguis de novo, et repetatur ad animi ferè deliquium. *Let blood be again taken away, and (the operation) repeated almost to fainting.*

19.—Extrahatur sanguis è brachio; et eodem die post aliquot horas, vel die sequenti duabus horis post leve prandium, capiat pulverem emeticum. *Let blood be drawn from the arm; and on the same day, after [i.e. at the expiration of] a few hours, or on the following day, two hours after a light dinner, let the patient take an emetic powder.*

20.—Si primæ venæsectioni non cedat morbus, tum repetatur; et nondum cessante, ad duas alias vices celebretur, interposito semper die uno. *If the disease should not yield to the first blood-letting, then let it be repeated; and not giving way [i.e. if the disease do not then yield], let it [the blood-letting] be again performed twice, one day always intervening [i.e. between the blood-lettings].*

21.—Necnon admoveantur cucurbitulæ cum ferro nuchæ capitis; mittatur sanguis ad uncias duodecim. *Also let the cupping-glasses with the scarificator be applied to the nape of the neck, and let blood be taken away to twelve ounces.*

22.—Statim abradatur capillitium, et applicentur cucurbitulæ cruentæ nuchæ. *Let the hair [of the head] be immediately shaved off, and the bloody cupping-glasses [i.e. the cupping-glasses with the scarificator] be applied to the nape of the neck.*

23.—Accommodentur cucurbitulæ cum ferro sub aurem lateris affecti, et mittatur sanguis ad uncias quatuor. *Let the cupping-glasses with the scarificator be applied under the ear of the affected side, and let the blood be drawn to four ounces.*

24.—Admoveantur cucurbitulæ cum scarificatione parti thoracis dolenti pro re natâ, et exsugatur sanguis ad uncias octo. *Let the cupping-glasses with the scarificator be occasionally applied to the painful part of the chest, and blood be drawn to eight ounces.*

25.—Semel in septimanâ applicentur temporibus utrinque hirudines tres. *Once a week let three leeches be applied to both temples.*

26.—Hirudines viginti-quatuor statim lumbis admoveantur, et quando remotæ sint, cataplasma emolliens applicetur. *Let twenty-four leeches be immediately applied to the loins, and when they are removed, let an emollient poultice be applied.*

27.—Admoveantur hirudines tres singulis temporibus, [si adsit dolor capitis. *Let three leeches be applied to each temple, if there be pain of the head.*

28.—Applicentur jugulo hirudines quatuor, et post fluxum sanguinis applicetur emplastrum lyttæ. *Let four leeches be applied to the fore part of the neck, and after the flux of blood [i.e. when the bleeding has ceased] let a blister be applied.*

29.—Detrahantur ex ischio affecto, et partibus adjacentibus, ope cucurbitularum cum scarificatione, sanguinis uncia sex. *Let six ounces of blood be drawn from the affected ischium and adjacent parts by means of the cupping-glasses with scarification.*

30.—Applicentur adversum renes hirudines duodecim vel cucurbitulæ cruentæ, ut extrahantur sanguinis uncia duodecim. *Let twelve leeches, or the bloody cupping-glasses [i.e. the cupping-glasses with the scarificator], be applied opposite the kidneys, that twelve ounces of blood may be extracted.*

31.—Convulsione redeunte, haud aliter, detrahatur sanguis per cucurbitulas tres. *If the convulsion should return, not otherwise, let blood be drawn by three cupping-glasses.*

32.—Si dolor perstiterit ad latus, mittantur sanguinis unciae viginti è brachio. *If the pain should continue at the side, let twenty ounces of blood be taken from the arm.*

33.—Sanguisugæ tres fronti imponantur. *Let three leeches be applied to the forehead.*

34.—Admoveatur cucurbitula sicca regioni hepatis. *Let a dry cupping-glass [i.e. the cupping-glass without the scarificator] be applied to the region of the liver.*

CHAP. II.—FORMS FOR BLISTERS, ETC.

35.—Adhibe emplastrum cantharidis tumori in alâ dextrâ, per spatium duodecim horarum, vel donec in vesicam manifestò epidermis elata sit. *Apply a plaster of cantharides to the tumour in the right arm-pit, for the space of twelve hours, or until the cuticle is manifestly raised into a blister.*

36.—Applicetur abdomini emplastrum lyttæ super alutam satis latam extensum. *Let a plaster of cantharides, spread on leather sufficiently large, be applied to the belly.*

37.—Admoveatur parti thoracis superiori emplastrum lyttæ, et post vesicationem applicetur ceratum sabinæ, ut ulcus perpetuum fiat. Fluxu cessante utatur sequenti:—

Recipe, Cerati Sabinæ,

Unguenti Lyttæ, partes æquales.

Let a plaster of cantharides be applied to the upper part of the chest; and after vesication let savin cerate be applied, that a permanent ulcer may be produced. The discharge ceasing [i.e. when the discharge ceases], let the patient use the following.

38.—Admoveatur tela vesicatoria (ad exemplar) externæ parti gutturis. *Let a blistering cloth (according to pattern) be applied to the external part of the throat.*

39.—Admoveatur capiti raso unguentum cantharidis, usque ad vesicationem. *Let the ointment of cantharides be applied to the shaven head, until vesication (is produced).*

40.—Admoveatur prope cartilaginem thyroideam utrinque emplastrum lyttæ. *Let a plaster of cantharides be applied on each side near the thyroid cartilage.*

41.—Abradatur capillitium et admoveatur toti capiti sericum vesicans. *Let the hair (of the head) be shaved off, and a blistering taffeta applied to the whole head.*

42.—Applicetur prope articulum femoris supe-

riorem emplastrum lyttæ, super quod drachma pulveris lyttæ inspergenda est. *Let a plaster of cantharides, upon which a drachm of the powder of cantharides has been sprinkled, be applied near the upper joint of the thigh.*

43.—Si valde urgeat dyspnœa, applicetur emplastrum lyttæ, et fiat ulcus perpetuum ope unguenti sabinæ. *If the difficulty of breathing be very troublesome, let a plaster of cantharides be applied, and let a permanent ulcer be produced by means of savin ointment.*

44.—Recipe, Emplastri Galbani compositi, un-
ciam dimidiam
————— Resinæ, uncias duas.

Misce. Fiat emplastrum super alutam extendendum, quo pedes involvantur post pediluvium. *Mix. Let a plaster be made to be spread upon leather, in which [i.e. in the plaster] the feet are to be wrapped after the use of the foot-bath.*

45.—Imponatur nuchæ capitis, vel suris externis emplastrum lyttæ. *Let a plaster of cantharides be applied to the nape of the neck, or to the external [i.e. the superficial] part of the calves (of the legs).*

46.—Emplastrum lyttæ collo imponatur quædolet. *Let a plaster of cantharides be applied to the neck, where it is in pain [i.e. the painful part of the neck].*

47.—Admoveatur pannus vesicatorius lateri sinistro. *Let a blistering cloth be applied to the left side.*

48.—Adhibeatur emplastrum epispasticum, satis amplum et acre, inter scapulas. *Let a blistering plaster, sufficiently large and acrid, be applied between the shoulders.*

49.—Recipe, Lyttarum in pulverem tenuissimum
 tritarum, drachmam
 Camphoræ Pulveris, drachmam
 Cerae flavæ
 Sevi præparati, ana, drachmam
 Adipis præparati, scrupulos duos
 Cera, sevo et adipe simul liquefactis, paulo antequam concrecant Lyttas et Camphoram insperge, atque omnia misce ut fiat emplastrum epispasticum regioni jecoris applicandum. *The wax, suet, and lard being melted together, sprinkle the cantharides and camphor upon them a short time before they con-
 crete, and mix them all together, that a blistering plas-
 ter may be made, to be applied to the region of the liver.*

50.—Admoveatur charta vesicatoria occipiti. Curetur pars exulcerata unguento sabinæ. *Let a blistering paper be applied to the occiput. Let the blistered part be dressed with savin ointment.*

51.—Nata humoris detractio ab emplastro lyttæ, si res postulaverit, promoveatur. *If it should be required, let the discharge of fluid, produced by the plaster of cantharides, be promoted.*

52.—Emplastra duo vesicatoria brachiis internis infra cubitos quamprimum imponantur. *Let two blisters be immediately applied to the inner part of the arms below the elbows.*

53.—Admoveatur taffeta vesicatoria genu, et fluxus postea eliciatur ope unguenti sabinæ. *Let a blistering taffeta be applied to the knee, and afterwards let a discharge be excited by means of savin ointment.*

54.—Ceratum lyttæ partibus excoriatis imponatur, ut natus humor ab emplastro lyttæ promoveatur. *Let the cerate of cantharides be applied to the excoriated part, that the fluid produced by the blister may be promoted.*

55.—Recipe, Pulveris Euphorbii, scrupulum dimidium
Cerati Sabinæ, unciam
Emplastri Thuris, unciam dimidium

Simul bene contritis, sit emplastrum scuto pectoris. *Having well incorporated them, let a plaster be made for the defence of the breast.*

56.—Fiat fonticulus ex parte vesicatorii ope unguenti sabinæ. *Let an issue [i. e. discharge] be made from the place of the blister [i. e. from the blistered part] by means of savin ointment.*

- 57.—Recipe, Ammoniaë Hydrochloratis, drachmam
 Saponis duri, drachmas duas
 Emplastri Plumbi, unciam dimidiam

Emplastrum et saponem simul liqua, et paulo antequam concrecant immisce salem in pulverem tenuem tritum. Extensum super alutam parti affectæ quamprimum applicetur, et pro re natâ repetatur. *Melt the plaster and soap together, and a little while before they harden, admix the salt rubbed into a fine powder. Let it [i.e. the mixture] be spread on leather, and immediately applied to the part affected.*

58.—Caput tonderi debet et emplastro vesicatorio circumcirca tegi. *The head ought to be shaved, and covered round about with a blistering plaster.*

59.—Applicetur regioni singulorum renum emplastrum lyttæ parvum (magnitudinis nummi semicoronæ). *Let a small plaster of cantharides (of the size of half-a-crown piece) be applied to the region of the kidneys.*

CHAP. III.—FORMS FOR MIXTURES, ETC.

- 60.—Recipe, Vini Aloës, drachmas duas
 Infusi Sonnæ, unciam cum semisse
 Magnesiæ Sulphatis, drachmas
 quatuor

Misce. Hujus capiat unciam horâ septimâ matutinâ; et circiter horam decimam, partem reliquam sumat, si opus fuerit. *Mix.* *Of this let the patient take an ounce at seven o'clock in the morning, and the remainder at ten o'clock, if there be occasion.*

61.—Recipe, Liquoris Ammoniaë Acetatis,
drachmas tres cum semisse
Vini Antimonialis, drachmas
duas
Tincturæ Cardamomi compo-
sitæ, drachmas duas
Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ, uncias
quatuor

Fiat mistura, cujus unciaë duæ omni horæ quadrante calidè sorbeantur, durante frigore. *Let a mixture be made, of which let two ounces be taken warm every quarter of an hour during the chilliness.*

62.—Recipe, Tincturæ Valerianæ, uncias duas
Detur fluidrachma una subiinde, è cochleare magno
Infusi Radicis Valerianæ sylvestris, sub formâ
theæ parati. *Let a fluidrachm be given now and then in a table-spoonful of the infusion of the wild valerian, prepared in the form of tea.*

63.—Recipe, Misturæ Amygdalæ, uncias quatuor
Syrupi Scillæ, drachmas tres
Tincturæ Opii, guttas quadra-
ginta

quod unciatim sumatur, tussi admodum ingravescente. *Let this be taken, ounce by ounce [i.e. in ounce doses], when the cough is very troublesome.*

64.—Recipe, Infusi Gentianæ compositi, uncias
sex

Magnesiæ Sulphatis, unciam

Capiat cochlearia tria magna post jentaculum et post prandium quotidie. *Let the patient take daily three table-spoonfuls after breakfast and dinner.*

65.—Recipe, Liquoris Ammoniae Acetatis, drachmas duas

Aquæ Menthæ viridis, uncias tres cum semisse

Syrupi Croci, drachmas duas

Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi, drachmas duas

Misce. Cochlearia duo magna secundis horis sumantur, durante febre, sæpius vel rarius pro impetûs ratione: et absente febre, Pulv. Cinchon. ut ante. *Mix. Let two table-spoonfuls be taken every two hours during the fever, more or less frequently according to the violence of the fit [i.e. the ague fit]; and when the fever is absent [let] the powder of cinchona [be taken] as before.*

66.—Recipe, Foliorum Rosæ, unciam

Aquæ ferventis, uncias octo

Stent per horam; colaturæ adde Succi Limonum, Sacchari albi, ana, quantum sufficit, ad gratam acerbitem dulcedinemque. *Let them stand during an hour; to the strained [liquor] add a sufficient quantity of lemon-juice and white sugar to give an agreeable acidity and sweetness.*

67.—Recipe, Antimonii Tartarati grana sex
 Aquæ puræ, drachmas quatuor
 Syrupi Rhœados, drachmam

Misce. Capiat cochleare minimum subinde, ad
 nauseam vel vomitum promovendum. *Mix. Let
 the patient take a small [i.e. tea-] spoonful from
 time to time, to promote nausea or vomiting.*

68.—Recipe, Sodæ Subcarbonatis, drachmas
 duas cum semisse
 Crystallorum Tartari, drachmas
 tres
 Aquæ puræ, uncias octo

Stent in lagenâ bene obturata per triduum, et
 deinde sit in promptu pro potu cathartico. *Let
 them stand in a bottle well stoppered for three days,
 and then be in readiness for a cathartic drink.*

69.—Recipe, Sodæ Bicarbonatis, drachmas duas
 Ferri Sulphatis, grana tria
 Magnesiæ Carbonatis, drachmam
 Aquæ puræ, octarium dimidium
 Acidi Sulphurici diluti, fluidrach-
 mas decem

Infundatur primum lagenæ aqua, dein immittantur
 Salina, et denique Acidum Sulphuricum; illico ob-
 turetur lagenâ, et in loco frigido servetur. *First let
 the water be poured into the bottle, then let the salts
 be put in, and lastly, the sulphuric acid; let the
 bottle be immediately stoppered, and kept in a cool
 place.*

70.—Recipe, Decocti Lichenis, octarium
Sumat æger poculum omni bihorio. *Let the patient take a cupful every two hours.*

71.—Recipe, Magnesiae Carbonatis, drachmam
Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, uncias sex
Tincturæ Opii, drachmam

Misce. Sumat cochlearia duo dum flatus infestat.
Mix. Let the patient take two spoonfuls when flatulency is troublesome.

72.—Capiat cochlearia duo ampla Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ, omni horâ, donec singultus et nisus ad vomitum cessaverint. *Let the patient take two table-spoonfuls of peppermint water every hour, until the hiccup and attempts to vomit shall have ceased.*

73.—Recipe, Tincturæ Digitalis, drachmas tres
Acidi Hydrocyanici, guttas viginti

Misce. Hujus capiat guttas viginti ter die, ex cyatho aquæ frigidæ, dosin sensim augendo, prout caput aut ventriculus ferre queat. *Let the patient take twenty drops of this mixture three times a day in a glass of cold water, the dose to be gradually increased according as the head or the stomach can bear it.*

74.—Recipe, Magnesiae Carbonatis, drachmam
Pulveris Rhei, grana quindecim
Aquæ Anethi, unciam cum semisse

Misce. Fiat julepum, cujus unum cochleare minimum infantulo lactenti detur secundis horis,

phialâ agitâtâ. *Mix.* *Let a julep be made, of which let one tea-spoonful be given to the sucking infant every two hours, the bottle being shaken.*

75.—Recipe, Misturæ Ammoniaci, uncias sex
Tincturæ Opii, drachmam

Misce. Capiat cochlearia duo magna statim; iterentur post horam, si tussis accreverit. *Let the patient take two table-spoonfuls immediately; let them be repeated in an hour if the cough should increase.*

76.—Recipe, Decocti Hordei, uncias decem
Olei Olivæ, uncias duas
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, unciam

Tere oleum cum mucilagine donec probè coiverint, tum sensim adde decoctum, ut fiat enema. Interdum addere liceat Magnesiæ Sulphatis unciam. *Rub the oil with the mucilage until they are well combined, then gradually add the decoction, that an enema may be made. Sometimes we may add an ounce of sulphate of magnesia.*

77.—Recipe, Spiritûs Ammoniaci Aromatici,
drachmam

Tincturæ Assafœtidæ, unciam
dimidiam

Syrupi Croci, unciam dimidiam

Aquæ Cinnamomi, unciam

Misce. Exhibe cochleare parvum ter quaterve de die, vel sæpius, urgente convulsione vel spasmo.

Mix. Give a tea-spoonful three or four times a day, or oftener, if the convulsion or spasm should be troublesome.

78.—Recipe, Infusi Krameriæ, uncias sex
Tincturæ Opii, drachmam

Fiat mistura, cujus sumantur cochlearia tria magna post singulas dejectiones liquidas. *Let a mixture be made, of which let three table-spoonfuls be taken after every liquid evacuation.*

79.—Recipe, Sodæ Sulphatis, unciam cum semisse

Sodæ Phosphatis, unciam

Syrupi Rhamni, drachmas quatuor

Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ, uncias sex

Misce. Sumat unciam statim, et repetatur dosis post horas duas nisi alvus prius responderit.

Mix. Let the patient take two table-spoonfuls immediately, and let the dose be repeated in two hours, unless the bowel be previously relieved.

80.—Recipe, Tincturæ Hyoscyami, drachmam cum semisse

Potassæ Acetatis, drachmas quatuor

Syrupi Croci, drachmas duas

Aquæ Anisi, uncias sex

Fiat mistura, cujus sumantur cochlearia duo vel tria minima bis terve in die, vel ut opus sit. *Let a mixture be made, of which let two or three tea-*

spoonfuls be taken twice or thrice a day, or as there may be occasion.

81.—Recipe, Ipecacuanhæ Radicis Pulveris,
drachmam cum semisse
Potassæ Bitartratis, drachmam
Aquæ ferventis, fluiduncias tres
cum semisse

Macera per horam integram, dein cola et adjice
Syrupi, fluidunciam dimidiam

Misce. Detur semiuncia vel cochleare amplum
omni semihorâ, donec vomitum proritaverit.
*Macerate during an hour, then strain, and add half
an ounce of syrup. Mix. Let half an ounce, or a
table-spoonful, be given every half-hour, until it shall
have produced vomiting.*

82.—Recipe, Tincturæ Opii, drachmam
Misturæ Cretæ, uncias sex

Misce. Capiat cochlearia duo magna omni qua-
drante horæ donec leniatur dolor. *Mix. Let the
patient take two table-spoonfuls every quarter of an
hour until the pain is alleviated.*

83.—Recipe, Decocti Aloës compositi, uncias
quatuor
Sodæ Sulphatis, unciam cum se-
misse

Misce. Cochlearia duo ampla intermissionis tem-
pore sumantur, ita ut purgatio ex toto cessaverit
ante accessum paroxysmi. *Mix. Let two table-*

spoonfuls be taken in the time of intermission, so that the purgation shall have ceased before the accession of the paroxysm.

84.—Recipe, Sodæ Tartaratae, uncias duas

Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, uncias octo

Misce. Capiat cochlearia duo ampla omni bihorio, ad sedes promovendas. *Mix. Let the patient take two table-spoonfuls every two hours to promote stools.*

85.—Recipe, Plumbi Acetatis, grana quatuor

Aquæ destillatæ, uncias quatuor

Syrupi Papaveris, drachmas tres

Misce. Capiat cochleare amplum mane quotidie ; repetatur dosis ad tres vices, et deinde capiat æger haustum aliquem purgantem. *Mix. Let the patient take one table-spoonful daily in the morning ; let the dose be repeated three other times, and then let the patient take some purging draught.*

86.—Recipe, Magnesiæ Sulphatis, unciam et semissem

Acidi Sulphuriei diluti, drachmam cum semisse

Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ, uncias sex

Syrupi Rhœados, drachmas duas

Misce. Hujus misturæ sumantur cochlearia quatuor omnibus tribus horis, donec venter rite solutus fuerit. *Mix. Of this mixture let two table-spoonfuls*

be taken every three hours, until the belly shall have been thoroughly opened.

87.—Recipe, Infusi Sennæ, unciam

Magnesiae Sulphatis, semiunciam

Misce. Capiat quartâ quâque die. *Mix. Let the patient take (it) every fourth day.*

Recipe, Tincturæ Valerianæ, drachmas duas
Spiritus Ammoniae foetidi, drachmas
duas

Aquæ puræ, uncias duas

Misce. Capiat cochlearia magna duo in languoribus, præcipue diebus purgationi deditis. *Mix. Let the patient take two table-spoonfuls in languors, especially on the days appropriated to the purgation.*

88.—Recipe, Misturæ Amygdalæ, uncias sex

Tincturæ Opii, semidrachmam

Misce. Capiat cochlearia magna duo quartâ quâque horâ si tussis increbuerit. *Mix. Let the patient take two table-spoonfuls every fourth hour if the cough should occur frequently.*

89.—Recipe, Antimonii Tartarati, grana tria

Infusi Sennæ, uncias tres

Aquæ Pimentæ, uncias quatuor

Misce. Repetantur cochlearia duo ampla omni semihorâ, donec supervenerit vomitus vel alvus dejecerit. *Mix. Let two table-spoonfuls be repeated every half-hour until vomiting comes on, or until the bowel shall have acted.*

90.—Recipe, Tincturæ Jalapæ, drachmas quatuor

Potassæ Sulphatis, unciam dimidiam
Aquæ Menthæ, uncias sex

Misce. Sumat cochlearia majora duo omni quadrante horæ, donec alvus copiosè responderit.

Mix. *Let the patient take two table-spoonfuls every quarter of an hour, until the bowel shall have acted sufficiently.*

91.—Recipe, Cetrariæ Islandicæ, unciam
Aquæ frigidæ, octarium

Coque ad uncias duodenas; stet ut geletur, et mutatur æger gelatinâ ad libitum. *Boil to twelve ounces: let it stand that it may congeal, and let the patient use the jelly at pleasure.*

92.—Recipe, Lactis Vaccini, octarium

Sinapis Seminum contusorum, unciam

Coquantur simul, donec pars casearia in coagulum abierit, deinde coletur serum, et hujus sumatur parvus solum. *Let them be boiled together, until the caseous part [caseum or curd] be changed into a coagulum [i.e. be coagulated]; then let the whey be strained, and a wine-glassful of it be taken now and then.*

93.—Recipe, Liquoris Ammoniacæ Acetatis, drachmas quatuor

Tincturæ Opii, drachmam dimidiam

Aquæ Menthæ viridis, uncias sex

Misce. Capiat cochlearia duo, invadente paroxysmo caloris, in febribus intermittentibus. *Let the patient take two table-spoonfuls during the paroxysm of heat (i.e. the hot stage) in intermittent fevers.*

94.—Recipe, Infusi Sennæ, fluiduncias sex
 Sumat primò, omni quadrante horæ, cochleare:
 dein assumptionis vices protrahantur ad horam, et
 ultra pro successu. *Let the patient take, at first, one spoonful every quarter of an hour; then let the time of taking be protracted to an hour, and afterwards according to the effect.*

95.—Recipe, Decocti Aloës compositi, fluiduncias sex. Capiat æger cochlearia tria ampla pro re natâ; postea augendo minuendove quantitatem, prout sedes pauciores pluresve promoverit. *Let the patient take three table-spoonfuls occasionally; afterwards increasing or diminishing the quantity, according as it may have excited fewer or more stools.*

96.—Recipe, Cretæ præparatæ, drachmam
 Tincturæ Opii, drachmam dimidiam

Aquæ Cinnamomi, uncias sex

Misce, et agitando phialam, dentur cochlearia duo secundâ quâque horâ, seriùs vel citiùs ut res postulet, dum vexant ventriculi tormina vel vomitus. *Mix, and, shaking the phial, let two table-spoonfuls be given every second hour, later or sooner, as circumstances may require, as long as the gripings or vomitings trouble.*

97.—Recipe, Vini Ipecacuanhæ, fluidunciam
 Fiat haustus statim sumendus. *Let a draught be
 made, to be taken immediately.*

Recipe, Misturæ Amygdalæ, fluiduncias sex
 Tincturæ Opii, fluidrachmam

Misce. Capiat cochlearia duo ampla sub finem
 vomitionis. *Let the patient take two table-spoonfuls
 towards the end of the vomiting.*

98.—Recipe, Tincturæ Rhei, unciam
 —————Gentianæ, semiunciam
 Aquæ Pimentæ, uncias quatuor
 • Syrupi Croci, unciam

Fiat mistura, cujus sumat æger cochlearia duo,
 argente ventriculi dolore, flatu, nausæâ vel lan-
 guore. *Let a mixture be made, of which let the pa-
 tient take two table-spoonfuls, the pain of the stomach,
 flatulence, nausea, or languor being troublesome.*

99.—Recipe, Tincturæ Opii, drachmam dimi-
 diam
 ————— Cardamomi, unciam
 dimidiam
 Syrupi Croci, drachmas quatuor
 Aquæ Cinnamomi, uncias sex

Misce. Capiat cochlearia duo maxima post sin-
 gulas vomitiones vel sedes liquidas. *Mix. Let the
 patient take two table-spoonfuls after each vomiting
 • liquid stool.*

- 100.—Recipe, Decocti Cinchonæ, uncias sex
 Acidi Sulphurici diluti, drachmam
 unam
 Syrupi Aurantiorum, unciam di-
 midiam

Misce. Hujus misturæ cochlearia quatuor, horis duabus interpositis, sumantur, ad sudationes diminuendas. *Mix. Of this mixture let four table-spoonfuls be taken every two hours, to diminish sweating.*

- 101.—Recipe, Tincturæ Opii, drachmam dimi-
 diam
 Confectionis aromaticæ, drach-
 mam
 Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ, uncias
 sex

Fiat mistura, cujus sumantur cochlearia tria magna post unamquamque sedem mollem, phialâ prius concussâ. *Let a mixture be made, of which let three table-spoonfuls be taken after every liquid evacuation, the phial being first shaken.*

- 102.—Recipe, Spiritûs Ammoniæ aromatici,
 drachmam
 Tincturæ Castorei, drachmas tres
 Spiritûs Lavandulæ, drachmas
 duas
 Aquæ Pimentæ, unciam

Fiat mistura, cujus drachmæ duæ, pro re natâ, ingerantur, contra languorem et deliquium. *Let a*

mixture be made, of which let two drachms (i.e. two tea-spoonfuls) be taken occasionally, against languor and fainting.

103.—Recipe, Infusi Sennæ, fluiduncias sex
Tincturæ Jalapæ, fluidrachmas
sex

Misce. Sumantur cochlearia tria ampla, singulis horis, ad plenam alvi solutionem. *Let three table-spoonfuls be taken every hour, to produce copious evacuation of the bowel.*

104.—Perstet in usu misturæ catharticæ, donec alvus ter quaterve plenè responderit. *Let the patient continue in the use of the cathartic mixture, until the bowel shall have acted freely three or four times.*

105.—Recipe, Misturæ Ammoniaci, uncias sex
Capiat æger cochleare magnum bis in die, ex poculo jusculi bovini, contra raucedinem. *Let the patient take a table-spoonful twice a day, in a cup of beef-tea, against hoarseness.*

106.—Recipe, Tincturæ Scillæ, drachmam
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, unciam
Tincturæ Opii, drachmam

Misce. Fiat mistura, de quâ subindè capiat drachmam unam guttatim, ad gulam emolliendam et expuitionem promovendam. *Mix. Let a mixture be made, of which let the patient take one drachm (i.e. a tea-spoonful) by drops, to soften (relax, or lubricate) the throat, and to promote expectoration.*

107.—Recipe, Ammoniaë Sesquicarbonatis, drachmam
 Tincturæ Cardamomi, unciam
 Syrupi Rhœados, drachmas
 duas
 Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ, uncias
 quatuor

Fiat mistura, de quâ capiat cochleare unum largum si pustulæ evanescent. *Let a mixture be made, of which let the patient take one table-spoonful if the pustules disappear.*

108.—Recipe, Liquoris Ammoniaë Acetatis, unciam
 Vini Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis, drachmam
 Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, uncias quatuor
 Syrupi Croci, drachmam

Fiat mistura, de quâ cochleare largum unum secundis vel tertiis horis exhibeatur, sæpiùs rariusve prout febris vehementior vel mitior fuerit. *Let a mixture be made, of which let one table-spoonful be taken every second or third hour; more frequently or rarely, according as the fever may have been more or less violent.*

109.—Recipe, Tincturæ Assafoetidæ, drachmas
 duas
 Ammoniaë Carbonatis, drachmam
 dimidiam
 Aquæ Pulegii, uncias quatuor

Fiat mistura, de quâ capiat cochleare unum vel cochlearia duo in languoribus, vel sudoribus frigidis, vel frigoris paroxysmis. *Let a mixture be made, of which let the patient take one or two table-spoonfuls in languors, or in cold sweats, or in paroxysms of cold (as the cold stage of intermittents).*

110.—Recipe, Potassæ Bitartratis, unciam
Olei Limonis, guttas quindecim
Sacchari purificati, uncias duas
Aquæ bullientis, octarios duos

Misce. Usurpetur pro potu communi ubi æger intensâ siti vexatur. *Mix. Let it be used for a common drink when the patient is troubled with intense thirst.*

111.—Recipe, Pulveris Jalapæ, drachmam
Pulveris Zingiberis, grana viginti
Magnesiæ Sulphatis, unciam
Aquæ puræ, uncias sex

Misce. Cochleare unum singulis horis exhibeatur, quâque vice phialam agitando, ut permisceatur pulvis. *Mix. Let one table-spoonful be given every hour, the bottle being shaken each time, that the powder may be thoroughly mixed [with the liquid].*

112.—Recipe, Corticis Cinchonæ, sesquiunciam
Magnesiæ Sulphatis, uncias duas
Aquæ puræ, octarios duos

Coque per sextam partem horæ in vase leviter clauso, et liquorem adhuc calentem cola : sub finem

adde Syrupi Absinthii uncias duas. Tertiâ vel quartâ quâque horâ cyathus unus exhibeatur, intermissionis tempore. *Boil, for the sixth part of an hour, in a lightly-covered vessel, and strain the liquor while hot: towards the end of the boiling add two ounces of syrup of wormwood. Let one cupful be given every third or fourth hour, at the time of the intermission.*

113.—Recipe, Infusi Chirettæ, uncias sex

Magnesiae Sulphatis, uncias duas

Misce. Usurpetur ad uncias duas bis vel ter in die, longè à pastu et maximè jejuno ventriculo. *Mix. Let it be used to (the extent of) four table-spoonfuls twice or three times a day, long before taking food, and especially when the stomach is empty.*

114.—Recipe, Decocti Hordei, octarium dimidium

Nitri purificati, drachmam dimidium

Misce. Duabus vel tribus exhibeatur vicibus duarum [horarum intervallo. *Mix. Let it be given at two or three times in the space of two hours.*

115.—Recipe, Spiritus Ammoniae aromatici, drachmas duas

Liquoris Ammoniae Acetatis, uncias quatuor

Tincturae Opii, drachmam

Aquae Pimentae, uncias quatuor

Misce, et divide in haustus quatuor, quorum unus usurpari potest si pulsus languescat vel pustulæ subsiderint. *Mix, and divide into four draughts, of which one may be taken if the pulse become feeble or the pustules recede.*

116.—Recipe, Tincturæ Opii, drachmam
Syrupi Croci, drachmam
Tincturæ Cardamomi, drachmas
duas
Aquæ Cinnamomi, uncias sex

Misce. Cochleare unum exhibeatur, dosisque iteretur, prout urgeat morbus. *Mix. Let one tablespoonful be given, and the dose repeated, according as the disease may require [it].*

117.—Recipe, Liquoris Ammoniae Acctatis, uncias duas
Tincturæ Opii, drachmam
Vini Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis, drachmam
Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, uncias duas

Misce, et in tres vel quatuor doses divide, quarum una omni bihorio in insultum remissione sumenda. *Mix, and divide into three or four doses, of which one is to be taken every two hours in the remission of the fits.*

118.—Recipe, Vini Colchici, drachmas duas
Tincturæ Jalapæ, drachmam
Infusi Sennæ, uncias duas

Misce. Ista dosis in duas partes dividi potest, quarum una manè, altera serò exhibeatur. *Mix.* *This dose may be divided into two parts, of which one part may be given in the morning, the other in the evening.*

119.—Ætheris cochleare minimum, urgente flatu, in Aquâ Menthæ piperitæ sumendum. *One tea-spoonful of æther (is) to be taken in peppermint water when the flatus is troublesome.*

120.—Recipe, Decocti Cinchonæ, uncias duas
Tincturæ Myrrhæ, semiunciam
Acidi Hydrochlorici, quantum
sufficit ad gratam acerbitatem reddendum. *To give an agreeable acidity.*

121.—Recipe, Tincturæ Sennæ, unciam
Tincturæ Jalapæ, drachmas duas
Aquæ Pimentæ, uncias duas
Misc. Capiat dimidium statim, et semihorâ elapsâ quod reliquum est. *Mix.* *Let the patient take half immediately, and in half an hour the remainder.*

122.—Prætermittatur mistura salina. *Let the saline mixture be omitted.*

123.—Capiat Tincturæ Opii guttas triginta horâ somni, et repetantur omni tertiâ horâ, perstante dolore et spasmo. *Let the patient take thirty drops of the tincture of opium at bed-time, and let them be repeated every third hour if the pain and spasm continue.*

124.—Recipe, Tincturæ Castorei, drachmas
duas

Tincturæ Serpentariæ, drachmas
duas

Aquæ Pimentæ, uncias duas

Misce. Capiat cochleare modicum quartis horis, aggreidente febre. *Mix.* *Let the patient take a moderate (i.e. a dessert-) spoonful every four hours when the fever is coming on.*

125.—Recipe, Infusi Sennæ, uncias quatuor
Magnesiæ Sulphatis, drachmam

Misce. Ex hâc misturâ, primo die cochleare unum, altero die duo, et sic deinceps, propinentur. *Mix.* *Of this mixture let one spoonful be drunk the first day, two the next day, and so henceforth.*

126.—Recipe, Sarsaparillæ Radicis

Zingiberis Radicis contusæ, ana,
unciam dimidiam

Sassafras Radicis concisæ, un-
ciam

Coque leni igne in Aquæ fontanæ octariis quatuor, ad dimidiam consumptionem, ut fiat decoctum, cujus bibat fluiduncias octo modicè tepefacti post bolum, et manè repetatur in lecto ad diaphoresin ciendam. *Boil, with a gentle heat, in four pints of spring water, to half, that a decoction may be made, of which let the patient drink eight fluid ounces, made moderately warm, after the bolus, and let it (i.e. the decoction) be repeated in the morning while in bed, to promote diaphoresis.*

127.—Recipe, Acidi Sulphurici diluti, unciam
 dimidiam
 Syrupi Rhœados, drachmas duas
 Tincturæ Cardamomi, drachmas
 duas

Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochleare minimum, sextis horis, in quovis vehiculo grato. *Let a mixture be made, of which let the patient take one teaspoonful every six hours, in any agreeable vehicle.*

128.—Recipe, Spiritûs Ammonię aromatici,
 drachmam
 Tincturæ Cardamomi, drachmas
 duas

Tincturæ Castorei, drachmam
 Aquæ Pulegii, uncias quatuor

Sumat, opprimente languore, cochlearia ampla duo. *Let the patient take two table-spoonfuls when the languor is oppressive.*

129.—Recipe, Tincturæ Castorei
 ————— Myrrhæ, ana, drach-
 mam

Misturæ Amygdalæ, uncias sex
 Syrupi Croci, drachmam

Misce. Sumat cochlearia quatuor ampla manè, meridie, et horâ somni, ad biduum vel triduum; quo elapso, et uno tantum die interjecto, sumat potionem emeticam sequentem manè, superbibendo Infusi Florum Anthemidis quantum sufficiat ad vomitiones quater aut quinques proritandas, cum de-

to regimine. *Let the patient take four table-spoonfuls in the morning, at noon, and at bed-time, for the space of two or three days; which having elapsed, and one day only intervening, let the patient take the following emetic potion in the morning, drinking after it a sufficient quantity of the infusion of camomile flowers to produce vomiting four or five times, with the accustomed regimen.*

130.—Recipe, Vini Ipecacuanhæ, fluidunciam
Antimonii Tartarati, grana duo

Misce, et fiat potio. *Mix, and let a potion be made.*

131.—Recipe, Sodæ Tartaratae semiunciam
Tincturæ Rhei, unciam dimidiam
Syrupi communis, drachmas duas
Aquæ Pimentæ, uncias sex

Fiat mistura, cujus capiat æger cochlearia tria magna omni bihorio, donec alvus purgatur. *Let a mixture be made, of which let the patient take three table-spoonfuls every three hours until the bowels be purged.*

132.—Recipe, Aquæ pluvialis, uncias duas
Antimonii Tartarati grana tria

Solve: hujus danda sunt cochlearia duo mediocria singulis horæ quadrantibus, donec vomitus sequatur. *Dissolve: of this [solution] two middling-sized*

[i.e. *dessert-*] spoonfuls are to be given every quarter of an hour, until vomiting ensues.

133.—Recipe, Infusi Sennæ, uncias sex
Tincturæ Sennæ, semiunciam
Magnesiæ Sulphatis, unciam

Fiat mistura, cujus capiat æger cochlearia duo magna bis terve in horâ, donec adsit catharsis. *Let a mixture be made, of which let the patient take two table-spoonfuls twice or thrice in an hour until purging be present [i.e. come on].*

134.—Recipe, Catechu, semiunciam
Aquæ puræ, uncias duodecim

Coque ad uncias sex : stent donec fæces subsiderint : liquoris partem limpida cautè effunde. *Boil to six ounces : let them stand until the dregs subside : carefully pour off the clear part of the liquor.*

135.—Recipe, Decocti Aloës, fluiduncias sex
Sodæ Sulphatis, unciam dimidiam

Fiat mistura, cujus sumat æger cochlearia duo ordinaria secundâ quâque horâ, donec amplè purgaverit. *Let a mixture be made, of which let the patient take two common spoonfuls every second hour until it [i.e. the medicine] shall have amply purged.*

136.—Recipe, Acidi Nitrici, drachmam
Aquæ destillatæ, uncias duodecim
Syrupi Aurantii, sesquiunciam

Fiat mistura, quotidie sumenda, ope tubuli vitrei,

partitis haustibus. *Let a mixture be made, to be taken daily in divided draughts by means of a glass tube.*

137.—Capiat æger unciam dimidiam Infusi Sennæ pro dosi, ex cyatho parvo Decocti Hordei. *Let the patient take half an ounce of the infusion of senna for a dose, in a small eupful of barley water.*

138.—Capiat æger cyathum vinosum parvum Infusi Gentianæ secundâ quâque horâ. *Let the patient take a small wine-glassful of the infusion of gentian every second hour.*

139.—Recipe, Magnesiæ Carbonatis, semidrachmam
Pulveris Rhei, drachmam
Aquæ Pimentæ, uncias sex
Misc. Sumantur cochlearia tria magna post unamquamque sedem mollem, vitro prius concusso. *Mix. Let three table-spoonfuls be taken after each liquid evacuation, the bottle being previously shaken.*

140.—Recipe, Sodæ Tartaratae, drachmas sex
Aquæ Cinnamomi, uncias duas
Fiat solutio, duabus vicibus sumenda. *Let a solution be made, to be taken at twice.*

141.—Recipe, Infusi Quassiae, uncias sex
Magnesiæ Sulphatis, unciam
Fiat mistura, de quâ capiat æger cochleare unum

amplum bis terve in die. *Let a mixture be made, of which let the patient take one table-spoonful twice or three times a day.*

142.—Recipe, Tincturæ Opii, drachmam
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, uncias sex
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, drach-
mas duas

Misce. Bibat cochlearia tria subinde, urgente stranguriâ, aut in languore. *Mix. Let the patient drink three spoonfuls when strangury is troublesome, or in languor.*

143.—Repetatur mistura pro re natâ, si opus erit, ad vomitum sedandum. *Let the mixture be repeated now and then, if there shall be occasion, to allay vomiting.*

144.—Recipe, Tincturæ Opii, drachmam
Syrupi Papaveris, drachmas duas
Aquæ Menthæ, uncias sex

Misce. Sumat unciam omni semihorâ, donec dolor mitescat. *Mix. Let the patient take one ounce every half-hour until the pain is appeased.*

145.—Recipe, Tincturæ Hyoscyami, drachmas
duas
Tincturæ Castorei, drachmas
duas

Syrupi Rhœados, drachmam
Aquæ puræ, uncias quatuor
Misc. Sumat drachmas duas omni horâ si non

ormiat. *Mix.* *Let the patient take two drachms every hour if he does not sleep.*

146.—Recipe, Magnesiæ Subcarbonatis, drachmam dimidiam
Tincturæ Gentianæ, drachmas tres
Syrupi Aurantii, drachmas quatuor
Aquæ Pimentæ, uncias quatuor

Misce. Capiat æger, acido infestante, cochleare amplum unum vel alterum ex poculo jusculi bovini. *Mix.* *Let the patient take one or two table-spoonfuls, in a cup of beef-tea, when troubled with acid [i.e. acidity of stomach].*

147.—Recipe, Rasuræ Cornu Cervi, unciam
Aquæ, octarios quatuor

(Coque ad octarios duos, dein liquori colato adde Sacchari albi quod satis est, et ad usum servetur. *Boil to two pints, then add to the strained liquor as much as is sufficient of white sugar, and let it [i.e. the decoction] be kept for use.*

148.—Recipe, Infusi Sennæ, uncias sex
Sodæ Sulphatis, unciam dimidiam
Syrupi Rhamni, drachmas duas

Fiat mistura. Detur imprimis uncia una, et interpositis tribus vel quatuor horis, cochleare exhibeatur si fuerit opus, et post duas alias horas repetatur solis, si alvus antea non moveatur. *Let a mixture*

be made. In the first place let an ounce be given, and three or four hours having intervened, let a spoonful be administered, if necessary; and after two more hours let the dose be repeated, if the bowels be not previously moved.

CHAP. IV.—FORMS FOR DRAUGHTS, ETC.

149.—Recipe, Magnesiæ Sulphatis, drachmas
duas

Infusi Sennæ, unciam

Syrupi Rhamni, drachmam

Misce. Fiat haustus, in jusculo calido, partitis vicibus, sumendus. *Mix. Let a draught be made, to be taken at different times in warm broth.*

150.—Recipe, Infusi Gentianæ, unciam

Tincturæ Cardamomi, drachmam

Fiat haustus, quem æger sumat tribus ante prandium horis. *Let a draught be made, which let the patient take three hours before dinner.*

151.—Recipe, Infusi Sennæ, unciam

Sumatur pro re natâ, postea augendo minuendove quantitatem, prout sedes pauciores pluresve promoverit. *Let it be taken occasionally; afterwards increasing or diminishing the quantity, according as it shall have excited more or less stools.*

152.—Recipe, Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, guttas
viginti

Liquoris Ammoniae Acetatis, fluidrachmam

Aquæ Menthæ viridis fluidunciam

Fiat mistura salina, cujus capiat cochleare parvum omni horâ cursu noctis. *Let a saline mixture be made, of which let the patient take a tea-spoonful every hour in the course of the night.*

153.—Recipe, Potassæ Carbonatis, scrupulum

Aquæ destillatæ, drachmas decem

—— Cinnamomi, drachmas duas

Syrupi, drachmam

Misce. Fiat haustus, cui, tempore capiendi, adde succi Limonis recentis cochleare magnum unum, et in effervescentiâ sumatur. *Mix. Let a draught be made, to which, at the time of taking, add one table-spoonful of lemon-juice; and let it be taken during effervescence.*

154.—Recipe, Antimonii Tartarati, granum dimidium

Aquæ puræ, unciam

Misce. ut fiat haustus statim sumendus, et repetatur post horas duas si non antea ventriculus meticum rejecerit, vel si alvus non laxata fuerit. *Mix, that a draught may be made, to be taken immediately; and let it be repeated after two hours, if the stomach shall not have previously rejected the metic, or if the bowels shall not have been opened.*

155.—Recipe, Tincturæ Lavandulæ compositæ
drachmam

Misturæ Camphoræ, uncias duas

Misce, et fiat haustus, sextâ quâque horâ sumendus si aderit vel spasma vel pulsûs languor. *Mix, and let a draught be made, to be taken every six hours, if spasm or languor of pulse be present.*

156.—Perstet in usu haustus nocturni heri præscripti. *Continue the use of the night-draught prescribed yesterday.*

157.—Sit in promptu haustus cum vini Colchicæ drachmâ, horâ somni sumendus, si redintegraverit malum arthriticum, vel involverint vigiliæ inter noctem. *Let a draught with [containing] one drachm of wine of colchicum be in readiness, to be taken at the hour of sleep [i.e. at bed-time] if the arthritic pain should have returned, or if the watchings should be troublesome during the night.*

158.—Repetatur porrò haustus inter noctem cum Tinctura Opii, si vigiliæ involverint vel increbuerit tussis. *Moreover, let the draught, with tincture of opium, be repeated during the night if the watchings should be troublesome, or if the cough should become more frequent.*

159.—Recipe, Acidi Nitrici diluti, semiunciam
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, drachmas tres

Tincturæ Hyoscyami, drachmas
duas

Aquæ puræ, octarios duos

Syrupi, quantum sufficit

ad acorem compescendum et gustum conciliandum. Sumat quotidie instar potûs, et bibat quantum sitis exigat. *To moderate the acidity and please the palate. Let the patient take it daily, as a drink, and let him take as much as thirst may require.*

160.—Sumat ægrotus omni mane, si possit, uncias octo lactis asini pro jentaculo. *Let the patient take every morning, if he can, eight ounces of asses' milk for breakfast.*

161.—Capiat æger haustum catharticum proximâ luce navem conscendens; et si post navigationem vomitus supervenerit, bibat æger spiritûs alicujus paululum aquâ commixtum. *Let the patient take a purging draught the day before embarking; and if, after sailing, vomiting should come on, let him drink a little of some (kind of) spirit, mixed with water.*

162.—Recipe, Pulveris Radicis Ipecacuanhæ
grana decem
Antimonii Tartarati granum
Aquæ destillatæ, fluidunciam
cum semisse

Misce. Fiat haustus, horâ nonâ matutinâ sumendus. Vomitu superveniente, bibat æger, vicibus

repetitis, Infusi Authemidis aliquot cyathos. Vomitu finito, capiat pulverem sudorificum. *Mix.* *Let a draught be made, to be taken at nine o'clock in the morning. When vomiting comes on, let the patient drink, at different times, some wine-glassfuls of infusion of camomile flowers; vomiting being finished, let the patient take a sudorific powder.*

163.—Recipe, Infusi Sennæ, sesunciam
Potassæ Tartratis, semiunciam
Tincturæ Cinnamomi compositæ,
fluidrachmas duas

Ex his fiat haustus, summo mane deglutiendus. Repetatur idem tertio quoque die. *Of these let a draught be made, to be taken the first thing in the morning. Let the same be repeated every third day.*

164.—Recipe, Tincturæ Opii, guttas viginti
Syrupi cujusvis, fluidrachmam
Misturæ Camphoræ, fluidunciam
Misce. Capiat æger haustulum hujusmodi, singulis noctibus, horâ solitâ. *Mix.* *Let the patient take a little draught of this kind every night, at the accustomed hour.*

165.—Recipe, Tincturæ Castorei, guttas decem
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrici, guttas
quindecim
Potassæ Nitratis, grana sex
Aquæ Pimentæ, unciam
Misce. Fiat haustus in promptu habendus, et

urgente febris paroxysmo sumendus. *Mix.* *Let a draught be made, to be kept in readiness, and taken when the febrile paroxysm is troublesome.*

166.—Sumat æger omni mane guttas novem Acidi Sulphurici diluti, ex jure vitulino. *Let the patient take nine drops of diluted sulphuric acid in veal broth every morning.*

167.—Recipe, Sambuci Corticis interioris, manipulum unum
Incoquatur in aquæ octariis duobus ad octarium.
Decocti hujus altera medietas mane, altera sero quotidie, assumatur, donec æger convalescat. *Let it be boiled in two pints of water to one pint. Let half of this decoction be taken in the morning, and the remainder in the evening, daily, until the patient recovers.*

168.—Sumat Tincturæ Opii guttas viginti, in vehiculo calido convenienter. *Let the patient take twenty drops of tincture of opium in a vehicle made agreeably warm.*

169.—Recipe, Pulveris Radicis Ipecacuanhæ, scrupulum
Aquæ Menthæ, unciam
Misce; fiat haustus emeticus. Potione copiosâ puræ aquæ tepefactæ vomitio benè provocetur. *Mix.* *Let an emetic draught be made. Let full vomiting be produced by a copious draught of pure tepid water.*

170.—Recipe, Infusi Gentianæ compositi, unciam
 Potassii Bromidi, grana quinque
 Fiat haustus, mane et horâ quartâ pomeridianâ
 potandus. *Let a draught be made, to be taken in
 the morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon.*

171.—Recipe, Olei Ricini, unciam
 Potassæ Carbonatis, grana sex
 Aquæ Pimentæ, unciam
 Fiat secundum artem mistura pro unâ dosi, quam-
 primum sumenda. *Let a mixture be made accord-
 ing to art, for one dose to be taken immediately.*

172.—Recipe, Tincturæ Opii, guttas quindecim
 Syrupi Croci, drachnam
 Aquæ Menthæ viridis, unciam
 Miscæ, fiatque haustus, somno deficiente bibendus.
*Mix, and let a draught be made, to be taken when
 sleep is absent.*

173.—Recipe, Tincturæ Myrrhæ, unciam dimi-
 diam
 Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi, drach-
 mam
 Syrupi Tolutani, drachmam
 Aquæ Pimentæ, uncias duas
 Miscæ, et fiat mistura, de quâ capiat unciam, si vel
 languores vel horrores contingant. *Mix, and let
 a mixture be made, of which let the patient take an
 ounce, if either languors or shiverings affect (the
 patient).*

174.—Capiat Acidi Sulphurici diluti guttas decem, vel numero sufficientes ad moderatam aciditatem in singulis selibris decocti hordei. *Let the patient take in every half-pint of barley water, ten, or a sufficient number of drops of diluted sulphuric acid to (produce) moderate acidity.*

175.—Sequenti aurorâ, sumat Olei Ricini quantum satis sit ad alvum solvendam. *On the following morning, let the patient take a sufficient quantity of castor-oil to open the bowel.*

176.—Sumat æger Vini Antimonialis guttas viginti quartâ, quintâ, vel sextâ quâque horâ, nausea non tamen excitanda. *Let the patient take twenty drops of antimonial wine, every fourth, fifth, or sixth hour: nausea, however, not to be excited.*

177.—Recipe, Cupri Sulphatis, grana decem
 Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, unciam
 Syrupi simplicis, drachmam
 Fiat haustus, quando venenum in ventriculum receptum est sumendus. *Let a draught be made, to be taken when poison has been received into the stomach.*

178.—Bibat Infusum Seminum Lini ad libitum. *Let the patient drink as much as he pleases of the infusion of linseed.*

179.—Recipe, Radicis Sarsaparillæ, uncias duas
 Corticis Ulmi, semiunciam
 Aquæ puræ, octarios duos
 Coque ad octarium cum semisse, cola, et signetur

decoctum, quod capiat ut ante. *Boil to a pint and a half, strain, and let it be called (on the direction) the decoction, which let the patient take as before.*

180.—Recipe, Infusi Quassiae, unciam

Tincturæ Gentianæ, drachmam

Misce. Fiat haustus, mane iterumque horâ ante prandium, stomacho vacuo, sumendus. *Mix. Let a draught be made, to be taken in the morning, and again an hour before dinner, when the stomach is empty.*

181.—Recipe, Syrupi Chloral, fluidrachmam

Aquæ Chloroformi, fluidunciam
cum semisse

Misce. Fiat haustus, horâ somni, vel vespertinâ, vel serâ nocte sumendus. *Mix. Let a draught be made, to be taken at bed-time, in the evening, or late at night.*

182.—Recipe, Potassæ Carbonatis, scrupulum

Syrupi Croci, drachmam

Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ, unciam

Misce. Fiat haustus, cum succi limonum cochleare uno amplo, in impetu ipso effervescentiæ sumendus. *Mix. Let a draught be made, to be taken with one table-spoonful of lemon-juice, in the height of effervescence.*

183.—Recipe, Tincturæ Jalapæ, semidrachmam

Infusi Sennæ compositi, unciam

Magnesiae Sulphatis, drachmas
duas

Misce. Fiat haustus, secundis horis sumendus, donec alvus plenè soluta sit. Mitte tales quatuor.

Mix. Let a draught be made, to be taken every second hour, until the bowels are freely opened. Send four such (draughts).

184.—Continuetur haustus nuperrimè præscriptus. *Let the draught very lately prescribed be continued.*

185.—Recipe, Liquoris Ammoniaë Acetatis, un-
ciam
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi, semi-
drachmam

Tincturæ Opii, guttas quindecim
Aquæ puræ, drachmas duas

Misce. Fiat haustus, quartâ quâque horâ capiendus. Ut effectus sudorificus augeatur, adde singulis haustibus Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis grani quartam partem. *Mix. Let a draught be made, to be taken every fourth hour. That the sudorific effect may be increased, add to each draught a quarter of a grain of the potassio-tartrate of antimony.*

186.—Recipe, Tincturæ Castorei, semidrach-
mam

Tincturæ Serpentariæ, guttas
decem

Spiritûs Ammoniaë aromatici,
guttas quindecim

Aquæ Pimentæ, unciam

192.—Recipe, Magnesiæ Sulphatis, unciam
 Acidi Sulphurici diluti, guttas
 decem
 Syrupi Rhœados, drachmam
 Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ, unciam

Misce. Fiat haustus, cras primo mane sumendus,
 et repetatur tertiis vel quartis horis, ad alvum sol-
 vendam. *Mix.* Let a draught be made, to be taken
 early to-morrow morning, and repeated every third
 or fourth hour, to open the bowel.

193.—Recipe, Misturæ Cretæ, unciam
 Syrupi Croci, drachmas duas

Misce. Fiat haustus, quartâ quâque horâ sumen-
 dus, donec paroxysmi non discrucient, instillando
 alternis vicibus, si diarrhœa adfuerit, Tincturæ
 Opii guttas duas vel tres. *Mix.* Let a draught
 be made, to be taken every fourth hour, until the
 paroxysms no longer distress (the patient); adding
 every other time, if diarrhœa should be present, two
 or three drops of tincture of opium.

194.—Recipe, Tincturæ Calumbæ, drachmas
 duas
 Acidi Sulphurici diluti, guttas
 quindecim
 Aquæ Cinnamomi, unciam
 Syrupi Rhœados, drachmas duas

Misce. Fiat haustus, quartâ quâque horâ sumen-
 dus; et tempore usûs, adde singulis, si opus fuerit,
 ad præcavendam diarrhœam, Tincturæ Opii guttas

tres. *Mix.* Let a draught be made, to be taken every fourth hour; and at the time of using, add to each draught, if necessary, to prevent diarrhœa, three drops of tincture of opium.

195.—Recipe, Infusi Digitalis, uncias tres
 ——— Gentianæ compositi, uucias
 quatuor
 Syrupi Croci, unciam

Misce. Fiant haustus sex. Sumat unum sextis horis, per spatium nycthemeri, si vires permittant. *Let six draughts be made. Let the patient take one every six hours, for the space of one night and day (i.e. twenty-four hours), if the strength permit.*

196.—Recipe, Infusi Calumbæ, sesquiunciam
 Potassæ Hydriodatis, grana quinque
 Syrupi Aurantii, drachmas duas

Misce. Fiat haustus, meridie et horâ quintâ pomeridianâ sumendus, per septimanam integram, vel ulterius, si opus fuerit. *Mix. Let a draught be made, to be taken at noon and at five o'clock in the afternoon, for one whole week, or longer, if necessary.*

197.—Recipe, Balsami Copaibæ, drachmas tres
 Misturæ Acaciæ, drachmas sex
 Liquoris Potassæ, drachmam unam
 cum semisse
 Syrupi Aurantii, unciam dimidiam
 Aquæ destillatæ, uucias quatuor
 cum semisse

Misce. Capiat cochlearia duo vel tria quartis

loris. *Mix.* Let the patient take two or three table-spoonfuls every four hours.

198.—Recipe, Balsami Copaibæ, partes duas
Liquoris Potassæ, partes tres
Aquæ destillatæ, partes septem
Coque per quadrantem horæ et tunc adde
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, partem
unam. Stet per horas duas vel
tres

Capiat æger, liquoris limpidi supernatantis, cochlearium unum ter die. *Boil during a quarter of an hour, and then add one part of spirit of nitric ether. Let [the mixture] stand for two or three hours. Let the patient take, three times a day, one dessert-spoonful of the limpid supernatant liquor.*

199.—Recipe, Balsami Copaibæ, unciam dimidiam
Vitellum unius Ovi
Sacchari puri, unciam

Mixtis bene subactis terendo, adde paulatim Aquæ Menthæ viridis uncias sex, ut fiat emulsio. *To these, well incorporated by rubbing, add gradually six ounces of spearmint water, that an emulsion may be made.*

200.—Recipe, Calomelanos, grana tria
Confectionis Opiatæ, grana sex
Misce: fiat bolus, statim sumendus. Vespere, nisi prius bis saltem dejecerit alvus, capiat (æger homo) Olei Ricini unciam dimidiam (vel semiun-

ciam), vel quantum sufficiat ad alvum solvendam.
Mix. *Let a bolus be made, to be taken immediately. Unless the bowels shall have been twice previously evacuated, let the patient take in the evening half an ounce, or as much as may be sufficient, of castor oil, to open the bowels.*

Alvo hisce medicamentis liberè soluta, incipiat sumere haustum sequentem. *The bowels being freely opened by these medicines, let him begin to take the following draught:—*

Recipe, Liquoris Ammoniae Acetatis, semiunciam
 Aquae Cinnamomi, unciam unam
 Vini Antimonialis, guttas quindecim
 Syrupi Papaveris albi, drachmam

Misce; fiat haustus.

Februarii die vigesimo tertio.

201.—Repetantur remedia olim (penultima) præscripta, non novissime instituta. Si alvus adstricta fuerit, magnesia vitriolata augeatur, ut alvus satis soluta fuerit. *Let the remedies formerly (the last time but one) prescribed be repeated, not the last ordered. If the bowels be bound, let the vitriolated (i.e. sulphate of) magnesia be increased, that they may be sufficiently opened.*

Martis (die) undecimo.

202.—Recipe, Infusi Sennæ, unciam cum semisse
 (vel sesquiunciam)
 Mannæ, unciam dimidiam
 Tincturæ Jalapæ, unciam unam

Misce. Capiat (æger homo) cochleare largum unum horâ tertiâ quâque, donec sedes tres vel quatuor procurentur. *Mix.* *Let the patient take a table-spoonful every third hour, until three or four stools are procured.*

Recipe, Linimenti Ammoniaë, drachmas sex
Unguenti Hydrargyri fortioris, drachmam unam

Misce; fiat linimentum, cervici et scapulis omni nocte et mane, manu calidâ, assidue applicandum; superimponendo pannum laneum eodem imbutum. Et post operationem Misturæ Sennæ, ad usum Misturæ Antimonialis in promptu confugiat. *Mix.* *Let a liniment be made, to be assiduously applied night and morning to the neck and shoulders with the warm hand; afterwards applying a woollen cloth moistened with the same (i.e. liniment). And after the operation of the senna mixture, let him return to the use of the antimonial mixture, (which is to be kept) in readiness.*

Novembris (die) vigesimo quarto.

203.—Recipe, Guaiaci Ligni rasi, unciam unam
Sassafras Radicis, unciam dimidiam

Aquæ destillatæ, libras duas

Coque igne leni ad libram unam; sub finem coctionis addantur Glycyrrhizæ Radicis contusæ drachmæ duæ, et cola: cujus capiat cochlearia tria amplius per quotidie. *Boil, by a gentle heat, to one pound:*

let two drachms of bruised liquorice-root be added towards the end of the coction, and strain: of this let the patient take three table-spoonfuls three times a day.

Octobris (die) decimo.

CHAP. V.—FORMS FOR POWDERS, PILLS, ETC.

204.—*Prosit forsan dare ægro, lectum ituro Pulveris Hydrargyri subchloridi grana quinque Perhaps it may be beneficial to give the patient, when about going to bed, five grains of subchloride of mercury.*

205.—*Recipe, Coccinellæ, scrupulum
Sodii Chloridi, drachmas duas
Misc. Fiat pulvis. Detur cochleare dimidium pro dosi, tempore matutino. Mix. Let a powder be made. Let half a spoonful be given for a dose in the morning.*

206.—*Recipe, Pulveris Jalapæ, drachmas duas
Hydrargyri subchloridi, semi-
drachmam
Misc. Dentur grana duodecim ad viginti et quatuor, quando alvi ductione opus sit. Mix. Let [from] twelve to twenty-four grains be given when there may be occasion to open the bowel.*

207.—Recipe, Magnesiae Carbonatis, semiunciam

Fœniculi Seminum

Sacchari purificati, ana, drachmam

Terantur in pulverem. Dosis quantum cultri pice capi potest, sæpius in die. *Let them be rubbed into a powder. The dose is as much as can be taken on the point of a knife, frequently during the day.*

208.—Recipe, Hydrargyri subchloridi, drachmam

Confectionis Rosæ, quantum satis sit

Contunde in massam et divide in pilulas triginta. Sumatur una bis indies, ut cieatur ptyalismus modicus. *Beat them into a mass, and divide into thirty pills. Let one be taken twice a day, that moderate ptyalism may be produced.*

209.—Augeatur dosis Pulveris Jacobi veri ad grana sex. *Let the dose of James's powder be increased to six grains.*

210.—Recipe, Hydrargyri Oxidi rubri, granum
Opii, tertiam grani partem
Caryophyllorum Olei, guttam

Fiat pilula, horâ somni per hebdomadam sumenda. *Let a pill be made, to be taken at bed-time during the week.*

211.—Recipe, Myrrhæ Gummi-resinæ, semi-drachmam

Sacchari puri, semiunciam

Tere simul in pulverem. Dosis drachma una to quaterve indies, è quovis liquore idoneo. *Ru them together into a powder. The dose is one drachm three or four times a day, in any proper liquid.*

212.—Recipe, Pulveris Opii, grana tria

Extracti Glycyrrhizæ, grana octo

Fiant pilulæ binæ, nocte sumendæ ad vicem secundam. *Let two pills be made, to be taken a night for twice (i.e. two nights).*

213.—Recipe, Capsici Seminum contritorum
grana sex

Lauri Baecarum, scrupulos duos

Misce. Fiat pulvis, dividendus in tres partes æquales, quarum prima portio sumatur incipiente primore rigore; secunda, postridie eadem horâ tertia verò tertio die. *Mix. Let a powder be made to be divided into three equal parts, of which let the first part be taken at the beginning of the first rigor the second at the same hour of the following day and the third on the third day.*

214.—Recipe, Confectionis Opii, scrupulum unum

Pro re natâ sumatur, si diarrhœa permaneat. *Let it be taken occasionally if the diarrhœa remain.*

215.—Recipe, Extracti Colocyntidis compositi
drachmam

Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana
duodecim

Fiat massa, in pilulas duodecim dividenda. Let a mass be made, to be divided into twelve pills.

Capiat summo mane tres, et postea duas, si alvus, horis sex, non satis dejecerit. Let the patient take three early in the morning, and afterwards two, if the bowel, in six hours, be not sufficiently evacuated.

216.—Recipe, Pulveris Rhei, scrupulum
Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana
quinque

*Syrupi Althææ, quantum sufficit
ut fiat bolus, horâ somni sumendus et alternis
noctibus repetendus, ad duas vel tres vices. That
a bolus may be made, to be taken at bed-time, and
to be repeated every other night, for two or three
times.*

217.—Recipe Extracti Cicutæ, semidrachmam
*Fiant pilulæ quindecim, in pulvere cicutæ invol-
vendæ. Mitte in chartaceâ pyxide. Let fifteen
pills be made, to be rolled in hemlock powder. Send
them in a paper box.*

218.—Recipe, Extracti Colocynthidis, semi-
drachmam
Pulveris Scammonii, scrupulum
Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana
duodecim

*Misce. Fiant pilulæ duodecim; quarum capiat
unam nocte, quoties alvus fuerit justo adstrictior.
Mix. Let twelve pills be made, of which let the*

patient take one at night, as often as the bowel is more confined than it ought to be.

219.—Recipe, Elaterii, granum dimidium
 Extracti Colocyntidis compositi,
 grana quinque
 Olei essentialis Menthæ piperitæ,
 guttam unam

In pilulam conficiantur cras mane deglutiendam, iterumque mane perendino. Let them be made into a pill, to be taken to-morrow morning, and again the morning after to-morrow.

220.—Ad nauseam supprimendam, bibat æger spiritûs alicujus paululum aquâ commixtum. *To prevent nausea, let the patient take a little of some spirit mixed with water.*

221.—Recipe, Corticis Cinchonæ Pulveris, grana quindecim ad drachmas duas
 Capiat è cyatho vini generosissimi horæ quadrantis ad horas quatuor intervallo, ita ut æger sumat drachmas sex ad minimum inter duos paroxysmos. *Let the patient take it in a glass of the best [most generous] wine, every quarter of an hour, for four hours during the interval [of the paroxysms], so that the patient may take at least six drachms between the paroxysms.*

222.—Recipe, Elaterii grana duo
 Sacchari purificati, drachmam unam
 Optime terantur simul, dein in pulveres octo æquales

dividantur, quorum capiat æger unum omni horæ quadrante, donec adsit catharsis. *Let them be well rubbed together, then divided into eight equal powders, of which let the patient take one every quarter of an hour, until purging take place.*

223.—Accipiat vespere

Jalapæ Pulveris, grana quindena

Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana quinque

Conterantur in molem syrupo simplici, ut fingantur globuli terni æquales. *Let the patient take fifteen grains of jalap and five of calomel in the evening. Let them be rubbed into a mass with simple syrup, that they may make three equal globules (pills).*

224.—Recipe, Sodæ Carbonatis exsiccatae drachmam unam

Saponis duri, scrupulos quatuor

Olei Juniperi, guttas viginti

Syrupi Zingiberis, quantum sufficit

ut fiat massa, in pilulas triginta dividenda, è quibus capiat tres indies, contra calculos renum. *That a mass may be made, to be divided into thirty pills, of which let the patient take three daily, against renal calculi.*

225.—Recipe, Pulveris Jalapæ, drachmas duas

Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana viginti quatuor

Misce, et in pulveres duodecim divide, quorum capiat duos vel tres ut necesse sit ad sedes. *Mix,*

and divide into twelve powders, of which let the patient take two or three, as may be necessary, for [i.e. to produce] stools.

226.—Recipe, Potassæ Sulphatis, scrupulos duos in semipoculo aquæ tepidæ solutos, cum guttis viginti Tincturæ Digitalis sumendos. *To be dissolved in half a cupful of warm water, to be taken with twenty drops of tincture of foxglove.*

227.—Recipe, Pulveris Cinchonæ, drachmam
unam
Sit pulvis, secundis horis, in cyatho lactis, absente paroxysmo, sumendus. *Let it be a powder, to be taken every other hour, in a cup of milk, during the absence of the paroxysm.*

228.—Sumantur Pulveris Calumbæ grana decem singulis auroris ex pulte. *Let ten grains of powder of calumba be taken every morning in gruel.*

229.—Recipe, Pulveris Nitratis Potassæ
———— Potassæ Sulphatis, ana,
grana quindecim
Fiat pulvis, in promptu habendus, et urgente paroxysmo sumendus. *Let a powder be made, to be had in readiness, and taken when the paroxysm is troublesome.*

230.—Recipe, Pulveris Jalapæ, drachmam
———— Scammonii, scrupulum
unum
Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana
viginti
Syrupi simplicis, quantum sufficit

ut fiat massa, in pilulas viginti dividenda, è quibus accipiantur binæ, ad alvum officii immemorem excitandum. *That a mass may be made, to be divided into twenty pills, of which let two be taken, to excite the bowels unmindful of their office (i.e. constipated bowels).*

231.—Recipe, Potassæ Nitratis, grana viginti
Sacchari albi, drachmas duas
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, quantum sufficit

ut fiat massa, in trochiscos duodecim distribuenda, quorum unus detineatur sub linguam donec liquescat. *To be divided into twelve lozenges, of which let one be held under the tongue until it melts.*

232.—Recipe, Quercûs Corticis, drachmam dimidiam
Anthemidis Florum exsiccatorem
scrupulum unum

Tere simul in pulverem, alternis vel tertiis horis, durante apyrexia, sumendum. *Rub together into a powder, to be taken every second or third hour during the intermission.*

233.—Recipe, Zinci Sulphatis, grana duodecim
Aquæ puræ, uncias tres

Sumatur tertia pars ter die, augendo dosin, si opus sit, et si ferat ventriculus. *Let a third be taken three times a day, increasing the dose if necessary, and if the stomach will bear it.*

234.—Recipe, Extracti Cannabis Indicæ grana
quinque
Vespere ante somnum sumenda. *To be taken in
the evening before sleep.*

235.—Recipe, Extracti Colocyntidis, drachmam
unam
Fiant pilulæ duodecim. Sumat unam sextis horis,
donec commodè purgetur. *Let twelve pills be made.
Let the patient take one every six hours, until suffi-
ciently purged.*

236.—Recipe, Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, grana vi-
ginti quinque
Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis gra-
num unum
Fiat pulvis emeticus: et pauxillo alicujus liquoris
idonei hauriatur, et vomitu moto, superbibantur
cyathi aliquot infusi anthemidis tepidi. *Let an
emetic powder be made: let it be taken in a little of
any proper liquor, and when vomiting comes on, let
some cupfuls of warm infusion of camomile flowers
be drunk.*

237.—Recipe, Pulveris Cinchonæ, drachmas tres
Divide in partes duodecim, [quarum] capiat unam,
secundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ, ex cyatho parvo
lactis vaccini recentis, absente febre. *Divide into
twelve equal parts, of which let the patient take one
every second or third hour, in a small cupful of
fresh cow's milk, during the absence of the fever.*

238.—Recipe, Confectionis Rosæ grana decem
 Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana sex
 Fiat bolus, horâ somni quâlibet nocte sumendus;
 mane sequenti, post quintam vel sextam assumptionem,
 bibat potionem purgantem communem. *Let a
 bolus be made, to be taken any night at bed time; on
 the morning following, after the fifth or sixth taking,
 let the patient take a common purging draught.*

239.—Recipe, Pilulæ Aloës cum Myrrhâ, drach-
 mam unam
 Fiant pilulæ duodecim, quæ obruantur pulvere gly-
 cyrrhizæ. *Let twelve pills be made, which are to be
 rolled in powder of liquorice.*

240.—Recipe, Pulveris Digitalis, grana tria
 ——— Glycyrrhizæ, grana vi-
 ginti
 Misce. In pulveres tres hæc quantitas dividenda
 est. Partitio fiat exactissima. *Mix. This quan-
 tity is to be divided into three powders. Let the
 division be very carefully made.*

241.—Recipe, Extracti Papaveris, grana decem
 Fiant pilulæ duæ, quarum capiat unam statim, et
 alteram post horas tres, si vomitus perstiterit. *Let
 two pills be made, of which let the patient take one
 immediately, and the other after three hours, if the
 vomiting continue.*

242.—Recipe, Ferri Sesquioxidi, drachmas sex
 In sex partes dividatur, quarum una ter de die

exhibenda, et per plures dies continuauda. *Let it (i.e. the powder) be divided into six parts, one of which is to be given three times a day, and continued for several days.*

243.—Recipe, Pilulæ Hydrargyri, grana decem
Fiant pilulæ duæ. *Let two pills be made.*

Devoret æger unam bis in die, horâ decimâ et horâ secundâ. *Let the patient swallow one twice a day, at ten o'clock and at two o'clock.*

244.—Recipe, Pulveris Scammonii, scrupulum
unum

———— Rhei, grana decem
Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana
quatuor

Misce. Fiat pulvis purgans, extemplò in pulpâ
pomi tosti sumendus. *Mix. Let an opening powder be made, to be taken immediately in the pulp of a roasted apple.*

245.—Dentur Radicis Ipecacuanhæ in pulverem
subtilissimum tritæ grana tria vel quinque dilu-
culo, singulis vel alternis diebus. *Let three or five grains of ipecacuanha root, rubbed into a very fine powder, be given at daybreak, every, or every other day.*

246.—Sumantur Filicis Radicis in pulverem
tritæ drachmæ duæ vel tres, e cyatho aquæ Men-
thæ, primo diluculo.

Elapsis duabus horis, devoretur bolus ex hy-

argyri submuriatis granis quinque vel sex, et gambogiæ granis octo vel decem; assumpto subindè haustulo infusi theæ viridis.

Let two or three drachms of fern root, rubbed into powder, be taken in a cupful of mint water, early in the morning [at daybreak].

Two hours having elapsed, let a bolus composed of five or six grains of submuriate of mercury, and of eight or ten grains of gamboge, be swallowed; the draught of infusion of green tea being taken now and then.

247.—Recipe, Ferri Sulphatis, drachmam dimidiam

Assafœtidæ, drachmas duas

et gum mucilaginis acaciæ tantillo subige in massam dividendam in pilulas singulas grana quatuor pendentes. *Rub with a little mueilage of acacia into a mass, to be divided into pills, each weighing four grains.*

248.—Recipe, Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis,
grana quatuor

Pulveris Foliorum Digitalis, grana decem

Confectionis Rosæ, quantum sufficit

ut fiat massa, in pilulas viginti dividenda. Initio sumat æger pilulam unam, pro dosi, mane ac nocte, postea binas, dein tres, et denique augeatur dosi, quantum fieri potest. *That a mass may be made,*

to be divided into twenty pills. At the commencement, let the patient take, morning and night, one pill for a dose; afterwards two, then three, and lastly, let the dose be increased as much as can be borne.

249.—Recipe, Extracti Gentianæ, grana decem. Fiat bolus; detur jejuno stomacho. *Let a pill be made. Let it be given on an empty stomach.*

250.—Recipe, Pulveris Aloës, drachmam unam.
 ——— Myrrhæ, drachmam dimidiam

Misco. Capiat grana decem ter die. Dosis sensim augenda est, donec drachma una in die sumatur. *Mix. Let the patient take ten grains, three times a day. The dose is to be gradually increased until one drachm be taken during the day.*

251.—Sumat quantum cuspidè cultri capi potest, Pulveris Rhei, in cochleare lactis saccharati, vel in melle. *Let the patient take as much powder of rhubarb as can be contained on the point of a knife, in a spoonful of sugared milk or in honey.*

252.—Sumat æger drachmam unam Pulveris Cinchonæ, ante paroxysmum ingredientem. *Let the patient take one drachm of powder of cinchona bark before the approaching paroxysm.*

253.—Recipe, Hydrargyri Binoxidi, grana duodecim
 Confectionis Rosæ, quantum sufficit

ut fiant pilulæ duodecim. Sumat æger pilulam ter in die, donec dentes vacillare incipiant. Dosis ab initio a pilulâ unâ ad duas vel tres, semper dosin augendo. *That twelve pills may be made. Let the patient take one pill, three times a day, until the teeth begin to loosen. The dose, at the beginning, is from one to two or three pills, always increasing the dose.*

254.—Recipe, Pulveris Cinchonæ, drachmam
unam

———— Zingiberis, grana decem

Misce. Sumat æger ante tempus redeuntis paroxysmi, ter in septimanâ huncce pulverem pro osi. *Mix. Let the patient take this powder for a dose, before the time of the returning paroxysm, three times a week.*

255.—Sumat ægra, in lecto composita, pilulam opii, superbibendo hordei aquam calidam. *Let the (female) patient take, when in bed, a pill of opium, drinking afterwards warm barley water.*

256.—Recipe, Gummi Ammoniaci, drachmam
dimidiam

Pulveris Rhei, scrupulum unum

Syrupi simplici, quantum sufficit

ut fiant pilulæ viginti. Capiat per duas noctes quatuor, et intermittat tertiam noctem; et sic perat donec totum sumpserit. *That twenty pills may be made. Let the patient take four for two nights,*

and intermit the third night; and continue thus until the whole shall be taken.

257.—Recipe, Antimonii Oxidii scrupulorum
unum

Nitratis Potassæ drachmam unam

Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ compo-
siti, drachmam dimidiam

Misceantur, et fiat pulvis tenuissimus, in septem partes æquales separandus, quarum una singulis horis ingoratur. *Let them be mixed, and let a very fine powder be made, to be divided into seven equal parts, of which let one be taken every hour.*

258.—Repetantur pulveres, hesternò die præscripti, eodemque modo sumantur. *Let the powders prescribed yesterday be repeated, and let them be taken in the same manner.*

259.—Recipe, Cretæ præparatæ drachmam
unam

Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, grana
sex

Misce, et fiat pulvis, in chartulas duas æqualiter dividendus, quarum capiat unam horis octavis; et temporibus intermediis, si pulsus sit creber et fortis, bibat cochlearia duo misturæ sequentis. *Mix, and let a powder be made, to be equally divided into two powders, of which let the patient take one every eight hours; and in the intermediate time, if the pulse be frequent and strong, let the patient take two table-spoonfuls of the following mixture.*

260.—Recipe, Extracti Colocyntidis, drachmam unam
 Pulveris Scammonii, drachmam dimidiam

Misce, fiant pilulæ viginti, quarum duæ deglutuntur horâ decubitûs: diluculò, ut infra

Recipe, Infusi Sennæ, unciam unam

lix. Let twenty pills be made, of which let two be taken at bed-time; early in the morning [at day-break], (let him take) as under (i.e. the following).

261.—Recipe, Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana duodecim
 Confectionis Rosæ, quantum sufficit

fiant pilulæ duodecim, quarum sumat unam post cenam: mane et pomeridie sumat haustum purgantem. *That twelve pills may be made, of which let the patient take one after supper; let him take a purging draught, morning and evening.*

262.—Recipe, Zinci Sulphatis, scrupulum dimidium
 Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, grana quindecim

Fiat pulvis emeticus, statim sumendus. Finitâ vomitorii operatione, capiat subinde cochlearia duo mixturæ purgantis. *Let an emetic powder be made, to be taken immediately. The operation of the vomiting being finished, let the patient take now and then two spoonfuls of purging mixture.*

263.—Recipe, Pulveris Digitalis, granum dimidium

Pulveris Acaciæ, scrupulum unum

Fiat pulvis, quartis horis sumendus, ægra interim conquiescente, et caput immotum tenente. *Let a powder be made, to be taken every four hours, the (female) patient, in the meantime, being at rest, and keeping her head unmoved.*

264.—Recipe, Hydrargyri cum Cretâ, grana decem

Pulveris Tragacanthæ, scrupulum dimidium

Fiat pulvis, statim sumendus, et exhibeatur sequenti luce potio purgans communis. *Let a powder be made, to be taken immediately; and let a common purging draught be given the following morning.*

265.—Recipe, Pulveris Potassæ Sulphatis, drachnam unam

Pulveris Rhei, scrupulum unum

Misce. Fiat pulvis, in pulmento vel in poculo seri lactis vinosi sumendus. *Mix. Let a powder be made, to be taken in gruel, or in a cupful of wine whey.*

266.—Recipe, Pulveris Cinchonæ, uncias duas
 ——— Cinnamomi, drachnam unam

Misce. Fiant pulveres duodecim, quorum capiat unum quartâ quâque horâ, superbibendo vini cujus-

bet haustum, incipiendo immediatè post paroxys-
um; interdicto interim enematum usu. *Mix.*
Let twelve powders be made, of which let one be taken
every four hours, drinking afterwards a draught of
some kind of wine, beginning immediately after the
paroxysm; the use of the enemata being in the
meantime omitted.

267.—Recipe, Extracti Hyoscyami, drachmam
Fiant pilulæ duodecim, quarum sumatur una pro
e natâ, sub languore vel singultu. *Let twelve pills*
be made, of which let one be taken occasionally during
languor or hiccup.

268.—Recipe, Sodæ Potassio-Tartratis, sesqui-
drachmam
Cretæ præparatæ, semidrachmam
Misce. Fiat pulvis in jusculo avenaceo tenuissimo
amendus. *Mix. Let a powder be made, to be*
taken in very thin gruel.

269.—Recipe, Pilulæ Aloës cum Myrrhâ, drach-
mas duas
Fiant pilulæ viginti et quatuor, è quibus ingerantur
tres, unoquoque mane ac nocte. *Let twenty-four*
pills be made, of which let three be taken every
morning and night.

270.—Recipe, Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana
quaterna
Sacchari, grana sena
Pulveris Antimonii compositi,
grana bina

Conterantur. Sumat vespere in Gelatinâ Ribesiorum. *Let them be rubbed together. Let the patient take (i.e. the powder) in the evening, in currant jelly.*

271.—Recipe, Zinci Sulphatis, scrupulum unum
Confectionis Cynosbati, quantum
sufficit

ad pilulas viginti fingendas, quæ deaurandæ sunt. *As much as is sufficient to form twenty pills, which are to be gilded.*

272.—Recipe, Cretæ præparatæ, scrupulum unum

Fiat pulvis, vel addendo syrupum zingiberis, bolus ad alvum contrahendam, mane sumendus. *Let a powder be made, or, by adding syrup of ginger, a bolus, to be taken in the morning to bind the bowel.*

273.—Recipe, Pilulæ Hydrargyri, scrupulum dimidium

Divide in duas partes; sumat unam statim, alteram circa mediam noctem. *Divide into two parts; let the patient take one immediately, the other about midnight.*

274.—Recipe, Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, scrupulum unum

Fiat pulvis emeticus, more solito sumendus. Operatione emetici peractâ, capiat Pulveris Rhei scrupulum unum. *Let an emetic powder be made, to be taken in the usual manner. The operation of the*

emetic having ceased, let the patient take one scruple of powder of rhubarb.

275.—Recipe, Pulveris Calumbæ, drachmam unam

Pulveris Zingiberis, grana viginti

Misce omnia, quæ dividantur in sex doses æquales, per sex dies continnos mane sumendas, tribus horis ante pastum. *Mix them all together, which let be divided into six equal doses, to be taken in the morning three hours before taking food, for six successive days.*

276.—Recipe, Olei Crotonis, guttas octodecim

Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ, quantum sufficit

ut fiant pilulæ sex et triginta, quarum exhibeantur pilulæ horâ decubitûs, quandoque alvus nimis solida fuerit, et augeatur seu minuatür dosis pro ratione effectûs. *As much as may be sufficient that thirty six pills may be made, of which let two be given at bed time, whenever stools are too solid (i.e. whenever the bowels are too constipated); and let the dose be increased or diminished in proportion to the effect.*

277.—Recipe, Pulveris Opii, granum unum

Confectionis Rosæ, grana quatuor

Fiat bolus vespere, si perstet diarrhœa, vel adsint tormina intestinorum, capiendus. *Make a bolus, to be taken in the evening, if the diarrhœa continue, or if there be griping of the bowels,*

278.—Recipe, Jalapæ Radicis Pulveris, unciam
unam
Potassæ Bitartratis, uncias duas
Seorsim duo permisce. Dosis a drachma dimidia
ad drachmas sex, mane. *Mix the two together.*
The dose is from half a drachm to six drachms, in
the morning.

279.—Recipe, Extracti Gentianæ, drachmas
quinque
in pilulas sexaginta dividendas. Dosis una vel
duæ nocte maneque statim post cibum. *To be*
divided into sixty pills. The dose (is) one or two,
night and morning, immediately after taking food.

CHAP. VI.—FORMS FOR LINCTUSES.

280.—Recipe, Olei Terebinthinæ, drachmas duas
Mellis despumati, unciam
Misce: fiat linctus. Dosis cochleare parvum,
nocte et mane, cum haustu cujusvis potûs tenuioris
tepefacti. *Mix: let a linctus be made. The dose*
is a tea-spoonful night and morning, with a draught
of any kind of weak warm drink.

281.—Recipe, Confectionis Sennæ, uncias qua-
tuor
Sumat ad nucis juglandis magnitudinem. *Let*
the patient take it to the size of a walnut.

282.—Recipe, Confectionis Rosæ, uncias duas
Tincturæ Opii, drachmam unam
Acidi Sulphurici diluti, drach-
mam dimidiam

Fiat electuarium exactè invicem miscendo. *Let an electuary be made by mixing them accurately together.*

283.—Recipe, Confectionis Rosæ caninæ, drach-
mas duas
Syrupi Aurantii, drachmas sex
Olei Amygdalæ, drachmam unam

Misce, et fiat linctus, in ollâ fictili mittendus. *Mix, and let a linctus be made, to be sent in an earthen pot.*

284.—Recipe, Oxymellis Scillæ, drachmas tres
Syrupi Papaveris, drachmas sex
Pulveris Tragacanthæ compositi,
drachmam unam

Misce. Fiat linctus, cujus lambat æger pauxillum subinde. *Mix. Let a linctus be made, of which let the patient take (lick) a little now and then.*

285.—Recipe, Resinæ Guaiaci, drachmam unam
Confectionis Rosæ, unciam unam
Syrupi Aurantii, quantum suffi-
cit

ut fiat electuarium, de quo capiat quantitatem nucis moschatæ majoris bis indies. *That an electuary may be made, of which let the patient take the size of a large nutmeg twice a day.*

286.—Recipe, Confectionis Rosæ, uncias duas
Acidi Sulphurici diluti, drachmam
unam

Misceo, et fiat linctus: capiat quantitatem castaneæ bis in die. *Mix, and let a linctus be made: let the patient take the size of a chestnut twice a day.*

287.—Recipe, Confectionis Sennæ, uncias quatuor
Pulveris Potassæ Bitartratis, unciam dimidiam

Misceo, et fiat electuarium. Capiat quantitatem nucis avellanæ vel moschatae subinde, vel ter in die, paulò ante prandium. *Mix, and let an electuary be made. Let the patient take the size of a filbert nut or nutmeg now and then, or three times a day, a little before dinner.*

288.—Recipe, Pulveris Cinchonæ, unciam unam
————— Serpentariæ, drachmas tres

Syrupi simplicis, quantum sufficit ut fiat electuarium, quod decedente paroxysmate totum capere debet æger, ante accessum febris sequentem. *As much as is sufficient that an electuary may be made, the whole of which the patient ought to take when the paroxysm is over, and before the attack of the succeeding one.*

289.—Recipe, Confectionis Sennæ, unciam unam

Fiat linctus, sumendus subindè lambendo. Mitatur in narthecio. *Let a linctus be made, to be taken occasionally by licking. Let it be sent in a gallipot.*

290.—Recipe, Confectionis Rosæ, unciam unam
Aluminis Pulveris, drachmam
unam

Misce. Imponatur parvulum assiduò linguæ, ut solutum ibi oblinat et sic lente deglutiatur. *Mix. Let a little very frequently be placed on the tongue, that, being dissolved there, it may diffuse itself (over the tongue), and thus be slowly swallowed.*

291.—Recipe, Pulveris Uvæ Ursi, unciam unam
Syrupi Aurantii, quantum sufficit
ut fiat electuarium debitæ spissitudinis, cujus molem nucis moschatæ, bis in die, paulatim delingat. *As much as may be sufficient that an electuary may be made, of the proper thickness, of which let the patient swallow gradually the size of a nutmeg twice a day.*

292.—Recipe, Aceti Colchici, uncias duas
Mellis, uncias quatuor

Misce, et super leni foco, sæpius agitando cochleare ligneo, coque ad mellis spissitudinem. Hujus oxymellis sumat æger cochleare parvulum ter die. *Mix, and boil over a slow fire, to the thickness of honey, frequently stirring with a wooden spoon; of this oxymel let the patient take a tea-spoonful three times a day.*

293.—Recipe, Menthæ viridis Foliorum recentium, uncias quatuor
Sacchari purificati, uncias duodecim

Folia mortario lapideo contunde, tum adjecto saccharo iterum contunde, donee corpus sit unum. *Beat the leaves in a stone mortar, then, the sugar being added, again beat, until they unite into a mass.*

294.—Recipe, hujus Confectionis, scrupulos quatuor

Fiat bolus statim sumendus, et tertiis horis repetendus, urgente ægritudine ventriculi. *Let a bolus be made, to be taken immediately, to be repeated every third hour if the sickness be troublesome.*

CHAP. VII.—FORMS FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS, ETC.

295.—Recipe, Micæ Panis, libram
Liquoris Plumbi Diacetatis diluti,
quantum sufficit

ut madescat panis. *As much as may be sufficient, that the bread may be rendered moist.*

296.—Recipe, Conii Foliorum exsiccatum, unciam

Coque ex aquæ octariis duobus cum semisse ad

octarios duos, et cola: panni lanei hocce decocto calido madefacti, deinde expressi, parti affectæ imponantur, et sæpius renouentur. *Boil in two pints and a half of water to two pints, and strain: let woollen cloths, moistened in this decoction, and then wrung out, be applied to the part affected, and frequently renewed.*

297.—Vespere utatur pediluvio tepido. *Let the patient use the tepid foot-bath in the evening.*

298.—Recipe, Unguenti Hydrargyri fortioris,
unciam

Hujus unguenti affricetur drachma una femoribus internis ante focum singulis noctibus, donec ptyalismus cieatur. *Let one drachm of this ointment be rubbed into the inner part of the thighs every night before the fire, until ptyalism be produced.*

299.—Fricetur corpus, horâ decubitûs, aut lanâ vel strigili. *Let the body be rubbed, at bed-time, with either a flannel or a brush.*

300.—Recipe, Pyrethri Radicis contritæ
Mastiches, ana, drachmam

Fiant lege artis, ad ignem, masticatoria duo; teneat æger sæpius in ore, et manducet hujusmodi medicamentum, exspuatque salivam. *Let two masticatories be made, according to the rules of art, by [the aid of] heat; let the patient frequently hold a medicine of this kind in his mouth; let him chew it, and spit out the saliva.*

301.—Sufflet æger fauces suas cum vapore ex Acidi Sulphurici unciâ dimidiâ, cui prius adjunctæ fuerint Chloridi Sodii unciæ duæ. *Let the patient fumigate his throat with vapour from half an ounce of sulphuric acid, to which should first be added two ounces of chloride of sodium.*

302.—Recipe, Picis liquidæ, sesquiunciam
Sulphuris sublimati, semiunciam
Ceræ flavæ, unciam
Lento igne liquefac, ut fiat unguentum. *Melt by a gentle heat, that an ointment may be made.*

303.—Recipe, Olei Olivæ, unciam
Ceræ albæ, drachmas duas
Misce. Fiat linimentum, quocum illinantur partes denudatæ bis quotidie. *Mix. Let a liniment be made, with which let the denuded parts be anointed twice a day.*

304.—Inhaletur pulmonibus Ætheris Sulphurici vapor ter quotidie. *Let the vapour of sulphuric æther be inhaled three times in a day.*

305.—Recipe, Dauci Radicis, quantum sufficit
Coque in aquâ ad aptam mollitiem; in pulpam deinde contunde. *Boil in water to a proper consistence, then beat into a pulp.*

306.—Recipe, Liquoris Plumbi Acetatis diluti,
octarium
Lintea quadruplicata, hocce liquore frigido madefacta, partibus inflammatis applicentur, et sæpius

renoventur. *Let linen, four times folded, and moistened with this cold liquid, be applied to the inflamed parts, and renewed frequently.*

307.—Recipe, Magnesiæ Sulphatis, unciam
Juris avenacei, octarium dimidium

Olei Olivæ, semiunciam, vel
Butyri, quantitatem juglandis

Misce pro enemate statim injicendo. *Mix for an enema to be injected immediately.*

308.—Exscindatur pars morsa, et postea applicetur vulnere Potassa fusa. *Let the bitten part be cut out, and fused potash afterwards applied to the wound.*

309.—Recipe, Pulveris Asari
———— Veratri, ana, drachmam
———— Glycyrrhizæ, drachmas
duas

Misce. Fiat pulvis, cujus aliquantillum naribus insuffletur ante decubitum, ad sternutamentum excitandum. *Mix. Let a powder be made, of which let a small portion be snuffed up the nostrils before lying down (i.e. bed-time), to excite sneezing.*

310.—Inungatur hypochondrio sinistro scrupulus Unguenti Hydrargyri fortioris, undecimâ horâ ante meridiem, et quartâ post meridiem indies. *Let a scruple of the stronger mercurial ointment be rubbed into the left hypochondrium at eleven o'clock*

in the forenoon, and at four o'clock in the afternoon daily.

311.—Recipe, Lapidis Calaminaris, drachmam
Eo conspergantur partes adfectæ, sub quâlibet
diligatione. *Let the affected parts be sprinkled with
it, under any bandage.*

312.—Recipe, Lignoris Potassæ, drachmam
Aquæ fontanæ, uncias sex
Misc. Hujus liquoris tepidi quantum cavo capi
potest, quotidie bis injiciatur in aurem ægram su-
pinatam, ac detineatur per aliquot minuta, dein
aure pronâ rursus emittatur. *Mix. Let as much
of this tepid liquor as can be taken by the hollow
(the concha and meatus auditorius externus) be
injected twice a day into the diseased ear (placed
upwards), and let it be kept there for some minutes;
then let it be afterwards evacuated, the ear being
turned downwards.*

313.—Recipe, Zinci Oxidi drachmam
Fiat pulvis, inclusus sindone rarâ ; excutiatur super
parte excoriatâ, prius detersâ. *Let a powder be
made, to be enclosed in fine linen ; let it be sprinkled
over the excoriated part, first cleansed.*

314.—Recipe, Cretæ præparatæ, unciam
In partes excoriatas ex gossypio asperge. *Sprinkle
it from cotton on the excoriated parts.*

315.—Admoveatur parti adfectæ spongiola aquâ
calidâ imbuta. *Let a small sponge, wetted with
warm water, be applied to the part affected.*

316.—Vesica suilla, aquâ calidâ ad dimidium repleta, admoveatur lateri dolenti; firmetur ligamine, tum superponatur sacculus arenâ calidissimâ plenus, qui frigescentis iterum calefiat, aut ei mox substituatur alius jam calefactus. Continuentur hæc donec dolor remiserit. *Let a pig's bladder, half filled with warm water, be applied to the painful side. Let it be fastened on by a band; then let a little bag, filled with very hot sand, be placed upon it, (and) which cooling, is again to be made hot, or let another already made hot be afterwards substituted for it. Let this be continued until the pain shall have abated.*

317.—Cataplasma calidum, irroratum prius tantillo Spiritûs Camphoræ, applicetur cum pannis laneis parti adfectæ, et vesica suilla oleo madefacta detineatur; renovetur quolibet trihorio. *Let a hot cataplasm, previously moistened with a little spirit of camphor, be applied, by means of woollen cloths, to the affected part, and let a pig's bladder, moistened with oil, be kept on (there); let it be renewed every third hour.*

318.—Admoveatur calidum cataplasma parti affectæ, cum panno linteo quadruplicato. *Let a hot cataplasm be applied to the part affected with linen four times folded.*

319.—Recipe, Unguenti Hydrargyri Oxidi
 rubri
 Unguenti Resinæ, ana, semiun-
 ciam

Misce. Fiat unguentum, quo leniter inungatur locus adfectus, ac dein tegatur Emplastro Plumbi super alutam extenso. *Mix.* *Let an ointment be made, with which let the affected place be slightly anointed, and then covered with lead plaster spread upon leather.*

320.—Recipe. Hydrargyri subchloridi, drachmam

Adipis Snillæ, unciam unam

Misce. Super pannum linteum extende, et cuti affectæ applica. *Mix.* *Spread [it] upon leather, and apply [it] to the affected skin.*

321.—Hauriatur vapor calidus, ope infundibuli, in fauces. *Let hot vapour be drawn into the fauces by means of a funnel.*

322.—Recipe, Pulveris Opii, semidrachmam

Unguenti Cetacci, unciam

Misco; fiat unguentum. Hujus pauxillo inungatur locus umbilici subinde; aut magnitudo dimidia juglandis nucis, putamine decerpto, eodem loco adponatur. *Mix.* *Let an ointment be made. With a little of this let the umbilical region be anointed now and then; or let a piece half the size of a walnut without its shell be applied to the same place.*

323.—Recipe, Linimenti Saponis, unciam

Liquoris Ammoniaë, drachmas quatuor

Tincturæ Opii, drachmam

Misce. In languore aut paroxysmo hysterico

linatur naribus, temporibus et cæteris, hujus lini-
menti paululum. *Mix.* *Let a little of this lini-*
ment be rubbed on the nostrils, temples, &c., in lan-
guor, or in the hysteric paroxysm.

324.—Recipe, Hydrargyri perchloridi, grana de-
cem

Acidi Hydrochlorici, semidrach-
mam

Aquæ Rosæ, uncias decem

Misce. Tantillo hujus liquoris laventur mane et
vespere partes infestatae. *Mix.* *Let the infested*
parts be washed, morning and evening, with a little
of this liquor.

325.—Recipe, Pulpæ Colocynthidis, drachmam
Olei Olivarum, unciam

Misce, et coque leni igne, donec pulpa torqueri
videatur; dein massam adhuc calentem cola, et
cum eâ illinatur abdomen, et præcipuè umbilici
regio. *Mix, and boil over a slow fire, until the pulp*
appears to be crisp; then strain the mass while hot,
and let the abdomen, and especially the umbilical
region, be anointed with it.

326.—Recipe, Zinci Oxidi, drachmam
Aquæ Rosæ, uncias octo

Misce. Fiat collyrium, quo concusso imbutum
linteum quadruplicatum imponatur oculo adfecto.
Mix. *Let a collyrium be made, with which, when*
shaken up, quadruplicate linen is to be moistened
and applied to the affected eye.

327.—Recipe, Unguenti Hydrargyri Nitratis,
unciam

Cerati Saponis, unciam dimidiam

Misce. Hujus tantillo illinantur palpebræ omni
vespere, cubitum ituro, ope plumæ mollis. *Mix.*
*Let the eyelids be anointed, by means of a soft
feather, with a little of this, every evening, when the
patient is about to go to bed.*

328.—Recipe, Tincturæ Cantharidis, unciam di-
midiam

Linimenti Saponis, sesquiun-
ciam

Misce. Fiat linimentum, quo partes adfectæ per-
fricandæ sunt, et postea tegantur lanulâ. *Mix.*
*Let a liniment be made, with which the affected
parts are to be rubbed; and afterwards let them be
covered with flannel.*

329.—Recipe, Camphoræ, drachmam

Olei Amygdalarum, unciam

Misce, et instilla guttas quatuor auri pro re
natâ. *Mix, and occasionally let four drops fall
into the ear.*

330.—Recipe, Extracti Opii, grana decem

Tincturæ Castorei, drachmam

Misce, et applicetur paululum auri affectæ omni
nocte cum gossypio. *Mix, and let a little be applied
with cotton to the affected ear every night.*

331.—Recipe, Linimenti Saponis, unciam

Tincturæ Opii, drachmam

Misce. Fiat linimentum, cum panno laneo faucibus externis applicandum. *Mix.* *Let a liniment be made, to be applied with a woollen cloth to the external fauces.*

332.—Recipe, Olei Amygdalæ, unciam
Camphoræ, drachmam

Misce pro linimento, quocum tangantur papillæ per quaterve in die. *Mix, for a liniment, with which let the nipples be touched three or four times a day.*

333.—Recipe, Acidi Sulphurici diluti, drachmam
Liquoris Aluminis compositi,
semiunciam
Aquæ puræ, uncias sex

Probe commisceantur. Indatur nari ex quâ sanguis stillat, turunda ex linteo raso, humectata hoc liquore et relinquenda illic per dies duos. *Let them be well mixed. Let a pellet of scraped linen [i.e. lint], moistened with this liquor, be placed in the nostril from which the blood flows, and left there for the space of two days.*

334.—Recipe, Florum Sambuci, libras duas
coque in Aquæ libris quatuor. Foveantur eo de octo, sæpius in die, caput, facies, oculi, aliæque partes erysipelate tentatæ. *Let the head, face, eyes, and other parts affected with erysipelas, beomented with this decoction frequently during the day.*

335.—Recipe, Decocti Hordei, libram dimidiam
Magnesiæ Sulphatis, uncias duas
Fiat enema, urgente tenesmo injiciendum. *Let an
enema be made, to be injected when the tenesmus is
troublesome.*

336.—Recipe, Tincturæ Lyttæ, drachmas qua-
tuor
Liquoris Ammoniaë, unciam
Linimenti Saponis, drachmas
duas

Misce; fiat linimentum, quo guttur et postera pars
colli perfricanda sunt, donec vesicæ appareant, dein
desiste per diem, et applica Unguentum Cæci.
*Mix. Let a liniment be made, with which the throat
and posterior part of the neck are to be rubbed until
vesicles appear; then desist for a day, and apply
spermaeeti ointment.*

337.—Recipe, Farinæ Lini libram
Aquæ bullientis, quantum sufficit
ut fiat cataplasma, admovendum calidè loco ad-
fecto; renovetur quater de die; cum arescat, tan-
tillo butyri insulsi emolliatur. *That a cataplasm
may be made, to be applied hot to the part affected;
let it be renewed four times in the day; when it
becomes dry, let it be softened by a little fresh (i.e.
unsalted) butter.*

338.—Admoveantur lintea aquâ frigidâ mada-
facta, vel, si fieri possit, glacies, raso capiti. *Let
linen wetted with cold water, or, if it can be done,
ice, be applied to the shaven head.*

339.—Recipe, Micæ Panis, duas libras
 Tincturæ Lyttæ, uncias duas
 Decocti Papaveris, quantum sufficit

ut fiat cataplasma. Applica hoc ad cutem per horæ dimidium, aut tamdiu donec inflammationem satis magnam excitatam, dolor fervidus et rubor partis tumentis testentur. *Apply this to the skin for half an hour, or at least until the intense pain and redness of the swollen part show that sufficient inflammation has been excited.*

340.—Recipe, Calaminaris Pulveris, unciam
 Cretæ præparatæ, semiunciam

Fiat pulvis. Intra linteum consutum applicetur, renovando simul ac maduerit. *Let a powder be made. Let it be applied, sewed up in linen, and renewed as soon as it becomes moist.*

341.—Recipe, Pulveris Opii, grana quinque
 Saponis, drachmam

Misce, et fiat suppositorium, post alvum exoneratam applicandum. *Mix, and let a suppository be made, to be applied after the bowels have been evacuated.*

342.—Foveantur gingivæ aquâ calidâ. *Let the gums be fomented with hot water.*

343.—Recipe, Infusi Rosæ, uncias sex
 Acidi Sulphurici diluti, drachmam

Misce. Colluantur fauces hoc gargarismate. *Mix. Let the fauces be washed with this gargle.*

344.—Recipe, Olei Olivæ, unciam

Liquoris Potassæ, drachmas duas

Misce. Fiat linimentum; hujus pauxillo oblinatur abdomen bis tervè quotidie. *Mix.* *Let a liniment be made, with a little of which let the abdomen be anointed two or three times daily.*

345.—Recipe, Magnesie Sulphatis, unciam

Tincturæ Opii, guttas viginti
quinque

Juseuli, semilibram

Fiat enema. Injiciatur horâ somni tertiâ quâquè nocte, ad tres vices, dein repetatur alternis noctibus usque ad quartam vicem, si opus sit. *Let an enema be made. Let it be injected every third night, for three times; then let it be repeated every other night, until the fourth time, if necessary.*

346.—Recipe, Unguenti Hydrargyri Nitratis,
unciam dimidiam

Unguenti Cetacei, unciam

Misce. Hujus unguenti pauxillum, ope penicilli camelini, oculo affecto applicetur nocte et mane. *Mix.* *Let a little of this ointment be applied to the affected eye, by means of a camel's-hair pencil, night and morning.*

347.—Recipe, Aluminis, scrupulum

Cretæ præparatæ, drachmam

Misce diligentissimè, ut fiat pulvis, cujus inspergatur pauxillum super mamillas pro re natâ. *Mix* *very carefully, that a powder may be made, of which let a little be occasionally sprinkled upon the nipples.*

348.—Admoveatur Extractum Belladonnæ supercilio et regioni supra-orbitali vespere. *Let the extract of deadly nightshade be applied in the evening to the eyebrow and the supra-orbital region.*

349.—Recipe, Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana
duo

Sacchari albi, scrupulom

Fiat pulvis, cujus parum infletur, ope calami, in oculum affectum, semel vel bis in die. *Let a powder be made, of which let a little be blown into the affected eye, by means of a quill, once or twice in a day.*

350.—Recipe, Radicis Dauci, libram
Coque in aquæ fontanæ quanto sufficit, et per setaceum trajice pulpam, cui adde unciam dimidiam adipis, ut fiat cataplasma, calidè adhibendum. *Boil in a sufficient quantity of spring-water, and pass the pulp through a sieve, to which [i.e. the pulp] add half an ounce of lard, that a cataplasm may be made, to be applied hot.*

351.—Vespere appropinquante, si opus sit, injiciatur clyσμα heri præscriptum. *Let the clyster prescribed yesterday be injected the approaching (i.e. next) evening, if necessary.*

352.—Fiat setaceum ad medium brachium. *Let a seton be made in the middle of the arm.*

353.—Foveantur artus cum Decocto Anthemidis. *Let the joints be fomented with decoction of camomile flowers.*

354.—Recipere, Conii Foliorum, uncias duas
 Aquæ ferventis, libras duas
 Colatum sit pro fotu, qui cum pannis laneis parti
 affectæ admoveatur mane horis duabus antequam
 è lecto assurgat, et nocte post decubitum, donec
 symptoma penitus evanuerit. *Let it be strained for
 a fomentation, which let be applied with woollen
 cloths to the affected part for two hours in the
 morning before the patient gets up, and at night after
 going to bed, until the symptom shall have entirely
 vanished.*

355.—Recipere, Tincturæ Opii, drachmam
 Linimenti Saponis, unciam
 Fiat linimentum, cum quo bonè fricentur tempora
 et detonsum caput. *Let a liniment be made, with
 which let the temples and shaved head be well rubbed.*

356.—Inhalet singulis noctibus, in lecto, vapo-
 rem aquæ calidæ, cui, tempore usûs, adde cochlea-
 ria duo minima Ætheris rectificati. *Let the patient
 inhale the vapour of warm water every night in bed,
 to which [i.e. the water], at the time of use, add two
 tea-spoonfuls of rectified ether.*

357.—Exploretur vesica urinaria ope catheteris,
 et extrahatur urina. *Let the urinary bladder be
 explored by means of the catheter, and let the urine
 be drawn off.*

358.—Colluantur os et gingivæ bis tervè in die
 cum Tincturæ Myrrhæ guttis viginti in aquæ

tepidæ cyatho. *Let the gums be washed twice or thrice a day with twenty drops of tincture of myrrh, in a cupful of warm water.*

359.—Recipe, Hydrargyri Oxidi cinerei, scrupulum, vel
Hydrargyri Sulphureti rubri,
semidrachmam

Fiat pulvis pro fumigatione, faucibus internis, omni nocte more solito, adhibendus. *Let a powder be made for a fumigation to the internal fauces, to be used every night in the accustomed manner.*

360.—Fiat fonticulus crure, infra vel supra genu. *Let an issue be made in the leg, below or above the knee.*

361.—Instituatur paracentesis abdominis et educatur aqua. *Let tapping of the belly be performed, and let the water be drawn off.*

362.—Affricetur parti affectæ singulis noctibus Unguenti Hydrargyri fortioris magnitudo fabæ equinæ; deinde applicetur cataplasma ex Liquore Plumbi Acetatis diluto, Micâ Panis et Farinâ Lini. *Let the size of a horse-bean of strong mercurial ointment be rubbed into the part affected every night; then let a cataplasm of dilute solution of acetate of lead, with crumb of bread and linseed meal, be applied.*

363.—Recipe, Argenti Nitratis, scrupulum
Aquæ destillatæ, uncias sex

Fiat mistura, et cum hâc illinantur partes affectæ singulis noctibus horâ somni, prius deterstæ; vel linteum in eâdem madefiat, et per totam noctem gestetur. *Let a mixture be made, and with this let the parts affected, first cleansed, be anointed every night at bed-time; or let linen be moistened with the same, and worn during the whole night.*

364.—Utatur balneo, ad gradum nonagesimum calefacto, bis in septimana. *Let the patient use twice a week a water-bath heated to ninety degrees.*

365.—Recipe, Fellis Bovini, uncias duas
 Olei Amygdalarum, semiunciam
 Misc. Fiant guttæ acousticæ, bis die applicandæ.
Mix. Let the acoustie (i.e. for the ear) drops be made, to be applied twice a day.

366.—Utatur æger equitatione subinde, si fieri possit. *Let the patient use horse exercise now and then, if possible.*

367.—Mittatur fistula armata. *Let an armed elyster-pipe (i.e. pipe and bladder) be sent.*

368.—Recipe, Zinci Sulphatis, scrupulum
 Aquæ puræ, uncias sex
 Misc. Fiat injectio, quæ ex siphone eburneo in urethram injiciatur mane et nocte. *Mix. Let an injection be made, which let be injected from an ivory syringe into the urethra morning and night.*

369.—Recipe, Liquoris Ammoniaë Acetatis, un-
ciam
Ammonii Chloridi drachmas
duas
Aquaë, libram

Fiat lotio, nocte, cubitum ituro, tumoribus appli-
canda. Mitte libras duas cum directione propriâ.
*Let a lotion be made, to be applied to the tumours at
bed-time. Send two pounds, with a proper direction.*

370.—Fiat foniculus purulentus ad medium
brachium ope Potassæ fusæ. *Let an issue be
made in the middle of the arm by means of fused
potash.*

371.—Cautè tangantur clavi Acido Sulphurico
ope penicilli; dein tegantur Emplastro Plumbi.
*Let the corns be cautiously touched with sulphuric
acid by means of a pencil, then let them be covered
over with lead plaster.*

372.—Recipe, Unguenti Cetacei, unciam unam
Pulveris Opii, scrupulum dimi-
dium

Fiat unguentum, cujus paululum pro re natâ appli-
cetur, urgente ani prurigine. *Let an ointment be
made, of which let a little be occasionally applied
when itching of the anus is troublesome.*

373.—Recipe, Linimenti Camphoræ, sesquiun-
ciam
Tincturæ Cantharidis, unciam di-
midiam

Misce. Fiat linimentum, quocum fricetur pars affecta ter quaterve indies. *Mix. Let a liniment be made, with which let the part affected be rubbed three or four times in a day.*

374.—Recipe, Nicotianæ drachmam

Aquæ communis, octarium

Coque per sextam partem horæ et cola; adde liquori

Sodæ Sulphatis, uncias duas

Solve, et fiat enema, statim injiciendum, contra insultus apoplecticos vel affectus soporosos adhibendum. *Dissolve, and let an enema be made, to be applied immediately, to be used against apoplectic attacks or soporific affections.*

375.—Mitte Emplastrum Galbani super alutam inducendum. *Send a galbanum plaster, spread upon leather.*

376.—Adhibeatur lavatio, frigida vel tepida, prout ægro gratius erit. *Let either cold or tepid washing be used, according as it may be more agreeable to the patient.*

377.—Capilli radantur, et caput postea panniculo lotione frigidâ imbuto circumdetur. *Let the hair [of the head] be shaved off, and afterwards let the head be surrounded with a cloth moistened with the cold lotion.*

378.—Recipe, Hydrargyri perchloridi, grana
decem

Aquæ puræ, uncias decem

Misce. Hoc liquore, ter de die, injiciatur ulcus, ope siphonis; post singulas injectiones materia relinquatur intra ulcus, et coerceatur per dimidium horæ, clausis omnibus aperturis; tumque externè prematur leniter ulcus, ut liquor ejectus per omnes sinus et meatus propellatur. *Mix.* *Let the ulcer be injected with this liquor three times in a day, by means of a syringe; after each injection let the matter (liquid) be left within the ulcer, and let it be kept there for half an hour, all the apertures being shut; and then let the ulcer be lightly pressed externally, that the ejected liquor may be propelled through all the sinuses and passages.*

379.—Recipe, Decocti Malvæ compositi (cum Fœniculi Seminum contusorum drachmis tribus), uncias quatuordecim

Fiat enema, statim tepidè injiciendum. *Let an enema be made, to be immediately injected warm.*

380.—Injectionis Morphiæ Hypodermicæ minima sex sub cuticulam injicienda. *Let six minims of hypodermic injection of morphia be subcutaneously injected.*

381.—Inhalet vaporem ex Amyl Nitritis minimis quinque urgente spasmò. *Let the patient inhale the vapour of five minims of nitrite of amyl when the spasm is severe.*



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