

## **Thomson's Conspectus of the British pharmacopoeias.**

### **Contributors**

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Birkett, Edmund Lloyd.

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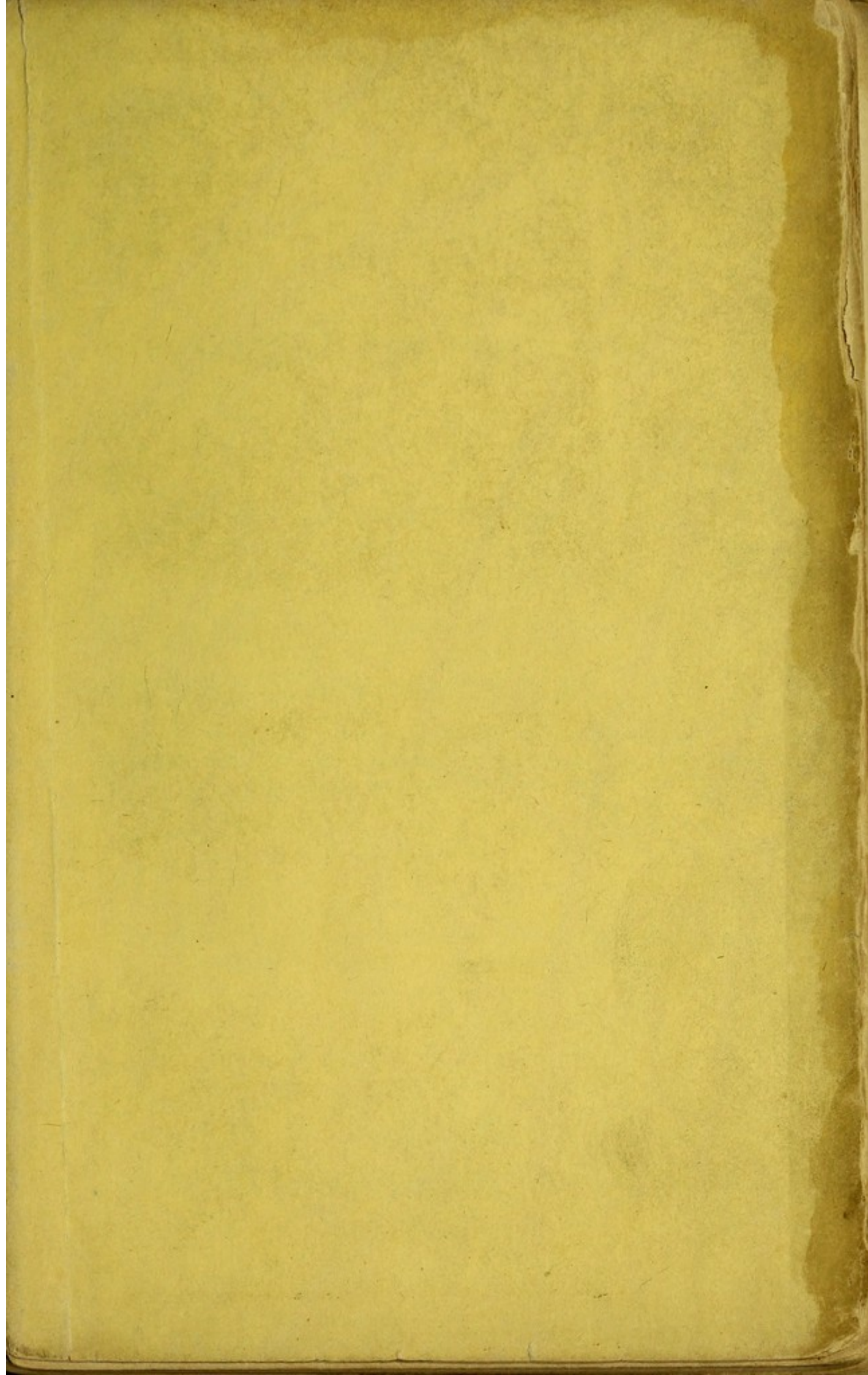
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THOMSON'S  
CONSPECTUS  
EDITED BY  
DR BIRKETT.





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# THOMSON'S CONSPECTUS

OF THE

## BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIAS.

SIXTEENTH EDITION.

EDITED BY

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"The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours; and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear." — LOCKE.

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LONDON:

LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS.

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New-street-Square.

TO  
THE JUNIOR MEMBERS OF THE  
PROFESSION

THE AUTHOR DEDICATES

THIS LITTLE WORK,

WITH EVERY SENTIMENT OF ESTEEM  
AND RESPECT.



THE UNION MEMBERS OF THE  
PROFESSION

THE AUTHOR DEDICATES

THIS LITTLE WORK

WITH EVERY SENTIMENT OF RESPECT  
AND AFFECTION



## PREFACE.

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IF at the time Dr. Thomson issued the first Edition of his *Conspectus of the Pharmacopœias*, a work of such a description were required, how much greater must that requirement be, now that medical studies have become, and are still becoming, both deeper and more extensive.

The *Conspectus* is designed as a handbook of Pharmacy and *Materia Medica* more especially for those who are commencing practice, yet it is hoped that it may also prove useful to others.

The original plan was exceedingly good, and was well adapted for reference and for affording assistance to the memory: the scheme and general arrangements accordingly remain, with slight variations, in the present edition. Alterations and additions have been made, principally such as the progress of the medical sciences, and the issue of new *Pharmacopœias* by the London and Dublin Colleges, have rendered necessary.

It would be a work of some labour, but of little utility, to point out the various alterations or to describe the new matter; it is, however, believed that a great improvement has been effected in many instances. The formulæ of the three Colleges have been carefully and accurately given without swelling the work to a bulk inconsistent with its object. The Latin form of the pre-



scriptions has been retained as more agreeable to the present habit of the Profession. Much attention has been directed to the therapeutical portions, and it is hoped that they have been rendered as practically useful as the condensation essential in the very nature of a compendium would permit. The writings of the best authors have been consulted, but as no credit is claimed beyond what is due to a careful and accurate compilation, any further reference to their labours, and the uses which have been made of them, would be out of place.

If this little Work should be productive of as much good as its predecessor, the Editor will never regret the care, time, and labour he has bestowed, even although it be not deemed "*digna cedro.*"

4, Montague Street, Russell Square,  
December, 1851.



PREFACE  
TO  
THE FIRST EDITION.

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THE multifarious and extended pursuits, in which both the study and the practice of medicine engage its followers, require that the memory be often refreshed, and the attention directed to circumstances, which, although in themselves of sufficient importance, yet might easily be forgotten or neglected. Every student of medicine who wishes duly to qualify himself for the exercise of his profession, endeavours to become acquainted with *Materia Medica* and *Pharmacy*, without which he might justly be regarded as employing dangerous weapons against the human constitution, instead of holding in his hands the salutary means of correcting the aberrations from health, and removing the bad effects of the accidents to which it is liable. But however assiduously this part of medical science may be studied, and although, by means of an intimate acquaintance with *Natural History*, *Botany*, and *Chemistry*, a correct knowledge of the nature and composition of each of the substances used in the cure of diseases may be attained, yet it is impossible that all these can be ever present in the memory, or always rise in it, at the moment when they ought to be prescribed. Hence many valuable medicines, which are successfully employed at one time, are forgotten at another ; and, as there is a fashion in medicine as well as in other things, we find one generation extolling a remedy which is altogether neglected by the succeeding, or until some accident again restores it to favour. The principal use, therefore, of such



a production as the present is to prevent this evil, by compressing into a small compass the most useful part of the information which is obtained from larger works ; and, by affording a facility of re-examination, to keep in view remedies not constantly nor generally employed. To the young practitioner, and to him particularly who has not had every advantage of education, it is more confidently offered ; and the author hopes that to such it will not be unacceptable.

It is intended to afford a compendious view of the improved Editions of the three British Pharmacopœias, pointing out the circumstances in which they agree together, and those which are peculiar to each of them. The work of the London College has been taken as the text book, and the formulæ of the compound articles, consequently, are quoted from it only ; for if those of each of the Pharmacopœias had been separately given, the character of the volume would have been altered ; and, instead of being a pocket manual, it would have swollen to the size and form of a Dispensatory.

Under each article of the vegetable kingdom, the place it holds in the systems of *Linnæus* and *Jussieu* is stated, its original place of growth pointed out, and the term of its existence marked in the characters used by botanical writers. The chemical components of the different substances are taken from the Systems of Chemistry of the author's friends, *Doctor J. Murray* and *Doctor Thomas Thomson*, the papers of *Sir Humphry Davy*, the *Annales de Chimie*, and the valuable analyses of *Berzelius* ; and the properties of most of the vegetable productions from the *Materia Medica à Regno Vegetabili* of *Bergius* ; and from personal observation.

With regard to their medical properties and doses, the best writers have been consulted, and every assistance derived from the Practical Synopsis of *Doctor Pearson* ; while any peculiar



effects observed in the course of the author's own practice have been cautiously adopted. In marking the incompatible articles, those only are given which are likely to enter into extemporaneous prescriptions with the substance under which they stand: and it is to be wished that more attention were bestowed upon these by the majority of practitioners; for, undoubtedly, many of the confused and contradictory accounts which have been given of the effects of different remedies, have arisen from the injudicious combinations into which they have been made to enter, as well as the improper circumstances of the cases in which they have been prescribed.

To make up for the shortness of the descriptions in the body of the work, a more general and full account of each of the classes of substances employed is given in the Introduction; and to facilitate the art of prescription to the student, a few of the more common formulæ are introduced by way of example; besides a Table, graduating the doses of medicines to the ages of the patients.

As the work is an acknowledged compilation, very little of novelty can be expected in it, and the sole merit it can claim is that of correctness. As it is, he presents it to the public, whose decision must eventually stamp the value of every production, either of labour or of intellect; and, therefore, while he sets the rudder of his little bark, and commits it to the popular tide, he trusts that, if it be worthy of attention, and can prove useful, it will be wafted to a safe port; but if not, it will quickly founder, and be for ever forgotten.



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## INTRODUCTION.

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IN the new London Pharmacopœia, the list of articles of the Materia Medica has been made to contain most of the chemical preparations which are most conveniently prepared by the *wholesale* chemists, as well as those articles which are usually styled Simples. They are arranged in alphabetical order; the remaining chemical and pharmaceutical preparations are arranged in different classes, so that all the substances compounded in a similar mode, or possessing similar chemical properties, are brought together under the same title. We propose to give a general view of the peculiarities of each of these classes, by way of introduction to the particular notices of the individual articles contained in the Pharmacopœias; and as we have adopted the work of the London College as our text book, we shall follow its method of arrangement.

### ACIDS.

All the acids employed in Pharmacy, with the exception of the hydrochloric, the hydrocyanic, and the hydrosulphuric acid, are supposed to be compounds of *oxygen* with *one or more* combustible substances; the hydrochloric acid is a compound of *chlorine* and *hydrogen*, the hydrocyanic of *hydrogen* and *cyanogen*, and the hydrosulphuric of *hydrogen* and *sulphur*. Acids are characterized by the following properties. They are sour to the taste, change to red the blue and purple vegetable colours; form neutral compounds with alkalies and earths, in which the properties of both the components are lost; and unite with the metallic oxides, constituting a peculiar class of salts. They unite, also, with water in any proportion.

The names of acids formed from the same base, generally vary in their terminations, according to the quantity of oxygen they are presumed to contain. Thus, when sulphur is united with its full portion of oxygen, the acid is named *sulphuric*; when with a smaller portion, *sulphurous*; the terminations *ic* and *ous* marking the degree of acidification. As chlorine is now acknowledged to be a simple substance, the London Pharmacopœia names its compounds *chlorides*. The term *chlorate* implies that the chloric acid is in combination with oxygen, and an oxide. Thus the chlorate of potassa is a compound of *chloric acid* and potassa.



The stronger acids should be kept in well-stopped glass bottles, and the name of the acid each bottle contains engraved on the glass. They should also be dispensed in glass-stopped phials; for cork blackens the sulphuric acid, and it is dissolved by the nitric and the hydrochloric acids.

*Sulphuric* acid is sometimes adulterated with sulphate of potassa; which may be detected by saturating the acid with ammonia, and exposing it in a crucible to a red heat, so as to expel the sulphate of ammonia;—the sulphate of potassa, when present, will remain in the crucible.

*Nitric* acid, also, is sometimes adulterated with *sulphuric* and *hydrochloric* acids. These adulterations are discovered by dropping into the nitric acid diluted a solution of nitrate of baryta, which is precipitated white, if sulphuric acid be present; and with a solution of nitrate of silver, the precipitation of a chloride of silver shows the presence of hydrochloric acid. In the same manner *sulphuric* acid is detected in acetic acid, by dropping into it a solution of acetate of baryta; copper by the acid becoming bluish when supersaturated with ammonia; or the ferrocyanate of potassa throwing down a copper-coloured precipitate; and lead, by a black precipitate being thrown down when sulphuretted hydrogen gas is added to it.

## ALKALIES, AND THEIR SALTS.

Two of the mineral ALKALIES employed in Pharmacy are compounds of *oxygen* with *metallic bases*; *ammonia* is a compound of *hydrogen* and *nitrogen*. They possess properties the reverse of the acids. Their taste is urinous and acrid: they change to green or blue, the vegetable red colours: they are caustic, or inflame and corrode the skin, and dissolve animal matter: they have a strong affinity for water, and by their greater solubility in it are distinguished from the earths; they unite with oils and fat, forming soap; and form neutral salts with the acids. There are three alkalies: one is volatile, and cannot be obtained perfectly pure in a solid form; the other two are fixed. They should be kept in well-stopped glass bottles, and dispensed in glass-stopped phials.

*Ammonia*, the volatile alkali, is often over diluted with water, which may be known by the spec. grav. of the fluid: or a phial capable of containing 224 grains of distilled water should hold 216 grains of liquor ammoniæ. *Liquor potassæ* often contains lime, which is known by the solution, diluted with distilled water, becoming milky when the breath is blown through it; or on a solution of carbonate of potassa being added to it; the lime being thus formed into a carbonate. The purity of *potassa*, in the solid form, is of little consequence, as it is used for external application only: pure *soda* is not used in medicine.

The *Alkaloids*, or alkalies found in the barks, and the leaves,



and the seeds of some plants, are compounds of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen. They possess many of the chemical properties of the mineral alkalies.

ALKALINE SALTS should, when neutral, have neither alkaline nor acid properties; but some salts combine with two proportions of acid. When the acid is in excess, *bi* or *bin* is added to the appellation of the salt, as bicarbonate of potassa. They require for their solution various proportions of water, from one-half to 2,000 times the weight of the salt. When they attract moisture they are said to be *deliquescent*; when they lose their water of crystallization, become opaque, dry, and easily fall to powder, *efflorescent*; if, when exposed to heat, they gradually dry to a mass, they are said to undergo the *watery fusion*; and to *decrepitate*, if they split, fly, and crackle, when exposed to a high temperature.

The salts most commonly adulterated are *carbonas potassæ* and *carbonas sodæ*. To try the first, make a solution of one part of the salt in eight of distilled water. If this become turbid after being neutralized with pure nitric acid, it indicates the presence of *silex*; if a white precipitate be thrown down in the neutralized solution by chloride of barium or acetate of lead, *sulphuric salts* are indicated; and *hydrochloric salts* by a white precipitate being formed with nitrate of silver. If a white precipitate be produced by a solution of oxalate of potassa, *lime*, or its *carbonates*, are present. The same tests show the presence of similar substances in *carbonate of soda*, if added to a saturated solution of it in nitric acid. The addition of *tartaric acid* discovers *potassa*, by forming a precipitate of bitartrate of potassa.

The deliquescent and efflorescent salts should be kept and dispensed in stopped bottles; while those that are persistent will not suffer from being put up in paper.

### EARTHS, AND THEIR SALTS.

The earths, like the alkalies, are mostly compounds of *oxygen* with *metallic bases*. They are of very difficult fusibility; very sparingly soluble; and unite with the acids, forming neutral salts. Those which are soluble in water possess properties very similar to those of the alkalies; they are caustic; change to green vegetable blues and reds; and combined with oils, form soap.

Two earths only in their pure state are used in medicine, namely *lime* and *magnesia*. The former, which is chiefly employed in pharmaceutical operations, should be used as soon after it is burnt as possible; and each should be preserved in very closely-stopped bottles, as both attract, powerfully, the carbonic acid contained in atmospheric air. The solution of lime or lime-water should be kept in small bottles perfectly full and well corked; for, by the contact of air, the lime attracts



carbonic acid, loses its solubility, and forms a pellicle of carbonate of lime on the surface of the water, till the whole of the lime is abstracted.

The NEUTRAL EARTHY SALTS do not require any particular care or management, except that they ought not to enter into extemporaneous prescriptions with substances which are likely to decompose them; or with those acids with which they form insoluble compounds; as, for example, chalk with sulphuric acid.

## METALS, AND THEIR SALTS.

METALS, which are supposed to be simple substances, have, with a few exceptions, a greater specific gravity than any other class of bodies; they are dense, opaque, susceptible of a fine polish, tenacious; and are the best conductors of heat. They are more or less fusible, and may be volatilized by heat. In their metallic state they have affinities for each other, and also for oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, chlorine, iodine, and bromine; and when united with oxygen, form acids, alkalies, and the earths.

None of the metals, except *tin*, are employed in the metallic form as remedies in the practice of medicine; but for pharmaceutical purposes it is of importance to obtain them in as pure a state as possible. Metals, united with simple substances, form compounds, which are named from the base; for example, *chlorides, sulphurets, phosphurets, iodides, bromides, oxides*.

METALLIC SALTS are either simple combinations of the metals with oxygen, or combinations of their oxides with acids.

Metals combine with various portions of oxygen, which are denoted and expressed by the colour of the oxides, as *grey oxide of mercury, red oxide of mercury, &c.* Oxides have not the lustre, opacity, tenacity, nor gravity of the metals; they are unflammable, generally insipid, nearly insoluble in water, and have an earthy appearance. They require to be kept in stopped bottles, as some of them are reduced by hydrogen, which is more or less constantly floating in the atmosphere.

The *metallic salts*, which, properly speaking, are oxides combined with the acids, are of a saline nature, generally soluble in water, and crystallizable. They are named from the acid, and the metal with the oxide of which it is combined, as *sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, &c.*, meaning *sulphate of the oxide of iron, &c.* The active properties of metallic salts vary much, according to the degree of previous oxidizement of the metals they contain; thus the same acid, united with an imperfect oxide, will form an insipid, insoluble compound, while, with a more perfect oxide, the compound will be acrid, and soluble in water.



Many of the metallic salts effloresce, and attract oxygen from the atmosphere; others are altered in their properties by moisture, and some of them are decomposed by the action of light; hence, perhaps, it ought to be a general rule to keep all of them in well-stopped bottles made of green glass, or otherwise rendered opaque. In forming those which are soluble into lotions, *distilled* water should be used; and in mixtures, attention should be paid not to unite them with incompatible substances.

### PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR.

The combinations of sulphur with the alkalies and the earths are named *sulphurets*, and require to be carefully preserved from the atmosphere, as they attract moisture from it, deliquesce and are decomposed. When they are prepared with water, the oxygen of the water acidifies part of the sulphur, and forms sulphates; while one part of the hydrogen, uniting with a portion of the sulphur, volatilizes it in the form of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and another assists in producing hydroguretted sulphurets of the alkaline base. One test of the goodness of concrete sulphurets is their want of odour; for whenever the foetid gas is evident, decomposition has already commenced.

### PREPARATIONS OF IODINE, BROMINE, AND CHLORINE.

All of these substances combine with metals forming *iodides*, *bromides*, and *chlorides*. When the compound consists of one equivalent of each of the components, the addition of *prot* or *proto* is used, as *protoidide*, *protochloride*, &c.; when it contains two equivalents of the base, the syllable *bin* or *bi* is added; thus, *biniodide*, *bichloride*.

The iodide of iron should never be kept in the solid form: the syrup is the best mode of preserving it.

### VEGETABLES.

Vegetable substances ought to be collected in a dry season, when moistened neither by showers nor dew. They should be gathered annually and not kept beyond a year. Roots and rhizomes ought to be dug up when the leaves and old stem have fallen off, and before the new ones are put forth. Barks ought to be collected in the season when they can be most easily separated from the wood. Herbs and leaves ought to be gathered after the flowers have blown, and before the seeds have ripened. Flowers must be gathered when freshly blown. Fruits and seeds must be collected when ripe.

But as the collection of vegetable substances cannot be attended to by the medical practitioner, the directions usually



given relative to the mode and time of gathering plants are of less importance than a knowledge of their botanical characters, and their proper appearance when well and recently dried; for many inert plants are often introduced by the collectors among those which possess the most active and useful properties. They are generally tied in bundles, and hung up in the air, without any regard to the action of light, which often very materially affects both the colour and the efficacy of the vegetable: but it would be better to pick the flowers and leaves from the stems, when these are useless, and cut roots into small pieces after they are well dried; and preserve them in closely covered tin canisters or oil jars, lined with paper. Some things, as, for instance, the squill bulb, and the colchicum cormus, should always be dried by the apothecary. Both should be cut transversely, the laminæ of the bulb separated and dried by a heat under 212° Fahr., after which the pieces ought to be friable, and have as bitter and as acrid a taste as the moist bulb. The cormus should be dried in transverse slices.

### GUM RESINS.

These are natural combinations of gum and resin: the former predominating in some, the latter in others. They have generally a strong odour, owing to volatile oil, and a pungent, bitter taste; they are solid, brittle, opaque, almost all entirely soluble in diluted alcohol, and form emulsions when triturated with water; but by standing, the resin is deposited, and, therefore, fluid preparations of gum resins should always be extemporaneous. They soften by a gentle heat; but in a high temperature are decomposed.

The gum resins, particularly *opium*, should be well freed from extraneous matters; and when it is wished to retain them in a soft state for making pills, they must be kept in the mass, wrapped in a bladder, in a well-covered opaque jar; but when they are to be powdered, they should be cut into small pieces, and laid in an open drawer, or exposed to the air.

### EXPRESSED OILS.

These oils are compounds of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon. They are prepared by nature in the seeds and fruits of some vegetables, from which they are expressed, and hence their appellation: but the title *fixed oils* is preferable, as it implies their character, and as some of the volatile oils also are obtained by expression. Those which are expressed without heat are to be preferred, as by heat they are apt to acquire acrimony and an empyreumatic odour. The greater number of them, when pure, are liquid in a moderate temperature, unctuous, perfectly transparent, colourless, or having a pale yellow or greenish tinge; inodorous; lighter than water, and not miscible with it: they unite with alkalies and form soap; and with oxide of lead and



form plasters. Almond and olive oil should be insipid; linseed and castor oils have some taste, but they should not feel hot nor acrid in the throat. Palm oil is a soft solid, or butter.

The rancidity of oils probably depends on the absorption of oxygen, on which account they should be kept in bulk as much as possible, and in narrow-necked bottles; so that a very small surface only will be exposed to the air.

### DISTILLED OILS.

For similar reasons as those stated above, regarding expressed oils, we prefer the title of *volatile oils* for these preparations. They are mostly compounds of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, and in some instances also of nitrogen; and are produced by nature in various parts of the vegetable system; either in the flowers, the fruit, the leaves, the bark, the wood, and sometimes in all of these parts. The majority of them are obtained by distillation, but some of them by expression. They possess the unctuousity, inflammability, and visciduity of the fixed oils; but they are in general coloured, odoriferous, pungent and acrid. The majority are lighter than water, but some of them are heavier, and some congeal at a moderate temperature. They are dissolved in small quantity, in *distilled water*, by simple agitation. Almost all of them are soluble in alcohol, and miscible with fixed oils, and with each other; hence they are often adulterated with alcohol, or with oil of olives or of almonds, or with oil of turpentine, which is the cheapest of the volatile oils. The first is discovered by an increase of temperature and a milky appearance, when the oil is mixed with water; the second, by a greasy stain being left on paper on which the oil is dropped and exposed to a considerable heat, and by not being soluble in alcohol; and the third, by its odour, when the suspected oil is dropped on paper and heated, or sometimes even when rubbed between the fingers.

The odour and taste are the usual tests of their goodness; and to preserve them, they should be kept in a cool place, in small bottles, quite full, and well corked.

### DISTILLED WATERS.

In the distillation of volatile oils, the water, which comes over during the process, contains dissolved in it a portion of the oil, and forms this class of preparations. They should, therefore, have the odour and taste, in a slight degree, of the oil; be free from empyreuma; and if again rectified, which enables them to be kept for two or three years, they should appear nearly as transparent as pure water. They are seldom prepared by the apothecary, but generally in the large way, and often very carelessly. When they appear ropy and thick, or have a foetid odour, they are unfit for medicinal use. To prevent



their spoiling, a small portion of spirit is often added; but the second rectification is a preferable method of preserving them.

Common distilled water is seldom used by the apothecary, owing to the trouble of preparing it. But this may be remedied by procuring the simple apparatus invented by Doctor Lamb, or by getting a pewter tube fitted to the spout of a common tea-kettle, which may be kept cool, when in use, by being wrapped round with wet rags. Neither boiled nor filtered water will answer the purposes for which distilled water should be used.

### INFUSIONS.

Water at  $212^{\circ}$  extracts the gum, sugar, extractive, tannic acid, saline matters, and a portion of the volatile oil, and of the resinous matter of vegetables; thence infusion, perhaps, is equivalent in the majority of cases to decoction. Cold water also extracts many of the active principles of plants. The infusion made with boiling water, although, perhaps, less grateful, yet contains more active matter. In either case, infusions should be extemporaneous preparations, and therefore the London College properly directs a pint only to be made at once. The substances infused should be coarsely powdered only, for when the powder is fine, the infusion never can be rendered perfectly clear.

### MUCILAGES.\*

These, which are simple solutions of gum in water, are of a thick consistence and adhesive. They should be strained through a coarse cloth, in order to separate the extraneous matters which have adhered to the gum. When thick, they may be kept for a considerable time without undergoing any change. In a chemical point of view, the *solutions of starch* and of *tragacanth* are improperly styled mucilages.

### DECOCTIONS.

These are aqueous solutions of the active principles of vegetables obtained by boiling. The directions of the Pharmacopœias, particularly as to the time of boiling, should be strictly attended to; for although the solvent power of the water is increased by boiling, yet the notion that long coction renders the preparation more active is erroneous. Vegetables containing volatile principles and extractive matter cannot, with strict propriety, be subjected to decoction, as the first are dissipated by the boiling, and the second attracts oxygen with so much avidity at a temperature of  $212^{\circ}$ , that it is converted into an *insipid inert matter*, which is no longer soluble, and is precipitated in the decoction. This is the case with *cinchona*, *senna*, and some

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\* The Dublin and Edinburgh Colleges retain this class, but by the London College they are placed among the Mixtures.



other vegetable matters, which are still, nevertheless, ordered to be prepared by decoction. When they are so prepared, the vessels should be very closely closed. Vegetables also, which contain tannic acid and starch, should not be made into decoctions, because a tannate of fecula is formed which is insoluble in cold water, and is inert.

Decoctions should not be kept longer than twenty-four hours, in warm weather, as they very soon ferment, become ropy, and spoil.

### EXTRACTS.

These are prepared by evaporating vegetable solutions till a tenacious mass is obtained. An extract prepared from an infusion or decoction is termed a *watery extract*; from a tincture, a *spirituous extract*. Both kinds of extracts should contain all the principles of the vegetable soluble in the menstrua with which they are prepared; but the volatile matters are dissipated, and some of the fixed parts are decomposed, the proper extractive is oxygenized, and the virtues of the vegetable substance consequently are often altered or destroyed. This class of preparations, as usually formed, might be altogether rejected; but when they are made from the expressed juice of the recent vegetable, inspissated at a very low heat, they form a most valuable class of remedies. Extracts are ordered to be kept in a *hard* and in a *soft* state; the consistence of the soft being such as to retain the round form of a pill without the addition of any powder. Both varieties should be preserved in a dry place, to prevent them from becoming mouldy; and the soft should be wrapped in oil bladders and kept in closely covered pots.\*

### MIXTURES.

These are chiefly simple suspensions of insoluble substances in fluids, by means of mucilages. They should always be extemporaneous preparations; and the only attention required in ordering them is not to bring together incompatible substances. These are pointed out in their places in the body of this work.

### SPIRITS.

This title comprehends spirituous solutions, prepared by simple mixture, by maceration, and by distillation. They are uniform, transparent, unchanging solutions. In those which are distilled, proof or diluted spirit is employed, as pure alcohol is more volatile than the essential oils, which are the parts of the plants held dissolved in these spirits. They should

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\* For a great improvement in making Extracts, see *London Medical Repository*, vol. iv. p. 184. A patent, also, has been taken out by Mr. Barry, for preparing them by evaporation *in vacuo*.—See *Quarterly Journal of Sciences*, vol. viii. p. 360. See also several papers in the *Pharmaceutical Trans.* 1841, by Mr. Squires, Mr. Morson, and others.



be perfectly free from impurities and empyreuma, and have the odour and taste of the volatile oils of the substances from which they are distilled.

### TINCTURES.

Tinctures are spirituous solutions of vegetable, animal, and some saline substances. They are made either with pure alcohol, or with proof spirit. The first kind are precipitated by the addition of water, and therefore are more seldom employed; but the latter are very common additions to infusions and decoctions. They ought not to be united with any vehicle which can decompose the tincture, "or separate anything from it in a palpable form."

Tinctures should always be prepared by the apothecary, as the adulterations of them, which are daily practised by the druggist, are not easily detected. The ingredients should be reduced to a coarse powder, and the maceration made in close vessels, exposed to a heat of 80°, and frequently shaken. When completely made, they should not be put away upon the ingredients, but filtered through bibulous paper, and kept for use in close bottles; for although they are not liable to spoil, yet, by the evaporation of the menstruum, their strength is altered, which, if they contain opium, or other active matters, may be productive of bad effects. Parmentier\* proposes that one half of the spirituous menstruum be added to the vegetable ingredients at first, and after digesting six days, this part be poured off, and the remainder added. In six days more the whole is to be strongly expressed, and the two tinctures mixed together. By this method he imagines more of the active principles of the vegetables are extracted, and the tinctures obtained of a more uniform strength. My method of making tinctures, is to mix the vegetable substance in powder with clean siliceous sand, and, having moistened it with the spirit, to put the mixture in an oblong funnel or percolator, and to pour the remainder of the spirit over it. By this method a strong tincture is procured in as many hours as days are required by the present method of preparation. The Edinburgh College has adopted the percolator. Dr. Barton has proposed another method. He puts the ingredients into a bag large enough to hold twice the quantity, and then suspends the bag in the spirits. This acts gradually on the contents of the bag; the heavy tincture gravitates and fresh spirit is carried up until the whole is saturated.†

### ÆTHERS.

Æthers are compounds produced from a new arrangement of the elements of alcohol, by the agency of the acids, at a heat

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\* *Annales de Chimie*, vol. lxii. p. 40.    † *Med. Gazette*, 30 Aug. 1844.



of 160°. They are extremely light and volatile; have a peculiar strong odour and taste; and, when pure, boil at a temperature under 100°. They require to be kept in very closely-stopped bottles, and in a cool place. In composition, æthers should not be added to mixtures until they are put into the phials, and ready to be corked; and directions should be given that any æthereal mixture be taken immediately after it is poured from the phial.

### WINES.

Wine is a tolerably good menstruum for many vegetable principles; but it is liable to the objection of inequality of strength; and medicated wines are more liable to suffer decomposition from keeping than tinctures. Parmentier\* proposes that, instead of preparing medicated wines as they have been usually prepared, the alcoholic tinctures should be added to wine in given quantities; by which means, he contends, the preparations are less nauseous, and always of the same determinate strength. They should be kept in well-corked bottles, in a cool place.

### VINEGARS.

Vinegar, or diluted acetic acid, is found to be the best solvent for squill, colchicum, and some aromatic vegetable bodies; but its use cannot be extended, for it alters the powers of some vegetable principles, and does not accord with others in virtue.

Vinegars should be preserved in close-stopped glass bottles and made in small quantities only at a time, as they are apt to spoil, notwithstanding an addition of spirit which is ordered.

### PREPARATIONS OF HONEY.

Honey was formerly considered as a medicine of some efficacy, particularly in pectoral affections; but more correct views of these diseases have deservedly thrown it into neglect. It acts on the bowels, but in other respects possesses no advantages over syrup; therefore its preparations have been rejected from the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, although they are still continued in those of the London and Dublin Colleges. They are not apt to spoil, and therefore require less attention to preserve them than syrups.

### SYRUPS.

These are saturated solutions of sugar in water, either simple or united with some vegetable principle, with the view to colour, flavour, or medical virtue; but for the last intention this is perhaps the worst of all forms for obtaining the medicinal powers of

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\* Annales de Chimie, vol. lii. p. 46.



substances; and syrups are used chiefly to render the more active preparations palatable. Upon the whole, however, they do not even answer this intention well, few persons thinking that sweetness renders a nauseous drug more palatable; and they might therefore be easily dispensed with.

In the new London Pharmacopœia, a little spirit has been added to prevent fermentation. Any of the Syrups, however, may be made by adding to ℥xl. or a f3j. of simple Syrup, ℥x. of the particular tincture. A small quantity only should be retained in the shop for immediate use; and the stock kept in a good cellar, in a temperature not exceeding 55°. They should never be used after they have begun to ferment.

### CONFECTIONS.

Under this title the London College comprehends the *conserves* and *electuaries* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia. They consist of vegetable matters, beaten, when recent, into a uniform pulpy mass, with sugar; and of vegetable and light earthy powders mixed with syrup and honey. They form a class of preparations of no great activity, when compared with the other forms in which the same remedies may be given; but some vegetable matters can be thus preserved better than by drying; and they are useful as vehicles, and for giving form to more active medicines. They should be kept in closely-covered jars, to preserve their proper consistence and moisture.

### POWDERS.

This class is the simplest, and perhaps may be thought the least objectionable form of exhibiting medicines; but, nevertheless, this mode of preparation is hurtful to many remedies. Some substances cannot be reduced to powder, unless very much dried, and the heat necessary to effect this alters their properties; even the impalpable form given to powders is hurtful to some resinous substances; and if we reflect that many of these, when kept in the mass, have their surface altered by the action of the atmosphere, we shall not wonder that a great alteration should be effected in a short time, by so great an extension of surface as takes place in the formation of a fine powder: this is particularly the case with *cinchona*, *rhubarb*, and *guaiacum*. It would, perhaps, be a good general rule to keep all powders in opaque or green glass bottles; for, besides those which are generally known to be hurt by the action of light, almost every powder is in some degree affected by it: hence the labelled sides of clear bottles, containing powders, which are always turned to the light, become, as it were, incrustated with the powder changed in its colour, while the other side remains clean.



## PILLS.

These are masses of a proper consistence for forming into pills, and are preserved in this state, by being kept in covered pots, wrapped in bladders, and occasionally moistened. A pill should not exceed gr. v. in weight.

## PREPARATIONS OF ANIMAL MATTERS.

The substances of this class are seldom prepared by the apothecary, and require little of his attention for their preservation.

## PLASTERS.

A chemical union takes place between the semivitreous oxide of lead and oil: and a solid, hard compound is formed, tenacious in a moderate degree of heat. This forms the base of the majority of the plasters; but some of them owe their consistence to wax and resin.\* They should not adhere to the hand when cold, should be easily spread when heated, and remain tenacious and pliant after they are spread. Those that contain metallic oxides ought to be melted by the heat of boiling water, for in a greater degree of heat the fatty matter is apt to reduce the oxide. All plasters become too consistent by age; when this is the case, they may be re-melted by a gentle heat, and some oil added to them. They are spread either on linen, silk, or leather.

## CERATES, OINTMENTS, LINIMENTS.

These are preparations nearly resembling each other, but of a different degree of consistence. The first owe their greater firmness to wax, from which they are named, and exceed in consistence the ointments, which should have that of butter, while the liniments are scarcely thicker than common oil. The most important circumstance in these preparations is, the freshness of the fat and oils employed, and their preservation in this state. The mercurial ointment, however, forms an exception to this rule, as a slight degree of rancidity of the lard facilitates the oxidizement of the mercury, and the formation of the ointment; and old mercurial ointment is always more to be depended upon than that which has been recently prepared.

## CATAPLASMS.

These are extemporaneous preparations, and have a place in the Pharmacopœias merely to fix the proportions of the ingredients.

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\* Deyeux, Annales de Chimie, vol. xxxiii. p. 52, proposes to confine the name plasters to the combinations of the oxides, and oils or fat; and to give to those not containing oxides the term *solid ointments*.



## EXPLANATION OF THE REFERENCES.

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L. London  
E. Edinburgh  
D. Dublin



Pharmacopœias.

N. O. Natural Orders.

h Signifies that the plant is a shrub, or tree.

u That it is a perennial.

⊙ That it is annual.

♂ That it is biennial.

*Comp.* Implies *components*, showing the chemical constituents of the substance under consideration.

*Prop.* Its chemical and natural properties.

*Oper.* Its operation or medicinal effects.

*Use.* Its medical uses.

*Incomp.* The incompatibles, or those substances with which it cannot be combined in prescription, without altering either its chemical or its medicinal properties.

*Off. Prep.* Official preparations into which the substance under consideration enters as a part.

The circumflexes after the title of any article enclose the name of the substance from which it is obtained ; if a plant, its class and order in the Linnæan system, the natural order, the place of its growth, and the kind of plant. If a compound, they inclose the formulæ of the London, Dublin, and Edinburgh Colleges.

The old name of many articles is placed in Italics, after their botanical arrangement.



# CONSPECTUS,

&c.

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**ABIES EXCELSA.** D. Common Spruce. (Burgundy Pitch. *Monæcia Monadelphica*, N. O. *Coniferæ*. Europe, America.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) — *Thus*.  
*Comp.* Resin and volatile oil.

*Prop.* Solid, dry, brittle; externally brownish yellow; internally whitish. Concrete, semitransparent, unctuous, tenacious, fragrant.

*Oper.* Rubefacient.

*Use.* Externally, as plasters, in cartarrh, pertussis, and dyspnœa.

*Off. Prep.* *Emplast. Thuris*, D.

**ABSINTHIUM.** *Artemisiæ Absinthii folia, summitates.* L. Wormwood. (*Artemisia Absinthium*, Common Wormwood, *Syngen. Superfl.* N. O. *Asteraceæ*, Indigenous.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .) *Absinthium vulgare*.

*Prop.* Odour strong and unpleasant; taste bitter, nauseous: extracted by water and alcohol.

*Oper.* Tonic, antispasmodic, anthelmintic, discutient, antiseptic.

*Use.* In intermittents, dyspepsia, gout, hypochondriasis, dropsy, and epilepsy not depending on organic changes. Clysters of the decoction are useful in ascarides.

*Dose.* In substance,  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. to 3j. Infusion (3vj. to water 0j.), f3iv. to f3xij., three or four times a day.

*Incomp.* Sulphates of iron and of zinc; acetate and diacetate of lead, nitrate of silver.

**ACACIA.** L. *Acaciæ Arabicæ gummi*, D. E. Acacia. Gum Arabic. (*Acacia vera*, *Polygam. Monæcia*. N. O. *Leguminosæ* Africa.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .) *Arabicum Gummi.* Gum exuded from the bark, and dried in the air.

*Comp.* Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and lime.

*Prop.* Inodorous, insipid; in irregular pieces, colourless, or of a pale yellow colour, hard, brittle, fracture shining, transparent, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol: spec. grav. 1.355.

*Oper.* Demulcent.

*Use.* In catarrh, pertussis, ardor urinæ, &c.

*Dose.* In substance 3ss. to 3ij. In decoctions, ad libitum.

*Incomp.* Goulard's extract, alcohol, sulphuric ether, tincture of sesquichloride of iron.

*Off. Prep.* *Mucilago Acaciæ*, E. D. *Emulsio Acaciæ Arabicæ*, E. *Mistura Acaciæ*, L. *Mistura Cretæ*, L. D. *Mistura Guaiaci*, L. *Confectio Amygdalæ*, L. D. *Pulvis Cretæ Comp.* L. D. *Pulv. Tragacanthæ Comp.* L. *Trochisci Carbonatis Calcis*, E. *Tro. Glycyrrhizæ*, E. *Tro. Glycyrr. cum Opio*, E. *Tro. Gummosi*, E.

**ACETUM.** L. *Acetum Britannicum*, *Acetum Gallicum*, E. *Acetum Gallicum*, D. Vinegar.

*Comp.* Acetic acid, water, alcohol, mucilage, tartaric acid, tartrate of potassa, sugar; extractive.

*Prop.* Odour pungent, taste a pleasant acid, colour orange or pale yellow, transparent; spec. grav. 1.019.



*Oper.* Refrigerant, diaphoretic, antiseptic, astringent; externally stimulant and discutient.

*Use.* In febrile complaints and scorbutus; to counteract the effects of opium and other narcotics, after the stomach has been completely cleared; steam of it inhaled in putrid sore throats and in scurvy; as a lotion in bruises, sprains, burns, and chronic ophthalmia.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3iv. In clysters f3j. to f3ij. Lotion. R̄ Aceti f3j., spiritus ten. f3iv., Aquæ f3viiij.

*Tests.* The colour of common vinegar should not be affected by sulphuretted hydrogen. One fluid ounce should saturate 3j. of crystallized carbonate of soda; 10℥ of the liquor barrii chloridi should entirely precipitate the sulphuric acid.

*Off. Prep.* *Acetum distillatum*, L. *Acid. acet. camphoratum*, E. *Acidum aceticum*, L. E. D. *Ceratum Saponis*, L. *Linimentum Æruginis*, L. *Syrupus aceti*, E.

**ACETUM DISTILLATUM.** L. E. Distilled Vinegar. (Distil one gallon of vinegar on a sand bath, in a glass retort and receiver, Reserve the first seven pints for use.)

*Comp.* Acetic acid, water.

*Prop.* Odour less than that of vinegar; taste less pungent; transparent, colourless. Density 1.0065.

*Oper.* Refrigerant, slightly astringent.

*Use.* The same as that of vinegar; chiefly for pharmaceutical purposes.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3iv.

*Tests.* Unaltered in colour by sulphuretted hydrogen, or ammonia: not precipitated by nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, iodide of potassium. A f3 of crystallized carbonate of soda saturates grs. lvii.

*Off. Prep.* *Liq. Ammoniae acet.* L. E. D. *Potassae acet.* L. E. D. *Oxymel*, L. D. *Emplastrum Ammoniaci*, L. *Acetum Colchici*, D. *Acetum Scillae*, D. *Extractum Colchici Aceticum*, L. *Acetum Opii*, E. D.

**ACETUM CANTHARIDIS** (*epispasticum*) L. E. D. Vinegar of Cantharidis, (*Epispastic*). (Cantharidis in pulv. 3ij. Acidi acetici, 0j.) (density 1048)

*Comp.* Acetate of cantharidin, some animal matter.

*Prop.* Rubefacient, epispastic, diuretic.

*Use.* As a counter-irritant in dropsy: to form immediate blisters.

*Dose.* ℥vj. to ℥xvj. as a diuretic.

**ACETUM COLCHICI.** L. E. D. Vinegar of Meadow Saffron. (*Colchici cormi exsiccati* 3iijss *Acidi acet. dil.* 0j. *Spir. ten.* f3jss.)

*Comp.* The acrid principle of the cormus (*Colchicia*), dissolved in diluted acetic acid. (The proof spirit ordered is to make the acetum keep.)

*Prop.* Diuretic, but very uncertain; purgative.

*Use.* In ascites, hydrothorax, and gout.

*Incomp.* Alkalies, earths, alkaline and earthy carbonates, sulphuric acid.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3j. in any bland fluid.

**ACETUM OPII.** E. D. Vinegar of Opium. (*Opium* 3jss., *Acid. acetici, dil.* 0j., D.)

*Comp.* An acetate of morphia, containing the resin and colouring matter of the opium in vinegar.

*Prop.* Narcotic.

*Use.* A substitute for tincture of opium, of the same strength as laudanum; it is less likely to affect the brain than the tincture.

*Dose.* ℥x. to f3ss.

**ACETUM SCILLÆ.** L. E. D. Vinegar of Squill. (*Scillæ recens exsiccatæ contus.* 3iiss. *Acidi acet. dil.* 0j. *Spir. ten.* 3jss.) Macerate the squill in the vinegar with a gentle heat in a covered vessel for 3 days; then express the liquor, and set it aside that the feculencies may subside; lastly, add the spirit to the liquor.)



*Comp.* The acrid principle of the bulb (*Scillitina*), dissolved in diluted acetic acid, with a small portion of spirit.

*Prop.* Taste bitter, acidulous.

*Oper.* Diuretic, expectorant, emetic.

*Use.* In dropsies, asthma, and chronic catarrh.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3ij. in cinnamon water, or mint water.

*Off. Prep.* *Oxymel Scillæ*, L. *Syrupus Scillæ*, E.

**ACIDUM ACETICUM** E. D. Acetic Acid. (*Acid. acetic. glaciale* f3vj. *Aquæ distill.* f3iv. D.) Density 1068·5.

*Comp.* Carbon 4 eq.=24·48+hydrogen 3 eq.=3+oxygen 3 eq.=24=51·48, and water. Chemical symbol A or C<sup>4</sup> H<sup>3</sup> O<sup>3</sup>.

*Prop.* Odour very pungent and grateful; taste acid and acrid; spec. grav. 1·048, very volatile. 87 grs. of crystallized carbonate of soda should saturate 100 grains of this acid; contains 30·8 per cent. of real anhydrous acid. It should not be coloured by hydrosulphuric acid, nor precipitated by nitrate of baryta.

*Oper.* Stimulant, rubefacient, escharotic.

*Use.* Applied to the nostrils in syncope, asphyxia, and headache; destroys corns and warts.

*Incomp.* Alkalies, earths, alkaline and earthy carbonates.

*Off. Prep.* *Acidum Aceticum Camphoratum*. E. D. *Acetum Cantharidis*, L. E. D. *Potassæ Acetas*, L. *Plumbi Acetas*, L. *Oxymel*, L.

**ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM** L. Dilute Acetic Acid. (*Acid. acet.* f3xxij. *aq. distill.* 0j.) Add as much water as will exactly make the pint, then mix. Spec. grav. 1·008; f3j. saturates 57 grains of crystals of carbonate of soda.

*Off. Prep.* *Acet. Colch.* L. E. D. *Acet. Scillæ*. L. E. D.

**ACIDUM ACETICUM AROMATICUM**. Aromatic Vinegar. (*Rorismarini sic. folior. Origani, sing.* 3i. *Lavandulæ sic.* 3iv. *Caryophyllorum cont.* 3ss. *Acidi acetici*, 0jss. Macerate seven days, and filter the expressed liquor through paper.) *Acetum Aromaticum*.

*Comp.* Vinegar holding in solution the essential oils of rosemary, sage, lavender, and cloves.

*Prop.* Odour pungent and aromatic.

*Use.* As a grateful perfume in sick rooms.

**ACIDUM ACETICUM CAMPHORATUM** D. Camphorated Acetic Acid. (*Acidi acetici* f3x. *Camphoræ* 3j. *Spirit. rectific.* 3j. Rub the camphor to powder by means of the spirit; then dissolve it in the acid.)

*Prop.* Odour extremely pungent; volatile.

*Oper.* Stimulant.

*Use.* The vapour is snuffed up the nostrils in syncope.

**ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM** L. Arsenious acid.

*Comp.* Arsenic 2 eq.=75·4+oxygen 3 eq.=24, eq. 99·4. Chemical Symbol, AS<sup>2</sup> O<sup>3</sup>.

*Prop.* White, opaque, or semi-transparent; spec. grav. 3·7, volatile, inodorous, tasteless; 100 parts of water at 60° dissolve 9·6 of the transparent, 12·5 of the opaque; 1,000 of boiling, 97 of the transparent, and retains 18; 115 of opaque, and retains 29 on cooling.

*Use.* To prepare the arsenical solution.

**ACIDUM BENZOÏCUM** L. E. D. Benzoic acid. (Sublime the benzoïn, press the sublimate between bibulous paper, and sublime a second time.) *Flores Benzoes*.

*Comp.* Carbon 14 eq.=85·68+hydrogen 5=5+oxygen 3=24, eq. 144·68. Chemical Symbol, B or C<sup>14</sup> H<sup>5</sup> O<sup>3</sup>.

*Prop.* Odour aromatic and fragrant; taste hot, slightly acidulous, and agreeable; soluble in boiling water and alcohol; crystals white, brilliant, ductile, slender needles: should sublime entirely by heat.

*Oper.* Stimulant; as an expectorant doubtful; errhine.

*Use.* In chronic catarrh, but of very little efficacy.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss.



*Off. Prep.* *Tinctura Camphoræ composita*, L. *Tinct. Opii Ammoniata*, E. *Tinct. Opii comphorata*, E. D.

**ACIDUM CITRICUM.** L. E. D. Citric Acid. *Crystalli.*

*Comp.* Carbon 4 eq.=24.48+hydrogen 2=2+oxygen 4=32, eq. 58.48.

Chemical Symbol,  $\overline{C}$  or  $C^4 H^2. O^4$  (Obtained from lemon juice.)

*Prop.* Sharp acidity of lemon juice; crystals right rhomboidal prisms, persistent, white, semi-transparent: soluble in less than twice their weight of cold water, and in half their weight of boiling water. Incinerated with red oxide of mercury, no ash, or a mere trace is left.

*Oper.* Refrigerant, antiseptic.

*Use.* In febrile and inflammatory complaints, and scorbutus; and dissolved in water, instead of recent lemon juice, for the effervescing draught. (Proportion 3xjss. to water 0j.)

*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss. dissolved in water, or any bland fluid.

*Incomp.* Sulphuric acid, nitric acid, acetates of lead, nitrate and acetate of mercury, alkalies, alkaline sulphurets.

*Tests.* Acetate of lead for detecting sulph. acid; potassa for tartaric acid; when incinerated with red oxide of mercury, no ash is left.

**ACIDUM GALLICUM.** L. D. Gallic acid, crystals.

*Comp.* Carbon 7 eq.=42.84+hydrogen 6 eq.=6+oxygen 5 eq.=40+water 1 eq.=9=181.84. Chemical Symbol,  $C^7 H^6 O^5 + H O$ . Obtained from gall-nuts.

*Prop.* Colourless, inodorous, with a slightly acidulous styptic taste, leaving a sweetish impression in the mouth; sparingly soluble in cold water; soluble in 3 parts of boiling water, and in alcohol.

*Oper.* Astringent, styptic.

*Use.* In hemorrhage, disquamative nephritis.

*Dose.* Gr. iij. to v. in pill, or suspended in water by mucilage, 2 or 3 times a day.

**ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM.** L. Acidum Muriaticum. Acidum Muriaticum purum. E. D. Hydrochloric acid.

*Comp.* Chlorine 1 eq.=35.42+1 hydrogen=1, eq. 36.42; real acid 1 atom; water 8 atoms. Chemical Symbol, H Cl. (*From common salt.*)

*Prop.* Odour suffocating, taste intensely acid and caustic; nearly colourless when pure, but commonly of a pale yellow colour; volatile; the fumes visible; spec. grav. 1.160 to 1.100; spec. grav. of acid of commerce 1.180; 100 grains should saturate 132 grains of carbonate of soda.

*Oper.* Tonic, antiseptic, diuretic.

*Use.* In typhus; cutaneous eruptions; in gargles in inflammatory and putrid sore throats; in injections in gonorrhœa.

*Dose.* ℥x. to ℥xx. properly diluted; in gargles f3ss. to f3ij. in f3vi. of fluid; injection ℥viij. to water f3iv.

*Incomp.* Alkalies, earths, and their carbonates, metallic oxides, sulphuret of potassium, tartrate of potassa, tartar emetic, and most metallic salts.

*Tests.* Chloride of barium in the diluted acid for sulph. acid; L. ammoniæ for salts of iron.

*Off. Prep.* *Acidum Hydrochloricum dilutum*, L. *Acidum Muriaticum dilutum*, E. D. *Tinctura Ferri Sesquichloridi*, L. E. D. *Hydrochloras Barytæ*, E. *Morphiæ Murias*, E. D. *Antimonii Potassio-tartras*, E. *Ferri Ammoniochloridum*, L.

**ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM.** L. Acidum Muriaticum Dilutum, E. D. Diluted Hydrochloric Acid. (*Acidi Hydrochlorici*, f3v.; *Aquæ distillatæ*, f3xv.) f3i. should saturate gr. 168 of crystallized carbonate of soda. Sp. gr. 1.043.

**ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM.** L. D. **ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM.** E. Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid. (*Potassii Ferrocyani* f3ij; *Acidi Sulph.* f3vii.; *Aq. Dist.* 0jss.) 100 grains of the acid, treated with solution of nitrate of silver, should form gr. x. of cyanide of silver.



**Comp.** 1 eq. cyanogen = 26.39 + hydrogen 1 eq. = 1.; = 27.39. Anhydrous Hydrocyanic acid diluted with about thirty parts of water.

**Prop.** Colourless, transparent, with a peculiar odour; taste sweetish and bland at first, afterwards pungent and acrimonious; very volatile; decomposed by a high temperature and light; 100 grains contain two grains of pure Hydrocyanic Acid.

**Oper.** Sedative.

**Use.** In spasmodic coughs; asthma and hooping cough; hiccough, and in allaying the irritability of the stomach in dyspepsia. As a local application, properly diluted, it is useful in abating the itching in impetigo and pruriginous affections.

**Dose.** ℥ij. gradually increased to ℥viij. in a glassful of water, almond emulsion, or infusion of cinchona. When an overdose has been taken, the effects are best counteracted by ammonia, chlorine, brandy, and the cold affusion.

**Incomp.** Metallic oxides, chlorine.

**Tests.** 100 grains treated with nitrate of silver should precipitate gr. x. of cyanide of silver; if iodo-cyanide of potassium and mercury redden the acid, it contains some other acid. Nitrate of baryta causes no precipitate in the pure acid.

**ACIDUM NITRICUM.** L. E. Acidum Nitricum purum, E. D. Acidum Nitricum venale, D. Nitric Acid.

**Comp.** Nitrogen 1 eq. = 14.15 + oxygen 5 = 40, eq. = 54.15. Chemical Symbol,  $\text{NO}^5$ . (From Nitre, *Nitras Potassæ*.)

**Prop.** Odour suffocating, taste very acid and caustic, corrosive, liquid, colourless, transparent; absorbs water from the air; tinges the skin yellow. Spec. grav. 1.42; spec. grav. of acid of commerce 1.380; 100 grains should saturate 161 of crystallized carbonate of soda. It should not precipitate solution of nitrate of silver nor of nitrate of baryta, when diluted with distilled water.

**Oper.** Tonic, antiseptic, antisyphilitic, escharotic.

**Use.** As an external application to phagedænic and cancerous ulcers; but otherwise, the strong acid is seldom used for any other than pharmaceutical purposes; in the form of vapour, it is extracted from nitre 3iv. and sulphuric acid 3iv. in a saucer, placed on a pipkin of hot sand, for the purposes of fumigation.

**Incomp.** Spirit of lavender, and the strong tinctures, in any large quantity; and the essential oils; metallic oxides.

**Off. Prep.** *Acidum Nitricum Dilutum*, L. E. *Acidum Phosphoricum Dil.* L. *Argenti Nitras*, D. *Ung. Hydrarg. Nit.* L. *Ung. Citrinum*, E. *Hydrargyri Nitratis*, L. *Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici*, L. E. *Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosus*, D.

**ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM.** L. E. D. Diluted Nitric Acid.

**Comp.** Nitric acid f3ij.; water f3xviii. L. (ac. f3iv. + aq. f3vj. E.) (ac. f3iv. + aq. f3xxix. D.)

**Prop.** Spec. grav. 1.092 L. The same as nitric acid in a weaker degree.

**Oper.** The same as that of nitric acid.

**Use.** As a drink, diluted largely, in fevers of the typhoid kind; in chronic affections of the liver, attended with a redundant and hasty formation of bile; and in dyspepsia. As a remedy in venereal complaints: yet in this climate it is not to be depended on, but it is a very useful adjunct to mercury, and allays the violent irritation induced by it. It is also very useful in the cure of old ulcerated legs.

**Dose.** ℥x. to 3ss. twice or thrice a day, largely diluted.

**ACIDUM NITROMURIATICUM.** D. Nitromuriatic Acid. (*Acidi Nitrici, mensura, partem i.*; *Acidi Muriatici, mensura, partes ij.* Mix them in a vessel kept cool, and preserve the mixture in a well-stopped bottle, in a cool obscure place.)

**Prop.** Odour suffocating, colour pale yellow.

**Oper.** Stimulant, antiseptic.

**Use.** Largely diluted, it has been strongly recommended in malignant scarlatina, in chronic affections of the liver, and in syphilis; and still



more diluted as a bath in chronic derangement of the hepatic secretion, which it improves, and acts gently on the bowels.

*Dose.* ℥viii. to ℥xx. in fʒiij. of water, twice or thrice a day. When used as a bath, the mixed acid should be added to the water until it tastes as sour as weak vinegar.

*Incomp.* Oxides, earths, alkalies, the sulphurets, and the acetates of potassa and of lead.

**ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM.** L. Diluted Phosphoric Acid. (*Phosphori* ʒvj.; *Acidi Nitrici* fʒiv.; *Aquæ distillatæ* fʒviii.)

*Comp.* Phosphorus 2 eq.=31.4; oxygen 5 eq.=40; equiv. 71.4. Spec. grav. 1.064.

*Prop.* Colourless, inodorous, strongly acid, fluid.

*Oper.* Tonic.

*Uses.* In disposition to urinary deposition of the phosphate of lime; in general debility.

*Dose.* ℥xx. to fʒj.

*Tests.* A fluid ounce saturates 132 grains of crystallized carbonate of soda: a precip. by chloride of barium insoluble in nitric acid indicates sulph. acid.

**ACIDUM PYROLIGNEUM.** E. Proligneous Acid, (from destructive distillation of wood.)

*Comp. and Prop.* The same as those of acetic acid; spec grav. 1.034. 100 minims should neutralize 53 grs. of carbonate of soda.

*Use.* The same as diluted acetic acid.

**ACIDUM SUCCINICUM.** D. Succinic Acid. *Sal Succini.*

*Comp.* Carbon 4 eq.=24.48+hydrogen 2 eq.=2+oxygen 3 eq.=24. eq. 50.48. Chemical symbol,  $C^4 H^2 O^3$ ; (obtained from amber.)

*Prop.* Taste sour; crystals four sided rhomboidal plates, white, transparent; soluble in hot water, and hot alcohol; volatile.

*Incomp.* Mucilage, oils.

*This acid is never, or very rarely used in medicine.*

**ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.** L. Acidum Sulphuricum purum. E. D. Acidum Sulphuricum venale. D. Sulphuric Acid. *Acidum vitriolicum.*

*Comp.* Of sulphur 1 eq.=16.1+oxygen 3 eq.=24, eq. 40.1, and water; or acid 81.6; water 18.4. Chemical symbol,  $S^3$ .

*Prop.* Inodorous; strong acid taste; corrosive; fluidity dense, apparently oily; transparent, colourless. Spec. grav. 1.845. (1.850 ad 1000, d.) It has a powerful attraction for water.

*Oper.* Escharotic, stimulant, rubefacient.

*Use.* In local pains, in the form of an ointment made of lard fʒj., sulphuric acid ʒj.; and in scabies, with ʒss. of the acid to lard ʒj.

*Tests.* Distilled water should cause no muddiness; solution of sulphate of iron no reddening at the point of contact.

*Off. Prep.* Used in preparing *Acidum Hydrochloricum*, *Acid. Hydrocyanicum*, *Acid. Nitricum*. *Acidum Sulphuricum Purum*, D. *Acid. Sulphuricum Dilutum*, L. E. D. *Acid. Sulphur. Aromaticum*, E. D. *Ferri Sulphas*, L. E. D. *Hydrarg. Bichloridum*, L. E. *Potassæ Bisulphas*, E. D. *Hydrargyri Sulphas*, E. D.

**ACIDUM SULPHURICUM PURUM.** E. D. Pure Sulphuric Acid.

Introduce it into a small plain retort, containing a few slips of platinum foil, and passing the beak of the retort into a Florence flask, which is to be used as a receiver, with the aid of a small charcoal fire, or gas lamp, distil over one tenth of the acid. This being rejected, and a fresh receiver of the same kind connected with the retort, let the distillation be resumed, and continued until no more than about an ounce of liquid remains behind. The distilled product should now be transferred to, and preserved in a well stopped bottle. The sp. gr. of this acid is 1.846.

*Prop. and Med. Use.* The same as the common acid.

**ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM.** L. E. D. Diluted Sulphuric Acid. (*Acidi Sulphurici* fʒv. *Aquæ distillatæ* ʒj; mix gradually. The



Edin. Coll. order, *ac.* f3j. + *aq.* f3xiiij. : the Dub. *ac.* 3j. + *aq.* 3xii. *pondere.*)

*Prop.* Inodorous, strong acid taste, transparent, colourless.

*Oper.* Tonic astringent, refrigerant.

*Use.* In dyspepsia, diabetes, menorrhagia, hæmoptysis, cutaneous eruptions, hectic: in gargles, in cynanche, and to check salivation.

*Dose.* ℥x. to ℥xl. largely diluted; in gargles f3j. to f3iiij. in f3viiij. of fluid.

*Off. Prep.* *Acidum Benzoicum*, E. *Infusum Rosæ Comp.* L. E. *Inf. Ros. Acidum*, D.

**ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM.** E. D. Aromatic Sulphuric Acid. (*Spiritus rect.* 0jss. *Acidi Sulphurici* (puri) 3iiijss. *Cinnamomi cort. cont.* 3jss. *Zingiberis rad. cont.* 3j. Add the acid gradually to the spirit, and shake, so as to produce an uniform mixture. Then add the cinnamon and ginger, and macerate for a week, with occasional agitation. Lastly filter through paper, and preserve in a well-stopped bottle. Sp. gr. 974.)

*Comp.* An imperfect æther, with sulphuric acid predominating, and holding dissolved the essential oil of cinnamon, and of ginger.

*Prop.* Odour aromatic, taste acid and slightly æthereal, colour brownish.

*Oper.* Stimulant, tonic.

*Use.* In dyspepsia; the debility following intermittents, and other fevers, combined with vegetable bitters; and in chronic asthma.

*Dose.* ℥x. to ℥xxx. in fluids, twice or thrice a day.

**ACIDUM TANNICUM.** L. D. Tannic Acid.

*Comp.* Carbon 18 eq. = 110·16 + hydrogen 5 eq. = 5 + oxygen 9 eq. = 71 + water 3 eq. = 27 = 213·16. Chemical symbol,  $C^{18} H^5 O^9 + 3 HO$ .

*Prop.* Almost colourless, inodorous. By exposure to air absorbs oxygen, and is converted into gallic acid. Soluble in water, moderately so in alcohol or proof spirit. Taste styptic, but not bitter.

*Oper.* Astringent.

*Use.* In atonic hemorrhages, and mucorrhæa.

*Dose.* Gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  to gr. ij. in pills, or dissolved in water. Lotion, (gr. vi. and aquæ. 3j.)

**ACIDUM TARTARICUM.** L. E. D. Tartaric Acid. (*R. Potassæ bitartratis* lbiv., *Aquæ distillatæ ferventis Cong.* iiss., *Cretæ præparatæ* 3xxv.-3vi., *Acidi Sulphurici diluti* 0vij.-f3xviij., *Acidi hydrochlorici* f3xxvjss. *vel q. s. s.* Boil the bitartrate of potassa with two gallons of the water, and add gradually half the prepared chalk; then add the rest of the chalk dissolved in hydrochloric acid, diluted with 0iv. of distilled water; let the tartrate of lime subside, then pour off the fluid and wash the tartrate of lime with distilled water until it is tasteless. Then pour upon it the diluted sulphuric acid: boil for a quarter of an hour. Filter the supernatant fluid, and evaporate with a gentle heat until it crystallize. Dissolve the crystals again, and a third time in water, strain as often, and boil down, and leave at rest.)

*Comp.* Carbon 4 eq. = 24·48 + hydrogen 2 = 2 + oxygen 5 = 40 — equiv. = 66·48. Chemical symbol,  $T + HO$ , or  $C^4 H^2 O^5 + HO$ .

*Prop.* Crystals white, imperfectly transparent, in irregular groups. Spec. grav. 1·5962. They do not effloresce nor deliquesce when exposed to the air; they melt into a transparent mass when heated above 212°; and after this process they deliquesce. They dissolve readily in water, combine with earths, alkalies, and metallic oxides; and consist of 1 part of real acid, and 1 of water.

*Oper.* Refrigerant, antiseptic.

*Use.* In inflammatory affections, fevers, and scorbutus.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss. dissolved in water.

*Incomp.* Alkalies and their carbonates, all the salts of potassa.

*Tests.* The precipitate by acetate of lead not dissolving in dilute nitric acid indicates a sulphate. When incinerated with red oxide of mercury, it should leave no residue.

**ACONITINA.** Aconitina. (*Aconiti rad. exsiccati et contusi* lbij., *Spir.*



*rect. cong. iij. Acidi sulph. diluti, Ammoniacæ liq., Carbonis animalis purif. sing. q. s. s.)*

**Comp.** Carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen.

**Prop.** Whitish powder, inodorous, taste bitter, acrid, soluble in 150 times its weight of water at 60°, and 50 at 212°; alcohol and æther dissolve it readily; permanent in the air; with acids forms dry, gummy, bitter masses, which the alkalies decompose.

**Use.** Externally counter-irritant: too poisonous to be used internally.

**ACONITI FOLIUM ET RADIX.** L. *Aconitum napellus*; Radix, D. *Aconitum*, E. *Aconite*, or *Monks-hood Leaves*. (*Aconitum napellus*. Monk's-hood; *Polyand. Trigyn.* N. O. *Ranunculacæ*, Mountains of Germany and Siberia. 2.)

**Prop.** Dried leaves inodorous, taste subacid; bitterish; fresh very acrid.

**Oper.** Narcotic, sudorific, deobstruent.

**Use.** In chronic rheumatism, scrofula, scirrhus, palsy, amaurosis, and venereal nodes.

**Dose.** Gr. j. gradually increased to gr. v. twice or thrice a day.

**Off. Prep.** *Extractum Aconiti*, L. E. *Tinct. Aconiti*, L. D.

**ADEPS** L. *Axungia*, E. *Adeps Suillus*, D. Hog's Lard. (*Sus scrofa*, the Hog. Cl. *Mammalia*, Ord. *Pachyderma*, Cuv.)

**Prop.** Inodorous, insipid, soft, unctuous, white.

**Oper.** Emollient.

**Use.** In the formation of ointments, cerates, plasters, and liniments.

**Off. Prep.** *Emplast. Cantharidis*, L. *Unguentum Sabinæ*, L. *Unguenta Varia*.

**ÆRUGO.** L. E. *Cupri Diacetat*, L. *Acetas Cupri*, D. Verdigris, impure diacetate of Copper.

**Comp.** Acetate of copper 43, black oxide of copper 27, water 30 pts. in 100.

**Prop.** Mass difficult to break, dry, not deliquescent, foliaceous, of a fine bluish-green colour; taste salt: completely soluble in sulphuric acid, and in hydrochloric acid; partially in water.

**Oper.** Tonic, emetic, escharotic, detergent.

**Use.** Scarcely ever used internally; applied to the callous edges of sores, and to consume fungus, but now seldom used. It is sometimes used as a lotion, (gr. j. in rose or elder-flower water fʒj.) in scorbutic ulcerations of the mouth, but it cannot be much recommended.

**Dose.** As a tonic under gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; as an emetic from gr. j. to gr. ij.

**Off. Prep.** *Linimentum Æruginis*, L. *Unguentum Subacetatis Cupri*, E. D.

**ÆTHER.** L. *Æther Sulphuricus* D. E. (*Spirit Rectific. Oij. Acid. Sulph. Venal.* fʒviiij. *Calcis recensustæ* ʒj. Mix the acid and ten ounces of the spirit in a glass matrass capable of holding a quart at least: and, without allowing the mixture to cool, connect the matrass with a Liebig condenser, and, applying a sufficient heat to maintain the liquid in brisk ebullition, commence the distillation. As it proceeds, admit gradually, through a glass tube traversing the cork of the matrass, the remainder of the spirit, regulating its influx so that the boiling liquid shall maintain a constant heat. And when the entire has been introduced, continue the application of the heat until the contents of the matrass become black, and show a tendency to froth over. (The tube through which the spirit enters should dip by its lower extremity, where its diameter is contracted, at least half an inch beneath the surface of the liquid in the matrass; and the eduction pipe of the reservoir for the spirit, with which the exterior extremity of the glass tube is connected, should be furnished with a stop-cock to regulate the descent of the spirit. This reservoir also should be placed at least three feet above the level of the boiling liquid.) The crude ether thus obtained is to be agitated with the pulverized quicklime, and then rectified, the distillation being continued as long as the product, on being well shaken, continues to have a specific gravity lower than 750. The resulting liquid should be



preserved in a cool place in accurately stopped bottles. A fresh receiver being attached to the further end of the condenser, and the distillation resumed, a product will be obtained which may be substituted for rectified spirit in a subsequent ether process. D.)

*Comp.* Oxygen 1 eq.=8+carbon 4 eq.=24.48+hydrogen 5=5:—equiv.

37.48. Chemical symbol,  $C^4 H^5 O$ =Ethule (A E or El.)  $C^4 H^5$  Sp. gr.

.750. (735, E.)

*Prop.* A limpid, colourless, very inflammable, volatile liquor; odour penetrating and fragrant; taste hot and pungent; inflammable; readily mixes with alcohol; soluble in ten parts of water; produces cold during its evaporation. Its volume is not lessened when agitated with half its weight of concentrated solution of chloride of calcium.

*Oper.* Diffusibly stimulant, narcotic, antispasmodic; externally refrigerant.

*Use.* Hysteria, asthma, tetanus, epilepsy, and other spasmodic complaints; externally in head-ache, and dropped into the meatus in ear-ache; it has also been used in burns.

*Dose.* ℥xx. to f3ij. in f3xij. water, or other fluid.

*Test.* If it redden litmus strongly it has been improperly prepared,

*Off. Prep.* *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici*, E. *Spiritus Æthereus oleosus*, D.

**ÆTHEREUS SPIRITUS OLEOSUS.** D. (*Sulph. Ether* f3v., *Rectif. Spir.* Oiss., *Acid. Sulph. Venal.* Oiss.)

*Prop. and Dose.* The same as the Sp. Sulph. Com.

**ÆTHERIS SPIRITUS COMP.** L. Compound Spirit of Æther. (*Æther* f3viiij., *Rect. spir.* f3xvj., *Etherial oil* f3iij.)

*Prop.* Stimulant, antispasmodic, anodyne.

*Dose.* From f3ss. to f3ij. in f3jss. of water.

**ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI SPIRITUS.** E. Spirit of Sulphuric Æther. (*Sulphuric Ether*, a pint; *Rectified Spirit*, two pints.)

*Comp.* Alcohol holding in solution sulphuric æther.

*Prop.* Odour fragrant, taste warm.

*Oper.* Stimulant, stomachic.

*Use.* In weakness of the stomach, flatulencies, and languor.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3ij. in bitter infusions.

**AGOTHOTES CHIRAYTA.** D. E. *Pentandria Monogynia*, N. O. *Gentianaceæ. India.* ☉.

*Prop.* Bitterness without astringency.

*Oper.* Tonic, laxative.

*Use.* In atonic dyspepsia.

*Dose.* 3j. to 3ij. of the infusion, gr. x. to ʒj. of the powder.

*Off. Prep.* *Infus. Chirettæ*, D. E. (*Chir.* 3ij. boiling water 3ixss.)

*Tinct. Chirett.* D. (3v. to 0ij. proof spirit.)

**ALCOHOL.** E. D. Alcohol. (*Rectified Spirit distilled from Chloride of Calcium.*) 794.6, E. 795, D.

*Comp.* Oxygen 34.79, carbon 52.17, hydrogen 13.04=100, or 3 eq. hydrogen=3+2, carbon=12.24+1, oxygen=8, equiv.=23.24.

*Prop.* Odour fragrant, penetrating; taste pungent, burning; colourless; transparent; boils at 174°; it dissolves all the vegetable secretions, either wholly or partially, except gum; dissolves also ammonia, potass, and soda.

*Oper.* Stimulant (*powerful and diffusible*), sedative.

*Use.* Scarcely ever used internally in its pure state, but often and advantageously in a highly diluted form; in cases of debility and low fevers; externally as a fomentation in muscular pains; to burns; and to restrain hemorrhages.

*Off. Prep.* *Spir. Ammoniacæ Fœtidus*, D. *Æther Sulph.* E. D. *Æther Nitrosus*, D. *Spiritus Ammoniacæ*, E. *Spiritus Var.*

**ALCOHOL AMYLICUM.** Fusel Oil, D. Used only in the preparation of Valerianic acid.

**ALLIUM.** E. *Allii sativi Bulbus*, D. Garlic Bulbs. (*Allium Sa-*



tivum, Garlic, *Hexand. Monogyn. N. E. Liliaceæ. Sicily, Britain.* 4.)

*Prop.* Odour strong, offensive, and penetrating; taste sweetish, biting, and caustic; these are dissipated by coction.

*Oper.* Stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, emmenagogue, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic; externally rubefacient, maturant, and repellent.

*Use.* In cold leucophlegmatic habits, dropsy, rheumatism, humoral asthma, and hysteria. Intermittents have been cured by it. The juice dropped into the ear, in atonic deafness, is a very effectual remedy; and it is also beneficial in herpetic eruptions, formed with oil into an ointment. A poultice of it over the pubis has been found useful in atony of the bladder.

*Dose.* One to six cloves, swallowed without chewing, twice or thrice a day. Of the juice f3ss. to f3ij. mixed with sugar or syrup. In pills with soap or calomel gr. xx. to ʒij.

*The virtues of the genus Allium depend on an acrid principle, soluble in water, alcohol, acids, and alkalies.*

ALLII CĒPÆ BULBUS. The Bulb of the Onion. (*Allium Cepa.* The Onion, *Hexand. Monogynia. N. O. Liliaceæ. Europe.* 4.)

*Prop.* Odour strong, offensive, and penetrating; taste sweetish, pungent. These are dissipated by coction.

*Oper.* Stimulant, diuretic, expectorant.

*Use.* On account of the free phosphoric acid it contains, it is supposed to be useful in cases of calculus; but it is chiefly used as a cataplasm in slowly suppurating tumours.

ALÖES, *Socotrina, Barbadosis, Hepatica, L. D. E. Indica E.* The Socotrine Aloe. *Hexand. Monogyn. N. O. Liliaceæ. Cape of Good Hope.* 4.) *Aloe.*

*Comp.* Peculiar bitter principle, (*Aloesin*), 73 per cent., colouring principle 26 per cent.

*Prop.* Odour not unpleasant, rather fragrant; taste very bitter, not unlike that of animal bile, and slightly aromatic: colour reddish brown with a shade of purple; mass hard, friable, fracture conchoidal and glossy; soluble in diluted alcohol; powder of a bright cinnamon-yellow colour.

*Oper.* Cathartic, warm, and stimulating, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, stomachic; hurtful in hæmorrhoids.

*Dose.* To act as a cathartic, gr. ij. to gr. x.; as an emmenagogue, gr. j. to gr. ij. twice or thrice a day. The form of a pill is the most convenient mode of exhibition.

*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Aloes, E. Decoctum Aloes Compositum, L. D. Extract. Aloes, L. Extract. Aloes Aquosum, D. Extract. Aloes Barbados. L. Pil. Colocynthis Comp. L. D. Tinct. Aloes, L. E. Tinct. Aloes Comp. L. Tinct. Aloes et Myrrhæ, E. Tinct. Benzoini Comp. L. E. Tinct. Rhei et Aloes, E. Vinum Aloes, L. E. Pulvis Aloes Comp. L. Pil. Aloes Comp. L. D. Pil. Aloes, E. Pil. Aloes cum Myrrha, L. E. D. Pil. Cambogiæ Comp. L. Pil. Aloes et Assafoetidæ, E. Pil. Aloes cum Colocynthis, E. Pil. Rhei Comp. L. E. Pil. Aloes cum Saponibus, L.*

ALOE HEPATICA; EXTRACTUM. D. Barbadoes Aloe. (*Aloes perfoliata.* Class and order as above. Barbadoes, Greece. 4.) *Aloe Barbadosis.*

*Comp.* As above, but with a larger portion of bitter principle.

*Prop.* Odour very disagreeable, intensely bitter, and nauseous; powder of a dull olive yellow.

*Oper.* As above, but not so frequently employed.

ALTHÆÆ RADIX. L. E. Marsh Mallow Root. (*Althæa Officinalis,* Marsh Mallow, *Monadelp. Polyand. N. O. Malvaceæ. Indigenous.* 4.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste sweetish, mucilaginous when chewed; yield its mucus to water by coction.

*Oper.* Emollient, lubricating, demulcent.



*Use.* In pulmonary and intestinal affections; ardor urinæ; calculus; externally in fomentations, and gargles; also in enemata.

*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Althææ Officinalis*, E. *Mist. Althææ*, E. *Syrupus Althææ*, L. E.

**ALUMEN.** L. E. D. Alum. (*from Schistose Clays.*)

*Comp.* Sulphate of alumina, with excess of acid, 35·85; sulphate of potassa, 18·15; water 45·00 parts (*Berzelius*,) or 1 eq. of alumina = 51·4 + 1, of potassa 47·15 + 4, of sulphuric acid = 160·4 + 24, of water = 216: equiv. = 474·95 in the crystallized state. Chemical symbol,  $AC^2 O^3 + S^3 + 18 HO$ .

*Prop.* Crystals regular octahedrons: but generally in large white semi-transparent masses; taste sweetish, styptic; effloresces in the air; 16 pts. water at 60° dissolve one part of alum.

*Oper.* Tonic, astringent; and, in some instances, laxative.

*Use.* In hæmorrhages, leucorrhœa, diabetes, colica pictonum, pertussis; externally in relaxation of the uvula, ophthalmia, gleet, and fluor albus.

*Dose.* Grs. x. to ʒi. united with an aromatic; or in whey, made with ʒij. of the powder and ʒj. of hot milk, a teacupful occasionally; in gargles ʒss. in fʒiv. of fluid; in collyria and injections gr. xij. in fʒvj. of rose-water.

*Incomp.* Potassa and potassæ carbonas, sodæ carbonas, ammonia, lime, magnesia, acetate of lead, infusion of galls.

*Off. Prep.* *Alumen Exiccatum*, L. *Alumen Siccatum*, D. *Liquor Aluminis Comp.* L. *Pulv. Aluminis Comp.* E. *Cataplasma Aluminis*, D.

**ALUMEN EXSICCATUM.** L. E. *Alumen Siccatum*, D. Dried Alum. (Melt the alum in an earthen vessel over the fire, until the ebullition cease.)

*Comp.* As above, without the water of crystallization.

*Prop.* Dry, friable, white, opaque.

*Oper.* Escharotic.

*Use.* To destroy fungus in ulcers; internally in colic.

*Dose.* Gr. iv. to xij.

**AMMŌNIACUM.** L. E. D. *Ammoniacum*. (*Dorema Ammoniacum*. *Don. in Act. Soc. Linn. Umbelliferæ*. Barbary, Abyssinia?)

*Comp.* Gum, resin, essential oil; proportions unknown.

*Prop.* Irregular, dry masses and tears, yellow externally, whitish within; odour peculiar, not ungrateful: taste nauseous, sweet and bitter; forms a white emulsion with water; soluble in vinegar; partially so in alcohol, æther, and solutions of the alkalies.

*Oper.* Expectoant, deobstruent, antispasmodic, discutient, resolvent.

*Use.* In asthma and chronic catarrh; visceral obstructions, and obstinate colic from viscid matters lodged in the intestines; externally in scirrhus tumours and white swelling of the joints.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. in pills, with squill, myrrh, &c., or in emulsion: see *Mist. Ammoniaci*.

*Off. Prep.* *Mistura Ammoniaci*, L. D. *Pilulæ Scillæ Compositæ*, L. E. *Pilulæ Ipecacuanhæ cum Scillâ*, L. *Emplast. Ammoniaci*, L. E. D. *Emplast. Gummosum*, E. *Emp. Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro*, L. E. D.

**AMMŌNIÆ LIQUOR.** L. E. D. See *Liquor Ammoniac*.

**AMMŌNIÆ LIQUOR FORTIOR.** L. D. *Ammoniac Aqua fortior*, E. Stronger solution of ammonia.

*Prop.* Colourless, strongly pungent. Spec. grav. ·882, (·900 D, ·880 E). contains 29 per cent. of ammonia. It may be reduced to the strength of liquor ammonia, by adding ʒij. (ʒiiss. E.) of distilled water to each ounce.

*Oper.* Escharotic, vesicant.

*Use.* As a rubefacient when combined with oil; as an instantaneous vesicant in gout in the stomach. It is used for preparing *Liq. Ammoniac*.

*Tests.* Should not become turbid with lime-water, nor should it precipitate nitrate of silver.



**AMMŌNIÆ ACETATIS AQUA.** E. See *Liquor Ammoniae acetatis*.  
**AMMŌNIÆ BICARBŌNAS.** D. Bicarbonate of Ammonia. (*Ammoniae Sesquicarbonatis Venal. quantum velis.* Reduce it to a fine powder, and having spread it on a sheet of paper, expose it to the air for 24 hours. Let it be now enclosed in a well-stopped bottle.)

*Prop. and Use.* The same as the sesquicarbonate.

**AMMŌNIÆ HYDROCHLŌRAS.** L. Murias Ammoniae, E. D. Hydrochlorate of Ammonia. Sal Ammoniac. *Sal Ammoniacus.*

*Comp.* Hydrochloric acid 9.55, ammonia 31.95, water 18.50 parts; or 1 eq. ammonia = 17.15 + 1 of hydrochloric acid 36.42: equiv. = 53.57. Chemical symbol,  $\text{NH}_3 + \text{HCl}$ .

*Prop.* Inodorous: taste acrid, pungent, bitterish, urinous: 3 pts. of cold water dissolve 1 pt.; usually in the form of a hard, translucent, striated cake; soluble also in 4.5 pts. of alcohol.

*Oper.* Aperient, diuretic, alterative; externally to produce cold during its solution; stimulant.

*Use.* In rheumatic neuralgia; seldom used internally; externally while dissolving, to abate the heat and pain of inflammation; to allay headache: in lotion, composed of the salt ℥j. alcohol f℥j. water f℥ix. to indolent tumours, gangrene, scabies, and chilblains.

*Dose.* Gr. x to 3ss.

*Incomp.* Sulphuric and nitric acids, acetate of lead, potassa, carbonates of soda and potassa, lime.

*Off. Prep.* *Ammoniae Sesquicarbonas*, E. *Liquor Ammoniae*, E. D. *Liq. Ammoniae sesquicarbonatis*, L. E. D. *Liquor Ammoniae fortior*, D. *Ferri Ammonio-Chloridum*, L. E. *Hydro-Sulphuretum Ammoniae*, D.

**AMMŌNIÆ HYDROSULPHURETUM.** D. See *Hydrosulphuretum Ammoniae*.

**AMMŌNIÆ SESQUICARBŌNAS.** L. D. Ammoniae Carbonas, E. Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia.

*Comp.* Ammonia 21.52, carbonic acid 55.70, water 22.78 = 100 parts, or 3 eq. carb. acid. 66.36 + 2 ammonia = 34.30 + 2 water = 18: equiv. 118.67: but the quantity of acid varies according to the heat employed in the preparation. Chemical symbol  $2\text{AM}$  (or  $\text{NH}_3$ )  $3\text{CO}_2$   $2\text{HO}$ .

*Prop.* A white, striated, crystallized mass; odour and taste pungent and ammoniacal; turns turmeric brown; soluble in 4 pts. of water at 62°; insoluble in alcohol; effloresces in the air; sublimed by heat. Gives no precipitate with chloride of barium or nitrate of silver, when nitric acid is added in excess.

*Oper.* Stimulant, antacid, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.

*Use.* In hysteria, dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, typhus, atonic bronchitis; applied to the nostrils in syncope.

*Incomp.* Acids, potassa fusa, liquor potassae, magnesia, carbonates, alum, chloride of calcium, bitartras and bisulphas potassae, salts of iron with exception of the potassio-tartrate, bichloride of mercury, salts of lead, sulphate of zinc.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to ℥j. in pills, or in any bland fluid. Gr. xxx. are emetic.

*Off. Prep.* *Liquor Ammoniae*, D. *Liquor Ammoniae Sesquicarbonatis*, L. *Aqua Ammoniae Carbonatis*, E. *Liquor Ammoniae Acetatis*, L. E. D. *Liquor Ammoniae Citratis*, L. *Linim. Ammoniae Sesquicarb.* L. *Cupri Ammonio-Sulphas*, L. E. D.

**AMMŌNIÆ SESQUICARBŌNATIS LIQUOR.** L. Ammoniae carbonatis aqua, E. Solution of Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia. (*Ammoniae Sesquicarbonatis* ℥iv.; *Aquae distillatae* 0j. Dissolve the Carbonate of Ammonia and strain.)

*Prop. and Use.* The same as that of the sesquicarbonate.

*Dose.* ℥xxx. to f℥j. in any bland fluid.

**AMMŌNIÆ SPIRĪTUS.** E. (*Ammon Hydrochloratis* ℥viii., *Calcis recens ustae*, ℥xij., Spir. rect., 0ij., *Aquae* f℥vj. Let the lime be slaked with the water, and covered till the powder is cold; mix it quickly and thoroughly with the muriate of ammonia in a mortar, and transfer



to the retort a table, which passes nearly to the bottom of a bottle containing the rectified spirit; heat the retort in a sand-bath, as long as any thing passes over, preserving the bottle cool. The bottle should be large enough to contain one half more than the spirit used.)

*Comp.* Solution of carbonate of ammonia in rectified spirit.

*Prop.* Transparent, colourless, pungent, acrid to the taste. Has an alkaline reaction.

*Oper. and Use.* The same as carbonate of ammonia.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3j. in water.

**AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ.** L. E. DULCES. L. E. D. Bitter and Sweet Almonds. *Amygdalus communis*, var.  $\beta$ .  $\gamma$ . *Icosand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Amygdalæ.* Africa.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .)

*Prop.* Taste of  $\beta$  soft and sweet, of  $\gamma$  bitter; kernels of both flat, long, with a brownish powdery cuticle; both yield by expression a sweet bland oil. The bitter is now used for emulsions, and contains hydrocyanic acid; the marc yields oil of bitter almonds.

*Oper.* Demulcent; the bitter is sedative.

*Use.* In inflammatory complaints; and as a vehicle for more active remedies.

*Off. Prep.* *Oleum Amygdalæ*, E. *Mistura Amygdalæ*, L. E. D. *Emulsio Arabica*, E. *Emul. Camphorata*, E. *Confectio Amygdalæ*, L. *Conservæ Amygdalarum*, E.

**AMYGDALÆ OLEUM.** See *Oleum Amygdalæ*.

**AMYLUM.** L. E. *Seminis fecula*, D. Starch. (*Triticum Vulgare*, L. *Æstivum*, D. Wheat. *Triand. Digynia*, N. O. *Graminaceæ*, Sicily?  $\odot$ .)

*Comp.* Oxygen, hydrogen, carbon.

*Prop.* Inodorous, insipid; in white, friable, hexagonal columnar pieces, emitting a peculiar sound when pressed; insoluble in cold water and alcohol; forming, with boiling water, a strong, opaline, semi-transparent jelly.

*Oper.* Demulcent.

*Use.* In dysentery, tenesmus, and ulceration of the rectum, in the form of clyster; it is the common vehicle for exhibiting opium per anum.

*Test.* Iodine, when the solution in water is cold.

*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Amyli*, L. *Mucilago Amyli*, E. D. *Pulv. Tragacanthæ Comp.* L. *Pilulæ Hydrargyri*, E. *Trochisci Gummosi*, E.

**ANETHUM.** L. E. Dill Fruit. (*Anethum Graveolens.* *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbelliferæ.* (*Apiaceæ*, *Lindley.*) South of Europe.  $\odot$ .)

*Prop.* Odour aromatic, but not agreeable; taste aromatic and pungent.

*Oper.* Stimulant, carminative.

*Use.* In flatulent colic, and hiccough, particularly of infants.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3j.

*Off. Prep.* *Aqua Anethi*, L. E. *Oleum Anethi*, E.

**ANGELICA.** E. Angelica Root and Seeds. (*Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbelliferæ.* (*Apiaceæ*, *Lindley.*) Northern Alps.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .)

*Prop.* Odour fragrant; taste aromatic, bitterish, very warm, equally in the root, leaves, and seeds.

*Oper.* Tonic, carminative, sudorific.

*Use.* In dyspepsia and nausea, but rarely used.

*Dose.* 3ss. to 3iij.

**ANISUM.** L. E. D. Anise. (*Pimpinella Anisum.* *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbelliferæ.* (*Apiaceæ*, *Lindley.*) Egypt.  $\odot$ .)

*Prop.* Odour aromatic; taste sweetish, warm, grateful. Figure oblong-ovate.

*Oper.* Carminative.

*Use.* In dyspepsia, and the tormina of infants.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3j. bruised.

*Off. Prep.* *Oleum Anisi*, E. D. *Spiritus Anisi*, L. *Essentia Anisi*, D.

**ANISI OLEUM.** L. E. D. See *Oleum Anisi*.

**ANTHEMIS.** L. E. *Anthemidis nobilis flores.* D. Chamomile



Flowers. (*Anthemis Nobilis*, Common Chamomile. *Syngen. Superfl.* N. O. *Compositæ*. (*Asteraceæ*, Lindley.) Indigenous.  $\mathcal{L}$ .) *Chamæmælum, flos simplex*.

*Prop.* Odour powerful, fragrant, grateful; taste bitter, warm: these properties reside in the disc of the flower. The active properties depend on essential volatile oil, bitter extractive, and piperina.

*Oper.* Tonic, stomachic; the warm effusion is emetic; externally discutient, emollient, antiperiodic.

*Use.* In intermittents, dyspepsia, hysteria, flatulent colic, gout; to promote the operation of emetics; externally as fomentations in gripings, and to ripen suppurating tumours.

*Dose.* In powder 3ss. to 3ij. twice or thrice a day.

*Off. Prep.* *Extractum Anthemidis*, E. *Decoctum Chamæmæli*, E. *Infusum Anthemidis*, L. D. *Oleum Anthemidis*, D. E.

ANTHEMIDIS OLEUM, L. E. D. Vide *Oleum Anthemidis*.

ANTIMONII OXIDUM, E. D. (*Solution of Terchloride of Antimony* f3xvj., *Water cong.* ij., *Solution of Caustic Potash* 0j. *Distilled water*, quantum suff. Pour the antimonial solution into the water, and having stirred the mixture well, set it by until the white precipitate which forms has subsided. Decant off the supernatant liquor. Agitate the sediment with a gallon of distilled water, and allow the whole to stand until the oxide has fallen to the bottom. Decant again, and having placed the sediment in a calico filter, wash it with distilled water, until the liquid which trickles through slightly reddens litmus paper. Shake the precipitate occasionally for half an hour with the solution of potash, and then wash on a filter with boiling distilled water, until the washings cease to give a precipitate on being dropped into an acid solution of nitrate of silver. Lastly, let the product be dried at a heat not exceeding  $120^{\circ}$ . D.) Chemical symbol,  $\text{SbO}^3$ .

*Prop. and Use.* Diaphoretic, seldom used.

*Dose.* Gr. iij. to Gr. x. A sesquioxide, used for preparing tartar emetic.

ANTIMONII TERSULPHURETUM, L. SESQUISULPHURETUM, E. Antimonii Sulphuretum, D. Sesquisulphuret of Antimony. *Antimonium*.

*Comp.* Antimony 75.8, sulphur 26.2, in 100 pts.; or 2 eq. antimony+3 sulphur=177.3.  $\text{Sb}^2 \text{S}^3$ .

*Prop.* Powder of a black or bluish-grey colour; insoluble.

*Oper.* Slightly diaphoretic, alterative.

*Use.* In chronic rheumatism, scrofula, cutaneous diseases.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss. after evacuating the stomach and bowels.

*Off. Prep.* *Sulphuretum Antimonii*, E. D. *Oxidum Antimonii*, E. *Antimonii Oxysulphuretum*, L. *Pulvis Antimonii compositus*, L. *Antimonii Sulphuretum aureum*, E. *Antimonii Sulphuretum præcipitatum*, D.

ANTIMONII OXYSULPHURETUM, L. Antimonii Sulphuretum aureum, E. Præcipitatum, D. Oxysulphuret of Antimony. *Sulphur Antimonii præcipitatum*.

*Comp.* Sesquioxide of antimony 12.00, sesquisulphuret of antimony 76.5, and 11.5 of water. Chemical symbol,  $5\text{Sb}^2 \text{S}^3 + \text{Sb}^2 \text{O}^3 + 8 \text{H O}$ .

*Prop.* Powder of an orange colour, taste scarcely metalline and styptic; insoluble.

*Oper.* Emetic, diaphoretic, cathartic, according to the extent of the dose; alterative; used, now, only for forming Plummer's pill.

*Use.* In chronic rheumatism and obstinate eruptions. Seldom ordered.

*Dose.* Gr. j. to iv. twice or thrice a day, in a pill.

*Off. Prep.* *Pilulæ Hydrargyri Chloridi comp.*, L. *Pil. Calomel Co.* D. E.

*Test.* Totally soluble in hydrochloric acid emitting fumes of hydro-sulphuric acid.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM PRÆPARATUM, D. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony. (*Antimonii Sulphureti quantum velis*. Let it be reduced into powder, and treated in the manner ordered for the preparation of chalk.)



*Prop. and Use.* The same as those of the Sulphuret.

**ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRAS.** L. Antimonium Tartarizatum, E. D. Potassio-Tartrate of Antimony, or Emetic Tartar. (*Antimonii Tersulphureti in pulverem subtilissimum triti lbj.*, *Acidi Sulphurici f3xv.*, *Potassæ Bitartratis 3x.*, *Aquæ distillatæ 0v.* Mix the tersulphuret with the acid in an iron vessel. Apply a gentle heat under a chimney, frequently stirring with an iron spatula. Then increase the fire, until the flame of the burning sulphur being extinguished, nothing remains but a whitish pulverulent mass. Wash this with water when cold, until the acid be removed, and then dry it. Mix 3jx. of this salt carefully with the bitartrate, and boil for half an hour in water. Strain the liquor while hot, and set aside for crystallisation. Having poured off the liquor, dry the crystals, and again evaporate the solution for more crystals.)

*Comp.* 1 eq. tartrate of potassa=113·63+1 ditartrate of antimony=219·68=3 water=27; equiv. 351·31. Chemical symbol,  $K O T + Sb^2 O^3 T + 3HO$ .

*Prop.* Regular form of the crystal, an octahedron; but, as it effloresces, generally a white powder; taste styptic and metallic; f3j. of water, at 60°, dissolves gr. 25, at 212° 3jv. It should always be dissolved in distilled water to prove emetic. It is insoluble in alcohol. The solution in water is not affected by ferro-cyanide of potassium. Hydrosulphuric acid throws down an orange precipitate. Neither chloride of barium nor nitrate of silver gives a precipitate, or only what is soluble in water. A precipitate is given by nitric acid, but soluble in excess of acid. Hydrosulphuric acid throws grs. 49 of tersulphuret of antimony from a solution of grs. 100 of this salt in water.

*Oper.* Emetic, sometimes cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant, alterative, contra-stimulant, rubefacient.

*Use.* In the beginning of fever, to clear the stomach and bowels; but it is an improper emetic in advanced stages of typhus; in large doses in pneumonic inflammations; and in small as an alterative in cutaneous diseases; externally in white swellings, &c.

*Dose.* As the means of subduing inflammation gr. j. to gr. vj.; as an emetic, gr. j. to gr. iv. in solution; diaphoretic and expectorant, gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ . It is made into an ointment for external use, by rubbing up 3ij. with lard 3j.

*Incomp.* Alkalies and earths with their carbonates; strong acids; hydro-sulphurets; lime-water, chloride of calcium, salts of lead; decoctions of bitter and astringent plants.

*Off. Prep.* *Vinum Antimonii Potassio-tartratis*, L. *Vinum Antimoniale*, E. *Ung. Antimonii Potassio-tartratis*, L. *Ung. Antimonii Tartarizati*, D. *Liq. Antimonii Tartaris*, D. *Ung. Antimoniale*, E.

*Test.* Solubility complete in a moderate quantity of water. Hydrosulphuric acid, into which one or two of the crystals may be dropped, should form an orange colour on them. Neither chloride of barium nor nitrate of silver should cause a precipitate.

**ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI LIQUOR.** D. Solution of Tartar Emetic. (*Antimonii Tartarizati 3j.*, *Aquæ Distillatæ 0j.*, *Spiritus Rectificati f3vij.* Dissolve the Potassio-tartrate of Antimony in water, filter, and add the spirit.)

*Oper.* Emetic and diaphoretic.

*Use.* In febrile affections of infancy and youth, in pertussis, and whenever it is necessary to clear the stomach (cases of poisoning excepted) or determine to the skin.

*Dose.* ℥xv. to ℥xxx. as a diaphoretic, f3ss. to f3. as an emetic.

**AQUA.** E. Fontana. D. Spring Water. Contains about 6000th of solid matter.

—— **AMMONIÆ FORTIOR.** E. See *Liquor Ammoniacæ*.

—— **AMMONIÆ.** E. See *Liquor Ammoniacæ*.

—— **AMMONIÆ ACETATIS.** E. See *Liquor Ammoniacæ Acetatis*.



AQUA ANETHI. L. Dill Water; properties, &c., the same as those of the seed.

—— CALCIS. E. Lime water. Vide *Liquor Calcis*.

—— CARUI. L. D. Caraway Water.

—— CASSIÆ. E. Cassia Water (*Cassia bark bruised 3xviij., Water Cong. ij., Rect. Spirit f3iij.*; distil off a gallon).

Use. The same as that of cinnamon water.

AQUA CHLORINEI. E. Chlorinii Liquor, L. D. Chlorine Water.

Comp. Chlorine and water.

Prop. Odour suffocating; taste harsh, astringent: colour pale greenish yellow; sp. grav. 1003; decomposed by light; destroys vegetable colours.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In scarlatina maligna. But noticed by the London College as a test of the presence of the salts of morphia.

Dose. f3j. to f3ij. in a small cupful of fluid.

AQUA CINNAMOMI. L. E. D. Cinnamon Water. *Should be milky.*

—— DISTILLATA. L. E. D. Distilled Water. Although this is very generally ordered in extemporaneous prescriptions, yet it is scarcely ever used; but it is nevertheless absolutely necessary when the following and many other articles are ordered: *Acidum Citricum, Antimonii Potassio-Tartras, Argenti Nitras, Cupri Ammonio-Sulphas, Ferri Potassio-Tartras, Hydrargyri Bichloridum, Liquor Ammoniae, Liquor Plumbi diacetatis, Liquor Potassae, Chloridum Barii, Plumbi Acetas, Vinum Ferri, Zinci Sulphas, et præparationes variæ.*

AQUA FENICULI. E. D. Fennel Water.

—— LAURÖ-CERÄSI. E. D. Laurel Water. (*Fresh cherry laurel leaves lbj., Water Oijss.* Distil a pint, using Liebig's condenser and chloride of zinc bath. Filter the product through paper, and preserve it in well-stopped bottles, D. The Edinburgh add Tinct. Lavend. co. f3j. for the purpose of colouring the preparation.)

Prop. Taste and odour resembling those of bitter almonds, and hydrocyanic acid.

Oper. Sedative.

Use. In spasmodic affections and dyspepsia.

Dose. From ℥x. to f3j. or more.

AQUA PIMENTÆ. L. E. D. Pimenta Water.

—— MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. L. E. D. Peppermint Water.

—— MENTHÆ PULEGIÏ. E. D. Pulegii, L. Pennyroyal Water.

—— MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. L. E. D. Mint Water.

—— ROSÆ. L. E. D. Rose Water.

—— SAMBUCI. L. E. Elder Water.

These waters, which contain a small portion of the essential oil of the plants in solution, are used chiefly as vehicles for more active medicines; in doses of f3j. to f3iij.

AQUA POTASSÆ. E. See *Liquor Potassæ*.

—— POTASSÆ EFFERVESCENS. E. Effervescing Solution of Potassa. (*Aquæ Cong. j. Potassæ Carbonatis 3j., saturated in Nooth's Apparatus.*)

Comp. Bicarbonate of potassa, uncombined carbonic acid, and water.

Prop. Taste pungent, acidulous; transparent, sparkling.

Oper. Diuretic, antacid.

Use. In dyspepsia and red gravel.

Dose. f3viij. three times a day.

AQUA SODÆ EFFERVESCENS. E. Sodæ Carbonatis Liquor, D. Effervescing Solution of Soda. Soda Water. (*Aquæ Cong. j., Sodæ Bicarbonatis 3ij. saturated in Nooth's Apparatus.*)

Comp. As above, with the bicarbonate of soda instead of potassa.

Prop. As above, but more pleasant and milder.

Oper. Tonic, lithontriptic, diuretic, antacid.

Use. In red gravel, dyspepsia, and as a cooling beverage; with lemon-juice, a good effervescing draught.

Dose. Oss. to 0j. twice or thrice a day.



*Mr. Brande's experiments have raised doubts whether the alkalies, in any form, act as solvents of ready formed calculous matter.*

**ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA URSI.** D. See *Uva Ursi*.

**ARGENTUM.** L. E. Purificatum, D. Silver: used only to prepare the Nitrate. Chemical symbol, Ag. Equiv. 108.

**ARGENTI NITRATIS CRYSTALLI.** L. Crystals of Nitrate of Silver. Used as a test for chlorine and soluble chlorides; also for hydrocyanic acid.

**ARGENTI NITRAS.** L. E. Fusum, D. Nitrate of silver.

*Comp.* 1 eq. of oxide of silver=116+1 of nitric acid=54.15, equiv. =170.15; or 68.24 parts of oxide+31.76 of acid=100.00. ( $\text{AgO}$ ,  $\text{NO}^5$ .)

*Prop.* Taste styptic, austere, bitter; decomposes animal matter. In little cylindrical pieces of a dull-white colour; fracture radiated; reduced by light; soluble in an equal weight of water at  $60^\circ$ , also in alcohol. Solution of chloride of sodium throws down a white curdy precipitate (chloride of silver), which becomes black on exposure to a strong light. If more than grs. 17 of the nitrate be added to gr. vj. of chloride of sodium, no further precipitate ought to take place. Copper precipitates silver from solution.

*Oper.* Tonic, antispasmodic, escharotic.

*Use.* In chorea and epilepsy; locally to relieve strictures; to fungous ulcers, warts, and venereal chancres; gr. ij. in distilled water f3j. is a good injection in fistulous sores: and as an application to spongy gums. A solution of 3ss. in f3j. of distilled water, highly useful when pencilled over the surface in erysipelas. Solutions of 3j., 3ij., or 3j. to the f3j. of distilled water have been recommended to be locally applied by means of a sponge on a curved whalebone rod in affections of the larynx; also in follicular disease of throat.

*Dose.* Gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ , increased to gr. iv. in a pill, with crumb of bread, three times a day; or in solution, increased to gr. iij. The dark colour communicated to the skin of some individuals is an objection to its internal employment, but this is prevented by the administration of diluted nitric acid.

*Off. Prep.* *Liquor Nitratis Argenti*, L. *Argenti Oxidum*, D.

*Incomp.* Sulphuric, hydrochloric, and arsenious acids and their salts; alkalies, except ammonia; lime; chlorides; sulphurets; astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions; aqueous solutions of salts of mercury, or of copper.

**ARGENTI OXIDUM.** D. Oxide of Silver. (*Argenti Nitrat.* 3ss.; *Liquor. Calcis Cong.* ss. *Aquæ Distillatæ*, 0ss. Dissolve the nitrate in 4 ounces of water, and having poured the solution into a bottle containing lime water, shake it well, and set it by till the sediment subsides. Then place it (the sediment) on a filter, and wash with the remainder of the water. Dry it at a heat not exceeding  $212^\circ$ .)

*Comp.* 1 eq. of silver=108+1, of oxygen=8=116. ( $\text{AgO}$ .)

*Prop.* Olive brown, becoming darker when dried, inodorous, and tasteless. Spec. grav. 7.143.

*Oper.* Tonic and astringent.

*Use.* In menorrhagia and states of debility, as an application to the urethra in gonorrhœa.

*Dose.* gr. ss. to gr. ij. in pill (as an ointment 3j. to 3ij.) of lard.

**ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA.** See *Serpentaria*.

**ARMORACIA.** L. E. Horse Radish Root. (*Cochlearia Armoracia*, Horse Radish. *Tetradynamia Siliculosa*. N. O. *Cruciferae*. (*Brassicaceæ*, Lindley.) Europe. 2.)

*Prop.* Odour pungent; taste sweetish, biting, acrid; lost in drying.

*Oper.* Stimulant, diuretic.

*Use.* In scorbutus, rheumatism, dropsy; and locally in hoarseness.

*Dose.* 3j. to 3j. Vide Infusion; of the following syrup a tea-spoonful often, slowly swallowed in hoarseness. (R. of the scraped root 3j., boiling water 3ij., sugar q. s. to the strained liquor.)

*Off. Prep.* *Infusum Armoraciæ Comp.* L. D. *Spir. Armor. Comp.* L. D.



**ARSENICI OXIDUM ALBUM VENALE. D. Arsenicum Album.**

E. Acidum Arseniosum. L. Sublimed white Arsenic. Arsenious acid.

Comp. Arsenic, the metal, 75·2, oxygen 24·8 parts; or 2 eq. arsenic = 75·4 + 3 oxygen = 24 — equiv. = 99·4. ( $AS^2 O^3$ .)

Prop. In white, semivitreous, brittle lumps; some transparent, others opaque; odour, when heated with charcoal, that of garlic; taste sweetish. When heated with charcoal in a close glass tube, it sublimes in brilliant metallic scales, by which it may be detected when suspected as the cause of death. Its solution reddens litmus; sp. gr. 3·7; 1000 parts of water at 212° dissolve 37 parts, and retain 18, when cold, of the transparent acid; 115 of the opaque, and retain 29. The solution combines with alkalies.

Oper. Tonic, escharotic. The most virulent of the mineral poisons.

Use. In intermittents, periodic headaches, and chronic rheumatisms. An application to cancerous sores, in lotion. (℞ Acidi arseniosi, carbonatis potassæ, āā gr. viij., aquæ f3jv.; or, in ointment, ℞ acidi arseniosi 3j. ung. cetacei 3xij.)

Dose. In solution, vide *Liquor potassæ arsenitis*; or gr. 1·10th to gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in a pill. (℞ Arseniosi acidi gr. j. sacchari albi gr. x. micæ panis gr. x. Tere saccharum cum acido, dein cum pane optimo contunde, et in pilul. æqual. decem divide.)

Off. Prep. *Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis*, L. *Liq. Arsenicalis*, E. D.

**ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI HYDRIODATIS LIQUOR. D.**

Liquor of Hydriodate of Arsenic and Mercury. (*Pure arsenic in fine powder 6 grs.; pure mercury 16 grs.; pure iodine 50½ grs.; alcohol 3ss.; distilled water 3ix., or a sufficient quantity.* Rub together the arsenic, mercury, iodine, and spirit, until a dry mass is obtained, and having triturated 3viij. of the water with this in successive portions, let the whole be transferred to a flask, and heated until it begins to cool: when cool and filtered, let as much distilled water be added to it as will make the bulk of the solution exactly f3viij. and 3vj.)

Prop. Pale greenish-yellow; inodorous; taste styptic; 3j. contains  $\frac{1}{12}$  gr. of oxide of arsenic,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of oxide of mercury, 5·7ths gr. of iodine in shape of hydriodic acid, in chemical combination.

Oper. Stimulant, tonic, alterative.

Use. Chronic cutaneous diseases, especially those of a scaly character, and occurring on the scalp.

Dose. ℥x. to ℥xxx. largely diluted with distilled water thrice a day, and as a lotion 3j. to 3j. of distilled.

Incomp. Acids; most salts; opium; and the salts of morphia.

**ASSAFÆTIDA. L. E. D. Assafetida. (Narthex (Ferula) Assafætida. Pentand. Digyn. N.O. Umbelliferæ. (Apiaceæ, Lindley.) Persia. 7.)**

Comp. Gum 25·8, resin 47·2, resin insoluble in ether 1·6, essential oil 4·6, salts 10·5 parts in 100.

Prop. In masses, of a whitish or reddish and violet hue, adhering together; odour foetid and alliaceous; taste bitter and subacid; forms an emulsion with water.

Oper. Antispasmodic, expectorant; emmenagogue; anthelmintic when injected into the rectum.

Use. Hysteria, tympanitis, asthma, dyspnœa, pertussis, worms.

Dose. In pill gr. x. to 3ss.; in solution, vide *Mistura*; in clyster 3ij. dissolved in water f3viij.

Off. Prep. *Tinct. Assafætidæ*, L. E. D. *Spiritus Ammoniacæ Foetidus*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Castorei Ammoniata*, E. *Pilulæ Assafætidæ*, E. *Pilulæ Assafætidæ Comp.* D. *Pilulæ Aloes et Assafætidæ*, E. *Pil. Galbani Comp.* L. *Emplastrum Assafætidæ*, E. *Enema Assafætidæ*, L. E. *Enema Foetidum*, D.

**ARTANTHE ELONGATA. D. The Matico plant, leaves. (Diandria, Trigynia. N. O. Piperacæ. Peru. h.)**

Prop. Taste aromatic, scarcely astringent; odour aromatic; active bitter principle, yielding to water and alcohol. Matico consists of a



bitter principle (*Maticine*), an aromatic volatile oil, soft resin, colouring matter, salts, chlorophylle, gummy matter, and lignine.

*Oper.* Styptic, astringent.

*Use.* Hæmorrhage, especially externally. Catarrh of urinary bladder.

*Dose.* Infusion 3j. to 3ij. Tincture 3j. to 3ij.: to arrest hæmorrhage, the under side of the leaf is applied.

*Incomp.* Mineral acids, alkalies. Sesquisalts of iron; acetate of lead; tincture or infusion of galls.

*Off. Prep.* *Infus. Matico.* *Tinct. Matico*, D.

ASTRĀGĀLUS GUMMIFER. D. *Tragacantha*, L. E. See *Tragacantha*.

ATROPIA. L. *Atropia*. Active principle of the *Atropa Belladonna*. (34 eq. of carbon=218.08; 23 eq. of hydrogen=23; 6 eq. of oxygen=48; 1 eq. nitrogen=30.08.)

*Prop.* White, transparent, prismatic crystals of silky lustre, inodorous, nauseously bitter and acrid. Soluble in 500 parts of cold water, the solution having a bitter taste and an alkaline reaction; very soluble in alcohol and ether. Combines with acids to form salts.

*Oper.* Narcotic, dilating pupil.

*Use.* Principally in Germany in ophthalmic disease, but also by Mr. Wilde, of Dublin, to dilate pupil. (*Atropia* gr. j., dilute nitric acid ℥j., rectified spirit ℥ij., distilled water 3j.) Stronger solutions, containing gr. ij. to gr. iij. respectively, are also used.

AURANTIĀ AQUA. E. *Floris Aqua*, L. Orange flower water.

*Use.* As a vehicle for other substances.

AURANTIĀ CORTEX. AURANTIĀ FLORES. L. *Aurantii aqua*, Cortex, E. *Citrus Aurantium fructus*, D. The Seville Orange (*Citrus Bigaradia*) and its rind, flowers, leaves, and immature fruit. (*Citrus Aurantium*. *Polyadelphia Icosand*. N. O. *Aurantiaceæ*. Asia. 2.)

*Prop.* Juice gratefully acid; rind aromatic, bitter; unripe fruit more bitter, but less aromatic; flowers agreeably odorous.

*Oper.* Juice refrigerant, antiseptic; the rind and immature fruit, tonic, carminative.

*Use.* The juice, in febrile, inflammatory complaints, and scurvy, as a beverage; the rind and immature fruit in dyspepsia, particularly that of drunkards; the latter is also used in issues; and the juice as a lotion, and the pulp as a poultice to fœtid sores.

*Dose.* Juice ad libitum: of the rind, &c., vide *Off. Preparations*.

*Off. Prep.* Of the rind. *Aq. Aurantii*, E. D. *Confectio Aurantii*, L. E. D. *Syrupus Aurantii*, L. E. D. *Infusum Aurantii Comp.* L. E. *Infus. Gentianæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Aurantii*, L. E. D. *T. Cinchonæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Gentianæ Comp.* L. E. *Spiritus Armoraciæ Comp.* L. D. Of the flowers, *Aqua Floris Aurantii*, L.

AURANTIĀ OLEUM. E. Oil of the Orange. (*Distilled from the flowers*.)

*Prop.* Volatile, has the odour of the flowers, a pungent taste.

AVĒNA. L. E. *Avenæ farina ex seminibus*. D. Oats. (*Avena Sativa*. *Triand. Digyn.* N. O. *Graminaceæ*. ☉. Indigenous.)

*Oper.* Nutritive, emollient.

*Use.* The decoction of oats (gruel) is excellent as a beverage in all acute diseases; and as a clyster in dysentery. The dry meal is sprinkled over parts affected with erysipelatous inflammation: boiled in water, it forms a good common poultice; and, with yeast, the fermenting poultice, for gangrenous sores.

AXUNGIA. D. E. Lard. See *Adeps*.

BALSĀMODENDRON MYRRHA. D. See *Myrrha*.

BALSĀMUM CANĀDENSE. E. See *Terebinthina Canadensis*.

BALSĀMUM PERUVIANUM. L. E. *Myroxyle Peruviani Balsamum*, E. Peruvian Balsam. (*Myrospermum Peruiferum*. *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Leguminosæ*. (*Fabaceæ*, Lindley.) South America. 12.)



*Comp.* Benzoic acid, resin, volatile oil.

*Prop.* Odour fragrant and aromatic, taste hot and bitter, consistence that of honey, colour reddish-brown, soluble in alcohol, miscible in water by means of mucilage.

*Oper.* Stimulant, tonic, expectorant.

*Use.* In palsy; chronic asthma, bronchitis, and rheumatism; gleet; leucorrhœa; and externally for cleansing and stimulating foul, indolent ulcers; ʒj. with fellis Bovini ʒiij., forms a mixture which is dropped into the ear in cases of a foetid discharge from that organ, every day after syringing with a solution of mild soap.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to fʒss. twice or thrice a day, made into an emulsion with mucilage of gum.

**BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM.** L. E. D. Tolu Balsam. (*The concrete balsam of Myrospermum Toluiferum.*)

*Comp.* The same as that of balsam of Peru.

*Prop.* Odour very fragrant; taste warm, sweetish, communicated to boiling water; colour reddish-yellow.

*Oper.* Stimulant, expectorant?

*Use.* In chronic coughs; but principally used on account of its flavour.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. triturated with mucilage.

*Off. Prep.* *Tinct. Benzoini Comp.* L. E. *Tinct. Tolutana*, L. E. D. *Syrupus Tolutana*, L. E. D.

**BARI CHLORIDI LIQUOR.** D. L. Solutio Barytæ Muriatis, E. (*Chloride of Barium ʒj., distilled water ʒviiij. Dissolve the salt in the water, and filter through paper, D. Sp. gr. 1088.*)

*Use.* As a test for detecting sulphuric acid and the sulphates.

**BARI CHLORIDUM.** L. D. Murias Barytæ, E. Chloride of Barium from the Carbonate.

*Comp.* 1 eq. Barium = 68.7 + 1 eq. Chlorine = 35.42 = 104.12. ( $\text{Ba Cl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H O}$ .)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste bitter, disagreeable; crystals colourless, permanent tables; soluble in three parts of water at 60°, scarcely at all in alcohol; 95 grs. in solution, acidulated with nitric acid, are not wholly precipitated by 49 grs. of sulphate of magnesia.

*Use.* For making the solution.

**BAROSMA CRENATA.** D. See *Buchu*.

**BARYTÆ CARBONAS.** See *Carbonas Barytæ*.

—— **NITRAS.** E. Nitrate of Barytæ.

*Use.* As a pharmaceutic test.

**BARYTÆ SULPHAS.** D. For making the carbonate, and the chloride of Barium.

**BELLADONNA.** L. E. D. Folia (et Radix, D.). The Leaves and Root of Deadly Nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Solanaceæ*. Indigenous. ʒ.)

*Comp.* Albumen, salts of potash, and a narcotic principle, which is an alkali that has been named *Atropia*, discovered by Messrs. *Meissner* and *Brandes*, in Germany: its crystals are acicular, white, shining, tasteless, and scarcely soluble in water.

*Prop.* Odour slightly narcotic, taste subacid, bitter, nauseous; does not lose its activity by drying.

*Oper.* Powerfully narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, repellent.

*Use.* In obstinate intermittents, neuralgia, spasmodic affections, tic douloureux, palsy, epilepsy, pertussis, and the cachexiæ; amaurosis; dysmenorrhœa, fever with contracted pupil: — sprinkling the powdered leaves over cancerous sores has been found to allay the pain; and the leaves form a good poultice. The root is used for the same purpose as the leaves.

*Dose.* Gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$  gradually increased to gr. ij. or iij. daily; or fʒij. of this infusion. R. of the leaves ʒj. hot water fʒx. strained cold.

*Off. Prep.* *Ext. Belladonnæ*, L. E. D. *Emplastrum Belladonnæ*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Belladonnæ*, L. *Tinct. folior. Belladonnæ*, D. *Ung. Belladonnæ*, L. D. In poisoning with Belladonna, stimulating



emetics, followed by active cathartics, should be employed with cold applications to the head; and if coma be present, ammonia and external stimulants. After the stomach has been freely evacuated, the deleterious effects are best counteracted by vinegar.

**BENZOINUM.** L. E. D. Benzoin. (*Styrax Benzoin*, *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Ebenaceæ*. (*Styracaceæ*, *Lindley.*) Sumatra.  $\mathfrak{h}$ .)  
*Comp.* Benzoic acid 19·8, resin 80·7.

*Prop.* Odour fragrant, taste slightly aromatic; in masses composed of white and brown pieces; volatile; soluble in alcohol and æther.

*Use.* Principally for obtaining the acid it contains.

*Incomp.* Alkalies, acids:—and so with all the balsams.

*Off. Prep.* *Acidum Benzoicum*, E. D. *Tinct. Benzoini Comp.* L. E.

**BISMUTHI NITRAS.** L. Bismuthi Subnitrates. D. Bismuthum album, E. Nitrate of Bismuth. ( $\mathfrak{R}$  *Bismuthi*  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. *Acidi Nitrici*  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ jss., *Aquæ Distillatæ*  $\mathfrak{O}$ ijj. Mix an ounce of water with the acid, then add the Bismuth, and heat till it be dissolved. Then add the rest of the water and strain; set aside the mixture till the powder subsides. Wash it with distilled water, and dry with a gentle heat.)

*Comp.* 18·36 pts. of nitric acid + 81·64 of oxide of bismuth = 100·00; or 1 eq. oxide = 79 + 1 eq. acid = 54·15 equiv. 133·15. ( $\text{BiO}$ ,  $\text{NO}^5$ .)

*Prop.* A white, inodorous, tasteless powder: insoluble in water, soluble in nitric acid without effervescence.

*Oper.* Tonic, antispasmodic.

*Use.* In dyspepsia attended with cardialgia. Colliquative diarrhœa of phthisis.

*Dose.* From gr. v. to gr. xv.

**BISMUTHUM.** L. E. D. Bismuth. Chemical Symbol Bi. Eq. 71.

*Prop.* In spicular plates of a reddish-white colour, considerable lustre, pulverizable, moderately hard; spec. grav. 9·8: fusible at  $400^{\circ}$  Fah.; volatile in a high temperature. It has a sensible odour and taste.

*Use.* For preparing the nitrate.

**BORAX.** L. E. Sodæ Biboras, D. (Impure from Thibet and Persia.)  
 Borax. A Biborate.

*Comp.* 2 eq. of boracic acid = 69·8 + 1 of soda 31·3 + 10 water = 90 equiv. = 190·11. ( $\text{NaO}$ ,  $2\text{BO}^3$ ,  $10\text{HO}$ .)

*Prop.* Inodorous, taste cooling, slightly efflorescent. A concentrated solution treated with sulphuric acid deposits scaly colourless crystals of boracic acid.

*Oper.* Diuretic, detergent.

*Use.* In aphthous affections it is administered internally; and also in gastric irritation. As a gargle in aphthæ, and in salivation. As a diuretic in cases of lithic acid calculus.

*Dose.* Gr. viij. to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss., or  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. to  $\mathfrak{z}$ v. of water as a lotion or gargle.

*Off. Prep.* *Mel Boracis*, L. E. D.

**BUCHU.** L. D. Bucku. E. Leaves of the *Barosma serratifolia*. *Crenulata crenata*, D. (*Pentandria*, *Monogyn.* N. O. *Rutaceæ*. Cape of Good Hope.  $\mathfrak{U}$ .)

*Prop.* Taste cool and aromatic, resembling peppermint; odour aromatic. The dried leaves are stiff, of a yellow olive hue on the upper disc, pale and rugose on the lower; studded with glands.

*Oper.* Sudorific, diuretic.

*Use.* In rheumatism, gout, and catarrhal affections, affections of the mucous membrane of urinary bladder.

*Off. Prep.* *Infus. Buchu*, L. D. E. *Tinct. Buch.* D. E.

**CAJUPUTI.** L. Cajuputi Oleum, E. Cajeputum, D. Cajeput Oil. (*Melaleuca Minor*, *Polyadel. Icosand.* N. O. *Myrtaceæ*. Amboyna.  $\mathfrak{h}$ .)

*Comp.* 10 eq. of carbon = 60·72, 9 eq. hydrogen = 9, 1 eq. oxygen = 8 = 77·72. ( $\text{C}^{10}\text{H}^9 + \text{HO}$ .)

*Prop.* Odour strong, fragrant, somewhat like camphor; taste pungent, aromatic; limpid, colour green, when rectified colourless.

*Oper.* Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.



*Use.* In hysteria, tympanitis, palsy of the tongue; and externally as an embrocation in rheumatism, gout, and to weak joints after luxations. Like other strong volatile oils, it relieves tooth-ache when applied to the decayed tooth.

*Dose.* ℥j. to ℥v. on a lump of sugar, as an oleo-saccharum.

CALAMINA PRÆPARATA. L. E. Carbonas Zinci, D. Prepared Calamine.

The Calamine burnt and reduced to an impalpable powder. In this state it is sprinkled on excoriations and ichorous ulcers. See *Zinci Carbonas*.

*Off. Prep.* *Ceratum Calaminæ*, L. *Unguent. Calaminæ*, E.

CALAMUS AROMATICUS. E. Sweet Flag-root. (*Acorus Calamus*, *Hexand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Acoraceæ*. (*Orontiaceæ*, Lindley.) Europe. h.)

*Prop.* Odour strong, rather fragrant; taste aromatic, warm, bitterish; affords some essential oil.

*Oper.* Stomachic, carminative.

*Use.* In anorexia: but seldom used.

*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒj. in powder.

CALCIS MURIAS. E. D. See *Calcii Chloridum*.

CALOMELAS. E. See *Hydrargyri Chloridum*.

CALŪMBA. L. E. *Cocculus Radix*, D. Calumba Root. (*Cocculus Palmatus*. *Diæcia*, *Hexand.* N. O. *Menispermaceæ*. Africa. h.)

*Prop.* Odour slightly aromatic, taste an unpleasant bitter; in circular flat pieces, bark of the sections thick, dark, olive; central part yellowish. Water at 212° takes up one-third of the weight of the root. Alcohol also extracts its virtues.

*Oper.* Tonic, antiseptic.

*Use.* In bilious vomitings, and those attendant on pregnancy, dyspepsia, and cholera; in the mesenteric fever of infants, we have found the following powder, aided by daily long-continued frictions of the abdomen with soap liniment, of great efficacy. R. Potassæ Sulphatis gr. x. Pulv. Calumbæ gr. vj. P. Rhei Rad. gr. iij. Misce: bis, terve quotidie sumend.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. twice or thrice a day.

*Incomp.* Acetate and diacetate of lead; infusion of galls.

*Off. Prep.* *Infusum Calumbæ*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Calumbæ*, L. E. D.

CALCII CHLORIDUM. D. Calcis Murias, E. Chloride of Calcium. (*Cretæ* ℔ij., *Acid Hydrochlor.* Oijss., *Aquæ distill.* ʒvj., *Calcis recens ustæ*, q. s. Into the acid first diluted with water, introduce the chalk in successive portions, and when the effervescence has ceased, boil for ten minutes; add now, stirring well, a very slight excess of slaked lime, and throw the whole upon a calico filter. Acidulate the filtered solution slightly by adding a few drops of hydrochloric acid, then evaporate to dryness, and expose the residuum to a low red heat in a Hessian crucible. Finally, reduce the product rapidly to a coarse powder in a warm mortar, and enclose it in a well-stopped bottle. D.)

*Comp.* 1 eq. chlorine 30.42 + 1 calcium = 23.5, eq. 55.92, combined with 6 eq. of water. (Ca, Cl + 6H O.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste bitter, acrid; soluble in half its weight of cold water, and to any extent in boiling water. Deliquescent.

*Oper. and Use.* See *Liquor Calcii Chloridi*.

CALCIS CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATUM. D. Precipitated Carbonate of Lime. This is a very pure carbonate of lime, precipitated from solution of Chloride of Calcium by Carbonas Sodæ, and is fitter for internal use than the common prepared chalk.

*Off. Prep.* *Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ*, D. *Pulv. Cretæ Co.* D. *Mistura Cretæ*, D.

CALCIS CHLORIDI LIQUOR. D. See *Liquor Calcis Chloridi*.

CALCIS LIQUOR. D. See *Liquor Calcis*.

CALCIS PHOSPHAS PRÆCIPITATUM. D. Precipitated Phosphate of Lime. (Take of ox bones burned to whiteness ʒjv., pure



muriatic acid f3vj., distilled water 0j., solution of ammonia f3xj., or as much as may be sufficient. D.)

*Use.* To prepare phosphorus and phosphate of soda.

**CALX.** L. E. *Recens usta*, D. Lime, or Quick Lime. (*From marble, or native carbonate of Lime.*)

*Comp.* 1 eq. of calcium =  $20.5 + 1$  oxygen = 8, eq. 28.5. (CaO.)

*Prop.* White, pulverulent; taste burning, urinous; sonorous; decomposes animal matter: spec. grav. 2.3; infusible; dissolves in hydrochloric acid without effervescence: solution does not precipitate Ammonia.

*Oper.* Escharotic; but not now used.

*Off. Prep.* *Liquor Calcis*, L. E. D. *Potassa cum Calce*, L.

**CALX CHLORINATA.** L. E. D. Chlorinated Lime. (*Calcis hydratis* fbj. *Chlorinii quantum satis sit.* Pass the chlorine through the lime spread in a proper vessel until it is saturated.)

*Comp.* 1 eq. of lime =  $28.5 + 1$ , chlorine =  $35.42$ , equiv. to 60.92. (CaO + Cl.)

*Prop.* White, with the odour of chlorine.

*Use.* As a disinfecting agent.

**CAMBOGIA.** L. E. D. Camboge. (*Garciniæ incerta species*, *Monad. Monac.* N. O. *Guttiferæ*. (*Clusiacea*, *Lindley*.) *Hebradendron*, D.) (*Edin. Ph.* mention two kinds, *Siam* and *Ceylon* Camboge. 12.)

*Comp.* Gum, resembling cherry-tree gum, and nearly insipid, resin, or gambogic acid.

*Prop.* Inodorous; colour of fragments orange yellow; opaque, brittle, fracture glassy.

*Oper.* Cathartic, (*drastic*), emetic, hydragogue, anthelmintic.

*Use.* In visceral obstructions and dropsy; in tape-worm, conjoined with carbonate of potassa.

*Dose.* Gr. ij. to x. in powder joined with calomel, squill, &c.

*Off. Prep.* *Pilulæ Cambogiæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Pil. Cambogiæ*, E.

**CAMPHORA.** L. E. D. Camphor. (*Laurus Camphora*, *Camphora officinarum*, *Enneandria Monogyn.* N. O. *Lauraceæ*. East Indies. 12.)

*Comp.* Carbon 78.02 + hydrogen 10.39 + oxygen 11.59. (*Dumas*.) Carbon 10 eq., oxygen 1 eq., hydrogen 8 eq. (C<sup>10</sup> H<sup>8</sup> O.)

*Prop.* Odour strong, peculiar, fragrant; taste bitterish-aromatic, accompanied with the sensation of cold; volatile, white, semi-pellucid, brittle, yet not easily pulverized; texture crystalline; soluble in alcohol, æther, oils, vinegar, and, in a very small degree, in water: lighter than water.

*Oper.* Diffusible stimulant. Narcotic, diaphoretic, sedative; externally anodyne.

*Use.* In typhus, cynanche maligna, confluent small-pox, and other exanthemata of the typhoid type; in atonic gout, and as an adjunct to bark and opium in checking gangrene. Combined with hyoscyamus it gives great relief in dysmenorrhœa. It produces its narcotic and sedative effects with very little increase of pulse, and therefore may be used in mania, pneumonia, and other inflammatory complaints, united with nitre and antimonials. Externally it allays the pains of rheumatism, and other deep seated inflammations, when dissolved in oil.

*Dose.* Gr. iij. to ʒj. in powder, with sugar, &c.; in pills; or in mixture with mucilage, or almond confection. The effects of an overdose are counteracted by opium. For external application it is dissolved in oil or in alcohol.

*Off. Prep.* *Mistura Camphoræ*, L. E. D. *Mistura Camphoræ cum Magnesia*, E. *Spir. Camphoræ*, L. E. *Tinct. Camphoræ*, D. *Tinct. Camphoræ Comp.* L. E. D. *Acidum Aceticum Camphoratum*, E. D. *Linimentum Camphoræ*, L. E. D. *Lin. Camphoræ Comp.* L. D. *Linimentum Ammoniac Comp.* E. *Lin. Hydrargyri*, L. *Lin. Hydrargyri Comp.* D. *Lin. Saponis*, L. E. D. *Lin. Opii*, E. D. *Lin. Terebinthinatum*, E. *Lin. Terebinth.* L.

**CANCRI CHELÆ**, *Lapilli Cancrorum*. Crab's Stones, or Eyes. (*Cancer Astacus*, the Crayfish. *Insecta Aptera*, L. *Canceres*, Cuv.)



*Comp.* Carbonate of lime, phosphate of lime, alumen.

*Prop.* Size of large peas, hemispherical, laminated, white, or reddish; digested in vinegar, they become soft and transparent, but retain their form.

*Off. Prep.* *Cancrorum Lapilli Præparati*, E.

CANELLA. L. E. Canella Alba. D. Canella Bark. (*Canella Alba*. *Dodecand.* *Monogyn.* N. O. *Meliacæ*. (*Canellaceæ*, *Lindley*. West Indies. *h.*)

*Prop.* Pieces flattish, yellowish; odour aromatic, taste pungent; fracture starchy. Virtues partially extracted by water, entirely by alcohol.

*Oper.* Stimulant.

*Use.* As an aromatic addition to bitter tonics and cathartics.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss. in powder; in infusion fʒjss.

*Off. Prep.* *Tinct. et Vin. Gentianæ Comp.* E. *Vinum Aloes*, L. *Vin. Rhei*, D. E.

CANNA EDULIS. D. The fecula of the root Tous les Mois. (N. O. *Marantaceæ*. *Monan. Monogyn.*)

*Prop.* White powdered, more glistening than arrow-root, the globules being larger. It possesses the general properties of wheaten starch, but forms a much firmer jelly with boiling water, being in this respect equal to arrow-root.

*Use.* As food, in place of arrow-root in delicate persons.

CANNABIS INDICA. D. Indian Hemp. Extract. (*Diœcia Pentand.* N. O. *Urticacæ*. (*Cannabinacæ*, *Lindley*.) India, Persia, Africa.)

*Prop.* Gunjah is sold in bundles about 2 feet long and 3 in. in diameter; it consists of the stems with the leaves of the plant accreted together by the resinous exudation.

*Comp.* Cannabin, volatile oil, resin.

*Oper.* Narcotic.

*Use.* Neuralgia, tetanus, hydrophia, chorea, chronic rheumatism.

*Dose.* Gr.  $\frac{2}{3}$  gradually increased to gr. iv. or gr. v.

*Off. Prep.* *Tinct. Cannabis Indicæ*, D. *Extractum Cannabis Indica purificatum*, D.

CANTHARIS. L. E. Cantharis Vesicatoria, D. The Blistering Fly. (*Cantharis Vesicatoria*, *Insecta*, *Coleoptera*. South of Europe.) *Cantharis*.

*Comp.* Cantharidin, green oil, black insoluble matter, yellow viscid matter, fat, phosphates of lime and magnesia, uric acid.

*Prop.* Odour foetid; taste slightly acrid; body oblong, green gold, and shining; antennæ filiform, black. They retain their acrimony for many years, if kept dry.

*Oper.* Stimulant, diuretic, rubefacient, vesicant; both their internal use and their external application are apt to produce strangury; active properties depend on the cantharidin.

*Use.* Internally in dropsies, obstinate gleet, and leucorrhœa; retention of urine, owing to want of action in the bladder, and an incontinence of urine from debility of the bladder; lepra; but their internal use requires caution. For their external use, see *Empl. Tinctura*, and *Acetum Cantharidis*.

*Dose.* Gr. ss. to gr. j. in a pill, with opium, or the extract of henbane and camphor, twice a day.

*Off. Prep.* *Acetum Cantharidis (epispasticum)* L. E. D. *Tinct. Cantharidis*, L. E. D. *Emplast. Cantharidis*, L. E. D. *Emplast. Cantharidis Comp.* E. *Emplastrum Calefaciens*, D. *Ceratum Cantharidis*, L. *Ung. Cantharidis*, L. E. D. *Ung. Infusi Canth. Vesicat.* E. *Lin. Cantharidis*, D.

CAPSICUM. L. E. Capsicum Annuum, D. The Capsicum Berries. (*Capsicum annuum*. *Pentand.* *Monogyn.* N. O. *Solanacæ*. South America. ☉.)

*Prop.* Odour aromatic, pungent; taste very biting, hot, aromatic; its active matter is yielded to æther, alcohol, and water.



*Oper.* Stimulant, rubefacient.

*Use.* In atonic gout, the flatulence of dyspepsia, lethargy. Its solution (*Capsici pulv.* 3j., *Sodii Chlor.* ʒj., *Aceti* 3jv., *Aquæ ferventis* f3vj. *Cola*) forms the best gargle in cynanche maligna and scarlatina. Cataplasms of it are used in coma and the delirium of typhus.

*Dose.* Gr. iij. to gr. x. in pills.

*Incomp.* Nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead, sulphates of iron, zinc, and copper, and the carbonates of alkalies.

*Off. Prep.* *Tinctura Capsici*, L. E. D.

**CARBO ANIMALIS.** L. E. D. Animal Charcoal. (Prepared from bullock's blood.)

*Use.* Chiefly for pharmaceutical purposes.

**CARBO. L. LIGNI,** E. D. Charcoal of Wood. (*Recens.*)

*Comp.* Carbon 68·4, hydrogen 1·5, a minute portion of oxygen, salts, earths, &c.

*Prop.* Inodorous, tasteless, black, brittle.

*Oper.* Antiseptic.

*Use.* In the putrid eructations of dyspepsia: as a cataplasm with linseed meal to foetid ulcers: the best tooth powder.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. united with rhubarb.

**CARBONAS BARYTÆ.** L. E. Witherite. Carbonate of Baryta.

*Comp.* Carbonic acid 21·6, baryta 78·4. *Berzelius.* Or, 1 eq. baryta = 46·7 + 1 acid = 22·12, eq. — 98·82. ( $\text{Ba O}, \text{CO}^2$ .)

*Use.* For preparing the chloride of barium.

*Test.* 100 grains dissolved in an excess of nitric acid are not wholly precipitated by 61 grains of Sulphate of Magnesia.

**CARBONAS POTASSÆ PURISSIMUS.** E. Pure Carbonate of Potash.

*This salt is the carbonate prepared from Bitartrate of Potassa, by fire.*

**CARBONATIS SODÆ AQUA.** D. Solution of Carbonate of Soda. (*Sodæ Carbonatis quantum velis.* Let it be dissolved in the water, and let the specific gravity of the solution be to that of distilled water as 1024 to 1000.) *This requires 3j. of the carbonate of soda for ʒj. of water.*

*Prop. and Use.* The same as that of the solid salt.

**CARDAMOMUM.** L. E. D. Seeds of the *Elettaria Cardamomum*. *Monandria Monogynia.* N. O. *Zingiberaceæ.* East Indies.

*Prop.* Odour agreeably aromatic; taste pungent, grateful.

*Oper.* Carminative, stomachic.

*Use.* In the flatulent colic of children, united with rhubarb and magnesia: but principally to give warmth to other remedies.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to 3j. in powder.

*Off. Prep.* *Pil. Colocynthis Comp.* L. *Ext. Col. Comp.* E. *Tinct. Cardamomi,* E. *Tinct. Cardam. Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Cinnam. Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Gentianæ Comp.* L. D. *Tinct. Rhei,* E. D. *Tinct. Rhei cum Aloe,* E. *Tinct. Sennæ Comp.* L. E. *Vinum Aloes,* E. *Confect. Aromatica,* L. *Pulv. Aromatica,* D. *Pulv. Cinnamomi Comp.* L. E. *Pilul. Scillæ,* E.

**CARŌTA.** L. *Daucus Carota,* D. *Dauci Radix,* E. Carrot. (*Daucus Carota.* *Pentand. Digynia.* N. O. *Umbelliferæ.* (*Apiaceæ,* *Lindley.*) Indigenous. ♂.)

*Comp.* Volatile oil; a peculiar ruby-red crystalline substance (Carotin), uncrystallizable sugar, fecula, albumen, malic acid, &c.

*Oper.* Of the root nutritive, emollient.

*Use.* As a poultice to foul, indolent, and gangrenous sores; it corrects the foetor, and promotes the separation of the slough.

**CARŪI.** L. E. *Carum Carui Semina,* D. Caraway Fruit. (*Carum Carui.* *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbelliferæ.* (*Apiaceæ,* *Lindley.*) North of Europe. ♂.)

*Prop.* Odour aromatic; taste warm, grateful; figure ovate-oblong, striated. Contains 5½ per cent. of a volatile oil.

*Oper.* Stimulant, carminative.

*Use.* In flatulent colic, and to give warmth to purgatives.



*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3j. swallowed whole, or in powder.

*Off. Prep.* *Ol. Carui*, E. D. *Aq. Carui*, L. D. *Spir. Carui*, L. E. *Essentia Carui*, D. *Spir. Juniperi Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Cardam. Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Sennæ*, L. E. D. *Confectio Opii*, L. *Confectio Rutæ*, L.

**CARŪI OLEUM.** L. E. D. See *Oleum Carui*.

**CARYÖPHYLLUM.** L. *Caryophyllus*, E. *Caryophyllus Aromaticus*, D. The Clove. (*Caryophyllus Aromaticus. Polyandria Monogyn. N. O. Myrtaceæ. Moluccas. 12.*)

*Prop.* Odour strong, aromatic, and peculiar; taste acrid, pungent; figure like a small nail with a toothed head; colour deep-brown. (*The unexpanded bud.*) Contains 18 per cent. of volatile oil.

*Oper.* Stimulant, carminative.

*Use.* As a corrective to other remedies.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss. in powder.

*Off. Prep.* *Caryophylli Oleum*, L. E. D. *Infusum Caryophylli*, L. E. D. *Infusum Aurantii Comp.* L. E. *Vinum Opii*, L. *Confectio Aromatica*, L. *Confect. Scammonii*, L. *Pilulæ Colocynthis*, E. *Spir. Ammoniac Aromaticus*, L.

**CARYÖPHYLLI OLEUM.** L. E. Oil of Cloves.

*Comp.* Carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen in a small proportion.

*Prop.* Odour and taste of the clove; colour yellow; heavier than water.

*Oper. and Use.* The same as the clove; externally, diluted with olive oil, as an embrocation in whooping-cough; as an application in tooth-ache.

*Dose.* ℥ij. to ℥v. on sugar.

*Off. Prep.* *Spir. Lavand. Comp.* E. *Confect. Scammonii*, D. *Pil. Coloc.* D.

**CASCARILLA.** L. E. *Croton Eleutheria*, D. *Cascarilla Bark.* (*Croton Eleuteria. Monac. Adelpia. N. O. Euphorbiaceæ. Bahamas. 12.*)

*Prop.* Odour slightly aromatic; taste bitterish, aromatic; when burning, and the flame extinguished, the smoke has the odour of musk; active parts an essential oil, and bitter extractive; completely extracted by proof spirit. According to Duval, a bitter, crystalline, neutral principle. (*Cascarillin.*)

*Oper.* Tonic, stomachic.

*Use.* As an adjunct to cinchona in ague; in obstinate diarrhoea, and after dysentery; in dyspepsia and flatulent colic.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3j. in powder.

*Off. Prep.* *Infusum Cascarillæ*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Cascarillæ*, L. E. D. **CASSIA.** L. *Cassia Pulpa.* E. *Cassia Pulp.* (*Cassia Fistula. Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Leguminosæ. (Fabaceæ, Lindley.) India. Egypt. 12.*)

*Prop.* Pulp black, bright, shining; sweet, slightly acid; inodorous.

*Oper.* Laxative.

*Use.* Where a gentle medicine is required in costive habits, combined with aromatics.

*Dose.* 3jv. to 3j.

*Off. Prep.* *Confectio Cassiæ*, L. *Confectio Sennæ*, L. E.

**CASSIA ACUTIFOLIA ET ELONGATA.** D. See *Senna*.

**CASSIÆ CORTEX ET OLEUM.** E. *Cassia Bark.* Oil of Cassia. (*Cinnamomum Cassia. Enneandria Monogynia. N. O. Lauraceæ. Ceylon. 12.*)

*Comp.* Volatile oil 8 per cent.; resin 4; extractive 14.6, with woody fibre, &c. Spec. grav. 1.095.

*Prop.* Odour aromatic, taste pleasantly pungent, sweetish; colour light yellow, brown; pieces quilled within each other not thicker than paper, pliable; fracture fibrous and woody.

*Oper.* Stimulant, astringent, carminative, tonic.

*Use.* As a grateful aromatic in dyspepsia and diarrhoea; to cover the



taste of nauseous remedies. The infusion checks vomiting. Chewed in palsy of the tongue.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to ℥j. in powder; ℥j. to ℥iij. of the oil in sugar.

*Off. Prep.* *Aqua Cassiæ*, E. *Spiritus Cassiæ*, E. *Tinct. Cassiæ*, E.

**CASTOREUM.** L. E. D. Castor. (Castor Fiber. The Beaver. *Mammalia Glires*, L. *Mammalia Rodentia*, Cuv. Russia.)

*A peculiar secretion from the follicles of the prepuce.*

*Comp.* Carbonates of potassa, of lime, of ammonia, and of iron; resin; extractive, mucilaginous matter, volatile oil. *Carbolic acid*, or *Castorine*. (Brandes.)

*Prop.* Odour strong, unpleasant, peculiar; taste bitter; subacid; colour orange brown.

*Oper.* Antispasmodic, emmenagogue?

*Use.* In typhus, hysteria, epilepsy, amenorrhœa.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ℥j. in a bolus; ℥j. or more in clysters; of little value as a remedy.

*Off. Prep.* *Tinctura Castorei*, L. E. *Tinct. Castorei Comp.* E.

**CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS.** Cataplasm of Alum. (*Ovorum duorum Albumen*, *Aluminis* ℥j. Agitate them together until they form a coagulum.)

*Use.* In ecchymosis of the eye.

**CATAPLASMA CARBONIS.** L. Cataplasm of Charcoal. (*Aquæ ferventis* f℥x., *Panis* ℥ij., *Lini Seminis contriti* ℥x., *Carbonis contriti* ℥ij.)

*Use.* In gangrene and foetid ulcers.

**CATAPLASMA CONII.** L. Hemlock Cataplasm. (*Extractum Conii* ℥j., *Aquæ* f℥x., *Lini Seminis contriti* f℥jvss. *vel q. s.* Mix.)

*Use.* In cancer, painful sores, and glandular swellings.

**CATAPLASMA DAUCI.** Carrot Cataplasm. (*Dauci Carotæ hortensis Radicis*, q. s. Boil the root in the water until it be soft enough to make a poultice.)

*Use.* In gangrene and foul ulcers.

**CATAPLASMA FERMENTI.** L. Yeast Cataplasm. (*Farinæ* f℥j. *Cerevisiæ Fermenti*. *Aquæ* ad 100° *calefactæ sing.* f℥v. Mix the yeast with the water, add the meal, and stir about. Then place it near the fire till it rises.)

*Oper.* Antiseptic.

*Use.* Applied to gangrenous and sloughing sores.

**CATAPLASMA LINI.** L. Cataplasm of Linseed Meal. (*Aquæ ferventis* f℥x. *Lini seminis contriti* ℥jvss., *vel q. s. ut idonea fiat crassitudo*.)

*Use.* A suppurative poultice.

**CATAPLASMA SINAPIS.** L. Mustard Cataplasm. (*Aquæ ferventis* f℥x., *Lini Seminis contriti*, *Sinapis contriti sing.* ℥ijss. *vel quantum satis fit*.)

*Oper.* Rubefacient, stimulant.

*Use.* Applied to the soles of the feet, in the delirium, coma, and sinking of typhus, &c.; in affections of the heart and lungs; to the pained part in rheumatism.

**CATAPLASMA SODÆ CHLORINATÆ.** (*Aquæ ferventis* f℥vj., *Lini Seminis contriti* ℥jvss., *Liquoris Sodæ Chlorinatæ* f℥ij. Mix the powder with the water, and then add the Chlorinated Soda.)

*Oper.* Antiseptic, stimulant.

*Use.* In gangrenous sloughing foetid ulcers.

**CATECHU.** L. E. *Acaciæ Catechu Extractum*, D. Catechu. (*Acacia Catechu*. *Polygam. Monœc.* N. O. *Leguminosæ*. (*Fabacæ*, Lindley.) East Indies. 2.) *An extract of the wood of the Catechu; kernels of Areca Catechu, leaves of Uncaria Gambir.*

*Comp.* *Bombay Catechu*, tannin 54.5, extractive 34, mucilage 6.5, impurities 5 parts. *Bengal Catechu*, tannin 48.5, extractive 36.5, mucilage 8, impurities 7 parts.

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste astringent, mucilaginous, sweetish; colour



reddish brown; soluble in water and in alcohol. The best kind yields to Sulphuric Ether 53, the lowest 28 per cent. of Tannic Acid when passed through the percolator.

*Oper.* Astringent.

*Use.* In diarrhœa, from a relaxed state of the bowels; and in intestinal hæmorrhages; locally in aphthæ, ulceration of the gums, and in coughs and hoarseness from the relaxation of the uvula.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒij. in powder; in the latter case, a piece is allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth.

*Off. Prep.* *Infusum Catechu Comp.* L. D. *Infusum Catechu*, E. *Tinct. Catechu Comp.* L. *Pulv. Catechu Comp.* D. *Confect. Catechu Comp.* D. *Tinct. Catechu*, E. *Elect. Catechu*, E.

CENTAURIUM, E. *Erythræa Centaurii folia*, D. Common Centaury Tops. (*Chironia Centaurium*. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Geraniaceæ*. Europe. ☉.)

*Prop.* Taste bitter. Active principle extracted both by water and alcohol.

*Oper.* Bitter, tonic.

*Use.* In dyspepsia and atonic gout.

*Dose.* Gr. xv. to ʒj.

CEPHAËLIS IPECACUANHA. D. See *Ipecacuanha*.

CERA. L. CERA FLAVA, D. E. CERA ALBA, L. E. D. Yellow Wax and White. (*A Secretion of the Apis Mellifica, or honey bee, Insecta Hymenoptera.*)

*Comp.* Carbon 63·12, hydrogen 16·91, oxygen 19·97 parts. Cerine and Myricine.

*Prop.* Odour aromatic, resembling that of honey; tasteless; dry; brittle; colour yellow, when recent; but the odour and colour are lost by bleaching.

*Oper.* Demulcent, emollient.

*Use.* In diarrhœa and dysentery; but principally used in the formation of cerates and ointments.

*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒss. twice or thrice a day, in form of emulsion; melt the wax with a little oil; then triturate it with yolk of egg, and groat gruel fʒij.

*Off. Prep.* *Ung. Cerata Emp. Varia.*

CERASUS LAURO-CERASUS. D. E. Folia. Common Laurel. *Prunus Lauro-cerasus*, E. (*Icosandria Monogynia*. N. O. *Rosaceæ* (*Drupaceæ*, Lindley). Shore of Black Sea, and indigenous. ♀.)

*Prop.* Odour agreeable, like bitter almonds; taste bitter and astringent, dependent on volatile oil containing hydrocyanic acid.

*Oper.* Sedative.

*Use.* In spasmodic cough, phthisis, painful and spasmodic diseases.

*Off. Prep.* *Aquæ Lauro-cerasi*, D. E. In doses ʒss. to ʒj. for an adult, ℥ij. to ℥x. for infants and children.

CERATUM. L. E. Cerate. (*Olei Olivæ* ʒj., *Ceræ* ʒxx. Melt the wax, then add the oil, and mix.)

*Oper.* Emollient.

*Use.* To excoriations, &c.

*Off. Prep.* *Ung. Zinci*, E.

CERATUM CALAMINÆ. L. E. Calamine Cerate. (*Calaminæ Præp. Ceræ* ā ā ʒviijss. *Ol. Olivæ* ʒj. The oil and wax being melted, mix; then remove them from the fire: as soon as they begin to thicken add the calamine, and stir until the whole be cold.) *Turner's Cerate.*

*Oper.* Desiccative, healing.

*Use.* To ulcers, with a thin, acrid discharge; to burns after the inflammation is abated: to the eyelids in ophthalmia tarsi.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS. L. Unguentum Cantharidis, E. Cerate of the Spanish Fly. (*Cerati Cetacei* ʒvj., *Cantharidum in Pulv. sub.* ʒj. The cerate being softened by heat, stir in the flies.)

*Oper.* Irritative, drawing.



*Use.* For keeping up a discharge from a blistered surface; but few constitutions can bear the irritation it induces.

**CERATUM CETACEI.** L. Ceratum Simplex, E. Unguentum Cetacei, D. Spermaceti Cerate. (*Cetacei* ʒij., *Ceræ Alb.* ʒviiij., *Olivæ Ol.* ʒj. The wax and oil being melted together, add the spermaceti; and stir until the whole is cold.)

*Oper.* Emollient, cooling.

*Off. Prep.* Ceratum Cantharidis, L.

**CERATUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM.** L. Compound Mercurial Cerate. (*Unguenti Hydrargyri, Cerati saponis sing.* ʒvj., *Camphoræ* ʒjss. *Mix.*) *Scott's Dressing.*

*Oper.* Stimulant and rubefacient.

*Use.* In chronic thickening of synovial membranes.

**CERATUM PLUMBI ACETATIS.** L. Ung. Acetatis Plumbi, E. D. Cerate of Acetate of Lead. (*Plumbi Acetatis cont.* ʒv., *Ceræ Alb.* ʒv., *Olivæ Ol.* fʒ0j. Melt the wax in eighteen fluid ounces of the oil, then add the acetate rubbed down with the remainder; and stir with a wooden spatula until the whole be united.)

*Oper.* Cooling, astringent, resolvent.

*Use.* In inflamed sores, excoriations, and burns.

**CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM.** L. Compound Lead Cerate. (*Liq. Plumbi diacetatis* fʒvj., *Ceræ* ʒviiij., *Olivæ Ol.* ʒj., *Camphoræ* ʒj. Melt the wax in fʒxv. of the oil, then remove the mixture from the fire, and when it begins to thicken, add gradually the solution of diacetate of lead, and assiduously stir the whole with a wooden spatula until it is cold; lastly, add the camphor dissolved in what remained of the oil, and mix.)

*Oper. and Use.* The same as the former.

**CERATUM RESINÆ.** L. Resin Cerate. *Resinæ, Ceræ ā ā* ʒxv., *Olivæ Ol.* ʒj. Melt the resin and wax over a slow fire, then add the oil, and strain while hot.) *Yellow Basilicon.*

*Oper.* Digestive, cleansing, incarnating.

*Use.* To foul indolent ulcers.

*Off. Prep.* Ung. Cantharidis, L.

**CERATUM SABINÆ.** E. Unguentum Sabinæ. L. D. Savine Cerate. (*Sabinæ* lbss., *Ceræ* ʒiiij., *Adipis præp.* lbj. Having melted the wax and lard, boil therein the savine leaves, and strain through a linen cloth.)

*Oper.* Irritative, drawing.

*Use.* To keep a discharge from a blistered surface. It is much preferable to the Ceratum Cantharidis, occasioning less pain, and preserving a sufficient discharge.

**CERATUM SAPONIS.** Comp. L. Soap Cerate. (*Sapon.* ʒx., *Ceræ* ʒxijss., *Plumbi Oxidi Cont.* ʒxv., *Olivæ Ol.* ʒj., *Aceti Cong.* j. Boil together the vinegar and oxide of lead, over a slow fire, stirring constantly until they combine; then add the soap, and boil again until the water be evaporated; lastly, mix in the oil and wax melted together.)

*Oper.* Desiccative, resolvent.

*Use.* Applied spread on linen, round fractured limbs, after all inflammation is abated, and the bones are united; and to strumous swellings.

**CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM.** L. D. Yeast. The frothy matter collected on the surface of beer, during fermentation.

*Use.* To induce fermentation in poultices. It has also been given internally, with advantage, in combination with sugar and wine in typhus fevers.

*Off. Prep.* Cataplasma fermenti. L. E.

**CETACEUM.** L. E. D. Spermaceti. (*Physeter Macrocephalus.* The Spermaceti Whale. *Mammalia, Cetacea,* L.)

*Comp.* 2 atoms of margaric acid; 1 of oleic acid, 3 of cetin, 3 of water.

*Prop.* Inodorous, insipid, white, crystallized, friable, semitransparent,



unctuous. Sp. grav. 9.433; melts at  $112^{\circ}$  of heat; partially soluble in alcohol.

*Oper.* Demulcent, emollient.

*Use.* In coughs and dysentery; and in the composition of ointments.

*Dose.* 3ss. to 3jss. rubbed up with sugar, or with an egg, in emulsion.

*Off. Prep.* *Ung. Simplex*, E. *Ceratum Cetacei*, L. *Ung. Cetacei*, L. D.

**CETRARIA.** L. E. *Cetraria Islandica*. D. *Lichen Islandicus*, E. Liverwort. (*Cetraria Islandica*. *Cryptogamia*. *Algæ*. N. O. *Lichenaceæ*. (*Lichinales*, Lindley.) Iceland.  $\mathcal{U}$ .)

*Prop.* Inodorous, taste bitter, mucilaginous.

*Oper.* Tonic, demulcent, nutritive.

*Use.* See *Decoct. Cetrariæ*.

*Dose.* 3j. to 3jv., first steeped in water, holding in solution Carb. Potash to extract the bitter; then boiled in milk, chocolate, or cocoa.

**CHIMAPHILA.** L. *Chimaphila Umbellata*, D. *Pyrola*, E. Herbaceous part of winter green. (*Chimaphila Umbellata*. *Decandria*. *Monogynia*. N. O. *Pyrolaceæ*. North America.  $\mathcal{U}$ .)

*Comp.* Bitter extractive, resin, tannin.

*Prop.* Bitter, slightly aromatic, inodorous when dry.

*Oper.* Astringent, tonic, diuretic, vesicating skin.

*Use.* In renal affections and dropsy.

*Dose.* Of the Decoct. *Chimaphilæ* 3j. to 3ij. thrice a day.

*Off. Prep.* *Dec. Chimaphilæ*, L. *Dec. Pyrolæ*, D.

**CHLORINI LIQUOR.** D. See *Liquor Chlorinii*.

**CHLOROFORMYL.** L. *Chloro-formum*. D. *Terchloride of Formyl*. *Chloroform*. (*Calcis Chlorinatae* lbjv., *Spiritus rectificate* Oss., *Aquæ* 0x., *Calcii Chloridi in fustula contusi* 3j. Put the chlorinated lime, first mixed with water, in a retort, and add the spirit, so that it may be a third part full. Place upon a sand-bath, and as soon as the materials begin to boil, remove the fire, lest the retort should burst. Let the liquid distil into a receiver as long as there is no sediment, adding heat if required. To the distilled liquor add four times as much water, and shake the whole well together. Cautiously separate the heavier part which subsides, add the chloride to it, and shake it from time to time for an hour. Lastly, distil the liquor a second time from a glass retort into a glass vessel.)

*Comp.* 2 eq. of carbon, 1 of hydrogen, and 3 of chlorine. ( $C^2 H + Cl^3$ .)

*Prop.* Colourless, pleasant odour; specific gravity not less than 1.48 (1.496 D.); scarcely soluble in water. Does not redden litmus paper; when rubbed on the skin, soon evaporates, almost without leaving any odour.

*Oper.* Sedative, anæsthetic.

*Use.* Internally, in asthma, spasmodic cough, some forms of cardiac disease, cancer, chorea, tetanus, obstinate vomiting, hysteria. Externally, to allay pain and local irritation. But it is principally ordered to be inhaled for the prevention of pain during surgical operations, and in childbirth. It should always be administered most cautiously, and never without proper assistance. When it proves fatal, it does so suddenly.

*Dose.* Internally,  $\mathfrak{M}$ v. to  $\mathfrak{M}$ xxx.; being volatile it should be administered in draught, suspended in water by mucilage with a little spirit. Externally, f3j. to f3jv. to Oss. of any liniment, or f3ss. to 3j. of an ointment. Anæsthesia is usually produced from the inhalation of the vapour from f3j. to f3ij. If fainting or sinking occur, atmospheric air with ammonia to the nostrils quickly restores the patient.

**CHIRETTA.** E. D. *Chiretta*. (*Agathotes Chirayta*.)

**CINCHONA FLAVA.** L. D. *Yellow Bark*. (*Pent. Monogynia*. N. O. *Cinchonaceæ*. South America.  $\mathcal{U}$ .) *Calasaya of the Spaniards: the real plant is unknown.*

*Prop.* Odour aromatic; taste bitter, slightly astringent; in pieces a span long, not always rolled, often without the epidermis, which is very thick and inert; light, friable, fracture fibrous; internally of a



yellowish cinnamon colour. Its active principle is an alkali named *Quina*.

**CINCHONA PALLIDA.** L. Condaminea. D. Cinchona Coronæ Cinerea. E. Pale Bark. *The bark of many species of Cinchona.*

**Prop.** Odour aromatic; taste pleasant, less bitter and astringent than yellow bark; pieces rolled in double or single quills, a span long, thin; epidermis brown, cracked; fracture resinous; internally of a cinnamon or fawn colour. Its active principle is an alkali, which has been named *Cinchonia*.

**CINCHONA RUBRA.** L. D. E. Red Bark.

**Prop.** Odour and taste the same as the pale, but more intense; in quills and flat pieces, solid, heavy, dry; fracture short and smooth; internally woody, fibrous, of a deep brownish-red colour. Its active principle three alkalies, *Quina*, *Cinchonia*, and *Aricina* or *Cuzconia*.

**Oper.** These three species are strongly and permanently tonic, and antiperiodic, slightly astringent, stomachic, and febrifuge; (the yellow is preferred in Peru;) the red is apt to nauseate.

**Use.** In intermittents, after evacuating the stomach and bowels; in continued fevers, keeping the bowels clear; confluent small-pox; erysipelas; acute rheumatism; cynanche maligna; scarlatina; passive hæmorrhages; and in every disease attended with deficient action. Externally in glysters, gargles, and lotions, in gangrenous ulcerations, &c. To check the nausea excited by it, wine, aromatics, carbonic and sulphuric acids are added; to prevent purging, opium; costiveness, rhubarb. The red is the most useful in gangrene.

**CINCHONA MICRANTHA.** D. Cinchona Cinerea, E. Gray or Huanaco Bark, Silver Bark. *Cinchona micrantha.*

**Dose.** Gr. x. to ʒij. or more in milk, solution of liquorice, or water. *Vide Infusum, Tinctura.*

**Off. Prep.** *Decoctum Cinchonæ*, L. E. D. *Decoct. Cinchonæ Pallidæ*, L. *Dec. Cinchonæ Rubræ*, L. *Infusum Cinchonæ*, L. E. D. *Infus. Cinchonæ Spissatum*, L. *Infus. Cinchonæ Pallidæ*, L. *Infus. Cinchonæ Pallidæ Spissatum*, L. *Ext. Cinchonæ*, L. E. D. *Ext. Cinchonæ Resinosum*, D. *Tinct. Cinchonæ*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Cinch. Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinctura Cinchonæ Pallidæ*, L. *Vinum Gentianæ Comp.* E.

**CINNABARIS.** E. Cinnabar. See *Hydrargyri Bisulphuretum*.

**CINNAMOMUM.** L. E. D. Zeylanicum, L. E. D. Cinnamon Bark. (*Cinnamomum Zeylanicum. Enneandr. Monogyn. N. O. Lauracæ. Ceylon. ʒ.*)

**Prop.** Odour aromatic; taste pleasantly pungent, sweetish, depending on essential oil; colour light yellow, brown; pieces quilled within each other, not thicker than paper; pliable; fracture fibrous and woody.

**Oper.** Stimulant, astringent, carminative, tonic.

**Use.** As a grateful aromatic in dyspepsia and diarrhœa; to cover the taste of nauseous remedies. The infusion checks vomiting. Chewed in palsy of the tongue.

**Dose.** Gr. v. to ʒj. in powder.

**Off. Prep.** *Aq. Cinnamomi*, L. E. D. *Infusum Catechu*, L. E. *Spir. Cinnamomi*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Lavandulæ Comp.* L. E. *Spir. Lavandulæ Comp.* E. *Tinct. Cardamomi Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Catechu*, L. E. *Tinct. Cinnamomi*, L. E. *T. Cinnam. Comp.* L. E. *Spir. Ammonia Aromat.* L. *Vinum Opii*, L. E. *Acid. Sulphuricum Aromat.* E. *Confect. Aromat.* L. *Elect. Catechu*, E. *Pulv. Cinnam. Comp.* L. E. *Pulv. Cretæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Pulv. Kino Comp.* L. *Pulv. Aromaticus*, D. *Pulv. Catechu Comp.* D.

**CINNAMOMI OLEUM.** L. E. D. Cassiæ Olei, E. Oil of Cinnamon. Oil of Cassia.

**Prop.** Odour of the bark; taste pungent, hot; cherry red colour; sinks in water; soluble in alcohol. Nitric acid converts it into a uniform crystalline mass.

**Oper.** Powerfully stimulant; stomachic.



*Use.* In cramps of the stomach, hiccough, and flatulent colic; inserted into a decayed tooth to allay tooth-ache.

*Dose.* ℥j. to ℥iij. on a lump of sugar.

*Off. Prep.* *Spir. Amm. Arom.* D. *Essent. Cinnamomi*, D. *Spir. Cinnamomi*, L.

CISSAMPELOS PAREIRA. D. See *Pareira*.

CITRUS AURANTIUM ET BIGARADIA. D. See *Aurantii Cortex et Oleum*.

CITRUS LIMONUM. D. See *Limonum Cortex et Oleum*.

COCCULUS PALMATUS. D. See *Calumba*.

COCCULUS. E. *Cocculus suberosus*. *Fructus Vulg.* *Cocculus Indicus*, D. *Cocculus Indicus*. (*Anamirta cocculus*. *Diæcia*, *Dodecandria*. N. O. *Menispermaceæ*. Malabar. ୩.) Contains *Picrotoxin*.

*Comp.* The nucleus contains *picrotoxin*, resin, gum, and fatty acid.

The pericarp, a peculiar principle which has been called *menispermin*.

*Prop.* Blackish purple, not unlike a small dry cherry.

*Oper.* Stimulant, narcotic, poisonous.

*Off. Prep.* *Unguentum Cocculi*, E.

COCCUS. L. E. *Coccus Cacti*, D. *Cochineal*. (*Coccus Cacti*. *Insecta Hemiptera*. Mexico.) *The Dried Female*.

*Prop.* Faint, heavy odour; taste acrid, bitterish, astringent; colour blackish red externally, purple red within; small, irregular, roundish.

*Use.* Chiefly for giving a red colour to tinctures, &c. in pertussis on the Continent.

*Off. Prep.* *Tinct. Cocci*, D.

COLCHICI CORMUS ET SEMINA. L. E. *Colchicum Autumnale*, D. The Cormus and Seeds of the Meadow Saffron. (*Colchicum Autumnale*. *Hexand.* *Trigyn.* N. O. *Melanthaceæ*. Europe. ୩.) Dug in July and August.

*Comp.* *Colchicia*, a peculiar alkaloid resembling *Veratria*, *fecula*.

*Prop.* Taste acrid, excoriating the mouth; acrimony lost in drying.

*Oper.* Narcotic, diuretic, cathartic.

*Use.* In dropsies, gout, and rheumatism. (*It is supposed that it forms the active ingredient of the Eau Médicinale.*)

*Dose.* Gr. j. to gr. v. of the recent cormus in pills.

*Off. Prep.* *Acetum Colchici*, L. E. D. *Extractum Colchici*, L. *Tinctura Colchici*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Colchici Comp.* L. E. *Extractum Colchici Acetum*, L. E. D. *Vinum Colchici*, L. E.

COLÖCYNTHIS. L. E. D. Bitter Cucumber Pulp. (*Cucumis Colocynthis*. *Monœc.* *Syngen.* N. O. *Cucurbitaceæ*, L. J. Cape of Good Hope. ☉.)

*Comp.* *Colocynthin*, a peculiar bitter principle.

*Prop.* Dry pulp; taste bitter, nauseous, acrimonious: light, white or pale yellow; spongy.

*Oper.* Drastic, cathartic.

*Use.* Too violent to be used alone.

*Dose.* Gr. j. to gr. v.

*Off. Prep.* *Extract. Colocynthis*, L. E. D. *Pil. Colocynth. Comp.* L. D. *Pilul. Colocynthis*, E. *Pilulæ Colocynthis et Hyoscyami*, E. *Enema Colocynthis*, L.

CONFECTIO AMYGDALÆ. L. *Conserva Amygdalarum*, E. Confection of Almonds. (*Amyg. Dul.* ʒviij., *Acaciæ Gum.* ʒj., *Sacch. Alb.* ʒjv. Having bleached the almonds, beat the whole into an uniform paste.) This preparation is merely a good mode of keeping almonds in a state fit to make the almond mixture.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA. L. D. *Elect. Aromaticum*, E. Aromatic Confection. (*Cinnamomi*, *Myristicæ*, *sing.* ʒij. *Caryoph.* ʒj., *Cardam.* ʒss., *Croci.* ʒij., *Cretæ Præp.* ʒxvj., *Sacch. Pur.* lbij. Rub the dry substances to a fine powder, and keep it in a stoppered vessel. When it is to be used, add water gradually till the whole be incorporated.)



*Oper.* Stimulant, cordial.

*Use.* In diarrhœa; mixed with Mist. Cretæ; in the low stage of typhoid fevers; atonic gout; hysteria; nervous languors.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. in bolus or mixtures.

*Incomp.* Acids of any kind; metallic salts.

**CONFECTIO AURANTII.** L. Conserva Aurantii, E. Confection of Orange. (*Aur. Cort. recentis, radulâ separ.* ℞j. *Sacch.* ℞iij. Beat the rind in a stone mortar with a wooden pestle, gradually adding the sugar.)

*Oper.* Stomachic.

*Use.* In dyspepsia of children; and as a vehicle for other remedies.

*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒj.

**CONFECTIO CASSIÆ.** L. Elect. Cassiæ, D. Cassia Confection. (*Cassiæ pulpæ* ℞ss., *Mannæ* ʒij., *Tamarindi pulpæ* ʒj., *Syr. Rosæ* fʒviij. Bruise the manna; then dissolve it by heat, and, having mixed in the pulp, evaporate to a proper consistence.)

*Oper.* Gently laxative.

*Use.* For habitual costiveness; and as a purge for children.

*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒj.

**CONFECTIO CATECHU COMPÖSITA.** D. Compound Confection of Catechu. (*Pulv. Catechu Comp.* ʒv., *Syrupi Simplicis* fʒv. Add the syrup gradually to the powder, and mix them well.)

*Oper.* Astringent.

*Use.* In diarrhœa or mucous discharges; it may be combined with astringent medicine, or Mist. Cretæ.

*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒjv.

**CONFECTIO OPII.** L. Electuar. Opii, E. Opium Confection. (*Opii duri* ʒvj., *Piper Long.* ʒj., *Zingib. rad.* ʒij., *Carui* ʒiij., *Tragacanthæ contritæ* ʒij., *Syrupi* 0ʒxvj. Preserve the dry materials well powdered, in a well-stopped bottle, and add the syrup when required for use.) Gr. j. of Opium in gr. xxxvj. L. (xliij. E.)

*Oper.* Narcotic and stimulant.

*Use.* Atonic gout, flatulent colic, colliquative diarrhœa, in the chalk mixture.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. in a bolus, or mixture.

**CONFECTIO PIPERIS.** L. NIGRI. D. Electuarium Piperis, E. Confection of Black Pepper. (*Piperis nigri, Inulæ ā ā* ℞j., *Fœniculi* ℞iij., *Mellis. Sacchari, ā ā* ℞ij. Preserve the dry materials well powdered, and add the syrup and honey when required for use.) *Substitute for Ward's Paste.*

*Prop.* Warm, stimulant.

*Use.* In hæmorrhoids.

*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒij.

**CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ.** L. Conserva Rosæ Fructus, E. Confection of Dog Rose. (*Rosæ Can. Pulpæ* ℞j., *Sacch.* ʒxx. Rub them together until they be well incorporated.)

*Use.* Chiefly as a vehicle for other remedies.

**CONFECTIO ROSÆ.** L. D. Conserva Rosæ, E. Confection of the Red Rose. (*Rosæ Gal. recentis* ℞j., *Sacch.* ℞iij. Beat the petals in a stone mortar, then add the sugar, and beat into a uniform mass.)

*Oper.* Astringent, tonic.

*Use.* In diarrhœa. Rubbed up with new milk, it is useful in early convalescence from acute diseases. A good vehicle.

*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒj.

**CONFECTIO RUTÆ.** L. Confection of Rue. (*Rutæ recens contritæ, Carui, Lauri sing.* ʒjss., *Sagapeni præparati* ʒjv., *Piper. Nig.* ʒij.; *Mellis* ʒxvj.; *Aquæ distillatæ quantum satis.* Rub the dry substances to a very fine powder, then to the Sagapenum dissolved in the honey and water, add the powder gradually, and mix.)

*Oper.* Antispasmodic, carminative.

*Use.* In the convulsive affections of children, given in clysters; ʒj. to ʒj. in 0ss. of gruel.



- CONFECTIO SCAMMÖNII.** L. D. Confection of Scammony. (*Scammonii contriti* 3jss., *Caryoph. cont. Zingiber. contriti sing.* 3vj., *Olei Carui* f3ss., *Syr. Rosæ, q. s.* Rub the dry substances to a very fine powder, then rub them again with the syrup; add the oil of caraway, and mix.)  
*Oper.* Warm cathartic.  
*Dose.* ʒj. to 3j. in a bolus.
- CONFECTIO SENNÆ.** L. D. Elect. Sennæ, E. Confection of Senna. (*Sennæ Fol.* 3viiij., *Ficorum* 1b̄j., *Tamarindi præparati, Cassiæ præparatæ, Prun. præparati sing.* 1b̄ss., *Coriand.* 3jv., *Glycyrrhizæ recentis contusæ* 3iiij., *Sacch.* 1b̄ijss., *Aquæ* 0iiij. Rub the Senna leaves and Coriander seeds to powder, and sift 3x. of the powder; boil the figs, liquorice root, and the water to one half, then press and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor to f3xxiv., then add the sugar. Finally rub the syrup with the pulp, and adding the sifted powder, mix the whole.)  
*Oper.* Laxative.  
*Use.* In habitual costiveness, and that attending pregnancy.  
*Dose.* 3j. to 3jv.
- CONFECTIO SULPHŪRIS.** D. Confection of Sulphur. (*Sulphuris Sublimati* 3ij., *Potassæ Bitart.* 3j., *Mellis (pondere)* 3j., *Syrupi Zingiberis, Syrupi Croci singul.* f3ss. Triturate all the ingredients in a mortar till they are well mixed.)  
*Oper.* Laxative.  
*Use.* In hæmorrhoidal affections.  
*Dose.* 3ij. to 3jv.
- CONFECTIO TEREBINTHINÆ.** D. Confection of Turpentine. (*Ol. Terebinthinæ* f3j., *Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulverisati* 3j., *Mellis (pondere)* 3ij. Rub the oil of Turpentine with the powder, then add the honey, and beat them all together into an uniform consistence.)  
*Oper.* Anthelmintic, purgative.  
*Use.* In cases of tænia, and also of ascarides.  
*Dose.* 3ij. to 3jv. for adults; 3ss. to 3j. for children.
- CONIUM.** L. E. Maculatum. D. Hemlock Leaves. (*Conium. Maculatum. Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbelliferæ. (Apiaceæ, Lindley.)* Indigenous. ☉.)  
*Comp.* Conia (C<sup>16</sup> H<sup>16</sup> N), resin, albumen, odorous oil, extractive.  
*Prop.* Odour heavy and disagreeable; taste bitter, nauseous, herbaceous; colour a dull green; light destroys its virtues, therefore the powder should be kept in opaque bottles, well corked. The powder, triturated with Liquor Potassæ, exhales the odour of Conia.  
*Oper.* Sedative; principally acting on nerves of motion, poisonous in an over-dose.  
*Use.* In rheumatism, neuralgia, pulmonary affections; as a palliative in cancer and schirrous, scrofulous, and syphilitic ulcerations and swellings; pertussis. Externally 3iiij. of the dried herb boiled in 0j. of water, as a fomentation to open scrofulous and cancerous ulcers; or as a cataplasm, by adding linseed meal and oatmeal.  
*Dose.* Gr. ij. to ʒj. of the powder, or from ℥xij. of the expressed juice, very gradually increased to ℥lx.  
*Off. Prep.* *Extractum Conii*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Conii*, L. E. *Ung. Conii*, L. *Cataplasma Conii*, L.
- CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONIA.** D. See *Scammonium*.
- COPAIBA.** L. E. Copaifera Officinalis, Balsamum, D. Copaiba. (*Copaifera*, various species *Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Leguminosæ. (Fabaceæ, Lindley.)* Brazils. 12.)  
*Comp.* 41 per cent. of volatile oil, 51·38 of hard yellow resin (*Copahuic acid*), ·8 of brown soft resin, 5·44 water and loss.  
*Prop.* Odour peculiar, not unpleasant; taste pungent, bitter; consistence of syrup; yellowish, transparent; soluble in two parts of alcohol, in æther, and the expressed oils; miscible in distilled water, by means of mucilage; spec. grav. 0·950. It dissolves  $\frac{1}{4}$  its



weight of Carbonate of Magnesia, aided by gentle heat, and remains translucent.

*Oper.* Stimulant, diuretic, purgative in large doses; acts on the urethra.

*Use.* In gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, hæmorrhoidal affections.

*Dose.* ℥xx. to fʒj. in emulsion with gum or yolk of egg; in pills, by mixing the copaiba with magnesia and exposing the mixture to the air.

*Incomp.* Nitric acid.

*Tests.* Agitate fʒj. of liq. ammoniæ with fʒijss. of copaiba: if it remains milky when at rest, it contains castor oil.

**COPAIBÆ OLEUM.** L. E. Oil of Copaiba. (Distillation of the Copaiba with water.)

*Prop.* Pale straw colour: odour of the Copaiba.

*Use.* The same as Copaiba.

*Dose.* ℥x. to ℥xxx., triturated with mucilage and water.

**CORIANDRUM.** L. E. Coriandrum Sativum Semina, D. Coriander Fruit. (Coriandrum Sativum. Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbelliferæ. (Apiaceæ, Lindley.) Italy. ☉.)

*Prop.* Odour aromatic; taste grateful, pungent; fruit hemispherical; ribbed.

*Oper.* Carminative.

*Use.* In flatulencies; but chiefly to cover the taste of other medicines.

*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒj. entire, or in powder.

*Off. Prep.* Infusum Sennæ, E. Tinct. Sennæ Comp. E. Confectio Sennæ, L. E.

**CORNU.** L. E. Hartshorn. (Cervus Elaphus. Mammalia Pecora. Europe.)

*Prop.* Hard, compact, bony; yields 27 parts gelatine for every 100 of the horn.

*Oper.* Emollient, nutritive.

*Use.* To infants deprived of the breast; ʒvj. of the shavings, boiled in ʒjv. of water to ʒij., then strained, and the liquor again boiled with fʒj. of orange juice, ʒvj. of sugar, and fʒv. of sherry wine, form a light nutritious jelly for the sick.

*Off. Prep.* Cornu Ustum, L. D. Pulv. Antimonialis, L. E. Pulvis Antimonii Comp.

**CORNU USTUM.** L. Burnt Hartshorn.

*Comp.* Phosphate of lime, carbonate of lime, phosphate of magnesia.

*Prop.* White, friable.

*Use.* The knowledge of the components of this preparation proves that it possesses no antacid qualities, and therefore it might be altogether rejected.

**CREASOTUM.** L. E. D. Creasote. (An oxy-hydro-carburet, prepared from pyroxylic oil.)

*Prop.* Colourless when recent; sp. gr. 1.046; soluble in its weight of acetic acid: leaves no stain on white paper when heated. A powerful stimulant. It coagulates albumen, dissolves most resins, preserves animal substances (ζεῖας and σάζω).

*Use.* Externally applied in rheumatism and neuralgia, as an astringent in hæmorrhage. Given in some stomachic affections, as a sedative to allay sickness, as a tonic, and externally in porrigo scutulata.

*Dose.* From ℥j. to ℥v.

*Off. Prep.* Mistura Creazoti, E. Unguentum Creazoti, L. E. D.

**CRETA.** E. Creta, D. Carbonis Calcis, α. mollior, E. Chalk.

*Comp.* Lime 53, carbonic acid 45, in 100 parts; some argil. Spec. grav. from 2.3 to 2.6.

*Prop.* White, friable, effervescing with acids.

*Use.* To prepare the Creta Præparata.

**CRETA PRÆPARATA.** L. E. D. Calcis Carbonas præcipitatum, D. Prepared Chalk.

*Comp.* The same as those of creta.



*Oper.* Internally antacid; externally absorbent.

*Use.* In diarrhoea from acidity: externally when sprinkled over burns, after the inflammation has subsided, and a poultice applied, the skinning over of the sore is much hastened.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3j. or more.

*Off. Prep.* *Mistura Cretæ*, L. E. D. *Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ*, L. D. *Pulvis Cretæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Pulv. Opiatus*, E. *Trochisci Carbonatis Calcis*, E. *Calcii Chloridum*, D. *Calcii Chloridi Liquor*, D. *Confectio Aromatica*, L.

**CROCUS.** L. E. *Crocus Sativus*, Stigmata, D. Saffron. (*Crocus Sativus*. Triand. Monogyn. N. O. *Iridaceæ*. The East, but now naturalized. ♀.) *The English is the best.*

*Prop.* Odour diffusive, aromatic, narcotic; taste aromatic, pungent, bitter; colour deep orange red (*polychroite*); residing in an extractive essential oil and resin; yields its virtues to alcohol, wine, vinegar, and water.

*Oper.* Stimulant, exhilarating, diaphoretic, emmenagogue.

*Use.* In hysteria and other nervous affections.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to 3ss.

*Off. Prep.* *Syrupus Croci*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Croci*, E. D. *Confect. Aromatica*, L. D. *Electuarium Aromat.* E. *Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrhâ*, L. E. *Tinct. Aloes Comp.* L. E. *Tinct. Cinchonæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Rhei Comp.* L. D.

**CROTON ELEUTHERIA.** D. See *Cascarilla*.

**CROTŌNIS OLEI.** E. See *Tiglii Oleum*.

**CUBĒBA.** L. E. *Cubeba Officinalis*, D. Cubebs. (*Piper Cubebæ*, Diand. Trigyn. N. O. *Piperaceæ*. Java and Guinea. ♀.) *Fructus immaturus.*

*Comp.* Volatile oil, peculiar principle *Cubebin*.

*Prop.* Odour aromatic; taste cooling at first, afterwards pungent; active principle an essential oil.

*Oper.* Stimulant, carminative, diuretic, purgative.

*Use.* In gonorrhœa and catarrh of the bladder.

*Dose.* From gr. x. to 3j. of the powder, every six hours.

*Off. Prep.* *Oleum Cubebæ*, D. E. *Tinct. Cubebæ*, L. D.

**CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS.** D. See *Colocynthis*.

**CUMINUM.** E. **CYMINUM.** L. Cummin Fruit. (*Cuminum Cuminum*. Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. *Umbelliferæ*. (*Apiaceæ*, Lindley.) Egypt. ☉.)

*Prop.* Odour peculiar, heavy; taste warm, bitterish, disagreeable. Water extracts the odour; spirit takes up both odour and taste. Fruit ovate, striated.

*Oper.* Antispasmodic; externally stimulating.

*Use.* Scarcely ever employed internally: vide *Emplastrum*.

**CUPRUM.** Copper. (Cu. equivalent 31.6).

*Prop.* Odour peculiar, but sensible only when rubbed; taste disagreeable and metallic; colour red yellow; spec. grav. 7.87; ductile; very malleable; hardness less than that of iron; easily oxydized.

*Use.* For preparing the salts of the metal\*, and as a test of nitric acid and the nitrates.

**CUPRI SUBACĒTAS.** D. See *Ærugo*.

**CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHAS.** L. D. *Cuprum Ammoniatum*, E. Ammoniated Copper. (*Cupri Sulphatis* 3j., *Ammonię Sesquicar-*

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\* Copper, when clean, produces no deleterious effects in the stomach; nor does it appear that the acids it meets with there and in the bowels render it very active when in a mass. We have seen two instances where halfpence were swallowed, and retained, in the one case six months, and in the other two, without altering the state of health. Both the patients were boys under ten years of age; and the halfpence were much corroded when passed.



*bonatis* ʒjss.) Rub together, until the carbonic acid shall cease to come off, then dry the ammonio-sulphate wrapped in bibulous paper in the air.

An azure blue powder, with an ammoniacal odour, and styptic metallic taste. By heat is converted into the oxide; soluble in water; changes turmeric to a brown, and becomes green on the addition of arsenious acid.

*Comp.* 1 equiv. of carbonate of copper, 1 equiv. of sulphate of ammonia, and some undecomposed sesquicarbonate of ammonia.

*Prop.* A crystalline powder of a rich violet colour; taste hot, styptic, metalline. Its colour is lost by keeping, if exposed to the air, and it becomes green; being partly converted into carbonate of copper.

*Oper.* Tonic, antispasmodic.

*Use.* In epilepsy and chorea, after a course of purging, and as a test of arsenious acid.

*Dose.* Gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  gradually increased to gr. iij. in a pill twice a day.

*Incomp.* Acids, alkalies, lime water.

*Off. Prep.* *Pilulæ Cupri Ammoniaci*, E.

**CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHATIS LIQUOR.** L. *Cupri Ammoniaci aqua.* E. Solution of Ammoniated Copper. (*Cupri Ammonio-Sulph.* ʒj.; *Aquæ distillatæ* 0j. Dissolve the ammonio-sulphate of copper in the water, and filter through paper.)

*Prop. and Use.* The same as those of the salt.

**CUPRI SULPHAS.** E. D. *Venalis*, L. Sulphate of Copper.

*Comp.* Hydrate of oxide of copper 42.6, sulphuric acid 33, water 25.4, in 100 pts.; or dry salt 1 eq. protoxide of copper = 39.6 + 1 sulphuric acid = 40.1: eq. = 79.7. ( $\text{Cu O}, \text{S O}_3 + 5 \text{ H O}$ .)

*Prop.* Crystals rhomboidal, rich blue, semi-transparent, efflorescing, inodorous; taste harsh, styptic, corrosive; soluble in 4 parts of water, at 60°; 2 of water at 212°.

*Oper.* Tonic, emetic, astringent, escharotic.

*Use.* In epilepsy, hysteria, intermittent fever, and dysentery; and to produce vomiting in incipient phthisis, in croup, and in poisoning; externally as a stimulant to ulcers, and to take down fungus. A weak solution is sometimes used as a collyrium in ophthalmia, and as an injection in gleet. It formed the base of a very unchemical preparation, Bates's Aqua Camphorata, which Ware recommends, diluted with 16 parts of water, in the purulent ophthalmia of infants. The following will answer instead of it.  $\mathcal{R}$  Cupri sulph. gr. iij., mist. camphoræ fʒv., cola.

*Dose.* Gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  to gr. ij. in a pill: gr. ij. to gr. x. in fʒij. of water as an emetic.

*Incomp.* Alkalies, earths, and their carbonates; sodæ biboras; salts of lead; acetate of iron; acetate and diacetate of lead; astringent vegetable infusions, decoctions, and tinctures.

**CURCUMA.** L. E. The Rhizome of Turmeric. (*Curcuma Longa.* *Monand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Zingiberaceæ.* India.  $\mathcal{U}$ .) A tuberos root.

*Prop.* Colour pale yellow; taste bitter and aromatic; odour slightly aromatic. It tinges the urine reddish, after being taken for a short time.

*Oper.* Stimulant, tonic.

*Use.* In debilitated states of the stomach; intermittent fever; dropsy. By the London College only as a test for Alkalies.

*Dose.* From ʒss. of the powder to ʒij.; three table spoonfuls, three times a day, of an infusion made with ʒiij. of the root in 0j. of water.

**CUSPARIA.** L. E. *Angustura*:—Cusparia Bark. (*Galipea Cusparia vel officinalis.* *Pentandria Monogynia*, N. O. *Rutaceæ.* South America.  $\mathcal{H}$ .)

*Prop.* Odour peculiar; taste intensely bitter, and slightly aromatic; pieces thin, externally grey, wrinkled; internally yellowish fawn;



fracture short, resinous. Yields its virtues to water and proof spirit. (Contains 3·7 per cent. of a bitter principle, *Cusparin*?) It is distinguished from *false Cusparia* by its outer surface not turning green, nor its transverse fracture red, by nitric acid.

*Oper.* Tonic, stimulant, aromatic.

*Use.* In dyspepsia, removing flatulence and acidity; chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, convalescence from low fever.

*Incomp.* Sulphates of iron and of copper, nitrate of silver, tartarized antimony, acetate and diacetate of lead, bichloride of mercury, pure potassa, and infusions of galls and yellow cinchona bark, &c.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. xx. in powder.

*Off. Prep.* *Infusum Cuspariæ*, L. E. *Tinctura Cuspariæ*, E. *Tinctura Angusturæ*, D.

**CYDONIUM.** L. Quince Seed. (*Cydonia vulgaris*. *Icosandria Pentagynia*, N. O. *Rosaceæ*. (*Pomaceæ*, Lindley.) Germany. 12.)

*Prop.* Shape of the seeds ovate, angled; the coriaceous external coat abounds with mucilage (*Cydonin*), to obtain which only they are used.

*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Cydonii*, L.

**CYMINUM.** L. See *Cuminum*.

**DAUCI RADIX.** E. *Carota Daucus*, L. D. Carrot Root. (*Daucus Carota*. *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbelliferæ*. (*Apiaceæ*, Lindley.) Indigenous. 3.)

*Prop.* The root is sweet and mucilaginous; the seeds have an aromatic odour, and a moderately warm pungent taste.

*Oper.* Of the root, emollient; of the seeds, stomachic, carminative, diuretic. The root is externally antiseptic.

*Use.* The root is chiefly employed as a poultice to foetid and ill-conditioned sores. The seeds have very little efficacy in gravel and other renal affections, for which they have been extolled.

*Dose.* Of the bruised seed ʒj. to ʒj.

**DECOCTUM ALÖES COMPOSITUM.** L. D. *Decoctum Aloës*, E. Compound Decoction of Aloes. (*Ext. Glycyrrh.* ʒvij. (ʒss. D. E.), *Potassæ Carb.* ʒj. (ʒij. D. E.), *Extracti Aloes socotrinæ* (*hepaticæ* D.), *Myrrhæ contritæ*, *Crocî sing.* ʒjss. (ʒj. D. E.), *Tinct. Card. Co.* fʒvij. (fʒss. D. E.), *Aquæ distillatæ* 0jss. (fʒxxjv. D., fʒxvj. E.) Boil to a pint (fʒxij. D. E.), and strain, then add the *Tinct. Card. Comp.*)

*Comp.* The soluble matter of the Aloes and Myrrh dissolved in water, which is enabled, by the alkali, to take up a little more than the water alone could do. The tincture keeps it unchanged.

*Oper.* A warm cathartic; emmenagogue.

*Use.* In habitual costiveness from torpor of the bowels; in jaundice, hypochondriasis, chlorosis, and dyspepsia.

*Dose.* fʒss to fʒj. taken in the morning.

*Incomp.* Acids and acidulous salts, metallic salts.

**DECOCTUM AMYLI.** L. Decoction of Starch. *Amyli* ʒjv., *Aquæ* 0j.; rub the starch, gradually adding the water, then boil a little.)

*Use.* For glysters.

**DECOCTUM CETRARIÆ.** L. Decoct. *Lichenis Islandici*, D. Decoction of Liverwort. (*Cetrariæ* ʒv., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0jss. Boil to 0j. and strain.)

*Comp.* Bitter extractive, and fecula, dissolved in water.

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste bitter; mucilaginous; colour yellow.

*Oper.* Tonic, demulcent.

*Use.* In protracted coughs, phthisis, emaciation from the great discharge of ulcers, pertussis.

*Dose.* fʒjv. to fʒij. three or four times a day. The bitter is completely extracted by steeping the lichen in several waters before it is boiled, adding to each water about half a scruple of carbonate of potassa. Its nutritive qualities are considerable.

**DECOCTUM CHIMAPHILÆ.** L. Decoction of Winter Green. (*Chimaphilæ* ʒj., *Aquæ dist.* 0jss. Boil to a pint, and strain.)

*Oper.* Diuretic.



*Use.* In dropsy.

*Dose.* From f3j. to f3jss.

**DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ. L. D. E.** Decoction of Cinchona. (*Cinchonæ Flavæ contusæ (Coronæ vel pallidæ, D. Coronæ cinereæ, pallidæ vel rubræ, E.), 3x. (3j. E.), Aquæ distill. 0j. (f3xxiv. E.)* Boil for ten minutes in a slightly covered vessel, and strain while hot, L. D. Filter when cool, and evaporate to f3xvj. E.)

*Comp.* Cinchonia, Quina, as Bikimates, and resinous extractive dissolved in water.

*Prop.* Odour and taste that of the species of bark employed.

*Oper.* The same as that of the bark.

*Use.* When the powder does not sit easy on the stomach; and when large doses are necessary, or ingredients of a nature which cannot be combined with the powder are required to be given with the bark.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3jv. three or four times a day.

*Incomp.* Tartarized antimony, infusions of astringent barks.

**DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ. L.** Decoction of Pale Bark.

*Comp.* Kinate or Bikinate of Quina.

*Oper., Use, and Dose.* Same as *Dec. Cinchonæ.*

**DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ RUBRÆ. L.** Decoction of Red Bark.

*Use.* In gangrene and general debility.

**DECOCTUM CYDONII. L.** Decoction of Quince Seed. (*Cydoniæ Sem. 3ij., Aquæ distill. 0j.* Boil over a gentle fire ten minutes, and strain.)

*Comp.* A solution of mucilage in water.

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste slightly grateful; nearly colourless; transparent, viscid.

*Oper.* Demulcent.

*Use.* In aphthæ, united with borax and honey, or syrup of mulberries; injected beneath the eyelids in violent ophthalmia. Perhaps altogether superfluous, as it does not keep.

*Incomp.* Acids, which coagulate it.

**DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ. L. E. D.** Decoction of Woody Nightshade. (*Dulcamaræ f3x., Aquæ dist. 0jss.* Boil to one pint, and strain, L. *Dulcamaræ contusæ 3j., Aquæ f3xxiv.* Boil, and evaporate to f3xvj. E.)

*Prop.* Odour strong and unpleasant; taste bitter and nauseous, followed by a degree of sweetness. (Contains *Solanina*.)

*Oper.* Alterative, diuretic, diaphoretic.

*Use.* In dropsy; humoral asthma, lepra, and some other diseases of the skin.

*Dose.* f3jv. to f3j. with any aromatic tincture, twice or thrice a day.

**DECOCTUM GALLÆ. L.** Decoction of Galls. (*Gallæ contusæ 3ijss., Aquæ distillatæ 0ij.* Boil to one pint, and strain.)

*Oper.* Astringent.

*Use.* In passive hæmorrhages; chronic diarrhœa or dysentery; in gleet and in leucorrhœa. As an antidote in poisoning with tartar emetic, ipecacuanha, and the vegetable alkaloids generally.

**DECOCTUM GRANATI. L.** Decoction of Pomegranate. (*Granati 3ij., Aquæ distillatæ 0jss.* Boil to a pint, and strain.)

*Prop.* Contains tannic acid, extractive, gum.

*Oper.* Astringent, anthelmintic.

*Use.* In tape-worm, dysentery.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3j.

**DECOCTUM GRANATI RADICIS. L.** (*Graniti Radicis Concisæ 3ij., Aquæ distillatæ 0ij.* Boil to one pint, and strain.)

*Use.* The same as the preceding.

**DECOCTUM GUAIACI. E.** Decoction of Guaiacum, or of the Woods. (*Scob. Ligni Guaiaci 3iij., Fruct. sic. Vitis Viniferæ 3ij., Rad. Lauri Sassafras con. Rad. Glycyrr. con. sing. 3j., Aquæ 0viiij.* Boil the Guaiacum and Raisins with the water over a slow fire, to five pints, adding the roots towards the end, and then strain.)



*Oper.* Stimulant, diaphoretic.

*Use.* In venereal complaints, scrofula, cutaneous diseases, and rheumatism, after bleeding. The guaiacum, however, can have little effect, as the resin is insoluble in water.

*Dose.* fʒiij. to fʒvj. every three hours, so that ʒj. and ʒij. may be daily taken.

**DECOCTUM HÆMATOXŸLI.** L. E. D. Decoction of Logwood. (*Hæmatoxyli Concisi* ʒx. (ʒiij. D.), *Aquæ Distillatæ* ʒjss. Boil to one pint (fʒxxjv. D.), and strain.)

*Prop.* Taste sweetish, subastringent; nearly inodorous; colour deep red.

*Oper.* Tonic, astringent.

*Use.* In diarrhœa, and some cases of dyspepsia, where the secretions of the intestines are acrid.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒiij. frequently.

*Incomp.* The mineral acids, solution of alum, sulphates of iron and of copper, acetate of lead, tartarized antimony.

*Off. Prep.* *Ext. Hæmatoxyli*, L. D.

**DECOCTUM HORDEI.** L. D. Hordei Mistura. E. Decoction of Barley. (*Hordei Sem.* ʒijss. (ʒjvss. D.), *Aquæ distill.* ʒjvss. First wash the Barley well, then boil it for a few minutes in ʒss. of the water; which being strained off, and thrown away, add the remainder boiling; boil to two pints, and strain.)

*Oper.* Nutritive, demulcent.

*Use.* As a diluent in febrile affections; recent gonorrhœa, and strangury; and to form the bulk in clysters.

*Dose.* Ad libitum.

**DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM.** L. Compound Decoction of Barley. (*Decoct. Hord.* ʒij., *Ficus concisæ* ʒijss., *Glycyrr. recentis contusæ* ʒv., *Uvæ enucleatæ* ʒijss., *Aquæ* ʒj. Boil to two pints, and strain.)

*Oper., Use, and Dose.* The same as the former; its laxative effect, which may be sometimes hurtful, is obviated by a few drops of tincture of opium.

**DECOCTUM LICHÊNIS ISLANDICI.** See *Decoction Cetrariæ*.

**DECOCTUM LINI COMPOSITUM.** Decoction of Linseed. See *Infusum Lini Compositum*.

**DECOCTUM MEZERËI.** E. Decoction of Mezereon. (*Cort. Rad. Daphn. Mezer.* ʒij., *Rad. Glycyrrh. contus.* ʒss., *Aquæ* ʒij. Boil over a gentle fire to ʒjss., and strain.)

*Comp.* The acrid principle of the mezereon (*Daphnina*), and the saccharine mucilage of the liquorice root, dissolved in water.

*Oper.* Stimulant, diaphoretic, alterative.

*Use.* In secondary syphilis, over which, however, it possesses little or no power; glandular swellings, chronic rheumatism.

*Dose.* fʒiij. to ʒvj. three or four times a day.

**DECOCTUM MYRRHÆ.** D. Decoction of Myrrh. (*Myrrhæ contritæ* ʒij., *Aquæ* ʒvijss. Triturate the myrrh with the water gradually added, then boil for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain. The product should measure about eight ounces.)

*Prop.* Taste acrid and bitter; odour aromatic.

*Oper.* Tonic, stomachic.

*Use.* In dyspepsia; in excessive mucous discharges; as an addition to alteratives and astringents; or the protracted diarrhœa of children.

*Dose.* ʒss. to ʒj. two or three times a day.

**DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS.** L. E. D. Decoction of Poppy. (*Papav. Contusi* ʒjv., *Aquæ* ʒjv. (ʒiij. D.E.) Boil for fifteen minutes, and strain.)

*Comp.* Bimeconate of morphia, and the other soluble salts of opium, with mucilage, extractive, &c., in water.

*Prop.* Anodyne, emollient.

*Use.* As a fomentation in painful swellings, excoriations arising from the thin acrid discharge of ulcers, and those common to infants.



**DECOCTUM PAREIRÆ. L.** Decoction of Pareira. (*Pareiræ concisæ* 3x., *Aquæ distill.* 0jss. Boil to one pint, and strain.)

**Comp.** Peculiar uncrystallisable principle (*Cissampelin*), soft resin, tannin, starch.

**Oper.** Slightly tonic and diuretic.

**Dose.** ʒjss. to ʒij.

**DECOCTUM PYRŌLÆ. D.** Decoction of Winter Green. (*Chimaphilæ Umbellatæ* ʒss., *Aquæ* 0ijj. Boil for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain.)

**Prop.** Taste bitter.

**Oper.** Diuretic, tonic.

**Use.** In ascites and other dropsies; acute rheumatism and hysteria.

**Dose.** fʒj. to fʒij. three times a day.

**DECOCTUM QUERCÛS. L. D. E.** Decoction of Oak Bark. (*Quercûs Cort.* 3x. (ʒij. D.), *Aquæ distillatæ* 0ij. Boil to a pint, and strain.)

**Oper.** Astringent.

**Use.** As an injection in leucorrhœa, and the gleet discharge which frequently remains after miscarriages; a fomentation in local vitiated ulcer; an application to warts.

**Incomp.** Decoction of cinchona; gelatine; metallic salts; alkalies destroy its astringency.

**DECOCTUM SARSÆ. L. E.** Decoction Sarsaparillæ. **D.** Decoction of Sarsaparilla. (*Sarsæ* ʒv., *Aq. distill.* 0jv. Boil to 0ij., and strain.)

**Comp.** *Smilacin*. Acrid, bitter, resin, lignin, starch, and mucilage.

**Prop.** Inodorous; taste bitter, glutinous.

**Oper.** Alterative; slightly diaphoretic and tonic; demulcent.

**Use.** In the sequelæ of syphilis after a mercurial course.

**Dose.** fʒjv. to 0ss. twice or thrice a day alone, or united with milk.

**Incomp.** Lime water, acetates of lead.

**DECOCTUM SARSÆ COMPOSITUM. L. E. D.** Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla. (*Decocti Sarsaparillæ ferv.* 0jv., *Sassafras concisæ*, *Guaiaci Ligni dersi*, *Glycyrr. recentis cont. sing.* 3x., *Mezerii* ʒijj. (ʒjv. E.) Boil fifteen minutes, and strain.)

**Oper.** Diaphoretic, alterative.

**Use.** The same as the former; in secondary syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and lepra.

**Dose.** fʒjv. to fʒvj. twice or thrice a day.

\* \* This preparation is similar to the celebrated *Lisbon Diet Drink*.

**DECOCTUM SCOPARII. D.** Decoction of Broom. (*Scoparii* ʒss., *Aquæ* 0ss. Boil for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain. The product should measure about eight ounces.)

**Oper.** Diuretic.

**Use.** In dropsy.

**Dose.** ʒj. to ʒjv.

**DECOCTUM SCOPARII COMPOSITUM. L.** Decoction Scoparii, **E.** Compound Decoction of Broom. (*Scoparii*, *Juniperi contusi*, *Taraxaci contusi*, āā. ʒjv., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0jss. Boil to a pint, and strain. The Edinburgh College leaves out the taraxacum, and adds potassæ bitart. ʒijss.)

**Oper.** Diuretic.

**Use.** In dropsy.

**Dose.** fʒjss. three times a day.

**DECOCTUM SENEGÆ. L. E.** Decoction of Senega. (*Senegæ* 3x., *Aquæ* 0ij. Boil to 0j., and strain.)

**Prop.** Inodorous; taste hot and pungent; colour brown olive.

**Oper.** Diuretic, purgative, stimulant.

**Use.** In dropsy, rheumatism, and "affections of the lungs, attended with debility, and inordinate secretion."

**Dose.** fʒjss. to fʒijj. three or four times a day.

**DECOCTUM TARAXACI. L. E.** Decoction of Dandelion. (*Taraxaci contusi* ʒjv. (vij. E.), *Aquæ distill.* 0jss (0ij. E.). Boil to a pint, and then strain.)



*Prop.* Taste bitter.

*Oper.* Purgative, diuretic, tonic.

*Use.* In dropsies and deficient and irregular action of the hepatic organs.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij. twice or thrice a day.

**DECOCTUM TORMENTILLÆ.** L. Decoction of Tormentil. (*Tormentillæ cont.* ʒij., *Aquæ dist.* 0jss. Boil to 0j., and strain.)

*Comp.* Tannic acid, extractive in solution.

*Use.* In diarrhœa, and as an injection in leucorrhœa.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒjss. three or four times a day.

*Incomp.* Chalk mixture, alkalies, ipecacuanha, all metallic salts, opium.

**DECOCTUM ULMI.** L. Decoction Ulmi Campestris, E. Decoction of Elm Bark. (*Ulmī contusæ* ʒijss., *Aquæ distill.* 0ij. Boil to 0j., and strain.)

*Prop.* Odour faint; taste slightly bitter; colour brown.

*Oper.* Diuretic, alterative.

*Use.* In lepra and herpetic eruptions. Willan thinks it has little efficacy. I have ascertained that it is equal to Decoction of Sarsaparilla.

*Dose.* fʒjv. to ʒvj. twice or thrice a day.

*Incomp.* Alcohol and tinctures in any considerable quantity.

**DECOCTUM UVÆ URSI.** L. D. Decoction of Whortleberry. ((*Uvæ Ursi* ʒj. (ʒss. D.), *Aquæ dist.* 0jss. (0ss. D.) Boil to a pint (ten minutes), and strain.)

*Comp.* Chiefly tannic and gallic acid.

*Oper.* Astringent, diuretic.

*Use.* In dropsies, hæmorrhages of the prostate gland and the intestinal canal, and catarrh of the urinary organs.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij. three times a day.

*Incomp.* Ipecacuanha, opium, infusion of cinchona bark, alkalies.

**DIGITALIS.** L. E. Digitalis Purpurea, D. Purple Foxglove Leaves. (*Digitalis Purpurea*, *Didynam. Angiosperm.* N. O. *Scrophulariaceæ*. Indigenous. ♂.) *Digitalis herba*.

*Botanical Characters.* Stem erect, three to four feet high, with purplish hue; leaves large, veiny, ovato-lanceolate, crenate, downy, purplish on their under surface. Flowers numerous, purple, spotted within, drooping in very long spikes. The leaves are gathered in June and July, just before the plant comes into flower, and the mid-rib and stalk removed. They are dried in a dark place.

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste acrimonious, bitter, nauseous; injured by light both in colour and virtues. Its action depends on the presence of Digitaline, a white powder; bitter, inodorous; but producing violent sneezing. It is scarcely soluble in cold water or ether, more so in boiling water, but very much so in either strong or weak spirit.

*Oper.* Sedative, diminishing the velocity and force of the pulse, and lessening the irritability; diuretic. In overdoses it occasions vomiting, purging, dimness of sight, vertigo, delirium, hiccough, convulsions, and death. These symptoms of poisoning are obviated by cordials, opium, and blisters.

*Use.* In disease of the heart and large vessels; in insanity and epilepsy. In inflammatory diseases; phthisis; active hæmorrhages; and dropsies, unattended by palsy and unsound viscera: particularly when combined with nitric acid, in dropsies which occur after long and harassing courses of mercury; most useful where there is a laxness of fibre, pale countenance, intermittent, weak pulse, cold skin, and when the swelling pits. This state may be produced by bleeding, saline purges, &c. When nausea occurs, its use must be intermitted for a little time; but we are not of opinion that purging counteracts its desired effects; for, although the kidneys may not act so powerfully, yet the body is unloaded of the morbid fluid by the intestines. Its use must be followed by a generous diet, and tonics; and, during its employment, diuretics are necessary.



**Dose.** Gr. j. to gr. iij. in a pill, united with ammoniacum, soap, calomel, or opium, every six or eight hours, till the remedy acts by the kidneys, when it must be discontinued, or the intervals extended; but it may again be given, after an interval.

**Off. Prep.** *Infusum Digitalis*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Digitalis*, L. E. D. *Pilulæ Digitalis et Scillæ*, E.

**DULCAMARA.** L. E. D. Dulcamara. Woody Nightshade Twigs. (*Solanum Dulcamara*. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Solanaceæ*. Indigenous.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . To be collected in autumn, when the leaves are off.)

**Comp.** *Solanin*, combined with malic acid; *picroglycein* ( $\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\omicron\varsigma$  et  $\gamma\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\upsilon\varsigma$ ).

**Prop.** In short pieces, dried, inodorous; of a pale green colour, hollow, and about the thickness of a goose quill; taste bitter, followed by sweetness.

**Oper.** Diuretic, sudorific, alterative, sedative.

**Use.** In chronic rheumatism, humoral asthma, dropsy, lepra; scrofula and jaundice.

**Dose.**  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. to  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. in powder; in the form of extract gr. v. to gr. x. An overdose produces vomiting and delirium.\*

**Off. Prep.** *Decoctum Dulcamaræ*, L. E. D.

**ELATERIUM.** L. E. D. Fecula of the Wild Cucumber. *Ecbalium agreste* D. *Officinalis* L. (*Memordica Elaterium*. *Monœcia Monadelph.* N. O. *Cucurbitaceæ*. South of Europe.  $\odot$ .)

**Comp.** *Elaterin*, bitter principle, fecula, chlorophyll, salt of potash.

**Prop.** Inodorous; taste bitter, acrid, of a pale greyish-green colour. A concentrated alcoholic solution poured into hot diluted liq. potassæ deposits minute, silky white crystals 1-7th the weight of the *Elaterium*.

**Oper.** Violently cathartic; hydragogue.

**Use.** In dropsies.

**Dose.** Gr. 1-16th to gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in a pill.

**Off. Prep.** *Extractum Elaterii*, L.

**ELECTUARIUM CATECHU.** E. *Confectio Catechu* Comp. D. Electuary of Catechu. (*Catechu*  $\mathfrak{z}$ jv., *Kino*  $\mathfrak{z}$ jv., *Cort. Cinnam.*, *Nucis Myrist.* *Mosch. sing.*  $\mathfrak{z}$ j., *Opii in Vini Albi Hispani q. ss. diffusi*  $\mathfrak{z}$ jss., *Syr. Rosæ Gall. ad Mellis spis.* Boil to  $\text{lbij}$ .  $\mathfrak{z}$ ijj. contain gr. j. of opium. E. *Pulv. Catechu Comp.*  $\mathfrak{z}$ v., *Syrup. Simplicis*  $\mathfrak{f}$ zv. D.)

**Oper.** Astringent, cordial.

**Use.** In diarrhœas from weak bowels; and where an astringent stimulant can be applied.

**Dose.**  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. to  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. as a bolus; or dissolved in any fluid.

**ELËMI.** L. E. D. *Amyris Elemifera* (?); *Resina*, D. *Elemi*. (*Amyris Elemifera*. *Octand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Amyridaceæ*. Carolina.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .)

**Comp.** Resin, volatile oil.

**Prop.** Odour fragrant, strong; taste bitter. In large solid masses of a yellow and greenish colour, semi-transparent; fusible, soluble in alcohol, partly also in essential oil.

**Oper.** Stimulant.

**Use.** Scarcely ever used internally; but chiefly for forming a pleasant digestive ointment, for promoting the discharge from blisters, issues, and setons.

**Off. Prep.** *Unguentum Elemi*, L. D.

**ELETTARIA CARDAMOMUM.** D. See *Cardamomum*.

**EMPLASTRUM AMMŌNIACI.** L. E. D. *Ammoniacum Plaster*. (*Ammoniaci præparati*  $\mathfrak{z}$ v., *Acidi Acetici dil.*  $\mathfrak{f}$ zviiij. (*Spir. ten.*  $\mathfrak{f}$ zv. D.) After dissolving the *Ammoniacum*, the Plaster is formed by evaporating the mixture, constantly stirring to a proper consistence.)

**Prop.** Adhesive.

**Oper.** Stimulant, resolvent.

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\* The influence of Dulcamara is regulated by the soil and temperature of the climate where the plants grow; the warmer the better.



*Use.* To scrofulous tumours, bronchocele, white swelling.

**EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO.** L. D. Emplastrum Ammoniaci et Hydrargyro, E. Ammoniacum Plaster with Mercury. (*Ammoniaci præparati* ℥j., *Hydrarg.* ℥ij., *Olei Olivæ* fʒj., *Sulphuris* gr. viij., (*Emp. Ammoniacum* ℥jv., *Emp. Hydr.* ℥viij. D.) Add the sulphur to the oil heated, stirring constantly until they combine, then rub the mercury with them until the globules disappear; lastly, add the ammoniacum melted, and mix.)

*Oper.* Resolvent, discutient.

*Use.* To indurated glands, hydrarthrus, nodes, tophi, bronchocele, and indolent tumours.

*The mercury is in the state of a protoxide.*

**EMPLASTRUM ASSAFŒTIDÆ.** E. Assafœtida Plaster. (*Emp. Oxidi Plumbi Semivitrei, Assafœtidæ, sing.* ℥ij., *Galbani, Cerae Flav. sing.* ℥j.)

*Oper.* Antispasmodic, anodyne.

*Use.* In flatulence and hysteria, applied over the umbilical region.

**EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ.** L. E. D. Plaster of Belladonna. (*Emplastri Saponis* ℥ij. (*Emp. Resinæ* ℥ij. D. E.), *Extracti Belladonnæ* ℥jss. (℥j. D. E.))

*Oper.* Sedative, anodyne.

*Use.* In chronic rheumatism, and local pains; dysmenorrhœa; painful affections of the heart, uterus, &c.

**EMPLASTRUM CALĒFACIENS.** D. Calefacient Plaster. (*Emplast. Cantharidis* ℥ss., *Picis Burgund.* ℥vss. Melt together, and form into a plaster.)

*Oper.* Calefacient, rubefacient, stimulant.

*Use.* In catarrh, pertussis, inflammatory affections of the chest, and sciatica.

**EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS.** L. E. D. Plaster of the Spanish or Blistering Fly. (*Cantharidis in pulv. sub.* ℥bj., *Cerae Sevi Singulorum* ℥vjss., *Resinæ* ℥ij., *Adipis* ℥vj. (*Cantharidis* ℥vj., *Cerae flavæ, resinæ, adipis sing.* ℥jv. D. *Cantharidis, resinæ, ceræ flavæ, sevi sing.* ℥ij. E.) First dissolve the resin, then the wax, suet, and lard, and as the mixture becomes thick in cooling, sprinkle in the flies, and mix.)

*Oper.* Epispastic.

*Use.* In every case where blisters are required. Heat destroys the acrimony of the flies, and therefore this plaster fails when incautiously prepared. It should be spread on leather, for a plaster, with the thumb, and never with a hot spatula; perhaps the most certain mode of raising blisters would be to sprinkle the finely powdered flies on some farinaceous paste, as suggested by Parmentier. In using this plaster, the part which it is to cover should be bathed with vinegar; and a piece of thin gauze pressed down on the surface of the plaster interposed between it and the skin, by which means it is easily and cleanly removed. It requires to remain applied twelve hours in order to produce a perfect blister. But in a child, after any debilitating disease, especially measles, it ought to be taken off after three, four, or six hours, and a bread and water poultice applied, when in due time a good blister will be the consequence, without any tendency to sloughing.

**EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS COMPOSITUM.** E. Compound Plaster of Spanish Flies. (*Resinæ Liq. Pini Laricis* ℥jvss.; *Picis Burgundicæ, Cantharidis sing.* ℥ij.; *Cerae F.* ℥j.; *Subacetatis Cupri* ℥ij.; *Sinapis Albæ, Fruct. Piper. Nig. sing.* ℥ss. Melt the pitch and wax, then add the turpentine: and as these cool, sprinkle in the other substances in the form of powder so as to make a plaster.) *Emplastrum Vesicatorium.*

*Oper.* Powerfully stimulant, vesicant.

*Use.* The same as the former; but supposed to be a more certain and quicker in producing its effects; hence useful in gout and cramps in the stomach.



**EMPLASTRUM CUMINI.** L. Cummin Plaster. (*Cumini*, *Carui*, *Lauri singulorum* ℥ij., *Picis Burgundicæ præparatæ* lbij., *Ceræ* ℥ij., *Olivæ Olei*, *Aquæ sing.* ℥jss. Melt the pitch and wax, add the oil and water with the other components in a state of powder, and evaporate to a proper consistence.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, detergent.

*Use.* In indolent and foul ulcers.

**EMPLASTRUM FERRI.** L. E. D. Plaster of Red Oxide of Iron. (*Ferri Sesquioxidi* ℥j., *Emp. Plumbi* ℥viiij., *Thuris præparati* (*Picis Burg. D.*) ℥ij.); (*Emp. Plumbi* ℥ij., *Resinæ* ℥vj., *Olei Olivæ* ℥ijss., *Ceræ flavæ* ℥ij., *Ferri Oxidi Rubri* ℥j. E.) Melt the plaster and frankincense, then add the sesquioxide, and mix.) *Emplastrum Roborans.*

*Oper.* Strengthening, stimulant.

*Use.* In muscular relaxations; and in weaknesses of the joints after sprains. In lumbar weakness and pains of women. It acts chiefly in giving a mechanical support, by its stiffness and adhesive quality.

**EMPLASTRUM GALBANI.** L. Galbanum Plaster. (*Galbani* ℥viiij., *Emplastri Plumbi* lbij., *Terebinthinæ* ℥j., *Thuris præparati* ℥ij. Melt the galbanum and turpentine together, then first add the frankincense and afterwards the plaster melted with a gentle heat, and mix all together.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, suppurative.

*Use.* To scrofulous tumours; old arthritic joints; and to the lumbar regions in rickets. For the purposes of a digestive in discharged abscesses, when induration remains.

**EMPLASTRUM GUMMOSUM.** E. Gum Plaster. (*Emp. Oxidi Plumbi Semivit.* *Ammoniaci sing.* ℥jv., *Galbani*, *Ceræ flavæ sing.* ℥ss.)

*Oper. and Use.* The same as the two former.

*Off. Prep.* *Emplastrum Saponis.* E.

**EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI** (*protoxidi*). L. E. D. Mercurial Plaster. (*Hydrarg.* ℥ij., *Olivæ Olei* ℥j., *Emplastri Plumbi* lbj., *Sulphuris gr.* viij. Rub the sulphur with the heated oil, stirring constantly until they unite; then rub the mercury with them until the globules disappear; lastly, add gradually the lead plaster melted with a slow fire, and mix the whole together.) *Emplastrum Lithargyri cum Hydrargyro.*

*Oper.* Stimulant, resolvent, discutient.

*Use.* To buboes and venereal tumours; nodes, when not painful to the touch; and indurations; and to joints affected with syphilitic pains.

**EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI.** D. E. Plaster of Lead or Oxide of Lead. See *Emplast. Plumbi*.

**EMPLASTRUM OPII.** L. E. D. Opium Plaster. (*Extracti Opii* ℥j., *Emp. Plumbi* ℥viiij., *Thuris præparati* ℥ij., *Aquæ ferventis* ℥j. Dissolve the frankincense, add the plaster melted with a slow fire, and then the extract dissolved in the water; evaporate to proper consistence.) (*Opii pulverisati* ℥j., *Emp. Resinæ* ℥jx. D.; *Pulveris Opii* ℥ss., *Picis Burgundicæ* ℥ij., *Emp. Lithargyri* ℥xij. E.)

*Oper.* Anodyne, stimulant.

*Use.* Against internal pains. Although it is undoubtedly certain that opium, in that state of minute division in which it exists in the tincture, produces its specific effect on the system in a small degree, when externally applied; yet we doubt whether the effects of this plaster will sanction the adoption of it by the London College.

**EMPLASTRUM PICIS.** L. E. Pitch Plaster. (*Picis Burgundicæ* lbj. (lbjss. E.), *Thuris præparati* lbj. (*omissi*, E.), *Resinæ*, *Ceræ sing.* ℥jv. (℥ij. E.), *Myristicæ Olei expressi* ℥j. (℥jss. E.), *Olivæ Olei*, *Aquæ sing.* f℥ij. (℥ij. E.) To the pitch, resin, and wax, melted together, add the other matters, and boil to a proper consistence.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, rubefacient.

*Use.* In catarrh, and other pulmonary affections, applied to the chest;



and to the temples in pains of the head, and chronic ophthalmia. When any serous exudation takes place, the plaster should be frequently renewed.

**EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI** (*Oxidi?*). L. Emp. Lithargyri, E. D. Plaster of Lead, or Oxide of Lead. (*Plumbi Oxidi in pulv. sub. trit. lbvj. (lbv. D., 3v. E.). Olivæ Olei, Congium (3xiiij. E.), Aquæ Oij. (f3iiij. E.)* Boil together over a slow fire, stirring constantly until the oil and the oxide of lead form a plaster.)

*Comp.* Oxide of lead; and the oil changed so as to approximate to the nature of volatile oil. The water is evaporated.

*Oper.* Defensive, slightly adhesive.

*Use.* In excoriations; as a defence to slight wounds, and to retain their edges together; as a covering to corns; and to form the basis of some other plasters.

*Off. Prep.* *Emplast. Hydrargyri*, L. E. D. *Emplast. Opii*, L. *Emplast. Assafoetidæ*, E. *Emplast. Gummosum*, E. *Emplast. Galbani*, L. D. *Emp. Ferri*, L. E. D. *Emp. Resinæ*, L. E. D. *Emp. Saponis*, L. E. D.

**EMPLASTRUM POTASSII IODIDI**. L. Plaster of the Iodide of Potassium. (*Potassii Iodidi 3j., Thuris præparati 3vj., Cera 3vj., Olivæ Olei f3ij.* Rub the iodide with the oil, and add the melted frankincense and wax, and stir till it is cool. It is recommended to spread the plaster on linen rather than leather.)

*Oper.* Stimulant and alterative, discutient.

*Use.* In disease of joints, indolent scrofulous tumours, and chronic enlargements, &c.

**EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ**. L. D. *Emplast. Resinosum*, E. Resin Plaster. (*Resinæ lbss. (3j. E.), Emplastri Plumbi lbij. (3v. E.)* Melt the plaster with a gentle heat, then add the resin, and mix.)

*Oper.* Defensive, adhesive, slightly stimulant.

*Use.* In retaining the lips of recent wounds together, that they may heal by the first intention; and to give support to ulcerated parts, to assist their granulation, without rest. The plaster originally prepared by Mr. Baynton contained less resin; 3vj. only to lbj. of the litharge plaster. This preparation, however, answers the purpose equally well, except in very irritable habits.

**EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS**. L. E. D. Soap Plaster. (*Saponis (Hisp. D.) concisi (pulverisati D.) lbss. (3jv. D.), Emplast. Plumbi lbij. (lbijss. D.), Resinæ 3j.* Mix the soap and resin with the melted plaster; and boil to a proper consistence.)

*Oper.* Mildly discutient.

*Use.* Applied to lymphatic tumours; and used with the same views as the mercurial plaster, but with much less effect.

**EMULSIO ACACIÆ ARABICÆ**. E. Emulsio Arabica, D. Gum Arabic Emulsion. (*Nucleor. Amygd. Com. 3j., Aquæ lbjss., Mucilaginis Acaciæ 3ij., Sacch. 3jv.* While beating the decorticated Almonds with the sugar and water, add the mucilage.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste sweet, soft, mucilaginous; like milk.

*Oper.* Diluent, demulcent.

*Use.* In febrile and inflammatory complaints, particularly those of the kidneys and urethra; as calculus, gonorrhœa, and strangury from the absorption of the acrid matter of Spanish flies, or any other causes. A vehicle for other medicines.

*Dose.* Oss. or more, ad libitum.

*Incomp.* Acids, oxymel, and syrup of squills, spirits, tinctures, tartrate and bitartrate of potassa, bichloride of mercury, and spirit of nitric æther.

**EMULSIO CAMPHORÆ**. E. Camphor Emulsion (*Camphoræ ʒj., Nuc. Amygd. Com. Decort., Sacch. pur. sing. 3jv., Aquæ 3vj.*) *Emulsio Camphorata.*

*Comp.* Camphor mechanically suspended in emulsion; it separates in the course of a few days, and swims upon the surface of the mixture.



*Oper.* The same as camphor ; and, consequently, this is only a convenient form of giving the remedy, as it proves always less nauseous when given in the liquid form.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3j. several times a day.

**ENEMA ALOES.** L. Clyster of Aloes. (*Aloes* ʒij., *Potassæ Carbonatis* gr. xv., *Decocti Hordei* ʒss. Mix and rub together.)

*Use.* As a stimulant cathartic in amenorrhœa ; and for dislodging ascarides.

**ENEMA ASSAFŒTIDÆ.** L. Clyster of Assafœtida. (*Assafœtidæ præparatæ* ʒj. *Dec. Hordei* ʒss. Add the decoction gradually, and rub till the materials are well mixed.)

*Oper.* Antispasmodic, vermifuge.

*Use.* In hysteria, spasmodic colic, in some diseases of children, also in pertussis.

**ENEMA CATHARTICUM.** E. D. Purging Clyster. (*Olive Oil* ʒj., *Sulph. of Magnesia* ʒss., *Sugar* ʒj., *Senna* ʒss., *Boiling water* f3xvj. Infuse the senna for an hour, dissolve the sugar and salts, and mix the oil by agitation, E. *Ol. Olivæ* ʒj., *Sulph. Magnesiæ* ʒj., *Mucilag. Hordei* f3xvj. D.)

*Use.* This is a good, gently stimulating, and emollient clyster ; but it does not possess any peculiar advantage over those which are every day ordered in extemporaneous prescriptions.

**ENEMA COLOCYNTHIDIS.** L. Clyster of Colocynth. (*Ext. Colocynthidis Comp.* ʒss., *Saponis mollis* ʒj., *Aquæ* ʒj.)

*Use.* A stimulant purgative in constipation and colic.

**ENEMA FŒTIDUM.** E. D. Fœtid Clyster. *The former, with the addition of ʒij. of the Tincture of Assafœtida.*

*Oper.* Antispasmodic, anodyne.

*Use.* In hysteria ; spasmodic colic ; the convulsions of infants ; and for allaying the irritation produced by ascarides in the rectum.

**ENEMA OPII.** L. E. Clyster of Opium. (*Tincturæ Opii* ℥xxx. (ʒj. E.), *Decocti Amyli* f3jv. (ʒij. E.))

*Use.* In irritable bladder, diseases of the prostate gland, and dysentery ; in the diarrhœa of typhoid fever ; and strangury from blisters.

**ENEMA TABACI.** L. E. D. Enema of Tobacco. (*Tabaci* ʒj. (gr. xv. ad ʒss. E.), *Aquæ ferventis* ʒss. (f3viiij. D. E.) Macerate for (half, E.) an hour, and strain.)

*Oper.* Sedative.

*Dose.* In strangulated hernia, and spasmodic affections.

**ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ.** L. E. D. Turpentine Clyster. (*Terebinthinæ Olei* f3j. *Ovi unius vitellum.* Rub together, and add gradually f3xix. (f3xvj. D.) of barley water.)

*Use.* In affections of the urinary organs, intestinal worms, especially tænia ; in spasmodic affections, as chorea ; in tympanitis of fever ; in peritoneal inflammation, especially of puerperal peritonitis.

**ERGŒTA.** Ergot, L. E. D. (The Ergot of *Secale Cereale*, a peculiar excrescence supposed to be caused by a parasitical fungus. Europe.)

*Prop.* A curved, striated, deep violet-coloured body, whitish within ; inodorous, mawkish ; burns with a whitish flame.

*Comp.* A soft, reddish-brown extract, very soluble in water, *ergotin*, on which the obstetric and anti-hæmorrhagic properties depend ; a colourless fixed oil, very soluble in ether, which is the poisonous principle. (*Bonjean.*) Dr. Nevins states that the medicinal qualities depend on the oil, and that the *ergotin*, an acrid solid substance soluble in æther and alcohol, is poisonous but not capable of inducing uterine contraction.

*Oper.* Stimulant, acting chiefly on the muscular system of the uterus.

*Use.* In parturition when the pains languish, and the uterine action becomes torpid, provided the os uteri be fully dilated, and the membranes ruptured. In leucorrhœa. In passive hæmorrhages.

*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒss. in cases of parturition : gr. v. to gr. x. in leucorrhœa or atonic hæmorrhage three or four times a day.



*Off. Prep. Infusum Ergotæ, D. Tinct. Ergotæ, D. E. Tinct. Ergotæ Ætherea, L.*

ESSENTIA ANISI. D. Essence of Aniseed. (*Olei Anisi f3j., Spiritus rectificati f3jx.* Mix with agitation.)

*Oper.* Aromatic, stimulant, and carminative.

*Use.* In flatulence and diarrhoea of infants.

*Dose.* ℥xx. to ℥xl.

ESSENTIA CARUI. D. Essence of Carraways. (*Olei Carui f3j., Spiritus rectificati f3jx.* Mix with agitation.)

*Oper.* Aromatic, stimulant, and carminative.

*Use.* In flatulence, and as an adjunct to griping purgatives.

*Dose.* 3j. to 3ij.

ESSENTIA CINNAMOMI. D. Essence of Cinnamon. (*Olei Cinnamomi f3j., Spir. rectificati f3jx.* Mix with agitation.)

*Oper.* Aromatic, stimulant.

*Use.* As a vehicle for other medicines, and as an adjunct to purgative pills.

*Dose.* ℥xx. to 3ss.

ESSENTIA FÆNICULI. D. Essence of Fennel. (*Olei Fœniculi f3j., Alcoholis f3jx.* Mix with agitation.)

*Oper. and Use.* The same as the preceding.

*Dose.* ℥xx. to ℥xxx.

ESSENTIA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. D. Essence of Peppermint. (*Olei Menthæ piperitæ f3j., Spiritus fortioris f3jx.* Mix with agitation.)

*Oper.* Aromatic, stimulant.

*Use.* In nausea, cardialgia, flatulence, colic, &c.

*Dose.* ℥xx. to f3j.

ESSENTIA MENTHÆ PULĒGII. D. Essence of Pennyroyal. (*Olei Menthæ Pulegii f3j., Spiritus rectificati f3jx.* Mix with agitation.)

*Oper. and Use.* The same as the preceding, though flavour not so agreeable.

*Dose.* ℥xx. to f3j.

ESSENTIA MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. D. Essence of Spearmint. (*Olei Menthæ Viridis f3j., Spiritus fortioris f3jx.* Mix with agitation.)

*Oper.* Carminative and stimulant.

*Use.* In nausea, flatulence, and faintings.

*Dose.* ℥xx. to f3j.

ESSENTIA MYRISTICÆ MOSCHATÆ. D. Essence of Nutmeg. (*Olei Myristicæ Moschatæ f3j., Spiritus fortioris f3jx.* Mix with agitation.)

*Oper.* Cordial and carminative.

*Use.* In faintings, and as an adjunct to griping purgatives.

*Dose.* ℥xx. to f3j.

ESSENTIA PIMENTÆ. D. Essence of Pimento. (*Olei Pimentæ f3j., Spiritus rectificati f3jx.* Mix with agitation.)

*Oper.* Cordial and carminative.

*Use.* In flatulence, &c.

*Dose.* ℥xxx. to f3j.

ESSENTIA ROSMARINI. D. Essence of Rosemary. (*Olei Rosmarini f3j., Spiritus rectificati f3jx.* Mix with agitation.)

*Oper.* Aromatic, stimulant.

*Use.* In faintings, external pains and bruises; a fragrant perfume.

*Dose.* ℥x. to 3ss.

EUGENIA PIMENTA. D. Allspice. See *Pimenta*.

EUPHORBIIUM. E. Euphorbium. (*Euphorbia Officinarum?* (*Cannariensis?*) *Monœcia Monandria*. N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Africa. 4.)

*Comp.* 37.0 resin, 19.0 wax, 20.5 malate of lime, 2.0 malate of potassa, 5.0 water, and 13.5 woody matter and loss.

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste, when chewed, nauseous, burning; tears irregular, about the size of a large pea, dry, friable, externally yellow, but



paler within. Spec. grav. 1.129, partially soluble in alcohol; less so in water.

*Oper.* Errhine.

*Use.* Diluted with starch, or any mild powder, it is snuffed up the nostrils in amaurosis, lethargy, chronic ophthalmia, and all cases where a copious discharge is required from the pituitary membrane.

**EXTRACTUM ACONITI.** L. E. Extract of Aconite. (*Aconiti fol. recent.* ℞j. Bruise in a stone mortar, press the juice out, and evaporate to a proper consistence.)

*Prop.* Odour disagreeable; taste acrid, slightly styptic; colour obscure green, or brownish red. It loses its virtues when long kept.

*Oper.* Narcotic, anodyne, diuretic.

*Use.* In chronic and even acute rheumatism, neuralgia, and ague; glandular swellings; convulsions; and also acute uterine hæmorrhages.

*Dose.* Gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  night and morning, gradually increased to gr. v. in the form of pills.

**EXTRACTUM ALÖES.** L. Aquosum, D. Extract of Aloes. (*Aloes Socotrinæ* 3xv., *Aquæ distillatæ ferventis cong.* L. (*Aloes Hepatici* 3jv., *Aquæ* Oij. D.) The gummy part extracted by boiling water, defecated, and inspissated.)

*Prop.* Almost inodorous; taste bitter, but less unpleasant than the aloes.

*Oper.* Cathartic, emmenagogue.

*Use.* In the same cases for which the Aloes is used.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. xv. in pills.

*Off. Prep.* *Pulv. Aloes Compositus*, L. *Pilulæ Aloes Comp.* L. *Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrha*, L. *Pil. Coloc. Comp.* L.

**EXTRACTUM ALÖES BARBADENSE.** L. Extract of Barbadoes Aloes. Prepared as the former are. The same as the extract.

**EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS.** E. Extract of Chamomile. (The volatile oil is dissipated in this preparation.)

*Prop.* Almost inodorous; taste a pure grateful bitter; colour dark brown.

*Oper.* Tonic, stomachic.

*Use.* In dyspepsia, chlorosis, and general debility.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to gr. xx. in pills, twice or thrice a day.

**EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ.** L. E. D. Extract of Belladonna. (An expressed juice inspissated. Prepared as the *Extractum Aconiti*.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste bitterish.

*Oper.* Narcotic; it is used in the same cases as the plant, principally, however, locally, to produce dilatation of the pupil in iritis, &c.

*Dose.* Gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , gradually increased to gr. ij. in pills.

**EXTRACTUM CANNABIS INDICÆ PURIFICATUM.** D. Extract of Indian Hemp. (*Cannabis Indicæ Venalis* 3j., *Spir. rectific.* f3jv. Dissolve the extract in the spirit; and when the dregs have subsided, decant the clear liquid, and evaporate by means of a water bath to consistence of a soft extract.)

*Oper.* Narcotic.

*Use.* Neuralgia, tetanus, hydrophobia, chorea, chronic rheumatism.

*Dose.* Gr.  $\frac{2}{3}$  to gr. v.

**EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ.** L. Extract of Yellow Cinchona Bark. (*Cinchonæ flavæ crasse contritæ* ℞iij., *Aquæ distillatæ* Ovj. Add four pints of water to the bark, briskly stirring till the whole is wet. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and strain. Macerate the residue in the rest of the water, and strain. Mix the two liquors, and evaporate.)

*Comp.* Kinate of quina, a small portion of kinate of cinchonia and of lime, extractive, mucilage, and tannic acid. (2.3 per cent. quina+0.08 cinchonia. *Thiel.*)

*Prop.* Odour sweetish; taste bitter, but less austere than the bark; fracture rough, dull; colour deep brown.

*Oper.* The same as the bark in substance; and consequently it is used



in the same cases ; but with much less certainty of effect, owing to some chemical change produced on the drug during the boiling.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to 3ss. dissolved in any distilled water.

**EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ.** E. Resinous Extract of Bark. (An aquo-spirituos Extract, containing both the extractive and resin of the barks.)

*Prop.* Taste bitter, with the austereness of the bark ; fracture resinous.

*Oper.* The same as the bark in substance.

*Use.* In ague, and every complaint for which bark is used. This is altogether a preferable preparation to the watery extract ; the rectified spirit contains water enough to enable it to take up all the active principles of the drug, less heat is required to evaporate the menstruum. The expense of the spirit is the greatest objection to it. It is more grateful to the stomach than the watery extracts.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to gr. xx. in pills, or dissolved in some distilled water.

**EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ.** L. Extract of pale Cinchona Bark.

*Comp.* Chiefly kinate of cinchonia, a small portion of kinate of quina and of lime, tannic acid, extractive, and mucilage. (Cinchonia 0·48 per cent. + 0·06 quina. *Geiger.*)

*Oper. and Use.* The same as the extract of Cinchona.

**EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RUBRÆ.** L. Extract of red Cinchona Bark.

*Comp.* More kinate of quina and less of cinchonia than the extract of pale cinchona bark. (Quina 1·7 per cent. + 0·08 cinchonia.)

*Oper. and Use.* The same as the other extracts of cinchona.

**EXTRACTUM COLCHICI.** L. Extract of Colchicum. Prepared in the same manner as the Extractum Aconiti.

*Comp.* Gallate of colchicia, fecula, mucilage.

*Oper.* Purgative, narcotic.

*Use.* In gout and acute rheumatism.

*Dose.* Gr. j. to gr. ij. repeated every four or six hours.

**EXTRACTUM COLCHICI ACETICUM.** L. E. D. Acetic Extract of Colchicum. (*Colchici Cormi recentis* lbj. (*exsiccati* 3jv. D.), *Acidi Acetici* (*Pyrolig.* E.) f3iij. (*dil.* f3viiij. D.), Bruise the cormi, gradually sprinkling them with the acid ; then express the juice, and evaporate in a vessel not glazed with lead to a proper consistence.)

*Comp.* Acetate of colchicia, fecula, mucilage.

*Oper.* Diuretic, narcotic.

*Use.* In gout, acute rheumatism, biliary congestion, and diseases of excitement.

*Dose.* Gr. j. to gr. ij. twice or thrice a day.

*Incomp.* Alkalies and their carbonates, magnesia, lime water.

**EXTRACTUM COLÖCYNTHIDIS.** L. E. Extract of Colocynth. (*Colocynthidis concisæ demptis seminibus* lbij. (lbj. E.), *Aquæ distillatæ cong.* ss. (ij. E.) Macerate for thirty-six hours, pressing from time to time with the hand. Then press firmly and strain, and evaporate to a proper consistence.)

*Comp.* Colocynthin 14·4 + extractive 10·0 + fixed oil 4·2 + resin 12·2 + gummy matter 27·1 + pectic acid 7·9 + 5·7. Phosphates of lime and magnesia.

*Oper.* Cathartic, mild in its operation, and not apt to occasion gripings.

*Use.* For evacuating the bowels ; and as an adjunct to other purgatives.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to 3ss. in pills at bed-time.

**EXTRACTUM CONII.** L. E. D. Extract of Hemlock. (An expressed juice inspissated without defecation.)

*Comp.* Conia, extractive, mucilage, volatile oil, chlorophylle.

*Prop.* Odour disagreeable ; taste bitterish and saline ; colour dark olive ; it loses its virtues when kept, and a saline efflorescence appears on its surface.

*Oper.* Narcotic, alterative, resolvent.



*Use.* In chest affections, scrofula, scirrhus, and cancer, particularly for allaying the pain of uterine cancer, without producing costiveness, as opium does; a useful addition to mercurial salts in cutaneous complaints.

*Dose.* Gr. iij. gradually increased to ℥j. twice or thrice a day.\*

*Test.* Triturate with Liquor Potassæ: if good, a strong odour of Conia is evolved.

*Off. Prep.* *Pil. Conii Comp.* L. *Ung. Conii*, L.

**EXTRACTUM DIGITALIS.** E. Extract of Foxglove. (Inspissated juice of the leaves.)

*Comp.* Digitalin, resin, fatty matter, chlorophylle, salts of potassa, and lime.

*Oper.* Sedative, diuretic.

*Use.* In dropsies after the tension is diminished by blood-letting and other means; it is inferior to the tincture.

*Dose.* Gr. ss. to gr. j.

*Incomp.* Diacetate of lead, infusions and decoctions of astringent vegetable products; carbonates of alkalies.

**EXTRACTUM ELATERII.**† L. Elaterium, E. Extract of Elaterium. (The fecula of the expressed juice.)

*Comp.* Elaterin 44+green resin 17+fecula 6+saline inert matter 6+lignin 27=100 parts.

*Oper.* Violently cathartic, hydragogue, sometimes emetic.

*Use.* In ascites, when other remedies have failed, renal anasarca, and in very obstinate costiveness.

*Dose.* Gr. 1-6th made into a pill, with extract of gentian, or with calomel gr. j., or in powder with bitartrate of potash, every sixth hour till it operate; and then repeated every sixth or eighth hour till a cure be effected.

**EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ.** L. E. D. Extract of Gentian. (Macerate three pounds of sliced gentian in six pints of distilled water; pour off the liquor and strain. To the residue add the remaining two pints; macerate for six hours, and having lightly expressed the liquor, strain. Mix the liquors, and evaporate.

*Comp.* Gentianin? mucilage, sugar.

*Prop.* Inodorous, intensely bitter, black, shining, tenacious.

*Oper.* Tonic, stomachic; in large doses aperient.

*Use.* In dyspepsia, jaundice, &c., but it is chiefly used as a medium for giving the metallic oxides in the form of pills: an excellent adjunct to ipecacuanha in the latter stage of dysentery.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss. twice or thrice a day.

*Off. Prep.* *Pilulæ Aloes Comp.* L.

**EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ.** L. E. D. Extract of Liquorice. (Macerate for twenty-four hours lbijss. of recently bruised liquorice-root in two gallons of boiling water, boil to one gallon, and strain the hot liquor; then evaporate.)

*Prop.* Almost inodorous; taste sweet, mucilaginous; brittle.

*Oper.* Demulcent.

*Use.* In the tickling cough of catarrh it is perhaps the most useful of the demulcents, as it hangs about and sheaths the fauces.

*Dose.* 3j. to 3ij. ad libitum.

*Off. Prep.* *Pilulæ Opiatæ*, E. *Pilulæ Scilliticæ*, E. *Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ Glabræ*, E. *Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio*, E.

**EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXŸLI.** L. E. Extract of Logwood. (The evaporated decoction.)

\* Impotentiam virilem, says *Bergius*, sub usu Conii curatam observavi, in viro quodam plusquam quadragenario, qui omnem erectionem penis perdiderat, postinde tamen plures liberos procreavit. — *Mat. Med.*, vol. i. p. 195.

† This substance is improperly termed an extract.



*Comp.* Hematin.

*Prop.* Almost inodorous; taste sweet, austere; colour a deep reddish purple; soon hardens and becomes brittle.

*Oper.* Astringent.

*Use.* In diarrhœas, the protracted stage of dysentery, and internal hæmorrhages. It may be given clysterwise in solution.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3j. in pills, or dissolved in cinnamon water.

*Incomp.* Alkalies and their carbonates; magnesia, carbonate of lime.

**EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI.** L. E. D. Extract of Henbane. (The expressed juice inspissated without defecation.)

*Comp.* Hyoscyamia? a narcotic empyreumatic oil; albumen, gum, fecula, salts.

*Prop.* Odour slightly foetid; taste nauseous, bitterish, sub-saline.

*Oper.* Narcotic.

*Use.* In nervous and pulmonary affections, rheumatism, gout, chordee, obstinate ulcerations; and whenever it is required to allay pain, and avoid the costiveness which opium is apt to induce.

*Dose.* Gr. ij. to ʒss. It has been increased to the extent of ʒj. twice a day.

*Incomp.* Astringent infusions and decoctions.

**EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ.** L. Ext. Resinæ Jalapæ, E. Extract of Jalap. (A spirituous tincture distilled, and an aqueous decoction evaporated, and the remains mixed together, kept both soft and hard.)

*Oper.* Cathartic, hydragogue.

*Use.* In costiveness, worms, dropsy, generally combined with soap or calomel.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills. To children the hard extract is given, triturated with sugar or testaceous powders.

*Off. Prep.* *Pulv. Scammonii Comp.* L.

**EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ.** E. Extract of Krameria. (Prepared in the same way with that of liquorice root.)

*Comp.* Tannic acid, extractive.

*Prop.* A powerful astringent.

*Use.* In chronic diarrhœa, and internal hæmorrhages.

*Dose.* From gr. jv. to ʒj.

**EXTRACTUM LACTUCÆ.** L. Extract of Lettuce. (Prepared in the same way as Extractum Aconiti.)

*Prop.* Odour narcotic like opium; taste bitter.

*Oper.* Narcotic, diaphoretic.

*Use.* In the same cases as opium; irritable gastric dyspepsia.

*Dose.* From gr. iij. to gr. x. in form of pills. Less useful than Lactucarium.

**EXTRACTUM LUPULI.** L. E. Extractum Humuli, D. Extract of Hops. (*Lupuli lbjss. Aquæ distillatæ ferventis cong. ij.* Prepared in the same manner as the Extractum Glycyrrhizæ.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste bitter, with the peculiar flavour of the hop.

*Oper.* Tonic, anodyne? diuretic.

*Use.* In gout; dyspepsia; and mania, to procure rest; but its virtues are very doubtful.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to ʒj. in pills.

**EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ.** L. E. D. Extract of Nux Vomica. (*Nucis Vomica 3viiij., Spiritus rectific. Oij.* Soften the nux vomica with steam, slice, pound, and dry it; then macerate for seven days in two pints of spirit; press out the tincture and strain; macerate the residue in the rest of the spirit for three days, and again press and strain. Mix the tinctures and distil off the greater part, and evaporate what remains to a proper consistence.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, tonic.

*Use.* In paraplegia, and other cases of partial paralysis; chorea, epilepsy, atonic diarrhœa, and nervous tremor.

*Dose.* From gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  to grs. jss.

**EXTRACTUM OPII.** L. E. Ext. Opii Aquosum, D. Extract of Opium. (*Opii contriti lbjss., Aquæ distillatæ ʒv.* Add two pints and



a half of water to the opium, and macerate for twenty-four hours, frequently stirring with a spatula; then strain. Macerate the residue in the remaining water for twenty-four hours, and strain. Lastly, evaporate the strained liquors to a proper consistence.)

*Comp.* Bimeconate of morphia, codeia, narcotina, narceia, sulphate of lime, gum, and very little resin.

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste bitter; colour black; dissolved in water; it is not precipitated by alcohol.

*Oper.* Narcotic, anodyne, sedative, antispasmodic, with less subsequent derangement of the nervous system than crude opium occasions.

*Use.* In all cases in which opium is useful; and better fitted for children and very irritable habits.

*Dose.* Gr. ss. to gr. iij. in pills.

*Off. Prep.* *Vinum Opii.*

*Incomp.* Solutions of astringent vegetables, carbonate of potassa, bichloride of mercury, sulphate of copper, sulphate of zinc, acetates of lead, nitrate of silver, all of which precipitate this extract from its solution altered in its nature.

**EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS** L. E. Extract of White Poppy. (The decoction evaporated.) *Extractum Papaveris Albi.*

*Comp.* Nearly the same as the extract of opium, with a smaller proportion of the alkaloids.

*Oper.* Narcotic, anodyne: without producing so generally delirium, headache, or nausea, as opium and its extract produce.

*Use.* As this extract possesses nearly the same virtues as opium, only in a weaker degree, so it is employed in the same instances. It is to be preferred when the head is much affected.

*Dose.* Gr. ij. to ʒss. in form of pills.

*Incomp.* As under *Extractum Opii.*

**EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ** L. E. Extract of Pareira. (Prepared in the same way as Extract of *Hæmatoxylum.*)

*Prop.* Diuretic, tonic.

*Use.* In affections of the urinary organs.

*Dose.* From gr. x. to ʒss.

**EXTRACTUM QUASSIÆ** E. Extract of Quassia. (Prepared in the same way with extract of *Liquorice root.*)

*Comp.* Quassite, mucilage.

*Prop.* Tonic.

*Use.* In atonic dyspepsia; and general debility.

*Dose.* From gr. v. to gr. x.

**EXTRACTUM RHEI** L. E. D. Extract of Rhubarb. (*Rhei contriti* ʒxv., *Spiritus tenuioris* Oj., *Aquæ distillatæ* Ovij. Macerate for four days with a gentle heat, and allow the dregs to subside, evaporate the liquor to a proper consistence.)

*Oper.* Purgative and stomachic; but as the extractive matter attracts oxygen in the humid state, and particularly when heated, much of the virtue of the medicine is destroyed in this preparation.

*Use.* In the same case for which the powdered root is employed; but chiefly "as a basis for pills to which more active matters are to be added."

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. in pills, or dissolved in peppermint water.

**EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ LIQUIDUM** L. FLUIDUM, E. D. Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla. (*Sarzæ* lbijss. (lbj. D. E.), *Aquæ distill. cong.* v. (Ovij. D., Ovij. E.), *Spir. rectific.* fʒij. (*quantum satis fit*, D.) Boil the sarsaparilla in three gallons of water, to twelve pints, and strain the liquor while hot. Boil it again in the remainder of the water to one half, and strain. Evaporate the mixed liquors to fʒxviij., and when cold add the spirit.)

*Use.* In the same cases as the powder of the root.

*Dose.* From fʒij. to fʒjv., twice or thrice a day.

**EXTRACTUM SIVE RESINA SCAMMŌNII** E. Resin of Scammony. (Boil powder of scammony in successive portions of proof



spirit; distil off the spirit: then pour away the watery solution from the resin; agitate this with boiling water until it is well washed; lastly, dry at a temp. not exceeding 240°.)

*Use.* The same as scammony. It gripes violently.

**EXTRACTUM STRAMONII.** L. E. Extract of Stramonium. (*R. Seminorum Stramonii* ℥xv., *Aquæ distillatæ ferventis cong. j.* Macerate the seeds for four hours, in a vessel slightly covered near the fire; then take them out, and bruise them in a stone mortar, and return them again to the fluid when they are bruised. Then boil the liquor down to four pints, and strain it while it is hot. Finally, evaporate it to a proper thickness.)

*Prop.* Odour narcotic; taste bitter.

*Use.* In asthma, and other spasmodic affections.

*Dose.* From gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  to gr. j., in the form of pill, twice or thrice a day.

**EXTRACTUM STYRACIS.** E. Extract of Styrax. (Exhaust styrax by boiling it with successive quantities of rectified spirit; filter the spirituous solutions; distil off the greater part of the spirit; and evaporate the remainder to a thin extract.)

*Use.* See *Styrax*.

**EXTRACTUM TARAXACI.** L. E. Extract of Dandelion. (A strained decoction evaporated.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste bitter, mucilaginous.

*Oper.* Deobstruent, laxative, diuretic.

*Use.* In jaundice, chronic inflammation, and incipient schirrus of the liver, chronic derangements of the stomach, hypochondriasis, and dropsy.

*Dose.* Gr. jv. to 3j. united with sulphate of potassa.

**EXTRACTUM UVÆ URSI.** L. Extract of Whortleberry.

*Oper. and Use.* The Decoction.

**FARINA.** L. E. D. *Triticum vulgare*; Farina. Flour. (*Vide Amylum.*)

*Comp.* Gluten, starch, albumen, gum, phosphate of lime.

*Use.* The introduction of Flour into the Pharmacopœias seems to be unnecessary, as it is scarcely ever used in the state of flour, except to parts affected with erysipelatous inflammations; bread is used in making cataplasms; and sometimes in forming pills.

**FERRUM.** E. D. Iron. *Ferrum in fila tractum*, L. *Filum et limatura*, E. *Ferri pulvis*, D.

*Prop.* Colour bluish-grey; texture fibrous; fracture brilliant and fine-grained; sp. grav. 7.6 to 7.8; hard, ductile, malleable, magnetic. Equivalent 28. Chemical symbol Fe.

*Oper.* Tonic, deobstruent; anthelmintic: producing foetid eructations, owing to its meeting with acid in the stomach, which oxidizes it, and evolves sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

*Use.* In general debility, dyspepsia, hysteria, chlorosis, worms, and in passive hæmorrhages. It can prove useful only when it is oxidized, which is known by the eructations and black fæces.

*Dose.* Of the filings gr. v. to ʒj. with some aromatic powder; or in the form of electuary with honey; or pills with extract of gentian.

*Off. Prep.* *Ferri Carbonas*, E. *Ferri Carb. saccharatum*, E. *Ferri Iodidum*, D. *Syrupus Ferri Iodidi*, L. D. *Ferri Sulphas*, L. D. E. *Ferri Sulphas Granulatum*, D. *Vinum Ferri*, L. *Ferri Iodidi solutio*, E. *Ferri Sesquioxidum*, E. *Ferrugo*, E. *Tinct. Ferri Sesquichloridi*, D. *Ferri Pernitratiss liquor*, D. *Ferri Sulphuretum*, D. *Potassii Iodidum*, D.

**FERRI ACETATIS TINCTURA.** D. Tincture of the Acetate of Iron. (*Ferri Sulphatis* ℥viiij., *Aquæ distillatæ* Oss., *Acidi Sulphurici* f3vj., *Acidi Nitrici* f3ss., *Potassæ Acetatis* ℥viiij., *Spiritus rectificati cong. ss.* To 3jx. of the water add the sulphuric acid, and in the mixture with the aid of heat, dissolve the sulphate of iron; add next the nitric acid, first diluted with the remaining ounce of water, and evaporate the resulting solution to the consistence of a thick syrup. Dissolve this in one quart, and the acetate of potash in the remainder of the spirit, and having mixed the solutions, and shaken the mixture



repeatedly in a large bottle, let the whole be thrown upon a calico filter. When any further liquid ceases to trickle through, subject the filter with its contents to expression, and having cleared the turbid tincture thus procured by filtration through paper, let it be added to that already obtained. The specific gravity of this tincture is .891.)

*Prop.* Reddish-brown colour, transparent, ethereal odour, chalybeate taste.

*Comp.* Solution of the Acetate of the Sesquioxide in rectified spirit.

*Oper.* Tonic, astringent.

*Use.* In dyspepsia, chlorosis, hysteria, cardiac diseases.

*Dose.* ℥xx. to ʒj., in water or asses' milk.

**FERRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDUM.** L. Ammoniated Iron. (*Ferri Sesquioxidi* ʒiij., *Acidi Hydrochlorici* Oss., *Ammoniae Hydrochloratis* ℥ijss., *Aq. dist.* Oij. Mix the sesquioxide with the acid, and digest it in a sand bath, frequently stirring it until it is dissolved; then add the hydrochlorate, first dissolved in water; strain and evaporate the solution until the salt is dry. Rub this into a powder.) *Ferrum Ammoniatum.*

*Comp.* Hydrochlorate of ammonia, 85 per cent.; sesquichloride of iron, 15 per cent.

*Prop.* Odour resembling saffron; orange colour: taste styptic; deliquescent, soluble in proof spirit and in water. Either solution emits ammonia on the addition of potash, and throws down gr. vij. of sesquioxide of iron from gr. c. of this salt.

*Oper.* Tonic, emmenagogue, aperient, deobstruent.

*Use.* In epilepsy, hysteria, chlorosis, scrofula, rickets, and mesenteric obstructions; sometimes in cancer.

*Dose.* Gr. iij. to gr. xv. twice or thrice a day, in pills, with extract of gentian.

*Off. Prep.* *Tinctura Ferri Ammonio-chloridi*, L.

**FERRI AMMONIO-CITRAS.** L. D. Ammonio-citrate of Iron. (*Ferri Sulphatis* ʒxij., *Sodæ Carbonatis* ʒxijss., *Acidi Citrici* ʒvj., *Liquoris Ammoniae* fʒjix., *Aquæ distillatæ ferventis* Oxiij. Dissolve the sulphate and carbonate separately in six pints of water, and mix the solutions while hot. Wash the precipitate, and dissolve it in the acid by heat. When cold add the ammonia, and evaporate to the consistence of a syrup, and dry it upon an earthenware plate.)

*Comp.*  $\text{Fe}^2\text{O}^3 \cdot \text{C} + \text{HO}$ .

*Prop.* Soluble in water; neutral; gives no blue tint with ferrocyanide of potassium, but when potash is added, the sesquioxide falls down and ammonia is given off. In 100 grs. of the salt, 34 of the sesquioxide ought to be precipitated.

*Oper.* Tonic, emmenagogue, but not astringent.

*Use.* In uterine complaints, cardiac diseases, anæmia of children and adults, especially that resulting from Morbus Brightii.

*Dose.* Grs. v. to grs. viij.

**FERRI CARBONAS.** D. Carbonate of Iron. (*Ferri Sulphas* ʒviiij., *Sodæ Carbon. Crystallor. Venal.* ʒx., *Aquæ distillatæ cong.* ij. Mix the separate solutions of the salts; drain and press the precipitate formed. Then dry and powder it.)

*Use.* The same as the sesquioxide of iron. The carbonic acid is nearly entirely driven off in the process.

**FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATUM.** E. D. Sugared Carbonate of Iron. (*Sulph. of Iron* ʒij., *Carb. of Soda* ʒv., *Pure Sugar* ʒij., *Water* Ojv. Triturate the washed precipitate with the sugar; and dry the mixture at 120°.)

*Use.* The same as the sesquioxide of iron.

*Off. Prep.* *Mistura Ferri comp.* D. *Pilulæ Ferri Carbonatis*, E. *Pil. Ferri comp.* D.

**FERRI CARBONAS CUM SACCHARO.** L. Sugared Carbonate of Iron. (*Ferri Sulph.* ʒjv., *Sodæ Carbonatis* ʒjv. ʒij., *Sacchari* ʒij., *Aquæ distillatæ ferventis* Ojv. Dissolve the sulphate and carbonate



separately in two pints of water. Mix the liquors when hot, and let the carbonate of iron subside. Pour off the supernatant liquor, and frequently wash the precipitated carbonate, and add to it the sugar dissolved in two ounces of water; then evaporate to a powder, which must be kept in a well-closed bottle. The sugar tends to prevent the conversion of the carbonate into the sesquioxide of iron.)

*Prop.* Greyish-green colour, inodorous, sweetish chalybeate taste.

*Oper. and Use.* As the other salts of iron; but especially adapted for children and delicate women.

**FERRI IODIDUM.** D. E. Iodide of Iron. (*Pure Iodine* 3j., *Iron filings, separated from impurities by a magnet* 3ss., *Distilled water* f3v. Introduce the iodine, iron, and 3jv. of water into a Florence flask, and having heated the mixture gently for ten minutes, boil until the solution loses its red colour. Pass the liquid now through paper into a second flask, washing the filter with the remaining ounce of water, and by means of a well-regulated heat, boil down the liquor until a drop of it taken out on the end of an iron wire, solidifies on cooling. When the flask has assumed the temperature of the air, let the iodide of iron be extracted from it (by breaking the flask, if necessary), and, after it has been submitted to powerful pressure, enveloped in blotting-paper, let it be enclosed in a well-stopped bottle.)

*Prop.* In aggregates of needle-formed crystals, of an iron-grey colour, very deliquescent; taste acrid, metallic. When exposed to the air it is decomposed, and sesquioxide of iron is deposited.

*Comp.* 1 eq. iodine = 126.3 + 1 iron = 28 + 5 water = 45, equiv. 199.3. (FeI + 5 HO.)

*Oper.* Tonic, emmenagogue, deobstruent.

*Use.* In all cases of debility, in scrofula, incipient cancer, amenorrhœa, secondary syphilis, mesenteric obstructions. A bad form of the preparation, which should only be kept in solution.

*Dose.* Gr. j. to gr. v. in solution.

**FERRI IODIDI SOLUTIO.** E. Solution of Iodide of Iron. (*Iodine* gr. 190 + *Clean Iron wire* gr. 100, *Distilled Water* f3vj. Preserve the solution with iron wire in the bottle.)

*Use.* The same as the iodide.

*Dose.* ℥xl. to f3j.

**FERRI MURIATIS TINCTURA.** E. See *Tinctura Ferri Sesquichloridi*.

**FERRI OXIDUM MAGNETICUM.** D. Black Oxide of Iron. (*Sulphate of Iron* 3xiij., *Solution of Caustic Potash* 3ljv., *Distilled water, a sufficient quantity*.)

*Use.* In the same cases as the rust.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to 3j.

**FERRI OXIDUM NIGRUM.** E. Black Oxide of Iron. (*Sulph. of Iron* 3jv., *Sulph. Acid* f3ij. and f3ij., *Nitric Acid* f3jvss., *Aqua Ammoniac* f3jvss., *Boiling Water* 0iij.)

*Use.* The same as the sesquioxide of iron.

**FERRI OXIDUM RUBRUM.** E. Ferri Peroxidum, D. Ferri Sesquioxidum, L. See *Oxidum Ferri Rubrum*.

**FERRI PERNITRATIS LIQUOR.** D. Solution of the Pernitrate of Iron. Persesquinitrate of Iron. (*Fine iron wire free from rust* 3j., *Pure Nitric Acid* f3ij., *Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity*. Into the acid, first diluted with f3xvj. of the water, introduce the iron wire, and leave them in contact until gas ceases to be disengaged. Filter the solution, and to it add as much water as will make its bulk a pint and a half. Sp. gr. 1107.)

*Comp.* The pernitrate is composed of 2 atoms of peroxide of iron, 3 of nitric acid,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  of water. (*Pelouze*.) ( $2 \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3, 3 \text{ NO}_5, 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ HO}$ .)

*Prop.* Orange-brown, clear, nitric acid odour, and styptic taste.

*Oper.* Tonic, astringent.

*Use.* In chronic, lenteric, and phthisical diarrhœa, in mesenteric disease, mucous vaginal discharges.



*Dose.* f3ss. to f3j. for adults, ℥x. to ℥xx. for children.

**FERRI PEROXIDUM HYDRATUM.** D. Ferrugo, E. Hydrated Peroxide of Iron. (*Sulphate of Iron* 3vij., *Pure Sulphuric Acid* f3vj., *Pure Nitric Acid* f3ss., *Solution of Caustic Potash* 0ij., *Distilled Water* 3xij. To f3x. of water add the sulphuric acid, and in the mixture, with the aid of heat, dissolve the sulphate of iron. Mix the nitric acid with the remainder of the water, and having added the diluted acid to the solution of sulphate of iron, concentrate by boiling, until, upon the sudden disengagement of much gas, the liquid passes from a dark to a red colour. Let this be now poured into the solution of caustic potash, and, when the mixture has been well stirred, place it on a calico filter, and let the precipitate be washed with distilled water until the liquid which passes through ceases to give a precipitate when dropped into a solution of chloride of barium. Lastly, enclose the precipitate while in a pasty state in a porcelain pot, whose lid is made air-tight by a luting of lard so as to prevent the loss of water by evaporation.)

*Comp.* 1 eq. of sesquioxide of iron and 2 of water. ( $\text{Fe}^2 \text{O}^3 + 2 \text{H.O.}$ )

*Prop.* Yellowish-brown; inodorous; tasteless; insoluble in water.

*Oper.* Tonic, antidote to arsenic.

*Use.* In debility; in poisoning by arsenic.

*Dose.* Grs. v. to 3ss. mixed with pulvis cinnamomi. Employed in cases of poisoning: a table-spoonful may be mixed with water, and given every five or ten minutes.

**FERRI POTASSIO-TARTRAS. L. FERRUM TARTARISATUM,** E. D. Potassio-tartrate of Iron. (*Ferri Sulphatis* 3jv., *Acidi Sulphurici* f3ss., *Acidi Nitrici* 3j., *Liquoris Ammoniae* f3x., *Potassæ Bitartratis Contritæ* 3ij., *Aquæ distillatæ* cong. jv. Dissolve the Sulphate with the sulphuric acid in a pint of water, then applying heat, add the nitric acid gradually. Evaporate the liquor to the consistence of a syrup, and mix with the rest of the water. Then add the ammonia to throw down the sesquioxide of iron; which wash and put aside for twenty-four hours. Then heat the bitartrate dissolved in half a pint of distilled water to  $140^{\circ}$ , and add to it gradually the moist sesquioxide which floats on the water. Separate by linen the sesquioxide which cannot be dissolved. Then evaporate the liquor to dryness.)

*Prop.* Inodorous, soluble in water, neutral, taste styptic; unchanged by the ferrocyanide of potassium; gives no precipitate with alkalis. But if 100 grs. be heated with potash, 34 grs. of the sesquioxide is precipitated.

*Comp.* 1 equiv. of tartrate of sesquioxide of iron =  $135.72 + 1$  tartrate of potassa =  $113.63$ , equiv. =  $249.35$ . ( $\text{Fe}^2 \text{O}^3 \text{T}, \text{KOT.}$ )

*Oper.* Tonic, deobstruent.

*Use.* This is one of the mildest of the salts of iron; and so palatable, that children may be easily persuaded to take it. In scrofulous tumours, weakened bowels, &c.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss in powder, or bolus, mixed with any aromatic, or with columba.

*Incomp.* Potassæ sulphuretum, infusions of oak bark, galls, or other astringent vegetables.

**FERRI PULVIS.** D. Iron in fine powder. (Introduce into a gun-barrel as much oxide of iron as will occupy the length of about ten inches, confining it to the centre portion by plugs of asbestos. Place the barrel in a furnace, one end being fitted, by means of a cork, in a bent adapter, whose further extremity dips in water, while the other end of the barrel is connected with a bottle containing zinc and water, with the intervention, however, of a desiccation tube, including fragments of caustic potash, and a small bottle half filled with oil of vitriol. Matters being thus arranged, a little oil of vitriol is to be poured into the bottle containing the water and zinc, to develop sufficient hydrogen to expel the air from the interior of the apparatus. As soon as this object is considered to have been accomplished, the part of the



tube containing the peroxide must be surrounded by ignited charcoal; and when it is thus brought to a low red heat, the oil of vitriol is to be gradually added to the zinc, so as to cause a steady current of hydrogen to pass through the oil of vitriol and desiccator into the gun-barrel. As soon as the reduction of the oxide is completed, which may be judged to have taken place, when the bubbles escape at apparently the same rate through the water in which the adapter terminates, and through the bottle containing the oil of vitriol, the fire is to be removed (a slow current of hydrogen being still continued), and when the gun-barrel has assumed the temperature of the air, its metallic contents should be extracted and preserved in an accurately stopped bottle.)

*Oper. and Use.* The same as iron and its filings.

**FERRI SESQUIOXIDUM.** L. Ferri Subcarbonas, D. (Carbonas Ferri Præcipitatus, E. Sesquioxide of Iron. Precipitated from Sulphate of Iron by Carbonate of Soda.) *Ferri Subcarbonas.*

*Comp.* Two equiv. of iron and three of oxygen; carbonic acid? ( $\text{Fe}^2 \text{O}^3$ .)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste styptic; colour reddish-brown, insoluble in water.

*Oper.* Tonic, emmenagogue.

*Use.* It is advantageously employed in tic douloureux, dyspepsia, chlorosis, chorea, and lately has been much recommended in cancer.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to 3j. united with myrrh, bitter extracts, or some aromatic.

*Incomp.* Acids and acidulous salts.

*Off. Prep.* *Ferri Ammonio-chloridum*, L. *Tinct. Ferri Sesquichloridi*, L. D.

**FERRI SULPHAS.** L. E. Sulphas Ferri, D. Sulphate of Iron. (A protoxide, or at the minimum of oxidation, and sulphuric acid.) *Ferrum Vitriolatum.*

*Comp.* 1 eq. oxide of iron = 36 + 1, sulphuric acid = 40.1 + 6, water of crystallization = 54, equivalent of the crystallized salt = 130.1. ( $\text{FeO SO}^3 + 6 \text{H O}$ .)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste strong; styptic; crystals light green, transparent, rhomboidal prisms; soluble in two parts water; effloresce in the air, and turn yellow.

*Oper.* Tonic, emmenagogue; anthelmintic; in large doses emetic.

*Use.* In diseases of general debility, amenorrhœa, with a weak languid pulse; diabetes; in clysters against ascarides.

*Dose.* Gr. j. to gr. v. combined with myrrh, ammoniacum, and bitter extracts.

*Incomp.* The earths, chloride of calcium, chloride of barium, alkalies, and their carbonates, biboras sodæ, nitras argenti, acetas plumbi, soaps, tannin.

*Off. Prep.* *Sulphas Ferri Exsiccatus*, E. *Pilulæ Ferri compositæ*, L. *Pilulæ Aloes et Ferri*, E. *Pil. Rhei et Ferri*, E. *Ferri Sesquioxidum*, L. *Mist. Ferri Comp.* L. D. *Ferrum Tartarizatum*, D. *Ferri Potassio-Tartras*, L. *Ferri Carbonas*, D. *Ferri Carbonas cum Saccharo*, L. *Saccharatum*, D. *Ferri Ammonio-Citras*, L. D. *Ferri Oxidum Magneticum*, D. *Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum*, D. *Tinct. Ferri Acetatis*, D. *Ferri Valerianas*, D.

**FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATUS.** E. Siccatum, D. Granulatum, D. Dried Sulphate of Iron.

*Use.* The same as the sulphate; intended for being administered in the form of pills.

*Dose.* Gr. j. to gr. iij.

**FERRI SULPHURETUM.** D. E. Sulphuret of Iron. (Let an iron rod be heated in a wind furnace to a white heat, and immediately on taking it from the fire let it be rubbed upon a roll of sulphur. Let the sulphuret of iron drop into water, and be separated from the sulphur, and dried. Keep it in a stopper'd bottle.)

*Use.* The same as the hydro-sulphuret of ammonia.

**FERRI VALERIANAS,** D. Valerianate of Iron. (*Valerianate of*



*Soda* 3v. 3iij., *Sulphate of Iron* 3jv., *Distilled water* 0j. Let the sulphate be converted into a persulphate as directed in the formula for *ferri peroxidum hydratum*, and, by the addition of distilled water, let the solution of the persulphate be augmented to the bulk of f3viiij. Dissolve the valerianate of soda in f3x. of the water, then mix the two solutions cold, and having placed the precipitate, which forms, upon a filter, and washed it with the remainder of the water, let it be dried by placing it for some days rolled up in bibulous paper on a porous brick. This preparation should be kept in a well-stopped bottle.)

*Comp.* 1 eq. of protoxide of iron + 1 eq. of valerianic acid.

*Prop.* Reddish-brown dull powder; tasteless, disagreeable valerianic odour; undergoes decomposition by exposure to the air; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol.

*Oper.* Tonic, antispasmodic.

*Use.* In neuralgia, hysteria, debility, but seldom used on account of its offensive odour, and the facility with which it undergoes decomposition.

*Dose.* Gr. ss. to gr. iij. in pill.

**FERRUGO.** E. Ferrugo. (*Sulph. of Iron* 3jv., *Sulph. Ac.* f3iijss., *Nit. Acid.* f3jx., *Aq. Ammoniae* f3xxviiij. After treating the salt with the acids, filter, and add to the cold solution the ammonia in a full stream. The precipitate must be washed and dried at a temperature under 180°.)

*Use.* An antidote for poisoning with arsenic and its salts.

*Dose.* 3j. frequently repeated.

**FICUS.** L. E. Ficus Carica, D. The Fig. Ficus Carica. Fig Tree. (*Polygam. Diœcia.* N. O. *Urticaceæ.* (*Moraceæ, Lindley.*) Asia and South of Europe. 12.)

*Prop.* Taste sweet and mucilaginous.

*Oper.* Nutritive, emollient, laxative, suppurative.

*Use.* In pulmonary and other inflammatory diseases; in decoctions; in cynanche tonsillaris; during suppuration as a gargle (*R. Ficor.* 3ij., *Aquæ* 3vj.; *coque et cola*); in gumboils roasted, then split, and applied to the part.

*Off. Prep.* *Dec. Hordei Comp.* L. *Conf. Sennæ,* L. *Elect. Sen.* E.

**FILIX.** E. Male Fern Root. (*Aspidium Filix Mas.* *Cryptogamia.* *Filices.* N. O. *Filicales.* Indigenous. 24.)

*Prop.* Odour weak; taste sweet, mucilaginous; slightly bitter and austere.

*Oper.* Anthelmintic?

*Use.* In tinea lata, and cucurbitina; but perhaps more is to be attributed to the active purgatives with which it is generally followed.

*Dose.* 3ij. to 3iij. of the solid part of the powdered root, taken in the morning, and soon after it a strong cathartic of gamboge or jalap, worked off with green tea. This was Madame Nouffer's celebrated remedy.

**FÆNICŪLUM.** L. E. Fœniculum Officinale Semina, D. Fennel. (*Fœniculum dulce,* N. O. *Umbelliferæ.* (*Apiaceæ, Lindley.*) *Pentand. Digynia.*)

*Prop.* Odour aromatic; taste warm, sweetish; fruit ovate.

*Oper.* Carminative, diuretic.

*Use.* In flatulencies.

*Dose.* ʒj. to 3j. bruised.

**FÆNICŪLI OLEUM.** L. Oil of Fennel. (By distillation from the fruit.)

**FÆNICŪLI SEMINA.** D. The Fruit of Sweet Fennel. (*Fœniculum dulce*: class, order, and place, as above. 24.) *Fœniculum dulce.*

*Prop.* Odour aromatic; taste sweetish and grateful.

*Oper.* Root diuretic; seed carminative.

*Use.* In the tormina of infants.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒjss. in powder.



*Off. Prep.* *Aqua Fœniculi*, E. D. *Oleum Fœniculi*, L. D. E. *Essentia Fœniculi*, D. *Confect. Piperis*, L. *Conf. Pip. Nigri*, D. *Spir. Juniperi Comp.* L. D.

FRAXINUS ORNUS. D. See *Manna*.

FUSEL OIL. Alcohol Amylicum, D. (Take of the light liquid, which may be obtained at any large distillery by continuing the distillation for some time after the pure spirit has been drawn off, any convenient quantity. Introduce it into a small still or retort, connected with a condenser, and apply heat, so as to cause distillation. As soon as the oil begins to come over mixed with water, the receiver should be changed, and the distillation being resumed and carried nearly to dryness, the desired product will be obtained. The liquid drawn over during the first part of the distillation will consist of aqueous fluid surmounted by a stratum of the fusel oil; this latter, though impregnated with a minute quantity of water, should be separated and preserved, as being sufficiently pure for use.)

*Comp.* 10 equivalents of carbon, 12 of hydrogen, and 2 of oxygen. ( $C^{10} H^{12} O^2$ .)

*Use.* Only in the preparation of Valerianic acid.

GALBANUM. L. E. D. Galbanum, Gum-Resin. (*Galbanum Officinale*. *Opōidea Galbanifera*, D. *Pentandria*. *Digyn.* N. O. *Umbelliferæ*. (*Apiaceæ*, Lindley.) Cape of Good Hope, India, and Levant. 12.)

*Comp.* Resin, gummy extractive, volatile oil, malate of lime.

*Prop.* Odour foetid; taste bitter, acrid; the agglutinated tears of a white colour, in a ground of reddish-brown; forms an emulsion when triturated with water; soluble in proof spirit, wine, and vinegar. Sp. grav. 1.212.

*Oper.* Internally antispasmodic, deobstruent, expectorant; externally resolvent, discutient.

*Use.* In hysteria, particularly that which attends irregular and deficient menstruation; chlorosis; externally to indolent tumours.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills, or emulsion.

*Off. Prep.* *Pilulæ Galbani Comp.* L. *Pilulæ Assafœtidæ Comp.* D. *Pilulæ Assafœtidæ*, E. *Emplast. Galbani*, L. *Empl. Assafœtidæ*, E. *Empl. Gummosum*, E.

GALLÆ. L. E. D. Galls. (*Quercus Infectoria*. Dyer's Oak. For class and order, vide *Quercus Cortex*. Asia Minor. 12.) The production of the wound of the ovipositor of the *Diplolepis Gallæ Tinctoriæ*.

*Comp.* Tannic acid 130, mucilage 12, gallic acid and extractive 31, calcareous earth and saline matter 12, insoluble matter 315 grains in 500 of galls (*Davy*): but the goodness of the galls varies these results. The tannic acid consists of 18 eq. carbon=110.16+9 hydrogen=9+12 oxygen=96, equiv. 215.16.

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste very austere and astringent; hard, ligneous, 4 to 12 lines in diameter, covered with tubercles; the colour of the best is blackish-grey or blue; the unpierced are the best.

*Oper.* Powerfully astringent, tonic.

*Use.* They have been used in diarrhœa, passive hæmorrhages, and intermittents; but they are principally employed in gargles and injections; and the powder to form an ointment for piles, in the proportion of ʒij. to lard ʒij., and powdered opium ʒj. The tincture is used as a test for the salts of iron.

*Dose.* When exhibited internally, gr. x. to ʒj. twice or thrice a day.

*Incomp.* Lime water, potassæ carbonas, plumbi acetat et diacetat, cupri sulphas, argenti nitras, ferri iodidum, ferri sulphas, antimonii potassio-tartras, hydrargyri nitras, hydrargyri bichloridum, infusum cinchonæ, solution of isinglass, solution of opium; all of which precipitate the infusion of galls.

*Off. Prep.* *Tinctura Gallæ*, L. E. D. *Ung. Gallæ Comp.* L. *Ung. Gallæ*, D. *Ung. Gallæ et Opii*, E. *Decoctum Gallæ*, L.



**GENTIANA.** L. E. *Gentiana Lutea Radix*, D. Gentian Root. (*Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Gentianaceæ.* Mountains of Europe.  $\mathcal{U}$ .)  
*Prop.* Almost inodorous, extremely bitter, but not astringent; externally brownish-yellow, wrinkled; internally yellow, spongy; flexible; virtues yielded to æther, alcohol, and water.

*Comp.* Gentianin, extractive, gum.

*Oper.* Tonic, stomachic, in large doses aperient; antiseptic.

*Use.* In dyspepsia; hysteria; jaundice; gout, united with aromatics; chlorosis, with chalybeates; and dropsies, with squill and neutral salts; in dysentery, with ipecacuanha. Externally in putrid ulcers.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. Vide *Infusion*, &c.

*Off. Prep.* *Infusum Gentianæ*, E. *Extractum Gentianæ*, L. E. D. *Infus. Gent. Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Gent. Comp.* L. E. D. *Vinum Gent. Comp.* E. *Mistura Gentianæ Comp.* L. *Tinct. Rhei et Gentianæ*, E.

**GLYCERINA.** D. Glycerine. A sweet principle produced during saponification.

*Comp.*  $C^6 H^7 O^5 + HO$ .

*Prop.* A syrupy liquid; inodorous; soluble in water and alcohol; is the salifiable base of oils.

*Oper.* Emollient.

*Use.* Externally in eruptions of scalp, lepra, psoriasis, lichen, inveterate impetigo, prurigo. It may be added to lotions, cataplasms, or ointments, in the proportion of 1-8th or 1-16th.

**GLYCYRRHIZA.** L. *Glycyrrhizæ Radix*, D. E. *Extractum Glycyrrhizæ*, E. Liquorice Root. (*Glycyrrhiza glabra. Diadelphia. Decand. N. O. Leguminosæ. (Fabaceæ, Lindley.)* South of Europe.  $\mathcal{U}$ .) Should be three years old.

*Comp.* Glycyrrhizine, albumen, fecula, asparagin (?). Some salts, a thick acrid resinous oil.

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste sweet, mucilaginous, leaving, when unpeeled, a degree of bitterness in the mouth; flexible; cuticle brown.

*Oper.* Demulcent.

*Use.* In catarrh; but it is generally combined with other mucilages, and is a pleasant and useful demulcent.

*Dose.* Of the powder 3ss. to 3j.

*Off. Prep.* *Decoct. Sarsaparillæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Infusum Lini Comp.* L. *Ext. Glycyrrhizæ*, L. E. D. *Decoctum Glycyrrhizæ*, D. *Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ*, E. *Confectio Sennæ*, L. E. *Decoctum Mezerei Comp.* E. *Decoctum Lini Comp.* D.

**GOSSÏPIUM.** E. The downy investiture of the seeds of Raw Cotton. (*Gossypium Herbaceum et Barbadosense Monadelph. Polyand. N. O. Malvaceæ.* America, India.)

*Use.* In burns and scalds.

**GRANĀTUM.** L. *Granatum Radix*, E. *Punica Granatum, Radicis Cortex*, D. Pomegranate Bark and Flowers, (Balaustines,) and bark of the roots. (*Icosandria Monogyn. N. O. Myrtaceæ.* South of Europe.  $\mathcal{U}$ .) *Balaustium*.

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste bitter, styptic; strikes a permanent blue with sulphate of iron; virtues yielded to water.

*Oper.* Astringent.

*Use.* In tænia, chronic and colliquative diarrhœas, and the protracted stage of dysentery; but chiefly externally, as an injection in leucorrhœa, and gargle in angina.

*Dose.* In substance 3ss. to 3j., of a decoction f3ss. every three hours.

*Incomp.* Sulphate of iron, iodide of iron, nitrate of silver, acetates of lead.

**GUAIĀCUM LIGNUM.** L. E. D. Guaiacum Resin and Wood. *Guaiacum Officinale. (Decandria. Monogynia. N. O. Zygophyllaceæ.* West India Islands.  $\mathcal{U}$ .)

*Prop.* Odour slightly fragrant; taste warm and bitter, the resin more so than the wood. The resin is concrete, brittle; colour externally



greenish, internally greyish ; fresh fracture reddish ; water dissolves about one-tenth, alcohol 95 parts in 100 ; soluble also in liquor potassæ 15 parts ; in liquor ammoniæ 38 parts. The powder is whitish, but changes to green in the air.

*Oper.* Stimulant, diaphoretic ; in large doses purgative.

*Use.* In chronic rheumatism, gout, cutaneous diseases, and the sequela of lues venerea.

*Dose.* To produce its first effects gr. v. to ʒj. in pills, or in emulsion made with mucilage or yolk of egg ; to purge, gr. xv. to ʒj. in the same form.

*Incomp.* The mineral acids.

*Off. Prep.* *Decoct. Guaiaci*, E. *Decoct. Sarsap. Comp.* L. E. D. *Mist. Guaiaci*, L. E. *Tinct. Guaiaci*, E. D. *T. Guaiaci Comp.* L. E. D. *Pulvis Aloes Comp.* L. *Pilula Hydrargyri Chloridi Composita*, L. *Pilula Calomelanos Composita*, D.

\*.\* It is often adulterated with manchineel gum ; to discover which, add to the alcoholic solution a few drops of sweet spirit of nitre, and dilute with water ; the guaiacum is precipitated blue, while the adulteration floats.

**HÆMATOXŸLUM.** L. E. *Hæmatoxylum Campechianum*, D. Log Wood. (*Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*. Decand. Monogyn. N. O. *Leguminosæ*. (*Fabaceæ*, Lindley.) America. l.)

*Prop.* Almost inodorous ; taste sweetish, sub-astringent ; colour deep red ; firm, heavy. Its virtues extracted both by water and alcohol ; (colouring principle *hematine*).

*Oper.* Astringent, tonic.

*Use.* In the protracted stage of diarrhoea and dysentery, under the form of decoction. R̄ of the shavings ʒj., water 0ij. Boil to 0j., and strain.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij., every three or four hours.

*Incomp.* The mineral acids, acetic acid, solutions of alum, sulphate of iron and of copper, acetate of lead, antimonii potassio-tartras, opium, decoction of cinchona flava.

*Off. Prep.* *Ext. Hæmatoxyli*, L. E. *Decoctum Hæmatoxyli*, L. E. D.

**HEBRADENDRON GAMBIOIDES.** D. See *Cambogia*.

**HELLEBORUS.** L. E. Black Hellebore Root. (*Helleborus Niger* and *Officinalis*. *Polyandria*. *Polygynia*. N. O. *Ranunculaceæ*. Austria. l.)

*Prop.* Odour disagreeable ; taste bitter, acrid, benumbing the mouth ; impaired by drying and keeping.

*Oper.* Cathartic, hydragogue, emmenagogue, anthelmintic.

*Use.* In mania and melancholia, dropsy, and in suppression of the menses in plethoric habits ; but it may be questioned whether it is equal to jalap, &c. It is seldom got genuine.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. purge strongly ; to produce its other effects, gr. ij. to gr. iij. three times a day. Seldom used in substance.

*Off. Prep.* *Tinct. Helleb.* L.

**HEMIDESMUS INDICUS.** D. Root of the *Hemidesmus Indicus*, or *Smilax Aspera*. Indian Sarsaparilla. N. O. *Asclepiadaceæ*.

*Prop.* Agreeable odour, sweet taste, imparting both to boiling water : it contains a volatile crystallizable acid, *smilaspermic* (*hemidismic*? Pareira).

*Oper.* Demulcent, diaphoretic, tonic.

*Use.* As a substitute for sarsaparilla.

**HIRUDO.** L. **MEDICINALIS.** D. *Sanguisuga*. The Leech. (*C. Vermes*, O. *Helmintheca*.)

*Prop.* Body oblong, flattish ; colour on the back olive green, with four longitudinal stripes ; the two central yellow, broken with black ; two lateral yellow, entire ; two intermediate black, and yellow chain ; on the belly turkey blue, maculated with yellow ; mouth and bite triangular ; anal extremity a circular sucker.

*Use.* In every species of local inflammation, except the erysipelatous ; particularly in ophthalmia, placed as near the eye as possible. The



best mode of making them bite is to clean the part well with soap and water, then to dry it, and before applying the leech, to allow it to dry itself by crawling on a clean cloth; or the part may be scratched with the point of the lancet. Leeches will not bite when casting their skins, which they often change; nor in rooms in which there is any strong or offensive odour.

**HORDEUM.** L. E. *Hordeum Distichum Semina Decorticata*, D. Pearl Barley. (*Triand. Digyn.* N. O. *Graminaceæ*. The banks of the river Tamara. ☉.) *Semina tunicis nudata*.

*Prop.* Taste sweetish, viscid; prepared granules roundish, of a pearly whiteness; consists almost entirely of starch.

*Use.* See *Decoctum*. As it is apt to get musty, barley should always be washed before it is made into decoction.

*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Hordei*, L. D. *Decoct. Hord. Comp.* L. *Mistura Hordei*, E.

**HUMULUS LUPULUS.** D. See *Lupulus*.

**HYDRARGYRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDUM.** L. D. *Hydrargyri Precipitatum Album*, E. Ammonio-chloride, or White Precipitated Mercury. (A binoxide, combined with bichloride of mercury and ammonia, forming a triple salt, or, as some suppose, a chloro-amidide of mercury.)

*Comp.* 1 eq. binoxide of mercury = 218 + 1 bichloride of mercury = 272.84 + 2 ammonia = 34.30, equiv. = 525.14. ( $\text{Hg O}_2$ ,  $\text{Hg Cl}_2$ , 2  $\text{NH}_3$ , or  $\text{Hg Cl} + \text{Hg AD}$ .)

*Prop.* Inodorous, tasteless, snowy white, ponderous, insoluble in water; it does not become black when triturated with lime water, but with potassa it becomes yellow.

*Oper.* Detergent.

*Use.* As an external application, united with lard, in scabies, and some other cutaneous affections.

*Off. Prep.* *Ung. Hydrargyri Ammonio-chloridi*, L. *Ung. Hydrargyri Precip. Albi*, E.

**HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDUM.** L. *Sublimatus Corrosivus*, E. *Sublimatum Corrosivum*, D. Bichloride of Mercury.

*Comp.* 2 eq. of chlorine 70.84 + 1 eq. of mercury = 202 = 272.84. ( $\text{Hg Cl}_2$ .) Recent chemical investigations have tended to show this salt to be a simple chloride ( $\text{HgCl}$ ); on which supposition the chemical equivalent of mercury is taken at one half.

*Prop.* Taste acrid, styptic, metallic, durable; a white, compact, semi-transparent mass of right rhombic prismatic crystals; partially decomposed by solution in light. It is soluble in æther, rectified spirit and water. The precipitate with potash, soda, or lime water is red, but becomes yellow if these agents be added in excess.

*Oper.* Stimulant, antisyphilitic, alterative.

*Use.* In venereal complaints, with the greatest advantage, when a quick and general action is required; but its effects are often not permanent. In lepra, combined with antimonials; and in chronic rheumatism. Dissolved in the proportion of gr. iij. to water 0j. as a gargle in venereal sore-throats; and a little stronger we have found it useful as a gargle in breaking the abscess in cynanche tonsillaris. It is applied externally to tetters, and for destroying fungus; gr. jv. in water 0j. is a good wash in scabies. It may be given per anum, when the stomach will not bear it.

*Dose.* Gr. 1-6th to gr. ss. made into a pill, with extract of poppies, once in twenty-four hours. When swallowed as a poison, the best antidote is white of egg. (*Orfila*.)

*Incomp.* Vide *Liquor Hyd. Bichloridi*.

*Off. Prep.* *Liquor Hydrargyri Bichloridi*, L. *Hydrargyri Ammonio-chloridum*, L. *Hydrargyri Biniodidum*, L. E.

**HYDRARGYRI BINIODIDUM.** E. Biniodide of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri 3j., Iodinei 3x., Sodæ Muriatis concentratæ cong. ss., Alcoholis q. s.* Triturate the Mercury and Iodine together, adding occasionally



a little spirit, till a uniform red powder be obtained. Reduce the product to a fine powder, and dissolve it in the solution of muriate of soda with the aid of brisk ebullition. Filter, if necessary, through calico, keeping the funnel hot; wash and dry the crystals, which form on cooling.)

*Comp.* 1 eq. mercury = 202 + 2 iodine = 252.6, equiv. = 454.6. (Hg I<sub>2</sub>.)

*Prop.* A scarlet-red powder subliming in rhombic scales; insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol. Sublimed entirely—soluble in 40 parts of a hot concentrated solution of chloride of sodium: deposited in crystals on cooling.

*Use and Dose.* The same as the Iodide, but in half the dose.

**HYDRARGYRI BISULPHURETUM.** L. Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Rubrum Cinnabaris, E. Bisulphuret of Mercury. (Quicksilver combined with sulphur.) *Hydrargyrus Sulphuratus Ruber.*

*Comp.* Quicksilver 86.2, sulphur 13.8 pts. in 100; or 2 eq. of sulphur = 32.2 + 1 mercury = 202, equiv. = 234.2. (Hg S<sub>2</sub>.)

*Prop.* Inodorous, insipid; colour a rich deep red; insoluble in water and in alcohol. Is sublimed by heat, is resolved into globules of mercury by the action of potash.

*Oper.* Alterative, antisyphilitic.

*Use.* As a fumigation against venereal ulcers of the nose, mouth, and throat; ʒss. being thrown on a red-hot iron. It has also been used in cutaneous complaints and gouty affections; but it is at best an uncertain remedy.

**HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM.** L. Calomelas, E. Calomelas Sublimatum, D. Chloride of Mercury, or Calomel. (A chloride by sublimation.) *Calomelas.*

*Comp.* 1 equivalent of mercury = 202 and 1 of chlorine = 35.42 = 237.42. (HgCl.)

*Prop.* Inodorous, nearly insipid; requiring 1152 parts of water at 212° for its solution; formed in a compact, hard, shining, striated cake, which by pulverization and levigation is reduced to an impalpable, ivory-coloured powder: sp. grav. 7.14. Sublimes without a residuum; not soluble in æther. Becomes black on the addition of the potash, and by heat is resolved into globules of mercury. Nitrate of silver, lime-water, or hydro-sulphuric acid, when added to water in which it has been washed or boiled, gives no precipitate.

*Oper.* Antisyphilitic, alterative; in larger doses purgative.

*Use.* As an alterative and specific in various phases of syphilis; as a purgative, generally combined with other remedies, in constipation, dyspepsia, hepatic and cerebral diseases; as an alterative in diseases of children; also in the various stages of the phlegmasiæ, when it is usefully combined with ipecacuanha or antimony, and opium; in dropsies, excepting such as occur in morbus Brightii, with squills, elaterium, &c.; in rheumatism and cutaneous diseases, with antimonials, guaiacum, and other sudorifics. From its action on the glandular system, it aids the operation of other remedies.

*Dose.* Gr. j. to ij. twice or thrice a day in a pill—if it do not purge, it gradually excites ptyalism; gr. iij. to gr. x. purge. Children bear larger doses than adults.

*Incomp.* Nitric and hydrochloric acids, alkalies and their carbonates, lime water, soaps, sulphurets, iron, lead, copper. The bicarbonates of the alkalies do not decompose it.

*Off. Prep.* *Pil. Hydrargyri Chloridi comp.* L. *Pil. Calomelanos comp.* E. *Pil. Calomelanos et Opii*, E.

**HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM.** L. VIRIDE, D. Iodide of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri ʒj., Iodinei ʒv., Spiritus rectificati, q. s.* Rub together until the globules disappear, gradually adding the alcohol, and dry the powder immediately with a gentle heat without the access of light, and keep it in a well stopped black glass bottle.)

*Comp.* 1 eq. mercury = 202 + 1 iodine = 126.3, eq. = 328.3. (Hg I.)

*Prop.* When fresh it is yellowish. When heat is cautiously applied,



it is sublimed in red crystals, after a time becoming yellow, and by exposure to light black. It is not dissolved by a boiling solution of chloride of sodium; inodorous, taste strongly metallic.

*Oper.* Excitant, alterative.

*Use.* In strumous affections, lepra, and infantile syphilis; as an external application.

*Dose.* Gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  to gr. ij.

*Off. Prep.* *Ung. Hydrargyri Iodidi*, L.

**HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM.** D. (*Corrosivi Sublimati* 3j., *Potassii Iodidi* 3x., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0ij. Dissolve the corrosive sublimate by heat in 25 ounces, and the iodide in 5 ounces, of water, and mix the solutions when cold. Wash, and finally dry the precipitate at a temperature not exceeding  $212^{\circ}$ , and preserve in a close bottle.)

*Prop.* A brilliant red powder, obtained in rhomboidal crystals by sublimation; inodorous; strong metallic taste. Sp. gr. 6.32.

*Comp.* 1 eq. of mercury + 1 of iodine ( $\text{Hg I} = 202 + 126.3 = 328.3$ .) Some consider this a biniodide.

*Use and Dose.* The same as the Iodide.

**HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXIDUM.** L. *Oxidum Hydrargyri Rubrum*, E. D. Nitric Oxide of Mercury. (A peroxide, probably containing some undecomposed acid and water.)

*Comp.* Quicksilver 82, oxygen 18 parts in 100; or 1 eq. mercury = 202 + 2 oxygen = 16, equiv. = 218 ( $\text{Hg O}^2$ ); when well prepared it consists of bright red crystalline scales, sublimed at a high temperature, emitting no nitrous vapour. It is dissolved in hydrochloric and nitric acid.

*Oper.* Stimulant, escharotic.

*Use.* In the proportion of gr. ss. to sugar gr. jv. it is blown into the eye to remove specks on the cornea; applied to chancres and foul ulcers, to cleanse and stimulate them, either sprinkled on the part in fine powder, or united with lard into an ointment.

*Off. Prep.* *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxidi*, L. *Ung. Hydrargyri Oxidi rubri*, D. *Ung. Oxidi Hydrargyri*, E.

**HYDRARGYRI SULPHAS.** D. Persulphate of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri venalis* 3x., *Acidi Sulphurici venalis* f3vj. Expose to heat in a glass vessel, and augment the heat until the substance be completely dried and become white.)

*Comp.* Oxide of Mercury 1 eq. = 210 + Sulphuric Acid = 40 = 250. ( $\text{HgO}$ ,  $\text{SO}^3$ .)

*Prop.* Colour white; sp. grav. 6.444.

*Oper.* Emetic, alterative.

*Use.* Seldom used, except for preparing the chloride and bichloride of mercury.

**HYDRARGYRUM.** L. E. D. Quicksilver. Mercury. (In its metallic state uncombined.)

*Prop.* Fluid above  $39^{\circ}$  below zero, and under  $656^{\circ}$  of Fahr.: bright, shining, of a silvery whiteness; spec. grav. when liquid 13.568 (*Cavendish*). Easily oxidized. (Equivalent = 202. Chemical symbol Hg.)

*Oper.* Metallic quicksilver does not act on the body, even when taken into the stomach; oxidized, and combined with acids, it acts powerfully.

*Use.* It has been exhibited in constriction of the bowels, and intussusception, but from a mistaken notion that it would pass through the bowels by its gravity. In constipation it acts by insinuating itself into the hardened faecal mass, and also by mechanical stimulus.

**HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA.** L. E. D. Mercury with chalk. (A protoxide? formed by trituration with carbonate of lime.)

*Comp.* This preparation appears to consist of metallic mercury in a state of minute division, suboxide of mercury, and carbonate of lime combined mechanically.

*Prop.* A greyish heavy, insoluble, powder; inodorous, but having an astringent metallic taste.

*Oper.* Alterative, purgative, antisyphilitic?



*Use.* In porrigo, and other cutaneous affections; but very little employed; and in venereal complaints its operation is so slow and weak as to merit no attention. An invaluable alterative in visceral diseases of children.

*Dose.* Gr. ij. to gr. x. twice a day, in any viscid substance.

*Incomp.* Acids and acidulous salts.

**HYDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNESIA.** D. Mercury with Magnesia. (A protoxide, formed by trituration with carbonate of magnesia.)

In every respect this preparation resembles the former; the employment of the carbonate of magnesia instead of chalk does not alter the properties nor the virtues of, the remedy.

**HYDRARGYRUM PURUM.** D. The purification is performed by distilling the crude metal with hydrochloric acid and water.

*Use.* For pharmaceutical purposes.

**HYDRO-SULPHURETUM AMMONIÆ.** D. Hydrosulphuret of Ammonia.

*Comp.* Am HS, or  $\text{NH}^3 \text{HS}$ , or  $\text{NH}^4 \text{S}$ .

*Prop.* Odour very foetid; taste nauseous, styptic; colour dark yellowish-green.

*Oper.* Sedative, nauseating, emetic; disoxygenizing?

*Use.* In diabetes, and diseases of increased excitement, but seldom prescribed. As a test for the same purposes as hydrosulphuric acid.

*Dose.* ℥ij. to ℥v. three or four times a day; larger doses produce vomiting.

*Incomp.* All the acids and metallic solutions.

**HYOSCYAMUS.** L. E. Niger, D. Henbane Leaves and Seeds. (*Hyoscyamus Niger.* *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Solanaceæ.* Europe. ♂.)

*Comp.* Narcotic extractive, soluble in water and alcohol, bitter extractive, gummy extractive, and salts of magnesia, and, according to M. Brandes, hyoscyamia?

*Prop.* Odour narcotic, peculiar; not unlike tobacco when bruised; taste insipid, mucilaginous, lost by drying; virtues yielded to proof spirit.

*Oper.* Narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic, slightly stimulant.

*Use.* To procure sleep and rest, and to calm irritability in mania and nervous affections; to mitigate pain in neuralgia and spasmodic diseases, in affections of the bronchial and urinary mucous membranes; combined with purgatives it allays griping; externally as a cataplasm in cancer and glandular swellings, or in fine powder sprinkled on cancerous ulcers.

*Dose.* Gr. iij. to gr. x. of the powder; but generally the extract or tincture is preferred.

*Off. Prep.* *Extractum Hyoscyami*, L. E. D. *Tinctura Hyoscyami*, L. E. D.

**ICHTHYOCOLLA.** L. Isinglass. The prepared sound or swimming-bladder of the sturgeon and various species of fish.

It is only admitted into the Pharmacopœia as a test, to distinguish tannic from gallic acid, as it gives a precipitate with the former but none with the latter. A solution of it laid on silk forms court-plaister.

**INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS.** L. E. D. Infusion of Chamomile. (*Anthemidis* 3v. (3ss. D.), *Aq. distill. fervent.* 0j. (f3xij. D.) Macerate for ten (twenty D., fifteen E.) minutes in a covered vessel, and strain.)

*Prop.* The odour and taste of the flowers.

*Oper.* Tonic; emetic when taken warm.

*Use.* The cold infusion in dyspepsia, hysteria, and other complaints attended with debility of the stomach; the warm is employed either alone to excite gentle vomiting, or to assist the operation of other emetics.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3ij.; as an emetic f3viiij. to 0j.

*Incomp.* Isinglass; infusions of yellow cinchona; solutions of sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury acetates of lead.



**INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM.** L. Compound Infusion of Horse Radish. (*Armor. concisæ, Sinapis contusæ* sing. ʒj., *Spiritus Armoraciæ comp.* fʒj., *Aquæ distillatæ ferv.* 0j. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, then strain, and add the Spir. Armoraciæ Comp.)

**Prop.** Little odour: a mawkish, acrid taste.

**Oper.** Stimulant, diuretic, sialogogue, diaphoretic.

**Use.** In paralysis, scorbutus, chronic rheumatism, and dropsies; in hoarseness, dependent on relaxation of the uvula or palate, when the root ought to be ordered to be chewed.

**Dose.** fʒj. to fʒiij. three or four times a day.

**Incomp.** Carbonates of alkalies, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, infusion of galls, and of cinchona.

**INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM.** L. D. Infusum Aurantii, E. Compound Infusion of Orange Peel. (*Aurant. Cort. exsic.* ʒjv. (ʒiij. D.), *Lemon. Cort.* ʒij., *Caryophyl. contus.* ʒj. (ʒss. D.), *Aq. distillatæ ferv.* 0j. (0ss.) Macerate for fifteen (thirty D.) minutes in a covered vessel, and strain.) In the Dublin infusion the lemon peel is omitted.

**Oper.** Tonic, stomachic, stimulant, carminative.

**Use.** In dyspepsia, particularly that of drunkards; flatulent colic; in gout, united with absorbents; and in the debility which follows acute diseases.

**Dose.** fʒjss. to fʒij. every four hours.

**Incomp.** Sulphas ferri, acetas plumbi, infusion of yellow cinchona bark, lime water.

**INFUSUM BUCHU.** L. E. D. Infusion of Buchu or Diosma (*Buchu* ʒj. (ʒss. D.), *Aquæ distillatæ ferventis* 0j. (0ss. D.) Macerate for four (one, D.) hours in a close vessel, and strain.)

**Prop.** Odour aromatic; taste slightly bitter, aromatic, and cooling, resembling peppermint.

**Oper.** Stimulant and diuretic.

**Use.** In chronic inflammation of mucous membrane of the bladder.

**Dose.** ʒj. to ʒij. twice or thrice a day.

**INFUSUM CALUMBÆ.** L. E. D. Infusion of Calumba. (*Calumbæ concisæ (pulvere crasso* D. E.) ʒv. (ʒiij. D., ʒss. E.), *Aq. dist. ferv. (frigid.)* 0j. (fʒjx. D.) Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.)

**Prop.** Odour and taste of the root; mucilaginous.

**Oper.** Tonic without stimulating; antiseptic.

**Use.** In dyspepsia; and cholera, the vomiting of which it sometimes checks; in bilious remittent fever; to check the nausea and vomiting of pregnancy, and the severe diarrhoea and vomiting often attending dentition; in the hectic of phthisis, to correct acrimony, and strengthen the digestion; and in the low state of puerperal fever.

**Dose.** fʒjss. to fʒij. three or four times a day.

**Incomp.** Antimonii potassio-tartras, hydrargyri bichloridum, nitras argenti, acetas plumbi; infusion of cinchona.

**INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLI.** L. E. D. Infusion of Cloves. (*Caryophyl. contus.* ʒiij. (ʒij. D.), *Aq. distillatæ fervent.* 0j. (fʒjx. D.) Macerate in a covered vessel for two hours, and strain.)

**Prop.** Odour fragrant; taste warm, aromatic; colour red.

**Oper.** Stimulant, tonic, stomachic.

**Use.** In atonic gout, when the stomach is affected; and flatulent colic.

**Dose.** fʒjss. to fʒij. three or four times a day.

**Incomp.** Sulphas ferri; sulphas zinci; antimonii potassio-tartras; nitras argenti; acetas plumbi; infusion of cinchona.

**INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ.** L. E. D. Infusion of Cascarella. (*Cascarillæ Cort. cont.* ʒjss. (ʒj. D.), *Aq. distillatæ fervent.* 0j. (0ss. D.) Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

**Prop.** Odour aromatic; taste bitter and aromatic.

**Oper.** Tonic, stomachic.



*Use.* In alvine fluxes, particularly after measles; in the aphtha gangrenosa of children.

*Dose.* fʒjss. to fʒij. for adults twice or thrice a day.

*Incomp.* Infusion of galls, and yellow cinchona; lime water; solutions of sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetates of lead.

**INFUSUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM.** L. D. Infusum Catechu, E. Infusion of Catechu. (*Catechu contriti* ʒvj., *Cinnam. contusi* ʒj., *Aq. distillatæ fervent.* ʒj. (*Syrupi* fʒiij. E.) Macerate for an hour (half D., two E.) and strain.) *Infusum Catechu.*

*Oper.* Astringent, stomachic.

*Use.* In diarrhœas from a laxity of the bowels.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij. every three hours, or after every loose stool.

*Incomp.* Tartar emetic, sulphate of iron, sulphate of zinc, solution of isinglass, infusion of cinchona, the strong acids, bichloride of mercury.

**INFUSUM CHIRETTÆ.** E. D. Infusion of Chiretta. (*Chirettæ* ʒjv., *Boiling Water* ʒj. Infuse for two hours, and strain through linen or calico.)

*Prop.* An agreeable bitter.

*Oper.* Tonic.

*Use.* In atonic dyspepsia, and in general debility.

*Dose.* From fʒj. to fʒij. twice or thrice a day.

**INFUSUM CINCHONÆ.** L. E. D. Infusion of Cinchona. (*Cinch. coronæ vel pallidæ* D., *alicujus speciei* E.) *flavæ contusæ* ʒj., *Aq. distillatæ ferv.* ʒj. (Oss. D.) Macerate for two hours, and strain.)

*Prop.* The peculiar aromatic flavour and bitterness of the bark employed.

*Oper.* Tonic, stomachic.

*Use.* In dyspepsia, and convalescence.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij. united with some aromatic tincture, or a mineral acid, three or four times a day.

*Incomp.* Tartar emetic, sulphates of iron and of zinc, nitrate of silver, and bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead. Decoction of galls, lime water, carbonates of alkalies, and infusions of almost all the vegetable bitters.

**INFUSUM CINCHONÆ SPISSATUM.** L. Concentrated Infusion of Cinchona. (*Cinchonæ flavæ crasse contritæ* lbij., *Aquæ distillatæ* ʒvj., *Spiritus rectificati quant. satis fit.* Macerate as in preparing the extract, and strain. Evaporate to a fourth part, and allow the sediment to subside. Pour off the clear liquor, and strain what remains. Evaporate again, until the specific gravity of the fluid is 1·200. Carefully add the spirit to it, when cold, in proportion of fʒiij. to a fʒj.; and lastly put aside the liquor for twenty days, that it may be entirely cleared.)

*Prop. and Use.* The same as the infusion. fʒij. is sufficient for an fʒviiij. mixture.

**INFUSUM CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ.** L. Prepared and used as the Infusum Cinchonæ.

**INFUSUM CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ SPISSATUM.** L. Prepared and used as the Infusum Cinchonæ Spissatum.

**INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ.** L. E. Infusion of Cusparia. (*Cuspariæ contusæ* ʒv., *Aquæ distillatæ fervent.* ʒj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.)

*Prop.* Almost inodorous; taste bitter, and slightly aromatic.

*Oper.* Tonic, aromatic, antiseptic, febrifuge.

*Use.* In atonic febrile diseases, obstinate bilious diarrhœa, and dysentery, after proper evacuations.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij. three or four times a day.

*Incomp.* Infusion of galls and of catechu; tartar emetic; sulphates of iron and of zinc; nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead.

**INFUSUM DIGITALIS.** L. E. D. Infusion of Foxglove. (*Digitalis exsiccata.* ʒj. (ʒij. D. E.), *Spir. Cinnamomi* fʒj. (omissi D.), *Aq. dis-*



*tillatæ ferv.* 0j. Macerate for four hours, strain, and add *Spir. Cinnam.*)

*Prop.* Inodorous, taste bitter and nauseous.

*Oper.* Diuretic, sedative.

*Use.* In dropsies, humoral asthmas, cardiac diseases of sthenic character, aneurism, phthisis pulmonalis; and in diseases of increased action.

*Dose.* f3ij. to f3ss. as a diuretic, f3j. to f3ij. as a sedative every eight or ten hours, till it affects the kidneys, the pulse, stomach or bowels; and then stopped.

*Incomp.* Sulphas ferri, acetas plumbi; infusion of yellow cinchona.

**INFUSUM ERGOTÆ.** D. Infusion of Ergot of Rye. (*Ergot of Rye in coarse powder* 3ij., *Boiling Water* f3jx. Infuse for an hour, and strain. The product should measure about eight ounces.)

*Prop.* Odour faint; taste acrid and disagreeable.

*Oper.* Stimulant, acting chiefly on the muscular coat of the uterus.

*Use.* In parturition when the pains languish, and the uterine action becomes torpid, provided the os uteri be fully dilated, and the membrane ruptured. In leucorrhœa, chlorotic amenorrhœa, and to promote the evacuation of substances contained in the uterus.

*Dose.* During parturition f3ij., repeated at intervals of half an hour, unless its effects be sooner produced; in other cases f3ss. to f3j.

**INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM.** L. D. Infusum Gentianæ. E. Compound Infusion of Gentian. (*Gentianæ concisæ, Aurantii Cort. exsic. sing.* 3ij., *Limonis Cort.* 3jv., *Aq. distillatæ ferv.* 0j. Macerate for an hour in a vessel lightly covered, and strain. L.) The Dublin and Edinburgh infusions are each double the strength of the London.

*Oper.* Tonic, stomachic.

*Use.* In dyspepsia and chlorosis; diarrhœa and gout.

*Dose.* f3jss. to f3ij. three times a day.

*Incomp.* Acetates of lead.

**INFUSUM JUNIPERI.** D. Infusion of Juniper. (*Baccar. Juniperi contusar.* 3j., *Aquæ ferventis* 0ss. Infuse for an hour, and strain. The product should measure about eight ounces.)

*Prop.* Odour not disagreeable; taste warm, pungent, sweetish.

*Oper.* Stimulating, diuretic.

*Use.* In dropsies, generally in combination with other remedies.

*Dose.* f3ij. to f3iij.

**INFUSUM KRAMERIÆ.** L. D. Infusion of Rhatany. (*Krameria* 3j., *Aquæ dist. ferv.* 0j. (f3viiij. D.) Macerate for four (one, D.) hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

*Prop.* Earthy odour, taste powerfully astringent.

*Oper.* Tonic, astringent.

*Use.* In chronic diarrhœa; as a gargle in relaxation of the uvula.

*Dose.* f3jss. to f3ij.

**INFUSUM LINI COMPOSITUM.** L. Infusum Lini, E. Infusion of Linseed. (*Lini Sem.* 3vj., *Glycyrrh. recentis con.* 3ij., *Aq. distillatæ ferv.* 0j. Macerate for four hours near the fire, and strain.)

*Prop.* Inodorous, sweetish, mucilaginous.

*Oper.* Demulcent.

*Use.* In cartarrh, pneumonic affections, strangury, gonorrhœa; and after operations on the urethra or the bladder.

*Dose.* A teacupful ad libitum.

*Incomp.* Alcohol, acetates of lead.

**INFUSUM LUPULI.** L. Infusion of Hop. (*Lupuli* 3vj., *Aq. dist. ferv.* 0j. Macerate for four hours, and strain.)

*Prop.* Taste aromatic, bitter, odour agreeable.

*Oper.* Tonic, slightly narcotic.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3ij.

**INFUSUM MATICO.** D. Infusion of Matico. (*Matico leaves cut*



*small 3ss., Boiling Water* Oss. Infuse for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.)

*Prop.* Taste astringent and aromatic; odour aromatic, somewhat resembling that of sage.

*Oper.* Styptic and astringent.

*Use.* In vesical catarrh and hæmorrhages from nose, bowels, bladder, and uterus; externally in hæmorrhages.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3ij.

**INFUSUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS.** D. Infusion of Mint. (*Menthæ viridis* 3iij., *Aquæ ferventis* Oss. Infuse for fifteen minutes, and strain. The product should measure about eight ounces.)

*Use.* A good diluent in febrile diseases.

**INFUSUM PAREIRÆ.** D. E. Infusion Pareira. (*Pareiræ* 3jv. (3vj. E.), *Aq. ferv.* f3jx. (0j. E.) Macerate for one (two, E.) hour, and strain.)

*Oper.* Slightly tonic, diuretic.

*Use.* In vesical irritation and catarrh.

*Dose.* f3jss. to f3ij. The extract is usually added to the infusion.

**INFUSUM POLYGALÆ.** D. Infusion of Senega. (*Polygalæ radices contus.* 3ss., *Aquæ ferventis* f3jx. Digest for one hour to eight ounces.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste nauseous, acrid.

*Oper.* Stimulating, expectorant.

*Use.* In advanced stages of chronic bronchitis and pneumonia; in aged persons, when the secretion is inordinate.

*Dose.* 3ij. to 3iij.

**INFUSUM QUASSIÆ.** L. E. D. Infusion of Quassia. (*Quassie concisæ* 3ij. (3j. E. 3ijss. D.), *Aq. distillatæ ferv.* 0j. Macerate for two (one, D.) hours, and strain.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste a very pure bitter; limpid; possessing no astringency.

*Oper.* Tonic, antiseptic.

*Use.* In bilious fevers, united with alkaline salts; hysteria, with camphor and tincture of valerian; gout, with aromatics and ginger; and in dyspepsia with sulphate of zinc, or with mineral acids.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3ij. twice or thrice a day.

*Incomp.* *Acetas plumbi, nitras argenti.*

**INFUSUM RHÆI.** L. E. D. Infusion of Rhubarb. (*Rhei concisi* 3iij. (3ss. D.), *Aq. distillatæ ferv.* 0j. L.—*Powdered Rhubarb* 3j., *Spirit of Cinnamon* f3ij., *Boiling Water* f3xviiij., E. Macerate for two (one, D. twelve, E.) hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

*Prop.* Odour fragrant like that of the root; taste bitter, and aromatic; limpid; red-yellow; not so astringent as the root.

*Oper.* Purgative, stomachic.

*Use.* In costiveness; and, united with ginger and aromatics, in diarrhoeas from weakness of the bowels.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3iij. united with neutral salts; f3ss. with ti ct. of cinnamon, where its stomachic effect only is required.

*Incomp.* Solution of isinglass, infusion of yellow cinchona, all the strong acids, nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead, sulphate of iron, tartar emetic, magnesia.

**INFUSUM ROSÆ COMPOSITUM.** L. Infusum Rosæ, E. Infusum Rosæ Acidum, D. Infusion of the Rose. (*Rosæ Gallicæ exsicc.* 3iij. (3jv. D.), *Aquæ distillatæ ferventis* 0j., *Acidi Sulph. dilut.* f3jss. (3ij. D.), *Sacch.* 3vj. (*omissi* D.) Pour the water on the separated petals, add the acid, and macerate for half an hour; then strain, and add the sugar.)

*Prop.* Odour of the rose; taste slightly austere, acid, and sweet.

*Oper.* Sub-astringent, refrigerant.

*Use.* In the colliquative sweats of phthisis; and with additional acid and some nitre, in uterine and pulmonary hæmorrhages; topically as a gargle in cynanche tonsillaris. The infusion is an elegant vehicle



for many active remedies, particularly sulphate of magnesia, the nauseous taste of which it covers.

*Dose.* fʒjss. to ʒss. every three or four hours.

*Incomp.* Sulphates of iron and of zinc, alkalies, earths.

**INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM.** L. D. Infusum Sennæ, E. Infusion of Sennæ. (*Sennæ* ʒxv. (ʒj. D., ʒjss. E.), *Zingiberis con.* ʒjv. (ʒj. D.), *Aq. distillatæ ferv.* ʒj. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.) *Infusum Sennæ Simplex.*

*Oper.* Purgative.

*Use.* In costiveness, and to move the bowels in acute diseases; the ginger counteracts the griping quality of the Senna. It is generally united with neutral purgative salts and manna.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒjv.

*Incomp.* The same as of infusion of senna, and also all salts having potassa for a base.

**INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM.** E. Infusion of Tamarind and Senna. (*Fruct. Tamarindi* ʒj., *Sennæ* ʒj., *Sem. Coriand. contus.* ʒj., *Sacch. non purif.* ʒss., *Aq. bull.* ʒviij. Macerate in a vessel not glazed with lead, agitating occasionally for four hours, and strain.)

*Oper.* Mildly purgative, and cooling.

*Use.* In delicate habits, and inflammatory diseases.

*Dose.* fʒij. to fʒjv.

**INFUSUM SERPENTARIÆ.** L. E. Infusion of Serpent Root. (*Serpentariæ* ʒjv., *Aq. dist. ferv.* ʒj. Macerate in a covered vessel for four hours, and strain.)

*Oper.* Excitant, diaphoretic, tonic.

*Use.* In cases of debility, especially after acute diseases, as typhus, when it acts most beneficially in combination with sesquicarbonate of ammonia. It is given when the tongue is dry, and brown or black, and the pulse low.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij.

*Incomp.* Strong acids, lime water, solutions of nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead, tartarized antimony, and infusion of yellow cinchona.

**INFUSUM SIMAROUBÆ.** E. D. Infusion of Simarouba. (*Simaroubæ contusi* ʒij., *Aq. ferv.* fʒjx. Infuse for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain. The product should be about eight ounces. D.) (*Simaroubæ* ʒiij., *Aquæ distillata fervent.* ʒj. Macerate for two hours in a vessel lightly covered, and strain. E.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; bitter, but not astringent.

*Oper.* Tonic, antiseptic; emetic in large doses.

*Use.* In diarrhœa, and the advanced stage of dysentery; dyspepsia; leucorrhœa; and intermittent fevers.

*Dose.* fʒij. united with opium, or with an aromatic, every three or four hours.

*Incomp.* Decoction of galls, infusions of catechu and yellow cinchona, solutions of nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetate of lead, alkaline carbonates, lime water.

**INFUSUM VALERIANÆ.** L. D. Infusion of Valerian. (*Valerianæ* ʒjv., *Aq. distillatæ ferv.* ʒj. Macerate for half an hour, and when cold, strain.)

*Oper.* Tonic, antispasmodic.

*Use.* In hysteria, when the stomach will not bear the powder.

*Dose.* fʒjss. to fʒij. twice or thrice a day.

*Incomp.* Nitrate of silver, sulphate of iron, infusion of yellow cinchona.

**INULA.** L. Elecampane. (*Inula Helenium.* *Syngenesia Superflua.* N. O. *Compositæ.* (*Asteraceæ, Lindley.*)) *Radix.*

*Prop.* Odour slightly foetid, taste at first soapy and rancid, then aromatic, bitter, hot.

*Oper.* Tonic, diuretic, expectorant.

*Use.* In dyspepsia, paralysis, dropsies, asthma.



**Dose.** ʒj. to 3j. in powder.

**Off. Prep.** *Confectio Piperis nigri*, L.

**IODINEUM.** L. E. D. Iodineum, E. Iodine. I. eq. 126·3.

**Prop.** Crystals small, feebly tenacious; in colour and general aspect resemble black lead (*plumbago*), with the odour of chlorine: fuses at 338° Fahr.: volatilizes at 347° Fahr. producing a violet-coloured vapour. Soluble in æther and alcohol. Water dissolves 1-7000th part only of its weight. Gr. xxxix. with gr. ix. of quick-lime, and fʒiij. of water, when heated short of 212°, form a yellowish or brownish solution; when the solution is colourless the iodine is impure.

**Oper.** Stimulant, absorbent, emmenagogue\*, giving rise occasionally to a condition called *Iodism*, the symptoms of which are nausea, headache, languor, anorexia, followed by vomiting and purging, extreme depression, frequent small pulse, great weakness, faintings, cough, bronchitis, terminating in death.

**Use.** In bronchocele and other glandular swellings, not of scirrhus nature; to bring on menstruation in young females in whom it has not occurred; to assist the cicatrization of venereal ulcers.

**Dose.** From 1-6th gr. to gr. ij. made into pills with crumbs of bread.

**Off. Prep.** *Tinct. Iodinei Composita*, L. E. D. *Ung. Iodinei Compositum*, L. E. D. *Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodatis*, D. *Ferri Iodidum*, D. *Hydrargyri Iodidum viride*, D. *Potassii Iodidum*, D. *Liquor Potassio-Iodidi Comp.* L. D. *Sulphur Iodatum*, D. *Plumbi Iodidum*, L. D. *Syrupus Ferri Iodidi*, L. D. *Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi*, D.

**IPECACUANHA.** L. E. D. **RADIX.** Ipecacuan Root. (*Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*. *Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Cinchonaceæ.*) Brazils.

**Prop.** Odour faint and peculiar; taste bitter, subacid, aromatic, mucilaginous; in small annulated pieces, twisted, somewhat fissured, and encircled by deep grooves; externally grey, internally whitish; both water and alcohol extract its virtues, which have been found to depend on a peculiar principle, named *emetina*.

**Oper.** Emetic in large doses; sudorific, expectorant, in smaller.

**Use.** To produce vomiting in the commencement of fevers, phthisis, inflammatory diseases, buboes, swelled testicles and before the paroxysms of ague; to excite nausea in dysentery, asthma, pertussis, hæmorrhages, pneumonia; to aid expectoration in pulmonary disease; and, combined with opium, to produce diaphoresis, in rheumatism, gout, and febrile disorders.

**Dose.** For the first intention gr. xx. to gr. xxx. alone or united with tartar emetic gr. j.; for the second gr. j. to gr. iij.; and the third gr. ij. to gr. vj. with opium and extract of gentian gr. j.

**Incomp.** Vegetable acids, astringent vegetable infusions.

**Off. Prep.** *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus*, L. E. D. *Pil. Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla*, L. *Pil. Ipecacuanhæ Comp.* E. *Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ*, E. *Vinum Ipecacuanhæ*, L. E. D.

**JALAPA.** L. E. D. (*Exogonium Purga*, L. D. *Ipomæa Jalapa*, E. *Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Convolvulaceæ.* 12.)

**Comp.** Resin and starch.

**Prop.** Odour slightly nauseous; taste nauseous and acrid; solid, hard, heavy, brittle; fracture resinous; internally light grey, externally covered with a deep brown, wrinkled bark. Proof spirit is its proper menstruum.

**Oper.** Cathartic; the resinous part gripes violently.

**Use.** In costiveness, mania, worms, and as a hydragogue in dropsy. It is also a good adjunct to quicken the operation of the chloride of mercury, and other purgatives of slow operation. A drop of essential oil prevents it griping.

**Dose.** Gr. x. to ʒss. in pills or a bolus.

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\* I have ascertained that it passes through the kidneys unaltered.--T.



- Off. Prep. Pulvis Jalapæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Extractum Jalapæ*, L. E. *Tinct. Jalapæ*, L. E. D.
- JANIPHA MANIHOT.** D. See *Tapioca*.
- JUNIPERUS.** L. E. *Juniperus Communis*, D. Fructus et Cacumina. Juniper fruit and tops. (*Diæcia Polyandria*. N. O. *Coniferæ*. (*Pinaceæ*, Lindley.) North of Europe.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .)
- Prop.* Odour strong, but not unpleasant; taste warm, pungent, sweetish, followed by a bitter; depending on an essential oil and sweet mucilage. They yield their active properties to both water and alcohol.
- Oper.* Diuretic, carminative, diaphoretic?
- Use.* In dropsies; but cannot be depended on alone, although an admirable adjunct to digitalis and squill.
- Dose.*  $\mathfrak{zj}$ . to  $\mathfrak{zss}$ . triturated with sugar, three or four times a day. The best form of exhibiting the fruit is an infusion made with  $\mathfrak{zj}$ . bruised, and boiling water  $\mathfrak{Oss}$ . D.
- Off. Prep. Oleum Juniperi*, L. E. D. *Spiritus Juniperi Compositus*, L. E. D. *Infusum Juniperi*, D.
- JUNIPERI OLEUM.** L. E. D. See *Oleum Juniperi*.
- JUNIPERUS SABINA.** D. See *Sabina*.
- KINO.** L. E. D. *Pterocarpus Marsupium*. Concrete piece of the *Pterocarpus Marsupium*, L., of *Erinaceus*, D., and of other undetermined genera and species, D. E. (*Diadelphia Decandria*. N. O. *Leguminosæ*. (*Fabaceæ*, Lindley.) Africa.) *Kino Resina*.
- Comp.* Tannin and catechuic acid, and insoluble matter.
- Prop.* Inodorous; taste sweetish, bitter; sometimes gritty between the teeth; in fragments of a dark ruby red colour; easily pulverized; powder reddish-brown; more soluble in warm than in cold water.
- Oper.* Astringent, tonic.
- Use.* In obstinate chronic diarrhœas; uterine, intestinal, and pulmonary hæmorrhages; leucorrhœa.
- Dose.* Gr. x. to xx. in powder; or in solution of the powder  $\mathfrak{zj}$ ., mucilage of gum  $\mathfrak{fzj}$ ., cinnamon water  $\mathfrak{fzvj}$ ., two tablespoonfuls occasionally. Vide *Tinct*.
- Incomp.* The mineral acids, alkalies, and their carbonates, acetates of lead, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic, sulphate of iron, bichloride of mercury.
- Off. Prep. Pulvis Kino Comp.* L. *Tinctura Kino*, L. E. *Electuarium Catechu*, E.
- KOUSSO.** *Brayera Anthelmintica*. The dried flowers. (*Diæcia Icosandria*. N. O. *Rosaceæ*. Abyssinia.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .)
- Comp.* Fatty oil, acrid resin, volatile oil, and a crystalline substance, *Kwoseïne*.
- Prop.* Greenish-yellow colour; the edges of the petals are purplish; odour balsamic; taste acrid and unpleasant.
- Oper.* Anthelmintic.
- Use.* In cases of *tænia solium*, or *botryocephalus latus*.
- Dose.*  $\mathfrak{zss}$ . to  $\mathfrak{zvj}$ . infused for fifteen minutes in  $\mathfrak{fzxx}$ . of water, with a little lemon-juice, for an adult;  $\mathfrak{zss}$ . to  $\mathfrak{zij}$ . for children. Castor oil, or some aperient, should be taken after four or six hours.
- KRAMERIA.** L. E. *Triandria*, D. Rhatany Root. (*Krameria Triandria*. *Tetrand. Monogynia*. N. O. *Polygalaceæ*. Peru.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .)
- Comp.* Tannin, gallic acid, krameric acid.
- Prop.* Taste bitter; communicates a deep red colour both to water and to spirit.
- Oper.* Astringent, tonic, diuretic, detergent.
- Use.* In dysentery, diarrhœa, passive hæmorrhages; in ulceration of the gums, and as a stomachic in dyspepsia.
- Dose.*  $\mathfrak{zss}$ . to  $\mathfrak{zj}$ . in powder.
- Off. Prep. Extractum Kramerie*, E. *Infusum Kramerie*, L. D. *Tinctura Kramerie*, D.
- LACMUS.** L. E. D. See *Rocella Tinctoria*.



**LACTŪCA.** L. *Sativa*, D. *Herba Florens*. (*Syngenesia Æqualis*.

N. O. *Compositæ*. (*Asteraceæ*, Lindley.) Indigenous. ♂.)

*Prop.*, *Oper.*, *Use.* See *Lactucarium*.

*Off. Prep.* *Ext. Lactucæ*, in doses of ℥j. to ʒj.

**LACTŪCA VIRŌSA.** D. The Leaves of Strong-scented Lettuce. (*Syngenesia Æqualis*. N. O. *Compositæ*. (*Asteraceæ*, Lindley.) Indigenous. ♂.)

*Prop.* Odour strong, narcotic like opium ; taste bitter.

*Oper.* Narcotic, diuretic, diaphoretic, gently laxative.

*Use.* In dropsies, from visceral obstructions ; the leaves are seldom used, but an extract is made from them.

*Dose.* See *Lactucarium*.

**LACTUCARIUM.** D. E. *Lactuca Sativa*, *Folia* ; *Lactucarium*, D. Garden Lettuce, and its inspissated juice. (*Lactuca Virosa*. *Syngenesia Æqualis*. N. O. *Compositæ*. (*Asteraceæ*, Lindley.) Europe. ♂.)

*Prop.* The herb has no odour ; its taste is slightly bitter, when not blanched. Odour and colour of the lactucarium the same as that of opium ; soluble in water ; contains lacturin, mannite, asparagine, a crystallizable matter colouring persalts of iron green, electro-negative, resin, &c. ; no morphia.

*Oper.* Narcotic, diaphoretic.

*Use.* In coughs, phthisis pulmonalis, and all painful affections.

*Dose.* Of the lactucarium from gr. ij. to gr. vj.

*Off. Prep.* *Tinct. Lactucarii*, E. *Trochisci Latucarii*, E.

**LAVANDŪLA VERA NOBĪLIS.** L. E. *Lavandulæ Veræ Flores*, D. Lavender Flowers. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*. N. O. *Labiataæ*. (*Lamiaceæ*, Lindley.) South of Europe, and indigenous. ♀.)

*Prop.* Odour fragrant, agreeable ; taste warm, bitterish ; depending on an essential oil, which is taken up by alcohol.

*Oper.* Stimulant, slightly errhine.

*Use.* When the oil is extracted and united with proof spirit, it is very useful in faintings, paralysis, and as an adjunct to stomachic bitters. The dried leaves were used, formerly, to produce a discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, but are now neglected.

*Off. Prep.* *Oleum Lavandulæ*, L. E. D. *Spir. Lavandulæ*, E. *Tinct. Lavandulæ Comp.* L. E. D.

**LAVANDŪLÆ OLEUM,** L. E. D. See *Oleum Lavandulæ*.

**LAURO-CERĀSUS.** E. D. Cherry Laurel. (N. O. *Lauraceæ*. South of Europe. ♀.)

*Prop.* Contains a volatile oil, the active principle of which is hydrocyanic acid.

*Oper.* Sedative.

*Off. Prep.* *Aqua Lauro-cerasi*, E. D.

**LAURUS NOBĪLIS FRUCTUS.** L. Bay Berries. (*Enneandria Monogynia*. N. O. *Lauraceæ*. Italy. ♀.)

*Prop.* Odour slightly fragrant ; taste pungent, aromatic ; depending on an essential oil.

*Oper.* Stimulant, narcotic, carminative.

*Use.* Seldom used, except as an external application, and generally compounded with other stimulants.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. in powder.

*Off. Prep.* *Confectio Rutæ*, L.

**LICHEN CETRARĪA.** (*Cetraria*, L.) Lichen Islandicus, E. *Cetraria Islandica*, D. Liver Wort. (*Cetraria Islandica*. N. O. *Licheneaceæ*. Iceland. ♀.)

*Prop.* Inodorous ; taste bitter, mucilaginous.

*Oper.* Tonic, demulcent, nutrient.

*Use.* Vide *Decoct. Cetrariæ*.

*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒjv. first steeped in water, holding in solution some carbonate of potassa to extract the bitter ; and then boiled in milk, chocolate, or cocoa.



*Off. Prep. Decoctum Cetrariæ, L. D.*

**LIMONUM SUCCUS, CORTEX, OLĒUM. L. E.** Limones, D. Citri Fructus Succus, tunica exterior, ejusque Oleum Volatile, D. Lemons, the bark, the juice, and the oil. (*Citrus Limonum. Polydelphia, Polyandria. N. O. Aurantiaceæ. South of Europe. 24.*)

*Prop.* Odour of the fruit fragrant, depending on the essential oil, which gives the rind its warm bitter taste; the juice is sharp, but gratefully acid; spec. grav. 1.0384: it contains citric acid, extract, saccharine mucilage, and water; soon spoils.

*Oper.* Juice refrigerant, antiseptic; bark and oil excitant.

*Use.* The juice as a beverage, diluted with water and sweetened, is useful in febrile and inflammatory complaints, cooling and quenching thirst; alone, or combined with wine, in scorbutus; with camphor mixture, decoction of cinchona, or wine, in putrid sore throats, remittent fevers, diabetes, and lenteria; and with common salt in dysentery and colics; and latterly employed with much success in acute rheumatism.

*Dose.* f3ij. or more, two or three times a day; f3j. or more, thrice a day in rheumatism; diluted ad libitum.

*Off. Prep. Acidum Citricum, L. D. Syrupus Limonum, L. E. D.*

**LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS. L.** Oxytel Cupri Subacetatis, D. Liniment of Verdigris. (*Æruginis cont. 3j., Aceti f3vij., Mellis 3xjv.* Liquefied, strained; inspissated by boiling.) *Oxytel Æruginis.*

*Comp.* Verdigris, an impure compound of copper and acetic acid.

*Oper.* Detergent, escharotic.

*Use.* Diluted with water it is useful as a gargle in venereal ulcerations of the mouth and fauces; but much caution is required that none of it be swallowed, and the mouth should always be well cleansed after using it:—to foul ulcers.

**LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ. L. E. D.** Liniment of Ammonia. (*Liquoris Ammoniæ f3j. (sp. gr. .960, E.), Olivæ Olei f3ij. L. Liquor Ammoniæ f3j., Olei Olivæ f3iij. D.* Shake them together until they mix.) A soap.

*Oper.* Stimulant, rubefacient, diaphoretic.

*Use.* In cynanche tonsillaris, spread on a piece of flannel, and applied round the throat: when the skin is very irritable, a larger proportion of oil is requisite.

**LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ COMPÖSITUM. E.** Compound Liniment of Ammonia. (*Aquæ Ammoniæ fortioris, sp. gr. .883, f3v Tincturæ Camphoræ f3ij., Spiritus Rosmarini f3j.*)

*Oper.* More stimulating than the last.

**LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS. L.** Liniment of Subcarbonate of Ammonia. (*Liquoris Ammoniæ sesquicarbonatis f3j., Olivæ Olei f3iij.* Shake them together until they mix.) *Linimentum Ammoniæ.*

*Oper.* Rubefacient.

*Use.* The same as the strong liniment; but the oil and water are less perfectly united by the sesquicarbonate, and after a little time they separate. This preparation is superfluous.

**LINIMENTUM CALCIS. L. E. D.** Liniment of Lime Water. (*Liquoris Calcis, Olivæ Olei (Olei Lini, E.) singulorum f3x.* Mix with agitation.) A soap.

*Oper.* Cooling, emollient.

*Use.* To burns and scalds, spread thick upon lint, and applied over the affected parts.

**LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ. L. E. D.** Camphor Liniment. (*Camphoræ 3j., Olivæ Olei f3jv.*) 3j. contains gr. xv. of camphor.

*Oper.* Stimulant, anodyne.

*Use.* To glandular swellings, sprains, bruises, and joints affected with chronic rheumatic pains, applied by friction. Mr. Ware recommends this liniment, with the addition of Liq. Potassæ Sesquicarbonatis 3jv.



to be applied to the edges of the eyelids, night and morning, in incipient amaurosis.

**LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM.** L. D. Linimentum Ammoniac compositum, E. Compound Camphor Liniment. (*Camphoræ* ʒijss. (ʒv. D., *T. Camphoræ* ʒij. E.), *Olei Lavandulæ* fʒj. (ʒij. D.), *Spiritus rectificati* fʒxviij. (ʒjss. D.), *Liquoris Ammoniac fortior* fʒiij. (ʒss. D., fʒv. E.), *Spiritus Rosmarini* fʒj. E.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, anodyne.

*Use.* To sprains, bruises, and chronic rheumatic pains.

*Incomp.* All acids, water.

**LINIMENTUM CANTHARIDIS.** D. (*Cantharidis in pulverem subtilissimum tritæ* ʒiij., *Olivæ Olei* fʒxij. Digest the flies in the oil for three hours, in a steam or water-bath, and strain through flannel; express the residuum, and strain the oil thus obtained. Finally, mix both products.)

*Oper.* Rubefacient, vesicant.

*Use.* In preparing the Unguentum Cetacei. It is a dirty, disagreeable remedy.

**LINIMENTUM CROTŌNIS.** D. Liniment of Croton Oil. (*Tiglii Olei* fʒj., *Terebinthinæ Olei* fʒvij. Mix with agitation.)

*Oper.* Epispastic.

*Use.* In sprain, spasmodic pains, and affections of the chest.

**LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI.** L. COMPOSITUM, D. Mercurial Liniment. (*Ung. Hydrarg. Adipis sing.* ʒjv., *Camphoræ* ʒj., *Spir. Rect.* fʒj., *Liquoris Ammoniac* fʒjv. First rub the camphor with the spirit, then add the ointment and lard, and then, gradually, the solution.) fʒj. contains gr. x. of mercury.

*Oper.* Stimulant, discutient.

*Use.* To parts affected with chronic venereal pains, nodes, and topi; to indolent swellings, and to discuss collections of fluids; ʒj. rubbed on the affected parts night and morning.

**LINIMENTUM OPII,** L. E. D. Liniment of Opium. (*Linim. Saponis* fʒvj., *Opii Tinct.* fʒij. (fʒvj. D.) Mix. *Saponis Hispani* ʒvj., *Opii* ʒjss., *Camphoræ* ʒiij., *Olei Rosmarini* fʒvj., *Spiritus rectificati* ʒij. Macerate the soap and opium in the spirit for three days, filter, add the oil and camphor, and agitate briskly.)

*Use.* To allay pains; and to procure sleep, when opium cannot be taken into the stomach.

**LINIMENTUM SAPONIS.** L. E. D. Compound Soap Liniment. (*Saponis* ʒijss., *Camphoræ* ʒx., *Spir. Rosmarini* fʒxviij., *Aquæ distillatæ* fʒij. L. *Saponis Hispani pulverisati* ʒij., *Camphoræ* ʒj., *Spiritus tenuioris* fʒxvj. D. *Sap. Hisp.* ʒv., *Camphoræ* ʒijss., *Olei Rosmarini volatilis* fʒvj., *Spiritus rectificati* ʒij.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, anodyne.

*Use.* Against local pains rubbed on the part; with the addition of Tincture of Spanish Flies, and of opium, we have found this liniment of great use in allaying the violent pains of colic, and procuring sleep.

**LINIMENTUM SIMPLEX.** E. Simple Liniment. (*Olive Oil*, 4 parts; *White Wax*, 1 part.)

*Oper.* Emollient.

*Use.* In rigid joints.

**LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ.** L. D. Linimentum Terebinthinatum, E. Turpentine Liniment. (*Saponis mollis* ʒij., *Camphoræ* ʒj., *Ol. Terebinthinæ* fʒxvj. Melt the cerate, and stir in the oil. *Olei Tereb.* fʒv., *Ung. Resinæ* ʒviij. D. *Camphoræ* ʒss., *Olei Terebinth.* fʒv., *Resinæ* ʒjv. E.)

*Oper.* Stimulant.

*Use.* To burns; first used for this purpose by Dr. Kentish, then a surgeon in Newcastle.

**LINI OLEUM, SEMEN.** L. E. *Linum Usitatissimum*, D. Linseed. Linseed oil. (*Linum Usitatissimum. Pentand. Pentagynia. N. O. Linaceæ.* Indigenous.)



*Prop.* Seed inodorous, almost tasteless; small, flat, oval, smooth, shining, brown; yielding mucilage to warm water, and oil by expression. Mucilage clear, colourless, inodorous, nearly insipid.

*Oper.* Demulcent, emollient.

*Use.* The infusion has been already noticed. In substance, the linseed is ground into powder, and used as poultices very advantageously. It is preferable on account of the facility with which it is made, the powder being simply stirred into boiling water. To phlegmons, and parts affected with pain and inflammation; and to gout, the pain of which it has been found to relieve if the weight of a poultice can be borne.

*Off. Prep.* *Oleum Lini*, E.

LINI FARINA. E. Linseed meal.

*Use.* For making poultices.

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPÖSITUS. L. Compound Solution of Alum. (*Aluminis*, *Zinci Sulphatis*, sing. ʒj., *Aq. distillatæ* ʒiij. Dissolve, and strain the solution through paper.) *Aqua Aluminis Composita*.

*Oper.* Detergent, stimulant.

*Use.* As a collyrium properly diluted in ophthalmia; an injection in gleet, and in leucorrhœa; and as a lotion for cleansing wounds, and removing cutaneous eruptions.

LIQUOR AMMŌNIÆ FORTIOR. See *Ammoniaë Liquor Fortior*.

LIQUOR AMMŌNIÆ. L. D. *Aqua Ammoniaë fortior*, E. Solution of Ammonia. (*Ammoniaë Hydrochloratis* ʒx., *Calcis* ʒviiij., *Aquæ* ʒij.)

*Comp.* Ammoniacal gas (a compound of 82.36 nitrogen, and 17.64 hydrogen, or 3 eq. hydrogen=3+1 nitrogen=14.15, equiv.=17.15), 10 parts, and water 90 parts, when of a spec. grav. 0.960. The solution of a spec. grav. 0.936, fixed by the Dublin College, contains more ammoniacal gas.

*Prop.* Odour pungent, strong, peculiar; taste hot, pungent; is colourless, transparent; absorbs rapidly carbonic acid from the atmosphere, so as to require to be well corked up.

*Oper.* Stimulant, antacid, rubefacient.

*Use.* Largely diluted in asphyxia, acidities of the primæ viæ, and in hysteria; externally it is applied to the nostrils in faintings; a rag moistened with it, and laid over the scorbiculus cordis, sometimes raises an instantaneous blister, and always proves useful in spasms, and gout of the stomach; a liniment composed of camphor ʒj. dissolved in olive oil fʒj. and liq. ammon. fʒij. is an excellent application to parts affected with deep-seated inflammation.

*Dose.* ℥v. to ℥xxx. diluted with water or milk.

*Incomp.* All the metallic salts; the acids, sulphas aluminis.

*Off. Prep.* *Hydro-Sulphuretum Ammoniaë*, D. *Linimentum Camphoræ Comp.* L. E. D. *Linimentum Ammoniaë*, L. E. D. *Lin. Ammoniaë Comp.* E. *Spiritus Ammoniaë Aromaticus*, D. E. *Spiritus Ammoniaë Fœtidus*, E. D. *Linimentum Hydrargyri*, L. D.

LIQUOR AMMŌNIÆ ACETATIS. L. D. *Aqua Acetatis Ammoniaë*, E. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia. (*Ammoniaë Sesquicarbonatis* ʒjx. *vel quantum sit*, *Aceti distillati* ʒj. L. (*Aceti Gallici distill.* E.) Add the salt till the acid be saturated.)

*Comp.* Acetate of ammonia, water; proportions variable.

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste neutral, nauseous; colourless. Sp. grav. 1.022 (1.011 E.); neutral; colour not affected by litmus, turmeric or hydro-sulphuric acid giving no precipitate with chloride of barium. The precipitate with nitrate of silver is redissolved by nitric acid. If potash be added it gives off ammonia; if sulphuric acid, acetic acid vapours. The residuum, after evaporation, is entirely destroyed by fire.

*Oper.* Diaphoretic; externally cooling, astringent.

*Use.* Diluted, in febrile and inflammatory complaints; as a lotion, to



inflamed surfaces, sprains, and fractures; diluted with rose water, a good collyrium; and still more diluted, an injection in the commencement of gonorrhœa.

*Dose.* f3ij. to f3j. every three or four hours.

*Incomp.* Acids, alkalies.

**LIQUOR AMMONIÆ CITRATIS.** L. Solution of Citrate of Ammonia. (*Acidi Citrici* 3iij., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0j., *Ammoniæ Sesquicarbonatis* 3ijss., *vel quantum satis sit.* Add the salt till the acid be saturated.)

*Prop.* Neutral; not nauseous as *Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis*.

*Oper.* Diaphoretic.

*Use.* In fever, and the phlegmasiæ, as a drink, or a vehicle for stronger remedies.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3iij.

**LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS.** L. E. *Aqua Carbonatis Ammoniæ*, D. Solution of Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia. (*Ammoniæ Sesquicarbonatis* 3jv., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0j. Dissolve and filter through paper. Spec. grav. 1.150.)

*Use, &c.* The same as the Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia.

**LIQUOR ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI.** D. Solution of Emetic Tartar. (*Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis* 3j., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0j., *Spir. rectificati* f3vij. Dissolve the tartrate of antimony and potassa in water, filter the solution, and add the spirit.)

*Oper.* Emetic, sudorific.

*Use.* In the febrile affections of infancy and youth; in whooping cough, and whenever it is necessary to clear the stomach, or determine to the skin.

*Dose.* As an emetic from f3ss. to f3iij., every five or ten minutes until it operates; as a diaphoretic from ℥vj. to f3j. every three or four hours.

*Incomp.* Alkalies, astringent vegetable solutions, cinchona.

**LIQUOR ARGENTI NITRATIS.** L. Solution of Nitrate of Silver. (*Argenti Nit. Crystallorum* 3j., *Aq. dist.* f3j.) The addition of ℥viij. of diluted nitric acid improves the solution.

*Use.* To apply to excoriations in fevers, and cases of long confinement to bed in low conditions of the habit; to the diseased surface in erysipelas. In present pharmacopœia as a test for chlorine and all soluble chlorides, and also for hydrocyanic acid.

**LIQUOR ARSENICI CHLORIDI.** L. Solution of the Chloride of Arsenic. (*Acidi Arsenici in frustula contusi* 3ss., *Acidi Hydrochloridi* f3jss., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0j. Boil the Arsenious acid with the Hydrochloric acid, mixed with an ounce of water, until it be dissolved; then add sufficient water to make up the pint.)

*Oper.* The same as the *Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis*, though, according to some, not so liable to disorder the stomach and bowels.

*Dose.* ℥ij. or ℥iij. gradually raised to ℥xxx. It should never be given on an empty stomach. f3j. contains gr. jss. of arsenious acid.

**LIQUOR ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI HYDRIODATIS.** D. Solution of the Hydriodate of Arsenic and Mercury. (*Arsenici in pulverem subtilissimum contusi* gr. vj., *Hydrargyri* gr. xvj., *Iodini* gr. lss., *Alcoholis* f3ss., *Aquæ distillatæ* f3jx., *vel quantum satis sit.* Rub together the arsenic, mercury, iodine, and spirit, until a dry mass be obtained, and having triturated 3vij. of water with them in successive portions, let the whole be transferred to a flask, and heated until it begins to boil. When cooled and filtered, let as much distilled water be added as will make the bulk of the solution f3vij. 3vj.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste styptic; colour pale greenish-yellow; each f3j. contains gr.  $\frac{1}{12}$  of arsenious acid, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of oxide of mercury, and gr. 5-7ths of iodine in the state of hydriodic acid.

*Oper.* Tonic, alterative.

*Use.* In chronic cutaneous eruptions, especially those of a scaly character.

*Dose.* ℥x. to ℥xxx. largely diluted thrice a day. Externally 3j. to 3j. of distilled water.



**LIQUOR BARI CHLORIDI.** L. D. Solutio Muriatis Barytæ. E. Solution of Chloride of Barium. (*Barii Chloridi* 3j., *Aquæ distillatæ* f3j. Dissolve and strain. A limpid colourless fluid.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, deobstruent, diuretic; in large doses a narcotic; acrid poison; externally escharotic.

*Use.* Formerly in scrofulous affections, bronchocele, glandular obstructions, worms and cutaneous diseases; but its efficacy is doubted. Externally to fungous ulcers, and specks on the cornea. At present chiefly employed as a test for detecting sulphuric acid and the sulphates.

*Dose.* ℥v. to ℥x., gradually increased to nausea.

**LIQUOR CALCII CHLORIDI.** D. Calcis Muriatis Solutio, E. Solution of Chloride of Calcium. (*Chloridi Calcis* 3iij. (viij. E.), *Aq. dist.* f3xij.)

*Use.* The same as the chloride.

*Dose.* ℥xl. to f3ij.

**LIQUOR CALCIS.** L. D. Aqua Calcis, E. Solution of Lime. (*Calcis* lbss., *Aq. distillatæ* 0xij. Add a little of the water to the lime, and when slaked add the remainder, and shake them together; then cover the vessel, and let it stand three hours; then bottle the lime and water, in stopped bottles; and when it is to be used take the clear solution.) *Aqua Calcis.*

*Comp.* The clear fluid consists of about gr. 11·6 of lime in every 0j. of water, at 60° Fahr.

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste austere, acrid, sweetish; colourless; transparent. Changes vegetable blue colours green. Absorbs carbonic acid, whilst the whole of the lime is rendered insoluble.

*Oper.* Antacid, anthelmintic; externally detergent.

*Use.* Diarrhœa, diabetes, leucorrhœa; dyspepsia, when there is much acid or irritability of the stomach; in slimy bowels, and worms; externally as a lotion to foul and cancerous ulcers; also in tinea capitis and scabies, but with little advantage.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3vj. with milk. When long used in dyspepsia, it should be discontinued at intervals.

*Incomp.* Acids, alkaline carbonates, tartar emetic, barytes, tartrates, and citrates. Infusions of orange-peel, calumba, cinchona, rhubarb, and senna.

*Off. Prep.* *Oleum Lini cum Calce*, E.

**LIQUOR CALCIS CHLORINATÆ.** D. Solution of Chlorinated Lime. (*Calcis Chlorinatæ* lbss., *Aquæ* 0jv.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, antiseptic, disinfecting.

*Use.* As a lotion in foul ulcers, cutaneous diseases, ophthalmia; as an injection in diseases of rectum or vagina, accompanied with foetid discharges.

**LIQUOR CHLORINI.** L. Recens præparatus. (*Acidi Hydrochlorici* f3j., *Magnesi Binoxidi contriti* 3ij., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0ss. Mix the acid and binoxide in the retort; then pass chlorine into the water, until it shall cease to come off.)

*Use.* As a test for the salts of morphia.

**LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHATIS.** L. Solution of Ammoniated Copper. (*Cupri Ammonio-Sulphatis* 3j., *Aquæ distil.* 0j. Dissolve and filter the solution through paper.) *Liquor Cupri Ammoniat.*

*Oper.* Corrosive, detergent.

*Use.* Externally to foul ulcers; and diluted with an equal part of distilled water, it is applied by means of a hair pencil to specks and films on the eye.

**LIQUOR FERRI PERNITRATIS.** D. Solution of the Pernitrate of Iron. (*Fine iron wire free from rust* 3j., *Pure Nitric Acid* f3iij., *Distilled Water*, a sufficient quantity. Introduce the iron into the acid mixed with water, and leave them until gas ceases to be disengaged.)



*Prop.* Transparent; fine orange colour; weak nitric acid odour; acid styptic taste; sp. gr. 1.107.

*Oper.* Astringent, tonic.

*Use.* In colliquative diarrhoea, leucorrhœa.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3j.

*Incomp.* All astringent vegetable infusions, decoctions, or syrups.

**LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI.** L. Solution of Bichloride of Mercury. (*Hydrarg. Bichloridi, Ammoniac Hydrochloratis, sing.* gr. x., *Aq. distil.* 0j. Dissolve in water.)

This preparation is superfluous, except that "it facilitates the administration of minute divisions of a grain of this active medicine;" f3j. contains 1-16th grain of the salt.

*Dose.* ℥xx. to f3ij. in any mucilage; or in syrup and water.

*Incomp.* Alkalies and their carbonates, lime water, iodide of potassium, tartar emetic, nitrate of silver, acetates of lead, sulphurets, soaps, infusion and decoctions of astringent vegetables, albumen ovi.

**LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI PERNITRATIS.** D. Solution of Pernitrate of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri* f3ij., *Acidi Nitrici* f3jss., *Aquæ distill.* f3jss. Dissolve and evaporate to the bulk of f3ijss.)

*Oper.* Escharotic.

*Use.* As an application to malignant ulcers, as carcinoma, lupus, &c.; also to ulcers of the cervix uteri. It is much used on the Continent. Applied by means of a brush.

**LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI ET ARSENICI HYDRIODATIS.** D. Solution of the Hydriodate of Mercury and Arsenic. See *Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodatis Liquor*.

**LIQUOR INDIGO-SULPHATIS.** D. Solution of the Sulphate of Indigo. Colouring matter obtained from the leaves of several species of Indigofera. (*Diadelphia Decandria. Leguminosæ. (Fabacæ, Lindley.)*)

*Use.* As a test for free chlorine in solution.

**LIQUOR MORPHIÆ ACETATIS.** L D. Solution of the Acetate of Morphia. (*Morphiæ Acetatis* 3jv. (gr. lxxxij. D.), *Acidi Acetici* ℥xv. (*Omissi*, D.), *Aquæ distillatæ* 0j. (3xv. D. E.), *Spiritus tenuioris* 0ss. (*rectificati* f3v. D. E.) Mix and dissolve.) f3j. contains a grain (gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  D.) of the acetate.

*Oper. and Use.* See *Morphiæ Acetatis*.

*Dose.* ℥x. to ℥xl.

**LIQUOR MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORATIS.** L. Liquor Morphiæ Muriatis, D. Solutio Morphiæ Muriatis, E. Solution of the Hydrochlorate of Morphia. (*Morphiæ Hydrochloratis* 3jv. (gr. xc. D.), *Aquæ distillatæ* 0j. (f3xv. D. E.), *Spiritus tenuioris* 0ss. (*Spiritus rectificati* f3v. D. E.) Mix and dissolve. The f3j. contains a grain (gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  D. E.) of the hydrochlorate.

*Oper. and Use.* See *Morphiæ Hydrochloras*.

*Dose.* ℥x. to ℥xl.

**LIQUOR PLUMBI DIACETATIS.** L. SUBACETATIS. D. Plumbi Diacetatis Solutio, E. Solution of Diacetate of Lead. (*Plumbi Acetatis* lbij. et 3iij. (3vj. D.), *Plumbi Oxidi in pulv. triti* lbj. et 3jv. (3jv. D.), *Aquæ distillatæ* 0vj. (0ij. D.) Boil for half an hour, occasionally stirring, and when the solution cools make up the quantity to 0vj. (0ij. D.); strain.) *Liquor Acetatis Plumbi*.

*Comp.* It is an aqueous solution of the tribasic acetate of lead, and is composed of 1 eq. of acetic acid, 3 of protoxide of lead, and 1 of water.

*Prop.* Colourless; limpid; sp. gr. 1.260; odour acetous; taste austere, astringent, sweetish.

*Oper.* Externally cooling, astringent, discutient.

*Use.* Diluted with forty times its quantity of *distilled* water, it is a useful application to phlegmonous inflammations and burns; and still more diluted, it forms a good collyrium, and a wash for the mouth in salivation.



*Incomp.* Mucilaginous solutions or decoctions; common pump-water.  
*Off. Prep.* *Liq. Plumbi Diacetatis Dilutus*, L. *Liquor Subacetatis compositus*, D. *Ceratum Plumbi Comp.* L.

**LIQUOR PLUMBI DIACETATIS DILUTUS.** L. *Liquor Subacetatis Plumbi Compositus*, D. Diluted Solution of Diacetate of Lead. (*Liq. Plumbi Diacet.* f3jss., *Aq. distil.* 0j., *Spir. tenuioris* f3ij., L. *Liquoris Plumbi Diacetatis*, *Spiritus tenuioris sing.* f3ij., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0jv. D.) *Liq. Plumbi Subacetatis dilutus*.

The proportion of spirit ordered by the London College is too small.

**LIQUOR POTASSÆ.** L. *Aqua Potassæ*, E. *Liquor Potassæ Causticæ*, D. Solution of Potash. (*Potassæ Carbonatis* 3xv., *Calcis recens ustæ* 3viii., *Aquæ dist. ferv. congium*. Dissolve the alkali in cong. ss. of the water, sprinkle a little water on the lime to slake it, and add the rest of the water. Mix the whole; set the mixture aside in a close vessel, and when it is cold decant, and keep the decanted fluid in well-stopped phials of green glass. (*Potassæ Carbonatis* lbj., *Calcis* 3x., *Aquæ distillatæ cong.* f3vij. D. *Potassa Carbonatis exsicc.* 3jv., *Calcis* 3ij., *Aquæ* f3xliv. E.))

*Comp.* Oxide of potassium and water.

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste caustic, alkaliescent; colourless; appearance oily when shaken; more dense than water; feels soapy between the fingers, owing to the solution of the cuticle; will not effervesce with acids; spec. grav. 1.063 (1.068 D., 1.072 E.); 100 grs. contain 6.7 grs. of potassa. It gives very slight, if any, precipitate with lime-water, nor, after saturation, with nitric acid, carbonate of soda, chloride of barium, or nitrate of silver. The precipitate with bichloride of platinum is pale yellow.

*Oper.* Lithontriptic in some cases; antacid; diuretic; externally escharotic, stimulant.

*Use.* The reputation of alkalies in calculus is not so high as formerly; potassa acts on uric calculi, and therefore may be useful in nephritic calculus; but its chief use is in preventing the formation of uric acid. It neutralizes acids in the stomach, and allays irritability of that organ; it is useful in lepra vulgaris, psoriasis, and some other cutaneous complaints. It has also been recommended in ovarian disease. Externally diluted, as a lotion in rachitis and gouty swellings.

*Dose.* ℥x. to f3j. in chicken broth or beer, three or four times a day. When used to counteract acidity, a bitter should be united to it.

*Incomp.* Acids, metallic salts, sesquicarbonate, acetate, and hydrochlorate of ammonia, chloride and bichloride of mercury.

**LIQUOR POTASSÆ ARSENITIS.** L. D. *Liquor Arsenicalis*, E. Arsenical Solution. (*Arseniosi Acidi in frustula triti*, *Potassæ Carbonatis sing.* gr. lxxx. (lxxxij. D.), *Tinct. Lavand. co.* f3v. (f3ss. D.), *Aq. distil.* 0j. Boil the acid and carbonate with 0ss. of water until they are dissolved. Add the tincture to the cooled liquor, and lastly as much water as may be sufficient, that it may exactly fill a pint measure.)

*Comp.* Arsenite of potassa dissolved in water; the spirit of lavender gives only colour and taste.

*Oper.* Tonic, antiperiodic.

*Use.* In intermittent fever, neuralgia; in protracted rheumatism, where there is much debility, and the joints much affected. We have given it with decided advantage in threatened apoplexy, after cupping and purging, when the strength is diminished, and the complexion pale.

*Dose.* ℥jv. gradually increased to ℥xxx. twice a day.

*Incomp.* Mineral acids, hydrosulphuric acid, acidulous salts, hydrosulphates and sulphurets, salts of calcium, lime water, alum, salts of magnesia; salts of iron, silver, and copper; decoction and tincture of cinchona.

**LIQUOR POTASSÆ CARBONATIS.** L. D. Solution of Carbonate of Potassa. (*Potassæ Carbonatis* 3xx. (3x. D.), *Aquæ distillatæ* 0j. Dissolve and strain. Sp. gr. 1.473 (1.3 D.).)



*Oper.* Antacid, diuretic.

*Use.* In acidity of the stomach; most advantageous when united with myrrh. *R. Pulv. Myrrhæ 3j., Liq. Potassæ Carbon. f3jv.* Infuse for four days, filter through paper, and give it in the same doses as the liquor.

*Dose.* ℥x. to f3j. in any bitter infusion.

**LIQUOR POTASSÆ EFFERVESCENS. E.** Effervescing Solution of Potassa. (*Potassæ Bicarbonatis 3j., Aquæ distil. 0j.* Pass through the solution a stream of carbonic acid under pressure. Preserve in well stoppered bottles.)

*Use.* As an agreeable antacid.

**LIQUOR POTASSII IODIDI COMPÖSITUS. L. D.** Iodinii Liquor Compositus, E. Compound Solution of Iodide of Potassium. (*Potassii Iodidi gr. x., Iodinii gr. v., Aquæ distill. 0j.* Mix and dissolve.)

*Prop.* Brown colour, smell, taste, and reaction upon starch, the same as iodine.

*Use.* In scrofulous affections, bronchocele, and secondary syphilis.

*Dose.* From f3j. to f3vj.

**LIQUOR SODÆ. L.** Sodæ Causticæ Liquor, D. Solution of Soda. (*Sodæ Carbonatis 3xxxj. (℔ij. D.), Calcis 3jx. (x. D.), Aquæ distill. ferventis cong. (cong. jv., f3vij. D.)* Prepared in the same way as Liquor Potassæ.)

*Comp.* Oxide of sodium and water.

*Prop.* Specific gravity, 1.061 (1.056 D.). 100 grs. contain 4 grs. of soda. Its other characters like to those of Liquor Potassæ.

*Use.* Ordered by the Dublin College for the preparation of Valerianate of Soda.

**LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. L. D.** Solution of Chlorinated Soda. (*Sodæ Carbonatis ℔bj., Aquæ dist. f3xlviij., Sodii Chloridi 3jv., Manganesii Binoxidi 3ijj., Acidi Sulph. f3ijss.* Dissolve the carbonate of soda in 0ij. of water, then put the chloride of sodium and the binoxide of manganese in powder into a retort, and add the sulphuric acid diluted with f3ijj. of water when cold. Apply heat and transmit the chlorine through the solution of carbonate of soda. L. *Calcis Chlorinatæ ℔ss., Aquæ cong. j., Crystall. Sodæ Carbonatis 3vij.* Rub the lime well together with 0ijj. of water, and then shake them well together for three hours; strain, and add the carbonate dissolved in the remainder of the water to the clear solution. Having stirred the mixture well for ten minutes, filter again, and preserve in a well-stopped bottle. Sp. gr. 1.634, D.)

*Prop.* A pale yellow colour, taste sharp, astringent, brackish, evolves chlorine when exposed to the air; bleaches the solution of indigo. The colour of turmeric is at first changed to brown, and soon after destroyed.

*Comp.* Hypochlorite of soda, bicarbonate of soda, and chloride of sodium.

*Oper.* Astringent, antiseptic.

*Use.* In typhus, in other low fevers, largely diluted; to destroy fætor, and tendency to putrefaction in the bowels. A disinfecting agent.

**LITMUS. LACMUS. L.** Litmus or Archil. (*Lichen Roccella. Cryptogamia. N. O. Lichenaceæ. Azores. ʒ.*)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste saltish; and when chewed, subacid.

*Use.* Colour blue or violet. As a test of great delicacy for acids. To prepare it, the plant is reduced to powder; some of the soda of commerce is then added to it; and it is repeatedly moistened with urine till it ferments, and gradually acquires a violet colour; it is then dried. The watery infusion of it, or paper stained with it, shows the presence of an otherwise imperceptible portion of acid in any fluid.

**LIXIVUS CINIS. D.** Impure Potash. Pearlash. *Potassæ Carbonas impura.*

**LOBELIA. L. E. D.** Indian Tobacco. The flowering plant. (*Lobelia inflata. Pent. Monog. N. O. Lobeliaceæ. United States of America. ʒ.*)



*Prop.* Odour faint but disagreeable. Taste acrid. Yields its properties to water, alcohol, and æther. Contains an active principle, *Lobelein*.

*Oper.* Emetic, sedative, purgative, expectorant, antispasmodic.

*Use.* In the paroxysm of asthma; in croup, whooping cough.

*Dose.* In powder gr. j. to v.; infusion f3j.; tincture ℥xv. to ℥xxx.

*Off. Prep.* *Tinctura Lobeliæ*, L. D. E. *Tinctura Lobeliæ Ætherea*, L. E.

**LUPULINA.** D. Lupulin. The yellow powder separated from the strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus* by rubbing and sifting.

**LUPULUS.** L. E. *Humulus Lupulus*, *Strobili Siccati*, D. Hops. (*Humulus Lupulus*, *Diæcia Pentand.* N. O. *Urticacæ*. (*Cannabaceæ*, *Lindley*.) Europe. ♀.)

*Prop.* Odour fragrant, sub-narcotic; taste bitter, aromatic; depending on a peculiar principle named *lupulin*, extractive, and essential oil; extracted equally by water and spirit, from the dried catkins.

*Oper.* Narcotic, anodyne, diuretic.

*Use.* In gout and rheumatism; under the form of infusion in the proportion of 3ss. to 0j. of boiling water; but the extract already noticed is preferable. The powder, formed into an ointment with lard, is said to ease the pain of open cancer. A pillow, stuffed with hops, is an old mode of procuring sleep in the watchfulness of delirious fever. Its powers have been overrated.

*Dose.* Gr. iij. to ʒj. united with 3ss. of cinnamon water, twice or thrice a day; of the infusion 3jss.

*Off. Prep.* *Ext. Lupuli*, L. E. *Tinct. Lupuli*, L. E. *Infusum Lupuli*, L. *Tinctura Lupulinæ*, D.

**LITHARGYRUM.** E. Litharge. See *Plumbi Oxidum*.

**LYTTA.** D. See *Cantharis*.

**MAGNĒSĪA.** L. E. D. Magnesia. (Obtained from Carbonate of Magnesia, by exposure to a strong heat.) *Magnesia Usta*.

*Comp.* A metallic base, named by Sir H. Davy magnesium 60, and oxygen 40 in 100 parts; or 1 eq. magnesium = 12.7 + 1 oxygen = 8, equiv. = 20.7. ( $\text{MgO}$ .)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste very slightly bitter; in the form of a powder, white, light, spongy, soft; spec. grav. 23, requiring 5142 times its weight of water at 60°, and 36,000 at 212° for its solution. Moistened with water renders turmeric brown. Fifty grains should wholly dissolve without effervescence in 3j. of hydrochloric acid; and the solution should not afford a precipitate either to bicarbonate of potash or chloride of barium.

*Oper.* Antacid, laxative when it meets with acids in the stomach.

*Use.* In heartburn, aphthæ, pyrosis, and dyspepsia depending on acidities; preferable to chalk when the bowels are costive. Sometimes it is given in dysentery, combined with ipecacuanha and opium, and followed by successive draughts of lemonade.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3j. occasionally in water or milk.

*Incomp.* Acids, metallic salts, hydrochlorate of ammonia.

**MAGNĒSĪÆ CARBŌNAS.** L. E. D. (*Magnesia Sulphatis* ℔jv., *Sodæ Carbonat.* ℔jv. 3jx., *Aquæ distill. fervent. cong.* jv. Dissolve separately the carbonate and sulphate in two gallons of water, and strain; then mix the liquors and boil them, stirring constantly with a spatula for two hours (ten minutes, D., fifteen, E.), distilled water being frequently added, that it may fill nearly the same measure. Lastly, the liquid being poured off, wash the precipitated powder with boiling distilled water, and dry it.) *Magnesia Alba*.

*Comp.* Carbonic acid 40, magnesia 43, water 17 parts in 100. (*Dalton*.) 1 eq. of a bihydrated magnesia, and 4 equiv. of hydrated carbonate of magnesia. ( $\text{MgO}$ , 2  $\text{HO}$  + 4  $\text{MgO}$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$   $\text{HO}$ .)

*Prop.* Inodorous, insipid; light, white, spongy, opaque; effervescing with acids. The solution in sulphuric acid gives no precipitate with bicarbonate of potash; nearly insoluble in water; but the liquor



colours turmeric, and is not precipitated by chloride of barium or nitrate of silver. Spec. grav. 0.2941.

*Oper.* Antacid, laxative when it meets with acid.

*Use.* The same as that of magnesia; but, owing to the carbonic acid, it sometimes occasions unpleasant distension.

*Dose.* Gr. xv. to 3ij.

*Off. Prep.* *Magnesia*. L. E. D. *Hydrargyrum cum Magnesia*, D. *Trochisci Magnesiae*, E.

**MAGNĒSIÆ SULPHAS.** L. E. D. Sulphate of Magnesia crystals. (Obtained from sea-water: magnesian limestone.)

*Comp.* Sulphuric acid 29.35, magnesia 17, water of crystallization 53.65 parts in 100. (*Bergman*.) Or 1 eq. magnesia = 20.7 + 1 sulphuric acid = 40.1, equiv. = 60.8, and 7 equiv. of water. ( $\text{MgO}$ ,  $\text{SO}_3$ , 7  $\text{HO}$ .)

*Prop.* Taste bitter, disagreeable; in four-sided, acicular crystals, which occasionally, owing to an admixture of hydrochlorate of magnesia, deliquesce; the pure sulphate effloresces; sp. grav. 1.66: soluble in an equal part of water at 60°, increasing the volume of the water four-tenths. Emits no hydrochloric acid on the addition of sulphuric acid. Ten grains in f3j. of water, treated with carbonate of ammonia, should not be wholly precipitated by M200 of a solution of phosphate of soda.

*Oper.* Purgative, antiphlogistic.

*Use.* In all cases which require purgatives. It operates without griping, and, when united with infusion of roses acidulated, will sit on the stomach when all other things are rejected. The less it is diluted, if a draught of warm water be taken an hour afterwards, the better and more easily it operates. An adjunct to clysters.

*Dose.* 3ij. to 3j. In clysters 3jss. to 3iij.

*Incomp.* The fixed alkalies and their carbonates, lime water, chloride of barium, nitrate of silver, acetates of lead.

*Off. Prep.* *Pulvis Salinus Compositus*, E. *Enema Catharticum*, D. E. *Enema Fœtidum*, D. E.

**MALVA.** E. Common Mallow. (*Monadelphica Polyand.* N. O. *Malvaceæ*. Indigenous. 2.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste weak, herbaceous, mucilaginous.

*Oper.* Demulcent, lubricant.

*Use.* Dysentery, ischuria, nephritis, strangury; but much inferior to decoction of Althæa. In clysters, in nephritic colic, and tenesmus. Externally in cataplasms and fomentations.

*Dose.* The decoction ad libitum.

**MANGĀNESII BINOXIDUM.** L. Manganesii Peroxidum, D. Manganesii Oxidum, E. Native or Black Oxide of Manganese.

*Comp.* Manganese (a peculiar metal) 60 + oxygen 40, in 100 parts, or 1 eq. Manganese = 27.7 + 2 oxygen = 16, equiv. = 43.7. ( $\text{MnO}_2$ .)

*Prop.* In friable dull black masses; becomes grey when exposed to great heat, and affords abundance of oxygen gas, and chlorine when dissolved in hydrochloric acid.

*Use.* In pharmaceutical operations; for procuring oxygen gas; and for fumigation in cases of infection. (R̄ *Sodii Chloridi* 3jv., *Manganesii Binoxidi* 3j., *Acidi Sulphurici* f3j., *Aquæ* f3ij. Mix the acid and water, and pour the mixture over the other ingredients, in a china basin, placed in a pipkin of hot sand.) The doors and windows of the room under fumigation must be closely shut for an hour or two; then thrown open, and a current of air allowed to pass through the room.

**MANNA.** L. E. *Fraxinus rotundifolia et ornus?* D. Manna. (*Polygam. Diœcia.* N. O. *Oleaceæ*. South of Europe. 1.) Obtained by spontaneous exudation and incisions.

*Comp.* Saccharine matter, mannite, nauseous extractive, mucilage.

*Prop.* Inodorous; sweetish, with a very slight degree of bitterness; in friable flakes of a whitish or pale yellow colour, opaque; soluble in water and alcohol.

*Oper.* Laxative; apt to gripe.

*Use.* As a purgative for children, who readily take it on account of its



sweetness; but more generally it is used as an adjunct to other purgatives.

*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒss. for children, and ʒss. to ʒij. for adults, alone, or dissolved in fluid purgatives.

*Off. Prep.* *Confectio Cassiæ*, L. E. *Enema Catharticum*, E. *Enema Foetidum*, E. *Syrupus Sennæ*, L.

**MARANTA.** L. E. D. Arrow-root. (*Maranta arundinacea* et *Indica*. *Monandria*, *Monogynia*. N. O. *Marantaceæ*. West Indies.)

The fecula of the tubers when boiled with water or milk, forms a mild little nutritious article of food, well adapted for infants and convalescents.

**MARMOR.** E. D. Marble. *Carbonas Calcis dura*.

*Prop.* Colour, various shades of white; internal lustre vitreous; fracture foliated; brittle; spec. grav. from 2·7 to 2·84. It has scarcely any taste, and is composed of 43·14 of carbonic acid, and 56·86 of lime.

*Use.* For preparing quicklime, and carbonic acid gas.

**MASTICHE.** L. E. D. Mastic. The Resin. (Concrete resinous Extract, E.) (*Pistacia Lentiscus*. *Diœcia Pentandria*. N. O. *Anacardiaceæ*. Spain, Chios. ʒ.)

*Comp.* Resin, essential oil, and a matter resembling caoutchouc.

*Prop.* Odour agreeable when heated: almost insipid; in globular, irregular, yellowish, semi-transparent masses: soluble in æther, partially in alcohol.

*Oper.* Stimulant, sialogogue?

*Use.* In old obstinate coughs; gleet; and chewed in paralysis of the tongue. In dental surgery to fill carious teeth.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. twice a day.

*Off. Prep.* *Tinctura Ammoniac Composita*, L.

**MATICO.** D. See *Artanthe*.

**MEL.** L. E. D. Honey. (Collected from flowers by the *Apis Mellifica*. *Insecta Hymenoptera*.)

*Comp.* Saccharine matter, mucilage; some acid, occasionally essential oil; varying according to the kinds of plants used by the bee.

*Prop.* Odour peculiar; taste sweet, and slightly acrid; the best is limpid, containing small concretions; nearly colourless; and tenacious. The solution in water at 170°, when cold, gives no blue tint on the addition of iodide of potassium and dilute nitric acid.

*Oper.* Aperient, externally detergent; stimulant.

*Use.* Seldom used internally as a medicine; but when freely eaten it is apt to produce colic; externally as an adjunct to gargles in cynanche tonsillaris; in aphthæ; sometimes applied to foul ulcers.

*Off. Prep.* *Mel Depuratum*, D. *Mel Boracis*, L. E. *Mel Rosæ*, L. E.

**MEL BORACIS.** L. E. D. Honey of Borax. (*Boracis contriti* ʒj., *Mellis* ʒj. Mix.)

*Oper.* Detergent.

*Use.* Applied to the tongue, and insides of the cheeks, in aphthous affections, and in pyalism.

**MEL DEPURATUM.** D. Clarified Honey. (Melt the honey in a water bath; then take off the scum.)

*Prop.* Limpid; so consistent that, when divided with the edge of the spoon, it does not again instantly unite; spec. grav. 1·31.

*Use.* The same as that of honey; for pharmaceutical purposes.

*Off. Prep.* *Mel Boracis*, D. *Oxymel*, D.

**MEL ROSÆ.** L. E. Rose Honey. (*Rosæ Gallicæ Exsiccæ*. ʒjv., *Aq. distillatæ ferv.* fʒxxjv. (Oijss. E.), *Mellis* lbv. Pull the roses to pieces; then macerate in sixteen ounces of water for two hours; then lightly press and strain. Macerate again the residue in the rest of the water, and pour off the liquor. To this add half the quantity of the former infusion; set by half. Then add the mixed liquors to the honey, and evaporate in a water bath to the proper consistence.)

*Prop.* Odour that of the rose; taste sweet, astringent; colour red; limpid, tenacious.



*Oper.* Astringent, detergent.

*Use.* Chiefly in gargles, in ulceration, and inflammation of the mouth and fauces (*R. Mellis Rosæ* ʒj., *Acidi Hydrochlorici* ℥xxx., *Aquæ* fʒvj.); form a good detergent in aphtha gangrenosa; as a vehicle for other remedies in infantine diseases.

MELALEUCA CAJEPÜTI. D. See *Cajuputi*.

MELISSA. E. Balm. (*Melissa officinalis*. *Didynam. Gymnospermia*. N. O. *Labiatae*. (*Lamiaceae*, *Lindley*.) Alps. ʒ.)

*Prop.* Odour pleasant, something like that of a lemon; taste austere, aromatic.

*Oper.* Stomachic, diuretic.

*Use.* Made into tea, it is used as a diluent in febrile diseases; seldom used in substance.

*Dose.* Of the powder gr. x. to ʒij.

MENTHA PIPERITA. L. E. D. Peppermint. (*Didynamia*, *Gymnospermia*. N. O. *Labiatae*. (*Lamiaceae*, *Lindley*.) Indigenous. ʒ.) The fresh dried flowering plant.

*Prop.* Odour strong, agreeable; taste pungent, aromatic, and producing a sensation of coldness in the mouth; depending on a volatile oil and camphor.

*Oper.* Stomachic, carminative.

*Use.* Vide under *Aqua et Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ*.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj., scarcely ever used in substance.

*Off. Prep.* *Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ*, L. E. D. *Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ*, L. E. D. *Spir. Menthæ Piperitæ*, L. E. D. *Essentia Menthæ Piperitæ*, D.

MENTHA PULEGIUM. E. D. Pulegium, L. Pennyroyal. (*For class and order, see Mentha Piperita*. Indigenous. ʒ.)

*Prop.* Odour aromatic; taste warm, pungent; not unlike that of spearmint.

*Oper.* Expectorant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, antispasmodic.

*Use.* In asthma and pertussis, hysteria, obstructed menstruation, but of little value; seldom used.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj.

*Off. Prep.* *Aqua Pulegii*, L. E. *Aqua Menthæ Pulegii*, D. *Oleum Pulegii*, L. E. *Oleum Menthæ Pulegii*, D. *Spiritus Pulegii*, L. *Essentia Menthæ Pulegii*, D.

MENTHA VIRIDIS. L. E. D. Spearmint. (*Class and order as above*.) The fresh dried flowering plant.

*Prop.* Odour strong, aromatic; taste warm, austere, bitterish.

*Oper.* Stomachic, carminative.

*Use.* Vide under *Aqua et Ol. Menthæ Viridis*. An infusion of it is a good diluent in febrile diseases.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj., scarcely ever used in substance.

*Off. Prep.* *Aqua Menthæ Viridis*, L. E. D. *Ol. Menthæ Viridis*, L. E. D. *Spir. Menthæ Vir.* L. E. *Infusum Menthæ Viridis*, D. *Essentia Menthæ Viridis*, D.

MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ OLEUM. L. E. D. See *Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ*.

MENYANTHES. E. Buck Bean. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, N. O. *Gentianaceae*. Europe. ʒ.) *Trifolium Paludosum*.

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste intensely bitter; water extracts its properties.

*Oper.* Tonic, diuretic, purgative; in large doses emetic.

*Use.* In intermittents, arthritic and chronic rheumatic affections, and in cachectic and herpetic diseases.

*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒj. of the dried leaves powdered; fʒj. to fʒjss. of the following infusion: — *Menyanth. fol. sic.* ʒss., *Aquæ* 0ss.

MEZEREUM. L. Mezereon, E. Daphne Mezereum, D. Mezereon Bark. (*Octand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Thymelaceae*. North of Europe. ʒ.)

*Comp.* Daphnin, oleo-resin, wax, extractive, gum, sugar, malates.

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste, when chewed for some time, acrid, burning; yields its virtues to water and vinegar.



*Oper.* Stimulant, diaphoretic; in large doses emetic.

*Use.* In venereal diseases, but its efficacy is doubtful. It is sometimes useful in the sequelæ of syphilis: in chronic rheumatism; lepra, and scrofulous swellings; and chewing frequently thin slices of the recent root has been found useful in palsy of the tongue; externally, the fresh bark soaked in vinegar is useful for keeping open issues.

*Dose.* Of the powder gr. j. gradually increased to gr. x. Vide *Decoctum*.

*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Mezerei*, E. *Decoct. Sarsaparillæ Comp.* L. E. D. **MISTURA ACACIÆ.** L. E. Mixture of Acacia. (*Acaciæ cont.* 3x. (3jv. D.), *Aquæ distillatæ ferventis* 0j. (f3vj. D.) L. Sweet Almonds 3x., Pure Sugar 3x., Mucilage f3ij., Water 0ij. E. Rub the acacia with the water gradually poured in until it is dissolved. Dissolve the gum in the water, occasionally stirring. Strain through flannel.)

*Comp.* Simple solution of gum in water or in almond mixture.

*Oper. and Use.* Demulcent: as a medium for combining oils, resins, and balsams with water.

**MISTURA ALTHÆÆ.** E. Mixture of Marsh Mallow. (*Althæa root*, dried, 3jv., *Raisins, seeded*, 3ij., *Boiling Water* 0v. Boil to 0ij., strain, and pour off the clear solution.)

*Prop.* Demulcent.

*Use.* In calculous and bronchitic affections.

**MISTURA AMMONIACI.** L. D. Mixture of Ammoniacum. (*Ammoniaci Præparati* 3v., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0j. Rub the Ammoniacum, adding the water gradually, until they be perfectly mixed.) *Lac Ammoniaci.*

*Comp.* The resin and oil suspended by means of gum in water; when kept, the resin separates.

*Oper. and Use.* The same as of the ammoniacum.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3j. united with ipecacuanha, tinct. of squills, &c.

*Incomp.* Bichloride of mercury, acetate of potassa, oxymel, acetum scillæ, æther, spirit of nitric æther.

**MISTURA AMYGDALÆ.** L. D. Mixture of Amygdalarum, E. Almond Mixture. (*Confectionis Amygdalæ* 3ijss., *Aq. distillatæ* 0j. Rub together, adding the water by degrees, and strain. *Amygdal. dulcium* 3v., *Sacchari purificati* 3ij., *Acaciæ Contritæ* 3j., *Aquæ distill.* f3viii. D. *Amygdal. Conserv.* 3ij., *Aquæ* 0ij.; or *Amygdal. dul.* 3x., *Sacchari* 3v., *Mucilag.* f3ss., *Aquæ* 0ij. E.) *Lac Amygdalæ.*

*Comp.* The oil of the almond suspended in water by means of its mucilage; and fecula.

*Oper.* Demulcent, cooling; if the bitter almond be used, sedative.

*Use.* In catarrh, gonorrhœa, strangury, hectic fever, irritation or inflammation of bladder, as after lithotomy.

*Dose.* f3jss. to 0ss., or ad libitum.

*Incomp.* Acids, and all acidulous salts, spirits, tinctures, spirit of nitric æther, and common pump water.

**MISTURA CAMPHORÆ.** L. E. D. Camphor Mixture. (*Camphoræ* 3ss., *Spir. Rectif.* ℥x., *Aquæ* 0j. Rub the camphor with the spirit, gradually add the water, and strain through linen, L.) *Tinct. Camphoræ* f3j., *Aquæ* 0ij. Shake together after the mixture has stood twenty-four hours, and filter through paper, D. *Camphoræ* ʒj., *Amygdal. dul.*, *Sacchari sing.* 3ss., *Aquæ* 0j., E.

*Comp.* Camphor gr. j. in 1000 gr. of water.

*Oper.* The same as that of the camphor, only in a weaker degree.

*Use.* In faintings, typhus and nervous fevers: but seldom given alone, the quantity of camphor being too small.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3ij. united with cordial tinctures.

**MISTURA CAMPHORÆ c. MAGNĒSIA.** E. Mixture of Camphor with Magnesia. (*Camphoræ* gr. x., *Magnesiæ Carbonatis* gr. xxv., *Aquæ* f3vj. Rub the camphor with the magnesia, the water being added, and mix.)

*Comp.* Camphor partly dissolved, partly mixed, magnesia, water.



*Oper.* Gently stimulant.

*Use and Dose.* The same as of camphor mixture.

**MISTŪRA CASCARILLÆ COMPOSITA.** Compound Mixture of Cascarilla. (*Infusi Cascarillæ* f̄xxvij., *Aceti Scillæ* f̄j., *Tinctura Camphoræ comp.* f̄ij. *Misce.*)

*Use.* In chronic affections of the chest, attended with much debility.

*Dose.* f̄j. to f̄jss. twice a day.

**MISTŪRA CREASOTI.** E. Mixture of Creasote. (*Creasote, Acetic Acid, ā ā* ℥xvj., *Compound Spirit of Juniper, Syrup, ā ā* f̄j., *Water* f̄xxjv. Mix the creasote with the acid, then gradually add the water, and lastly the syrup and spirit.)

*Use.* A ready mode of administering creasote.

*Dose.* f̄j. to f̄ij.

**MISTŪRA CRĒTÆ.** L. E. D. Chalk Mixture. (*Cretæ p.* ℥ss. (3ij. D.), *Sacchari* 3iij. (3jss. D.), *Mist. Acaciæ* f̄jss. (f̄jss. D.), *Aquæ Cinnamomi* f̄xxvij. (f̄xvij. D.) Mix. (*Cretæ* 3x., *Sacchari* 3v., *Mucilaginis Acaciæ* f̄iij., *Spirit. Cinnamon.* f̄ij., *Aquæ* 0ij., E.)) *Mistura Cretacea.*

*Oper.* Antacid, absorbent.

*Use.* In acidities of the stomach, particularly those attending dentition, provided the bowels be kept open; in diarrhœas, united with opium and catechu.

*Dose.* f̄j. to f̄ij. every three or four hours; or after every liquid motion.

**MISTŪRA FERRI AROMATICA.** D. Aromatic Mixture of Iron, (*Pulveris Cinchonæ Condaminæ in pulverem crassum redacti* 3j., *Radici Colombæ concisæ* 3iij., *Caryophylli Aromatici contusi* 3j., *Limaturæ Ferri vi Magnetica separatæ* ℥ss. Digest for three days in a covered vessel, occasionally agitating, with a sufficient quantity of peppermint water to permit twelve ounces to be obtained by straining; then add *Tincturæ Cardamomi Compositæ* f̄iij., *Tincturæ Aurantii* f̄iij.)

*Oper.* Tonic.

*Use.* In dyspepsia, and all cases of debility.

*Dose.* From f̄jv. to f̄ij.

**MISTŪRA FERRI COMPÖSITA.** L. E. D. Compound Mixture of Iron. (*Myrrhæ cont.* 3ij., *Potassæ Carb.* 3j., *Aq. Rosæ* f̄xxvij. (f̄xxvj. D.), *Ferri Sulph. cont.* 3ijss. (3j. D.), *Spir. Myristicæ* f̄j. (f̄ij. D.), *Sacch. pur.* 3ij. Rub together the myrrh, carbonate of potassa, and sugar; then add, while tritulating, the rose water, the spirit of nutmeg, and, lastly, the sulphate of iron. Pour the mixture directly into a glass bottle, and stop it close.)

*Comp.* The salts are decomposed, and the mixture contains proto-carbonate of iron, and sulphate of potassa, suspended with the other ingredients.

*Oper.* Tonic, emmenagogue.

*Use.* In all cases in which preparations of iron are useful; particularly in hysteria and chlorosis, depending on weak arterial action, after unloading the stomach and bowels.

*Dose.* f̄j. to f̄ij. twice or three times a day.

*Incomp.* Acids, vegetable astringents.

**MISTŪRA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.** L. Compound Mixture of Gentian. (*Infusi Gentianæ Comp.* f̄xxij., *Infusi Sennæ Comp.* f̄xvj., *Tinct. Cardam. Comp.* f̄ij. Mix.)

*Use.* As a mild tonic purgative in dyspeptic affections accompanied with costiveness.

*Dose.* f̄jss. to f̄ij.

**MISTŪRA GUAIACI.** L. E. Mixture of Guaiacum. (*Guaiaci contriti* 3iij., *Sacchari* 3jv., *Acaciæ contritæ* 3ij., *Aq. Cinnamomi* 0j. Rub the Guaiacum with the sugar and acacia, and add gradually, while stirring, the cinnamon water.)

*Oper.* The same as the guaiacum in substance.



*Use.* In rheumatism, retrocedent gout, and dropsy.

*Dose.* fʒss. to fʒij. night and morning; diluting freely with tepid barley water or gruel.

**MISTURA HORDEI.** E. See *Decoctum Hordei*.

**MISTURA MOSCHI.** Musk Mixture. (*Moschi, Acaciæ cont. Sacch. purif. sing.* ʒiij., *Aq. Rosæ* ʒj. Rub the musk with the sugar, then add the gum, and by degrees the rose water.) *Mistura Moschata.*

*Oper.* Antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

*Use.* This is a convenient form of exhibiting musk. The late Mr. White, of Manchester, found the musk mixture, combined with ammonia ʒss. spirit of lavender fʒj., and spirit of juniper fʒj., of great utility in sloughing phagedenic ulcers, of a syphilitic and strumous nature.

*Dose.* fʒss. to fʒij. every four or five hours.

*Incomp.* Sulphas ferri, mineral acids, infusion of yellow cinchona.

**MISTURA SCAMMONII.** E. Mixture of Scammony. (*Resin of Scammony* gr. vij., *Best Skimmed Milk* fʒiij., form an emulsion.)

*Comp.* The gummy portion of the scammony, with a small portion of the oleo-resin, held suspended in the milk.

*Use.* As a purgative.

*Dose.* fʒjss.

**MISTURA SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI.** L. Mixture of Brandy. (*Spir. Vini Gallici, Aq. Cinnamomi, sing.* fʒjv., *Ovorum duorum Vitellos, Cinnam. Olei* ʒij., *Sacchari* ʒss. Mix.)

*Use.* Excitant. In cases where the stomach has lost its tone, whether from organic or other chronic disease. A dangerous mixture, calculated to encourage a desire for spirituous liquors.

*Dose.* fʒss. to fʒj.

**MOMORDICA ELATERIUM.** D. Vide *Elaterium*.

**MORI SUCCUS.** L. Mulberries. (*Morus Nigra. Monœcia Tetandria. N. O. Urticacæ. (Moracæ, Lindley.) Italy. ʒ.*)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste sweet, subacid; contains tartaric acid, jelly, and mucus.

*Oper.* Cooling, laxative.

*Use.* Seldom used medicinally; as an article of food Mulberries are wholesome, unless eaten too freely, in which case they occasion diarrhœa.

*Off. Prep.* *Syrupus Mori, L.*

**MORPHIA.** D. Morphia. The active principle of Opium. (*Turkey Opium cut in thin slices* lbj., *Distilled Water* ʒvj., *Chloride of Calcium* ʒvj., *Prepared Animal Charcoal, as much as is sufficient.* Macerate the opium for twenty-four hours with a quart of water, and decant. Macerate the residuum for twelve hours with a second quart of water, decant, and repeat this process with the rest of the water, subjecting the insoluble residuum to strong expression. Let the decanted solutions and expressed liquor be evaporated by a steam or water-heat to the bulk of one pint, and then passed through a calico filter. Pour in now the chloride of calcium, first dissolved in four ounces of distilled water, and then proceed with the evaporation until the solution is so far concentrated, that upon cooling nearly the whole of it becomes solid. Let this solid matter be enveloped in a couple of folds of strong calico, and subjected to a powerful pressure; the dark liquid which exudes being reserved for subsequent use. The squeezed cake is now to be acted upon with about half a pint of boiling water, and the whole being thrown on a paper filter, the precipitate must be well washed. The filtered solution having been evaporated as before, cooled and solidified, the residue is again to be subjected to expression. If the product be not quite white, this process should be repeated a third time, the liquid forced out during expression being always preserved. Let the squeezed cake be dissolved in six ounces of boiling water, and, if necessary, cleared by filtration through prepared animal charcoal, the portion of it soaked by the filter being carefully



washed out of it; and to the solution thus obtained let water of ammonia be added, in slight excess, and let the crystalline precipitate, which forms when the liquor has cooled, be collected on a paper filter, and washed with cold distilled water, until the washings cease to give a precipitate upon being dropped into an acid solution of nitrate of silver. Lastly, let the filter be transferred to a porous brick, in order that the morphia it contains may become dry. The liquids separated by expression from the muriate of morphia, in the preceding process, having been diluted with water, so as to occupy the bulk of four ounces, and then slightly supersaturated with ammonia, let the precipitate which forms be collected, after the lapse of six hours, on a filter, and washed with a little cold water. This, if redissolved in dilute muriatic acid, boiled with a little animal charcoal, and filtered, will, upon cooling, afford a crystalline deposit, from which, when pressed, dissolved in water, and supersaturated with ammonia, an additional quantity of morphia will be procured.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; colourless, or pure white; taste intensely bitter. Crystals small, rectangular, four-sided prisms; sparingly soluble in cold water and spirit of wine; water at  $212^{\circ}$  dissolves 1-100th of its weight.

*Comp.* Carbon 72.2, nitrogen 5.53, hydrogen 7.60, oxygen 14.8 in 100 parts.\* Or 35 eq. of carbon =  $214.2 + 20$  hydrogen =  $20 + 6$  oxygen =  $48 + 1$  nitrogen =  $14.15$ , equiv. =  $296.17$ . (Mor., or  $C_{35}H_{20}O_6N$ .)

*Oper.* Narcotic, excitant.

*Use.* Chiefly to prepare the more soluble salts. Dissolved in oil, and rubbed upon the skin it produces narcotic effects.

*Off. Prep.* *Morphiæ Acetas*, D. *Morphiæ Hydrochloras*, E. *Morphiæ Murias*, D.

**MORPHIÆ ACĒTAS.** L. E. D. Acetate of Morphia. Salt prepared from opium.

*Comp.* Morphia 1 eq. =  $296.17 +$  acetic acid 1 eq. =  $51.48$ , and 1 eq. of water =  $9$ , equiv. =  $356.65$ . (Mor.  $\bar{A}$  HO.)

*Prop.* Crystals small, acicular, of a greyish-white colour, deliquescent, and easily decomposed by alkalies, and by water. Soluble in water and rectified spirit. The crystals, after the distillation of the spirit, burn without residue. With nitric acid it first becomes red and then yellow. The tincture of the sesquichloride of iron gives a blue tint. Recently prepared chlorine with ammonia gives a brown tint, which disappears on the addition of more chlorine. Morphia is precipitated by liquor potassæ, but redissolved by an excess of it.

*Oper.* Narcotic.

*Dose.* Gr. 1-8th to gr. j.

*Off. Prep.* *Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis*, L. D. *Syrupus Morphiæ Acetatis*, D.

**MORPHIÆ ACĒTĀTIS LIQUOR.** L. D. Vide *Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis*.

**MORPHIÆ ACĒTĀTIS SYRŪPUS.** D. Vide *Syrupus Morphiæ Acetatis*.

**MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLŌRAS.** L. *Morphiæ Murias*, E. D. Hydrochlorate of Morphia. Prepared from opium.

*Comp.* Morphia 1 eq.  $296.17 +$  hydrochloric acid 1 eq.  $36.42$  equiv. =  $332.59$ . (Mor. H Cl.)

*Prop.* Crystals acicular, anhydrous, nearly colourless, inodorous and bitter: soluble in 16 parts of water; soluble in alcohol. The precipitate by nitrate of silver is not entirely soluble in ammonia, unless in excess, nor hydrochloric or nitric acid. In other respects the tests are those of the acetate.

*Use.* As a narcotic it is preferable to the acetate.

*Dose.* Gr. 1-8th to gr. j.

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\* Dumas and Pelletier.



*Off. Prep.* *Liquor Morphiae Hydrochloratis*, L. *Liquor Morphiae Muriatis*, D. *Syrupus Morphiae Muriatis*, D. *Morphiae Muriatis Sol.* E. *Trochisci Morphiae*, E. *Trochisci Morphiae et Ipecacuanhae*, E.

**MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORATIS (MURIATIS, D.) LIQUOR.**  
L. Vide *Liquor Morphiae Hydrochloratis*.

**MORPHIÆ MURIATIS SOLUTIO.** E. *Liquor Morphiae Hydrochloratis*, L. *Liquor Morphiae Muriatis*, D. Solution of Muriate of Morphia. (*Muriatis Morphiae* ʒj., *Spir. Vini rect.* fʒv., *Aq. Dist.* fʒxv. Dissolve by the aid of a gentle heat.)

*Use.* A ready mode of administering the hydrochlorate.

*Dose.* From ℥x. to fʒss.

**MORPHIÆ MURIATIS SYRUPUS.** D. Vide *Syrupus Morphiae Muriatis*.

**MORRHUÆ OLĒUM.** L. D. Vide *Oleum Morrhuæ*.

**MOSCHUS.** L. E. D. Musk. Inspissated secretion found in the follicle of the prepuce. (*Moschus Moschiferus*, the Musk Deer. *Mammalia*, *Pecora*, L. *Ruminantia*, *Cuv.* Asia.)

*Prop.* Odour peculiar, aromatic, strong, durable; taste bitterish; colour dark reddish-brown; feel slightly unctuous; partially soluble in water, yielding to it taste and smell; soluble in alcohol and sulphuric acid, with the loss of its odour.

*Oper.* Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

*Use.* In spasmodic affections, as hysteria, singultus, chorea, pertussis, trismus, and epilepsy. In epilepsy we have seen it, when given to the extent of ʒss. three times a day, stop the fits in an old and confirmed case for three months. In typhus attended with subsultus tendinum; in cholera it checks the vomiting; and it arrests the progress of gangrene. It raises the pulse, and excites the nervous system without heating.

*Dose.* Gr. ij. to ʒss. every three or four hours, in a bolus.

**MUCILĀGO.** E. *Muc. Acaciæ*, D. Mucilage of Acacia. (*Acaciæ Gummi cont.* ʒjx., *Aq. frigida* 0j. Rub the gum with the water gradually added, and strain.) *Mucilago Gummi Arabici*.

*Oper.* Demulcent.

*Use.* To allay the tickling which keeps up the cough in catarrh; but chiefly to suspend insoluble matters in water and thin fluids.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒj. united with syrup of poppies, occasionally.

*Incomp.* Alcohol, æther, the metallic salts.

*Off. Prep.* *Potio Carbonatis Calcis*, E.

**MUCILĀGO AMYLI.** E. D. Mucilage of Starch. (*Amyli* ʒjv., *Aquæ* 0ss. Rub the starch with the water gradually added, then boil it for a few minutes.)

*Prop.* A gelatinous, opaline, insipid, inodorous solution; soluble in boiling water, insoluble in alcohol.

*Oper.* Demulcent, sheathing.

*Use.* Seldom given by the mouth, except in abrasions of the stomach: as clysters in diarrhoea, dysentery, and other intestinal irritations; particularly as a vehicle for exhibiting opium in enema.

*Incomp.* Iodine and its preparations.

**MUCILĀGO HORDEI.** D. Mucilage of Barley. (*Hordei* ʒss., *Aquæ* fʒxvj. Triturate the barley with water gradually added, then boil for a few minutes.)

**MUCILĀGO TRAGACANTHÆ.** E. Mucilage of Tragacanth. (*Gummi Astragali Tragacanthæ Triti* ʒij., *Aq. Bull.* fʒviiij. Macerate for twenty-four hours; then triturate till the gum is dissolved, and press through linen cloth.) *Mucilago Gummi Tragacanthæ*.

*Use.* For pharmaceutical purposes.

**MUCUNA.** L. E. *Mucuna pruriens*, D. Cowhage. (*M. Pruriens*, *Diadelphia Decandria*, N. O. *Leguminosæ*. (*Fabaceæ*, *Lindley*.)

*Use.* To dislodge lumbrici and ascarides. The legumes are dipped in syrup, and the hairs scraped off, until the syrup acquires the consist-



- ence of honey. A teaspoonful to a child, and a tablespoonful to an adult, for three mornings; then followed by a brisk purge.
- MURIAS BARYTÆ.** E. *Barii Chloridum*, L. D. Muriate of Barytes. Chloride of Barium. (From the carbonate.) *Barii chloridum*.
- Comp.* Hydrochloric acid 23·35, baryta 64·85, water 11·80 parts, when in crystals? (*Berzelius*.) Or 1 eq. barium=8·7+1 chlorine=35·42, equiv.=104·12. (Ba Cl.)
- Prop.* Inodorous; taste bitter, disagreeable; crystals colourless, permanent tables; soluble in three parts of water at 60°, scarcely at all in alcohol; 95 gr. in solution, acidulated with nitric acid, are not wholly precipitated by 49 gr. of sulphate of magnesia.
- Use.* For making the solution.
- Off. Prep.* *Solutio Muriatis Barytæ*, E.
- MURIAS SODÆ SICCATUM.** E. Dried Muriate of Soda. (Common salt fused.) *Dried Chloride of Sodium*.
- Use.* For the distillation of hydrochloric acid, which it affords colourless.
- MYRISTICA: MYRISTICÆ OLĒUM.** L. E. *Myristica Moschata*, D. *Myristicæ adeps*, E. Nutmegs; Mace, and the Essential Oil. (*Myristica Officinalis. Moschata. Diœcia Monadelph. N. O. Myristicaceæ.* The Moluccas. 12.)
- Prop.* Nutmegs have a fragrant, aromatic odour, and an agreeable, pungent taste; are roundish, greyish-brown, streaked, unctuous, and easily cut. Alcohol extracts their active matter. The mace is membranous, of a red-yellow colour, unctuous, with the odour and taste of the nutmeg. The oil is yellow, possessing the odour and taste of the nutmeg in an eminent degree.
- Oper.* Stimulant, stomachic, narcotic in large doses.
- Use.* To relieve nausea and vomiting, and to check diarrhœa; but chiefly to give flavour to other remedies. Being narcotic, they are hurtful in apoplectic and paralytic habits.
- Dose.* Of the nutmeg and mace gr. v. to ʒj.; of the oil ʒij. to ʒvj.
- Off. Prep.* Of the nutmeg, *Spiritus Myristicæ*, L. E. *Essentia Myristicæ Moschata*, D. *Tinct. Lavandulæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Spir. Armoracæ Comp.* L. *Confectio Aromatica*, L. E. D. *Confectio et Electuarium Catechu*, E. D. *Pulvis Cretæ Comp.* D. *Troch. Carbonat. Calcis*, E. D. Of the oil, *Spir. Ammoniæ Aromat.* D. *Pilulæ Scillæ*, D. *Emplast. Picis*, L.
- MYROS, ERMUM TOLUIFERUM.** D. Balsam of Tolu. (*Decandria Monogynia. N. O. Leguminosæ. (Fabaceæ, Lindley.)*) Vide *Bal. Tolutanum*.
- MYRRHA.** L. E. D. (*Balsamodendron Myrrha. Octand. Monogyn. N. O. Amyridaciæ. Abyssinia, Arabia Felix.*)
- Comp.* Resin, muco-extractive, volatile oil.
- Prop.* Odour fragrant, peculiar; taste bitter, aromatic; in reddish-yellow, light, brittle, irregular tears, or in masses; partially soluble in distilled water, when aided by friction; alcohol dissolves only the resin; soluble in alkalies; spec. grav. 1·360; easily pulverized.
- Oper.* Stimulant, expectorant.
- Use.* In cachectic complaints, humoral asthma, chronic catarrh, and phthisis pulmonalis unattended by hectic or much active inflammation.
- Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. in powder, united with nitre, camphor, sulphate of potassa, sulphate of zinc, or of iron.
- Off. Prep.* *Tinct. Myrrhæ*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Aloe et Myrrhæ*, E. *Pilula Aloes cum Myrrha*, L. E. D. *Pil. Ferri Comp.* L. *Pil. Galbani Comp.* L. *Pil. Assafœtidæ Comp.* E. D. *Pil. Rhei Comp.* L. E. D.
- MYRTUS PIMENTA.** D. *Eugenia*. Vide *Pimenta*.
- NARTHEX ASSAFŒTIDÆ.** Vide *Assafœtida*.
- NICOTIANA TABACUM.** Vide *Tabacum*.
- NUX VOMICA.** Vide *Strychnos*.
- OLĒUM ÆTHEREUM.** L. *Æthereal Oil. (Spiritus rectificati Oij.,*



*Acidi sulphurici* f3xxxvj., *Liquoris Potassæ*, *Aquæ distillatæ*, *singulorum*, f3j., *vel quantum satis sit*. Add the acid to the spirit cautiously. Let the liquor distil until a black froth arises, when instantly remove the retort from the fire. Separate the lighter supernatant liquor, and expose it to the air for a day. Add the liquor potassæ, first mixed with water, and shake all together. And lastly, when well washed, separate the *Oleum Æthereum* which subsides.) *Oleum Vini*.

*Comp.* 1 equivalent of Ether (Oxide of Ether), Oxide of Ethule  
 (El O, or C<sup>4</sup> H<sup>5</sup> O) - - - - - =41.4  
 1 equiv. of Sulphuric Acid (SO<sup>3</sup>) - - - - - =40  
 1 equiv. of *Oleum Æthereum* (El O + SO<sup>3</sup>) - - - - - =81.4

*Prop.* Odour and taste of æther; less volatile; oily, thick, of a yellow colour; insoluble in water, in which it subsides in the form of a globule, soluble in æther and alcohol; does not change the colour of litmus. Sp. gr. 1.05.

*Oper.* Stimulant, narcotic.

*Use.* As an ingredient in the compound spirit of æther.

*Off. Prep.* *Spiritus Ætheris Compositus*, L. D.

**OLEUM AMYGDALÆ.** L. Ol. Amygdalæ Communis, E. Oil of Almonds. (Expressed from both sweet and bitter almonds.) 3xvj. of Almonds yield 3v. of oil.

*Prop.* Inodorous, insipid; of a pale straw colour; unctuous, limpid, lighter than water; insoluble in water and alcohol, but miscible in distilled water by means of mucilage or yolk of egg; attracts oxygen from the atmosphere, and becomes dense, viscid, and rancid.

*Oper.* Demulcent, emollient.

*Use.* In catarrh and coughs, united with water by means of mucilage and sugar, or a few drops of liquor ammoniæ. An injection composed of oil of almonds f3jv. and solution of subacetate of lead ℥viij., is said to be useful at the commencement of gonorrhœa.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3j.

**OLEUM ANETHI.** L. E. D. Oil of Dill.

*Oper.* Stimulant.

*Use.* In flatulent colic.

*Dose.* ℥ij. to ℥vj.

**OLEUM ANISI.** L. E. D. Oil of Anise. (Obtained by distillation from the seeds.)\*

*Comp.* C<sup>20</sup>, H<sup>12</sup>, O<sup>2</sup>.

*Prop.* Odour that of the vegetable; taste pungent, bitter, sweetish; pale yellow colour; crystallizes at 50° Fahr. in flat tables.

*Oper.* Stimulant, carminative.

*Use.* In flatulent colic.

*Dose.* ℥v. to ℥xv. rubbed up with sugar and camphor mixture.

*Off. Prep.* *Tinctura Opii Ammoniata*, E. *Tinct. Camph. Comp.* L. *Tinctura Opii Camphorata*, E.

**OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS.** L. E. D. Oil of Chamomile. (By distillation from the flowers.) *Oleum Chamæmeli*.

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\* All the volatile oils are volatile at a low temperature; soluble in alcohol, and separated from it by water: highly inflammable; and decomposed in a high temperature, hydrogen being evolved, and charcoal obtained. Their components are carbon, hydrogen and oxygen; and they differ from the fixed oils, in containing less carbon in proportion to the hydrogen. They unite with difficulty with the alkalies, more easily with their carbonates; and can be suspended in water by means of sugar and mucilage. Their adulteration with fixed and cheaper essential oils is detected by evaporating a drop on paper, and examining the odour; and observing whether a greasy stain be left on the paper, which is the case when they are mixed with fixed oil; mixed with alcohol, they become milky on the addition of water to the suspected oil.



*Prop.* Odour that of the flower; taste pungent, colour when recent cerulean blue; but when old, a dark yellow.

*Oper.* Stimulant, antispasmodic.

*Use.* In colics, cramps of the stomach, and as an adjunct to purgative pills.

*Dose.* ℥v. to ℥x.

OLEUM CAJUPUTI. L. E. Cajuput Oil. (By fermentation from the leaves of the *Melaleuca Minor*.)

*Comp.*  $C^{10}H^{90}$ , or  $C^{10}H^8 + HO$ .

*Oper.* Diffusible, stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

*Use and Dose.* See *Cajuputi*.

OLEUM CARVI. L. E. D. Oil of Caraway. (By distillation from the fruit.)

*Prop.* Odour that of the seeds; taste pungent, sweetish; colour yellow; tenacious.

*Oper.* Stimulant, carminative.

*Use.* In flatulent colic; and as an adjunct to purgative pills.

*Dose.* ℥j. to ℥x.

*Off. Prep.* *Confectio Sennæ*, D. *Confectio Scammonii*, L. D. *Pilula Aloes Comp.* L. *Pilula Aloes cum Myrrha*, D.

OLEUM CARYOPHYLLI. L. D. AROMATICI, E. Oil of Cloves.

*Use.* The same as cloves.

*Dose.* ℥j. to ℥ij.

OLEUM CASSIÆ. E. See *Cinnamomi Oleum*.

OLEUM CINNAMOMI. See *Cinnamomi Oleum*.

OLEUM COPAIBÆ. L. E. Oil of Copaiba.

*Comp.*  $C^{10}H^8$ .

*Use.* The same as the Copaiba.

OLEUM CROTONIS TIGLI. Vide *Tiglii Oleum*.

OLEUM CUBEBAE. D. E. Oil of Cubebs.

*Comp.*  $C^{15}H^{12}$ .

*Use.* The same as the powder, but not so certain in its effects.

*Dose.* ℥x. to ℥xxx., dropped on sugar.

OLEUM FENICULI DULCIS. L. D. E. Oil of Fennel. (By distillation from the fruit.)

*Prop.* Odour that of fennel; taste pungent, sweetish, hot; colour aqueous; congeals under  $32^{\circ}$ .

*Oper. and Use.* The same as of the seeds.

*Dose.* ℥ij. to ℥jv.

OLEUM JUNIPERI. L. E. D. Oil of Juniper. (By distillation from the fruit.) *Ol. Juniperi Baccæ*.

*Comp.*  $C^{10}H^8$ .

*Prop.* Odour similar to that of turpentine; taste acrid, hot, similar to that of the fruit; colour greenish-yellow; deposits a feculent matter when kept.

*Oper.* Stimulant, carminative, diaphoretic, diuretic.

*Use.* In dropsies; advantageously added to *Digitalis* when it is given in the form of pills.

*Dose.* ℥ij. to ℥x. or more, rubbed up with sugar or mucilage and water.

OLEUM LAVANDULÆ. L. E. D. Oil of Lavender. (By distillation.)

*Comp.*  $C^{15}H^{14}O^2$ .

*Prop.* Odour very fragrant, that of the flower; taste warm; of a lemon colour.

*Oper.* Stimulant.

*Use.* In hysteria and nervous headaches.

*Dose.* ℥j. to ℥v. on a lump of sugar.

*Off. Prep.* *Unguentum Sulphuris*, E.

OLEUM LAURI SASSAFRAS VOLATILE. E. Oil of Sassafras. (By distillation from the chips.)

*Comp.*  $C^{10}H^5O^2$ .



*Prop.* Odour fragrant, that of the wood: taste acrid, very hot, burning the lips when tasted: limpid, yellow, heavier than water.

*Oper.* Stimulant, sudorific, diuretic.

*Use.* In scorbutus, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous diseases.

*Dose.* ℥ij. to ℥x. rubbed with sugar.

OLEUM LIMONUM. L. D. E. Oil of Lemons. (Expressed from the rind of the fruit.)

*Prop.* Pale greenish-yellow, fragrant lemon odour, pungent aromatic taste.

*Comp.* Isomeric with oil of turpentine. ( $C^{10} H^8$ .)

*Oper.* Aromatic, stimulant.

*Use.* To give an agreeable flavour to other medicines.

*Dose.* ℥ij. to ℥v.

OLEUM LINI. L. D. Ol. Lini Usitatissimi, E. Linseed Oil. (Expressed from the bruised seeds.)

*Comp.* Nearly the same as those of olive oil, with some mucilage.

*Prop.* Odour strong; taste unpleasant, nauseous; does not congeal by cold; becomes easily rancid.

*Oper.* Demulcent, emollient, laxative.

*Use.* It has been given with advantage to allay irritation in bronchitis and catarrh; also in ileus, when purgatives have failed; but it is chiefly used in the form of clyster, in flatulent colic, attended with costiveness, and in abrasions of the rectum: externally in burns and wounds.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3j.; in clysters f3iij. to f3vj.

*Off. Prep.* *Linimentum Aquæ Calcis*, E.

OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. L. E. D. Oil of Peppermint. (By distillation from the dried plant.)

*Comp.*  $C^{21} H^{20} O^2$ .

*Prop.* Odour strong, that of the plant; taste acrid, very hot and biting, with a peculiar sensation of coldness; lighter than water; colour brown yellow.

*Oper.* Stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative.

*Use.* In cramp of the stomach and flatulent colic.

*Dose.* ℥j. to ℥iij. rubbed up with sugar or mucilage.

*Off. Prep.* *Pilulæ Rhei comp.* E. D.

OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. L. E. D. Oil of Spearmint. (By distillation from the dried plant.)

*Comp.*  $C^{35} H^{28} O$ .

*Prop.* Odour that of the plant; taste warm, pungent.

*Oper.* Stimulant, carminative.

*Use.* In flatulence and anorexia.

*Dose.* ℥ij. to ℥v. on a lump of sugar.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ. L. D. Oil prepared from the liver of the *Gadus Morrhua*. Cod Liver Oil.

*Comp.* Fellinic and cholic acid constituents of bile, bilifulvin, bellifellinic acid, gadicin, iodine, iodides, a trace of bromides, and a trace of free phosphorus. The pale oil contains the greatest quantity of iodine, chlorine, bromine, phosphorus and salts. The brown oil is the richest in the component parts of oils, butyric and acetic acids.

*Prop.* Transparent, varying in colour from pale straw to a rich golden brown; odour of fresh-boiled cod; greasy, bland taste, leaving a disagreeable impression on the palate.

*Oper.* Stimulant, alterative, nutritious.

*Use.* In phthisis, chronic rheumatism, and in scrofulous and cachectic diseases.

*Dose.* 3ij. to 3j.

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ. L. E. D. Vide *Myristica*: *Myristicæ Oleum*.

OLEUM ORIGANI. E. Oil of Origanum. (By distillation from the dried plant.)

*Comp.*  $C^{50} H^{40} O$ .



*Prop.* Odour that of the plant; taste hot, very acrid; of a yellow colour.

*Oper.* Stimulant, narcotic.

*Use.* Scarcely ever given internally; a drop of it put into a carious tooth, relieves the pain of toothache.

OLEUM PIMENTÆ. L. E. D. Oil of Pimento. (By distillation from the fruit.)

*Prop.* Odour very fragrant; taste that of the pimento in an increased degree; colour a red brown; heavier than water.

*Oper.* Stimulant.

*Use.* In debilities of the stomach, colic, and tympanitis.

*Dose.* ℥iij. to ℥v. rubbed with sugar.

OLEUM PIPERIS CUBEBÆ. E. Oleum Cubebæ, D. Oil of Cubebs.

*Prop.* Stimulant, diuretic.

*Use.* The same as the Cubebs; but less efficacious in gonorrhœa.

OLEUM PULĒGII. L. E. D. Oil of Pennyroyal. (By distillation.)

*Comp.* C<sup>10</sup> H<sup>8</sup>.

*Prop.* Odour and taste of the plant; warm, pungent.

*Oper.* Excitant.

*Use.* In flatulence, hysteria, amenorrhœa.

*Dose.* ℥iij. to ℥viiij.

OLEUM RICINI. L. E. D. Castor Oil. (Bruise the castor seeds, previously decorticated; then express the oil with or without the application of heat.) 3xjv. of the seeds yield about f3iij. of oil. *Ol. e Seminibus Ricini.*

*Comp.* Ricinine, elaiodine, and margaratine.

*Prop.* Recently drawn inodorous, nearly insipid; colourless, or of a very pale straw colour; thick, but perfectly transparent; lighter than water. Soluble in alcohol. It becomes soon rancid by keeping; thickens; deepens in colour to a reddish-brown, and has a hot nauseous taste.

*Oper.* Purgative.

*Use.* In all cases where stimulant purgatives would be hurtful; particularly in dysentery, colica pictorum; calculous complaints and ileus; and as it operates very quickly, in spasmodic affections. It is an excellent purge at all times for children, women in child-bed, and after surgical operations in which the viscera are at all concerned. It is also a good adjunct to clysters.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3jss. either floated on a little water, and covered with a small quantity of brandy, or in the following draught: R. *Olei Ricini* f3ss., *Mucilaginis q. s. tere optime, et paulatim adde, Aquæ distillatæ* f3j., *Spir. Lavandulæ Comp.* ℥xx., *Syr. Tolutani* f3ss. *Misce.*

OLEUM ROSÆ. D. E. Attar or Otto of Roses. (Prepared from the petals of the Rosa Centifolia.)

*Use.* To give an agreeable odour to mixtures, and for pharmaceutical purposes.

*Off. Prep.* *Aquæ Rosæ*, E. D.

OLEUM ROSMARINI. L. E. D. Oil of Rosemary. (By distillation from the tops of the flowering plant.) *Oleum Roris Marini.*

*Comp.* C<sup>45</sup> H<sup>38</sup> O<sup>2</sup>.

*Prop.* Odour very fragrant, and taste like that of the plant; limpid like water; deposits crystals of camphor when long kept.

*Oper.* Stimulant.

*Use.* In nervous complaints.

*Dose.* ℥ij. to ℥vj. rubbed up with sugar.

*Off. Prep.* *Tinctura Saponis*, E. *Alcohol. Ammoniatum Aromaticum*, E.

OLEUM RUTÆ. L. E. D. Oil of Rue. (Distilled from the flowering plant.)

*Prop.* Odour that of the plant, but weaker; taste strong of the plant; sharp, hot, colour yellow: when kept it becomes brown, and deposits a brownish resinous sediment; easily congeals.



*Oper.* Antispasmodic; emmenagogue; externally rubefacient.

*Use.* In hysteria; and the convulsive affections of infancy attendant on dentition; externally in palsy.

*Dose.* ℥ij. to ℥v. rubbed with sugar or mucilage.

OLEUM SABINÆ. L. E. D. Oil of Savine. (By distillation from the dried plant.)

*Comp.* C<sup>10</sup> H<sup>8</sup>.

*Prop.* Odour and taste of the plant; limpid like water; colour pale yellow.

*Oper.* Stimulant, emmenagogue; externally vesicant.

*Use.* In the same cases for which the plant is employed.

*Dose.* ℥ij. to ℥vj.

OLEUM SUCCINI. E. D. Oil of Amber. (Distilled from amber with a very gentle heat, and rectified.)

*Prop.* Odour strong, foetid, bituminous; taste pungent, acrid; soluble in water; imperfectly in alcohol; nearly colourless at first, but it gradually becomes brown.

*Oper.* Stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic, rubefacient.

*Use.* In hysteria, epilepsy, and deficient menstruation; externally in paralysis, and chronic rheumatism of the joints. The following is recommended as a friction in tic douloureux: ℞ *Ol. Succini* fʒj., *Tinct. Opii* fʒss. *Misce.*

*Dose.* ℥v. to ℥xij. rubbed up with mucilage.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ. L. D. PURIFICATUM, E. Rectified Oil of Turpentine. (*Olei Terebinthinæ* ʒj., *Aquæ* ʒjv. Cautiously distil over the oil.)

*Comp.* C<sup>10</sup> H<sup>8</sup>.

*Prop.* Odour penetrating; taste hot, pungent; colourless, limpid, lighter than water, volatile; sparingly soluble in alcohol.

*Oper.* Stimulant, diuretic, sudorific, anthelmintic, purgative, rubefacient.

*Use.* In chronic rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica; and in passive hæmorrhages; in chronic discharges from mucous surfaces, in atonic disease, first stage of acute hydrocephalus: dropped into the ear in deafness from defect of wax; applied to indolent tumours; and in embrocation, in rheumatism and bruises. It is given in very large doses, alone, or united with honey against the *tænia solium*, which it brings away entire, dead, after two or three doses.

*Dose.* ℥x. to fʒj. in the first cases; but for the expulsion of *tænia* fʒss. to fʒij.

*Off. Prep.* *Linimentum Terebinthinæ*, L. *Confectio Terebinthinæ*, D. *Enema Terebinthinæ*, L. E. D.

\*\*\* It forms the greater part of a reputed quack medicine, Whitehead's Essence of Mustard.

OLIBANUM. Olibanum. (*Boswellia serrata*. *Decandria Monogynia*. N. O. *Bursaraceæ*. India.)

*Comp.* Gum, resin, volatile oil.

*Prop.* Odour peculiar, aromatic; taste bitterish, slightly pungent; in grains of different sizes, semi-transparent, brittle; colour reddish-yellow; partly soluble in alcohol, forms a milky emulsion when triturated with water.

*Oper.* Stimulant, tonic.

*Use.* In leucorrhœa and mucous discharges. Also as a perfume in sick rooms.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. in powder twice or thrice a day.

OLIVÆ OLEUM. L. E. D. Olive Oil. (*Olea Europea*. *Diand. Monogynia*. N. O. *Oleaceæ*. South of Europe. ʔ.) Expressed from the ripe fruit.

*Comp.* 72 oleine, 28 margarine.

*Prop.* Inodorous, insipid; transparent, of the palest straw colour; lighter than water; cannot combine with it, nor with alcohol, but may be diffused through water by means of mucilage; boils at 600° of Fah., therefore not volatile; congeals at 36°; attracts oxygen, and



becomes rancid, when exposed to the air; forms soaps with the alkalis, and lime; plasters with oxides of lead. Its purity is ascertained by mixing with it 1-12th of its volume of a concentrated solution of Pernitrate of Mercury: if pure it becomes like a firm fat in a few hours.

*Oper.* Demulcent, emollient, gently laxative, nutritious.

*Use.* In catarrhs and pulmonary complaints; in emulsion with mucilage; in a simple state, when acrid matters are taken into the stomach; externally it has been advantageously used as a friction in plague; as an injection in gonorrhœa; an adjunct to clysters in dysentery and abrasions; and in the formation of ointments and plasters.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒj. triturated with mucilage, or mixed with water by means of a few drops of liq. potassæ, or liquor ammoniæ.

**OPIUM.** L. E. D. Opium. (Papaver Somniferum. *Polyand. Monogynia*. N. O. *Papaveraceæ*. South of Europe. ☉.)

*Comp.* Gum, resin, caoutchouc, gluten, a volatile oil, narcotina, codeia, meconin, narcein, morphia, meconic acid, thebaina or paramorphia, porphyroxin, sulphuric acid, gum, albumen, resin, fixed oil, lignin, extractive matter, and numerous salts of inorganic bases. Opium generally contains  $\frac{1}{4}$  its weight of impurities.

*Prop.* **TURKEY OPIUM.**—Odour heavy, narcotic; taste nauseous, bitter, acrid, warm; in flattish cakes, solid, tenacious; of a reddish-brown colour, yellowish when powdered; marks on paper a light brown interrupted streak. **EAST INDIAN.**—Odour the same, and empyreumatic; taste less bitter, but more nauseous; colour darker. Opium is partially soluble in water, and in alcohol; very soluble in vinegar, and in oil.

*Oper.* Stimulant in small doses, but in larger narcotic, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, sedative, anodyne; operating through the nerves on the living solid; externally its stimulant effects are considerable, but soon followed by its narcotic.

*Use.* In all painful affections, where the inflammatory diathesis is not very considerable; in diarrhœa and dysentery; intermittents; in typhus, in smaller doses as a cordial, in larger to allay irritation and produce sleep; cholera and pyrosis; in rheumatism when inflammatory fever is not present; retrocedent gout; and in convulsive and spasmodic diseases. When combined with calomel in inflammation after blood-letting, and in syphilis, as well as to arrest the progress of gangrene. It is employed in a watery solution, containing gr. ij. in fʒj. of water, as an injection in gonorrhœa and spasmodic stricture, as an adjunct to clysters in diarrhœa; and by friction, united with oil, in tetanus and other spasms.

*Dose.* Gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  to gr. ss. to produce its stimulant effects; gr. j. to gr. ij. its narcotic; but in spasmodic complaints it has been given to a very great extent.

*Incomp.* Lime water, alkaline carbonates, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, sulphates of zinc, copper, and iron, infusion of yellow bark, astringent infusions and decoctions; solution of catechu and of kino; acetates of lead.

\* \* \* When opium has been taken as a poison, the stomach should be first evacuated by the stomach-pump, worked with infusion of yellow bark, or by emetics containing very little water, and after the whole of the opium has been evacuated, acidulous fluids freely exhibited; but these and all watery fluids are hurtful, if vomiting has not been freely induced.

*Off. Prep.* *Pil. Ipecac. cum Scillâ*, L. *Pulv. Cretæ Opiatus*, D. *Confectio Opii*, L. *Electuarium Opii*, E. *Electuar. Cat. chu*, E. *Extractum Opii*, L. E. D. *Pilulæ Opii*, E. *Pil. Saponis Comp.* L. D. *Pil. Styracis Comp.* L. E. *Pil. Calomelane et Opii*, E. *Pil. Ipecac. et Opii*, E. L. *Pulv. Opiatus*, E. *Pulv. Cretæ Comp. cum Opio*, L. E. *Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Pulv. Kino Comp.* L. *Elect. Opii*, E. *Tinct. Opii*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Camphoræ Comp.* L. E. *Tinct. Opii Camphorata*, D. *Tinct. Opii Ammoniata*, E. *Troch. Opii*, E.



*Acetum Opii*, D. E. *Vinum Opii*, L. E. D. *Enema Opii*, L. E. *Linimentum Opii*, L. E. *Ung. Opii*, L. D. *Ung. Gallæ Comp.* L. D. *Emplastrum Opii*, L. E. D.

OPOIDIA GALBANIFERA. D. Vide *Galbanum*.

ORIGANUM. E. Common Marjoram. (*Origanum Vulgare*. *Didynam. Gymnosperm.* N. O. *Labiatae*. (*Lamiaceae*, Lindley.) Indigenous. 4.)

*Prop.* Odour fragrant; taste aromatic, pungent, not unlike that of thyme.

*Oper.* Tonic, stomachic, emmenagogue?

*Use.* In debilities of the stomach; scarcely ever used.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. in powder.

*Off. Prep.* *Oleum Origani*, L. D.

OSSA. D. Bones of the Ox, or *Bos Taurus*.

*Use.* In the preparation of animal charcoal, *Calcis Phosphas præcipitatum*, and *Sodæ Phosphas*.

OVUM. D. E. OVI ALBUMEN ET VITELLUS. L. (*Gallus Bankiva*, var. *Domesticus*, the Common Fowl. Cl. *Aves*; ord. *Gallinaceae*.)

*Oper.* Nutritive.

*Use.* The yoke and white swallowed raw are said to be useful in jaundice; in convalescences the yoke is given, beat up with sugar and wine; triturated with oils, it renders them miscible with water. The white or albumen is employed as an antidote in cases of poisoning with corrosive sublimate, or salts of copper.

*Off. Prep.* *Mist. Spir. Vini Gallici*, L.

OXIDUM FERRI RUBRUM. E. *Ferri Peroxidum*, D. *Ferri Sesquioxidum*, L. Red Oxide of Iron. (*Ferri Sulphatis* ʒjv., *Sodæ Carbonatis* ʒjv. ʒij. (ʒbv., D. E.), *Aquæ fervent. cong.* vj. Dissolve the sulphate and carbonate separately each in cong. iij. of water; mix the liquors while hot, and set aside, that the precipitate may subside. Having poured off the supernatant liquor, wash this often and dry it. The Dublin and Edinburgh Colleges order it to be washed and dried on calico filter until the washings scarcely affect the solution of nitrate of baryta. Dry (over a vapour bath, E.) at a heat not exceeding 212° D.)

*Comp.* Iron 52, oxygen 48 parts, in 100 of the oxide; 2 eq. iron=56+3 oxygen=24, eq. 80 ( $\text{Fe}^2 \text{O}^3$ ): if it be not washed, it contains also a small portion of red sulphate of iron.

*Prop.* Taste styptic; soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid almost without effervescence, and again precipitated by potash. The strained liquor is then free from colour; and remains so when hydrosulphuric acid or ferrocyanide of potassium is added.

*Oper.* Tonic, stimulant.

*Use.* In the same cases as the other salts of iron; rarely used.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. x.

*Off. Prep.* *Emplastrum Ferri*, L. E. D.

OXIDUM ZINCI IMPURUM. E. Impure Oxide of Zinc. (Sublimed in roasting ores of zinc with galena.)

*Comp.* Zinc 85, oxygen 15 parts; but these proportions are doubtful, and tutty contains some metallic zinc and argil.

*Prop.* Inodorous, insipid, hard, ponderous, rough, and brownish on the outside; smooth and yellow within.

*Use.* For pharmaceutical purposes.

*Off. Prep.* *Oxidum Zinci Impurum Præparatum*, E. *Unguentum Oxidi Zinci Impuri*, E.

OXIDUM ZINCI IMPURUM PRÆPARATUM. E. Prepared Impure Oxide of Zinc. (Prepared in the same manner as impure carbonate of zinc.)

*Comp.* Astringent.

*Use.* External in ophthalmia; as an adjunct to ointments; and dusted on the parts in superficial inflammation.



**OXŸMEL. L. D.** Simple Oxymel. (*Mellis lbv., Acidi Acetici f3vij., Aquæ distillatæ f3vij.* Mix the acid with water, and then add the honey made hot.) *Mel Acetatum.*

*Oper.* Cooling, diaphoretic; externally detergent.

*Use.* In fevers and pulmonary affections; as an adjunct to gargles in cynanche tonsillaris.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3j. dissolved in barley water.

**OXŸMEL SCILLÆ. L.** Oxymel of Squill. (*Mellis lbv., Aceti Scillæ 0ijss.* Evaporate the Acetum over a slow fire to f3xij., and mix it with honey made hot.)

*Oper.* Expectoant, diuretic, aperient; in large doses emetic.

*Use.* In humoral asthma, chronic coughs, dropsy; to excite vomiting in pertussis.

*Dose.* f3ss. to 3ij. in cinnamon water, or any other aromatic water.

**PANIS. L.** Bread made of Wheaten Flour.

*Oper.* Nutritive, emollient.

*Use.* For making poultices.

**PAPĀVER. L. E.** Papaver Album; Capsulæ, D. White Poppy Capsules. (*Papaver Somniferum.* Class and order, see *Opium.*) The ripe, dried seed-vessels. *Papaver album, Capsula.*

*Oper.* Narcotic, sedative, anodyne.

*Use.* Externally, as a fomentation (3jv. of the dried heads being bruised and boiled in 0jv. of water to 0ij.) to inflamed or ulcerated parts. The addition of a little distilled vinegar aids the narcotic power of the decoction.

*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Papaveris, L. E. D. Syrupus Papaveris, L. E. D. Extractum Papaveris, L. E.*

**PAPĀVER RHŒĀDOS.** petala. Vide *Rhæas.*

**PAPĀVER SOMNIFĒRUM.** Vide *Opium.*

**PAREIRA. L. E. D.** Pareira. (*Cissampelos Pareira. Diæcia Dodécandria. N. O. Menispermaceæ.* South America.)

*Use.* See *Infusum Pareiræ.*

*Off. Prep.* *Infusum Pareiræ, L. E. D. Extractum Pareiræ, L. E.*

**PETRŌLEUM. L. E.** Barbadoes Tar. Black liquid bitumen oozing spontaneously out of the earth.

*Prop.* Odour foetid; taste bitter, acrid; semi-liquid, tenacious, semi-transparent; of a reddish-brown colour; insoluble in water and alcohol; combines with fixed and essential oils, and sulphur; and is partially soluble in æther.

*Oper.* Antispasmodic, sudorific; externally stimulant and discutient.

*Use.* In asthma, and coughs unattended with inflammation; externally in diseases of the hip joint, rheumatic pains, lepra, and paralytic limbs, applied by friction.

*Dose.* ℥x. to f3ss.

**PHOSPHAS SODÆ. L. E. D.** Phosphate of Soda crystallized. (Prepared from bones, sulphuric acid, and Sodæ Carbonas.)

*Comp.* Soda 19, acid 15, water 66 parts. (*Thenard.*) 2 eq. soda=62.6+1 eq. phosphoric acid=71.4+24 eq. water=216, equiv.=350. (2 NaO, HO P<sup>2</sup> O<sup>5</sup>, 24 HO.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste nearly that of common salt; crystals transparent rhomboidal prisms; efflorescent; soluble in three parts of water at 60°. Colours turmeric brown. The precipitate by chloride of barium is white, and soluble without effervescence in nitric acid. Nitrate of silver throws down a yellow precipitate, soluble in nitric acid. 100 gr. at red heat lose 62.3 gr. of water. Nitrate of silver added to the residue throws down a white precipitate.

*Oper.* Mild laxative.

*Use.* In all cases where the bowels require to be opened. When dissolved in broth made without salt, the taste of the phosphate is not perceived.

*Dose.* 3jv. to 3ij.

*Incomp.* Mineral acids, lime-water, magnesia, chloride of barium, nitrate of silver, and acetate of lead.



**PHOSPHÖRUS. L.** Phosphorus. A colourless, waxy material, shining, luminous in the dark, which can only be preserved under water. Chemical symbol P, equivalent 16.

*Use.* For making phosphoric acid.

**PILŪLÆ ALÖES. E.** Aloetic Pill. (*Aloes Socotrinæ, Saponis, sing. partes æquales, q. s. s.*)

**PILŪLA ALÖES COMPÖSITA. L. D.** Compound Aloetic Pill. (*Aloes Socotrinæ (Hepaticæ, D.) contritæ 3j., Ext. Gentianæ 3ss., Olei Carui ʒxl. (xxx. D.), Sacchari fæcis, q. s. s.* Beat them together that they may be intimately mixed into a mass fit for making pills.)

*Oper.* In their operation, this and the preceding preparation are alike warm stomachic purgatives.

*Use.* In habitual costiveness.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. made into pills.

**PILŪLA ALÖES CUM MYRRHA. L. E. D.** Aloetic pill with Myrrh. (*Aloes Socotrinæ vel Hepaticæ contritæ 3ss., Croci Stigmatum, Myrrhæ contritæ, Saponis Mollis sing. 3ij., Sacchari fæcis, q. s. s.* Beat together into a mass. *L. Aloes Hepaticæ 3ij., Myrrhæ 3j., Croci Stigmatum 3ss., Sacchari fæcis (pondere) 3ijss. D. Aloes partes ʒv., Myrrhæ partes ij., Croci part. j., Conserv. Rosæ q. s. s. E.*)

*Oper.* Cathartic, emmenagogue.

*Use.* In chlorotic, hypochondriacal, and cachectic habits, to stimulate and open the bowels.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. made into pills.

**PILŪLA ALÖES CUM SAPÖNE. L.** Aloes and Soap Pill. (*Extracti Aloes Barbadosensis contriti, Saponis Mollis, Extracti Glycyrrhizæ, partes æquales, Sacchari fæcis, q. s. s.* Beat the extract of Aloes with the soap, then adding the rest, beat altogether into a mass.)

*Oper.* Warm stomachic, purgative.

*Use.* In habitual constipation, hysteria, dyspepsia.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. xv.

**PILŪLÆ ALÖES ET ASSAFÖETIDÆ. E.** Aloetic and Assafœtida Pills. (*Aloes Socotrinæ, Conf. Rosæ, Assafœtidæ Saponis, sing. partes æquales, q. s.*)

*Oper.* Purgative, emmenagogue, stomachic, anodyne.

*Use.* In dyspepsia attended with flatulence and costiveness; hysteria; amenorrhœa.

*Dose.* Gr. x. in pills twice a day; or at bed-time.

**PILŪLÆ ALÖES ET FERRI. E.** Pills of Aloes and Iron. (*Sulph. Ferri gr. xxxvj., Aloes Barb. gr. xxvj., Pulv. Aromat. gr. lxx., Conf. Rosæ q. s., ft. pilulæ xlvij.*)

*Use.* An excellent combination of a tonic and purgative.

**PILŪLÆ ASSAFÖETIDÆ. E.** Pilulæ Assafœtidæ Comp. *D.* Compound Pills of Assafœtida. (*Assafœtidæ, — Galbani, — Myrrhæ, Sacchari fæcis, sing. pondere 3j.*)

*Use.* In hysteria, and other nervous affections.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. x.

**PILŪLÆ CALÖMELĀNOS COMPÖSITÆ. D. E.** Vide *Pilula Hydrargyri Chloridi Composita.*

**PILŪLÆ CALÖMELĀNOS ET OPII. E.** Pills of Calomel and Opium. (*Calomel gr. xxvj., Opium gr. viij., Conserve of Roses, a quantity sufficient to make a mass to be divided into twelve pills.*)

*Use.* For rapidly bringing the habit under mercurial influence.

**PILŪLA CAMBÖGIÆ COMPÖSITA. L. E.** Compound Camboge Pill. (*Cambogiæ contritæ 3ij., Aloes Socotrinæ vel Hepaticæ contritæ 3ij., Zingiberis 3j., Saponis Mollis 3ss.* Mix the powders together, then adding the soap, beat into a mass. *L. Cambogiæ, Aloes, pulv. Aromatici, sing. part. j., Saponis part. ij. E.*)

*Oper.* Cathartic.

*Use.* In obstinate costiveness.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills occasionally.



**PILŪLÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS. E.** Compound Pills of Colocynth, (*Aloes Hepaticæ, Scammonii* utriusque ʒj., *Medullæ Colocynthidis* ʒss., *Saponis Hispanici* ʒij., *Potassæ Sulphatis, Olei volatilis Eugeniæ Caryophyllatæ* utriusque ʒj., *Syrupi Empyreumatici* q. s. s. Reduce the aloes, the scammony, and the sulphate of potassa to powder; then mix the pulp of the colocynth with the oil; and, lastly, rub the whole with the soap and the syrup into a mass.)

*Oper.* Cathartic, emmenagogue.

*Use.* In habitual costiveness; in chlorosis and hysteria.

*Dose.* From gr. viij. to ʒj.

**PILŪLA COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPŌSĪTA. L. D.** Compound Colocynth Pill. (*Ext. Colocynthidis* ʒj., *Ext. Aloes Contriti* ʒvj., *Scammonii Contriti* ʒij., *Cardamomi Contriti* ʒss., *Saponis Mollis* ʒjss. Mix the powders, add the other ingredients, and beat up into a mass. *L. Medullæ Colocynthidis pulv.* ʒj., *Aloes Hepaticæ* ʒij., *Scammonii Saponis Hispanici sing* ʒj., *Olei Caryophill.* fʒj., *Sacchari fæcis (pondere)* ʒx. Mix. *D.*)

*Oper.* Cathartic, stimulant.

*Use.* In obstinate visceral obstructions, habitual constipation in leucophlegmatic habits, dropsy, worms, &c.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. xv. in pills.

**PILŪLÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI. E.** Pills of Colocynth and Henbane. (*Colocynth pill* ʒij., *Extract of Henbane* ʒj., make into xxxvj. pills.)

*Use.* The same as the Colocynth Pill.

**PILŪLA CONII COMPŌSĪTA. L.** Compound Pills of Hemlock. (*Conii Ext.* ʒv., *Ipecacuanhæ pulv.* ʒj., *Sacchari fæcis, q. s.* Beat into a mass.)

*Oper.* Narcotic, antispasmodic, expectorant, diaphoretic.

*Use.* In phthisis, pertussis, and bronchitis.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. viij.

**PILŪLÆ CUPRI AMMONIATI. E.** Pills of Ammoniuret of Copper. (*Ammon. Cupri in pulv. ten. triti* gr. xvj., *Micæ Panis* ʒjv., *Aquæ Carbonatis Ammoniæ* q. s. Beat into a mass, and divide it into xxxij. equal pills.) *Pilulæ Cupri.*

*Oper.* Antispasmodic, tonic.

*Use.* In epilepsy, and other spasmodic complaints.

*Dose.* One pill twice a day, gradually increasing the number till five are taken for a dose.

**PILŪLÆ DIGITALIS ET SCILLÆ. E.** Pills of Foxglove and Squill. (*Digitalis, Squill, of each* ʒj., *Aromatic Electuary* ʒij., make into xx. pills.)

*Prop.* Diuretic.

*Use.* In dropsy.

**PILŪLÆ FERRI CARBONATIS E.** Pills of Carbonate of Iron. (*Saccharine Carbonate of Iron* ʒij., *Cons. of Roses, enough to make* xij. pills.)

*Use.* In chorea, and neuralgia.

**PILŪLA FERRI COMPŌSĪTA. L.** Compound Pill of Iron. (*Myrr. cont.* ʒij., *Sodæ Carbon.*, *Ferri Sulphatis, Sacch. fæc. sing.* ʒj. Rub the myrrh with the carbonate in a heated vessel; then, adding the sulphate, again rub; and beat altogether into a mass.)

*Oper.* Tonic, emmenagogue.

*Use.* In dyspepsia and chlorosis.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills, twice or thrice a day.

**PILŪLÆ FERRI SULPHATIS. E.** Pills of Sulphate of Iron. (*Sulph. of Iron* gr. xxjv., *Ext. of Taraxacum* ʒj., *Cons. of Roses* gr. xxjv., make into xxjv. pills.)

*Use.* As a tonic, in dyspepsia connected with a torpid state of the liver.

**PILŪLA GALBANI COMPŌSĪTA. L.** Compound Galbanum Pill. (*Galbani præparati* ʒij., *Myrrhæ, Sagapeni præparati, sing.* ʒij.,



*Assafœtidæ præparatæ* 3j., *Saponis Mollis* 3ij., *Sacchari fæcis*, q. s. s. Beat together into a mass.)

*Oper.* This and the three preceding forms of pills operate as anti-spasmodics and emmenagogues.

*Use.* In chlorosis, hysteria, and hypochondriasis.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. made into pills, every night at bed-time.

**PILŪLA HYDRARGŸRI.** L. E. D. Mercurial Pill. (*Hydrarg.* ʒss., *Confect. Rosæ Gallicæ* 3vj., *Glycyrrhizæ cont.* 3ij. Rub the quicksilver with the confection until the globules disappear; then add the liquorice, and beat the whole into a uniform mass.)

*Comp.* Protoxide of mercury, and the other ingredients, the mercury being converted into the black oxide by the rubbing?

*Oper.* Alterative, purgative.

*Use.* To induce mercurial action in syphilis and the phlegmasiæ; to improve the biliary secretions; to remove lymphatic obstructions; to purge in jaundice, dropsies, and ileus.

*Dose.* For the former objects gr. v. to gr. x. twice a day, united with opium, if the bowels are easily affected; for the latter gr. xij. to ʒj., every three or four hours.

**PILŪLA HYDRARGŸRI CHLORIDI COMPŌSITA.** L. *Pilulæ Calomelanos Compositæ*, E. D. Compound Pill of Chloride of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Chlor. Antimonii Oxysulphureti sing.* 3ij., *Guaiaci contriti*, *Sacchari fæcis sing.* 3jv. After beating together these ingredients, form them into a mass. L. *Calomelanos*, *Antimonii Sulphureti precipitati sing.* 3j., *Guaiaci* 3ij., *Olei Ricini* f3j. Triturate the calomel with the antimony, then add the resin and oil, and beat into a mass. D. *Calomelanos*, *Antimonii Sulphureti flavi sing. part. j.*, *Guaiaci*, *Sacchari fæcis partes ij.* Mix. E.)

*Oper.* Alterative, diaphoretic.

*Use.* In lepra; secondary syphilis, affecting the skin; and old venereal ulcers. The decoction of elm bark, or of sarsaparilla, is generally ordered to be taken at the same time.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. x. in pills, night and morning.

**PILŪLA IPECACUANHÆ CUM SCILLA.** L. *Ipecacuanha and Squill Pill.* (*Pulv. Ipecac. Comp.* ʒiij., *Scillæ recens contritæ*, *Ammoniaci contriti ā ā* 3j., *Sacchari fæcis q. s.* Beat into a mass.)

*Oper. and Use.* Diaphoretic and expectorant in bronchial affections and phthisis.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. x.

**PILŪLÆ OPII sive THEBAÏCÆ.** E. Opiate Pills. (*Opii partem unam*, *Potassæ Sulphat. partes iij.*, *Conserv. Rosæ partem unam.*) Gr. v. contain gr. j. of opium.

**PILŪLÆ PLUMBI OPIATÆ.** E. Pills of Lead and Opium. (*Acetate of Lead* gr. lxxij., *Opium* gr. xij., *Cons. Roses* gr. xjv., make into xxjv. pills.)

*Use.* In active hæmorrhages.

**PILŪLÆ RHEI.** E. Rhubarb Pills. (*Rhubarb in powder* 3ij., *Acetate of Potassa* 3j., *Cons. of Roses* ʒss., make into xljv. pills.)

*Use.* A moderate purgative.

**PILŪLA RHEI COMPŌSITA.** L. E. D. Compound Rhubarb Pill. (*Rhei contriti* 3jv., *Aloes Socotrinæ contritæ* 3iij., *Myrrhæ contritæ* 3ij., *Saponis Mollis* ʒss., *Carui Olei* ℥xv., *Sacchari fæcis*, q. s. s. Beat them into a mass. L. *Rhei* ʒjss., *Aloes Hepat.* 3jx., *Myrrhæ*, *Saponis Hisp. sing.* 3vj., *Olei Piment.* f3j. D. E. (*Sacchari fæcis (pondere)* 3ij. D., *Cons. Rosæ* 3v. E.)

*Oper.* Laxative, stomachic.

*Use.* In dyspepsia attended with costiveness.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. twice a day.

**PILŪLÆ RHEI ET FERRI.** E. Pills of Rhubarb and Iron. (*Sulph. of Iron* gr. xxjv., *Ext. of Rhubarb* 3j., *Cons. of Roses* ʒss., make into xxjv. pills.)

*Use.* As a tonic and purgative in atonic dyspepsia.



**PILŪLA SAPŌNIS COMPŌSĪTA.** L. D. Compound Pill of Soap. (*Opīi Contrīti, Glycyrrhizæ Contrītæ sing. 3ij., Saponis Mollis 3vj.* Beat them together that a mass may be made. L. *Opīi 3ss., Sap. Hispan. 3ij., Aquæ distill. f3ss. vel q. s.* Powder the soap, and adding opium and water, beat into a mass, D.) Gr. v. contain gr. j. of Opium.

*Oper.* Anodyne and narcotic.

*Use.* To procure sleep.

**PILŪLA STYRĀCIS COMPŌSĪTA.** L. *Pilulæ Styracis*, E. Storax Pill. (*Styracis præparati 3vj. (3jv. E.), Opīi Contrīti Croci, sing. 3ij.*) Gr. v. (x. E.) contain gr. j. of opium.)

*Oper.* Sedative and anodyne.

*Use.* To procure sleep. The name is well adapted for cases where the patient or his friends may have an objection to opium, as it can thus be given without appearing as an opiate in the prescription.

**PILŪLA SCILLÆ COMPŌSĪTA.** L. D. *Pilulæ Scillæ*, E. Compound Squill Pill. (*Scillæ Recens. cont. 3j., Zingiberis contrīti 3ij., Saponis Mollis 3iij., Ammoniāci contrīti 3ij., Sacchari fæcis, q. s.* Form a mass, L. *Scillæ 3ijss., Zingiberis, Ammoniāci, Saponis Hispanici sing. 3ij., Sacchari fæcis (pondere) 3ss.* Mix. D. *Scillæ partes v., Ammoniāci, Zingiberis, Saponis Hispan. sing. partes jv., Conserv. Rosæ partes ij.* Mix. E.)

*Oper.* Expectorant, diuretic.

*Use.* In asthma and chronic catarrh; as an adjunct to digitalis in hydrothorax, and other dropsies.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. twice or thrice a day.

**PIMENTA.** L. E. D. Pimento, Allspice, Jamaica Pepper, Juniper berries. (*Eugenia Pimenta, Icosand. Monogyn. N. O. Myrtaceæ.* West Indies. ʒ.) *Pimento, Bacca.*

*Prop.* Odour aromatic, resembling a mixture of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves; taste pungent, but mixed like the odour; colour reddish-brown.

*Oper.* Stimulant, carminative.

*Use.* Chiefly as a condiment; and as an adjunct to other medicines.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to ʒij.

*Off. Prep.* *Aqua Pimentæ*, L. E. D. *Oleum Pimentæ*, L. E. D. *Spir. Pimentæ*, L. E. *Essentia Pimentæ*, D. *Syrupus Rhamni*, L.

**PIMENTÆ OLEUM.** L. E. D. Oil of Pimento.

*Dose.* ℥iij. to ℥jv. rubbed with sugar.

**PIMPINELLA ANISUM.** D. Vide *Anisum*.

**PINUS ABIES.** Vide *Abies et Pix Burgundica*.

**PINUS SYLVESTRIS.** D. Scotch Fir. (*Monæcia Monaldelphia. N. O. Coniferæ. (Pinaceæ, Lindley.)* Resin, tar, and oil of turpentine. Vide *Pix liquida*.

**PIPER CUBEBÆ.** L. Vide *Cubeba*.

**PIPER LONGUM.** L. E. Long Pepper. (*Diand. Trigyn. N. O. Piperaceæ. Amboyna. ʒ.*) The unripe fruit.

*Prop.* Odour aromatic; taste warm, pungent; small round grains disposed spirally on a cylindrical axis.

*Oper.* Stimulant, carminative, tonic.

*Use.* In atonic dyspepsia, attended with flatulence; retrocedent gout; and paralysis. As a domestic condiment.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to ʒj.

*Off. Prep.* *Confectio Opīi*, L. *Pulv. Cinnamomi Comp.* L. *Pulv. Cretæ Comp.* L. *Tinctura Cinnamomi Comp.* L. E.

**PIPER NIGRUM.** L. E. D. Black Pepper. (*Class and order as above. Ceylon. ʒ.*) The unripe fruit dried in the sun.

*Prop.* Odour aromatic; taste pungent, fiery; colour black, corrugated on the surface. Its pungency depends on an oleo-resin.

*Oper.* Tonic, antiperiodic, stimulant, carminative.

*Use.* To check nausea in gouty habits; remove hiccough; and increase excitement in palsy. Steeped in rum it cures ague. A watery infusion of pepper has been found a useful gargle in relaxation of the uvula.



*Dose.* Gr. x. to ℥j. variously combined.

*Off. Prep.* *Emplast. Meloes Vesicatorii Comp.* E. *Electuarium Piperis*, E. *Piperis Confectio*, L. *Confectio Piperis Nigri*, D.

\*\*\* *White pepper is the same fruit, freed from its cuticle by a preparation of lime and oil of mustard called Chunam, applied before it is dried. It is less pungent.*

**PIPERIS CONFECTIO.** L. *Confectio Piperis Nigri*, D. Confection of Black Pepper. (*Piperis Nigri*, *Inulæ ā ā* ℥ij., *Fœniculi* ℥ij., *Mellis*, *Sacchari sing.* ℥ij. Rub the dry ingredients together to a very fine powder, and keep them in a covered vessel, and whenever the confection is to be used, add the powder by degrees to the honey, and pound them till incorporated.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, carminative.

*Use.* In hiccough, paralysis of the intestines, and gout affecting the stomach. In piles affecting leucophlegmatic habits.

*Dose.* From ℥ss. to 3j.

**PIX.** L. *Pix Arida*, E. Black Pitch. The solid prepared resin from the *Pix Liquida*.

*Prop.* Solid, dry, brittle.

*Oper.* Stimulant.

*Use.* Externally in cutaneous diseases.

*Off. Prep.* *Unguentum Picis*, L.

**PIX BURGUNDICA.** L. E. D. *Abies excelsa*. Dried Pitch, or Burgundy Pitch. An impure resin prepared from turpentine.

*Comp.* Resin, an essential oil.

*Prop.* Concrete, semi-transparent, unctuous, tenacious, fragrant.

*Oper.* Rubefacient, generally exciting an exudation of serous fluid.

*Use.* Externally, spread on leather as plasters; in catarrh, pertussis, dyspnœa.

*Off. Prep.* *Emplast. Picis*, L. E. *Emplast. Meloes Vesic. Comp.* E. *Emplast. Calefaciens*, D.

**PIX LIQUIDA.** L. E. D. Tar. (Obtained by heat from the *Pinus sylvestris* and various other species.)

*Comp.* Resin, empyreumatic oil, charcoal, acetic acid.

*Prop.* Of a deep brown colour, semi-fluid, tenacious; odour empyreumatic.

*Oper.* Stimulant, diuretic, sudorific; externally detergent.

*Use.* Internally in ichthyosis; externally it is applied to foul ulcers, tinea capitis, lepra, and generally to chronic cutaneous diseases.

*Off. Prep.* *Unguentum Picis Liquidæ*, L. E. D.

**PLATINI BICHLORIDUM.** L. Bichloride of Platinum. (Prepared by dissolving platinum in nitro-hydrochloric acid with the aid of heat.)

*Comp.* 1 equivalent of Platinum = 98.63 + 2 eq. of Chlorine = 70.82 = 169.5.

*Use.* As a test to detect the presence of potash and ammonia separating soda.

**PLUMBI ACĒTAS.** L. E. D. Acetate of Lead. (*Lithargyri* 3xjv. *Acidi Pyrolign.* (sp. gr. 1.034) 0ij., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0j. E.)

*Comp.* Oxide of lead 58, acetic acid 26, water of crystallization 16 parts; 1 eq. protoxide of lead = 111.6 + 1 eq. of acetic acid 51.48 + 3 eq. of water = 27, equiv. 190.08. (PbO,  $\bar{A}$ , 3 HO.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste sweet, styptic; colour very white, with a silky lustre; crystals spicular; soluble in 24 parts of water; the solution becomes turbid in common water; soluble also in alcohol: sp. grav. 2.345. Gr. 48 dissolved in distilled water acidulated with acetic acid should not be entirely precipitated by gr. 30 of phosphate of soda. Carbonate of soda throws down a white, iodide of potassium a yellow precipitate. Is rendered black by hydro-sulphuric acid. If sulphate of soda be added to 100 gr. dissolved in water, 80 gr. of sulphate of lead will be precipitated.

*Oper.* Astringent; in weak solutions cooling and sedative; in strong (3j. to water f3vj.) stimulant.



*Use.* Internal in visceral hæmorrhages washed down with water acidulated with distilled vinegar, which seems to prevent its deleterious effects. Recommended by Dr. Graves in cholera. External, in solution in phlegmonous inflammations, burns, bruises, gonorrhœa, &c.

*Dose.* Gr. ss. to gr. jss. made into a pill with gr. ss. of opium and crumb of bread. Distilled water must be used for the solution, and a little acetic acid added. The author is in the habit of ordering from gr. v. to gr. viij. in hæmorrhages.

*Incomp.* Alkalies, earths, acids, alum; borax, soaps, tartarized iron, and antimony; lime water, hard water, sulphuretted hydrogen.

*Off. Prep.* *Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis*, L. *Unguentum Plumbi Acetatis*, E. D. *Acidum Acetosum Forte*, E. *Solutio Acetatis Zinci*, E. *Pilulæ Plumbi Opiatæ*, E.

**PLUMBI CARBONAS.** E. D. Carbonate of Lead. *Cerussa*.

*Comp.* Yellow oxide of lead 83.5, carbonic acid 16.5 parts. The yellow oxide contains lead 90.5, oxygen 9.5 parts in 100) or 1 eq. of protoxide of lead = 111.6 + 1 eq. of carbonic acid = 22.12, equiv. = 133.72. ( $\text{PbO} \cdot \text{CO}_2$ .)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste sweet; brittle, friable, snow-white, of a minute scaly texture. Gr. 68 are wholly soluble in  $\mathfrak{M}$  150 of acetic acid diluted with f $\text{ʒ}$ j. of distilled water: this solution is not entirely precipitated by a solution of gr. 60 of phosphate of soda, E.

*Oper.* Astringent, sedative.

*Use.* Sprinkled on parts affected with local inflammation; in the formation of ointments and plasters.

*Off. Prep.* *Plumbi Acetas*, E. *Unguentum Plumbi Carbonatis*, E. D.

**PLUMBI DIACETATIS SOLUTIO.** E. See *Liquor Plumbi Diacetatis*.

**PLUMBI IODIDUM.** L. E. D. Iodide of Lead. (*Plumbi Acetatis* 3viij., *Potassii Iodidi* 3vij., *Aquæ distillatæ* cong. Dissolve the acetate in six pints of water and strain, add the iodide, previously dissolved in two pints of water. Wash the precipitate in distilled water and dry. Let it be kept in the dark. L. *Plumbi nitratis*, *Potassii Iodidi* sing. 3j., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0ij. (0jss. E.). D. E.)

*Comp.* Lead 1 eq. = 103.6 + iodine 1 eq. = 126.3 equiv. = 229.9. ( $\text{PbI}_2$ )

*Prop.* Golden yellow-coloured powder, scarcely soluble in cold water, readily in hot water; solution crystallizes on cooling; sublimed by heat, the vapours being at first yellow and then violet-coloured. If 100 gr. be dissolved in nitric acid, diluted with half its weight of water, at a boiling heat, and sulphate of soda added, after the iodine be driven off, 66 gr. of sulphate of lead will be precipitated. This preparation ought to be kept in the dark.

*Oper.* Deobstruent.

*Use.* In glandular affections, scrofula, and externally to discuss indolent tumours, porrigo capitis, and carcinomatous tumours.

*Dose.* From gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  to gr. jv.

*Off. Prep.* *Unguentum Iodidi Plumbi*, L. D.

**PLUMBI NITRAS.** E. D. Nitrate of Lead. (*Lithargyri* 3jvss., *Acidi Nitrici diluti* 0j. Dissolve the litharge to saturation by the aid of heat, filter, and set aside for crystallization. Concentrate the residual liquor to obtain more crystals.  $\text{PbO}$ ,  $\text{NO}_5$ , equiv. = 111.6 + 54 = 165.6.)

*Use.* As a test for sulphates, and to form the Iodide of Lead.

**PLUMBI OXIDUM RUBRUM.** E. Red Oxide of Lead.

**PLUMBI OXIDUM.** L. SEMIVITREUM, D. Lithargyrum, E. Semivitrified Oxide of Lead, or Litharge. (A yellow protoxide of lead, prepared by heat and combined with carbonic acid; often adulterated with other oxides.) *Lithargyrus*.

*Comp.* Yellow oxide of lead 96, carbonic acid 4 parts in 100, or 1 eq. of lead 103.6 + 1 oxygen = 8, equiv. = 111.6. ( $\text{PbO}$ .)

*Prop.* In scales of a whitish-red colour; semi-vitrified. Soluble in dilute nitric acid; is rendered black by hydro-sulphuric acid. The precipitate with potash is white and soluble in an excess of the alkali.



135 gr. of sulphate of lead are precipitated when sulphate of soda is added to a solution of 100 gr. of oxide in dilute nitric acid.

*Use.* For pharmaceutical purposes, and as an application to excoriated parts, and superficial ulceration.

*Off. Prep.* *Plumbi Acetas*, E. *Liquor Plumbi Diacetatis*, L. E. D. *Emplast. Plumbi*, L. *Emplast. Lithargyri*, E. D. *Ceratum Saponis Comp.* L.

POLYGALA SENEGA. See *Senega*.

POTASSA. E. *Potassæ Hydras*, L. *Potassa caustica*, D. Fused Potassa. (Prepared by evaporating the solution of potassa to dryness in an iron vessel.) *Kali Purum*.

*Comp.* Potassium 83.3, oxygen 17.6, in 100 parts of pure potassa; or 1 eq. potassium = 39.15 + 1 eq. oxygen = 8 + 1 of water = 9, equiv. = 56.15 (KO, HO): but fused potassa contains also a little carbonate of potassa, silex, lime, and oxide of iron, which do not affect its medicinal properties.

*Prop.* Solid; of a grey colour; deliquescent in the air; soluble in rectified spirit; feels soapy between the fingers, owing to its dissolving the skin. (It is generally run into little cylindrical moulds, which require to be kept in well-corked phials.)

*Oper.* Powerfully escharotic.

*Use.* For forming issues. It has also been used to remove strictures.

POTASSA CUM CALCE. L. E. *Potassa Caustica cum Calce*, D. (*Potassæ hydratis, Calcis sing.* ʒj. Rub them together, and keep in a well-stopped vessel.) *Calx cum Kali Puro*.

*Comp.* Potassa and lime mechanically mixed. Dissolved in water, gives off no carbonic acid on the addition of an acid.

*Oper. and Use.* The same as the former, but more manageable, as it is less deliquescent.

POTASSÆ ACETAS. L. E. D. Acetate of Potassa. (*Potassæ Carbon. Ib̄j.*, *Acidi Acetici f̄3xxvj.*, *Aquæ distil. f̄3xij.* Mix, and add by degrees enough of acetic acid to saturate the alkali. Then strain and evaporate in a sand-bath with heat, cautiously applied, to dryness.) *Kali Acetatum*.

*Comp.* Potassa 51, acid 49: or 1 eq. potassa = 47.15 + 1 acetic acid = 51.48, equiv. = 98.63. (KO, A.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste sharp, pungent; white, shining; texture foliated, deliquescent; soluble in an equal weight of water; also in four times its weight of alcohol. The watery solution decomposes spontaneously; does not tinge litmus nor turmeric; gives no precipitate with chloride of barium, nor with nitrate of silver; but should there be any precipitate by nitrate of silver from a strong solution, it is redissolved on the addition of water, or by dilute nitric acid. With sulphuric acid gives off acetic acid vapour. 100 gr. digested in sulphuric acid, and exposed to a brisk heat, leave 88.8 gr. of sulphate of potassa.

*Oper.* Mildly cathartic, diuretic, deobstruent.

*Use.* In pyrexia, dropsies, icterus, visceral obstructions, and cutaneous diseases.

*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒj. as a diuretic; ʒij. to ʒiij. open the bowels.

*Incomp.* Mineral acids, decoction of tamarinds, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, sulphates of soda and of magnesia, hydrochlorate of ammonia, tartrate of potassa.

*Off. Prep.* *Acetas Hydrargyri*, E. *Tinct. Acetatis Ferri*, D.

POTASSÆ AQUA EFFERVESCENS. E. Effervescing Solution of Potassa. (*Bicarbonate of Potassa ʒj.*, *Distilled Water ʒj.* Transmit carbonic acid through the solution under strong pressure.)

*Use.* The same as that of the bicarbonate. It may be drunk in the same manner as soda water.

POTASSÆ BICARBONAS. L. E. D. Crystallized Bicarbonate of Potassa. (Prepared by forcing carbonic acid into a solution of carbonate of potassa under considerable pressure.)



**Comp.** 1 eq. of potassa=47.15+2 eq. of carbonic acid=44.24 +1 eq. of water=9, equiv.=100.39. (KO, 2CO<sup>2</sup>, HO.)

**Prop.** Transparent, colourless crystals, the primary form of which is a right oblique-angled prism; inodorous; taste mildly alkaline; soluble in water; slightly affects the colour of turmeric; gives no precipitate (except by heat) with sulphate of magnesia; bubbles on the addition of nitric acid, and when the acid is in excess gives no precipitate with chloride of barium, and only a sparing one with nitrate of silver. 30.7 gr. of carbonic acid are obtained by heat from 100 gr. of the bicarbonate.

**Oper. and Use.** The same as that of the carbonate, but it is less acrid.

**POTASSÆ BICHRŌMAS.** D. Bichromate of Potash.

**Use.** To prepare the valerianate of soda.

**POTASSÆ BISULPHAS.** E. D. Bisulphate of Potassa. (*Potassæ Sulphatis pulverisatæ* ℥iij., *Acidi Sulphuricis* f℥j. Place the acid and salt in a small porcelain capsule, and to this apply a heat capable of liquifying its contents, and which should be continued until acid vapours cease to be given off. The bisulphate, which concretes as it cools, should be reduced to a fine powder, and preserved in a well-stopped bottle, D. *The salt remaining after the distillation of nitric acid* ℔bj., *Sulphuric Acid* ℔bj., *Boiling Water* six pints. Dissolve the salt in the water, add the acid and mix. Then boil, leave at rest to crystallize. E.)

**Comp.** Potassa 32.87, acid 54.80, water 12.33=100, or 1 eq. potassa 47.15+2 sulphuric acid=80.2+2 water=18, equiv.=145.17. (KO, 2SO<sup>3</sup>, 2 HO.)

**Prop.** Inodorous; taste a strong acid; soluble in two parts of water at 60°; insoluble in alcohol.

**Oper.** Refrigerant and purgative.

**Use.** In cases where it is wished to exhibit sulphuric acid, and at the same time open the bowels. But very seldom used.

**Dose.** Gr. x. to ℥ij.

**POTASSÆ BITARTRAS.** L. E. D. Crystalline Bitartrate of Potassa. (The tartar of wine purified.) *Tartari Crystalli.*

**Comp.** Potassa 33, acid 57, water 10 parts in 100 of the bitartrate. 1 eq. of potassa=47.15, 2 eq. of tartaric acid=132.96, 1 eq. of water=9, equiv.=189.11. (KO, 2 T, HO.) *Thenard.*

**Prop.** Inodorous; reddens litmus; taste acid, harsh; crystals small, irregular; require 120 parts of water at 60° to dissolve them; brittle, pulverulent; decomposed when kept in solution; at a red heat is converted into the carbonate.

**Oper.** Mildly purgative, refrigerant, diuretic.

**Use.** In ascites, proceeding from visceral obstructions; and to open the bowels in inflammatory habits. Dissolved in water, with a small quantity of white wine, some sugar, and lemon peel, it forms an excellent beverage in febrile diseases, under the name of Imperial.

**Dose.** ℥j. to ℥j. combined with ℥j. of sodæ biboras, to excite the kidneys: and to open the bowels ℥jv. to ℥j. are required.

**Incomp.** Alkalies, alkaline earths, mineral acids.

**Off. Prep.** *Ferri Potassio-tartras*, L. *Ferrum Tartarizatum*, D. *Pulv. Jalapæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Antimonii Potassio-Tartras*, E. *Antimonium Tartarizatum*, D. *Pulv. Scammonii Comp.* E. *Pulv. Sennæ Comp.* E. *Potassæ Tartras*, E. D.

**POTASSÆ CARBŌNAS.** L. D. Potassæ Carbonas Purum, E. Carbonate of Potassa. (Obtained by heating the bicarbonate to redness.)

**Comp.** Potassa 43.56, carbonic acid 47.53, water of crystallization 8.91 parts; or 1 eq. potassa=47.15+1 eq. acid=22.12, equiv.=69.27. (KO, CO<sup>2</sup>.)

**Prop.** Inodorous; taste alkalescent, caustic; soluble in water; crystals minute, white, deliquescent; turns turmeric brown, with excess of nitric acid gives no precipitate with carbonate of soda, chloride of



barium, and only in a very slight degree with nitrate of silver. 100 gr. with heat give off 16 gr. of water, and with dilute sulphuric acid 26·3 gr. of carbonic acid. It must be kept in a well-closed bottle.

*Oper.* Diuretic, antacid, antilithic, deobstruent.

*Use.* In dropsy, acidities of the primæ viæ, and glandular obstructions.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. in solution; ʒj. dissolved in fʒviii. of water, and mixed with fʒjv. of lemon juice, forms an effervescing draught.

*Incomp.* Mineral acids, borax, hydrochlorate and acetate of ammonia, alum, sulphate of magnesia, chloride of calcium, lime, lime-water, all the metallic salts.

*Off. Prep.* *Liquor Potassæ Carbonatis*, L. D.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS E LIXIVO CINERE. D. Potassæ Carbonas, E. Impure Potassa. (The Pearl Ash of commerce.) *Cineres Clavellati*.

*Comp.* Carbonate of potassa, sulphate of potassa, chloride of potassium, silex, oxide of iron, argil.

*Use.* For preparing the carbonate for medical purposes.

POTASSÆ CHLORAS. L. Chlorate of Potassa. (Prepared by passing a stream of chlorine through a concentrated solution of pure potassa until the alkali is neutralised.)

*Prop.* Inodorous, in flat pearly crystals of the oblique prismatic system; taste cool and austere; soluble in water; gives no precipitate with nitrate of silver; sublimes by heat, 100 gr. giving off nearly 3 gr. of oxygen. With a few drops of sulphuric acid the crystals become yellow, then red, and exhale the yellow vapour of peroxide of chlorine; rubbed up with sulphur it crepitates.

*Comp.* Chloric acid 1 eq.=75·42+potassa 1 eq.=47·15, equiv.=122·57. (KO, ClO<sup>5</sup>.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, tonic.

*Use.* In typhus, cancrum oris, mercurial ulceration of mouth, and other depressing affections.

*Dose.* From gr. v. to ʒj.

POTASSÆ ET SODÆ TARTRAS. E. See *Sodæ Potassio-Tartras*.

POTASSÆ HYDRAS. L. Hydrate of Potassa. See *Potassa*.

POTASSÆ NITRAS. L. E. D. Nitrate of Potassa, or Nitre. (Formed in an impure state by nature in warm climates, as India, and by means of artificial composts in France.) *Nitrum*.

*Comp.* Potassa 51·8, nitric acid 44, water 4·2, in 100 of nitrate; or 1 eq. potassa=47·15+1 eq. acid=54·15, equiv.=101·3. (KO, NO<sup>5</sup>.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste cool, bitterish, penetrating; crystals six-sided prisms; permanent in the air; brittle, soluble in 7 parts of water at 60°. From this solution nothing is thrown down by chloride of barium or nitrate of silver; it melts, but loses no weight by heat; it yields oxygen on burning, and the residue, treated with sulphuric acid, gives off nitrous vapours. Thrown on burning charcoal it deflagrates, carbonate of potash being left. From 100 gr. digested in sulphuric acid, are obtained of sulphate of potash dried by a red heat 86 gr.

*Oper.* Diuretic, refrigerant; in large doses purgative; externally cooling, detergent.

*Use.* In fevers, dropsies, herpetic eruptions, active hæmorrhages, mania. A small piece allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth often removes incipient cynanche tonsillaris; hence its utility in gargles.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. In doses of ʒj. it occasions hypercatharsis, bloody stools, and sometimes death.

*Incomp.* Sulphuric acid, sulphates of soda and magnesia, alum, the metallic sulphates.

*Off. Prep.* *Trochisci Nitratis Potassæ*, E. *Acidum Nitricum*, E. D.

POTASSÆ NITRAS PURIFICATUM. D. Purified Nitrate of Potassa.

The above dissolved in boiled water and crystallized by cooling.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS. L. E. D. Sulphate of Potassa. (The salt



which remains after the distillation of nitric acid ignited until the excess of acid is driven off; then dissolved in the water, and crystallized.) *Kali Vitriolatum*.

*Comp.* Potassa 54.55, acid 45.45, in 100 parts of sulphate; or 1 eq. potassa 47.15 + 1 acid = 40.1, equiv. = 87.25. (KO, SO<sup>3</sup>.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste bitter; crystals small, six-sided prisms, ended by six-sided pyramids, grouped; hard, transparent, permanent in the air; soluble in 9 parts of water at 60°; insoluble in alcohol; a yellowish precipitate is thrown down by bichloride of platinum, and a white precipitate insoluble in nitric acid by chloride of barium; with heat it decrepitates; dissolves at a red heat without losing weight. From 100 gr., dissolved in distilled water, on the addition of chloride of barium and hydrochloric acid, 132 gr. of sulphate of baryta, dried at a red heat, are obtained.

*Oper.* Purgative, deobstruent.

*Use.* In the visceral obstructions to which children are liable; and as an adjunct to other purgatives.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. acts as a deobstruent; ʒj. to ʒiij. purge.

*Incomp.* Nitric and hydrochloric acids, tartaric acid, chloride of calcium, salts of mercury, nitrate of silver, salts of lead.

*Off. Prep.* *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ comp.* L. E. D. *Pulvis salinus compositus*, E.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS CUM SULPHÛRE. E. See *Potassii Sulphuretum*.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS. L. E. D. Tartrate of Potassa. (*Potassæ Bitartratis pulverisatæ* ℥iij. E., (℥iij. D.), *Potassæ Carbonatis* ʒxvj., *vel q. s. s.*, *Aquæ ferventis* ʒvj. (E. D.) Dissolve the carbonate in the water, add the bitartrate till the liquor is neutralised; boil and filter. Concentrate the liquor till a pellicle forms on its surface, and then set aside to cool and crystallize. The residual liquor will yield more crystals by further concentration and cooling.) *Kali Tartarizatum*.

*Comp.* One equivalent of potassa = 47.15, and one of tartaric acid = 66.48, and two eq. of water = 18, equiv. = 131.63. (KO, T, 2HO.)

*Prop.* Inodorous, neutral; taste bitter, disagreeable; generally in the form of a white granular powder; soluble in four parts of water at 60°, soluble in alcohol. Affects neither litmus nor turmeric. On the addition of an acid the bitartrate is thrown down. The precipitates by chloride of barium and acetate of lead are soluble in dilute nitric acid.

*Oper.* Cooling, laxative.

*Use.* To open the bowels in febrile diseases, mania, and hypochondriasis; and as an adjunct to senna, and the resinous purgatives in solution, the griping effects of which it corrects.

*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒj. in solution.

*Incomp.* Acids; infusion of tamarinds, and other acid fruits; chloride of calcium; lime, magnesia, sulphates of soda, of potassa, and of magnesia; nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, and hydrochlorate of ammonia.

POTASSIÏ BROMIDUM. Bromide of Potassium. (*Brominii* ʒij., *Potassæ Carbonatis* ʒij. ʒj., *Ferri in fila tracti* ʒj., *Aquæ distillatæ* ʒiij. First add the iron and then the bromine to ʒjss. of the distilled water, set them by for half an hour, frequently stirring with a spatula. Apply a gentle heat, and when a greenish colour occurs, pour in the carbonate of potash dissolved in the remainder of the water. Strain and wash what remains in ʒij. of boiling distilled water, and again strain. Let the mixed liquors be evaporated, so that crystals may be formed.

*Comp.* Brome 1 eq. 78.4 + potassium 1 eq. 39.15, equiv. = 117.55. (K, Br.)

*Use.* As a stimulant and deobstruent, in glandular affections and enlargement of the spleen.

*Dose.* From gr. iij. to gr. x. twice or thrice a day.



**POTASSII ET HYDRARGYRI IODOCYANIDUM. L.** Prepared by adding a concentrated solution of bicyanide of mercury to a solution of iodide of potassium, when beautiful white pearly crystals are deposited. When these are dissolved in water, and added to a solution of any acid, except hydrocyanic, they are decomposed, and the red biniodide of mercury set free.

*Use.* As a test for the dilute hydrocyanic acid.

**POTASSII FERROCYANIDUM. L. E. D.** Ferrocyanide of Potassium.

*Prop.* Crystallized, yellow; soluble in water; is unchanged by alkalies or tincture of galls. Sulphate of iron throws down a precipitate, white but soon becoming blue, sulphate of copper a brown precipitate, sulphate of zinc a white one. By heat it loses colour; and 100 gr. give 12.6 gr. of water. Is decomposed at a red heat. The residue is soluble in hydrochloric acid, and again precipitated by ammonia. 100 gr. furnish 18.7 gr. of sesquioxide of iron. Lastly, if the salt be boiled in dilute sulphuric acid, it exhales the odour of hydrocyanic acid.

*Comp.* 2 eq. cyanide of potassium = 131.68 + 1 eq. cyanide of iron = 54.39 + 3 eq. water = 27, equivalent 212.47. ( $2K\text{ Cy} + Fe\text{ Cy} + 3HO$ .)

*Oper.* As a sedative, an astringent, and a diuretic. Seldom used in this country. Chiefly employed in the preparation of hydrocyanic acid.

*Dose.* From ℥xx. to ℥xl. of a solution of ʒij. of the salt in fʒj. of water.

*Off. Prep.* *Acidum Hydrocyanicum dilutum, L.*

**POTASSII IODIDUM. L. E. D.** Iodide of Potassium. (*Iodinii* ʒjvss. D., (ʒv. E.), *Potassæ Carbonatis exsiccatae* ʒijss. D., (ʒij. ʒvj. E.), *Ferri limaturarum* ʒij. D., (*Ferri in fila tracti* ʒiij. E.), *Aquæ distillatæ* ʒiijss. D., (ʒjv. E.) Add to a solution of iodide of iron, while hot, the solution of carbonate of potash; stir the mixture well, then filter, wash, and evaporate at a temperature rather below ebullition, until a pellicle floats on the surface, when allow it to cool and crystallize. D. E.)

*Comp.* 1 eq. of iodine 126.3 + 1 potassium = 39.15, equiv. 165.45. (K, I.)

*Prop.* Crystals opaque cubes, or quadrangular prisms, inodorous, taste penetrating; very soluble in water and in alcohol; scarcely, if at all, affecting the colour of turmeric, not at all of litmus; becoming blue on the addition of nitric acid and cold starch, but no such change takes place with tartaric acid. A yellow precipitate is thrown down by acetate of lead, soluble in boiling water. There is no precipitate (becomes hazy, E.) with liquor calcis or chloride of barium. The precipitate with nitrate of silver dissolved in the stronger liquor of ammonia, strained, and treated with nitric acid, remains clear (slightly hazy, E.). 141 gr. of iodide of silver are precipitated by nitrate of silver from the solution of 100 gr. of the iodide in water.

*Use.* The same as that of iodine; but chiefly as an alterative in secondary syphilis, rheumatism, lepra. In some persons long continued causes iodism.

*Dose.* Of the saturated solution from ℥vj. to ℥xx., of the dry salt from gr. ij. to gr. xx. The author frequently ordered it in doses of ʒj. to ʒss.

*Incomp.* Acids, metallic salts not iodides.

**POTASSII SULPHURETUM. L. E. D.** Potassæ Sulphas c. Sulphure, E. Hepar Sulphuris, D. Sulphuret of Potassium. (*Sulphuris* ʒjv. (j. E.), *Potassæ carbonatis* ʒvij. D., (ʒjv. E.) Rub them together, and place the mixture in a covered crucible upon the fire until they unite; to be kept in a well-stopped bottle.) It is necessary first to dry the carbonate in a crucible exposed to a red heat.

*Comp.* Three equivalents of the sulphuret of potassium, and one of sulphate of potash.

*Prop.* Inodorous while dry, but when moistened foetid; taste acrid



bitter ; colour liver-brown ; solid, brittle, deliquescent ; decomposed by water, and exposure to the air.

*Oper.* Expectorant, diaphoretic ; externally detergent.

*Use.* It has been given in chronic asthma, but without much benefit ; chronic catarrh and rheumatism ; arthritic cases ; herpetic, and other cutaneous diseases ; and cancer. Its solution is useful as a wash in scabies, lepra, psoriasis, and tinea capitis. It was formerly improperly used as an antidote against arsenical and saturnine poisons.

*Dose.* Gr. iij. to gr. v. combined with soap, or extract of conium, in pills twice or thrice a day.

*Incomp.* Acids, acidulous salts, metallic and earthy salts.

**PRUNUM.** L. Pruna, D. E. Prunes. (*Prunus domestica*. *Icosandria Monogynia*. N. O. *Rosaceæ*. (*Drupaceæ*, Lindley.) South of Europe.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .)

*Prop.* Odour weak ; taste sweet, acidulous.

*Oper.* Cooling, laxative, nutrient.

*Use.* In costiveness attended with heat and irritation ; an article of diet and in fever.

*Off. Prep.* *Confectio Sennæ*, L. E. D.

**PRUNUS LAURO-CERASUS.** D. Cherry Laurel. (*Cerasus Lauro-Cerasus*. *Icosandria Monogynia*. N. O. *Rosaceæ*. (*Drupaceæ*, Lindley.)  $\frac{1}{2}$ .)

*Prop.* Taste bitter ; odour, when bruised, that of bitter almonds : contains hydrocyanic acid and an essential oil — hydruret of benzule.

*Oper.* Sedative, diuretic.

*Use.* In spasmodic coughs, and all affections in which hydrocyanic acid is useful.

**PTEROCARPUS.** L. E. D. Red Sanders Wood. (*Pterocarpus Santalinus* (Erinaceus, D.). *Diadelph. Decand.* N. O. *Leguminosæ*. (*Fabaceæ*, Lindley.) East Indies.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .)

*Prop.* Aromatic odour, nearly insipid ; colour bright deep red.

*Use.* As a colouring material.

**PULĒGII OLEUM.** See *Oleum Pulegii*.

**PULĒGIUM.** L. E. D. Pennyroyal. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, N. O. *Labiataæ*. (*Lamiaceæ*, Lindley.) Indigenous.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .)

*Prop.* Odour aromatic ; taste warm, pungent ; not unlike that of spearmint.

*Oper.* Carminative, expectorant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue.

*Use.* Nausea, cardialgia, flatulent colic, in amenorrhœa, and formerly in asthma and pertussis.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to  $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

*Off. Prep.* *Aqua Pulegii*, L. E. *Aqua Menthæ Pulegii*, D. *Oleum Pulegii*, L. E. *Oleum Menthæ Pulegii*, D. *Spiritus Pulegii*, L. *Essentia Menthæ Pulegii*, D.

**PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES.** E. Effervescing Powders. (*Tartaric Acid*  $\mathfrak{z}$ j., *Bicarbonate of Soda*  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. gr. 54 : to be kept separately in powder ; 1-16th of each to be dissolved and mixed.)

**PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES CITRATI.** D. Citrated Effervescing Powders. (*Acidi Citrici Crystallizati*  $\mathfrak{z}$ jx., *Sodæ Bicarbonatis*  $\mathfrak{z}$ xj. (vel *Potassæ Bicarbonatis*  $\mathfrak{z}$ xij.) Reduce the acid and alkaline bicarbonates separately to a fine powder, and divide each into eighteen parts. The acid and alkaline powders should be kept in papers of different colours.)

**PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES TARTARIZATI.** D. Tartarized Effervescing Powders. (*Acidi Tartarici Crystallizati*  $\mathfrak{z}$ x., *Sodæ Bicarbonatis*  $\mathfrak{z}$ xj. (vel *Potassæ Bicarbonatis*  $\mathfrak{z}$ xij.) Powder and preserve in the same manner as the preceding.)

*Oper. and Use.* This and the two preceding preparations are similar. Refrigerant and antiphlogistic in febrile affections.

**PULVIS ALOËS COMPOSITUS.** L. Compound Powder of Aloes. (*Aloes Socotrinæ vel Hepaticæ*  $\mathfrak{z}$ jss., *Guaiaci Res.*  $\mathfrak{z}$ j., *Pulv. Cinnamon.*



*Comp.* ʒss. Rub the Aloës and Guaiacum separately to powder, then mix them with the Compound Powder of Cinnamon.)

*Oper.* Warm, cathartic, stomachic, sudorific.

*Use.* In dyspepsia, attended with a sluggish state of the bowels; spasmodic affections of the intestinal canal; jaundice; and obstinate costiveness.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj.

**PULVIS ALUMINIS COMPÖSĪTUS.** E. Compound Powder of Alum. (*Alum* ʒjv., *Kino* ʒj. Mix and powder.)

*Prop.* Astringent.

*Use.* The same as alum; and in chronic diarrhœa; locally in prolapsus uteri.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj.

**PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.** D. E. Antimonial Powder. (*Antimonii Tartarizati*, *Sodæ Phosphatis sing.* ʒjv., *Calcii Chloridi* ʒij., *Liquoris Ammoniacæ* fʒjv., *Aquæ distillatæ cong.* jss. Dissolve the tartarized antimony in half a gallon, and the phosphate of soda and chloride of calcium each in a quart of water. Add the solution of the ammonia to the soda. Mix the solution of antimony with this when cold, and then pour in the solution of chloride of calcium. Boil for twenty minutes; collect the precipitate on a calico filter, wash it with hot distilled water, until the liquid which passes through ceases to give a precipitate with a dilute solution of nitrate of silver. Finally, dry the product by steam or water, heat and powder.)

*Comp.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of antimonite of lime, 4 to 10 per cent. of sesquioxide of antimony; the remainder is inert antimonious acid and phosphate of lime.

*Prop.* Inodorous, insipid; in the form of a white powder; insoluble in water.

*Oper.* Intended to be diaphoretic and alterative; in large doses emetic, purgative: a very uncertain and useless preparation.

*Use.* Intended to be used in febrile diseases, and every case in which diaphoresis can be useful; and in small doses in cutaneous diseases.

*Dose.* Gr. iij. to gr. viij. in pills, combined with opium or camphor, every six or eight hours, diluting freely in the intervals.

**PULVIS ANTIMONII COMPÖSĪTUS.** L. Compound Antimonial Powder. (*Antimonii Tersulphureti contriti* lbj., *Cornu rasi* lbij. Mix and throw into a crucible red hot in the fire, and stir constantly till vapour ceases to arise. Put the residue, rubbed to powder, into a crucible; then gradually raise it to red heat, at which keep it for two hours. Powder the residue as finely as possible.)

*Comp.* Antimonious acid and phosphate of lime? or antimonite of lime and sesquioxide of antimony.

*Prop. and Use.* The same as the Pulvis Antimonialis.

**PULVIS AROMATICUS.** D. E. Aromatic Powder. (*Cinnamomi. Zingiberis sing.* ʒij., *Cardamomi Seminum enucleat.* *Myristicæ sing.* ʒj. Mix. D. *Cinnamomi, Cardamomi Seminum, Zingiberis sing. partes æquales.* Mix. E.)

*Oper.* Carminative, stimulant, astringent.

*Use.* In dyspepsia, flatulent colic, diarrhœa.

*Dose.* Gr. xv. to ʒss.

**PULVIS ASARI COMPÖSĪTUS.** E. Compound Powder of Asarabacca. (*Foliorum Asari Europæi partes tres, Fol. Origani Majoranæ, Florum Lavand. Spicæ, sing. partem unam.* Rub into a powder.)

*Oper.* Errhine.

*Use.* In chronic headaches, serous apoplexy, and obstinate ophthalmia, avoiding exposure to cold.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. viij. snuffed up the nostrils at bed-time.

**PULVIS CATECHU COMPÖSĪTUS.** D. Compound Catechu Powder. (*Catechu, Kino sing.* ʒij., *Cinnamomi, Myristicæ sing.* ʒss. Reduce to powder, and mix.)

*Oper.* Astringent and carminative.



*Use.* In diarrhœa or mucous discharges.

*Dose.* ʒss. to ʒj. or ʒij.

**PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS.** L. Pulv. Aromaticus, E. D. Compound Powder of Cinnamon. (*Cinnam.* ʒij., *Cardamomi* ʒjss., *Zingiberis Rad.* ʒj., *Piperis Longi* ʒss. Rub them together to a very fine powder.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, carminative.

*Use.* In cold, decayed, phlegmatic habits, to assist digestion, and expel flatus; but chiefly used to give warmth to other compositions.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. x., or more.

**PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS.** L. E. D. Compound Powder of Chalk. (*Cretæ Præp.* ʒss., *Cinnamomi* ʒjv., *Tormentillæ*, *Acaciæ Gum. sing.* ʒij., *Piperis Longi* ʒjv. Reduce them separately into powder, and mix. L. *Cretæ* ʒv., *Cinnamomi* ʒijss., *Acaciæ contritæ* ʒij., *Myristicæ* ʒss. Mix. D. *Cretæ* ʒjv., *Cinnamomi* ʒjss., *Myristicæ* ʒj. Mix. E.)

*Oper.* Antacid, stomachic, absorbent, astringent.

*Use.* In acidity of the stomach, and in the diarrhœa attendant on low fevers.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to ʒjss. rubbed up with mucilage and cinnamon water.

**PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO.** L. Pulvis Cretæ Opiatus, D. E. Compound Powder of Chalk with Opium. (*Pulv. Cretæ Comp.* ʒvjss. (vj. E.), *Opii duri cont.* ʒjv. Mix.) Contains gr. j. of opium in gr. xl.

*Oper.* Anodyne, absorbent, astringent.

*Use.* In the same cases as the former. As an anodyne to children affected with irritative diarrhœa during dentition.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒij. for adults.

**PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS.** L. E. D. Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha. (*Ipecacuanhæ cont.*, *Opii duri cont. sing.* ʒj., *Potassæ Sulphatis cont.* ʒj. Mix.) *Pulvis Doveri.*

*Oper.* Narcotic and diaphoretic.

*Use.* In rheumatism, dropsy, gout, fevers, dysentery, and diabetes.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to ʒj. in pills or bolus, diluting freely with tepid fluids, but not immediately, as they are apt to produce vomiting.

**PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS.** L. E. D. Compound Powder of Jalap. (*Jalapæ* ʒij. (ij. D.), *Bitartratis Potassæ* ʒvj (ijss. D.), *Zingiberis* ʒij. (ʒss. D.) Rub them separately to a fine powder, and then mix. L. *Jalapæ* ʒj., *Potassæ Bitartratis* ʒij. Mix. E.)

*Oper.* Purgative.

*Use.* In costiveness, particularly of children with a tumid belly; in worm cases, and in dropsy.

*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒij. for adults; gr. vij. to gr. xij. for children.

**PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS.** L. Pulvis Catechu Co., D. Compound Powder of Kino. (*Kino* ʒxv., *Cinnam.* ʒjv., *Opii duri* ʒj. Rub each separately to a fine powder, and then mix.) Gr. xx. contain gr. j. of opium.

*Oper.* Astringent and sedative.

*Use.* In chronic diarrhœa, pyrosis, leucorrhœa, and uterine and intestinal hæmorrhages.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to ʒj. in aqueous fluids.

**PULVIS OPIATUS.** E. Powder of Burnt Hartshorn with Opium. (*Opii duri cont.* ʒj., *Cornuum ustor. et præparatorum* ʒj., *Coccorum cont.* ʒj. Mix.) Gr. x. contain gr. j. of opium.

*Oper.* Anodyne.

*Use.* To procure sleep and allay pain. It is chiefly adapted for children, as the opium can thus be exhibited in small quantities.

*Dose.* Gr. j. to gr. x. or more.

**PULVIS RHEI COMPOSITUS.** E. D. Compound Powder of Rhubarb. (*Magnesia* ʒvj., *Ginger in fine powder* ʒj., *Rhubarb in fine powder* ʒij. Mix.)

*Prop.* Purgative and antacid



*Use.* In a dyspeptic state of the stomach, attended with acid eructations.

*Dose.* 3ss. to ʒij.

**PULVIS SALINUS COMPÖSITUS.** E. Compound Saline Powder. (*Sodæ Muriatis purioris, Magnesiae Sulphatis* utriusque partes jv., *Potassæ Sulphatis* partes iij. First rub the dried salts separately into fine powder, then rub them together, and preserve the mixture in a closely-stopped bottle.)

*Oper.* Purgative, resolvent.

*Use.* In all cases in which sea water is ordered; externally applied in scrofulous tumours.

*Dose.* From ʒiij. to ʒvj. dissolved in a large quantity of water; for external use, a saturated solution.

**PULVIS SCAMMÖNII COMPÖSITUS.** L. E. D. Compound Powder of Scammony. (*Scammonii, Ext. Jalapæ duri, sing. ʒij., Zingiberis Rad. 3ss.* Rub each separately to a fine powder, and then mix. L. *Scammonii ʒj., Pulveris Jalapæ Compositi ʒiij.* D. *Scammonii, Potassæ Bitartratis sing. partes æquales, E.*)

*Oper.* Cathartic.

*Use.* In hydropic and worm cases; and to remove mucous obstructions in children.

*Dose.* Gr. viij. to gr. xx.

**PULVIS STANNI.** D. E. Powder of Tin. (*Stanni purissimi quantum velis.* Melt the tin in a black lead crucible, and while it is cooling stir it with a rod of iron until it is reduced to powder. Let the finer particles be separated by means of a sieve, and when, after having been several times in succession shaken with distilled water, the decanted liquor appears quite clear, let the product be dried and preserved for use.)

*Oper.* Mechanically, anthelmintic.

*Use.* In worm cases, in which the *tænia* and *lumbricus teres* are to be dislodged.

*Dose.* From ʒj. to ʒij. in treacle, on an empty stomach, for several successive mornings, increasing the dose to ʒiij. or ʒjv.—It should be followed by a purgative.

**PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPÖSITUS.** L. E. Compound Powder of Tragacanth. (*Tragacanthæ cont., Acaciæ cont., Amyli sing. ʒjss, Sacch. Pur. ʒiij.* Rub the starch and sugar together, then add the tragacanth and acacia gum, and mix.) The starch might be omitted, as it is not soluble in cold water.

*Oper.* Demulcent.

*Use.* In hectic fever; catarrh attended with tickling cough; combined with nitre, in gonorrhœa and strangury; and with ipecacuanha powder, in dysentery.

*Dose.* 3ss. to ʒiij. in distilled water, or any bland fluid. Gr. x. render ʒij. of fluid mucilaginous.

**PUNICA GRANATUM.** See *Granatum*.

**PYRETHRUM.** L. E. Anthemis Pyrethrum, radix, D. Pellitory of Spain. (*Anacyclus Pyrethrum, Class and Order of Anthemis Nobilis. Syngenesia Superflua. N. O. Compositæ. (Asteraceæ, Lindley.) Arabia. ♂.*)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste hot and acrid, its acrimony depends on an acrid resin, *Pyrethrin* (*Pariset*); the dried root is more acrid than the recent.

*Oper.* Stimulant, sialogogue.

*Use.* Chewed, it excites a copious flow of saliva; hence it has been found useful in some affections of the head: in strumous swellings of the tonsils; tooth-ache, neuralgia, rheumatism, and palsy of the mouth and throat. It is also used in infusion as a gargle.

**PYRÖLA UMBELLATA.** D. Pyrola, E. Chimaphila, L. The Herbaceous part of Winter Green. (*Chimaphila umbellata. Decandria Monogyn. N. O. Pyrolaceæ. North America. ♀.*)



*Comp.* Bitter extractive, resin, tannin.

*Prop.* Bitter, slightly aromatic.

*Oper.* Astringent, tonic, diuretic.

*Use.* In affections of the kidney, and in dropsy.

*Dose.* Of a decoction, made with ℥j. of the dried herb and two pints of cold water, boiled down to one pint and strained, from f℥j. to f℥iij. three times a day.

*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Chimaphilæ*, L. *Decoctum Pyrolæ*, D.

QUASSIA. L. E. D. Quassia Wood. (*Picrana excelsa*. *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Simarubaceæ*. Jamaica. ʒ.) The wood.

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste a very intense, durable bitter; colour whitish-yellow; has no astringency; bitter principle (*Quassite* or *Quassin*) extracted by water and alcohol.

*Oper.* Tonic, stomachic, and, according to some, narcotic.

*Use.* In atonic dyspepsia; intermittents; bilious fever, combined with neutral salts; lienteria and cachexia: in hysteria, united with tincture of valerian; and with cretaceous powder and ginger in gout.

*Dose.* Of the raspings gr. v. to ʒss., but infusion and extract are preferable forms of exhibiting it.

*Incomp.* Nitrate of silver, acetate of lead.

*Off. Prep.* *Infusum Quassiæ*, L. E. D. *Extractum Quassiæ*, E. *Tinct. Quassiæ*, E. *Tinctura Quassiæ Composita*, E.

QUERCUS. L. E. Cortex, L. Oak Bark. (*Quercus Pedunculata*. *Q. robor.* *Monæcia Polyand.* N. O. *Cupuliferæ*. (*Corylaceæ*, *Lindley.*) Europe. ʒ.

*Comp.* Tannin, or tannic acid, with, perhaps, a small quantity of gallic acid.

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste austere, styptic; differs from galls in not precipitating solutions of tartar emetic.

*Oper.* Tonic, astringent.

*Use.* In intermittents, combined with galls, bitters, and aromatics; useful also in leucorrhœa, and alvine fluxes. See *Decoction*.

*Dose.* Of the powder gr. x. to ʒss. twice or thrice a day.

*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Quercus*, L. E. D.

QUERCUS INFECTORIA. D. Nut-gall Oak. See *Gallæ*.

QUINÆ DISULPHAS. L. Quinæ Sulphas, E. D. Disulphate of Quina. (*Cinchonæ flavæ pulverisatæ* ℥bj., *Aquæ cong.* jss., *Acidi Sulphurici venalis* f℥ss., *Spiritus rectificati* Oij., *Calcis* ʒj., *Carbonis animalis* ʒss., *Acidi Sulphurici diluti* f℥ss., *vel q. s. s.* Macerate the bark for twenty-four hours with cong. ss. of water, acidulated with f℥ij. of the oil of vitriol; then boil for half an hour, and decant. Boil the residue with a second half-gallon of the water, acidulated with one drachm of the oil of vitriol, and again decant; and let this process be a third time performed with the rest of the water, and the residual drachm of the oil of vitriol. Let the decanted liquors be evaporated to the bulk of one quart, and filtered through calico when cold, and to the solution thus obtained add the lime, until the mixture becomes decidedly alkaline. The precipitate collected on a calico filter, is to be washed with about a pint of cold water, and when partially dried on porous bricks, to be enveloped in blotting-paper, and subjected to powerful pressure. The pressed mass must now be introduced into a flask, containing a pint of the spirit, which is to be raised to and maintained at the temperature of ebullition for twenty minutes, and then, after the subsidence of the insoluble matter, decanted. This process having been repeated successively with the second and third pints of spirit, and the undissolved residuum having been subjected to expression, let the decanted and expressed liquors be cleared by passing them through a paper filter, and then subjected to distillation, so as to recover the entire of the spirit. The brown, viscid mass which remains is now to be mixed with f℥xvj. of water, and this being raised to the boiling point, the dilute sulphuric acid must be added, so as to produce a neutral or very slightly acid solution. Add now the animal



charcoal, boil for five minutes, filter, and set to cool, in order that crystals may be formed, which are to be dried on blotting-paper by mere exposure to the atmosphere. The liquor decanted from the crystals will, by further concentration and cooling, yield an additional product. D.)

*Comp.* 2 eq. of quina =  $329 \cdot 10 + 1$  sulph. acid =  $40 \cdot 1 + 8$  water = 72, equiv. =  $441 \cdot 20$ . 2 (C<sup>20</sup>, H<sup>12</sup>, O<sup>2</sup>, N), SO<sup>3</sup>, 8 HO.

*Prop.* Crystals colourless, acicular, bitter, inodorous, effloresce in the air. One part requires 740 parts of cold water, 30 of boiling; 80 of cold alcohol for its solution, sp. gr. .850. Soluble in water acidulated with sulphuric acid. If ammonia be added to a solution in acidulated water, quina is precipitated, and the residue, after evaporation, ought not to taste sweet. 100 gr. of disulphate of quinine yield by a gentle heat 8 or 10 gr. of water. At a higher temperature it burns without residue. When freshly prepared chlorine followed by ammonia is added, it becomes green. From 100 gr. dissolved in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, 26.6 gr. of sulphate of barytes may be obtained by the addition of chloride of barium, and the application of a red heat.

*Oper.* Tonic, antiperiodic.

*Use.* In intermittents; neuralgia; atonic inflammation as erysipelas; strumous ophthalmia; and debility. It is the best and most certain preparation of bark. Its tendency to produce headache may be counteracted by a grain of capsicum.

*Dose.* Gr. ij. to gr. x. in any simple bitter infusion.

*Incomp.* Alkalies and their carbonates, lime-water, salts of baryta, lime, nitrate of silver, and salts of lead.

**QUINÆ MURIAS.** D. Muriate of Quinine. (*Quinæ Sulphatis* 3j., *Barii Chloridi*, gr. cxxij., *Aquæ distillatæ* f3xxx. Dissolve the chloride of barium in f3ij. of the water, and the sulphate of quina in the remainder, raised to the temperature of ebullition. Mix the two solutions, evaporate to one-half, filter, and continue the evaporation by means of a steam or water heat, until crystalline spiculæ begin to appear. The solution is now to be permitted to cool, and the crystals which separate to be dried on blotting-paper. The liquor decanted off the crystals will, by further concentration and cooling, yield an additional product.)

*Oper., Use, and Dose.* The same as the Disulphate. The preparation is more expensive. It is used in the preparation of the valerianate.

**QUINÆ VALERIĀNAS.** D. Valerianate of Quinine. (*Quinæ Muriatis* 3vij., *Sodæ Valerianatis* gr. cxxjv., *Aquæ distillatæ* f3xvj. Dissolve the valerianate of soda in f3ij., and the muriate of quina in the remainder of the water, and the temperature of each solution being raised to 120°, but not higher, let them be mixed, and let the mixture be set by for twenty-four hours, when the valerianate of quina will have become a mass of silky acicular crystals. Let these be pressed between folds of blotting-paper, and dried without the application of artificial heat. Instead of weighing out 3vij. of muriate of quina, and dissolving it in water, as is above prescribed, we may employ the solution of the muriate prepared from 3j. of the sulphate, as directed in the formulæ for Quinæ Murias, such solution having been first evaporated to f3xjv. It may be observed here, that should it become necessary to evaporate a liquid containing valerianate of quina, care must be taken that its temperature does not rise higher than 120°.)

*Comp.* 1 eq. of quina =  $164 \cdot 55 + 1$  eq. of Valerianic Acid =  $94 \cdot 2 + 2$  eq. of water = 18, equiv. = 276.75.

*Prop.* Satiny crystallized masses of snowy whiteness. The crystals are octahedrons on hexagonal prisms. Taste bitter, but not disagreeable. Slight odour of valerian. Soluble in water, rectified in proof spirit and oil. The presence of the sulphate may be detected by nitrate of barytes.

*Oper.* Tonic, antiperiodic, antispasmodic.



*Use.* Neuralgia, chorea, hysteria, epilepsy.

*Dose.* Gr. j. to gr. ij. in pills.

**RESINA. L. E. D.** Yellow Resin. (*Pinus Sylvestris*. The residue, after the distillation of turpentine, to procure the volatile oil.)

*Oper.* Stimulant.

*Use.* In the composition of plasters and ointments.

*Off. Prep.* *Emplast. Hydrargyri*, E. *Emplast. Cantharidis*, L. E. D. *Emplastrum Hydrargyri*, E. D. *Emp. Ferri*, E. *Emp. Picis Compositum*, L. E. *Emp. Resinæ*, L. E. D. *Emp. Simplex*, E. *Ceratum Resinæ*, L. E. *Ung. Picis*, L. *Ung. Infusi Meloes Vesicatorii*, E.

**RESINA ALBĀ. E.** White Resin. (*Pinus Sylvestris*. The Scotch Fir. *h.*) Exudes from wounds of the bark.

*Prop.* Little odour or taste; semi-transparent; insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol, in oils both fixed and volatile, and alkalies: pulverulent.

*Oper.* Stimulant, diuretic, rubefacient.

*Use.* Very seldom employed internally; but chiefly to render more adhesive and stimulating various plasters.

**RHAMNI SUCCUS. L.** Rhamni Baccæ, E. Buckthorn Berries. (*Rhamnus Catharticus*, Purging Buckthorn. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Rhamnaceæ*. Indigenous. *h.*)

*Prop.* Odour faint and disagreeable; taste bitterish and nauseous; the size of a pea; have four seeds; the juice stains paper green.

*Oper.* Drastic hydragogue cathartic.

*Use.* In the same cases as jalap and senna, which are superior medicines. The operation must be assisted with copious dilution, as they excite much thirst and griping.

*Dose.* Of the recent berries, gr. xx.; of the dried, 3j. to 3ij.; of the expressed juice f3ss. to f3j.

*Off. Prep.* *Syrupus Rhamni*, L. E.

**RHATANIA.** See *Krameria*.

**RHEUM. L. E. D.** Rhubarb Root. (*Rheum*, but species not determined. *Enneand. Monogynia*. N. O. *Polygonaceæ*. China. *h.*) The best comes through Russia in flat perforated pieces.

*Comp.* Rhabarberic acid or rhein, on which its virtues depend, oxalate of lime, tannic acid, a gum.

*Prop.* Odour aromatic, peculiar, rather nauseous; taste somewhat aromatic, subacid, bitterish, astringent; feels gritty between the teeth; colours the saliva and urine saffron-yellow; not very mucilaginous. Pieces firm, but not flinty; external colour a clear yellow; fracture rugged, veined yellow, red, and white; easily pulverized, forming a powder of a fine bright buff-yellow colour. Both water and spirit extract its virtues.

*Oper.* Purgative, stomachic, astringent.

*Use.* In costiveness, from laxity of bowels, particularly of children; and diarrhoea. It is a useful adjunct to neutral salts and calomel, rendering their operation more easy. Externally the powder is sprinkled over ulcers, to assist their granulation and healing.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss. of the powder to open the bowels; gr. vj. to gr. x. to act as a stomachic.

*Off. Prep.* *Infusum Rhei*, L. E. D. *Extractum Rhei*, L. E. D. *Vinum Rhei*, E. *Tinct. Rhei*, E. *Tinct. Rhei Composita*, L. D. *Tinct. Rhei et Aloes*, E. *Tinct. Rhei et Gentianæ*, E. *Pilula Rhei Composita*, L. E. D. *Pilula Rhei et Ferri*, E.

**RHŒAS. L.** Rhœados Petala, E. Papaver Rhœas, Petala, D. Petals of the Red Poppy. (*Papaver Rhœas*. *Class and order as Pap. Somniferum*. Indigenous. *☉.*)

*Use.* Chiefly to impart their fine red colour to syrup.

*Off. Prep.* *Syrupus Rhœados*, L. E.

**RICINI OLEUM. L. E.** Ricinus communis; Oleum e Seminibus Expressum, D. Castor Seeds and Oil. (*Ricinus Communis*, the Castor,



or Palma Christi. *Monœcia Monadelph.* N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Indies. (C.)

*Comp.* Ricinine, elaiodine, margaratine. Small quantity of volatile acrid principle in seeds.

*Prop.* Seed inodorous; taste acrid, slightly sweetish; kernel white; oily, with a thin, dry cuticle; contained in a prickly, tricoccus capsule. Soluble in its own weight of alcohol.

*Oper.* Cathartic; sometimes emetic.

*Use.* For obtaining the oil. One or two of the seeds swallowed entire operate briskly; but are not used in this country. See *Oleum*.

*Off. Prep.* *Oleum Ricini*, L.

ROCELLA TINCTORIA. Litmus. Lacmus, L. E. Dyer's Lichen. (*Cryptogamia Algæ*. N. O. *Algæ*. Portland Island. 2.)

*Use.* For preparing litmus, which is chiefly employed as a dye stuff, and a test of acids: it has been exhibited internally in phthisis pulmonalis.

ROSA CANINA. L. Rosæ Caninæ; Fructus, E. Dog Rose, or Hip Pulp. (*Icosand. Polygyn.* N. O. *Rosaceæ*. Indigenous. 2.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste sweet, acidulous, depending on the presence of uncombined citric acid and sugar.

*Oper.* Cooling.

*Use.* Vide the Confection.

*Off. Prep.* *Confectio Rosæ Caninæ*, L.

ROSA CENTIFOLIA. L. E. D. Damask Rose Petals. (*Class and order as above.* Place unknown. 2.)

*Prop.* Odour extremely fragrant; taste subacidulous.

*Oper.* Laxative.

*Use.* Scarcely used for any purpose, except for the distillation of rose water, and the formation of a syrup.

*Off. Prep.* *Aqua Rosæ*, L. E. D. *Syrupus Rosæ*, L. E.

ROSA GALLICA. L. E. D. Petals of the Red Rose. (*Class and order as above.* Europe. 2.)

*Prop.* Odour less fragrant than that of the damask rose; taste bitterish, astringent.

*Oper.* Astringent, tonic.

*Use.* See the preparations of it.

*Off. Prep.* *Confectio Rosæ*, L. E. D. *Infusum Rosæ*, L. E. D. *Mel Rosæ*, L. D. *Syrupus Rosæ*, E.

ROSÆ OLEUM. D. E. Attar of Roses. (Volatile oil of *Rosa centifolia*.)

*Use.* A scent.

ROSMARINUS. E. Rosmarinus Officinalis, D. Rosmarini Oleum, L. Rosemary. (*Diandria Monogyn.* N. O. *Labiataæ*. (*Lamiaceæ*, *Lindley*.) South of Europe. 2.)

*Prop.* Odour fragrant, grateful; taste aromatic, warm, bitterish; depending on an essential oil, combined with camphor.

*Oper.* Tonic, stimulant, emmenagogue, resolvent.

*Use.* In nervous headaches, and in chlorosis, under the form of infusion; but it is now scarcely ever used, unless as an adjunct, to give odour to sternutatory powders.

*Dose.* Of the powders gr. x. to ʒss.

*Off. Prep.* *Oleum Rosmarini*, L. E. D. *Spiritus Rosmarini*, L. E. D.

RUTA. L. E. D. The Leaves of Rue. (*Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Rutaceæ*. South of Europe. 2.)

*Prop.* Odour strong, ungrateful; taste bitter, pungent: acrid, so as to blister the skin; contains a volatile oil.

*Oper.* Acrid, narcotic, tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, emmenagogue?

*Use.* In hysteria and flatulent colic, amenorrhœa; but chiefly in the form of strong infusion in clysters, in the convulsions of children.

*Dose.* Gr. xv. to ʒij.

*Off. Prep.* *Oleum Rutæ*, E. D. *Extractum Rutæ Graveolentis*, E. D. *Confectio Rutæ*, L. D.



RUTÆ OLĒUM. L. E. See *Oleum Rutæ*.

SABADILLA. E. Sabadilla Seeds. (*Helonias Officinalis*. *Polygamia Monœcia*. N. O. *Melanthaceæ*. Mexico.)

*Prop.* Seeds elongated, pointed, inodorous, taste bitter, acrid; (in small capsules, three together).

*Comp.* Gallate of veratria, cevadic acid, eläine, steärine, wax.

*Oper.* Cathartic, excitant, anthelmintic.

*Use.* In cases of tænia and ascarides on the Continent, seldom in England; used in the form of powder to destroy pediculi.

*Off. Prep.* *Veratria*, E.

SABINA. L. E. D. Savine Leaves. (*Juniperus Sabina*. *Diœcia Monadelphica*. N. O. *Coniferæ*. Siberia.  $\mathcal{U}$ .)

*Prop.* Odour strong, disagreeable; taste hot, acrid, bitter; depending on an essential oil.

*Oper.* Stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, escharotic.

*Use.* In amenorrhœa, with a languid pulse, but they require to be cautiously administered; in worms, and in gout. Externally, the powder is applied to old ulcers, carious bones, &c.; and the infusion, as a lotion, to gangrene, scabies, and tinea capitis.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. x. of the powder.

*Off. Prep.* *Oleum Sabinæ*, L. E. D. *Ceratum Sabinæ*, E. *Unguentum Sabinæ*, L.

SABINÆ OLĒUM. See *Oleum Sabinæ*.

SACCHĀRI FÆX. L. E. Treacle. The impure prepared juice.

*Oper.* Laxative, preservative, nutritive.

*Use.* As a diet for children; to preserve meat during long voyages; to make pills.

SACCHĀRUM. L. D. E. Commune, E. Officinarum, D. Purificatum, D. Purum, E. Sugar. (*Saccharum Officinarum*. The Sugar Cane. *Triand. Digyn.* N. O. *Graminaceæ*. Egypt.  $\mathcal{U}$ .)

*Comp.* Oxygen 50·8, carbon 42·85, hydrogen 6·35 parts=100·0. Hydrate of Carbon ( $C^6 H^6 O^6$ .)

*Prop.* In its pure state it is inodorous; taste perfectly sweet, of a brilliant white colour, hard; when impure it has a peculiar taste and flavour arising from extract, mucilage, and oil; in shining grains of a yellow colour. Sugar is soluble in its own weight of water at 60°; also in alcohol; it is decomposed by the strong acids; but unites with lime and the alkalies; boiled with water it forms a syrup.

*Oper.* Nutritive; the impure is laxative; externally the refined is escharotic.

*Use.* Seldom given internally with a medical intention, unless to conceal the unpleasant taste of some medicines. It is said to be a preventive of worms. Externally it is applied to fungous ulcers. Hurtful to bilious and hypochondriacal habits and dyspeptics.

*Off. Prep.* *Syrupi Omnes*, L. E. D.

SAGAPĒNUM. L. D. Sagapenum. (Plant unknown, supposed to be the *Ferula Persica*, Willd. Brought from Alexandria.)

*Comp.* Gum-resin, volatile oil.

*Prop.* Odour foetid, alliaceous; taste pungent, bitterish, nauseous; in small agglutinated masses of a yellow colour; tenacious, breaking with a horny fracture.

*Oper.* Antispasmodic, emmenagogue.

*Use.* In hysteria, chlorosis, and the same cases for which assafoetida is given, but to which it is inferior.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. xx. in pills.

*Off. Prep.* *Pilula Galbani Composita*, L.

SAGO. L. E. D. Sago. (*Sagus lævis Rumphii*, *Cycas Circinalis*, and other species of palm. *Monœcia*, *Polyandria*. N. O. *Palmæ*.) A modification of starch, containing traces of chloride of sodium.

*Oper.* Demulcent and nutritious.

*Use.* As an article of diet in fevers, &c.

SALICIS CORTEX. E. Salix; Cortex. Willow Bark. (*Salix Ca-*



*prea*, Great Round-leaved Willow; *Salix Alba*, the White Willow; *Salix Fragilis*, the Crack Willow. *Diœcia Diandria*. N. O. *Salicaceæ*. Europe.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .)

*Prop.* Odour slightly aromatic; taste bitter and astringent. The active principle is an alkaloid named Salicina, a compound of 2 eq. carbon=12.24+2 hydrogen=2+1 oxygen=8, equiv.=22.24. ( $C^2 H^2 O^8$ .) (All the species are nearly the same.)

*Oper.* Tonic, astringent.

*Use.* In intermittents and remittents; debilities of the intestinal canal; convalescence; and in hectic and phthisis.

*Dose.*  $\mathfrak{zj}$ . to  $\mathfrak{3j}$ . of the powder; or  $\mathfrak{f3jss}$ . of the decoction, made with  $\mathfrak{3ij}$ . of the bark, in  $\mathfrak{0ij}$ . water, boiled down to  $\mathfrak{0j}$ .

*Incomp.* Solution of isinglass, alkaline carbonates, lime water, sulphate of iron.

**SAMBUCUS.** L. E. *Sambucus Nigra*. Common Elder Flowers. (*Pentand. Trigyn.* N. O. *Caprifoliaceæ*. Germany.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .)

*Prop.* Odour of the flowers sickly; of the fruit the same, but weaker; bark inodorous; taste of the flowers bitterish; the fruit sweetish, slightly acidulous, arising from malic acid; the bark at first sweetish, then bitter, acrid, nauseous.

*Oper.* Flowers diaphoretic, discutient; berries aperient, sudorific; bark purgative, hydragogue, deobstruent in small doses.

*Use.* The flowers in fomentations, to yield their flavour to water in distillation, and to form a cooling ointment; the berries, or their expressed juice, in febrile diseases, rheumatism, arthritic cases, and the exanthemata; the bark in dropsy and hæmorrhoids.

*Dose.* Of the juice of the berries  $\mathfrak{f3j}$ . to  $\mathfrak{f3ij}$ .; of the bark gr. v. to  $\mathfrak{3ss}$ . three times a day.

*Off. Prep.* *Unguentum Sambuci*, L. *Aqua Sambuci*, L. E.

**SAPO.** L. *Sapo Durus*, D. *Hispanicus*, E. Hard Soap. Made with olive oil and soda.

*Comp.* Recent oil 60.94, soda 8.56, water 30.50, in 100 parts.

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste alkaliescent, nauseous; hard, white, soluble in water and in alcohol.

*Oper.* Purgative, diuretic; externally detergent, stimulant.

*Use.* In habitual costiveness and jaundice, in pills, combined with rhubarb, or some bitter extract; but it is more useful externally to bruises and sprains. We have found much advantage from rubbing the bowels of children, in mesenteric fever attended with tumid bellies, with a strong lather of soap every morning.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to  $\mathfrak{3ss}$ . in pills.

*Incomp.* Acids, earths, metallic salts, and alum; astringent vegetables and hard water decompose solutions of soap.

*Off. Prep.* *Pilula Saponis cum Opio*, L. *Emplast. Saponis*, L. E. *Ceratum Saponis*, L. *Liniment. Saponis*, L. *Lin. Saponis Comp.* E. *Lin. Saponis c. Opio*, D.

**SAPO MOLLIS.** L. E. D. Soft Soap. (Prepared by boiling oil with caustic potassa.) Common soft soap, made from fish, suet, and potash, is on no account to be used instead of soap made of olive oil and potash.

*Prop.* Consistence of hog's lard; other properties the same as the hard.

*Oper. and Use.* As the hard; but scarcely ever given as an internal remedy.

**SARZA.** L. E. *Sarsaparilla*, D. *Sarsaparilla*. (*Smilax Officinalis* *Diœcia Hexand.* N. O. *Smilacaceæ*. Jamaica.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .)

*Comp.* A volatile oil lost in drying; smilacin, a white crystallizable substance obtained from the bark, and starch.

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste bitterish, feculacious; fibrous, of a brownish colour externally, white within.

*Oper.* Diuretic, demulcent.

*Use.* In the sequelæ of syphilis, when, after a mercurial course, nocturnal pains, enlargements of the joints, and cutaneous ulcerations re-



main ; in scrofula ; elephantiasis, or cutaneous affections resembling it ; chronic rheumatism.

*Dose.* ℥j. to 3j. of the powder, or made into an electuary three times a day. See *Decoct.*

*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Sarzæ*, L. E. *Decoctum Sarsaparillæ*, D. *Decoctum Sarzæ Comp.* L. *Decoct. Sarsaparillæ*, D. E. *Extractum Sarzæ*, L. *Extractum Sarzæ fluidum*, E. *Extract. Sarsaparillæ*, D. *Syrupus Sarzæ*, L. E.

SASSAFRAS. L. E. D. *Lignum, Radix*, E. Sassafras Wood and Root. (*Sassafras Officinale. Laurus Sassafras. Enneandria Monogynia. N. O. Lauraceæ. North America. 2.*)

*Prop.* Odour not unlike that of fennel ; taste aromatic, subacid, sweetish ; depending on a volatile oil.

*Oper.* Stimulant, sudorific, diuretic.

*Use.* In cutaneous diseases ; chronic rheumatism ; and as an adjunct to the decoctions of guaiac, &c.

*Dose.* See *Decoction.*

*Off. Prep.* *Ol. Sassafras*, E. D.

SCAMMŌNIUM. L. E. Scammony. (Gum-resin obtained from *Convolvulus Scammonia. Pentandria Monogynia. N. O. Convolvulaceæ. Mexico. 12.*) The best comes from Aleppo.

*Prop.* Odour trifling, but unpleasant ; taste bitter, acrid ; in blackish-grey fragments, becoming whitish-yellow when touched with wet fingers ; porous, fragile ; fracture shining. No bubbles are given off when hydrochloric acid is dropped on it ; nor does the watery solution at 170°, treated with iodide of potassium and nitric acid, become blue. 78 gr. per cent. ought to be dissolved in ether.

*Comp.* Resin 11 parts, gummy extract 3½.

*Oper.* Drastic hydragogue cathartic.

*Use.* In obstinate costiveness, worms, dropsy.

*Dose.* Gr. iij. to gr. xv. triturated with sugar, or with almonds.

*Off. Prep.* *Confectio Scammonii*, L. D. *Pulvis Scam. Comp.* L. E. D. *Extractum Scammonii*, E. *Mistura Scammonii*, E.

SCILLA. L. E. D. The Bulb of the Squill. (*Urginea Scilla. Hexand. Monogyn. N. O. Liliaceæ. Austria. 2.*)

*Prop.* Inodorous ; taste bitter, nauseous, extremely acrid ; inflames the skin when rubbed on it ; the bulb is large and lamellated. The acrimony, on which its virtue depends, is destroyed by heat, drying, and keeping ; extracted by vinegar, spirit, and water.

*Oper.* Emetic in large doses ; purgative ; in small doses expectorant and diuretic. It owes its properties to a peculiar principle, which has been named *Scillitina*.

*Use.* In pulmonary complaints, after the inflammatory action is reduced ; humoral asthma ; pertussis ; in dropsy ; and more useful if combined with a mercurial.

*Dose.* Gr. j. to gr. v. of the dried root, powdered, and united with nitre or ipecacuanha ; or in pills, to produce diuresis, united with the blue pill.

*Incomp.* Gelatin, lime-water, alkaline carbonates, acetates of lead, nitrate of silver.

*Off. Prep.* *Acetum Scillæ*, L. E. D. *Oxymel Scillæ*, L. *Pilula Scillæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Pilula Ipecacuanha c. Scilla*, L. *Pulv. Scillæ*, E. *Syrupus Scillæ*, E. *Tinct. Scillæ*, L. E. D.

\* \* \* To dry the squill it should be cut transversely, the rind taken off and exposed to heat, gentle at first, but afterwards slowly increased to 150°.

SCOPARIUS. L. Scoparium, E. D. Broom Tops. (*Cytisus Scoparius. Diadelph. Decand. N. O. Leguminosæ. (Fabaceæ, Lindley.) South of Europe. 12.*) *Genistæ Cacumina*.

*Prop.* Almost inodorous ; taste bitter.

*Comp.* Concrete volatile oil, salts of potash, lime, magnesia and iron.

*Oper.* Diuretic.



*Use.* In dropsies.

*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒj. of the powder.

*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Scoparii*, E. D. *Decoctum Scoparii Comp.* L.

SECALE CEREALE. D. See *Ergota*.

SENEGA. L. E. D. Senega Root. (*Polygala Senega*. *Diadelph. Octand.* N. O. *Polygalaceæ*. Virginia. ʒ.) The bark is the active part of the root.

*Comp.* Polygalic and virgineic acids; the former being the active principle, residing in the bark, and soluble to a great extent in hot water.

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste sweetish at first, then acrid, hot, and pungent.

*Oper.* Stimulant, expectorant, diaphoretic, diuretic.

*Use.* In peripneumonia, after the inflammatory action is reduced; humoral asthma, chronic rheumatism; dropsy; croup? The extract of it, with carbonate of ammonia, has been found useful in lethargy.

*Dose.* Gr. xxx. to ʒij. of the powder; Madeira wine, if it can be ordered, covers the taste of the powder.

*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Senegæ*, L. E. *Infusum Senegæ*, E.

SENNA ALEXANDRINA, ET INDICA. L. E. D. Senna Leaves. (*Cassia Officinalis et obovata*. *Decandria Monogynia*. N. O. *Leguminosæ*. (*Fabaceæ*, *Lindley*.) Egypt. ☉.)

*Prop.* Odour faint; taste bitterish; active part extracted by alcohol, and by water; its activity destroyed by boiling water.

*Comp.* Cathartin, extractive, volatile oil, and several salts.

*Oper.* Hydragogue cathartic. (It is apt to gripe.)

*Use.* In habitual or occasional constipation and dropsy.

*Dose.* Of the powder ʒj. to ʒj. rubbed with crystals of bitartrate of potassa, and united with ginger to prevent griping; but the best form is that of infusion.

*Adulterations.* Leaves of *Cynanchum oleafolium* or *argel*. The leaves of *Box* and *Colutea arborescens* and *Tephrosia Apollineis*.

*Off. rep.* *Confectio Sennæ*, L. E. D. *Infusum Sennæ*, E. *Infusum Sennæ Comp.* L. D. *Tinct. Sennæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Syrupus Sennæ*, L. E. D.

SERPENTARIA. L. E. D. Snake Root. (*Aristolochia Serpentaria*. *Gynand. Hexand.* N. O. *Aristolochiaceæ*. Virginia. ʒ.) *Serpentaria Virginiana*.

*Prop.* Odour aromatic, similar to that of valerian; taste pungent, bitter; fibrous; its active part extracted partially only by water; altogether by proof spirit.

*Oper.* Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic.

*Use.* In typhoid fevers, and diseases of debility; to assist cinchona in the cure of intermittents; in the exanthemata, and dyspepsia; and externally as a gargle in cynanche maligna.

*Dose.* Of the powder gr. x. to ʒss.; or of the following infusion ʒss. every four hours:—*R. Rad. contusi Serpentariæ ʒjv., Aquæ ferv. ʒxxij.* Macerate, in a covered vessel, for two hours.

*Off. Prep.* *Tinctura Serpentariæ*, L. E. *Tinct. Cinchonæ C.* L. E. D. *Infusum Serpentariæ*, L. E.

SEVUM. L. Adeps Ovillus, E. Mutton Suet. (*Ovis Aries*, the Sheep; Cl. *Mammalia*, Ord. *Ruminantia*.) Adeps Ovillus Præparatus. Prepared Suet. (Cut the suet in pieces, melt it over a slow fire, and strain it through linen.)

*Comp.* Stearine, oleine, and a small quantity of margarin and hircin.

*Oper.* Emollient, nutritive.

*Use.* It is sometimes boiled in milk, in the proportion of ʒij. to ʒj. of milk; and a cupful given occasionally in chronic diarrhœa; but its principal use is to give consistence to ointments and plasters.

*Off. Prep.* *Emplastrum Cantharidis*, L. *Unguentum Elemi*, L. *Emplastrum Cereæ*, E. *Emplast. Meloes Vesicatorii*, E. *Ung. Hydrarg.* L. E. *Ung. Picis Liquidæ*, L.

SILEX CONTRITUS. L. Powdered Flint.



**SIMARUBA.** E. D. The Bark of the Root of Simaruba. (Simaruba Amara. *Decandria Monogynia*. N. O. *Simarubiaceæ*. Jamaica. 12.)

**Prop.** The bark is inodorous; taste bitter, not unpleasant; texture fibrous; yellowish on the inside, darker on the outside, scaly and warty. Both water and alcohol extract its virtues. It possesses no astringency.

**Oper.** Tonic.

**Use.** In dysentery, chronic diarrhoea, lenteria, and dyspepsia.

**Dose.** 3ss. to 3j. of the powder; but the infusion is a better form of exhibiting this remedy.

**Off. Prep.** *Infusum Simarubæ*, E. D.

**SINAPIS.** L. E. D. Semina. Mustard Seed. *Sinapis Nigra et Alba*. Common and White Mustard. (*Tetradynam. Siliquosa*. N. O. *Cruciferaæ*. (*Brassicaceæ*, Lindley.) Europe. ☉.)

**Comp.** Sinapisin; volatile, crystallizable substance; a fixed oil; myrosine and myronic; the two latter under the influence of heat react on each other, producing a pungent volatile oil.

**Prop.** Inodorous when entire, but when bruised and the oil pressed out, the odour developed by water is very pungent; taste bitterish, acrid; properties yielded to water; the seeds give out a bland oil by expression.

**Oper.** Stimulant, diuretic, emetic, rubefacient.

**Use.** In dyspepsia; a torpid state of the bowels; and chlorosis. The seed is swallowed entire, or only slightly crushed; a strong infusion of the flour is used to produce vomiting in apoplexy and paralysis; externally the flour is applied as a cataplasm to the chest in pulmonary affections, to the heart in painful palpitation, to the side in hysterical pain, to the legs and the soles of the feet in typhus, and comatose affections.

**Dose.** ʒj. to 3ss.; or fʒij. of the following infusion: — R. *Sinapis pulveris*, *Armoraciæ rad. sing.* ʒij., *Aq. ferventis* ʒij. Infuse in a covered vessel for twelve hours; then strain and add *Spir. Menthae Piper.* fʒij.

**Off. Prep.** *Cataplasma Sinapis*, L. E. D. *Empl. Cantharidis Co.* E. *Inf. Armoraciæ*, L.

**SODÆ ACĒTAS.** D. Acetate of Soda. (*Sodæ Carbon. crystall.* 1ʒj., *vel q. s. s.*, *Acidi Acetici venalis*, *sp. gr.* 1.044, ʒj. To the acid, placed in a porcelain capsule, add by degrees the carbonate of soda, and taking care that there shall be a slight excess of acid, evaporate the resulting solution till a pellicle begins to form on its surface, and set it by to crystallize. The crystals, when drained off the mother liquor, and dried by a short exposure to the air on a porous brick, should be enclosed in a well-stopped bottle.) *Striated prismatic crystals.*

**Comp.** Acetic acid 36.95, soda 22.94, water 40.11, in 100 parts; or 1 eq. acid=51.48+1 soda 31.3+6 water=54, equiv.=136.78. (NaO, Å, 6 HO.)

**Prop.** Taste sharp, bitterish, soluble in 2.86 parts of water at 60°; sp. gr. 2.1, effloresces in heat, but not in the air; melts in a high temperature; little soluble in alcohol.

**Oper.** Purgative, diuretic, refrigerant.

**Use.** In cases requiring a mild purgative; also in the same cases as acetate of potash. Chiefly used for making acetic acid.

**Dose.** From 3j. to 3jv. in any bland fluid, or, as a diuretic, from gr. x. to gr. xx.

**Incomp.** Carbonate of lime, sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids.

**SODÆ BIBŌRAS.** D. Biberate of Soda. See *Borax*.

**SODÆ BICARBŌNAS.** L. E. D. Bicarbonate of Soda. (*Sodæ Carbonatis* 1ʒvij., *Aq. distil. cong.* j.) Dissolve the carbonate of soda, and pass carbonic acid through the solution; then set the solution



aside to crystallize. Dry the crystals in bibulous paper, and then by moderate heat. *Sodæ Sesquicarbonas.*

*Comp.* Soda 38.55, carbonic acid 39.76, water of crystallization 21.69 parts; or 1 eq. soda=31.3+2, acid=44.24+1 water=9, equiv.=84.54. (NaO, 2CO<sub>2</sub>, HO.)

*Prop.* In minute crystals; less alkaline to the taste than the carbonate. Soluble in water, gives a slight brown to turmeric; neither chloride of platinum nor sulphate of magnesia, unless heat be applied, give any precipitate. The precipitate with chloride of barium is soluble in hydrochloric acid. 100 gr. of this salt, when added to diluted sulphuric acid, give off 51.7 gr. of carbonic acid. A solution in 40 parts of water does not precipitate corrosive sublimate of an orange colour.

*Prop. and Use.* The same as that of the carbonate.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss.

**SODÆ CARBONAS. L. E. D.** Carbonate of Soda. (The impure carbonate dissolved in water; the solution strained and crystallized.)

*Comp.* Soda 20.92, carbonic acid 14.38, water of crystallization 64.7 parts; or 1 eq. of soda=31.3+1 acid=22.12+10 water=90, equiv.=143.42. (NaO, CO<sub>2</sub>, 10 HO.)

*Prop.* Colourless, transparent, soluble in water; renders turmeric brown. When supersaturated with hydrochloric acid, there is no precipitate with chloride of barium. 100 gr. of carbonate of soda lose 62.5 gr. of water in a hot fire, and from the same quantity of the salt 15.28 gr. of carbonic acid are given off on the addition of dilute sulphuric acid. Inodorous; taste alkaline, but not acrid; crystals oblique octahedrons, efflorescent, requiring for their solution two parts of water at 60°; they undergo the watery fusion when exposed to heat.

*Oper.* Antacid, deobstruent.

*Use.* In dyspepsia, and acidities of the stomach, united with bitters; and in scrofulous affections.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss. twice or thrice a day.

*Incomp.* Lime; acids, unless as an effervescing draught: hydrochlorate of ammonia, earthy and metallic salts.

*Off. Prep.* *Sodæ Bicarbonas*, D. *Sodæ Carbonas exsiccata*, L. E. D. *Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras*, L. *Ferri Sesquioxylum*, L. *Pilula Ferri Compositæ*, L. *Magnesie Carbonas*, L.

**SODÆ CARBONAS EXSICCATA. L.** *Sodæ Carbonas Siccatum* E. D. Dried Carbonate of Soda. (The carbonate made to undergo the watery fusion; and, when dry, reduced to powder.)

*Comp.* Soda 59.86, carbonic acid 40.14 parts; or 1 eq. soda=31.3+1 acid=22.12, equiv.=53.42.

*Oper.* Antacid, lithontriptic.

*Use.* In acidity of the stomach; but chiefly in calculus in the kidneys; and other affections of the urinary organs.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. xv. made into pills, with some aromatic powder and soap.

**SODÆ CARBONAS IMPURA. E.** *Sodæ Carbonas, venale*, Barilla, D. Impure Carbonate of Soda. (Prepared by nature in Egypt; artificially from the incineration of marine plants; and the decomposition of chloride of sodium.)

*Comp.* Carbonate of soda, potassa, and chloride of sodium; clay, and other earthy substances.

*Use.* For preparing the pure carbonate.

*Off. Prep.* *Carbonas Sodæ*, E. D.

**SODÆ CARBONATIS LIQUOR. D.** *Sodæ Aquæ effervescens*, E. Water of Carbonate of Soda. (*Sodæ Bicarb.* 3j., *Aquæ* 0j. E. *Sodæ Carbonatis crystall.* ʒjss., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0j. D. Dissolve and filter. The sp. gr. of the solution is 1.026.)

*Prop. and Use.* The same as those of the solid salt.

**SODÆ MURIAS. E.** Muriate of Soda. See *Sodii Chloridum*.

*Use.* For preparing the exsiccated salt.



**SODÆ PHOSPHAS.** L. E. D. Phosphate of Soda. See *Phosphas Sodæ*.

**SODÆ POTASSIO-TARTRAS.** L. Potassæ et Sodæ Tartras, E. Tartras Sodæ et Potassæ, D. Potassio-tartrate of Soda. (*Sodæ Carbonatis* 3xij., *Potassæ Bitartratis* 3xvj., *Aq. ferv.* 0jv. Dissolve the carbonate in the water, and add gradually the bitartrate. Filter the solution; then apply a gentle heat until a pellicle forms, and crystallize. D. E. The London College does not give any direction for the preparation.

*Comp.* Tartrate of potassa 54, tartrate of soda 46 in 100 parts: or 1 eq. of tartrate of potassa = 113.63 + 1 of tartrate of soda = 97.78 + 8 water = 72, equiv. = 283.41. ( $\text{KO}, \overline{\text{T}}, \text{NaO}, \overline{\text{T}}, 8\text{HO}.$ )

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste bitter; crystals eight-sided prisms, the ends truncated at right angles; efflorescent; soluble in (five parts of, E.) water; neutral; sulphuric (muriatic, E.) acid precipitates bitartrate of potash. The precipitates with nitrate of silver and chloride of barium are soluble in water.

*Oper.* Mild laxative.

*Use.* In costiveness; well suited to cases of jaundice, calculus, and puerperal febrile conditions.

*Dose.* 3j. to 3j.

*Incomp.* Mineral acids; acidulous salts except bitartrate of potassa; chloride of calcium; salts of lead.

**SODÆ SULPHAS.** L. E. D. Sulphate of Soda, or Glauber's Salts. (From the salt which remains after the distillation of hydrochloric acid, the superabundant acid being saturated with carbonate of soda.)

*Comp.* Soda 19.75, sulphuric acid 24.69, water of crystallization 55.56 parts: or 1 eq. soda = 31.3 + 1 acid = 40.1, and 10 equiv. of water = 90, equiv. = 161.4. ( $\text{NaO}, \text{SO}^3, 10\text{HO}.$ )

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste strongly saline, and bitter, nauseous; crystals hexagonal channelled prisms, with dihedral summits; efflorescent; soluble in three parts of water at 60°; undergoes the watery fusion. Neutral reaction. Nitrate of silver throws down scarcely any precipitate. 100 gr. lose 55.5 of water in a hot fire. Moreover, from 100 gr. dissolved in distilled water, 71 gr. of sulphate of barytes are obtained upon the addition of chloride of barium and hydrochloric acid, and the application of heat.

*Oper.* Purgative; in small doses diuretic.

*Use.* In costiveness, the most generally employed purgative in fevers and inflammatory affections; in bilious colics, largely diluted.

*Dose.* Of the effloresced salt in powder 5iij. to 3vj.; of the crystallized salt in solution 3vj. to 3xij.

*Incomp.* Carbonas potassæ, chlorides of calcium and barium, salts of lead, of silver.

**SODII CHLORIDUM.** L. D. Sodæ Murias purum, E. Chloride of Sodium. Muriate of Soda, or Sea Salt. (In an impure state this is one of the most abundant productions of nature.)

*Comp.* Soda 54.26, hydrochloric acid 45.74 (*Berzelius*); or 1 eq. of sodium = 23.3 + 1 chlorine = 35.42, equiv. = 58.72. ( $\text{Na Cl}.$ )

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste agreeable, salt; crystals cubes; soluble in three parts of water; permanent in the air; decrepitates when exposed to heat.

*Oper.* Tonic, emetic, purgative, anthelmintic, externally stimulant.

*Use.* In some cases of dyspepsia and worms; in sea scurvy, and purpura; in large doses to check vomiting of blood; as an ingredient in clysters; a fomentation to bruises; and, added to water, to form a stimulant bath.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss. In clysters 3jv. to 3j.

*Off. Prep.* *Murias Sodæ siccatum*, E. *Acidum Muriaticum*, E. D.

\* \* Sea water owes its laxative qualities to this salt. 100 parts of water taken from the ocean contain at an average 1.24th of salt; or common salt 3.25, hydrochlorate of magnesia 0.64, sulphate of lime 0.11.



**SOLUTIO ACETATIS ZINCI.** E. Solution of Acetate of Zinc. (*Sulphatis Zinci* 3j., *Aq. distill.* f3x., *Solve: Acetatis plumbi* 3jv., *Aq. distill.* f3x. *Solve.* Mix the solutions, and after they have remained at rest for a little time, filter the mixture.) A limpid fluid.

*Oper.* Astringent.

*Use.* Externally, as a collyrium in ophthalmia, after the vessels are unloaded; and as an injection in gonorrhœa.

\*\*\* (*In this preparation a double decomposition takes place; the sulphate of lead which is formed is insoluble, and the acetate of zinc soluble, on which account they are thus easily separated; but when the acetate is intended to be used as an injection in gonorrhœa, the mixture should not be filtered.*)

**SOLUTIO MURIATIS BARYTÆ.** E. *Liquor Barii Chloridi*, L. D. Solution of Chloride of Barium. (*Mur. Barytæ* 3j., *Aq. distill.* f3j., E.: *Barii Chloridi* 3j., *Aq. distill.* f3j., L. D. Dissolve.) A limpid colourless fluid.

*Oper.* Stimulant, deobstruent, diuretic; in large doses emetic, purgative, and extremely deleterious; externally escharotic.

*Use.* In scrofulous affections; glandular obstructions; worms, and cutaneous diseases; but its efficacy is doubtful. Externally, to fungous ulcers, and specks on the cornea.

*Dose.* ℥v. to ℥x. in distilled water twice or thrice a day, and gradually increased till the nausea is produced.

*Incomp.* Sodæ vel calcis sulphas, alumen, potassæ nitras, and argenti nitras.

**SOLUTIO MURIATIS CALCIS.** E. *Calcii Chloridi Liquor*, D. Solution of Chloride of Calcium. (*Calcii Chloridi* 3iij. (viij. E.), *Aquæ dist.* f3xij. Dissolve the chloride of calcium in the water; then filter through paper.) A colourless fluid.

*Oper.* Tonic, stimulant, deobstruent.

*Use.* In scrofulous tumours, glandular obstructions, general debility, and laxity of habit.

*Dose.* ℥xv. to f3jss. in a cupful of water, twice or thrice a day.

*Incomp.* Sulphuric and nitric acids; potassa, soda, and their carbonates: sulphas sodæ, sulphas potassæ, nitras potassæ, and biboras sodæ.

**SOLUTIO SULPHATIS ZINCI.** E. Solution of Sulphate of Zinc. (*Sulphatis Zinci* gr. xvj., *Aquæ* f3viij., *Acidi Sulphurici Diluti* gr. xvj. Dissolve the sulphate, then add the water, and filter through paper.)

*Oper.* Astringent.

*Use.* As a lotion in the latter stage of ophthalmia: and an injection in gonorrhœa.

**SPIGËLIA,** E. Indian Pink Root. (*Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Gentianaceæ.* (*Loganiaceæ*, *Lindley.*) North America. ʒ.)

*Oper.* Anthelmintic.

*Use.* For the expulsion of lumbrici: in the remitting fever of infancy. Its use should be preceded by an emetic, and followed by a warm purgative.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss. of the powdered root, every night and morning, till the worms are expelled.

**SPIRITUS ÆTHEREUS OLEOSUS.** D. Spirit of Ethereal Oil. (*Spiritus Rectificati* 0jss., *Acidi Sulph. venalis* 0jss., *Ætheris Sulphurici* f3v. Mix the oil of vitriol with one pint of the rectified spirit, in a matrass of glass, and connecting this with a Liebig's condenser, apply heat, and distil till a black froth begins to rise. Separate the uppermost or lighter stratum of the distilled liquid, and having exposed it in a capsule for twenty-four hours to the atmosphere, let the residual oil be transferred to a moist paper filter, and washed with a little cold water, so as to remove any adhering acid; let it now be introduced into a bottle containing the remainder of the spirit mixed with the æther, and dissolved.)



*Comp. Use, and Dose.* Very similar to the Spiritus Ætheris Compositus, L.

**SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS COMPOSITUS.** L. Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici, E. Compound Spirit of Ether. (*Ætheris* f3viiij., *Spiritus Rectificati* f3xvj., *Olei Ætherei* f3iiij. Mix.) *Spiritus Ætheris Vi-triolic.*

*Oper.* Stimulant, antispasmodic.

*Use.* In typhus fever, hysteria, and to allay irritation in painful diseases; in headache externally, when the part to which it is applied is kept covered by the hand, in which case it acts as a rubefacient.

*Dose.* ℥xx. to f3j. in any convenient vehicle.

**SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI.** L. E. Spiritus Æthereus Nitrosus, D. Spirit of Nitric Æther. (*Spir. Rect.* 0ij., *Acidi Nitrici* 3iiijss. Add the acid gradually on the spirit, and mix; then distil, by a gentle heat, f3xxxij. L. *Spir. rectific.* 0ij. and f3viiij. (vj. E.), *Acidi Nitrici* f3iiij. (vij. E.), *Aquæ* f3j., *Liquoris Ammoniacæ* (a little milk of lime, E.) q. s. s. Place f3vj. of spirit in a glass matrass capable of holding a quart, and connect this with a Liebig's condenser, whose further extremity is fitted closely by a collar of tow into a thin eight-ounce phial. Add now the water to the nitric acid, and having introduced half the resulting solution into the matrass through a safety syphon tube, close the mouth of this tube with a cork, and apply for a few moments a gentle heat, so as to cause a commencement of ebullition. When the action (which, shortly after commencing, proceeds with much violence, and should be moderated by the external application of cold water) has relaxed, introduce gradually the remainder of the acid, so as to restore it. The action having entirely ceased, agitate the distilled product with half its bulk of the solution of ammonia, (with a little milk of lime, till it ceases to redden litmus paper, and then with half its volume of concentrated solution of muriate of lime, E.). Allow the mixture to rest for a few minutes, and having separated the supernatant æthereal liquid, (sp. gr. .899, E.), mix f3jv. of it with the rest of the spirit (mix it with exactly four times its volume of spirit, E.), and preserve the product in a well-stopped bottle.)

*Comp.* 1 eq. of æther=37.43+1 of hyponitrous acid=38.15, equiv.=75.63.

*Prop.* Odour fragrant; taste pungent; acidulous, reddening litmus; colourless; volatile, inflammable; soluble in alcohol and water; sp. grav. .834 (.847, E.). On the addition of carbonate of soda, no bubbles of carbonic acid escape. When agitated with twice its volume of concentrated solution of chloride of calcium, 12 per cent. of æther separates. It effervesces feebly or not at all with bicarbonate of potash.

*Oper.* Refrigerant, diuretic, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

*Use.* In febrile diseases; spasmodic asthma; and dropsies, as an assistant to more active remedies.

*Dose.* ℥xx. to f3j. in any convenient vehicle.

**SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI.** E. Liquor Æthereus Sulphuricus, D. Spirit of Sulphuric Æther. (*Ætheris Sulph.* 0j. *Spir. Rectif.* 0ij. Mix.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic.

*Use.* The same as sulphuric æther: f3j. in f3vj. of barley water and syrup of marshmallows f3jv. form a useful gargle in slight inflammation of the fauces.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3iiij.

**SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ.** E. Spirit of Ammonia. (*Ammoniacæ Hydrochloratis* 3viiij., *Calcis recens ustæ* 3xij., *Spir. Rect.* 0ij., *Aquæ* f3vjss.)

*Prop.* Odour pungent, ammoniacal; taste pungent, acrid; colourless.

*Oper.* Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.

*Use.* In paralysis, faintings, and nervous debilities.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3j. in water.

*Off. Prep.* *Spir. Ammoniacæ Aromaticus*, E. *Spir. Ammoniacæ Foetid.* E.

**SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS.** L. F. D. Aromatic Spirit



of Ammonia. (*Ammoniae Hydrochlor.* 3vj., *Potassæ Carb.* 3x., *Cinnamomi, Caryophyllorum cont.* ā ā 3ijss., *Cort. Limonum* 3v., *Spir. Rect.*, *Aquæ* ā ā 0jv. Mix, and distil six pints. L. *Spirit. Rectificati* 0iij., *Liq. Ammoniae fort.* f3vj., *Olei Limonum* f3ss., *Olei Myristicæ* f3ij., *Olei Cinnamomi* f3ss. Dissolve the oil in spirit, and add the solution of ammonia; mix with agitation and filter. Sp. gr. '852, D. *Spir. Ammoniae* f3vij., *Olei Corticis Limonum* f3j., *Olei Rosmarini* f3jss. Dissolve the oils in spirit by agitation. E.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

*Use.* In the same cases as the spirit of ammonia; it is more grateful, and less acrimonious.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3j. in any convenient vehicle.

*Off. Prep.* *Tinct. Guaiaci Ammoniata*, L. D. *Tinct. Valerianæ Ammoniata*, L. D.

*Incomp.* Acids, acidulous salts, metallic salts, lime-water.

**SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FŒTIDUS.** L. E. D. Foetid Spirit of Ammonia. (*Ammon. Hydrochl.* 3x., *Potassæ Carb.* 3xvj., *Spir. Rect.*, *Aquæ, sing.* 0iij., *Assafœtidæ* 3v. Mix, and with a slow fire distil three pints. L. *Assafœtidæ* 3jss., *Spir. Rectific.* 0jss., *Liquoris Ammoniae fort.* f3iij. Break the assafœtida into small pieces, and macerate it in the spirit for twenty-four hours; then distil off the entire of the spirit and mix the product with solution of ammonia, D. *Spirit. Ammoniae* f3xss., *Assafœtidæ* 3ss. Break the assafœtida into small fragments, digest it in the spirit for twelve hours, and distil over f3xss. by means of a vapour bath heat, E.)

*Prop.* Odour foetid and ammoniacal. Sp. gr. '861 ('849, D.); taste alkaliescent, acrid, and slightly alliaceous; pale when recent; coloured brown by age.

*Oper.* Stimulant, antispasmodic.

*Use.* In hysteria, atonic gout, and spasmodic asthma.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3j. in water.

**SPIRITUS ANISI.** L. *Essentia Anisi*, D. Spirit of Anise. (*Anisi Olei* f3iij., *Spir. ten. cong. j.* Dissolve.) A spirituous solution of the oil of anise.

*Oper.* Carminative, stimulant.

*Use.* In flatulent states of the stomach; but it is often abused, and produces dram-drinking.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3ij.

**SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPŒSITUS.** L. Compound Spirit of Horse Radish. (*Armoraciæ concisæ, Aurant. Cort. exsicc. sing.* 3xx., *Myristicæ contus.* 3v., *Spir. ten. cong. j.*, *Aquæ* 0ij. Mix, and distil a gallon.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, antiscorbutic.

*Use.* Scarcely now used in scorbutus; but it is a useful adjunct to infusion of foxglove, in dropsies attended with much debility.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3jv.

*Off. Prep.* *Inf. Armoraciæ Compositæ.*

**SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ.** L. *Tinctura Camphoræ*, E. D. Spirit of Camphor. (*Camphoræ* 3v., *Spir. Rect.* 0ij. Dissolve.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, anodyne, discutient.

*Use.* External, against rheumatic pains, paralytic numbness, chilblains, gangrene, and for discussing tumours.

*Incomp.* Water, which precipitates the camphor.

**SPIRITUS CARUI.** L. E. *Essentia Carui*, D. Spirit of Caraway. (*Carui Olei* f3ij., *Spir. ten. cong. j.* Dissolve.) A spirituous solution of the oil.

*Oper.* Carminative.

*Use.* In flatulence; and as an adjunct to griping purgatives.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3ij.

**SPIRITUS CASSIÆ.** E. Spirit of Cassia. (*Cassia in coarse powder* lbj., *Proof Spirit* 0vij. Macerate for two days, add of water 0jss., and distil seven pints.)



*Use.* The same as Spiritus Cinnamomi.

**SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI.** L. E. *Essentia Cinnamomi*, D. Spirit of Cinnamon. (*Cinnamomi Olei* 3ij., *Spir. ten. cong. j.* Dissolve. L. *Cinnam. in pulverem crass. contriti* 1bj., *Spiritus tenui.* 0vij. Proceed as in Spiritus Cassiæ, E.) A spirituous solution of the oil.

*Oper.* Stimulant.

*Use.* In diseases attended with much languor and debility.

*Dose.* f℥xx. to f3j.

*Off. Prep.* *Infusum Digitalis*, L.

**SPIRITUS FORTIOR.** D. Stronger Spirit. (Rectified spirit half a gallon, pearlsh (fresh burnt) eight ounces. After shaking the spirit separates, and must be decanted off.) Sp. gr. .818.

*Comp.* Alcohol 90, water 10.

*Use.* To make the following articles:—

*Off. Prep.* *Alcohol*, D. *Essentia Menthæ Piperitæ*, D. *Essentia Menthæ Viridis*, D. *Essentia Myristicæ Moschatæ*, D.

**SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS.** L. E. D. Compound Spirit of Juniper. (*Juniperi Olei* f3jss., *Carui Olei*, *Fœniculi Olei sing.* ℥xij., *Spir. ten. cong. j.* Dissolve the oils, L. *Baccarum Juniperi* 1bj., *Semenum Carui*, *Fœniculi sing.* 3jss., *Spiritus tenuioris* 0vij., *Aquæ* 0ij. Distil off seven pints. E. *Baccarum Juniperi contusar.* 3vij., *Carui et Fœniculi semenum sing.* 3j., *Spiritus tenuioris* 0jv., *Aquæ* 0j. Macerate the berries and the seeds in the spirit for twenty-four hours, then add the water, and distil off four pints. D.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, diuretic.

*Use.* As an adjunct to diuretic infusions in dropsies.

*Dose.* f3j. to 3jv.

**SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ.** E. Spirit of Lavander. (*Lavandulæ recent.* 1bijss., *Spir. rect. cong. j.* Mix, and distil seven pints.) A spirituous solution of the oil.

*Use.* As a perfume, and to make the following:—

*Off. Prep.* *Tinct. Lavandulæ Comp.* E.

**SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITUS.** E. See *Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita*.

**SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.** L. *Essentia Menthæ Piperitæ*, D. Spirit of Peppermint. (*Olei Menthæ Pip.* 3iij., *Spiritus tenuioris cong. j.* Dissolve.)

*Oper.* Carminative, stimulant.

*Use.* In nausea, flatulence, and faintings, and as an addition to stimulant, narcotic, and purgative draughts.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3iij.

**SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS.** L. *Essentia Menthæ Viridis*, D. Spirit of Spearmint.

*Oper.* Carminative, stimulant.

*Use.* In nausea, flatulence, and faintings.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3ij. in any proper vehicle.

**SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ.** L. E. *Essentia Myristicæ Moschatæ*, D. Spirit of Nutmeg. (*Myristicæ cont.* 3ijss., *Spir. ten. cong. j.*, *Aquæ* 0j. Mix, and distil a gallon.)

*Oper.* Cordial, carminative.

*Use.* In faintings; and as an adjunct to griping purgatives.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3ij.

**SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ.** L. E. *Essentia Pimentæ*, D. Spirit of Pimenta.

*Oper.* Cordial, carminative.

*Use.* In flatulent colic, atonic gout, &c.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3jv.

**SPIRITUS PULĒGII.** L. *Essentia Menthæ Pulegii*, D. Spirit of Pennyroyal.

*Oper.* and *Use.* The same as that of peppermint.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3jv.



**SPIRITUS PYROXYLICUS.** D. Pyroxilic Spirit. Medicinal Naphtha. Hydrated Oxide of Methyle.

*Comp.* 1 eq. of methyle = 15 + 1 eq. of oxygen = 8 + 1 eq. of water = 9 = 32 =  $C^2 H^3 + O + HO$ , or  $MeO + HO$ .

*Prop.* Colourless, transparent, limpid, with an agreeable, ethereal, alcoholic odour, and an aromatic taste; volatile, inflammable. Sp. gr. .800 to .846.

*Oper.* Sedative, expectorant.

*Use.* In bronchitis, phthisis.

*Dose.* ℥v. to ℥xxx.

**SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS.** L. E. D. Rectified Spirit. Spec. grav. .838 (.840, D.). (Rectified spirit 0vij. D. (0ij. E.), water 0vj. D. (0j. E.))

*Prop.* Colourless; is not rendered opaque by the addition of water, nor reddened by sulphuric acid. The spirit may be reduced to the strength of proof spirit, by adding 0ij. of distilled water at 62°.

*Comp.* Alcohol 82, water 18.

*Oper. and Use.* The same as of Alcohol.

**SPIRITUS ROSMARINI.** L. E. Essentia Rosmarini, D. Spirit of Rosemary. (*Olei Rosmarini* 3ij., *Spir. rectific. cong.* j. Dissolve, L.) (*Rosemary* ℥ijss. Proceed as for Sp. Lavand. E.)

*Oper.* Stimulant.

*Use.* In languors; externally to pains and bruises; a fragrant perfume.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3jv.

*Off. Prep.* *Linimentum Saponis*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Lavandulæ Comp.* L. E. D.

**SPIRITUS TENUIOR.** L. E. D. Proof Spirit. Spec. grav. .920, L. D. (912, E.) *Spiritus rectificat.* 0v. (vij. D., ij. E.), *Aquæ* 0ij. (jv. D. j. E.)

*Comp.* Alcohol 48, water 52 parts in 100, according to the London and the Dublin; and alcohol 51, water 49, according to the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

*Oper.* Stimulant.

*Use.* In the same cases internally, as those in which alcohol is used; externally, much diluted in ophthalmia, superficial inflammation, and burns; chiefly employed as a solvent of vegetable matters in the formation of tinctures, &c.

*Off. Prep.* *Tincturæ Variæ*, L. E. D. *Spiritus*, L. E. D.

**SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI.** L. Brandy.

*Use.* In typhoid condition, in atonic vomiting combined with soda-water.

*Off. Prep.* *Mist. Vini Gallici*, L.

**STANNI PROTO-CHLORIDUM.** L. Proto-chloride of Tin. A colourless solution obtained by digesting pure grain tin with heat in hydrochloric acid.

*Use.* As a test of the presence of bichloride of mercury, with which it causes first a white, then a black precipitate.

**STANNUM.** E. Stannum, Limatura, Pulvis, D. Tin Filings and Powder.

*Prop.* Odour peculiar, when rubbed; insipid; colour white, softish; spec. grav. 7.291.

*Oper.* Mechanical?

*Use.* See *Pulvis Stanni*.

**STAPHISAGRIA.** L. E. Staves-Acre Seed. (*Delphinium Staphisagria*. *Polyandria Trigynia*. N. O. *Ranunculaceæ*. Istria, Apulia, Crete. ♂.)

*Prop.* Odour disagreeable; taste nauseous, bitterish, hot; figure of the seed an irregular triangle; externally black; white within. The medicinal properties depend on delphinia, which constitutes about eight per cent. of the seeds.

*Oper.* Cathartic, emetic, vermifuge.

*Use.* Owing to the violence of its operation, it is very seldom given



internally; and is only used as a powder mixed with hair-powder to destroy pediculi.

**STRAMONII SEMEN, FOLIUM.** L. D. Stramonium, E. The Leaves and Seeds of Thorn Apple. (*Datura Stramonium*. *Pentandria Monogynia*. N. O. *Solanaceæ*. Indigenous. ☉.)

*Comp.* Active principle, Datura.

*Use.* The same as the extract.

**STRYCHNIA.** L. E. D. Strychnia. An alkali prepared from the *Strychnos nux vomica*.

*Comp.* 30 eq. carbon = 183.6 + 16 eq. hydrogen = 16 + 3 eq. oxygen = 24 + 1 eq. nitrogen = 14.15, equiv. = 237.75. ( $C^{30} H^{16} O^3 N$ .)

*Prop.* Soluble in fixed and volatile oils, boiling rectified spirit; ether, and in 2500 parts of boiling water; nearly insoluble in cold water. It melts in the fire; and, if the heat be increased, is consumed. Its flavour is intensely bitter. As it is possessed of violent properties, it must be used with caution.

*Use.* As a tonic in pyrosis, passive diarrhœa, and leucorrhœa, chorea, neuralgia, incontinence of urine, in habitual constipation. In cases of partial paralysis not depending on organic disease, especially when caused by carbonate of lead.

*Dose.* From gr. 1-16th to gr. ss.

**STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA.** D. Nux Vomica, L. E. Ratsbane. (*Strychnos Nux Vomica*. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Apocynaceæ*. India. ♀.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste intensely bitter; poisonous. Its efficacy as a remedy depends on a peculiar alkali, named strychnia, combined with igasuric acid.

*Oper.* Tonic, stimulant; when taken in large doses, it produces tetanic spasms.

*Use.* In dyspepsia; gout; rheumatism, atonic sickness and diarrhœa; and especially in paralysis of the lower extremities.

*Dose.* From gr. iij. to gr. xij.

*Off. Prep.* *Extractum Nucis Vomicae*, L. E. D. *Strychnia*, L. E. D.

*For its poisonous properties, see Appendix No. II.*

**STYRAX.** L. E. (*Styrax Officinale?* *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Styraceæ*. Syria. ♀.)

*Comp.* Oleo-resin, benzoic acid.

*Prop.* Odour fragrant, agreeable; taste aromatic; in masses composed of distinct tears of a yellowish-red or brownish colour. Often adulterated with sawdust.

*Oper.* Stimulant, expectorant.

*Use.* Seldom used alone, but as an adjunct, chiefly on account of its fragrance and aromatic properties.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to 3ss.

*Off. Prep.* *Extractum Styracis*, E. *Pilula Styracis Comp.* L. E. *Tinct. Benzoini Comp.* L. E.

**SUBLIMATUS CORROSIVUS.** E. D. Corrosive Sublimate. See *Hydrargyri Bichloridum*.

**SUBMURIAS HYDRARGYRI, nunc CALOMĒLAS PRECIPITATUM.** D. Precipitated Submuriate of Mercury. Vide *Hydrargyri Chloridum*.

*Comp.* 1 eq. of mercury = 202 + 1 of chlorine = 35.42, equiv. = 237.42. ( $Hg Cl$ .)

*Prop.* Inodorous; insipid, in a fine white powder.

*Oper.* Antisyphilitic, alterative.

*Use and Dose.* The same as of calomel, from which it differs only in being in a finer powder than the other can be reduced to; on which account it can be more advantageously combined with lard, for external use.

**SUCCINUM.** E. D. Amber. (Found on the shores of the Baltic.)

*Comp.* A resinous matter, essential oil, and an acid *sui generis*.

*Prop.* Inodorous, except when heated or rubbed; insipid; in fragments



of a pale golden yellow colour; transparent; has a shining lustre; fracture conchoidal; brittle; sp. gr. 1.08; insoluble in water; slightly acted on by alcohol.

*Use.* To afford its essential oil and acid.

*Off. Prep.* *Acidum Succinicum*, E. *Oleum Succini*, E. D.

**SULPHAS BARYTÆ.** E. D. Sulphate of Baryta. (A natural production.)

*Comp.* Baryta 66, sulphuric acid 34, in 100 parts. (*Berzelius.*) Or 1 eq. baryta=76+1 of acid=40, equiv.=116. ( $\text{BaO}$ ,  $\text{SO}^3$ .)

*Prop.* Foliated; spec. grav. 4.4; decrepitates when heated: insoluble in water; soluble in boiling concentrated sulphuric acid.

*Use.* Not employed in medicine, but used in pharmacy for the preparation of the chloride of barium.

**SULPHAS FERRI.** See *Ferri Sulphas*.

**SULPHAS HYDRARGYRI.** See *Hydrargyri Sulphas*.

**SULPHAS POTASSÆ.** See *Potassæ Sulphas*.

**SULPHAS POTASSÆ CUM SULPHURE.** E. Sulphate of Potassa with sulphur. (*Nitratis Potassæ in pulv. triti, Sulphuris Sublimati pondera æqualia.* Gradually deflagrate in a red-hot crucible, and, when cold, preserve it in a well-stopped glass vessel.) The nitrate is decomposed. *Lixivia Vitriolata Sulphurea.*

*Oper. and Use.* The same as the sulphate of potassa, into which it is converted by attracting oxygen, when exposed to the atmosphere.

*Dose.* Gr. xv. to 3j.

**SULPHAS QUINÆ.** D. E. See *Quinæ Disulphas*.

**SULPHAS ZINCI.** See *Zinci Sulphas*.

**SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.** L. Precipitated from Sulphuret of Lime by Hydrochloric Acid. Milk of Sulphur.

*Prop.* Pale yellow. The water in which it has been boiled does not affect litmus paper. In other respects like sulphur.

*Use.* Same as sublimed sulphur.

*Dose.* 3ss. to 3j.

**SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM.** L. E. D. Sublimed Sulphur, commonly called Flowers of Sulphur. (The sulphur of commerce, which is obtained from pyrites, sublimed in close vessels.) Chemical equivalent, 16. Symbol, S.

*Prop.* Inodorous, unless rubbed between the fingers, or heated; slightly acidulous; a fine powder, of a bright yellow colour; very inflammable, sublimes at  $60^{\circ}$ ; contains a small portion of sulphuric acid produced in the sublimation, from which it is freed by washing; soluble in linseed oil and in oil of turpentine by the aid of heat.

*Oper.* Stimulant, laxative, diaphoretic, transpiring through the cutaneous exhalants.

*Use.* As a laxative in chronic rheumatism, atonic gout, rachitis, asthma, and some pulmonary affections; in hæmorrhoidal affections it is the only laxative that should be employed, united with magnesia or bitartrate of potassa. A specific in itch, and several cutaneous diseases, when either internally or externally exhibited.

*Dose.* 3ss. to 3ij. taken night and morning.

**SULPHURETUM HYDRARGYRI CUM SULPHURE.** E. Black Sulphuret of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Purif. Sulphuris Sublimati sing. fßj.* Rub them together, until the globules disappear.) *Æthiops Mineral.*

*Comp.* Sulphuret of mercury 58, sulphur 42, in 100 parts.

*Prop.* Inodorous; nearly insipid; a very black powder, impalpable to the touch; completely volatilized by heat; should not give a white colour to gold when rubbed on it: soluble in solution of pure potassa.

*Oper.* Anti-venereal, alterative, anthelmintic.

*Use.* In syphilis, but it is the most inactive of the mercurial preparations; in glandular swellings; it is sometimes useful against ascarides.

*Dose.* Gr. v. to 3ss.

**SULPHURIS IODIDUM.** L. Sulphur Iodatum, D. Iodide of Sulphur.



(*Sulphuris* ℥j., *Iodini* ℥jv. Put the sulphur into a glass vessel, and add the iodine to it. Hold the vessel immersed in boiling water until they have combined. Then, when the iodide has cooled, break it into small pieces (first breaking the vessel), and keeping it in another well-stopped vessel. L. Mix the iodide and sulphur by trituration, and proceed as above, D.)

*Comp.* 2 equivalents of sulphur = 32 + 1 of iodine = 126, equiv. = 158.

*Prop.* Is seen in brownish plates with a radiated crystalline structure. It has a strong odour of iodine, and an acrid taste. Its elements are easily disunited, iodine escaping on exposure to the air. About 20 gr. remain from 100 gr. of this compound when long boiled in water.

*Use.* As a constituent of an ointment in cutaneous diseases, as scabies, lepra, and porrigo.

*Off. Prep.* *Ung. Sulphuris Iodidi*, L.

**SUPER-TARTRAS POTASSÆ IMPURUS.** E. Impure supertartrate of Potassa. (Deposited on the inside of wine casks. See *Tartari Crystalli*.)

**SYRUPUS.** L. E. D. Simple Syrup. (*Sacchari* lbij. (v. avoirdupois D. x. E.), *Aquæ distill.* 0j. (ij. D., iij. E.). Dissolve the sugar in the water with a gentle heat.)

*Prop.* Inodorous, sweet, thickish, transparent.

*Use.* To cover nauseous tastes; but it seldom renders medicine more pleasant, and might well be altogether dispensed with. It is the base of most of the other syrups.

**SYRUPUS ACETI.** E. Syrup of Vinegar. (*Aceti Gallici* ℥xj., *Sacch.* Pur. ℥xjv. Boil them so as to form a syrup.) *Syrupus Aceti*.

*Prop.* Odour acetous; taste sweet, acidulous.

*Oper.* Refrigerant, antiseptic.

*Use.* In fevers, diluted with water, as a beverage; and in scorbutus.

*Dose.* f℥j. to f℥ij.

**SYRUPUS ACIDI CITRICI.** D. Lemonade. (*Acidi Citrici*, *Aquæ distillatæ sing.* ℥ijss., *Tinct. Limonis* ℥v., *Syrupi* 0ij. Dissolve the acid in the water by aid of heat; then add the solution and tincture of lemon-peel to the syrup, and mix with agitation.)

*Oper.* Refrigerant.

*Use.* In febrile conditions, mixed with barley water, &c.

**SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ.** L. E. Syrup of Marshmallows. (*Althææ concisæ* ℥jss. (viij. E.), *Sacch.* lbij. (ijss. E.), *Aquæ* 0j. (jv. E.), *Spiritus rectificati* ℥ijss. (*omissi*, E.). Macerate the althæa in water for twelve hours, press out the liquor, and strain through linen. Then add twice as much sugar (by weight) as there is liquid, and dissolve with a gentle heat. Lastly, when the syrup has cooled, add f℥ss. of spirit to each f℥j.)

*Oper.* Emollient, demulcent.

*Use.* In catarrh, nephritic cases, and for sweetening demulcent drinks in acute fevers.

*Dose.* f℥j. to f℥ij.

**SYRUPUS AURANTII.** L. E. D. Syrup of Orange Peel. (*Aurant. Cort. exsicc. (recent. E.)* ℥ijss., *Aquæ distill.* 0j., *Sacch.* lbij. *Spirit. Rectific.* ℥ijss., *vel quantum satis sit (omissi, D. E.)*. Macerate the peel in the water for twelve hours in a covered vessel. Express the liquid, and boil for ten minutes; then strain, and proceed as in *Syrupus Althææ*.)

*Oper.* Slightly tonic; stomachic.

*Use.* An elegant adjunct to stomachic draughts and mixtures.

*Dose.* f℥j. to f℥ij.

**SYRUPUS COCCI.** L. Syrup of Cochineal. (*Cocci contusi* ℥jv., *Aquæ distillatæ ferventis* 0j., *Sacchari* lbij., *vel quantum satis sit, Spiritus Rectificati* f℥ijss., *vel quantum satis sit*. Boil the cochineal in water for a quarter of an hour in a covered vessel, frequently stirring; then strain, and proceed as in *Syrupus Althææ*.)

*Use.* To give colour to other medicines.



**SYRUPUS CRŌCI.** L. E. D. Syrup of Saffron. (*Croci* 3v. (iv. D., x. E.), *Aquæ distill. fervent.* 0j., *Sacch. Purif.* lbij., *vel quantum satis sit, Spiritus rectificati* 3ijss., *vel quantum satis sit.* Macerate the saffron in the water for twelve hours in a covered vessel, then strain the liquor, and proceed as for *Syrupus Althææ.*)

*Oper.* Cordial.

*Use.* As an adjunct to stomachic and cordial draughts ; but chiefly used on account of its colour.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3ij.

**SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI.** L. E. D. Syrup of Iodide of Iron. (*Iodini* 3j., *Ferri in fila tracti* 3ij., *Aquæ distillatæ* f3xij., *vel quantum satis sit, Sacchari* 3x. Mix the iodine and iron in eight ounces of water, and beat them till the liquor becomes green ; then strain. Evaporate to about four ounces, and add the sugar. Lastly, when the syrup is cooled, add sufficient water to make fifteen ounces, and keep in a well-stopped black glass bottle.) The proportions, though not the quantities, are the same in the Dublin and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias.

*Oper.* Tonic and alterative.

*Use.* In scrofulous affections, anæmia, chlorosis, certain forms of secondary syphilis.

*Dose.* ℥xxx. to 3j. ℥xij. contain gr. j. of iodide of iron.

**SYRUPUS HEMIDESMI.** D. Syrup of Hemidesmus. Indian Sarsaparilla. (*Hemidesmi contusi* 3jv., *Aquæ distillatæ ferventis* 0j., *Sacchari purificati quantum satis sit.* Infuse the sarsaparilla in water for four hours in a covered vessel, and strain. Let the sediment subside, decant the clear liquor, and having added to it twice its weight of sugar, dissolve with the aid of a steam or water heat.)

*Oper.* Demulcent, diaphoretic, tonic.

*Use.* In the same cases as sarsaparilla.

**SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ.** E. Syrup of Ipecacuanha. (*Ipecacuanha in coarse powder* 3jv., *Rectified Spirit* 0j., *Proof Spirit, Water, of each* f3xjv., *Syrup* 0vij. Digest the ipecacuanha in the rectified spirit for twenty-four hours, squeeze and filter. Repeat this process with the proof spirit, and again with the water. Unite the fluids and distil to 3xij. ; add 3v. of rectified spirit, and then the syrup.)

*Prop.* Expectorant and emetic.

*Use.* In bronchitis and asthma.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3ij.

**SYRUPUS LIMONUM.** L. E. Syrup of Lemons. (*Limonum Succicolati* 0j., *Sacchari* lbijss., *Spiritus rectific.* (Omissi, E.) f3jss. Boil the lemon juice for ten minutes, and strain. Add the sugar, dissolve, and when cold, add the spirit.) *Syrupus Succilimonum.*

*Oper.* Cooling, antiseptic.

*Use.* To sweeten and acidulate barley water, and other diluting fluids in inflammatory and bilious fever. A useful addition to detergent gargles.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3ij. or more.

**SYRUPUS MŌRI.** L. Syrup of Mulberry. (*Mori Succicolati* 0j., *Sacch. Purif.* lbijss., *Spiritus rectificati* f3ijss. Dissolve the sugar in the juice with a gentle heat, and set aside for twenty-four hours ; then remove the scum, and pour off the clear liquor from the dregs, if there are any. Lastly, add the spirit.)

*Oper.* Cooling.

*Use.* For acidulating and sweetening diluting fluids in febrile diseases ; and as an adjunct to gargles.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3ij. or more.

**SYRUPUS MORPHIÆ ACETATIS.** D. Syrup of Acetate of Morphia. (*Morphiæ Acetatis Liquoris* f3ij., *Syrupi Simplicis* f3xv. Mix with agitation. f3j. contain gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of acetate of morphia.)

*Use.* In the same cases as Acetate of Morphia.

**SYRUPUS MORPHIÆ MURIATIS.** D. Syrup of Muriate of Mor-



phia. (*Morphiæ Muriatis Liquoris* f̄j., *Syrupi Simplicis* f̄xxvij. Mix with agitation. f̄j. contains gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Muriate of Morphia.)

*Use.* In the same cases as Muriate of Morphia.

**SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS.** L. E. Syrup of Poppies. (*Papaveris Capsul. Seminibus demptis* lbij. (lbjss. E.), *Sacch* lbv. (lbijss. E.), *Aq. distillatæ ferv. cong. v.* (Oxv. E.), *Spiritus rectificati* f̄zv. (Omissi, E.) Boil the capsules in the water to two gallons, and express strongly. Boil the liquor to 0jv., and strain while hot. Defecate by rest for twelve hours, and boil the clear liquor to 0ij., adding the sugar so as to form a syrup. Lastly, add the spirit.) f̄j. contains about gr. j. of opium.

*Oper.* Anodyne,

*Use.* In catarrh, to abate coughing; and in the diseases of children to allay pain and procure sleep. The degree of strength of the preparation is very uncertain. *R. Olei Olivæ, Oxymellis Scillæ, Papav. Alb. sing.* f̄j. in doses of a teaspoonful, in obstinate coughs and in pertussis.

*Dose.* f̄j. to f̄j. for an adult; ℥xx. to ℥xxx. for an infant.

**SYRUPUS RHAMNI.** L. E. D. Syrup of Buckthorn. (*Rhamni Succij* 0jv., *Zingiberis concisi, Pimentæ contrit. sing.* 3vj., *Sacch.* lbvj., *Spiritus rectificati* f̄zv. (Omissi, E.) Defecate the juice by rest, for three days, and strain. To a pint of the defecated juice add the ginger root and pimenta; then macerate, in a gentle heat, for four hours, and strain; boil what remains to one pint and a half, mix the liquors, and add sugar so as to form a syrup; and lastly, add the spirit.) *Syrupus Spinæ Cervinæ.*

*Oper.* Cathartic, but attended with griping and dryness of the mouth and fauces.

*Use.* To open the bowels; but owing to its very unpleasant taste, it is seldom employed except in clysters.

*Dose.* f̄jv. to f̄j., drinking freely of gruel, and other tepid fluids, during the operation.

**SYRUPUS RHŒADOS.** L. E. D. Syrup of Red Poppy. (*Rhæados* lbj., *Aquæ distillatæ ferv.* lbj., *Sacch.* lbij. (lbijss. E.), *vel quantum satis sit, Spiritus rectificati* f̄jss. (Omissi, E.), *vel quantum satis sit.* To the water, heated in a water bath, add the petals gradually, stirring occasionally; next remove the vessel, and macerate for twelve hours; then express the liquor, defecate, and add the sugar so as to form a syrup, and, when cool, the spirit.)

*Use.* As colouring matter.

**SYRUPUS ROSÆ.** L. Syrupus Rosæ Centifoliæ, E. Syrup of the Rose. (*Rosæ Centifoliæ* 3vij. (lbj. E.), *Sacch.* lbvj. (lbijss. E.), *Aquæ distillatæ ferv.* 0ij., *Spiritus rectificati* f̄zvss. (Omissi, E.) Macerate the petals in the water for twelve hours; evaporate the strained liquor to 0ij., and add the sugar so as to form a syrup. Lastly, add the spirit.)

*Oper.* Gently laxative.

*Use.* In costiveness of weak habits, and of children.

*Dose.* f̄j. to f̄j. or more.

**SYRUPUS ROSÆ GALLICÆ.** E. D. Syrup of the Red Rose. (*Petal. siccæ. Rosæ Gallicæ* 3ij., *Aq. Bull.* lbj., *Sacch. Pur.* 3xx. Prepared in the same manner as the former.)

*Oper.* Mildly astringent.

*Use.* As an adjunct to stomachic infusions, and to gargles; but it is on account of its colour chiefly that it is valued.

*Dose.* f̄ij. to f̄jv. or more.

**SYRUPUS SARZÆ.** L. E. Syrupus Hemidesmi, D. Syrup of Sarsaparilla. (*Sarzæ* lbijss. (vij. D., lbij. 3jx. E.), *Aquæ distillatæ cong.* iij., *Sacchari* 3xvij. (q. s. s. D., lbij. 3jx. E.), *Spiritus rectificati* f̄ij. (Omissi, E. D.) Boil the sarsaparilla in two gallons of water down to one gallon, pour off the liquor, and strain while hot. Boil the sarsaparilla again in the remaining water to one half, and strain. Mix



the liquors, and evaporate to two pints, and dissolve the sugar in them.

Lastly, when cold, add the spirit.)

*Use.* In the same cases as the root.

*Dose.* From f3j. to f3jv.

**SYRŪPUS SCILLÆ.** D. E. Syrup of Squill. (*Aceti Scillæ f3viij.*, *Sacchari lbj.* Dissolve the sugar in the vinegar of squill with the aid of a steam or water heat.)

*Oper.* Diuretic, expectorant, emetic.

*Use.* In the same cases as those for which the oxymel is employed; as an emetic it is given only to children.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3ij. for adults, ℥x. to ℥xxx. for children.

**SYRŪPUS SENNÆ.** L. E. D. Syrup of Senna. (*Sennæ 3iijss.*, *Fœniculi contus. 3x.*, *Mannæ 3iij.*, *Sacch. Fœcis lbij.*, *Aquæ distillatæ ferv. 0j.* Macerate the senna and fennel in the water with a gentle heat, for six hours; press the liquor strongly through linen, and mix the manna with it, and add the treacle thickened by evaporation, stirring until they are mixed, L. D. *Sennæ 3jv.*, *Aquæ ferventis 0j.*, *f3jv.*, *Sacchari fœcis f3xlviij.* Infuse the senna in the water for twelve hours, strain, and express strongly through calico, so as to obtain 0j f3ij. at least of liquid. Concentrate the treacle in the vapour bath, until a little taken out upon a rod becomes nearly concrete on cooling; and while the treacle is still hot, add the infusion, stirring carefully, and removing the vessels from the vapour bath as soon as the mixture is complete, E.)

*Oper.* Purgative.

*Use.* For the costiveness of children, and persons of a delicate habit of body.

*Dose.* f3ij. to f3ss. or more.

**SYRŪPUS SIMPLEX.** E. Simple Syrup. (*Pure Sugar lbx.*, *Boiling Water 0iij.*)

*Use.* To sweeten nauseous mixtures.

**SYRŪPUS TOLUTĀNUS.** L. E. D. Syrup of Tolu. (*Balsami Tolutani 3x.* (3j. D.), *Aq. distillatæ ferv. 0j.*, *Sacch. lbijss.* Boil the balsam for half an hour in a covered vessel, occasionally stirring; strain when cold, and add sugar to the liquor, so as to form a syrup, L. D.) *Syrupi Simplicis lbij.*, *Tinct. Tolutanæ f3j.* When the syrup has been recently prepared, and still warm, add the tincture by degrees, stirring briskly, E.

*Use.* Simply to give its agreeable flavour to draughts, mixtures, and emulsions, especially in thoracic affections, if not acute.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3jv.

**SYRŪPUS VIOLÆ.** L. E. Syrup of Violets. (*Violæ 3jx.* (lbj. E.), *Aquæ distillatæ ferventis 0j.* (0ijss. E.), *Sacchari lbij.* (lbviijss. E.), *vel quantum satis sit*, *Spiritus rectificati f3ijss.*, *vel quantum satis sit.* (Omissi, E.) Macerate the violets in water for twelve (twenty-four, E.) hours, then press (do not express, E.), strain, defecate, and proceed as for *Syrupus Althææ.*)

*Oper.* Very gently laxative.

*Use.* To children, and to impart its blue colour to fluid mixtures, &c.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3ij.

*Incomp.* Acidulated and alkalized fluids, if it be wished to preserve the colour.

**SYRŪPUS ZINGIBERIS.** L. E. D. Syrup of Ginger. (*Zingiberis concisi 3ijss.*, *Aquæ distill. ferv. 0j.*, *Sacch. lbijss.*, *vel quantum satis sit*, *Spiritus rectificati, quantum satis sit.* Macerate the ginger in water for four hours. Strain the expressed liquor, and proceed as for *Syrupus Althææ*, L. D. *Tincturæ Zingiberis f3j.*, *Syrupi Simplicis f3vij.* Mix, E.)

*Oper.* Cordial, stomachic, carminative.

*Use.* As an adjunct to bitter and tonic infusions.

*Dose.* 3j. to 3iij.



**TABACUM.** L. E. D. *Nicotiana Tabacum*, D. The Leaves of Tobacco. (*Pentand. Monogynia*. N. O. *Solanaceæ*. America. ☉.)

*Prop.* Odour of the dried leaves strong, foetid, narcotic; taste bitter, extremely acrid; burns with a sparkling light, owing to the nitrate of potassa which it contains. Active principles, a volatile oil, which is soluble both in water and alcohol, and *nicotina*, a peculiar substance, on which its virtues are supposed to depend.

*Oper.* Narcotic, sedative, inducing intense muscular and vascular depression, diuretic, emetic, cathartic, errhine, a violent poison, whether externally applied, or taken into the stomach.

*Use.* In ileus, and incarcerated hernia, in the form of clyster of the infusion, or the smoke; in spasmodic asthma, dropsy, and dysuria; chewing it relieves the pain of toothache; and, as an errhine, it forms the basis of all the snuffs in common use. The infusion has been used as a lotion in scabies, tinea capitis, and other eruptions; but it is apt to induce sickness.

*Off. Prep.* *Vinum Tabaci*, E. *Enema Tabaci*, L. E. D.

**TAMARINDUS.** L. E. *Tamarindus*; *Leguminis Pulpa*, D. The Pulp of the Tamarind. (*Tamarindus Indica*, the Tamarind Tree. *Monadelp. Triand.* N. O. *Leguminosæ*. (*Fabaceæ*, *Lindley*.) East and West Indies. ♀.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste acid, sweet; juicy, when fresh and good; the seeds are hard; and the blade of a knife thrust into the pulp should not become coated with copper. The pulp contains citric acid 9.4, tartaric acid 1.55, malic acid 0.45, bitartrate of potassa 3.25, gelatine, mucilage, pectin, secula, and sugar.

*Oper.* Laxative, refrigerant.

*Use.* In dysentery and fevers, particularly those attended with an increased secretion of bile, and putrid symptoms. Tamarind whey, made by boiling 3ij. of the fruit with 0jss. of milk, and straining, is an excellent diluent in fevers.

*Dose.* 3ss. to 3ij., often added to senna and to manna.

*Incomp.* Carbonates, and acetates of potassa, and soda; the resinous cathartics; infusum sennæ.

**TAPIŌCA.** E. *Janipha Manihot*, D. *Tapioca*. (Fecula of the rhizomes of *Janipha Manihot*.) A modification of starch.

*Use.* As nutritious and unstimulating articles of diet in fevers, pyrexia, and irritable conditions of stomach and bowels.

**TARAXACUM.** L. E. *Taraxacum Dens Leonis*, D. *Taraxacum*. (*Dens Leonis*.) The Root of Dandelion. (*Syngen. Polygam Æqual*. N. O. *Compositæ*. (*Asteraceæ*, *Lindley*.) Indigenous. ♀.)

*Comp.* Caoutchouc; bitter matter, sugar, gum, salts of potash and lime.

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste at first slightly sweetish and acidulous, then bitter.

*Oper.* Tonic, aperient, diuretic, resolvent.

*Use.* In chronic inflammation, and functional and organic disease of the liver; chronic derangements of the stomach; dropsy; pulmonary tubercles; and jaundice.

*Dose.* f3ij. of the following decoction three or four times a day: R the full grown roots sliced 3jv., water 0ij. Boil gently to a pint, strain, and add bitartrate of potassa 3iij.

*Incomp.* Infusion of galls, nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead, sulphate of iron.

*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Taraxaci*, L. E. *Extractum Taraxaci*, L. E.

**TARTARI CRYSTALLI.** D. *Tartar*. (*Potassæ bitartras impura*.) Encrusted on wine casks.

*Comp.* Potassa, tartaric acid, and, generally, lime.

*Prop.* Taste acid, rather unpleasant; colour dirty white, red, or brown, according to the nature of the wine depositing it. It is brittle, soluble in cold water, but much more so in boiling water; decomposed by heat.

*Use.* In the preparation of bitartrate of potassa.



**TEREBINTHINA.** L. Balsamum Canadense, E. D. Canada Balsam. An oleo-resin, obtained from the trunk after the removal of the bark. (*Pinus Balsamea*, palustris, tæda. Norway Spruce Fir. *Monæcia Monadelphica*. N. O. *Coniferae*. (*Pinaceæ*, Lindley.) Canada. h.)

**TEREBINTHINA CHIA.** L. E. Cyprus Turpentine. An oleo-resin, poured out from the incised trunk. (*Pistacia Terebinthus*. *Diæcia Pentand*. N. O. *Terebinthaceæ*. (*Anacardiaceæ*?) South of Europe. h.)

**TEREBINTHINA VENETA.** E. Venice Turpentine. (*Pinus Larix*. The Larch. Class and Order of *P. Balsamea*. South of Europe. h.)

**TEREBINTHINA VULGARIS.** E. Terebinthina Vulgaris; Resina, D. Common Turpentine. (*Pinus Silvestris*, Scotch Fir. North of Europe. h.)

*All these turpentine have properties in common, with something peculiar to each; the three former are used internally, the last only externally.*

*Comp.* Resin, volatile oil; the Canadian contains the largest proportion of oil. The rectified oil is the *Camphine* of chemists.

*Prop.* Odour penetrating; taste warm, pungent, bitterish; colour pale yellow. The Canadian and Chian are thin, limpid, transparent; the other two thicker, viscid, and less transparent; soluble in æther and alcohol; combine with fixed oil, insoluble in water, but impart to it their flavour.

*Oper.* Stimulant, diuretic, cathartic, astringent, rubefacient.

*Use.* In chronic rheumatism, gleet, leucorrhœa, nephritic affections, and mucous obstructions of the urinary organs, also in hæmoptysis. United with water by means of yolk of egg, they are given clysterways in colic, obstinate costiveness, and to destroy ascarides. The latter kinds enter into the composition of plasters, and are especially useful in treatment of chronic indolent ulcers.

*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒj. in pills or bolus, united with powder of liquorice root; or emulsion, with mucilage or yolk of egg.

*Off. Prep.* *Oleum Terebinthinæ*, L. E. D. *Confectio Terebinthinæ*, D. *Enema Terebinthinæ*, L. D. *Linimentum Crotonis*, D. *Emplastra et Unguenta Varia*.

**TEREBINTHINÆ OLĒUM.** L. E. D. Oil of Turpentine. The volatile oil. Vide *Oleum Terebinthinæ*.

**THUS.** L. D. Burgundy Pitch. Concrete resinous exudation from *Pinus Palustris* and *Abies Excelsa*.

*Prop.* Yellow colour, agreeable odour, brittle, but, on pressure, yielding to the finger. It generally contains fragments of wood.

*Use.* External as an ingredient of counter-irritant plaster in coughs, in lumbar pains and weakness, and in some diseases of joints.

**TIGLII OLĒUM.** L. *Crotonis Olei*, E. *Crotonis Tiglii Oleum*, D. Oil of Croton. (*Croton Tiglium*, *Monæcia Monadelphica*. N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Moluccas. h.) An expressed oil from the seeds.

*Prop.* Colour pale brownish-yellow; odour none; taste acrid, and extremely permanent. Its action depends on the presence of crotonic acid.

*Oper.* Drastic purgative, counter-irritant.

*Use.* In apoplexy, obstinate costiveness, and whenever a quick and powerful action on the bowels is required, and externally as counter-irritant in certain diseases of chest and abdomen.

*Dose.* From ℥j. to ℥iij. made into pills with crumb of bread; or rubbed up with mucilage and syrup.

**TINCTURA ACETATIS FERRI.** D. Tincture of Acetate of Iron. See *Ferri Acetatis Tinctura*.

*Prop.* Taste extremely styptic.

*Oper.* Tonic, astringent.

*Use.* In dyspepsia, chlorosis, hysteria, and rachitis.

*Dose.* ℥xx. to fʒj. in a glassful of water.



**TINCTURA ACETATIS ZINCI.** Tincture of Acetate of Zinc. (*Zinci Sulphatis, Potassæ acetatis* utriusque partem j., *Spir. rectificati* partes xvj. Rub together the sulphate and acetate, and add the spirit. Macerate for a week, occasionally agitating, and filter through paper.)  
*Use.* Largely diluted with water, it forms an excellent cooling astringent lotion.

**TINCTURA (RADICIS, D.) ACONITI.** L. E. D. Tincture of Aconite. (*Aconitæ Radicis crasse contritæ* ʒxv. (*Exsiccata et in frustula contusæ* ʒx. D.), *Spiritus rectificati* 0ij. (j. D.) Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, then press and filter.)  
*Oper. and Use.* Sedative and anodyne; in neuralgia and articular rheumatism.

*Dose.* ℥ij. to ℥xv.

**TINCTURA ALOËS.** L. E. Tincture of Aloes. (*Aloes Socotrinæ vel Hepaticæ crasse cont.* ʒj., *Ext. Glycyrrhizæ* ʒij., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0jss. (0j. ʒviii. E.), *Spir. Rect.* 0ss. (ʒxij. E.) Macerate the aloes in the spirit mixed with water for seven days; then add the extract, and strain.)

*Oper. and Use.* The same as of the extract of aloes.

*Dose.* fʒss. to fʒjss.

**TINCTURA ALOËS COMPÖSITA.** L. E. Tinctura Aloes et Myrrhæ, E. Compound Tincture of Aloes. (*Aloes Socotrinæ vel Hepaticæ crasse cont.* ʒjv., *Croci* ʒij., *Tinct. Myrrhæ* 0ij. Digest seven days, and strain.)

*Oper.* Purgative, stomachic, emmenagogue.

*Use.* To open the bowels in languid cold habits; in chlorosis.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij.

**TINCTURA AMMONIÆ COMPÖSITA.** L. Compound Tincture of Ammonia. (*Mastiches* ʒij., *Spir. Rect.* fʒjx., *Lavand. Olei* ℥xjv., *Succini Olei* ℥jv., *Liquoris Ammoniac fort.* 0j. Macerate the mastich in the spirit, that it may be dissolved, and decant the tincture; then add the other articles, and shake all together.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, antispasmodic.

*Use.* In pertussis, hysteria, and nervous affections.

*Dose.* ℥v. to ℥xx.

*Incomp.* Acids, acidulous and metallic salts.

**TINCTURA ASSAFÖETIDÆ.** L. E. D. Tincture of Assafoetida. (*Assafoetidæ in frustula contusæ* ʒv., *Spir. Rectif.* 0ij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, and filter.)

*Oper. and Use.* The same as of Assafoetida.

*Dose.* ℥x. to fʒj. (It becomes turbid when mixed with water.)

**TINCTURA AURANTII.** L. E. D. Tincture of Orange Peel. (*Aurantii Cort. exsiccata* (*Citri Bigaradiæ*, D. E.) ʒijss. (jv. D.), *Spir. tenuioris* 0ij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, press, and filter.)

*Oper.* Stomachic, aromatic, tonic.

*Use.* As an adjunct to bitter stomachic draughts.

*Dose.* fʒss. to ʒij. or more.

**TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ.** L. D. Tincture of Belladonna. (*Belladonnæ exsiccata* ʒjv. (v. D.), *Spiritus tenuioris* 0ij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, press, and strain.)

*Oper.* Anodyne and sedative.

*Use.* Seldom used internally; externally in neuralgia, rheumatic pains, &c.

*Dose.* ℥ij. to ℥vj. For a lotion fʒj. to fʒjv. of water or any liniment.

**TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPÖSITA.** L. E. Compound Tincture of Benzoin. (*Benzoini crasse contriti* ʒijss., *Styracis præparati* fʒijss., *Balsami Tolutani* ʒx., *Aloes Socotrinæ vel Hepaticæ crasse contritæ* ʒv., *Spiritus Rect.* 0ij. Macerate for seven days.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, expectorant, antispasmodic.

*Use.* In old asthmatic cases; chronic catarrh; phthisis with a languid



circulation. It is applied to wounds and languid ulcers, which it stimulates gently, and protects from the action of the air.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3ij. rubbed up with yolk of egg, and any fluid.

**TINCTURA BUCHU.** E. D. Tincture of Bucku. (*Buchu foliorum contus.* 3v., *Spiritus tenuioris* 0ij. Macerate for fourteen (seven, E.) days; express, filter, and strain.)

*Use.* The same as that of the leaves.

*Dose.* From ℥xxx. to 3j.

**TINCTURA CALUMBÆ.** L. E. D. Tincture of Calumba. (*Calumbæ tenuiter concisæ* 3ij. (v. D.), *Spir. tenuior.* 0ij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, and strain.)

*Oper. and Use.* Aromatic, tonic, stimulant. The same as of the root; but more easily borne on the stomach than either the powder or the infusion. It may be prescribed with iron.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3ij.

**TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ.** E. D. *Spiritus Camphoræ*, L. Tincture of Camphor. (*Camphoræ* 3v. (3j. D., 3ijss. E.), *Spir. Rect.* 0ij. (f3viiij. D.) Mix, that the camphor may be dissolved.)

*Oper.* Anodyne, sedative.

*Use.* A useful topical application in rheumatic and other pains.

**TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPÖSITA.** L. Tinct. *Opii Camphorata*, E. D. Compound Tincture of Camphor. (*Camphoræ* 3ijss., *Opii cont.*, *Acidi Benzoici*, sing. gr. lxxij., *Anisi Olei* f3j., *Spir. ten.* 0ij. Macerate for seven days, and strain.) f3j. contains nearly gr. ij. of opium.

*Oper.* Anodyne.

*Use.* In catarrh, after the inflammatory symptoms are abated, to allay the tickling cough; chronic asthma; pertussis; and in cases where quiet, rather than sleep, is required.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3ij. at bed time; to children ℥v. to ℥xx. in almond mixture.

**TINCTURA CANNABIS INDICÆ.** D. Tincture of Indian Hemp. (*Ext. Cannabis Indicæ purificati* 3ss., *Spiritus Rectif.* 0ss. Dissolve the extract in the spirit.)

*Oper.* Narcotic, anodyne.

*Use.* In neuralgia, tetanus, hydrophobia.

*Dose.* ℥xx. to ℥xl.

**TINCTURA CANTHÄRIDIS.** L. E. D. Tincture of the Spanish Fly. (*Cantharidis contus.* 3jv., *Spir. ten.* 0ij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, express, and strain.)

*Oper.* Diuretic, stimulant, narcotic.

*Use.* In gleet, hydrops ovarii, incontinence of urine, and leucorrhœa; but it is chiefly used as an external application, united with *Soap* or *Camphor Liniment*, against rheumatic and other pains. We have found it a useful application in that peculiar species of mortification of the extremities which sometimes takes place without any apparent cause; and to frost-bitten parts.

*Dose.* ℥x. to f3j.

**TINCTURA CAPSICI.** L. E. D. Tincture of Capsicum. (*Capsici contusi* 3x. (3jss. D.), *Spir. ten.* 0ij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, express, and strain.)

*Oper.* Stimulant.

*Use.* In the low stage of typhus, cynanche maligna, and other diseases of debility. In gargles in malignant cynanche.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3j. or more. f3ij. in a gargle of f3v.

**TINCTURA CARDAMÖMI.** E. Tincture of Cardamoms. (*Cardam. contus.* 3jvss., *Spir. ten.* 0ij. Macerate for seven days, squeeze, and strain.)

*Oper. and Use.* The same as of the seeds.

*Dose.* of 3ss. to f3ij. or more.

**TINCTURA CARDAMÖMI COMPÖSITA.** L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Cardamoms. (*Cardam. contusi*, *Carui contusi* sing. 3ijss.,



*Cocci contusi* ʒijss., *Cinnam. cont.* ʒv., *Uvæ enucleatæ* ʒv., *Spir. ten.* 0j., *L. Cardamomi Carui sing.* ʒss., *Cinnamomi* ʒj., *Cocci* ʒij., *Spiritus tenuioris* 0ij. D., *Cardam. Carui sing.* ʒijss., *Cocci* ʒj., *Cinnamomi* ʒv., *Uvæ enucleatæ* ʒv., *Spiritus ten.* 0ij. E. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, express, and strain.)

*Oper.* Stomachic, carminative.

*Use.* An elegant adjunct to stomachic infusions, and to juleps, a good corrective to griping, or cold purgatives.

*Dose.* fʒss. to fʒij.

**TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ.** L. E. D. Tincture of Cascarilla. (*Cascarillæ contusæ* ʒv., *Spir. ten.* 0ij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, express, and strain.)

*Oper. and Use.* The same as of the bark.

*Dose.* fʒss. to fʒij. in any convenient vehicle.

**TINCTURA CASSIÆ.** E. Tincture of Cassia. (*Cassia in fine powder* ʒijss., *Proof Spirit* 0ij. Digest for seven days, strain, express the residue strongly, and filter.)

*Prop. and Use.* The same as those of Tincture of Cinnamon.

**TINCTURA CASTOREI.** L. E. Tincture of Castor. (*Castorei cont.* ʒijss., *Spir. Rectificati* 0ij. Macerate for seven days, express, and strain.)

*Oper.* Tonic, antispasmodic.

*Use.* In the neuroses, hysteria, and spasmodic affections.

*Dose.* ℥xx. to fʒij. or more.

**TINCTURA CASTOREI COMPÖSITA.** E. Compound Tincture of Castor. (*Castor. triti* ʒijss., *Assafœtidæ in frustula contusæ* ʒx., *Spiritus Ammoniac* 0ij. Digest in a well-closed bottle for seven days, strain, and express strongly the residuum, and filter.)

*Oper.* Antispasmodic.

*Use.* In hysteria; cramp of the stomach; and flatulent colic.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij.

**TINCTURA CATECHU COMPÖSITA.** L. **TINCTURA CATECHU.** E. D. Tincture of Catechu. (*Catechu contriti* ʒijss. (jv. D.) *Cin. contusi (tenuiter, E.)* ʒijss. (ij. D.), *Spir. ten.* 0ij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, express, and strain.)

*Oper.* Astringent.

*Use.* In chronic dysentery and diarrhoea; leucorrhœa, and debilities.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij. in wine, or some bitter infusion.

**TINCTURA CHIRETTÆ.** D. Tincture of Chiretta. (*Chirettæ contusæ* ʒv., *Spiritus tenuioris* 0ij. Macerate for fourteen days, strain, express, and filter.)

*Oper.* Tonic, laxative.

*Use.* In atonic dyspepsia.

*Dose.* ℥xxx. to fʒj.

**TINCTURA CINCHONÆ.** L. E. D. Tincture of Cinchona. (*Cinchonæ flavæ (coronæ vel pallidæ, D.) cont.* ʒviiij. (ʒjv. E.), *Spir. ten.* 0ij. (0j. E.) Macerate for seven days, express, and strain.)

*Oper. and Use.* The same as of the bark; but owing to the quantity required to be exhibited to produce the effect of cinchona, the infusion or decoction is preferred.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij. or more.

**TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPÖSITA.** L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Cinchona. (*Cinchonæ pallidæ (flavæ, E.) cont.* ʒjv., *Aurant. (Citri Bigaradiæ, D. E.), Cort. exsiccati* ʒij. (ij. D.), *Serpentariæ cont.* ʒvj., *Croci* ʒij., *Cocci cont.* ʒj., *Spir. ten.* 0ij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, and filter.)

*Oper.* Tonic, antiperiodic, diaphoretic.

*Use.* The same as the former; but it is more grateful, and therefore more frequently used in dyspepsia: and as an adjunct to disulphate of quina in agues.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij.

**TINCTURA CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ.** L. Tincture of Pale Bark.



(*Cinchonæ Pallidæ* cont. ʒviij., *Spiritus ten.* 0ij. Macerate for seven days, express, and strain.)

*Oper., Use, and Dose.* Same as Tinct. *Cinchonæ*.

**TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.** L. E. Tincture of Cinnamon. (*Cinnamomi contusi* ʒijss., *Spir. tenuioris* 0ij. Macerate for seven days, express, and strain.)

*Oper.* Astringent, stomachic.

*Use.* As an adjunct to astringent infusions; in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery; in dyspepsia, added to bitter infusions.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij.

**TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA.** L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Cinnamon. (*Cinnam. cont.* ʒj., *Cardam. cont.* ʒss., *Piperis Longi contritæ*, *Zingiberis contusi sing.* ʒijss., *Spir. ten.* 0ij. Macerate for seven days, express, and strain. L. *Cinnamomi* ʒij., *Cardamomi* ʒj., *Zingiberis* ʒss., *Spir. tenuior.* 0ij. Macerate for fourteen days, D. *Seminum Cinnamomi et Cardamomi crasse contritor. sing.* ʒj., *Piperis Longi tenuiter contriti* ʒij., *Spiritus tenuior.* 0ij. Digest seven days, or percolate, E.)

*Oper. and Use.* The same as the simple tincture: but it is more cordial, and therefore more useful in languors and weakness.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij.

**TINCTURA COCCI CACTI.** D. Tincture of Cochineal. (*Cocci Cacti in pulverem subtilissimum redacti* ʒij., *Spiritus tenuioris* 0j. Macerate for fourteen days, strain, express, and filter.)

*Use.* In pertussis and neuralgia on the Continent, but chiefly as a colouring agent.

*Dose.* fʒss. to fʒij.

**TINCTURA (SEMINUM, D.) COLCHICI.** L. E. Tincture of Colchicum. (*Seminis Colchici contusi* ʒv., *Spiritus tenuioris* 0ij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, and then strain.)

*Oper. and Use.* The same as those of the dried bulb.

*Dose.* From ℥x. to fʒjss.

**TINCTURA COLCHICI COMPOSITA.** L. Compound Tincture of Colchicum. (*Colchici Seminis cont.* ʒv., *Spiritus Ammoniac Aromatici* 0ij. Macerate for seven days, and strain.)

*Use.* In rheumatism and gout, where acidity and flatulence prevail. It has been questioned whether the ammonia may not prevent the colchicia dissolving.

*Dose.* ℥xx. to fʒij.

**TINCTURA CONII.** L. E. Tincture of Hemlock. (*Conii exsiccati* ʒv., *Spir. ten.* 0ij. Macerate for seven days, express and strain. L. *Conii foliorum recent.* ʒxij., *Tincturæ Cardamomi* 0ss., *Spiritus rectificati* 0jss. Bruise the leaves, express the juice strongly; bruise the residuum; pack it firmly into a percolator; transmit, first, the tincture of cardamom, and then the rectified spirit, allowing the spirituous liquors to mix with the expressed juice as they pass through. Add gently water enough to the percolator for pushing through the spirit left in the residuum. Filter the liquor after agitation. E.)

*Use.* The same as that of the leaves and extract.

*Dose.* ℥xx. to ℥xl.

**TINCTURA CROCI.** E. D. Tincture of Saffron. (*Croci con.* ʒij., *Spiritus tenuioris* 0ij. Digest fourteen (seven, E.) days, and strain, express, and filter.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, diaphoretic.

*Use.* As an adjunct to mixtures in typhoid fevers, and to camphor mixture in nervous languors.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij.

**TINCTURA CUBEÆ.** L. D. Tincture of Cubebs. (*Cubebæ cont.* lbj. (ʒv. D.), *Spir. ten. (rectificat. D.)*, 0ij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, then express and filter.)

*Oper. and Use.* The same as the powder and oil.

*Dose.* ʒjss. to ʒij.



**TINCTURA CUSPARIÆ. E.** Tincture of Cusparia. (*Cusparia*, in powder, 3xviij., *Proof Spirit* 0j.) Macerate or percolate as ordered for *Tinctura Cinchonæ*.

*Oper.* Stimulant and tonic.

*Use.* The same as that of the bark.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3ij.

**TINCTURA DIGITALIS. L. E. D.** Tincture of Foxglove. (*Digitalis exsiccata* 3jv. (3v. D.), *Spir. ten.* 0ij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, then express and strain.)

*Oper. and Use.* The same as of the leaves. It is, perhaps, the best form under which this powerful remedy can be used, and its virtues longest preserved; but it should be made with recently dried leaves.

*Dose.* ℥x. gradually increased to ℥xl.

**TINCTURA ERGOTÆ. D.** Tincture of Ergot. (*Ergotæ contusæ* 3viiij., *Spiritus tenuioris* 0ij. Macerate for fourteen days, strain, express, and filter.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, especially acting on the muscular system of the uterus.

*Use.* In parturition when the pains languish, and the uterine action becomes torpid, provided the os be fully dilated, and the membranes ruptured. In leucorrhœa and passive hæmorrhages.

*Dose.* ℥xv. every three or four hours to suppress hæmorrhage. f3ss. to f3j. every half-hour to promote uterine contraction.

**TINCTURA ERGOTÆ ÆTHEREA. L.** Ethereal Tincture of Ergot. (*Ergotæ contusæ* 3xv., *Ætheris* 0ij. Macerate for seven days, express, and strain.)

*Oper., Use, and Dose.* The same as the preceding preparation.

**TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS. D.** Tincture of Acetate of Iron. (*Ferri Sulphatis* 3viiij., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0ss., *Acidi Sulphurici* f3vj., *Acidi Nitrici* f3ss., *Potassæ Acetatis* 3viiij., *Spiritus rectificati* cong. ss. To nine ounces of the water add the sulphuric acid, and in the mixture with the aid of heat dissolve the sulphate of iron. Add next the nitric acid, diluted with remainder of the water, and evaporate the resulting solution to the consistence of a syrup. Dissolve this in one quart, and the acetate of potash in the remainder of the spirit, and, having mixed the solutions and shaken the mixture repeatedly in a large bottle, let the whole be thrown upon a calico filter. When any further liquid ceases to trickle through, subject the filter with its contents to expression, and, having cleared the turbid tincture thus procured by filtration through paper, let it be added to that already obtained. The specific gravity of this tincture is .891.)

*Prop.* Reddish-brown colour, transparent, ethereal odour, chalybeate taste.

*Comp.* Solution of the acetate of the sesquioxide (or peroxide) in rectified spirit.

*Oper.* Tonic, astringent.

*Use.* In dyspepsia, chlorosis, hysteria, cardiac disease.

*Dose.* ℥xx. to 3j. in water or asses' milk.

**TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDI. L.** Tincture of Ammonio-chloride of Iron. (*Ferri Ammonio-chloridi* 3jv., *Spir. ten.*, *Aquæ distillatæ* sing. 0j. Dissolve and filter.) f3j. contains gr. 5·8 of sesquioxide of iron. The preparation ought to be double the strength.

*Use.* The same as the solid preparation.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3iiij.

**TINCTURA FERRI SESQUICHLORIDI. L. D.** Tinctura Muriatis Ferri, E. Tincture of Sesquichloride of Iron. (*Ferri Sesquioxidi* 3vj., *Acidi Hydrochlorici* 0j., *Spir. rectificati* 0ij. Add the acid to the sesquioxide, and digest it in a sand bath, frequently stirring until it is (almost, E.) dissolved; when cold, add the spirit and strain. L. E. *Ferri in fila tracti* 3viiij., *Acidi Muriatici puri* 0ij., *Acidi Nitrici puri* f3viiij., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0j., *Spiritus rectificati* 0jss. Dilute the muriatic acid with the water, and dissolve the iron in it, with the aid of



a gentle heat. Next add the nitric acid in successive portions, and then evaporate at a gentle heat, until the solution is reduced to one pint. Finally, mix this in a bottle with the spirit, and after the mixture has stood for twelve hours, draw off the clean liquor. Sp. gr. 1.237. D.)

**Comp.** Sesquichloride of iron, alcohol, water derived from the hydrochloric acid.

**Prop.** Taste very austere, styptic; colour brownish-yellow. The specific gravity is .992, L. When a solution of potash is added to an ounce of the tincture, nearly 30 gr. of the sesquioxide of iron are precipitated.

**Oper.** Tonic, antispasmodic, emmenagogue, diuretic, styptic.

**Use.** Besides the cases for which salts of iron are usually employed, this tincture has been found serviceable in dysury, depending on spasmodic stricture of the urethra, in small doses repeated every fifteen minutes, till nausea be induced. It is also applied as a styptic to bleeding vessels in cancerous and loose fungous sores.

**Dose.** ℥x. gradually increased to f3ss.

**Incomp.** Alkalies, lime-water, magnesia, and their carbonates; astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions; muc. of acacia.

**TINCTURA GALLÆ. L. D.** Tinctura Gallarum, E. Tincture of the Gall. (*Gallæ contrit. 3v., Spir. ten. 0ij.* Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, express, and strain.)

**Oper.** Astringent.

**Use.** In intestinal hæmorrhages, and those of the prostate gland, obstinate protracted diarrhœa, and dysentery; also in testing for the salts of iron.

**Dose.** f3ss. to f3ij.

**TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPÖSITA. L. E. D.** Compound Tincture of Gentian. (*Gentianæ concisæ 3ijss. (3iij. D.), Aurant. Cort. exsiccati 3x. (3jss. D.), Cardam. contusi 3v. (3ss. D.), Spir. ten. 0ij.* Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, express and strain. L. D. *Gentianæ 3ijss., Corticis Aurantii citri vulgaris exsiccati 3x., Canellæ 3vj., Cocci 3ss., Spir. ten. 0ij.* Digest for seven days, or percolate as directed for *Tinctura Cardamomi composita*, E.)

**Oper.** Tonic, stomachic.

**Use.** An elegant adjunct to stomachic infusions.

**Dose.** f3j. to f3ij.

**TINCTURA GUAIACI. E. D.** Tincture of Guaiacum. (*Guaiaci Res. cont. 3vij., Spir. Rect. 0ij.* Macerate for fourteen (seven, E.) days, express and strain.)

**Oper.** Stimulant, sudorific, laxative.

**Use.** In rheumatic and arthritic cases.

**Dose.** f3j. to f3iij. triturated with mucilage, or some viscid substance, as water alone precipitates the guaiacum.

**TINCTURA GUAIACI COMPÖSITA. L.** Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata, E. Compound Tincture of Guaiacum. (*Guaiaci Resinæ cont. 3vij., Spir. Ammoniac Aromat. 0ij.* Macerate for seven days, and strain.)

**Oper.** Stimulant, sudorific, antispasmodic.

**Use.** In chronic rheumatism, for which it is more particularly adapted than the former preparation.

**Dose.** f3ss. to f3j. in milk, or any viscid fluid.

**Incomp.** Nitrous acid, sweet spirit of nitre, solution of chlorine.

**TINCTURA HELLËBÖRI. L.** Tincture of Hellebore. (*Hellebori contusi 3v., Spir. ten. 0ij.* Macerate for seven days, express and strain.)

**Oper.** Alterative, emmenagogue, purgative.

**Use.** In uterine obstructions in full plethoric habits, where chalybeates would be hurtful; in cutaneous eruptions.

**Dose.** f3ss. to f3j. in water, twice a day.

**TINCTURA HUMÜLI.** See *Tinctura Lupuli*.



**TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI.** L. E. D. Tincture of Henbane. (*Hyoscyami exsiccat.* ℥v., *Spir. ten.* 0ij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, express and strain.)

*Oper.* Narcotic, anodyne.

*Use.* To produce sleep and quiet in those cases for which laudanum is used. It does not affect the head, nor occasion costiveness.

*Dose.* ℥xv. to f3j.

**TINCTURA IODINII.** D. Tincture of Iodine. (*Iodine* ℥ijss., *Rectified Spirit* 0ij. Dissolve the iodine in the spirit with the aid of a gentle heat and agitation; keep the tincture in well closed bottles. f3j. contains gr. iij.  $\frac{3}{4}$  of iodine.)

*Comp.* A simple alcoholic solution of the iodine.

*Use.* The same as that of iodine.

*Dose.* ℥v. to ℥xx.

**TINCTURA IODINII COMPÖSITA.** L. D. Compound Tincture of Iodine. (*Iodini* ℥j., *Potassii Iodidi* ℥ij., *Spiritus Rectificati* 0ij. Macerate till they are dissolved, and strain. Preserve the mixture in a closely stoppered vessel.)

*Use.* In scrofula, bronchocele, and chlorosis.

*Dose.* From ℥x. to ℥xxx. in a little syrup and water three times a day.

**TINCTURA JALAPÆ.** L. E. D. Tincture of Jalap. (*Jalapæ Crasse contritæ* ℥v. (vij. E.), *Spiritus tenuioris* 0ij. (0jss. D.) Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, express, and strain.)

*Oper.* Cathartic.

*Use.* As an adjunct to purgative draughts.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3jv.

**TINCTURA KINO.** L. E. Tincture of Kino. (*Kino contriti* ℥ijss., *Spir. Rect.* 0ij. Macerate for seven days, and strain.)

*Oper.* Astringent.

*Use.* In chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, fluor albus, and lientery.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3ij.

**TINCTURA KRAMERIÆ.** D. Tincture of Rhatany Root. (*Krameriae Radicis contritæ* ℥viiij., *Spiritus tenuioris* 0ij. Macerate for fourteen days, strain, express, and filter.)

*Prop.* Astringent.

*Use.* In diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, passive hæmorrhages, incontinence of urine.

*Dose.* ℥xxx. to f3j.

**TINCTURA LACTUCARII.** E. Tincture of Lactucarium. (*Lactucarium in powder* ℥ij., *Proof Spirit* 0j. Prepare by percolation, or macerate with coarse powder.)

*Prop.* Sedative and hypnotic. ℥x. contain one grain of lactucarium.

*Use.* A convenient mode of administering the lactucarium in fluids.

*Dose.* ℥x. to f3j.

**TINCTURA LAVANDULÆ COMPÖSITA.** L. D. *Spiritus Lavandulæ Compositus*, E. Compound Tincture of Lavander. (*Lavandulæ Olei* f3jss., *Rosmarini Olei* ℥x., *Cinnamomi cont.*, *Myristicæ cont. sing.* ℥ijss., *Pterocarpi concisi* ℥v., *Spiritus Rectificati* 0ij. Macerate the cinnamon, nutmeg, and red saunders wood in spirit for seven days, then express and strain, and dissolve the oils in the strained tincture. L. *Olei Lavandulæ* f3ijj., *Olei Rosmarini* f3j., *Cinnamomi* f3j., *Myristicæ* ℥ss., *Caryophyll. Cocci-sing.* ℥ij., *Spiritus rectificati* 0ij. Macerate for fourteen days, D. *Spirit. Lavandulæ* 0ij., *Spirit. Rosmarini* f3xij., *Cinnamomi* ℥j., *Caryophyll.* ℥ij., *Myristicæ* ℥ss., *Pterocarpi* ℥ijj. Macerate for seven days, E.)

*Use.* In fainting and chronic debility.

*Dose.* ℥xxx. to f3j.

**TINCTURA LIMONUM.** L. *LIMONIS*, D. Tincture of Lemons. (*Limonum corticis recentis* ℥ijss. (v. D.), *Spiritus tenuioris* 0ij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, express and strain.)

*Prop.* Aromatic, stimulant.



*Use.* To flavour medicines, and to prepare Syrup. Limonis, D.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3ij.

**TINCTURA LOBELIÆ.** L. E. D. Tincture of Lobelia. (*Lobeliæ contritæ* 3v., *Spiritus ten.* 0ij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, express, and strain.)

*Use.* For the administration of the Lobelia in minute doses in spasmodic asthma.

*Dose.* ℥xv. to f3j.

**TINCTURA LOBELIÆ ÆTHEREA.** L. E. Ethereal Tincture of Lobelia. (*Lobeliæ contritæ* 3v., *Ætheris* f3xvj., *Spiritus Rectificati* f3xxvj. Macerate for seven days, express and strain, L. *Lobeliæ cont.* 3v., *Sp. Æther. Sulph.* 0ij. E.)

*Use.* In asthma, chronic bronchitis, and the bronchitis of infants after the acute stage.

*Dose.* For an adult ℥xv. to ℥xxx., for an infant ℥v., gradually increased till vomiting occurs.

**TINCTURA LUPULI.** L. E. Tinctura Lupulinæ, D. Tincture of Hops. (*Lupuli* 3vj., *Spir. ten. (rectificati,* D.) 0ij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, express, and strain, L. D. Take any convenient quantity of hops recently dried, separate by friction, and sifting the yellowish-brown powder attached to their scales; then take of this powder 3j., and of rectified spirit f3viij., and prepare the tincture by percolation or digestion, E.)

*Oper.* Tonic, sedative.

*Use.* In gout and rheumatism?

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3iij.

**TINCTURA MATICO.** D. Tincture of Matico. (*Matico foliorum in pulverem crassum redact.* 3viij., *Spiritus tenuioris* 0ij. Macerate for fourteen days, strain, express, and filter.)

*Prop.* Astringent, styptic.

*Use.* To arrest hæmorrhage, whether internal or external; in catarrhus vesicæ and mucous discharges.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3ij.

**TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.** L. E. D. Tincture of Myrrh. (*Myrrhæ contritæ* 3iij. (jv. D., iijss. E.), *Spir. Rect.* 0ij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, and strain.)

*Oper.* Tonic, deobstruent, antiseptic, detergent, emmenagogue.

*Use.* In the same cases as the powder; but it is chiefly used externally, united to infusion of roses and acids, in gargles; applied to foul ulcers, and exfoliating bones; and as a wash for the mouth when the gums are spongy.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3j.

**TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ.** Tincture of Nux Vomica. (*Fructus Strychnos Nucis Vomicae rasi* 3ij., *Spiritus Rectificati* 3viij. Macerate for seven days; then strain.)

*Dose.* From ℥v. to ℥xx.

**TINCTURA OPII.** L. E. D. Tincture of Opium. (*Opii contriti* 3iij., *Spir. ten.* 0ij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days and strain, L. D. *Opii concisi* 3iij., *Spiritus rectificati* 0j. 3viij., *Aquæ* f3xiiij. Digest the opium in the water at a temperature near 212° for two hours; break down the opium with the hand; strain and express the infusion; macerate the residuum in the rectified spirit for about twenty hours; then strain and express very strongly. Mix the water and spirituous infusions, and filter. This tincture is not easily obtained by percolation, E.) ℥xix. contain about one grain of opium.

*Oper.* Anodyne, narcotic.

*Use.* To allay pains, relax spasms, and procure sleep. Externally this tincture has a considerable effect when it is rubbed upon the skin, as we have seen in a case of repeated temporary lock-jaw, which always yielded to it. In fever it should be given when moisture begins to appear on the skin.

*Dose.* ℥ij. to ℥xxx. or more.



*Incomp.* Liq. ammoniæ,—potassæ, carbonas potassæ,—sodæ; metallic salts, astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions.

\*.\* In tetanus, and other violent affections, the quantity of laudanum that can be borne by the constitution is almost incredible. Currie gave f3vss. in twenty-six hours; see *Reports on Cold Water*, &c.

**TINCTŪRA OPII AMMONIATA.** E. Ammoniated Tincture of Opium. Scotch Paregoric. (*Acidi Benzoici, Croci concisi sing.* 3iij., *Opii* 3ij., *Olei Anisi* 3ss., *Alcoholis Ammoniaci* 0j. Digest for seven days, and filter. ℥lxxx. contain gr. j. of opium.)

*Oper.* Anodyne, antispasmodic.

*Use.* In pertussis; and to allay the tickling cough in catarrh.

*Dose.* f3ss. to 3ij.

**TINCTŪRA OPII CAMPHORATA.** D. E. Tinctura Camphoræ Composita, L. Camphorated Tincture of Opium. Paregoric Elixir. (*Opii, Acidi Benzoici, sing.* 3jss. (3jv. E.), *Camphoræ* 3j. (3ijss. E.), *Olei Anisi* f3j., *Spiritus tenuioris* 0ij. Macerate for fourteen (seven, E.) days, strain, express, and filter.)

*Oper., Use, and Dose.* See *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita*.

**TINCTŪRA QUASSIÆ.** E. Tincture of Quassia. (*Scob. Ligni Quassiæ* 3x., *Spir. ten.* 0ij. Macerate for seven days, and strain.)

*Oper.* Tonic.

*Use.* As an adjunct to stomachic infusions; or taken, diluted with water, in dyspepsia, and other cases of debility. It may be prescribed with preparations of iron.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3ij.

**TINCTŪRA QUASSIÆ COMPŌSITA.** E. Compound Tincture of Quassia. (*Cardamom seeds bruised, Cochineal bruised, of each* 3ss., *Cinnamon in powder, Quassia in chips, of each* 3vj., *Raisins* 3vij., *Proof Spirit* 0ij. Digest for seven days, strain the liquor, express strongly the residuum, and filter.)

*Oper.* Tonic, stimulant, aromatic.

*Use.* In atonic dyspepsia.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3ij.

**TINCTŪRA QUINÆ COMPŌSITA.** L. Compound Tincture of Quinine. (*Quinæ Disulphatis* 3v. 3j., *Tincturæ Aurantii* 0ij. Digest for seven days, or until the quinine is dissolved, and strain.) To secure the solution of the whole quantity of quinine f3ij. of sulphuric acid ought to be added. f3j. contains gr. j. of quinine.

*Oper.* Tonic, aromatic, antiperiodic.

*Use.* In intermittent fever, debility, and every case in which cinchona or quinine has been employed.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3ij.

**TINCTŪRA RHEI.** E. Tincture of Rhubarb. (*Rhubarb powdered* 3iijss., *Cardamom seeds bruised* 3jv., *Proof Spirit* 0ij. Mix the rhubarb and cardamoms, and proceed by the process of percolation.)

*Use.* The same as the Compound Tincture of Rhubarb.

**TINCTŪRA RHEI COMPŌSITA.** L. D. Compound Tincture of Rhubarb. (*Rhei concisi (contusi D.)* 3ijss. (iij. D.), *Glycyrrhizæ recentis contusæ* 3vj. (jv. D.), *Zingiberis contusi, Croci, sing.* 3iij. (ij. D.), *Spir. ten.* 0ij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, express, and strain.)

**TINCTŪRA RHEI ET ALOES.** E. Tincture of Rhubarb with Aloes. (*Rad. Rhei Palmati con.* 3jss., *Aloes Soc. cont. tritæ* 3vj., *Sem. Cardamomi cont.* 3v., *Spir. ten.* 0ij. Proceed by percolation.)

**TINCTŪRA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ.** E. Tincture of Rhubarb with Gentian. (*Rad. Rhei Palmati con.* 3ij., — *Gentianæ Luteæ con.* 3ss., *Spir. tenuior.* 0ij. Proceed by percolation.)

*Oper.* All these tinctures of rhubarb are stomachic or purgative, according to the dose of them employed.

*Use.* In dyspepsia, debility of the intestines, flatulent colic, diarrhœa; and the costiveness of old people, or of cold phlegmatic habits.



*Dose.* f3j. to f3ij. as a stomachic; f3jv. to f3j. as a purgative.

**TINCTURA SCILLÆ.** L. E. D. Tincture of Squill. (*Scillæ recens exsiccata* 3v., *Spir. ten.* 0ij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, express, and strain. Percolate, E.)

*Oper. and Use.* The same as of the bulb in substance.

*Dose.* ℥x. to f3j. in almond mixture, or mucilage.

**TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPÓSITA.** L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Senna. (*Sennæ* 3ijss., *Carui con.* 3ijss., *Cardam. cont.* 3j., *Uvæ enucleata* 3v., *Spir. ten.* 0ij. Macerate for seven days, express, and strain, L. *Sennæ* 3jv., *Carui Cardamomi sing.* 3ss., *Spiritus tenuioris* 0ij. D. Macerate for fourteen days. D. *Sacchari* 3ijss., *Coriand.* 3j., *Sennæ* 3jv., *Jalapæ contrita* 3vj., *Carui Cardom. sing.* 3v., *Uvæ enucleata* 3jv., *Spiritus tenuioris* 0ij. Digest for seven days, strain, express, and filter; or it may be obtained by percolation, E.)

*Oper.* Stomachic, carminative, cathartic.

*Use.* In flatulent colic; and to open the bowels in those who labour under atonic gout, and whose bowels have been weakened by hard drinking. It is a useful adjunct to the infusion of senna.

*Dose.* f3ij. to f3j.

**TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ.** L. E. Tincture of Snake Root. (*Serpentariæ cont.* 3ijss., *Spir. ten.* 0ij. Macerate for seven days, express, and strain, L. *Serpent.* 3ijj., *Cocci* 3j., *Spiritus tenuior.* 0ij. Proceed by percolation, E.)

*Oper.* Tonic, stimulant, sudorific.

*Use.* United with infusion of cinchona in typhoid and putrid fevers; in gout; and periodic headache.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3ij.

**TINCTURA STRAMONII.** D. Tincture of Stramonium. (*Stramonii Semen contus.* 3v., *Spiritus tenuioris* 0ij. Macerate for fourteen days, strain, express, and filter.)

*Prop.* Sedative, narcotic.

*Use.* In neuralgia, tic-doloureux, asthma, and spasmodic affections generally, excepting where symptoms of cerebral congestion or inflammation are present.

*Dose.* ℥x. to ℥xxx.

**TINCTURA TOLUTANA.** L. E. D. Tincture of Balsam of Tolu. (*Balsami Tolutani* 3ij. (ijss. E.), *Spiritus Rectificati* 0ij. (j. D.) Macerate until the balsam is dissolved, and strain.)

*Oper.* Supposed to be expectorant; corroborant.

*Use.* Scarcely ever used except on account of its pleasant flavour. The following is an elegant form of giving the medicine in obstinate coughs devoid of inflammatory symptoms:—*R. Tincturæ Tolutanæ* f3ij., *Misturæ Acaciæ* f3j., *Aq. distillatæ* f3jvss., *Tinct. Camp. comp.* f3ijj., *Syr. Tolutani* f3ijj. Take two table-spoonfuls occasionally, when the cough is troublesome.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3j. or more.

*Off. Prep.* *Syrup. Toluiferæ Balsami*, E. *Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio*, E.

**TINCTURA VALERIANÆ.** L. E. D. Tincture of Valerian. (*Valerianæ cont.* 3v., *Spir. ten.* 0ij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, express, and strain. Percolate, E.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, antispasmodic.

*Use.* In nervous and spasmodic affections; but it has less efficacy than the powder.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3ij.

**TINCTURA VALERIANÆ COMPÓSITA.** L. Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata, E. Compound Tincture of Valerian. (*Valerianæ* 3v., *Spir. Ammoniac Aromat.* 0ij. Macerate for seven days, express, and strain, L. Proceed by percolation, E.)

*Oper. and Use.* The same as of the former; but, on account of the ammonia, this is more useful in hysteria.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3ij. in milk, or some bland fluid.



**TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS.** L. E. D. Tincture of Ginger. (*Zingiberis contusi* ʒijss. (viij. D.), *Spir. Rectificati* ʒij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, express, and strain, L. D. Proceed by percolation, E.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, carminative.

*Use.* In atonic gout, when it attacks the stomach; flatulencies; and as a corrigent to griping purgatives.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒiij.

**TOLUIFERA BALSAMUM.** See *Balsamum Tolutanum*.

**TORMENTILLA.** L. E. Common Tormentil Root. (*Potentilla Tormentilla.* *Icosand. Polygyn.* N. O. *Rosaceæ.* Europe. ʒ.)

*Prop.* Odour slightly aromatic; taste austere, styptic; roots knotty; externally blackish, internally reddish.

*Comp.* Its active principle is tannic acid.

*Oper.* Astringent.

*Use.* In the same cases as other astringents; but as it does not increase the heat of the body, tormentil is preferred in phthisical diarrhœas.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj. of the powder; or fʒij. of the following decoction:—  
*R. Pulv. crass, Rad. Tormentillæ* ʒj., *Aq. puræ* ʒj., *decoque ad* fʒxij. *et cola.*

*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Tormentillæ,* L.

**TRAGACANTHA.** L. E. Astragalus Gummifer, D. Tragacanth. Exudation from the bark, hardened in the air. (*Astragalus verus.* *Diadelphia Decand.* N. O. *Leguminosæ.* (*Fabaceæ,* Lindley.) Persia. ʒ.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; nearly insipid, impressing only a very slight bitter taste as it dissolves; colour whitish; semi-transparent, striated; in thin vermiform pieces; completely pulverulent in frosty weather only; does not form a smooth, uniform mucilage with water.

*Comp.* Tragacanthin 57 per cent. soluble in water, bassorin 43 per cent. insoluble in water.

*Oper.* Demulcent.

*Use.* Small quantities held in the mouth, and swallowed very slowly, sheath the fauces and allay tickling cough. Given in gonorrhœa, irritable bladder, strangury; but it is chiefly used for pharmaceutical purposes.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj.

*Incomp.* Cupri sulphas, plumbi acetas, and sulphas ferri precipitate its mucilage.

*Off. Prep.* *Mucilago Astragali Tragacanthæ,* E *Pulvis Tragacanthæ* Comp. L.

**TRITICUM ÆSTIVUM.** D. Wheat. See *Amylum* and *Farina*.

**TRŒCHISCI ACACIÆ.** E. Gum Troches or Lozenges. (*Acaciæ* ʒjv., *Amyli* ʒj., *Sacch. Pur.* ʒbj. Make up the troches with rose-water.)

*Oper.* Demulcent.

*Use.* For allaying tickling cough.

*Dose.* Two or more ad libitum.

**TRŒCHISCI ACIDI TARTARICI.** E. Lozenges of Tartaric Acid. (*Tart. Acid* ʒij., *Pure Sugar* ʒviiij., *Oil of Lemons* ʒx. Pulverise the sugar and acid, add the oil; mix them thoroughly, and beat them into a proper paste with mucilage.)

*Oper.* Refrigerant?

*Use.* In febrile affections.

**TRŒCHISCI CRETÆ.** E. Lozenges of Chalk. (*Cretæ præp.* ʒjv., *Acaciæ* ʒj., *Nucis Myrist.* ʒj., *Sacch. Pur.* ʒvj. Rub them together, and form them into troches with water.)

*Oper.* Antacid, absorbent.

*Use.* Against acidity of the stomach; cardialgia, diarrhœa.

*Dose.* Two, three, or more occasionally.

**TRŒCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ.** E. Liquorice Lozenges. Pomfret Cakes. (*Ex. Glycyrrh.*, *Acaciæ,* of each ʒvj., *Sacch. Pur.* ʒbj. Dissolve



in warm water, strain; evaporate by a gentle heat, and form into troches.)

*Oper.* Demulcent.

*Use.* To allay tickling cough.

*Dose.* Two, or more, occasionally.

**TRÖCHISCI LACTUCARII.** E. Lactucarium Lozenges. (*Prepared in the same manner as Opium Lozenges.*)

*Oper.* Anodyne.

*Use.* In chronic bronchitis, and coughs. Each lozenge contains gr. 1-7th of lactucarium.

**TRÖCHISCI MAGNESIÆ.** E. Magnesia Lozenges. (*Carb. of Magnesia 3vj., Pure Sugar 3ij., Nutmeg ʒj.* Reduce to powder, and beat into a proper mass with mucilage of Tragacanth.)

*Oper.* Antacid, laxative.

*Use.* In cardialgia, and atonic dyspepsia.

**TRÖCHISCI MORPHIÆ.** E. Morphia Lozenges. (*Mur. of Morphia ʒj., Tinct. of Tolu f3jv., Pure Sugar 3xxv.* Dissolve the muriate in a little hot water, mix it and the tincture of tolu with the sugar, and form into lozenges with mucilage.) Each lozenge should weigh gr. xv., and contain about gr. 1-40th of muriate of morphia.

*Oper.* Anodyne, soporific.

**TRÖCHISCI MORPHIÆ ET IPECACUANHÆ.** E. Morphia and Ipecacuanha Lozenges. (*Mur. of Morphia ʒj., Ipecacuanha in powder 3j., Tinct. of Tolu f3ss., Pure Sugar 3xxv.* Make into lozenges weighing gr. xv., containing gr. 1-40th of muriate of morphia, and gr. 1-12th of ipecacuanha each.)

*Use.* A substitute for Dover's powder.

*Dose.* One, three or four times a day.

**TRÖCHISCI OPII.** E. Opium Lozenges. (*Opii 3ij., Tinct. Toluiferæ f3jv., Syr. Sim. 3vij., Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, Aq. Calida Molliti, Acaciæ pulv. sing. 3v.* First rub the opium with the tincture; then add, by degrees, the syrup and extract; afterwards mix in the powdered gum arabic; lastly, dry them into a mass, and divide into troches, each weighing gr. x.)

*Oper.* Demulcent, anodyne.

*Use.* For allaying the irritation of the fauces producing cough, in protracted catarrhs.

*Dose.* One, allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, now and then. Seven troches contain gr. j. of opium.

**TRÖCHISCI SODÆ BICARBONATIS.** E. Lozenges of Bicarbonate of Soda. (*Bicarb. of Soda 3j., Pure Sugar 3ij., Gum Arabic 3jv.* Pulverize and beat into a mass with mucilage.)

*Use.* As an antacid in cardialgia.

**ULMUS.** L. The inner Bark of Elm. (*Pentand. Digynia. N. O. Cupuliferæ. (Ulmaceæ, Lindley.) Europe. ʒj.*)

*Comp.* Tannic acid in small proportions, ulmic acid, and mucus.

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste bitter, austere, mucilaginous.

*Oper.* Tonic, alterative, diuretic.

*Use.* In lepra, and other cutaneous affections; it is generally combined with mercurials, as *Pilula hydrargyri chloridi comp.*

*Dose.* See *Decoction.*

*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Ulmi, L.*

**UNGUENTUM ACIDI NITRÖSI.** E. Ointment of Nitrous Acid. (*Adipis Suis Scrofæ ʒbj., Acidi Nitrosi 3vj.* Melt the fat, and rub into it the acid gradually, until the mixture is cold.)

*Prop.* Colour yellow, consistence firm. It contains a small portion of adipocire, fixed oil, and nitric and acetic acids.

*Oper.* Stimulant.

*Use.* Applied to foul ulcers and herpetic eruptions.

**UNGUENTUM ÆRUGINIS.** E. Unguentum Cupri Subacetate, D. Ointment of Subacetate of Copper. Verdigris Ointment. (*Unguenti Resinosi partes xv., Subacetatis Cupri partem unam.* Melt the oint-



ment, sprinkle into it the powder of verdigris, and stir the mixture briskly as it cools and concretes.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, detergent, escharotic.

*Use.* To foul, fungous, and flabby ulcers; and, diluted with lard, to scrofulous ulcerations of the palpebræ.

**UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRATIS.** L. Unguentum Antimoniale, E. Unguentum Antimonii Tartarizati, D. Ointment of Potassio-tartrate of Antimony. (*Antimonii Potassio-tartratis in pulv. subtilissimum tritæ 3j., Adipis 3jv.* Rub together. L. E. *Antimonii Potassio-tart. 3j., Albæ 3vij.* Mix. D.)

*Oper.* As a topical stimulant to cause a pustular eruption on the skin, and produce counter-irritation.

*Use.* In internal inflammations, especially of the chest, and rheumatism and chronic inflammation of the joints.

**UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ.** L. Ointment of Belladonna. (*Ext. Belladonnæ 3j., Adipis 3j.* Rub them together.)

*Oper.* Anodyne; relaxing muscular fibre.

*Use.* In painful ulcers, hæmorrhoidal affections, chordee, ascitis, rheumatism, and applied round the eye to cause dilatation of the pupil.

**UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS.** L. E. D. Ointment of Cantharides. (*Cantharidis in pulverem subtilissimum 3iij., Cerati Resinæ 1bj., Aq. distillatæ f3xij.* Boil the cantharides in the water to one half, then mix the cerate to the strained fluid, and evaporate. L. *Linimenti Cantharidis f3vij., Ceræ Albæ 3iij., Cetacei 3j.* Melt them altogether and stir till they are cold. D. *Unguenti resinæ 3xij., Cantharidis 3j.* Melt the ointment, sprinkle in the cantharides, and stir till they are cold. E.)

*Oper.* Irritant.

*Use.* To keep open issues and blisters.

**UNGUENTUM INFUSI CANTHARIDIS.** E. Ointment of Infusion of Cantharides. (*Cantharidis, Resinæ, Ceræ flavæ, sing. 3j., Terebin. Venet. Arung. sing. 3ij., Aquæ ferventis f3v.* Infuse the cantharides in water for one night, squeeze and filter the expressed liquid, add the lard, and boil till the water has disappeared, then add the wax and resin, and when these have become liquid, remove the vessel from the fire, add the turpentine, and mix the whole thoroughly.)

*Use.* The same as the simple ointment, but more stimulating and less irritating.

**UNGUENTUM CERÆ ALBÆ.** D. Ointment of White Wax. (*Ceræ Albæ 1bj., Adipis Præpar. 1bjv.* Mix them together, and stir till cold.)

*Oper.* Emollient.

*Use.* As a mild covering to excoriations and benign ulcers. This is the basis of the majority of the compound ointments of the Dublin Pharmacopœia.

**UNGUENTUM CETACEI.** L. D. Ointment of Spermaceti. (*Cetacei 3v., Ceræ Albæ 3xjv., Olivæ Olei f0j., vel quantum satis sit.* Stir them when melted with a slow fire till cold. L. *Cetacei 1bj., Ceræ Albæ 1bss., Adipis 1bj.* Melt together. D.)

*Use.* The ordinary dressing for blistered parts and excoriations.

**UNGUENTUM CITRINUM.** E. See *Ung. Hydrargyri Nitratis.*

**UNGUENTUM COCCULI.** E. Ointment of Coccus Indicus.

*Use.* A stimulant in obstinate porrigo, and to kill lice.

**UNGUENTUM CONII.** L. Ointment of Hemlock. (*Conii recentis, Adipis sing. 1bj.* Boil the leaves of the Conium in the fat until they are crisp; then express through cloth.)

*Use.* As an application to cancerous and irritable or painful sores.

**UNGUENTUM CREASOTI.** L. E. D. Ointment of Creasote. (*Creasoti f3ss. (3j. E. D.), Adipis 3j. (3iij. E., Ung. Ceræ Albæ 3vij. D.).* Rub and mix.)

*Oper.* Stimulant.

*Use.* As a counter-irritant, and as an application in Porrigo scutulata.



UNGUENTUM CUPRI SUBACETATIS. D. See *Unguentum Æruginis*.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI. L. D. Compound Ointment of Elemi. (*Elemi* 3ij., *Terebinthinæ* 3ijss., *Sevi* 3vj., *Olivæ Olei* f3jv. Melt the elemi with the suet; remove it from the fire, and mix in the turpentine and the oil; then strain the mixture through a linen cloth. L. *Elemi* 3jv., *Ung. Cerae Albæ* lbj. Melt, strain through flannel, and stir till cold. D.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, digestive.

*Use.* To keep open issues and setons; and as a dressing to ulcers which do not admit of the application of adhesive straps.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ. D. Ointment of Galls. (*Gallæ subtilissime contritæ* 3j., *Unguentum Cerae Albæ* 3vij. Rub the powdered galls with the ointment until a uniform mixture is obtained.)

*Oper.* Astringent.

*Use.* Hæmorrhoids.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ COMPÖSITUM. L. Unguentum Gallæ et Opii, E. Compound Ointment of Galls. (*Gallæ subtilissime contritæ* 3vj., *Adipis* 3vj. (3ij. E.), *Opii duri contriti* 3jss. (3ij. E.) Mix.)

*Use.* As an application in piles.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI. L. E. D. Ointment of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri* lbj., *Sevi* 3ss., *Adipis* 3xjss. L. E. *Hydrargyri*, *Adipis præparati*, sing. lbj. D.) 3ij. contain 3j. of mercury.

*Comp.* This ointment consists of protoxide of mercury, metallic mercury, and fat; and perhaps, in old ointments, some sebate of mercury. Mr. Donovan has proved that the efficacy depends on the oxide which it contains, yet the preparation with the oxide instead of metallic mercury is not approved. By this mode of preparation, each 3j. of ointment contains about gr. 21 of oxide.

*Oper.* Antisyphilitic, alterative, discutient.

*Use.* In venereal affections, when it is wished to get a large portion of mercury speedily into the system without affecting the bowels; and where there are local affections, as bubo. In some forms of fever, pneumonia, inflammation within the abdomen, when mercury internally cannot be borne. The diluted ointment is used as a topical dressing to venereal ulcers, erysipelas of the face, &c.

*Dose.* 3j. is introduced by friction upon the inside of the thigh, or the fore-arm, every night, till the system is affected; living upon a milk and gruel diet.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDI. L. Unguentum Precipitati Albi, E. Ointment of Ammonio-chloride of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Ammonio-chloridi* 3ij., *Adipis* 3ij. Melt the lard, and mix in the Ammonio-chloride.)

*Oper.* Stimulant and detergent.

*Use.* In porrigo and impetigo of the scalp, lippitudo, scabies.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IODIDI. L. Ointment of Iodide of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Iodidi* 3j., *Cerae Albæ* 3ij., *Adipis* 3vj. Melt the wax and lard, add the iodide, and rub together.)

*Oper.* Stimulant.

*Use.* As dressings to scrofulous and flabby sores.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IODIDI RUBRI. D. Ointment of Red Iodide of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri* 3j., *Unguenti Cerae Albæ* 3vij. Incorporate the iodide and ointment by careful trituration in a mortar.)

*Oper. and Use.* More powerful than the preceding ointment, but used in similar cases.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. L. D. Unguentum Citrinum, E. Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri* 3ij., *Acidi Nitrici* f3jv., *Adipis* lbj., *Olivæ Olei* f3vij. Dissolve the mercury in the acid; and to the liquor, while it is hot, add the fat and oil melted together. L. *Hydrargyri* 3j., *Acidi Nitrici puri* f3j., *Aquæ distillatæ* f3ss., *Adipis præparati* 3jv., *Olei Olivæ* f3vij. Mix the



acid with the water, and dissolve the mercury in the mixture with the aid of a gentle heat. Melt the lard with the oil, and while the mixture is hot, add to it the solution of mercury, also hot. Let the temperature of the mixture next be raised so as to cause effervescence, and then, withdrawing the heat, stir the mixture with a porcelain spoon until it concretes on cooling. D. *Acidi Nitrici puri* f3viiij. f3vj., *Hydrargyri* 3jv., *Adipis* 3xv., *Olei Olivæ* f3xxxvijss. Dissolve the mercury in the acid by the aid of a gentle heat; melt the lard in the oil, with the aid of a moderate heat, in a vessel capable of holding six times the quantity, and, while the mixture is hot, add the solution of mercury, also hot, and mix them thoroughly. If the mixture do not froth up, raise the heat a little till this take place. Keep the ointment in earthenware or glass vessels, secluded from the light. E.

**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS MITYIUS.** L. E. Milder Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury. (*Unguent. Hydrargyri Nitratis* 3j., *Adipis* 3vij. Rub together. This ointment must be freshly prepared for use.)

*Prop.* These two ointments are the same, except in point of strength; they are of a greenish-golden colour; and when old, become hard and short.

*Oper.* Stimulant, detergent.

*Use.* The stronger ointment is used as an application to herpes, porrigo larvalis, and other cutaneous eruptions. The weaker is applied, by means of a hair-pencil, to the edges of the eyelids, in psorophthalmia, and ulcerations of the tarsi.

**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXIDI.** L. Ung. Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri, D. Ung. Oxidi Hydrargyri, E. Ointment of Nitric Oxide of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxidi* 3j., *Ceræ Albæ* 3ij., *Adipis* 3vj. Add the oxide, reduced to a fine powder, to the melted fat and oil, and mix. L. *Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri* 3j., *Ung. Ceræ Albæ* 3vij. D. *Hydrargi Oxidi Rubri* 3j., *Adipis* 3vij. E.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, escharotic.

*Use.* To indolent foul ulcers, especially to those remaining after the removal of the scab of rupia; to inflammations of the tunica conjunctiva, with a thickening of the inner membrane of the palpebræ; and to specks of the cornea.

**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI RUBRI.** D. See *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxidi*.

**UNGUENTUM IODINII COMPOSITUM.** L. D. Unguentum Iodini, E. Compound Ointment of Iodine. (*Iodini* 3ss. (3j. E.), *Potassii Iodidi* 3j. (3ij. E.), *Spir. Rect.* f3j. (*omissi*, D. E.), *Adipis* (*Ung. Ceræ Albæ* 3xjvss. D.) 3ij. (3jv. E.) Add to the lard the iodide in fine powder, and the iodine dissolved in spirit, and rub them together.)

*Use.* As an application to scrufulous tumours and bronchocele.

**UNGUENTUM OPII.** L. Opium Ointment. (*Opii contriti* 3j., *Adipis* 3j. Rub together.)

*Oper.* Sedative.

*Use.* In painful irritable ulcers.

**UNGUENTUM OXIDI HYDRARGYRI CINEREI.** E. Ointment of Grey Oxide of Mercury. (*Oxidi Hydrargyri Cinerei partem j.*, *Adipis Suis Scrofæ partes iij.*)

*Oper. and Use.* The same as of the mercurial ointment, but its efficacy is not sufficiently established.

**UNGUENTUM OXIDI PLUMBI ALBI.** E. Ointment of White Oxide of Lead. (*Ung. Simplicis partes v.*, *Oxidi Plumbi Albi partem j.*)

*Oper.* Cooling, desiccative.

*Use.* Applied to excoriated surfaces and burns.

**UNGUENTUM OXIDI ZINCI IMPURI.** E. Ointment of Impure Oxide of Zinc. (*Linimenti Simplicis partes v.*, *Oxidi Zinci Impuri partem j.*)

*Oper.* Slightly astringent, absorbent.



*Use.* In ophthalmia tarsi, and inflammation of the eye arising from weakness of the vessels.

**UNGUENTUM PICIS.** L. Ointment of Black Pitch. (*R. Picis, Cerae, Resinae sing. 3xj., Olei Olivæ 0j.* Melt the whole, and express through a cloth.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, detergent.

*Use.* In porrigo favosa, and other foul eruptions.

**UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ.** L. E. D. Tar Ointment. (*Picis Liquidæ, Sevi, sing. lbj.* Melt, and strain through linen. L. *Picis Liquidæ 0ss. (3ij. E.), Cerae flavæ 3jv. (ij. E.)* Melt the wax and mix them. E. D.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, detergent.

*Use.* Against lepra, and other cutaneous, scabby, and foul eruptions.

**UNGUENTUM PLUMBI ACETATIS.** E. D. Ointment of Acetate of Lead. (*Plumbi Acetatis subtilissime contriti 3j., Ung. Simplicis 3xx. (Ung. Cerae Albæ lbj. D.)* Mix.)

*Oper.* Astringent, cooling, sedative.

*Use.* In irritable, inflamed sores.

**UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS.** E. D. Ointment of Carbonate of Lead. (*Plumbi Carbonatis, in pulverem subtilissimum redacti 3j. E. (3iij. D.), Unguenti Simplicis 3v. E. (Unguent. Cerae Albæ lbj. D.)* Make into an ointment.)

*Use.* In burns and irritable sores.

**UNGUENTUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM.** L. Compound Ointment of Lead. (*Cretæ Præp. 3vj., Acidi Acetici diluti f3vj., Emplastri Plumbi lbij., Olivæ Olei 3xviij.* Melt the plaster with the oil with a gentle heat, then mix the chalk and the acid separately, and the effervescence being finished, add gradually, mixing constantly until the ointment is cold.)

*Use.* Useful in irritable or inflamed sores.

**UNGUENTUM PLUMBI IODIDI.** L. D. Ointment of Iodide of Lead. (*Plumbi Iodidi 3j. (3j. D.), Adipis 3viij. (Ung. Cerae Albæ 3vij. D.)* Rub and mix.)

*Oper.* Stimulant.

*Use.* In glandular swellings, and enlargement of the joints, rubbed on the parts.

**UNGUENTUM POTASSII IODIDI.** L. D. Ointment of Iodide of Potassium. (*Potassii Iodidi 3ij. (3j. D.), Adipis 3ij. (Ung. Cerae Albæ 3vij. D.), Aquæ distillatæ ferventis f3ij. (f3ss. D.)* Dissolve the iodide in the water, and mix it with the lard.)

*Use.* As an application to scrofulous tumours and brouchocele.

**UNGUENTUM PRÆCIPITATI ALBI.** E. See *Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammonio-Chloridi.*

**UNGUENTUM RESINÆ.** D. Unguentum Resinosum, E. Resin Ointment. (*Resinæ lbss. D. (3v. E.), Cerae Albæ 3jv. D. (3ij. E.), Adipis lbj. D. (3viij. E.)* Melt them together, strain, while hot, through flannel, and stir till they concrete.)

*Oper.* Digestive, detergent.

*Use.* For cleansing and incarnating old, foul, and indolent ulcers.

*Off. Prep.* *Unguentum Subacetatis Cupri, E.*

**UNGUENTUM SABINÆ.** L. D. Savine Ointment. (*Sabinæ recentis contusæ lbss. (exsiccatæ et pulverisatæ 3j. D.), Cerae Albæ 3iij. (Unguent. Cerae Albæ 3vij. D.), Adipis lbj. (omissi, D.)* Mix the savine with the lard and wax, melted together, then strain through linen.)

*Oper.* Irritative, drawing.

*Use.* To keep up a discharge from a blistered surface. It is much preferable to the Ceratum Cantharidis, occasioning less pain, and preserving a sufficient discharge.

**UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI.** L. Elder Ointment. (*Sambuci lbj., Adipis lbj.* Boil the elder flowers on the lard until they become crisp; then press through linen cloth.)



*Oper.* Emollient.

*Use.* As a covering to benign ulcers.

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX. E. Simple Ointment. (*Olei Olivæ* f3vss., *Ceræ Albæ* 3ij. Melt together.)

*Oper.* Emollient.

*Use.* For softening the skin and healing chaps.

*Off. Prep.* *Unguentum Oxidi Plumbi Albi*, E. *Ung. Acetatis Plumbi*, E.

UNGUENTUM SULPHŪRIS. L. E. D. Sulphur Ointment. (*Sulphuris* lbss. (lbj. D. E.), *Adipis* lbj. (jv. D. E.) Mix.)

*Oper.* Stimulant.

*Use.* In itch; the fourth part of the body should be well rubbed with the ointment every night, till the symptoms disappear. Sulphur should be taken internally at the same time. When the smell is objected to, the following may be used:—*Potassæ Subcarb.* 3jv., *Aq. Rosæ* 3j., *Hydrar. Sulph. Rubri* 3j., *Ol. Lavand.* f3ss., *Sulph. Sublimati* 3xj., *Adipis* lbjss. *Misce.*

UNGUENTUM SULPHŪRIS COMPŌSITUM. L. Compound Sulphur Ointment. (*Sulphuris* 3jv., *Veratri cont.* 3x., *Potassæ Nitratis cont.* 3ij., *Saponis Mollis* 3jv., *Adipis* lbj. Mix.)

*Oper. and Use.* The same as the former. It is more stimulant.

UNGUENTUM SULPHŪRIS IODIDI. L. Ointment of Iodide of Sulphur. (*Sulphuris Iodidi contriti* 3ss., *Adipis* 3j. Mix.)

*Use.* For the cure of scabies and psoriasis, but it should not be used if the skin is very irritable.

UNGUENTUM VERATRI. Ointment of White Hellebore. (*Veratri contriti* 3ij., *Adipis* 3vij., *Limonis Olei* ℥xx.)

*Oper.* Stimulant.

*Use.* In scabies, and other cutaneous affections.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI. L. E. Unguentum Zinci Oxidi, D. Ointment of Oxide of Zinc. (*Zinci Oxidi* 3j., *Adipis* 3vj. Mix.)

*Oper.* Astringent, stimulant.

*Use.* In ophthalmia, acrid scabby eruptions, and excoriated nipples.

UVA. L. *Uvæ Passæ*, E. *Vitis Vinifera fructus recens et siccatus*, D. Grapes and Raisins. (*Vitis Vinifera*. The Vine. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Vitaceæ*. Temperate climates. h.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste subacidulous, sweet, mucilaginous.

*Oper.* Demulcent, nutritive.

*Use.* As the food of the phthisical, and as an acidulous adjunct to the beverages of the sick.

*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Hordei Comp.* L. *Mistura Hordei*, E.

UVA URSI. L. E. *Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi, folia*, D. Leaves of Bear's Wortleberry. (*Arctostaphylos Uvæ Ursi*, Red berried Trailing Wortleberry. *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Ericaceæ*. North of Europe. h.)

*Prop.* Nearly inodorous; taste styptic, bitterish; colour of the powder brownish, yellowish-green; yields its virtues to alcohol.

*Comp.* Tannic and gallic acids; mucilage, resin, extractive, traces of soda and lime.

*Oper.* Tonic, astringent, and slightly diuretic.

*Use.* In chronic diarrhœa and dysentery; catarrh of bladder; leucorrhœa and diabetes. It has been celebrated in calculous and nephritic complaints; but it appears to act in the same manner as other astringents, by merely allaying the pain and irritability of the bladder? In phthisis?

*Dose.* Of the powder gr. xv. to f3ss.

*Incomp.* Salts of iron, tartar emetic, nitrate of silver, salts of lead, infusion of yellow cinchona bark.

*Off. Prep.* *Decoctum Uvæ Ursi*, L. D. *Extractum Uvæ Ursi*, L.

VALERIANA. L. E. *Valeriana Officinalis, Radix*, D. Wild Valerian Root. (*Triand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Valerianaceæ* Europe. 4.)



**Comp.** A volatile oil, valerianic acid, extractive, resin, starch, mucus.

**Prop.** Odour strong, foetid; taste bitterish, subacid, warm; consists of slender brownish fibres, matted together, and attached to one head; virtues extracted by water, alcohol, pure alkalies.

**Oper.** Antispasmodic, tonic, emmenagogue.

**Use.** Hysteria, epilepsy, hemicrania, chlorosis.

**Dose.** Of the powder ℥j. to ʒj. three or four times a day, increasing it as far as the stomach can bear it.

**Incomp.** Salts of iron.

**Off. Prep.** *Infusum Valerianæ*, L. D. *Tinctura Valerianæ*, L. E. D. *Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata*, E. D. *T. Valerianæ Composita*, L.

**VALERIANAS FERRI.** D. Valerianate of Iron. (*Sodæ Valerianatis* ʒv. ʒiij., *Ferri Sulphatis* ʒjv., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0j. Let the sulphate of iron be converted into the persulphate, as directed in the formula for *Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum*, and, by the addition of distilled water, let the solution of the persulphate be augmented to the bulk of ʒviiij. Dissolve the valerianate of soda in fʒx. of the water, then mix the two solutions cold, and having placed the precipitate which forms upon a filter, and washed it with the remainder of the water, let it be dried by placing it for some days, rolled up in bibulous paper, on a porous brick. This preparation should be kept in a well-stopped bottle.)

**Comp.** 1 eq. of valerianic acid, and 1 eq. of peroxide (protoxide) of iron.

**Prop.** A reddish-brown dull powder, accreted into small porous masses, nearly tasteless, but with a very strong disagreeable valerianic odour. Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol; by heat the acid flies off, and the peroxide is left. It is decomposed also by exposure to the air.

**Oper.** Tonic and antispasmodic.

**Use.** In hysteria, chlorosis, chorea, epilepsy. But in consequence of odour and rapid decomposition, it is not much used.

**Dose.** Gr. ss. to gr. ij. thrice a day.

**Incomp.** All acids and astringent vegetable extracts.

**VALERIANAS QUINÆ.** D. Valerianate of Quinine. (*Quinæ Muratis* ʒvij., *Sodæ Valerianatis* gr. cxxjv., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0j. Dissolve the valerianate of soda in fʒij., and the muriate of quina in the remainder of the water, and the temperature of each solution being raised to 120°, but not higher, let them be mixed, and set by for twenty-four hours, when the valerianate of quina will become a mass of silky acicular crystals. Let these be pressed between folds of blotting-paper, and dried without artificial heat. Instead of weighing out ʒvij. of muriate of quina, and dissolving it in water, as is above prescribed, we may employ the solution of the muriate prepared from an ounce of the sulphate, as directed in the formula for *Quinæ Murias*, such solution having been first evaporated to fʒxjv. It may be here observed, that should it become necessary to evaporate a liquid containing valerianate of quina, care must be taken that its temperature does not rise higher than 120°.)

**Comp.** 1 eq. of valerianic acid, 1 eq. of soda, and 2 eq. of water of crystallization.

**Prop.** Satiny crystalline masses of snowy whiteness in octahedrons or hexagonal prisms; taste bitter, but not disagreeable; odour slight of valerianic acid; soluble in water, in rectified and proof spirit, and in oils. By heat it loses 1 eq. of water, and is converted into a resinous mass, no longer soluble in water. It is precipitated by nitrate of barytes, a valerianate of barytes being formed, which is redissolved when gently heated with nitric acid.

**Oper.** Tonic, antispasmodic, antiperiodic.

**Use.** In chorea, hysteria, epilepsy, neuralgia.

**Dose.** Gr. ss. to gr. ij.

**Incomp.** Acids, soluble carbonates, most metallic salts, and astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions.



**VALERIANAS SODÆ. D.** Valerianate of Soda. (*Potassæ Bichromatis contritæ* ʒjx., *Alcoholis Amylici* fʒjv., *Acidi Sulphurici Vinæ* fʒvjss., *Aquæ cong. ss.*, *Solutionis Sodæ Causticæ* 0j., *vel quantum satis sit.*) Dilute the oil of vitriol with fʒx., and dissolve with the aid of heat the bichromate of potash in the remainder of the water. Place the solutions, when cooled to nearly the temperature of the atmosphere, in a matrass; add the fused oil; mix well by repeated shaking, until the temperature of the mixture, which first rises to about 150°, has fallen to 80° or 90°. The matrass being now connected with a condenser, heat is to be applied, so as to distil over about half a gallon of liquid. Saturate with the solution of caustic soda, remove the oil on the surface, and evaporate until the residual salt is partially liquefied, the escape of aqueous vapour having entirely ceased. The heat should now be withdrawn, and when the valerianate of soda has concreted, it is, while still warm, to be divided into fragments, and preserved in a well-stopped bottle.)

**Comp.** 1 equiv. of valerianic acid and 1 equiv. of soda.

**Prop.** Generally obtained in white fragments, soluble in water, with a feeble odour of valerian, and a mawkish taste, becoming pasty on exposure to the air. When dissolved in water there is no film of oil on the surface.

**Oper.** Stimulant and antispasmodic. The salts of valerianic acid are more certain in their operation than the preparations of the herb itself.

**Dose.** Gr. ss. to gr. ij.

**Incomp.** Alkalies, earthy and metallic oxide, and salts of iron.

**VALERIANAS ZINCI. D.** Valerianate of Zinc. (*Valerianatis Sodæ* ʒijss., *Zinci Sulphatis* ʒij. 3vij., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0ij. Dissolve the valerianate of soda in one half, and the sulphate of zinc in the remaining half of the water; and having raised both solutions to 200°, mix them, and skim off the crystals which are produced. Let the solution be now evaporated at a temperature not exceeding 200°, until it is reduced to the bulk of fʒjv., removing, as before, the crystals from the surface; the salt thus procured is to be steeped for an hour in as much cold distilled water as is just sufficient to cover it, and then transferred to a paper filter, on which it is to be first drained, and then dried at a heat not exceeding 100°.

**Comp.** 1 equiv. of valerianic acid and 1 eq. of oxide of zinc.

**Prop.** Minute white crystals, when pure; brilliant and tabular. Soluble in hot water, less so in cold, in alcohol, ether, and oils. Decomposed at 300°, and above that burns with a strong empyreumatic odour, and the residue is a carbonaceous oxide of zinc. Readily decomposed by other acids.

**Oper.** Tonic, antispasmodic.

**Use.** In hysteria, chorea, epilepsy, neuralgia.

**Dose.** Gr.  $\frac{3}{4}$  to gr. ij. thrice a day.

**Incomp.** Acids, soluble carbonates; most metallic salts and astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions.

**VERATRIA. L. E.** Veratria. (An alkali prepared from *Asagrea officinalis*.)

**Comp.** 34 eq. carbon = 208.08 + 22 eq. hydrogen = 22 + 1 eq. nitrogen = 14.5 + 6 eq. oxygen = 48, equiv. = 292.58. ( $C^{24} H^{22} O^6 N$ .)

**Prop.** An acrid, whitish, inodorous powder, having an alkaline reaction; very slightly soluble in water, more so in ether, but most of all in rectified spirit; irritates the nose.

**Oper.** A powerful topical excitant.

**Use.** Externally applied as an ointment in neuralgia, and in gouty and rheumatic paralysis.

**Dose.** Not more than one-twelfth of a grain.

**VERATRUM. L. E. D.** White Hellebore Root. (*Polygam. Monœcia. N. O. Melanthaceæ.* North of Europe. 12.)



*Comp.* Veratria; fecula; wax.

*Prop.* Inodorous, but irritating; taste bitterish, acrid, nauseous; the powder is of a grayish-brown colour; slightly soluble in water, more so in ether, but most of all in rectified spirit.

*Oper.* Violently emetic; purgative, even when applied externally to an issue; errhine; externally stimulant.

*Use.* It is never given internally, unless in maniacal cases, in which it is not more useful than other strong purges; and even its use to promote a discharge from the nose in apoplexy and lethargy requires great caution. For its external use, see *Decoct.* and *Ointment.*

*Dose.* As an errhine, gr. iij. or gr. jv. snuffed at bed-time.

*Off. Prep.* *Vinum Veratri*, L.

VINUM ALOES. L. E. Wine of Aloes. (*Aloes Socotrinæ vel Hepaticæ in pulv. tritæ* ʒij., *Canellæ cont.* ʒjv., *Vini Xerici* Oij. L. *Aloes* ʒjss., *Cardamomi contusi*, *Zingiberis*, sing. ʒjss., *Vini Xerici* Oij. E. Macerate fourteen days, shake often, and strain.)

*Oper.* Purgative, stomachic, according to the dose.

*Use.* In cold phlegmatic habits, in paralysis, and gout, to clear the bowels; in dyspepsia, and chlorosis.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij. to produce purging; fʒj. to fʒij. as a stomachic.

VINUM ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRATIS. L. *Vinum Antimoniale*, E. *Antimonii Tartarizati Liqueur*, D. Wine of Potassio-Tartrate of Antimony. (*Antimonii Potassio-tartratis crystallorum* ʒij., *Vini Xerici*, Oj. Rub the crystals into powder and dissolve. *Antimonii Tart.* ʒij., *Vini Xerici* Oj. Dissolve the Tartarized Antimony in the wine. E. *Antimonii Tartarizati* gr. lv., *Aquæ distillatæ* Oj., *Spiritus rectificati* fʒvij. Dissolve. D.) fʒj. contains gr. ij. of Tartarized Antimony.

*Oper.* Emetic in large doses; diaphoretic.

*Use.* To produce vomiting in children; in febrile and inflammatory diseases after purging, to produce sweat without heating; contra-indicated in low fevers.

*Dose.* fʒij. to fʒj. or a teaspoonful every five minutes, produce full vomiting; ℥xv. to fʒij. every two or three hours, in any proper vehicle, excite diaphoresis.

*Incomp.* Preparations of cinchona, and bitter astringent vegetables, &c. Vide *Antimonii Potassio-tartras*.

VINUM COLCHICI. L. E. Wine of Colchicum. (*R. Colchici cormi exsiccati* ʒvij., *Vini Xerici* Oj. Macerate for seven days, and strain.)

*Comp.* Gallate of Colchicia and wine.

*Oper.* Diuretic; sedative; purgative.

*Use.* In gout, rheumatism, and all inflammatory affections.

*Dose.* From ℥xxx. to fʒj. in any mild fluid.

VINUM GENTIANÆ. E. Compound Wine of Gentian. (*Rad. Gentianæ Luteæ* ʒss., *Cort. Cinchonæ* ʒj., *Cort. Siccata flavæ Aurantii* ʒij., — *Canellæ pulv.* ʒj., *Alcoholis diluti* ʒjvss., *Vini Albi Hispanici* Oj. fʒxvj. Digest the roots and barks, all coarsely powdered, for twenty-four hours in the spirit; add the wine, and digest for seven days more; strain, express the residuum strongly, and filter.)

*Oper.* Tonic, stomachic.

*Use.* In dyspepsia, and debilities of the stomach.

*Dose.* fʒij. to fʒxvj. twice or thrice a day.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ. L. E. D. Wine of Ipecacuanha. (*Ipecacuanhæ contusæ* ʒijss., *Vini Xerici* Oij. Macerate for seven (fourteen, D.) days, and strain.)

*Oper.* Emetic, diaphoretic.

*Use.* A good emetic for infants, as it operates more mildly than the antimonial wine: in coughs, diarrhœa, and dysentery; and hæmorrhages.

*Dose.* For the former intention fʒjv. to fʒx. in divided doses: for the latter ℥x. to ℥xxx. in some proper vehicle, every two or three hours.



**VINUM NICOTIANÆ TABACI.** E. Wine of Tobacco. (*Foliorum Nicotianæ Tabaci* ℥ijss., *Vini Albi Hispanici* Oij. Digest for seven days, strain, express, and filter.)

*Oper.* Narcotic, diuretic, antispasmodic.

*Use.* In dropsical cases, colica pictonum, and ileus.

*Dose.* ℥x. to ℥xxxvj. twice a day.

**VINUM OPII.** L. E. D. Wine of Opium. (*Extracti Opii* ℥ijss., *Cinnam. cont. Caryophyll. cont. sing.* ℥ijss., *Vini Xerici* Oij. Macerate for seven days, and strain. L. *Opii* ℥ij., *Vini Xerici* Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. D. *Opii* ℥ij., *Cinnam. Caryophyll. sing.* ℥ijss., *Vini Xerici* Oij. Digest for seven days, and filter. E.)

*Oper.* Narcotic, anodyne, stimulant.

*Use.* In the same cases in which tincture of opium is used; but it occasions less disturbance of the brain and nervous system, and is therefore better suited for very young patients, nervous habits, and where the head is much affected. Much used as a collyrium in the chronic stage of ophthalmia. (*Vin. Opii* ℥j., *Liq. Am. Acet.* ℥ij.)

*Dose.* ℥x. to f℥j.

**VINUM RHEI.** D. E. Rhubarb Wine. (*Rad. Rhei concisæ* ℥ij. D. (℥j. E.), *Canellæ pulv.* ℥ij. (*Spiritus tenuioris* ℥v. E.), *Vini Albi Hispanici* Oij. D. (Oj. ℥xv. E.) Macerate for fourteen (seven, E.) days, strain, express, and filter.)

*Oper.* Laxative, stimulant.

*Use.* In weakness of the stomach and bowels; and in diarrhœa from viscid mucus.

*Dose.* f℥jv. to f℥ss.

**VINUM TABACI.** E. Wine of Tobacco. (*Tobacco* ℥j., *Sherry* f℥xij. Digest for seven days, strain, express strongly the residuum, and filter the liquors.)

*Oper.* Sedative, diuretic.

*Dose.* ℥x. to ℥xl.

**VINUM VERATRI.** L. Wine of Hellebore. (*Veratri con.* ℥viiij., *Vini Xerici* Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.)

*Oper.* Emetic, cathartic, and in small doses increasing the secretions.

*Use.* In cutaneous affections; and in gout, combined with opium.

*Dose.* ℥x. to f℥ij.

**VINUM XERICUM.** L. Vinum Album, E. Vinum Album Hispanicum, D. Spanish White Wine, or Sherry.

*Comp.* All wines contain nearly the same components; and one wine differs from another only in the relative quantities of them which it contains. These are alcohol; water; extractive matter, which precipitates with the tartar in old wines; bitartrate of potassa; malic and tartaric acids; a volatile oil, on which the flavour depends, and colouring matter, derived from the husk.

*Prop.* The odour of sherry is pleasant and aromatic; taste slightly acidulous and warm, with the agreeable bitter of the peach kernel. The taste of port is austere and strong; claret is less austere, thinner, and higher flavoured; of the white wines Madeira is the strongest, Malaga the sweetest, and Hock the most acid, but the least fermentable, while Champagne contains a large quantity of loosely-combined carbonic acid gas.

*Oper.* When good, and of a proper age, wine is tonic, antispasmodic, and nutritive; when new, flatulent and purgative, sooner intoxicating, and, instead of strengthening, producing debility.

*Use.* In the low and sinking stage of typhus fever the judicious exhibition of it fills the pulse, and restores its firmness, without increasing delirium; but it is hurtful if given when the skin is very hot and dry. It is useful also in tetanus, chorea, and some other convulsive affections; and in most cases in which tonics are indicated. In the convalescences from all severe diseases it is the best remedy on which we have most dependence. Hock is the best wine for dyspeptics.



**Dose.** f3ij. to 0iij. in twenty-four hours, according to the nature of the disease, the age, and the previous habits of the patient.

**Off. Prep.** *Vini Medicati*, L. E. D.

**VIOLA.** L. E. **VIOLA ODORATA**, D. Flowers of the Sweet Violet. (*Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Violaceæ. Europe. 2.*)

**Prop.** Odour pleasant, peculiar; have scarcely any taste; impart their colour to water.

**Oper.** Slightly laxative.

**Use.** In syrup, united with castor oil or olive oil, to clear the bowels of infants when the meconium is retained. The infusion is a delicate test of uncombined acids and alkalies.

**Dose.** f3j. to f3ij. for infants.

**Off. Prep.** *Syrupus Violæ*, L. E.

**WINTERA AROMATICA**; *Cortex.* E. *Chimaphila*, L. D. Winter's Bark. (*Polyand. Tetragyn. N. O. Winteraceæ. Magellan. 2.*)

**Prop.** Odour aromatic; taste warm, acrid, aromatic.

**Oper.** Carminative, tonic,

**Use.** As an adjunct to stomachic infusions, in dyspepsia, and scorbutus.

**ZINCI ACETAS.** D. Acetate of Zinc. (*Plumbi Acetatis* ℥j., *Zinci* 3jv., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0ijss., *Solutionis Calcis Chlorinatæ quantum satis sit.*) Dissolve the acetate in the water, and having placed the solution in a cylindrical jar, immerse in it the zinc rolled into a coil. After twenty-four hours decant the liquid; evaporate it to f3xv.; drop into it, while hot, the solution of chlorinated lime, until a reddish precipitate ceases to form. Filter, acidulate with a few drops of acetic acid, and evaporate to f3xj.; on cooling crystals will form, which are to be dried on porous brick.

**Prop.** Small colourless crystals, soluble in water, not affecting turmeric paper, giving a white precipitate with prussiate of potash, and a white one also with hydrosulphuric acid.

**ZINCI CARBONAS.** D. Calamina Præparata, L. E. Carbonate of Zinc. (*Liquoris Zinci Chloridi* 0j., *Sodæ Carbonatis Crystallorum* ℥ij., *Aquæ distillatæ ferventis* 0vj.) Dissolve the carbonate in the water, and add the zinc, and boil until gas ceases to be evolved. Collect the precipitate on a calico filter, and having poured on distilled water until the washings cease to cause turbidity when dropped into a solution of nitrate of silver, containing free nitric acid, dry the product first on blotting-paper placed on a porous brick, and finally by a steam or water heat.

**Comp.** 1 eq. of oxide of zinc  $40.3 + 1$  eq. of carbonic acid  $= 22.12 = 62.42$ . ( $\text{ZnO}, \text{CO}_2$ .)

**Use.** In powder for the cure of intertrigo, excoriations, and superficial ulcerations; also in form of ointment for similar conditions.

**Off. Prep.** *Ceratum Calaminæ*, L. *Unguentum Calaminæ*, E.

**ZINCI CHLORIDUM.** L. D. Chloride of Zinc. (*Acidi Hydrochloridi* 0j., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0ij., *Zinci in frustula contusi* 3vij.) Mix the acid with the water, and add the zinc; and when the effervescence is nearly finished, apply heat, till bubbles cease to escape. Pour off the solution, filter and evaporate to dryness. Melt it, at nearly a red heat, in a lightly covered vessel, and pour it on a flat, smooth stone. Lastly, break it up when cool, and preserve it in a well-closed vessel, L. Take of solution of Chloride of Zinc any convenient quantity. Evaporate it down in a porcelain crucible so far that, upon suffering the residual liquor to cool, it solidifies. Subdivide the product rapidly into fragments, and enclose them in a well-stopped bottle, D.)

**Comp.** Zinc 1 eq.  $= 32.3 +$  chlorine 1 eq.  $= 35.42 = 67.72$ . ( $\text{Zn} + \text{Cl}$ .)

**Prop.** Colourless, deliquescent, soluble in rectified spirit and water; hydrosulphuric or ferro-cyanide of potassium throws down a white precipitate; redissolved if either agent be added in excess; the white precipitate with ammonia or potash is redissolved by the addition of



æther in excess; the white precipitates with carbonate of ammonia or potash are not redissolved by excess.

*Oper.* Escharotic.

*Use.* In carcinomatous ulceration; in nævi materni; to destroy the nerve in carious teeth; to form issues.

**ZINCI CHLORIDI LIQUOR.** D. Solution of Chloride of Zinc. (*Zinci foliati* ℥j., *Acidi Muriatici venalis*, *Aquæ sing.*, ʒjss., *vel quantum satis sit*, *Solutionis Calcis Chlorinatæ* fʒj., *Cretæ præparatæ* ʒj.) Add the zinc to the acid, applying heat till it is dissolved; filter through calico, add the solution of chlorinated lime, and concentrate at a boiling temperature to a pint. Let the solution cool, add distilled water to make up a quart, and then add the chalk; shake the mixture occasionally for twenty-four hours. Finally, filter and preserve in a well-stopped bottle. Sp. gr. 1.593.

*Use.* As a deodorising agent; also in pharmacy in the preparation of chloride of zinc.

**ZINCI OXIDUM.** L. E. D. Oxide of Zinc. (*Zinci Sulphatis* ℥j., *Ammoniaæ Sesquicarbonatis* ʒvjss., *Aquæ distillatæ cong.* iij. Dissolve separately the sulphate and the sesquicarbonate in ʒxij. of distilled water, and strain; afterwards mix. Wash the precipitate frequently with water, and, lastly, calcine it with a strong heat for two hours, until it ceases to effervesce when dropped into dilute sulphuric acid. D.)

*Comp.* Zinc 80, oxygen 20 parts, in 100 of oxide. (*Prout.*) Or 1 eq. of zinc = 32.3 + 1 of oxygen = 8, equiv. = 40.3. ( $\text{ZnO}$ .)

*Prop.* In powder; yellowish-white; inodorous; insipid; insoluble in alcohol or water; entirely soluble in acids; in the pure alkalies.

*Oper.* Tonic, antispasmodic, externally detergent, exsiccative.

*Use.* In epilepsy, chorea, and other spasmodic affections; for its external use, see *Ung. Zinci*.

*Dose.* Gr. j. to gr. vj. twice a day.

*Off. Prep.* *Unguentum Zinci (Oxidi, D.)*, L. E. D.

**ZINCI SULPHAS.** L. E. D. Sulphate of Zinc. (*Zinci in frustula* ʒv., *Acidi Sulphurici diluti* ʒij.) A plate of zinc put into the solution purifies it from any iron, copper, or lead it may contain. *Zincum Vitriolatum*.

*Comp.* Oxide of zinc 20, acid 40, water of crystallization 40 parts in 100 of the sulphate: or 1 eq. of protoxide of zinc = 40.3 + 1 eq. of acid = 40.1 + 7 water = 63, equiv. = 143.4. ( $\text{ZnO} + \text{SO}^3 + 7 \text{HO}$ .)

*Prop.* Inodorous; taste styptic; in white, semi-transparent, efflorescent crystals, which are right rhombic prisms; soluble in three parts of water at 60°; in less than its own weight of boiling water; insoluble in alcohol; ammonia throws down a white precipitate, which is redissolved by an excess; nitric acid will not dissolve the precipitates with chloride of barium or acetate of lead; 27.9 gr. are obtained by heat from the precipitate thrown down in a solution of 100 gr. of the salts by sesquicarbonate of ammonia.

*Oper.* Emetic, tonic, antispasmodic, externally astringent.

*Use.* As it operates very quickly, it is used, combined with infusion of ipecacuanha, to empty the stomach in the commencement of the cold stage of the intermittent paroxysm, and in other cases where immediate vomiting is required. As a tonic it is useful in phthisis, dyspepsia, and nervous affections. Externally in collyria, in ophthalmia, after the inflammatory action has subsided; in injections, in gonorrhœa; and as a lotion in external inflammations, and to stop inordinate discharges.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒss. to produce vomiting; as a tonic, gr. j. to gr. ij. twice or thrice a day.

*Incomp.* Alkalies, earths, sesquicarb. ammonia, hydro-sulphurets, lime-water, astringent vegetable infusions, milk.

*Off. Prep.* *Solutio Sulphatis Zinci*, E. *Liquor Aluminis comp.* L. *Zinci Oxidum*, L. E. D.



ZINCI VALERIANAS. D. See *Valerianas Zinci*.

ZINCUM. L. E. D. Zinc. (A metal obtained from calamine and blende; its ores are found in England and other parts.) Symbol Zn. Equiv. 32.

*Prop.* Colour bluish-white; lustre of a fresh surface considerable, but it is soon dulled by the facility of its oxidation; hard; texture striated; spec. grav. 7.190; melts at 700° of Fah.; burns with a bright flame in a higher temperature, and is volatilized in the form of a white flocculent oxide. Specific gravity 6.86. Soluble by nitric acid; ammonia throws down a precipitate, but redissolves it when added in excess.)

*Use.* In pharmacy to form some of the above preparations.

ZINGIBER. L. E. D. Ginger Root. (*Zingiber Officinale*. *Roscoe*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.*; *Monand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Zingiberaceæ*. East Indies. 24.)

*Prop.* Odour aromatic; taste warm, aromatic, acrid; in wrinkled, grayish-white pieces, giving a pale-yellowish feculent powder when pulverised; yields its virtues to alcohol, and in a great degree to water.

*Oper.* Carminative, stimulant, sialagogue.

*Use.* In gout, flatulent colic, dyspepsia, and tympanitis; as an adjunct to griping purgatives; less heating than pepper.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒj.; an overdose is apt to induce spasmodic stricture.

*Off. Prep.* *Syrupus Zingiberis*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Zingiberis*, L. E. D. *Pulv. Aromaticus*, E.

ZINGIBER; RADIX CONDITA. — Radix Conditâ ex Indiâ allatâ, E. Preserved Ginger Root.

A condiment possessing all the virtues of ginger; and therefore a useful addition to cold summer fruits and vegetables, when eaten by those of gouty and dyspeptic habits.



## APPENDIX.

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### No. I.

#### CONTAINING SOME USEFUL REMEDIES EMPLOYED ON THE CONTINENT, AND IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

**ABSINTHII TINCTURA AMST.** Tincture of Wormwood. (*Dry wormwood cut fine one part ; proof spirit six parts. Macerate for six days, express and filter.*)

*Oper.* Anthelmintic.

*Dose.* fʒij. to fʒss.

**ACETUM OPII.** U. S. Vinegar of Opium. (*Opii lbss., Aceti Oij., Myristicæ contusæ ʒjss., Croci ʒss., Sacchari ʒjv., Cerevisiæ fermenti fʒj.* Boil the four first-mentioned articles to a proper consistence: then add the sugar and yeast. Digest for seven weeks, and then decant ; filter and bottle up, adding a little sugar to each bottle.)

*Oper.* Anodyne, narcotic.

*Dose.* From ℥v. to ℥xx.

**ACHILLEA MILLIFOLIUM,** *Russian P.* Millfoil. (N. O. *Asteraceæ.*)

*Comp.* Volatile oil, bitter extractive.

*Prop.* Taste subastringent, bitterish.

*Oper.* Astringent, antispasmodic, antiperiodic.

*Use.* In hysteria, hæmorrhages, and periodic affections.

*Dose.* fʒjss. of infusion made with ʒij. of flowers, in 0ss. of water.

**AMYLI IODIDUM.** Iodide of Starch. (Triturate gr. xxjv. of iodine with a small quantity of water, gradually adding ʒj. of finely powdered starch. Continue the trituration, until the compound assume an uniform blue colour ; then dry the substance by a very gentle heat, and keep it in a well-stopped bottle.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, alterative, deobstruent, emmenagogue.

*Use.* As a substitute for iodine, or iodide of potassium, when these disagree with the stomach, or when it is desirable to introduce a large quantity of iodine into the system.

*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒss. thrice a day in gruel.

**ARNICÆ TINCTURA.** POL. Tincture of Arnica. (*Arnicæ florum ʒjss., Spiritus tenuioris fʒxij.* Digest for seven days, express and strain.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, narcotic, diaphoretic.

*Use.* In adynamic febrile affections, chronic rheumatism, paralysis, amaurosis, nervous headache, epilepsy.

*Dose.* fʒss. to fʒij.

**BERBEERINA.** Bebeerine. (Boil Berbeera Bark in water acidulated with sulphuric acid, and strain ; then add ammonia till a precipitate ceases to fall, wash the precipitate, and triturate it with an equal weight of freshly precipitated and moist hydrated oxide of lead. Dry



the mass over a water bath, and separate the alkali by alcohol, distil the spirit, and then repeatedly dissolve in successive portions of æther.  
*Comp.* 35 equiv. of carbon =  $214 \cdot 2 + 40$  equiv. of hydrogen =  $40 + 5$  eq. of oxygen =  $40 + 2$  equiv. of nitrogen = 28, equiv. =  $322 \cdot 2$ . ( $C^{35} H^{40} O^5 N^2$ .)  
*Prop.* Translucent; amorphous; homogeneous; resin-like scales of a brown-yellow colour; bitter taste; inodorous.

*Oper.* Tonic, spasmodic, antispasmodic, febrifuge.

*Use.* Neuralgic affections, ague, remittent fever.

*Dose.* Gr. j. to gr. iij. thrice a day; or gr. iij. vel gr. jv. Every hour until a scruple shall have been administered before a paroxysm.

**CAMPHORÆ AQUA.** U. S. Camphor Water. (*Camphoræ* 3ij., *Alcoholis* ℥xl., *Magnesiæ Carbonatis* 3j., *Aquæ distillatæ* 0ij.) A f3j. contains gr. iij. of camphor.

*Dose.* f3ss. to f3j.

**CANNABIS SATIVA,** *Russian P.* Hemp. (N. O. *Urticaceæ*.)

*Comp.* Oil, mucilage, acrid principle.

*Oper.* Narcotic.

*Use.* In rheumatism, tetanus. The herb smoked relieves spasmodic asthma.

**CORNUS FLORIDA.** *Cortex.* U. S. Dogwood. (*Tetrand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Stellatæ*. ʒ. North America.)

*Comp.* Cinchonia and quina? gum.

*Oper.* Astringent, tonic.

*Use.* In cases in which cinchona is indicated.

*Dose.* ʒj. to ʒij. of the powder.

**CINCHONIA.** Cinchonia\* or cinchonine, F. (Take any quantity of powder of pale Cinchona, boil it in alcohol until it lose all bitterness, and distil the tincture to dryness. Dissolve the residue in boiling water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, then add an excess of magnesia, and boil for some minutes. Filter when cold; wash the magnesian residue with cold water, and dry it in a stove; then digest repeatedly in boiling alcohol, and mix the alcoholic liquors, which, cooling, will yield crystals of Cinchonia.)

*Prop.* Inodorous; bitter; in white, translucent acicular crystals, scarcely soluble in cold water; soluble in 2500 parts of water at  $212^{\circ}$ : very soluble in alcohol, but in small quantity only in æther and volatile oils.

*Comp.* Carbon 76·97, nitrogen 9·02, hydrogen 6·22, oxygen 7·97, in 100 parts: or 20 eq. of carbon =  $122 \cdot 4 + 12$  of hydrogen =  $12 + 1$  of nitrogen =  $14 \cdot 15 + 1$  of oxygen = 8, equiv. =  $156 \cdot 55$ . ( $C^{20} H^{12} O, N$ .)

*Oper.* Tonic.

*Use.* In all cases in which bark is useful.

*Dose.* From gr. ij. to gr. x.

*Prop.* *Syrupus Cinchoniæ, Tinctura Cinchoniæ, Vinum Cinchoniæ.*

**DECOCTUM CALUMBÆ COMPOSITUM.** U. S. Compound Decoction of Calumba. (*Calumbæ contusæ, Quassiæ in scobes rasæ, ā ā* 3ij., *Aurantii corticis* 3j., *Rhei in pulv.* ʒj., *Potassæ carbonatis* 3ss., *Aquæ* f3xx. Boil to a pint, and add T. Lavand. f3ss.)

*Oper.* Tonic.

*Use.* In convalescence from fever.

*Dose.* f3ij. thrice a day.

**DECOCTUM SCILLÆ.** U. S. Decoction of Squill. (*Scillæ* 3iij., *Juniperi* 3jv., *Senegæ* 3iij., *Aquæ* 0jv. Boil to one half, then strain, and add *Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici* f3jv.)

*Oper.* Diuretic.

*Use.* Dropsy.

*Dose.* From f3j. to f3ij. frequently repeated.

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\* In translating the French names for the alkaloids, and their salts, I have employed the termination in *ia* or *a*, to make them conform with the names of the other alkalies, and with the London Pharmacopœia.



**DRACONTIUM.** U. S. Skunk Cabbage. (*Dracontium foetidum*. *Tetrand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Aroideæ*. United States.  $\mathcal{U}$ .) The root.

*Prop.* Taste acrid and biting; odour rank and disagreeable.

*Oper.* Antispasmodic, expectorant.

*Use.* It has been highly commended in asthma; and in hysteria, epilepsy, whooping cough, and chronic rheumatism.

*Dose.* Of the powder of the dried root gr. x. to 3ss. thrice a day.

**EMETINA.** Emet. F. (Take of powdered root of ipecacuanha, any quantity; digest it several times in æther, at 60° Fahr.; and then in alcohol. Evaporate the alcoholic tincture in a water bath, and dissolve the residue in cold water; then add magnesia, and macerate; and, after drying the magnesian precipitate, digest it in pure alcohol, and evaporate the solution to dryness.)

*Prop.* Nearly inodorous; taste slightly bitter; white; pulverulent when pure; permanent in the air; scarcely soluble in water; soluble in æther and alcohol.

*Comp.* Carbon 64.37, nitrogen 4.86, hydrogen 7.77, oxygen 23 in 100 parts.

*Oper.* Emetic, narcotic, purgative.

*Use.* In all cases in which ipecacuanha may be used.

*Dose.* From gr. one-third to gr. iij. in any bland fluid.

*Incomp.* Preparations of nut-galls, and all vegetable astringent infusions or decoctions.

*Prep.* *Syrupus Emetinæ*.

**EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM.** U. S. Thoroughwort. (*Syngen. Polygam.* N. O. *Compositæ*. North America.  $\mathcal{U}$ .) The herb.

*Prop.* Intensely bitter, with a slight astringency, but no acrimony.

*Oper.* Tonic, sudorific, cathartic; according to the dose and mode of exhibiting it.

*Use.* In intermittents, continued fevers, and inflammatory diseases, given in cold infusion; to produce vomiting or purging, in hot infusion; as a tonic in substance.

*Dose.* As a tonic ʒj. to 3j. of the powdered leaves, three or four times a day; as a sudorific, fʒj. to fʒij. of the warm infusion every two hours; as an emetic and cathartic, fʒij. to fʒjv. of the warm infusion at short intervals.

*Prep.* *Infusum Eupatorii*, U. S.

**EUPHORBIA IPECACUANHA.** U. S. Ipecacuanha Spurge. (*Dodecandria Trigyn.* N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*. United States.  $\mathcal{U}$ .) The root.

*Comp.* Caoutchouc, resin, mucus, and probably fæcula.

*Prop.* Taste sweetish.

*Oper.* Emetic, cathartic.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to gr. xv. produces full vomiting.

**FERRI ET MAGNESIÆ CITRAS.** Citrate of Iron and Magnesia. (*Ferri Sesquioxidi hydrati recens precipitati partes ij. (pondere), Acidi Citrici partes iij.* Add water to the citric acid, and in the solution dissolve the sesquioxide, saturate with carbonate of magnesia, and evaporate to dryness.)

*Prop.* Shiny brown scales.

*Use.* In the same cases as the ammonio-citrate, over which it has the advantage of not being deliquescent.

*Dose.* Gr. ij. to gr. x.

**FERRI LACTAS.** F. Lactate of Iron. (Evaporate any quantity of sour whey to a third or fourth of its volume; decant, filter, and saturate with milk of lime. Separate the precipitated tartrate of lime in a filter. Add oxalic acid to precipitate the oxalate of lime. Add to the filtered liquor (now a solution of lactic acid) clear iron filings, boil, for a short time, filter, evaporate to the consistence of a syrup, and crystallize by cooling. *Louradoun.*)

*Comp.* 1 eq. of protoxide of iron, 1 of lactic acid, and 3 of water.

*Prop.* Small greenish, acicular crystals, in powder of a dull pale-green



colour; inodorous; taste feebly chalybeate, but not disagreeable. Slightly soluble in water, when pure. The solution in distilled water is not affected by a solution of nitrate of baryta, nor of oxalate of ammonia. It has an acid reaction on vegetable colours.

*Oper.* Tonic, emmenagogue.

*Use.* Chlorosis and atonic amenorrhœa.

*Dose.* Gr. vj. to gr. xij. in twenty-four hours.

FERRI PRUSSIÆ. U. S. Prussiate of Iron. Prussian Blue.

*Comp.* Prussic acid 35.1, red oxide of iron 53, water 11.9, in 100 parts.

*Prop.* Inodorous; insipid; of a deep blue colour; insoluble in water and alcohol, and not decomposed by hydrochloric and sulphuric acids.

*Oper.* Tonic.

*Use.* In intermittents, scrophula, chorea, epilepsy.

*Dose.* Gr. iij. to gr. viij. in syrup thrice a day.

*Incomp.* Solutions of potassa and soda; lime, baryta.

FRASERA. U. S. American Calumba. (Fraseria Walteri, *Tetrand.*

*Monogyn.* N. O. *Gentianaceæ*. United States. ♂.) The root.

*Prop.* Bitter without aroma.

*Oper.* Tonic.

*Dose.* Gr. x. to ℥j. twice or thrice a day.

GERANIUM. U. S. Crane's bill. (*Geranium Maculatum*. *Monadelph.* *Decand.* N. O. *Geranianaceæ*. N. America. ♀.) The root.

*Comp.* Tannic and gallic acids.

*Prop.* Astringent (one of the most powerful of the vegetable kind).

*Use.* In the second stage of dysentery and diarrhœa, after evacuants; in hæmorrhages of the alimentary canal; and as a styptic in external bleedings.

*Dose.* From gr. x. to ʒss. of the powder: fʒss. to fʒj. of a decoction made with *Rad. Geranii* ʒj., *Aquæ ferventis* 0ss.

HEUCHERA. U. S. Alum Root. (*Heuchera Cortusa*. *Pentand.*

*Digyn.* N. O. North America. ♀.) The root.

*Prop.* Intensely astringent.

*Oper.* Styptic.

*Use.* In external hæmorrhages, and in cancerous sores.

INDIGO. A peculiar colouring matter obtained from the leaves of several species of Indigofera. (*Diadelphia*, *Decandria*. N. O. *Leguminosæ*. (*Fabaceæ*, *Lindley*.) )

*Comp.* A glutinous matter, indigo blue (indigotin), indigo brown, and indigo red.

*Prop.* Colour deep blue, shaded with violet; inodorous, taste somewhat metallic. Insoluble in water, cold alcohol, and in ether; partially soluble in boiling alcohol.

*Oper.* Tonic, antispasmodic.

*Use.* Idiopathic epilepsy, chorea, hysteria, convulsions.

*Dose.* Gr. v. three times a day, increased cautiously but rapidly until ʒj. or more be taken in the day. (Compound indigo pills, indigo gr. xv., opium powdered gr. ij., extract of valerian, and extract of cinchonia of each gr. xxij.; mix, and divide into twenty-four pills. *Dose*, four daily.)

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ CUM SUCCO LIMONUM. U. S. Infusion of Cinchona with Lemon Juice. (*Cinchonæ in pulvere* ʒj., *Succi Limonum* fʒij., *Tinct. Camph.* *Comp.* fʒiij., *Aquæ frigidæ* 0j. Macerate for twelve hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

*Use.* In cases requiring bark, attended with great irritability of stomach.

*Dose.* From fʒj. to fʒiij.

INFUSUM EUPATORII. U. S. Infusion of Thoroughwort. (*Eupatorii* ʒj., *Aquæ ferventis* 0j. Infuse for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

*Oper.* Emetic, diaphoretic, tonic, when given cold.

*Use.* In fevers and inflammatory diseases.

*Dose.* From fʒj. to fʒviij.



**LINIMENTUM TABACI.** U. S. Liniment of Tobacco. (*Tabaci concisi* ℥j., *Adipis* lbj. Simmer the tobacco in the lard over a gentle fire until it become crisp, and strain.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, narcotic.

*Use.* In tinea capitis, scabies, hæmorrhoids.

**LIQUOR LABARRAQUII CHLORO-SODAICUS.** F. Chloro-Sodaic Solution of Labarraque. (Dissolve gr. 2187·5 of pure crystallized carbonate of soda in f℥xx. of distilled water, and saturate the solution with chlorine gas.)

*Prop.* Colour pale yellow, transparent; odour that of chlorine gas; taste pungent; sp. gr. 1·064.

*Comp.* Chloride of soda 73·53; chlorate of soda 36·46, with an excess of chlorine.

*Oper.* Antiseptic; astringent, tonic.

*Use.* For disinfecting foul air, destroying animal putrefaction; an excellent lotion for chilblains, fœtid ulcers, and gangrenous sores; and the best lotion in pyalism yet discovered. Internally, in dysentery.

*Dose.* From ℥xx. to f℥j. in a cupful of water: for a lotion or a gargle f℥xij. in f℥vj. of distilled water.

**LIQUOR MORPHIÆ ACETATIS.** Solution of Acetate of Morphia. F. (Take of acetate of morphia gr. xvj., distilled water f℥vj. Dilute acetic acid f℥ij.; mix.)

*Use.* The same as that of the solid acetate.

*Dose.* From ℥vj. to ℥xxxvj. in any bland vehicle.

*\*\* The addition of the acid prevents the decomposition of the acetate, which always occurs when the solid acetate is dissolved in water.*

**LIQUOR MORPHIÆ CITRATIS.** Solution of Citrate of Morphia. (Dissolve gr. xvj. of morphia and gr. iij. of citric acid in a f℥j. of distilled water, and add f℥ij. of tincture of cochineal.)

*Oper.* Anodyne, sedative, narcotic.

*Use.* In the same cases as opium in morphia, but in many instances preferred in consequence of its quicker operation, and because it neither irritates the stomach, nor causes headache, vertigo, or nausea.

*Dose.* ℥vj. to f℥ss. during the day.

*Incomp.* Earths, alkalies, and their carbonates.

**LIRIODENDRON.** U. S. Tulip Tree. (*Liriodendron tulipifera*. *Monœc.* *Polyand.* N. O. United States.) The bark.

*Comp.* Contains resin, gum, fecula, and mucus.

*Prop.* Bitter, aromatic, slightly astringent.

*Oper.* Stimulant, tonic.

*Use.* In intermittents; chronic rheumatism.

*Dose.* Of the powder ℥j. to 3ij.

**LOBELIA.** U. S. Indian Tobacco. (*Lobelia inflata*. *Pentand.* *Mono-gynia*. N. O. *Lobeliaceæ*. United States. ☉.) The herb.

*Comp.* An acrid principle, Lobelein, caoutchouc, extractive.

*Prop.* Taste acrid, pungent, and nauseous.

*Oper.* Emetic, narcotic; in small doses expectorant. Poisonous when overdosed.

*Use.* In asthma, croup, pertussis.

*Dose.* From gr. v. to ℥j. of the powdered leaves for an emetic.

*Prep.* *Tinctura Lobeliæ*.

**MATRICARIA CHAMOMILLA.** *Russian P.* (N. O. *Asteraceæ*.)

*Comp.* Volatile oil, bitter extractive.

*Prop.* Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.

*Dose.* In powder ℥j. to 3ij.

**MORPHIÆ SULPHAS.** Sulphate of Morphia, F. (Take of morphia 6 parts, distilled water 12 parts; sulphuric acid diluted with twice its bulk of water, a quantity sufficient to saturate the morphia. Evaporate slowly, and crystallize.\* To be kept in a stoppered phial.)

\* *Codex Medicamentarius.*



*Prop.* Inodorous; taste bitter; crystals silky tufts, soluble in two parts of water at 60°.

*Oper.* Powerfully narcotic and sedative.

*Use.* In all cases requiring the use of opium.

*Dose.* From gr. j. to gr. iij.

*\*\* It is distinguished from disulphate of quina, which it resembles, by becoming red when treated with concentrated nitric acid.*

**OLEUM CHENOPODII.** U. S. Oil of Wormseed. (By distillation from the seed.)

*Prop.* Odour strong, taste bitter, with considerable aromatic acrimony.

*Oper.* Anthelmintic.

*Dose.* From ℥v. to ℥x.

**OLEUM SUCCINI OXIDATUM.** U. S. Oxidated Oil of Amber. (*Olei Succini* f3j., *Acidi Nitrici* f3ijss. Put the oil of amber in a glass vessel, and gradually drop the acid into it, at the same time stirring the mixture with a glass rod. Let it stand for thirty-six hours, then separate the supernatant resinous matter from the acid fluid beneath, and wash it repeatedly, first with cold, and, lastly, with hot water, till the acid taste be removed.)

*Use.* Recommended as a substitute for musk, to which it is analogous in its properties.

**OPII EXTRACTUM NARCOTINA PRIVATUM.** F. Extract of Opium freed from Narcotina. (Macerate coarsely powdered opium in cold water, filter, and evaporate to the consistence of syrup; then digest in rectified æther, and repeat this as long as any crystals of narcotine appear in the residue of the distilled æther. Lastly, evaporate the solution which has been thus treated to an extract.)

*Comp.* Bimeconate of morphia, gum, and extractive.

*Use.* In all cases requiring a narcotic, in which stimulants are injurious.

*Dose.* From gr. j. to gr. vj.

**POLYCHLORIDUM AURI ET SODII.** *Pharn. Cast. Ruthenica.* Polychloride of Gold and Sodium. (*Auri puri* p. 64, *Sodii Chlor. sic.* p. 84, *Acidi Hyponitrici Chlorati* p. 250, *Aquæ q. s.* Dissolve the gold in the acid, add the salt in solution, and evaporate to crystallization.)

*Prop.* Crystals tetrahedral prisms, yellow, very soluble in water.

*Oper.* Corrosive, alterative.

*Use.* In syphilis, scrofula, dropsy.

*Dose.* 1-16th to 1/8th of a grain.

**POTASSII CYANURETUM.** U. S. Cyanide of Potassium. (Expose ferrocyanate of potassa in a porcelain crucible to a long-continued red heat, and during the cooling cover the crucible so as to exclude the air. Dissolve out, with distilled water, the cyanide, and crystallize.)

*Comp.* 1 eq. potassium=39.16+1 of cyanogen=26.39, equiv.=65.54.

*Prop.* Small colourless cubes, with a pungent, alkaline taste, and alkaline reaction; very soluble both in water and alcohol.

*Use.* Instead of hydrocyanic acid.

*Dose.* Gr. 1/4 to gr. j.

**QUINÆ ARSENIAS.** F. Arseniate of Quina. (*Quinæ* 3ijss., *Acidi Arsenici* 3j., *Aquæ distillatæ* f3jv. Boil for a short time; separate by filtration the crystals deposited on cooling, dissolve again and crystallize.)

*Prop.* Feathery white crystals, soluble in boiling water; from which the greater portion is deposited on cooling. Soluble in proof spirit, sparingly in alcohol, insoluble in æther.

*Use.* In intermittent fevers.

*Dose.* Gr. 1-10th to gr. 1/4 dissolved in a large quantity of water.

**SABBATIA.** U. S. American Centaury. (*Sabbatia angularis. Pentandria Monogynia. N. O. Gentianaceæ. United States. ☉.*) The plant.

*Prop.* Bitter; both water and alcohol extract its properties.



*Oper.* Tonic.

*Dose.* Of the powder from ℥j. to ʒj.

**SANGUINARIA.** U. S. Blood root. (*Sanguinaria Canadensis. Polyandria Monogynia. N. O. Papaveraceæ. North America. ʒj.*) The root.

*Comp.* Contains gum, resin, and a saponaceous extractive matter.

*Prop.* Acrid, bitter, slightly escharotic.

*Oper.* In small doses tonic, stimulant, and expectorant: in larger doses, an acrid narcotic, diminishing the pulse in a manner similar to digitalis; and emetic when pushed to the extent of twenty grains.

*Use.* Highly recommended in the stage of congestion of pneumonia typhoides, in the commencement of phthisis pulmonalis, in hepatitis, cyananche trachealis, icterus, and pertussis.

*Dose.* As a tonic, stimulant, and expectorant, gr. j. to gr. ij. of the powder, every six hours; as an emetic, from gr. viij. to ℥j., infused in warm water.

*Off. Prep.* *Tinctura Sanguinariæ*, U. S.

**STATICE.** U. S. Marsh Rosemary. (*Statice Caroliniana. Pentand. Pentagyn. United States. ʒj.*) The root.

*Comp.* Tannic and gallic acids.

*Prop.* Taste austere, bitter, intensely astringent.

*Oper.* Astringent, antiseptic.

*Use.* In gargles in aphthous and malignant sore throat; and, internally, in chronic dysentery.

**STRYCHNIÆ ACETATIS SOLUTIO.** Solution of Acetate of Strychnia. (*Strychniæ gr. j., Aceti dist. fʒj.*)

*Oper.* The same as strychnia, but a more certain mode of insuring its influence.

*Use.* In paralysis, and atonic diarrhœa.

*Dose.* ℥x. to ℥xxx.

**STRYCHNIÆ NITRAS.** F. Nitrate of Strychnia. (*Strychniæ quantum vis, Acidi Nitrici diluti, quantum opus sit.*)

*Prop.* Crystals white, acicular, very soluble in water.

*Use.* The same as the acetate.

*Dose.* 1-16th to 1-10th of a grain.

**SYRÛPUS CINCHONIÆ.** F. Syrup of Cinchonia. (Take of sulphate of cinchonia gr. xxxijx., simple syrup fʒxvj.)

*Dose.* From fʒj. to fʒj.

**SYRÛPUS EMETINÆ.** F. Syrup of Emetina. (Take of pure emetina gr. jv., simple syrup lbj.; mix.)

*Use.* In catarrh, hooping cough, and all cases in which ipecacuanha is useful.

*Dose.* fʒj. to fʒiij.

**SYRÛPUS MORPHIÆ ACETATIS,** F. Syrup of Acetate of Morphia. (Take of clarified syrup lbj., sulphate of morphia gr. jv. Make into a syrup.)

*Use.* The same as that of syrup of poppies.

*Dose.* From fʒj. to fʒjv.

**SYRÛPUS MORPHIÆ SULPHATIS.** F. Syrup of Sulphate of Morphia. (Take of clarified syrup lbj., sulphate of morphia gr. jv. Make into a syrup.)

*Use.* For varying the narcotic when patients have become accustomed to the action of the acetate.

*Dose.* From fʒj. to fʒjv.

**SYRÛPUS QUINÆ.** F. Syrup of Quina. (Take disulphate of quina gr. lxjv., simple syrup lbj.; mix.)

*Use.* In all cases in which the disulphate of quina is useful.

*Dose.* From fʒij. to fʒjv.

**SYRÛPUS SCILLÆ COMPÖSITUS.** U. S. Compound Syrup of Squills. (*Scillæ contusæ, Senegæ contusæ sing. ʒjv., Antimonii Pot.-tartratis gr. xlvij., Aquæ 0jv., Sacchari lbijss.* Pour the water on the squill and seneka. Boil to one half, and strain; then add the



sugar. Evaporate the whole to Oij. ; and lastly, while it is hot, add the tartar emetic.)

*Use.* In croup and chronic bronchitis, especially of children.

*Dose.* For adults, f3j. to f3ij. ; for children, ℥v. to ℥xv.

**TINCTŪRA BRUCIÆ.** Tincture of Brucia. (Dissolve eighteen grains of brucia in f3j. of water.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, tonic.

*Use.* In paralysis, general or partial, diarrhœa, dysentery, leucorrhœa.

*Dose.* ℥vj. to ℥xxvj. in mixture, or in common drink.

**TINCTŪRA CAPSICI ET CANTHARIDUM.** U.S. Tincture of Cayenne Pepper and Blistering Flies. (*Cantharidum contusarum* 3x., *Capsici* 3j., *Alcoholis diluti* 0j. Digest for ten days, and filter.)

*Oper.* Stimulant and rubefacient.

*Use.* As a counter-irritant in deep-seated painful affections.

**TINCTŪRA CINCHONIÆ.** F. Tincture of Cinchonia. (Take of sulphate of cinchonia gr. viij., alcohol f3j.)

*Dose.* From f3j. to f3jv.

**TINCTŪRA FERRI AURANTIACA.** Wirtemberg. (*Iron filings* 3jv., *Seville Oranges* 4. Remove the peel, white, and seeds. Beat the pulp with the filings in a stone mortar, and let the paste remain at least for two days ; then pour on it *Madeira Wine* f3x., and *Tincture of Orange Peel* f3ij. Digest for seven days, express, and filter.)

*Use.* A very agreeable preparation in cases requiring the use of iron.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3jv.

**TINCTŪRA LOBELIÆ.** U.S. Tincture of Indian Tobacco. (*Lobelia* 3ij., *Alcoholis diluti* 0j. Digest for ten days, and filter.)

*Oper.* Emetic, diuretic, expectorant.

*Use.* In asthma, croup, pertussis.

*Dose.* f3j. to f3ij. as an emetic for an adult.

**TINCTŪRA NUCIS VOMICÆ COMPOSITA.** Compound Tincture of Nux Vomica. (*Extracti Nucis Vomicae* gr. jv., *Solutionis Ammoniac* f3ij., *Spiritus rectificati* f3j. Mix.)

*Oper.* Stimulant.

*Use.* In same cases as nux vomica ; also as a liniment to paralysed and atrophied parts.

*Dose.* ℥x. to ℥xxx.

**TINCTŪRA QUINÆ.** F. Tincture of Quina. (Take of disulphate of quina gr. vj. alcohol (·847) f3j.)

*Dose.* f3j. to f3iij.

**TINCTŪRA SANGUINARIÆ.** U.S. Tincture of Blood Root. (*Sanguinaria contusæ* 3ij., *Alcoholis diluti* 0j. Digest for ten days, and filter.)

*Use.* In the same cases as the powder.

*Dose.* From ℥x. to f3jss.

**TINCTŪRA STRYCHNIÆ.** F. Tincture of Strychnia. (Take of strychnia gr. iij., alcohol (sp. gr. ·837) f3j. ; dissolve.)

*Use.* In the same cases as those for which strychnia is used.

*Dose.* From ℥vj. to ℥xxvj.

**TINCTŪRA SUMBŪLI.** Tincture of Sumbul. (*Sumbuli contusi* 3v., *Spiritus tenuioris* 0j. Macerate, express, and strain.)

**TINCTŪRA SUMBŪLI ÆTHEREA.** Æthereal Tincture of Sumbul. (*Sumbuli contusi* 3v., *Ætheris* f3xjv., *Spiritus rectificati* f3xxvj. Macerate, express, and strain.)

*Oper.* Both these tinctures are stimulant, antispasmodic.

*Use.* In debility, and enervation from long-continued illness, hysteria, epilepsy, chorea, effects of sexual abuse.

*Dose.* Of the first, f3ss. to f3ij. on a lump of sugar, or in any suitable vehicle. Of the second, ℥x. to ℥xx. similarly administered.

**TINCTŪRA VERATRIÆ.** Tincture of Veratria. (Dissolve gr. jv of veratria in f3j. of alcohol.)

*Oper.* Emetic, diuretic, purgative.



*Use.* Internally in gout, instead of colchicum, dropsy, anasarca ; also in small diseases externally by friction.

*Dose.* ℥x. to ℥xxv.

UNGUENTUM ARSENICI IODIDI. Ointment of Iodide of Arsenic. (Rub gr. iij. of iodide of arsenic with ʒj. of lard.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, alterative, detergent.

*Use.* In tubercular cutaneous affections, carcinoma.

UNGUENTUM POTASSII BROMIDI. Ointment of Bromide of Potassium. (Mix gr. xxjv. of bromine of potassium, and from ℥vj. to ℥xij. of bromine, with ʒj. of lard.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, deobstruent.

*Use.* In scrofulous swellings.

*Dose.* ʒss. to ʒj. by friction.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI IODIDI. Ointment of Iodide of Zinc. (Mix ʒj. of iodide of zinc with ʒj. of lard.)

*Oper.* Stimulant, deobstruent.

*Use.* In scrofulous swellings, bronchocele, enlargement of joints.

VINUM CINCHONIÆ. F. Wine of Cinchonia. (Take of cinchonia gr. xjv. Madeira wine fʒxxxj.)

*Use.* In intermittents.

*Dose.* From fʒj. to fʒiij.

VINUM QUINÆ. F. Wine of Quina. (Take of disulphate of quina gr. ix., Madeira wine lbij.)

*Dose.* From fʒjv. to fʒjv.

XANTHORIZA. U. S. Yellow Root. (*Xanthoriza Apiifolia. Pentandria Polygynia. N. O. Ranunculaceæ. North America. 12.*) The root.

*Comp.* Resin, gum.

*Prop.* Taste intensely bitter.

*Oper.* An excellent tonic.

*Dose.* ʒij. of the powdered root.

XANTHOXYLUM. U. S. Prickly Ash. (*Xanthoxylum Fraxineum. Pentandria Pentagynia. United States. 12.*) The bark.

*Prop.* Acrid ; bitter taste, with a slightly aromatic flavour.

*Oper.* Stimulant, diaphoretic.

*Use.* In chronic rheumatism.

*Dose.* From gr. x. to ʒj. of the powder ; of a decoction made by boiling ʒj. of the bark in ʒij. of water, for fifteen minutes ; fʒjv. to fʒviiij. every three or four hours.

ZINCI CYANIDUM. Cyanide of Zinc. (Add gradually a filtered and recent solution of cyanide of potassium to a solution of sulphate of zinc, so long as there is any precipitate ; wash, and carefully dry the precipitate.)

*Oper.* Tonic, sedative, antispasmodic, vermifuge.

*Use.* In dyspeptic irritability of stomach, in spasmodic cough, asthma, pertussis, neuralgic affections of stomach, worms, and diseases of dentition.

*Dose.* Gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  gradually increased to gr. jss.

ZINCI IODIDUM. Iodide of Zinc. (Heat 20 parts of zinc with 170 parts of iodine in a glass vessel to sublimation.)

*Prop.* White, deliquescent needles, very soluble in water ; taste styptic and disagreeable.

*Oper.* Stimulant, deobstruent, discutient.

*Use.* As a substitute for iodide of potassium.

*Off. Prep.* *Unguentum Zinci Iodidi.*



## APPENDIX.

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### No. II.

#### ON POISONS.

**POISONS** are substances of an animal, a vegetable, or a mineral nature, which produce effects deleterious to the animal economy when they are taken into the stomach in certain doses ; and, in some instances, even when they are applied to the surface of the body. Many poisonous substances, however, are daily employed as medicines ; and with the best results, when they are administered in proper doses, and with due precaution.

Writers who professedly treat of poisons have arranged the substances which they regard as such, according to their effects on the animal economy ; but as the following memoranda are intended merely as references from which the practitioner may refresh his memory when his assistance is suddenly required in cases of poisoning, the author conceives the alphabetical arrangement will be the most useful, and he has consequently adopted it. A similar reason has also induced him to place the English name as the title of each article.\*

**ACETIC ACID.** (*Strong.*)

*Symptoms.* Great heat, and a sensation of burning pain in the stomach ; convulsions ; death.

*Morbid Appearances.* The mouth and fauces brownish, — excoriated, and the lingual papillæ enlarged. The œsophagus also lined with a brown adventitious membrane. The stomach of a livid hue towards the pylorus and black at the fundus. The vessels large and much injected.

*Antidotes.* Magnesia ; soap in water ; after which the stomach should be emptied by the stomach-pump or an emetic.

**ACETATE OF LEAD.** See under *Carbonate of Lead*.

**ACONITUM.** See *Monkshood*.

**AGARIC.** See *Fungi*.

**AMMONIA ;** (*Liquor Ammoniaë.*) A corrosive mineral poison.

*Symptoms.* Excoriations of the mouth and fauces ; sensation of burning in the throat, chest, and stomach ; followed by vomiting and purging, the ejected matter being mixed with blood. When the dose is large, the immediate feeling is that of strangulation, attended with convulsions and high delirium. If the result be fatal, it very quickly follows the administration of the poison. The inhalation of the ammonia by applying the solution to the nostrils is equally hazardous, and causes the same symptoms as when it is taken into the stomach.

*Morbid Appearances.* Marks of strong inflammatory action in the œsophagus and cardiac portion of the stomach ; and in the bronchial tubes when the poison has been inhaled.

*Tests.* The aqueous solution of ammonia is readily recognised by its

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\* Many poisonous substances are purposely not noticed, because they are not likely to be employed as such ; and, consequently, they do not demand general attention.



pungent odour ; by changing the vegetable reds to green ; by changing the infusion or tincture of turmeric to reddish-brown ; by not altering the transparency of a solution of nitrate of silver ; and by a blue colour being produced when a piece of copper is immersed in it ; or on the addition of a dilute solution of any of the salts of copper ; or by white fumes with chlorine.

*Treatment.* The immediate exhibition of vinegar, lemon juice, or solution of citric acid ; and afterwards of milk, mucilages, and demulcent fluids ; bleeding, if symptoms of intestinal inflammation supervene.

\*\*\* These instructions apply equally to cases of poisoning by *Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia* and by *Hartshorn*.

**AMMONIATED COPPER ;** (*Cuprum Ammoniatum*.) A corrosive metallic poison.

*Symptoms and Morbid Appearances* nearly the same as those produced by the other salts of copper. (See *Verdigris*.)

*Test.* This poison is readily known by its beautiful blue colour, and ammoniacal odour. When mixed in fluids which partially decompose it, as, for instance, coffee, port wine, or malt liquors, it may be detected by adding to the suspected fluid a few drops of a spirituous solution of guaiac. If the vehicle be coffee, and a salt of copper be present, it will instantly produce a beautiful deep greenish-blue precipitate. If the vehicle be port wine, it gives a green colour to the wine, and the colour evolved by the tincture of guaiac will be nearly an indigo blue, with a slight shade of green ; and if beer, that of verditer. It changes solution of arsenious acid to green.

*Treatment.* The use of the stomach-pump, and oily clysters. Albumen in solution (in coffee, if it can be obtained \*) should then be freely exhibited ; and vomiting again excited by drinking large quantities of mucilaginous fluids, if the poison had been very recently taken ; but if it have already passed into the bowels, give castor oil in coffee, combined with opiates and other narcotics ; bleed both generally and locally ; and employ warm baths and fomentations with emollient clysters.

**ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM.** See *Potassio-Tartrate of Antimony*.

**ARGENTI NITRAS.** See *Nitrate of Silver*.

**ARSENIC—ARSENIOUS ACID.** A corrosive mineral poison.

*Symptoms.* Metallic austere taste ; constant spitting of saliva devoid of the mercurial fœtor ; constriction of the pharynx and œsophagus ; nausea and vomiting, sometimes of a brown mucous matter, which is occasionally mixed with blood ; fainting, with excessive thirst ; a sensation of great heat at the throat and the præcordia ; heat and severe pain in the stomach, which is generally so irritable as to reject the mildest fluids ; severe gripings, purging, and tenesmus, the stools being deep green or black, and horribly offensive ; the urine scanty, red, and often bloody ; the pulse small, frequent, and often intermitting, accompanied with palpitation of the heart and syncope, difficult respiration and cold sweats ; swelling and itching of the whole body, which occasionally becomes covered with livid blotches ; great prostration of strength, and paralysis of the feet and hands ; delirium ; convulsions ; urine highly coloured, often bloody ; strenuous priapism ; and death.

*Morbid Appearances.* The mouth and œsophagus are seldom inflamed ; but the stomach most commonly, although not always, presents appearances of intense inflammation, but not amounting to erosion or abrasion of the villous coat : and it is on the surface of such inflamed spots that grains of the acid are generally found, when the poison has been swallowed in powder. The inflammation is evident also in the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum ; but it almost disappears in the colon, although the mucous membrane of the rectum is often found

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\* Coffee instantly decomposes the salts of copper.



not only highly inflamed, but ulcerated. The lungs are sometimes black and turgid with blood; the mitral and tricuspid valves of the heart are covered with red patches, and these extend to the fleshy columns; but the chief morbid appearances are to be looked for in the stomach and intestines. The contents of the former of these, and of portions of the latter, ought in every case to be carefully preserved, and washed in tepid *distilled* water. Cases have proved fatal in which no morbid changes have been detected.

*Tests.* If any solid particles be found in the stomach, throw a few of them upon red hot coals, they will be decomposed and exhale alliaceous vapour: or, mix one part of them with three parts of a mixture, consisting of one part of finely powdered charcoal, and two parts of *very dry* carbonate of potassa; put this into a small glass tube, the upper inner surface or empty part of which is kept clean, whilst the powder is introduced, by being previously lined with paper. Having withdrawn the paper, stop the open end loosely with a little tow, or a piece of soft paper; then place the closed end for a few minutes in the flame of a spirit lamp until it becomes incandescent; when, if arsenious acid be present, a brilliant metallic crust will be found lining the upper part of the tube. This crust, placed on hot coals, will exhale dense white fumes and a strong smell of garlic.

If no solid particles be found, boil the contents of the stomach with liquor potassæ, and strain through a piece of linen rag; divide the fluid into different portions, test each portion separately by the following reagents:—

1. Put one portion into Marsh's apparatus for the formation of arseniuretted hydrogen gas, with some diluted sulphuric acid and a piece of pure zinc, and inflame the gas evolved at the jet. If arsenious acid be present, a piece of glass held over the flame will display a spot of metallic arsenic, surrounded by a circle of black oxide of arsenic, which is surrounded by a second circle of arsenious acid; or pass the arseniuretted hydrogen gas through a bent tube, and heat it, at a point a few inches from the jet, in the flame of a spirit lamp; a crust of metallic arsenic will line the tube on the farther side of the heated point. A modification of Marsh's apparatus has been recommended by a commission lately appointed by the Prussian government, the object of which is to ascertain the weight of the arsenic present.

Or acidulate the fluid to be tested with hydrochloric acid, and boil stripes of clean metallic copper in it: if arsenious acid be present, a coating of metallic arsenic will cover the copper. (*Reinseh.*)

The grains picked out of the stomach may be tested in the same manner. This test is decisive, but it requires to be used in the following manner, if the contents of the stomach contain much fatty matter. Take a bell glass, open at the top, and furnished with a stop cock and glass jet; fill it with hydrogen gas; place it in a jar containing the contents of the stomach strained, and the washing of the stomach, and some diluted sulphuric acid and pure zinc. Open the stop cock until the fluid rises considerably into the bell glass; then close the stop cock; but, after the gas has been extricated and the fluid has descended, open it again, inflame the gas at the jet and use it in the same manner as Mr. Marsh's instrument. A better mode is the modification of Marsh's apparatus proposed by the Author. (See *Pharmaceutical Trans.* by T. Bell, p. 92.)

2. Drop, into the second portion, a solution of nitrate of silver to excess, in order to precipitate all the hydrochlorates it may contain; then, after the fluid has become clear, touch the surface with a glass rod dipped in liquid ammonia. If arsenious acid be present, a yellow arsenite of silver will fall from the point of the rod.
3. Drop into a third portion some ammoniated sulphate of copper: if arsenious acid be present, Scheele's green will be formed. The accordance of these tests affords sufficient evidence. The tubes, and the glass coated with the metallic arsenic, should be taken into court, as



well as comparative tubes and glasses coated by treating the simple acid and its solution. All these tubes should be previously rolled up in paper, and sealed in the presence of the persons who assist in the testing.

**Treatment.** Evacuate the stomach by the stomach-pump, using lime-water instead of distilled water: administer large draughts of tepid, mucilaginous fluids, or sugar and water, or chalk and water, or lime-water; avoid the use of alkalies; but administer charcoal and hydrated sesquioxide of iron. (*Ferrugo*, E.) Afterwards combat the inflammatory symptoms by bleeding freely, both generally and locally; by tepid baths, emollient enemas, and narcotics. If the immediate fatal symptoms be averted, let the patient for a long time subsist wholly on farinaceous food, milk, and demulcents.

\* \* All arsenical poisons operate nearly in the same manner as the arsenious acid; and consequently similar means are required for detecting their presence and counteracting their influence.

**ATROPA BELLADONNA.** See *Deadly Nightshade*.

**BELLADONNA.** See *Deadly Nightshade*.

**BICYANIDE OF MERCURY, (*Hydrargyri-Bicyanidum*.)** An acrid mineral poison.

**Symptoms.** They closely resemble those of poisoning by corrosive sublimate, accompanied with severe vomiting, mercurial ulceration of the mouth, salivation, powerful action of the heart, diarrhoea, suppression of urine, demi-erection, and an ecchymosed appearance of the penis and scrotum, convulsions, and death.

**Tests.** When any of the poison remains, it is recognised by its quadrangular prismatic crystals, with oblique summits, and its styptic taste. When heated in a small tube closed at one end, and drawn out to a point at the other, it is decomposed, mercury sublimes, and cyanogen gas is given off, and burns with a violet flame. Its solution is decomposed by a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and sulphuret of mercury and hydrocyanic acid are formed.

**Treatment.** The same as in cases of poisoning by bichloride of mercury.

**BLISTERING FLIES. (*Cantharis Vesicatoria*.)** An acrid animal poison.

**Symptoms.** Nausea; vomiting and purging, the matter ejected in either case being frequently bloody and purulent; acute epigastralgia; writhing colic; great heat and irritation of the bladder and urinary organs, accompanied with the most painful priapism; the pulse is quick and hard; and, although thirst is often great, yet there is, occasionally, a horror of liquids. If these symptoms be not soon relieved, they are followed by convulsions, tetanus, delirium, syncope, and death. Throughout the attack, the breath of the patient has a very peculiar, faint, sickly odour.

**Morbid Appearances.** Inflammation and erosion of the stomach; the green shining particles of the powdered flies being sometimes seen adhering to the inner coat of the viscus, or mixed with its contents. The intestines also and the kidneys exhibit marks of inflammation; and these are still more evident in the bladder, particularly when the fatal result does not immediately supervene.

**Tests.** The poisonous properties of the blistering fly depend on a peculiar principle, which has been named *cantharidin*; but the poison can be recognised by the appearance of the green shining particles, which are visible in the finest powder, and by the symptoms. The alcoholic solution is precipitated white by water, but the precipitate is again dissolved by an excess of water.

**Treatment.** Copious dilution with milk and demulcent fluids, bleeding, the warm bath, opiate frictions, and clysters of mutton broth and opium. The administration of oily demulcents must be avoided. The best antidote is camphor, both internally administered and externally applied.



**BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.** (*Potassii Bromidum.*) An acrid mineral poison.

*Symptoms.* Nausea, vomiting, quickened respiration and pulse, great prostration of strength, death.

*Morbid Appearances.* Congested state of the mucous membrane; spots of ulcerations, softenings.

*Tests.* If any of the poison remain, dissolve and drop into the solution sulphuric acid, the colour and odour of free bromine are perceived. Add mucilage of starch, it will be coloured yellow. Take up the bromine with æther, and drop into the æthereal solution a solution of nitrate of silver: a whitish-yellow bromide of silver, insoluble in nitric acid, and in ammonia, will fall.

Bromide of Potassium does not alter the colour of tea, or coffee, or milk, or wine. To detect it in these fluids, evaporate to dryness, decompose the vegetable matter by heat, and act, on the residue, in the same manner as on the pure bromide.

*Treatment.* Empty the stomach with the stomach-pump and tepid water. Treat the nervous symptoms by stimulants.

**BRUCIA.** (*Brucia.*)

*Symptoms.* The same as those caused by strychnia.

*Tests.* Brucia has a bitter taste. It is scarcely soluble in water at 60°, and it requires 500 parts of boiling water for its solution. It is dissolved and coloured blood-red by nitric acid; and, on the addition of a solution of protochloride of tin, the red is changed to a beautiful deep violet.

*Treatment.* The same as for poisoning by strychnia.

**BRYONY ROOT.** (*Bryonia Dioicæ Radix.*) An acrid vegetable poison.

*Symptoms.* Violent vomitings, with severe colic pains and purging; great thirst; difficulty of breathing; and sometimes convulsions.

*Morbid Appearances.* Evidences of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and rectum, and congestion of blood in the lungs.

*Test.* This poison can only be recognised when the root itself, or a portion of it, can be obtained. It is large, fleshy, fusiform, marked externally with circles of a yellowish-white colour, and has a sweetish, yet acrid and bitter, disagreeable taste.

*Treatment.* Excite vomiting by copious draughts of tepid demulcent fluids, and by irritation of the fauces; then administer milk and mucilaginous diluents, with opiates and emollient enemata. The lancet may be sometimes requisite.

**CAMPHOR.** (*Camphora.*) A narcotic vegetable poison.

*Symptoms.* Violent excitement of the brain and nervous system; vomiting; vertigo, preceded by pallid countenance; great anxiety; small pulse; difficult respiration, syncope, cold sweats, and convulsions. In some instances it has occasioned death.

*Morbid Appearances.* Too few opportunities have occurred for ascertaining these with any degree of accuracy.

*Test.* Camphor is always readily discovered by its peculiar odour.

*Treatment.* Wine and opium, exhibited at short intervals until the symptoms abate.

**CANTHARIDES.** See *Blistering Flies.*

**CARBONATE OF BARYTA.** (*Carbonas Barytæ.*) See *Muriate or Hydrochlorate of Baryta.*

**CARBONATE OF LEAD.** (*Plumbi Carbonas.*) A sedative metallic poison. (All the salts of lead are resolvable into the carbonate, which is the only direct poison of lead.)\*

*Symptoms.* Obstinate costiveness; violent colic, with retraction of the abdomen; vomiting; the pulse small and hard; laborious breathing and tremors, terminating in paralysis of the extremities, and occasionally in death. The gums assume a blue tinge.

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\* The acetate and diacetate are certainly poisonous in large doses, even when free acid is present. (*Taylor's Med. Jur.*)



**Morbid Appearances.** An ex-sanguine appearance of the intestines; but occasionally there is inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, sometimes attended with blotches of extravasated blood. When the death of the patient is not sudden, the mesenteric and lymphatic glands are inflamed and obstructed; and all the viscera bear more or less evidence of having suffered from increased vascular action: and lead has been found in the muscles of the part previously paralysed.

**Test.** When the poison has been swallowed in the solid form, and any of it can be obtained, it may be known in some degree by its colour and weight, or by rubbing it in a mortar with a little spirituous solution of gualiac, and a few drops of liquid ammonia, which produce a beautiful grass green, passing to glaucous when lead is present; it is tinged brown when it is exposed to sulphuretted hydrogen gas; or it may be dissolved in weak nitric acid, and the solution precipitated by iodide of potassium; if lead be present, the yellow iodide of that metal will be formed: but it is still more certainly detected by reducing it to a metallic state upon charcoal, by means of the blowpipe.

When it has been taken in syrup, or in wine, or in Hollands, to improve which it is often ignorantly and improperly used, first render the coloured fluids colourless by chlorine, and then add to different portions the following re-agents:—Sulphate of potassa, which will produce a white; sulphuretted hydrogen, which will throw down a black; and chromate of potassa, which will exhibit a canary yellow precipitate, if any salt of lead be present; or dissolve in acetic acid, and add to the solution a solution of iodide of potassium; if the poison be carbonate of lead, a yellow iodide of lead will be precipitated.

**Treatment.** Bleed, if the pulse be hard; then freely exhibit cathartics, particularly castor oil, and sulphate of magnesia combined with opium or extract of hyoscyamus; use the warm bath, and throw up repeatedly injections of mutton broth and demulcents. The patient should drink very freely mucilaginous liquids. When convalescent, he should live almost entirely on a milk diet. If paralysis of the limbs continue, it should be treated with strychnia.

\*.\* The action of acetate of lead, and of red oxide of lead or litharge, on the animal economy, is nearly the same as that of the carbonate of lead; consequently the above observations apply to all the salts of lead.

**CARBONIC ACID GAS.** This gas is often extricated very largely in various processes of art, and in burning charcoal in close rooms, so as to produce suspended animation and death. As it is also very heavy, it remains in fermenting vats and beer cellars long after the liquor has been drawn off or removed, so as to destroy individuals who incautiously enter them.

**Symptoms.** Great drowsiness, difficulty of respiration, and suffocation. The features appear swelled and the face bluish, as in cases of strangulation; but the eyes remain as brilliant as in health, even after death.

**Test.** Invert immediately, before the air of the place has been disturbed, a bottle filled with lime-water in the atmosphere which has occasioned the suspended animation or the death of the person immersed in it, until one half of the fluid runs out: and at the same time introduce a lighted taper into the same atmosphere. If the taper be extinguished, and lime-water, on being shaken in the bottle, becomes milky, the deleterious gas is carbonic acid gas.

**Treatment.** Remove the body into the open air; apply friction, particularly over the thorax and on the soles of the feet; then endeavour to stimulate the organs of respiration to a renewed action by inflating the lungs with common air, or, if it can be procured, oxygen gas, by means of the double bellows, and a flexible tube introduced into the trachea through the nostrils. Stimulate, cautiously, the nostrils with ammonia, and dash cold water on the face and chest.



**CHLORIDE OF BARIUM.** (*Barii Chloridum.*) An acrid poison.

*Symptoms.* Sensation of burning in the stomach, vomitings, headache, deafness, convulsions, death.

*Tests.* Soluble in water; the solution precipitates nitrate of silver white, sulphuric acid and the sulphates also white; the precipitates are insoluble in water and nitric acid.

If it be contained in wine, test as for the aqueous solution; and, also, if the stomach is to be examined.

*Treatment.* Sulphate of soda, or of magnesia, in solution freely administered; then empty the stomach by an emetic, and afterwards administer opium.

**CHLORINE GAS.** An acrid poison.

*Symptoms.* Severe constriction of the glottis, cough, sensation of suffocation alternating with asphyxia; afterwards, if death do not ensue, inflammation of the larynx, and pneumonic inflammation.

*Treatment.* Inhalation of the vapour of hot water containing carbonate of ammonia. Bleeding, the antiphlogistic treatment, especially by mercurials.

**CHLOROFORM.** (**CHLOROFORMYL.**) *Chloroform.* Narcotic Poison.

*Symptoms.* Chloroform gives rise to vomiting, headache, convulsions, anæsthesia, unconsciousness, and, at times, fatal depression and prostration. It has been attempted to apply it to passengers in the street; but if the person be sober and compos mentis, the danger is slight. The deaths which have occurred, have been in cases where it has been used as a remedy.

*Morbid Appearances.* Congestion of lungs and large vessels of the heart.

*Treatment.* Death has been in most cases so sudden as to preclude the possibility of using any remedies. The best restorative is atmospheric air. Ammonia may be applied to the nostrils, the cold douche to the head, and even artificial respiration may be had recourse to; but no stimulants should be given.

**COCCULUS INDICUS.** (*Anamictæ Cocculi fructus.*) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison, deriving its poisonous powers from *picrotoxin*.

*Symptoms.* These closely resemble those of intoxication from ardent spirits.

*Morbid Appearances.* There is no instance of the examination of a human body destroyed by this poison on record.

*Test.* That this poison has been the cause of death, or of powerfully deleterious effects on the human body, cannot be ascertained by any test. The fruit is externally blackish, about the size of a pea, whitish within, and has a very bitter taste, not easily removed from the palate.

*Treatment.* Encourage vomiting, and purge freely; bleed if the pulse indicate it, or if symptoms resembling apoplexy supervene.

**COLCHICUM.** See *Meadow Saffron*.

**COLOQUINTIDA.** (*Fructus Cucumeris Colocynthis.*) An acrid vegetable poison.

*Symptoms.* Violent pains in the epigastrium, with vomiting and purging, the stools being mixed with blood. The sight soon becomes obscured, and this state is succeeded by vertigo and delirium.

*Morbid Appearances.* When death has occurred from this poison, the stomach and bowels have been found inflamed, particularly the rectum.

*Test.* A strong infusion of colocynthida gelatinises as it cools, resembling in appearance mucilage of quince seed; but it has a very bitter, nauseous taste. Solution of potassa renders it greenish, and throws down a precipitate; ammonia dissolves the mucilage. But no test can be relied on; the only certainty that this poison has been taken is the seeing the substance itself.

*Treatment.* Emetics to evacuate the whole of the deleterious substance;



local blood-letting on the abdomen; afterwards opiates, and copious dilution with milk and oily demulcents.

#### CONGER.

*Symptoms.* This fish, although it is frequently eaten with impunity, yet has, in some instances, produced all the symptoms of cholera morbus, succeeded by paralysis of the lower extremities.

*Treatment.* Evacuate the contents of the stomach and bowels, after having allayed their irritability by opium. Dilute freely with saccharine and acidulous liquids; and bleed, if symptoms of inflammation of the lower bowels supervene.

COPPER, POISONOUS SALTS OF. See *Verdigris*.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. (*Hydrargyri Bichloridum*.) A corrosive metallic poison.

*Symptoms.* An acrid, styptic, metallic taste, with the sensation of fullness and burning in the throat; copious salivation, but not always; great anxiety; tearing pains of the stomach and intestines; nausea; frequent vomiting of a fluid occasionally mixed with blood; diarrhoea, tenesmus; the pulse small, quick, and hard; frequent faintings; universal debility; difficult respiration; cold sweats; cramps of all the members; convulsions; and death.

*Morbid Appearances.* General inflammation of the first passages; swelling and a livid colour of the palate and fauces; epiglottis, trachea, and bronchial tubes injected; œsophagus of a white colour. In some cases red and black spots have been found in the cavities of the heart; constriction of the intestinal canal, with marks of gangrene, sometimes with perforation of the viscus: and in general the mucous membrane of the stomach is detached.

*Tests.* 1. If the poison be found in the solid state, its nature may be suspected by its sensible qualities; but to ascertain the truth, mix the suspected substance with an equal weight of very dry carbonate of potassa; then put the mixture into a small glass tube, and heat it gradually to redness; if it be corrosive sublimate, mercury will be obtained in metallic globules.

2. If the suspected poison be a fluid and a colourless liquid, place in it a wire of clean polished copper twisted round a sovereign, and allow it to remain for a short time, when the gold will be covered with a white coating that will acquire a metallic lustre when rubbed, if corrosive sublimate be the poison; or pour into it lime-water, or liquor potassæ, which will produce an orange-yellow precipitate, if the salt be present. The solution of iodide of potassium will precipitate scarlet biniodide of mercury.

3. Drop a little of the solution on the back of a gold watch, and whilst holding the watch in one hand, touch it with a knife or a key held in the other; an amalgam will be instantly formed on the gold if the poison be corrosive sublimate.

4. If the solvent be wine, coffee, or any coloured liquid, agitate it slowly for ten minutes in a phial, with two or three drachms of æther; then, after the fluids have separated by rest, pour off the æther, and evaporate it in a small porcelain capsule. If corrosive sublimate be present, it will remain in a crystallized form in the capsule; and that it is that salt may be proved by dissolving these crystals in water, and precipitating the solution, as already described, with lime-water, or solution of potassa, or iodide of potassium.

5. If we have only the contents of the stomach to act upon, coil a copper wire round a sovereign or a piece of gold, and, having acidulated with nitric acid, drop this pile in the fluid. If corrosive sublimate be the poison, a precipitate of metallic mercury will be formed on the gold.

6. To the suspected solution, add a solution of protochloride of tin; then, after a short time, add more, and leave the precipitate to subside. Pour off the fluid, and wash repeatedly the precipitate; a globe of mercury will remain.

*Treatment.* Give large quantities of white of egg diluted in water in



repeated doses. The albumen decomposes the corrosive sublimate, and reduces it to a state of calomel, and the protoxide, which, acting on the bowels, carries itself off by purging. The poison is also reduced to calomel by a mixture of soap and the gluten of wheat flour. Bleeding is requisite if the pulse be quick and hard. The warm bath may also be employed; and during convalescence the patient should subsist altogether on broths, milk, and demulcent fluids.

**CREASOTE.** An acrid poison.

*Symptoms.* It operates as a powerful topical excitant, causing inflammation of the tissue with which it comes in contact, and destroying life by the nervous sympathy it induces.

*Tests.* Distinguished by its odour, that of smoked meat and tar. It instantly coagulates albumen.

*Treatment.* Administer freely white of eggs, then give direct emetics; and treat the inflammatory symptoms as in a case of gastritis.

**CUSPARIA, FALSE.** Supposed to be the bark of *Strychnos nuxvomica*. The symptoms it causes are similar to those from *nuxvomica*.

*Test.* Pieces rough, covered with a whitish dust: they have no odour, are intensely bitter, heavy, resinous in the fracture, inner surface reddened to blood colour by nitric acid; the infusion reddens litmus; sesquichloride of iron changes it to green; ferrocyanate of potassa to grass green.

*Treatment.* See *Nux Vomica*.

**CYCLAMEN.** See *Sow Bread*.

**DEADLY NIGHTSHADE or DWALE.** (*Atropa Belladonna*.) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

*Symptoms.* A sense of great dryness and constriction of the pharynx and œsophagus: sickness, vertigo, dilated pupils and dimness of sight; laughter, delirium, redness and tumefaction of the face; convulsions. The stomach and bowels become sometimes so paralyzed, that vomiting can scarcely be produced by the most powerful emetics; and death follows.

*Morbid Appearances.* The body swells greatly after death, whilst blood flows from the nose, mouth, and ears, and rapid putrefaction ensues. The stomach and intestines display marks of high inflammatory action, and the vessels of the brain are generally found turgid with blood.

*Test.* There is no chemical test for ascertaining the presence of this poison in food; but the botanical characters both of the leaves and the fruit should be familiar to every practitioner. The berries, which are most likely to be eaten by children, are large, roundish, with a longitudinal furrow on each side, of a very deep purple colour, smooth, shining, and seated within a permanent green flower-cup or calyx. Their taste is sweet and agreeable.

*Treatment.* Give emetics of sulphate of zinc or of copper; then evacuate the bowels by active purgatives and clysters; and follow these by large doses of vinegar and water, or other vegetable acids. The previous use of vinegar has been recommended, and it is said the emetics act with more certainty after its use; after the vomiting strong coffee proves very efficacious.

**DIGITALIS.** See *Foxglove*.

**ELATERIUM.** (*Momordicæ Elaterii, fructus et fecula*.) An acro-narcotic poison.

*Symptoms.* Violent sickness, vomiting, and hypercatharsis; the stools being of the most watery consistence; and followed by sudden and excessive debility, cold clammy sweats, and death.

*Morbid Appearances.* When the dose has been very large, the whole mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines appears in some degree inflamed; but when the fruit has been eaten, or the dose of the elaterium which has been taken is small, the rectum only presents marks of inflammatory action.

*Test.* No tests are known for detecting this poison; the elaterium can



be recognised by its physical qualities; the fruit is a hairy small pepo.

**Treatment.** Little is to be done except supporting the habit by cordials and opium, and the exhibition of enemata of starch, opium, and camphor.

**EUPHORBIIUM.** See *Spurge*.

**FOXGLOVE.** (*Digitalis Purpureæ folia*.) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

**Symptoms.** Intermitting pulse, vertigo, indistinct vision, nausea, hic-cough, cold sweats, delirium, syncope, convulsions, and death.

**Morbid Appearances.** The stomach and intestinal canal display scarcely any morbid alteration; but the lungs are crepitant, and the blood contained in the ventricles is generally in a fluid state.

**Test.** Unless the plant or the entire leaves be found in the recent or properly dried state, or the powder be procured, it is impossible to determine that this poison has been employed, except from the symptoms.

**Treatment.** Exhibit cordials, as, for example, brandy, aromatic confection, and opium; and apply a blister to the pit of the stomach.

**FOOL'S PARSLEY.** (*Æthusa Cynapium*.) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

**Symptoms.** Heat of throat, thirst, vomiting, and occasionally diarrhoea; difficult respiration; a small, frequent pulse; cephalalgia, vertigo, and delirium.

**Morbid Appearances.** Marks of inflammation in the œsophagus and stomach, the spleen livid, and the ventricles of the heart filled with black fluid blood.

**Test.** This plant is distinguished from parsley by the involuclers, which consist of three long linear leaflets, pendent on one side of each umbellul; by its nauseous odour, when the leaves are rubbed between the fingers, and the very dark green colour of the upper disc of its leaves.

**Treatment.** Give emetics and demulcent fluids in sufficient quantity to excite vomiting; bleeding and aperients.

**FUNGUSES,** comprehending **AGARICS** and **POISONOUS MUSH-ROOMS,** (*Fungi*.) Acro-narcotic vegetable poisons.

The poisonous fungi belong chiefly to the genus **AMANITA**: namely, *A. bulbosa alba*, *A. citrina*, *A. viridis*; to **AGARICUS**—*Ag. acris*, *Ag. piperatus*, *Ag. pyrogalus*, *Ag. stypticus*, *Ag. urens*, and *Ag. annularius*: the eatable are *Boletus edulis*, *Amanita aurantiaca*, *Morchella esculenta*, *Merulius cantharillus*, *Clavaria ecrallioides*, *Agaricus esculentus*, and *A. tortilis*.

**Symptoms.** Different funguses produce different effects on the animal system. The more general symptoms, which usually occur from six to twenty hours after eating them, are pains of the stomach, nausea, vomiting, and purging; colic; cramp of the lower extremities; convulsions, both general and partial; an unquenchable thirst, vertigo, delirium, coma, and death. The intellect remains entire to the last moment of life.

**Morbid Appearances.** Numerous black blotches on the skin over the whole surface of the body; the abdomen much blown up; the pupils contracted; the stomach and intestines inflamed, gangrenous, and strongly contracted in many places; the lungs inflamed, and gorged with black blood; the liver and spleen in the same state; the membranes of the brain, also, present marks of inflammation: and sphacelated spots are seen on almost every viscus. The blood is always found coagulated; and, in every instance, there is a remarkable flexibility of the members.

**Test.** There are no means of ascertaining that a person has been poisoned by these vegetables, unless some of the plants be found; in which case their deleterious properties are known by their botanical characters. As a general rule, those which have an acrid juice, a



leathery dull coloured flesh, which grow in obscure, shady places, or on the trunks of decayed trees, or on rocks which have a glary or very shining surface, or an offensive odour, or become brown when cut, are to be rejected.

They may be tested by cutting them, and applying a piece of silver to the cut surface; if it be blackened, the mushroom is bad. Cooking fungi with vinegar or lemon juice aids greatly in destroying their poisonous properties.

**Treatment.** First evacuate the poisonous substances by emetics and purgatives, or by combinations of these; for example, three or four grains of tartar emetic, or twenty-four of ipecacuanha powder, in solution with two ounces of sulphate of soda. Castor oil is a valuable purgative in these cases. The lancet is sometimes necessary. After the stomach and bowels have been emptied, give small but repeated doses of æther in mucilage, and dilute with vinegar or other acidulated liquids. The debility subsequent to the effects of these poisons, when the fatal issue is averted, must be treated with cinchona and other tonics.

**GAMBOGE, (*Cambogia*.)** An acrid vegetable poison.

**Symptoms.** Violent vomitings, colic, and hypercatharsis, followed by great prostration of strength, and death.

**Morbid Appearances.** Slight inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, and marks of strong vascular action in the rectum.

**Test.** This poison is easily detected by its beautiful yellow colour, and the tinge it communicates to the whole mucous membrane of the intestines.

**Treatment.** Carbonate of potassa in demulcent and mucilaginous liquids and milk should be freely administered; and, after the poison is supposed to be wholly evacuated, small doses of opium at short intervals.

**HELLEBORE ROOT—BLACK. (*Hellebori Nigri Radix*.)** An acrid vegetable poison.

**Symptoms.** Severe pain of the stomach and intestines, violent vomiting, vertigo, excessive debility, salivation, convulsions sometimes opisthotonos, sometimes emprosthotonos, and death. It produces the same effects when it is applied to a wound.

**Morbid Appearances.** Evident signs of inflammation in the alimentary canal, but more particularly in the larger intestines. The limbs remain remarkably flexible after death.

**Test.** None.

**Treatment.** The poison is generally thrown out of the stomach by the vomiting it occasions. This should be assisted, however, by copious dilution with mild mucilaginous fluids; and be followed by bleeding, and other antiphlogistic measures.

**HELLEBORE ROOT—WHITE. (*Veratri Albi Radix*.)** An acrid vegetable poison, deriving its poisonous properties from a salt of veratria.

**Symptoms.** Vomiting and hypercatharsis, with bloody stools: great anxiety, tremors, vertigo, syncope, sinking of the pulse, cold sweats, convulsions, and death. Nearly the same symptoms are produced by the application of the root to an ulcerated surface.

**Morbid Appearances.** Slight inflammation of the stomach and bowels. Considerable inflammation of the rectum, which often presents sphacelated spots. The lungs are generally gorged with blood.

**Test.** None.

**Treatment.** Evacuate the stomach by copious draughts of oily and mucilaginous liquids, and exhibit emollient enemas to sheath and soothe the rectum. Then administer acidulous fluids, coffee, and camphor, and bleed, in conjunction with other antiphlogistic measures. Allay the action of the poison on the rectum by emollient clysters. Hahnemann asserts that coffee is the antidote of this poison.



\*\*\* The same instructions will serve in cases of poisoning by *Fœtid Hellebore*, *Bryony*, *Sabadilla*, *Ranunculus*, *Arum* &c.

**HEMLOCK.** (*Conii Maculati folia et radix.*) A narcotic vegetable poison, deriving its deleterious properties from an alkaline principle called Conia.

**Symptoms.** Sickness, difficulty of respiration, great anxiety, vertigo; delirium, which often rises to maniacal phrensy; dilatation of the pupils, stupor, trismus, convulsions, and death.

**Morbid Appearances.** Scarcely any marks of inflammation are perceptible in the stomach or the intestines, except in the rectum, in which red blotches are observed. The vessels of the brain are gorged with very fluid blood; evidences of strong inflammation having existed in that organ also present themselves.

**Test.** None. The plant has a biennial root, with circular marks; the stem is annual, herbaceous, striated, and maculated with dark purple blotches; the leaves are large, alternate, supradecomposed, and, when rubbed, evolve an offensive odour of the urine of the cat.

**Treatment.** Evacuate the stomach by a scruple of sulphate of zinc, dissolved in an ounce of water, or by some other powerful emetic; the affusion of cold water on the head; and, having reduced the cerebral excitement by bleeding and purging, administer freely vinegar and water, or any other acidulous liquid.

**HENBANE.** (*Hyoscyami folia et semina.*) A narcotic vegetable poison.

**Symptoms.** Sickness, stupor, dimness of sight, and delirium, followed by coma, and great dilatation of the pupils; the pulse is at first hard, but becomes gradually weaker and tremulous; petechiæ often make their appearance as the forerunners of death.

**Morbid Appearances.** Inflammation of the stomach, the intestines, and the membranes of the brain.

**Test.** None. The plant is recognised by its pale green, angular, viscid, or clammy leaves; its disagreeable odour, its flowers and seed vessels being on one side of the flowering spike with leaves on the other; its capsular fruit, furnished with a persistent calyx, bilocular, and opening with a lid.

**Treatment.** If the poison have been recently taken, evacuate the stomach by a powerful emetic, and afterwards administer vinegar and acidulous drinks; but if the poison have already entered the system, bleed and purge freely to reduce the inflammatory symptoms, exhibiting, at the same time, acidulous liquids.

**HYDROCYANIC ACID.** See *Prussic Acid*.

**IODINE.** An acrid mineral poison.

**Symptoms.** In doses of gr. 10 to 30, iodine causes heat and constriction of the fauces, nausea, offensive eructations, epigastralgia, vain efforts at vomiting, colic, quickening of the pulse, diarrhœa, tremblings, great thirst, satyriasis, slight convulsions, death. When poisoning occurs from small doses long continued, emaciation and debility are extreme.

**Morbid Appearances.** Distension and inflammation of the stomach and intestines; sphacelation in some parts; pale, voluminous liver.

**Tests.** Iodine in the solid form is in bluish-grey scales, having the odour of chlorine; heated in a tube it affords violet vapour; added to cold mucilage of starch it gives it a deep blue colour. If the poison be contained in animal fluids, pass through them a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen, then boil, saturate with potassa, and having added cold mucilage of starch, pour on the filtered solution some chlorine gas, the blue colour will indicate the poison. The same process will detect it in the stomach.

**Treatment.** Administer mucilage of starch freely, then empty the stomach by direct emetics; and treat the inflammatory symptoms as a case of simple gastritis.

**IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.** (*Potassii Iodidum.*)



**Symptoms.** Uneasiness of stomach, followed by nausea and a burning pain in that organ; vomitings, cephalalgia, vertigo, tremors.

**Morbid Appearances.** The stomach contracted; ecchymosed spots on its lining membrane; slight ulcerations; some traces of inflammation in the intestinal tube.

**Tests.** The crystals of the salts are cubes, of an acrid, sharp taste, slightly deliquescent; its solution, mixed with starch and treated with chlorine or with nitrous acid, forms the blue Iodide of Amidine; the bichloride of mercury forms a beautiful scarlet precipitate of the biniodide of mercury. Test the urine, after mixing it with starch, with gaseous chlorine. This gas will detect 1 part in 1,500,000 of urine, which should be cold before it is tested.

**Treatment.** The same as in cases of poisoning by iodine.

**IODIDES OF MERCURY.** (*Hydrargyri Protiodidum et Binioididum.*)

**Symptoms.** Nearly the same as those produced by bichloride of mercury.

**Tests.** When the protiodide is heated in a glass tube, it evolves vapour of iodine; if previously mixed with potassa, the heating sublimes metallic mercury, and leaves iodide of potassium. The biniodide sublimes yellow when heated, and changes to red as it cools; in other respects it may be tested in the same manner as the protiodide.

**Treatment.** The same as in cases of poisoning by corrosive sublimate.

**LAUDANUM.** See *Opium*.

**LAUREL WATER.** (*Aqua Distillata Cerasi Lauro-cerasi.*) A narcotic vegetable poison, deriving its poisonous powers from hydrocyanic acid.

**Symptoms.** Sudden death, without vomiting, convulsions, or any of the other symptoms which usually precede it in cases of poisoning. Insensibility when the death is not very sudden. In some instances, violent pain of the stomach has been complained of immediately before the fatal event.

**Morbid Appearances.** Very slight appearances of redness in the stomach; but all the other organs are in a natural state.

**Test.** Strong smell of bitter almonds. The hydrocyanic acid which it contains is readily rendered obvious, which, added to its odour, enables the poison to be satisfactorily detected. See *Prussic Acid*.

**Treatment.** The fatal effect of this poison is so quickly produced, that little opportunity is afforded for the trial of antidotes. Brandy, ammonia, and other cordials may prove useful. Chlorine has been proposed.

**LIME.** (*Calx.*) A corrosive mineral poison.

**Symptoms.** Great heat of the throat, nausea, vomiting, epigastralgia, and insupportable colic, with all the symptoms which characterise inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

**Morbid Appearances.** Intense inflammation of all the membranes with which the poison has come in contact.

**Test.** If any of the poison be found, pour over it distilled water; then stop the vessel closely from the atmospherical air, and after some time filter the supernatant fluid. If this have a strong, acrid, styptic taste, if it change to green the vegetable blues, and be precipitated by oxalic acid, and if, on exposure to the air, a pellicle be formed which is soluble with effervescence in vinegar or any acid, we may pronounce the poison to be lime. If none of the poison be found, and nevertheless it is suspected to be lime, calcine the contents of the stomach and bowels, and treat the residue as above directed.

**Treatment.** Vinegar, lemon juice, or any vegetable acid, should be freely administered, and then demulcents; employing bleeding, and every means that can reduce the inflammatory action excited in the abdominal viscera.

**MEADOW SAFFRON.** (*Colchici Autumnalis, semina et cormus.*)

An acro-narcotic vegetable poison, deriving its powers from colchicia.



**Symptoms.** Nausea and vomiting, violent griping and hypercatharsis, rapid sinking of the pulse, and cold sweats.

**Morbid Appearances.** Slight inflammation of the stomach and intestines; but the effect is chiefly produced by the action of the poison on the nervous system.

**Test.** None.

**Treatment.** Evacuate the stomach by bland demulcent fluids taken in large doses; then exhibit opium in small doses, with cordials.

**MONKSHOOD.** (*Aconiti, folia, flores, et semina.*) An acro-narcotic poison.

**Symptoms.** Vomiting, or attempts to vomit, heat in the throat, and frequent attempts to swallow, the patient frequently putting his hands to his throat; perfect consciousness and intelligence until just before death; diminution of muscular power, but still ability to walk about until within a few minutes of death; disordered vision, and contracted pupil; hypercatharsis; bloody stools; collapse; generally no convulsions.

**Morbid Appearances.** Intense congestion of brain; very slight appearances of inflammation in the stomach, livid blotches appear on the body: the mind suffers; indeed, its effects appear to depend altogether on its action on the nervous system.

**Test.** None.

**Treatment.** Evacuate the substance from the stomach, and then administer freely acidulous fluids and cordials. External warmth, sinapisms.

**MORPHIA—ACETATE OF—HYDROCHLORATE OF.** (*Morphiæ Acetas et Hydrochloras.*)

**Symptoms.** Morphia in poisonous doses causes nearly the same symptoms as opium; the acetate, and hydrochlorate, in doses of three to six grains, cause headache, vertigo, dimness of sight, contraction of the pupils, vomiting, colic, diarrhœa succeeded by obstinate costiveness, retention of urine, great itching of the skin, sometimes accompanied with a papular eruption and profuse sweats, convulsions, sometimes of a tetanic, sometimes of an epileptic character. The acetate, in particular, causes tetanic twitching resembling electric shocks. This is not a fatal symptom; but in these large doses the symptoms of this poison terminate in death.

**Morbid Appearances.** An injected state of the mucous membrane, and of the membranes of the brain, especially in the anterior part of the head.

**Tests.** Nitric acid tinges morphia and its salts red; to iodate of potassa, dissolved in water, add a drop of sulphuric acid and then some starch, and, when the mixture is cold, sprinkle the suspected morphia or its salt in it; if morphia be present, blue iodide of amidine will be formed. Iodic acid is said to discover morphia by the power which the latter has of decomposing it and setting the iodine free: but Mr. Davidson has discovered that albuminous fluids are equally capable of decomposing the iodic acid—thence it cannot be regarded as a test of morphia.

**Treatment.** The same as in poisoning by opium.

**MURIATIC (HYDROCHLORIC) ACID.** (*Acidum Hydrochloricum.*) A corrosive mineral poison.

**Symptoms.** Sensation of burning in the throat, the œsophagus, and the stomach; styptic taste in the mouth; great thirst; the eyes red and sparkling; the pulse very frequent and tense; and the skin hot and dry; the tongue red and glazed; the lips black; vomiting of blood and yellow matter, having the pungent odour of the acid; cold sweats, delirium and death. These are also the symptoms attending poisoning by any of the mineral acids, but it is said by *Orfila*, that when hydrochloric acid is the poison, a thick white fume, of a sharp penetrating odour, similar to that exhaled by the acid, issues from the mouth.



**Morbid Appearances.** The mouth, œsophagus, and stomach are of a deep red colour, and partially covered with extravasated blood; they are also often perforated in many places.

**Test.** When any of the acid which has been used as the poison remains, it is readily detected by its sensible qualities, and by the white dense fumes of hydrochlorate of ammonia, which are formed when a glass rod dipped in ammonia is approached to it. If mixed with wine, or other coloured fluids, it may be detected by distilling the suspected fluid from a small retort over a candle, into a phial containing a solution of nitrate of silver; the chloride of silver will be thus formed, which is known by its solubility in ammonia, and its insolubility in nitric acid. If the contents of the stomach or the vomited matter only can be procured, boil these for three-quarters of an hour in combination with a dilute solution of pure potassa, and precipitate the filtered fluid with nitrate of silver, which will form the chloride of silver, if the poison be hydrochloric acid.

**Treatment.** Administer immediately soap and calcined magnesia, mixed in bland demulcent fluids. Give, freely, emollient diluents, and employ antiphlogistic means to overcome the inflammatory symptoms that supervene, when the poison does not prove very soon fatal.

**MURIATE or HYDROCHLORATE OF BARYTA, or CHLORIDE OF BARIUM.** (*Barii Chloridum.*) A corrosive mineral poison.

**Symptoms.** Violent vomiting, accompanied with excruciating, burning pains of the stomach and bowels; vertigo, stupor, paralysis of the lower extremities, convulsions, and death. Independent of its corrosive property, it acts on the brain and nervous system; the action of the heart is rapid and intermitting; respiration is momentarily suspended; the pupils dilate, and insensibility supervenes.

**Morbid Appearances.** Evidences of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach throughout its whole extent.

**Tests.** If any of the poison be found, chloride of barium may be detected in it by dropping into it a little sulphuric acid, when a white precipitate will be formed, which is insoluble in nitric acid, or by the suspected fluid yielding with nitrate of silver a white curdled or clotted precipitate, insoluble in water and in nitric acid, but soluble in pure liquid ammonia. If the menstruum be red wine or coffee, the mixture is turbid; it should be filtered, and its colour destroyed by chlorine before testing it. The excess of chlorine, however, must be previously dissipated by heat, when the nitrate of silver is employed as a test.

**Treatment.** As soon as possible, dilute largely with bland fluids holding in solution sulphate of soda or of magnesia: for these salts decompose the chloride of barium, and form an inert insoluble sulphate in the stomach; then excite vomiting by irritating the fauces; afterwards treat the case as one of gastric inflammation.

\* \* The other barytic salts produce nearly the same effects on the animal economy as the chloride; and therefore these intructions refer equally to cases of poisoning by the *nitrate* and the *carbonate* of baryta, or by pure baryta.

**MURIATE—HYDROCHLORATE OF ANTIMONY—BUTTER OF ANTIMONY.** (*Hydrochloras Antimonii.*) A corrosive mineral poison.

**Symptoms.** Excruciating pains of the stomach, violent vomiting, hypercatharsis, convulsions, syncope, and death.

**Morbid Appearances.** The mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines is inflamed throughout, and in some places eroded and gangrenous. The brain also presents evidences of having suffered from strong inflammatory excitement.

**Test.** Mix the suspected substance with carbonate of potassa and charcoal, and calcine the mixture; the result should be chloride of potassium, metallic antimony, and carbonic acid gas. The butter of



antimony is decomposed by water, which forms a white precipitate; and by the hydrosulphurets, which precipitate it of an orange colour.

*Treatment.* See *Tartar Emetic*.

**MURIATE or CHLORIDE OF TIN**, (*Chloras Stanni*.) A corrosive metallic poison.

*Symptoms.* An austere metallic taste; constriction of the œsophagus; impeded respiration; violent vomiting, with cramp of the stomach and excruciating colic pains, purging, the pulse small, but sharp and quick; convulsions, sometimes paralysis, asphyxia, and death.

*Morbid Appearances.* Inflammation and erosion of the stomach and intestines.

*Test.* This salt, in the solid state, is in small acicular crystals, of a yellowish-white colour; deliquescent in the air, and reddening the vegetable blues. Mix the solid salt in a crucible, with charcoal and caustic potassa (*potassa fusa*), and, covering the crucible with charcoal, expose it to a strong heat for twenty minutes. The result should be metallic tin and chloride of potassium. If the poison be in solution, precipitate separate portions of it by the following re-agents: solution of potassa, or of ferro-cyanide of potassium, which throw down white precipitates; and the hydro-sulphurets, which form yellow precipitates. Bichloride of mercury, which forms a grey precipitate composed of grains of metallic mercury; and nitrate of silver, which precipitates clots of hydrochlorate of silver. If the solvents be wine or coffee, the solution must be freed from colour by chlorine before being tested.

*Treatment.* Dilute copiously with milk, which appears to decompose the chloride; then excite vomiting by large draughts of tepid water and irritating the fauces. Bleed, and employ the warm bath, fomentations, and emollient enemas, to combat the inflammatory symptoms; administering, at the same time, opiates and antispasmodics to soothe the nervous irritation.

**THE MUSSEL**, (*Mytilis Edulis*.) A septic animal poison.

*Symptoms.* Sensation of weight at the stomach, nausea, constriction of the throat, immoderate thirst, vomiting, stertorous breathing, vertigo, itching, and sometimes an eruption all over the skin; low tremulous pulse, subsultus, and coldness of the extremities, occasionally terminating in death.

*Morbid Appearances.* Slight evidences of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. A dark foetid fluid is present in the stomach; and the whole body rapidly undergoes putrefaction.

*Test.* None.

*Treatment.* Evacuate the stomach by a powerful emetic, and by irritating the fauces with the finger or a feather, until full vomiting be excited: purge with castor oil; and, at the same time, dilute freely with acidulous liquids, giving, at short intervals, from twenty to sixty drops of æther in half an ounce of simple syrup.

\* \* These remarks apply generally to all cases of poisoning by fish. (For a list of the fish most to be dreaded, see *London Medical Repository*, vol. iii. p. 451.) But it is probable, as suggested by Dr. Burrows in the paper referred to, that the poisonous properties of fish depend chiefly on an unhealthy state of the fish itself.

**NITRATE OF COPPER.** See under *Sulphate of Copper*.

**NITRE—NITRATE OF POTASSA**, (*Nitras Potassæ*.) An acrid mineral poison.

*Symptoms.* When taken in doses of half an ounce to an ounce, which has too frequently happened from the salt being sold by mistake for sulphate of soda, it excites nausea, vomiting, and hypercatharsis; bloody stools, excruciating tormina of the lower bowels, the sensation of fire in the stomach, laborious respiration, cold extremities, syncope, convulsions, and sometimes death. If the patient live, he may remain paralytic.

*Morbid Appearances.* Inflammation and sphacelation of the mucous



membrane of the stomach, which has been occasionally found perforated. The evidences of inflammation extend throughout the intestinal canal.

**Test.** The form of its crystals, if any of the salt remain, instantly distinguishes nitre from sulphate of soda; but, if it be in powder, it may be known by deflagrating when it is thrown upon hot coals, and by giving out nitrous acid fumes when hot sulphuric acid is poured on it. If the salt be in solution, throw upon the surface some crystals of morphia, and pour into the fluid a little sulphuric acid; if nitre be present, the morphia will be reddened by the nitrous acid disengaged. Or add to the solution proto-sulphate of iron and sulphuric acid, the nitric acid extricated acting on the salt of iron will darken the colour of the solution.

**Treatment.** Empty the stomach, and dilute freely with milk and bland demulcents: exhibit emollient enemas; and, after bleeding when the pulse is hard and quick, administer opium and aromatics.

**NITRATE OF SILVER, or LUNAR CAUSTIC, (*Argenti Nitras.*)**  
A corrosive metallic poison.

**Symptoms.** Nearly the same as those produced by corrosive sublimate; in general the pain of the stomach is more severe: greatly embarrassed respiration.

**Morbid Appearances.** The organs of deglutition and the stomach present evident marks of inflammation and erosion. The mucous membrane of the stomach presents a black colour; the lips, the interior of the mouth, the œsophagus, are also black. The fingers are sometimes tinged with the same colour.

**Tests.** If the poison have been taken in solution in water, it is detected by the arsenious acid mixed with ammonia precipitating a yellow arsenite of silver. Ammonia does not render the solution turbid, but it is precipitated olive colour by all the other alkalies. A stick of phosphorus placed in it precipitates the silver in a metallic state. All the hydrochlorates decompose it, and throw down a white precipitate, which is changed to black by the light; put these precipitates into a tube open at both ends and heated, pass through it a stream of hydrogen gas, the chloride first becomes yellow, then fuses and changes to red, which gradually weakens in depth, and leaves a coating of metallic silver on the tube.

**Treatment.** Administer, instantly, a strong solution of common salt, to form an insoluble chloride of silver in the stomach. Then evacuate the stomach by an emetic; and, if symptoms of inflammation nevertheless supervene, employ local and general bleeding, tepid baths, and emollient fomentations and clysters.

**NITRATE OF BISMUTH, (*Nitras Bismuthi.*)** A corrosive metallic poison.

**Symptoms.** Nearly the same as those of corrosive sublimate, with a sensation of great heat in the chest, and difficulty of breathing.

**Morbid Appearances.** Inflammation and erosion of the mucous membrane of the stomach, which is almost reduced to a state of pulp, and separates by the slightest friction. The inflammation extends throughout the intestines, and the lungs also display traces of it.

**Tests.** The best test is chromate of potassa, which precipitates it from its aqueous solution of a beautiful orange-yellow colour. It may be detected in the solid contents of the stomach by calcination; in the fluid contents by passing through them a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, dissolving the precipitate in hydrochloric acid, filtering the solution and testing with ferrocyanate of potassa, which forms a yellowish-white precipitate.

**Treatment.** Exhibit large draughts of milk, which is firmly coagulated into clots by the nitrate of bismuth, and involving the poison, affords time and opportunity to expel it from the stomach. If symptoms of inflammation show themselves, combat them by bleeding, and other antiphlogistic measures.



**NITRIC ACID, NITROUS ACID — AQUAFORTIS, (*Acidum Nitricum, Nitrosum*, P. E.)** Corrosive mineral poison.

**Symptoms.** Sensation of burning in the throat, œsophagus, and stomach; excessive vomiting, and almost immediate death, if the acid be strong, and the dose large; but if it be weak, the patient may linger for a considerable time, in which case he vomits at intervals shreds of membrane, which have an insupportable foetor; the constipation of the bowels is the most obstinate; and when dejections are obtained, they are attended with excruciating torture.

**Morbid Appearances.** When death has quickly taken place, the most characteristic feature displayed on dissection is a layer of yellow matter, which covers the mucous membrane of the œsophagus, the stomach, and every part over which the poison has passed. This membrane is also converted into a fatty substance, and the stomach is often found perforated. The lips, the chin, and the hands of the patient are also stained with orange-coloured spots.

**Tests.** Boil the fluid, if any remain unswallowed, over copper filings, when orange-coloured fumes will be extricated if nitric acid be present. Add morphia, which will be reddened, or add carbonate of potassa, which will form a deflagrating salt, if the acid is the nitric. In a diluted state this acid blackens the solution of protosulphate of iron. When none of the poison remains, and death has taken place, saturate the contents of the stomach with bicarbonate of potassa; evaporate the filtered solution to dryness, add to the residue copper filings and sulphuric acid, and receive the fumes on morphia, or a solution of protosulphate of iron; redness in the former and dark olive in the latter prove the presence of nitric acid.

**Treatment.** Give large doses of a solution of soap, or a mixture of calcined magnesia in water or any bland fluid. Then evacuate the stomach by large draughts of demulcent fluids; and bleed, purge, and employ other antiphlogistic measures, if the symptoms indicate inflammation.

**NUX VOMICA, (*Strychnos nux vomica, fructus*.)** An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

**Symptoms.** Sensations of inebriety; vertigo; tetanic twitchings, and rigidity of the limbs and arms, alternating with subsultus tendinum; extreme difficulty of respiration, with excruciating pain under the xiphoid cartilage; asphyxia; and death.

**Morbid Appearances.** Scarcely any evidences of membranous inflammation in the stomach or intestines: the lungs appear natural; but the left ventricle of the heart is generally gorged with blood, and the whole of the arteries contracted. It is supposed that this poison acts chiefly on the medulla spinalis.

**Test.** Powder grey, inodorous, very bitter; gives an orange-yellow colour to nitric acid. Digest in alcohol and evaporate; take up the extract with water acidulated with sulphuric acid; then boil with a slight excess of lime; wash the precipitate and act upon it with boiling alcohol, leave to spontaneous evaporation, and test the residue as for strychnia.

**Treatment.** Evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then dilute freely with vinegar and water, and other acidulous drinks.

**OPIUM. (*Opium*.)** A narcotic vegetable poison.

**Symptoms.** Drowsiness and stupor, which are followed by delirium, pallid countenance, sighing, deep and stertorous breathing, cold sweats, coma, and death.

**Morbid Appearances.** Slight redness of the stomach and intestines; but there are no evidences of an inflammatory state of the brain or its membranes.

**Test.** Wash the contents of the stomach and intestines in distilled vinegar, and strain; then test a portion with acidulated persulphate of iron to detect meconic acid, which gives it a cherry red colour. To another portion add solution of acetate of lead, and separate the pre-



precipitate by filtration; wash it well, then extend it in water, and pass through it a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen; heat it to drive off any excess of the gas, and test the fluid with acidulated persulphate of iron. Evaporate the fluid separated by the filter to an extract, act upon this by alcohol, leave the tincture to spontaneous evaporation, and test the residue for morphia.

**Treatment.** The stomach-pump should be instantly used, or an emetic consisting of 3ss. of sulphate of zinc, or from gr. v. to gr. x. of sulphate of copper dissolved in an ounce of water, should be exhibited as soon as possible, and the vomiting kept up by irritating the fauces. It is advisable to use an astringent infusion instead of water with the stomach-pump. After the stomach is emptied, if the whole of the narcotic be removed, give large draughts of vinegar and water, and other acidulous fluids; with coffee, brandy, and cordials; keeping awake and constantly rousing the attention of the sufferer, until the effects of the poison subside. Immersion in the tepid bath is a useful means of subduing the drowsiness. Dashing cold water on the head and chest is also useful in rousing the sensibility.

**OXALIC ACID, (*Acidum Oxalicum*.)** A corrosive poison.

**Symptoms.** Burning pain of the stomach; nausea, and severe but ineffectual efforts to vomit; great dilatation of pupils; vertigo, convulsions, and death.

**Morbid Appearances.** The tongue and fauces are covered with a viscid, white mucus; the stomach is partially inflamed, and exhibits in some places, those to which the acid has been more immediately applied, a pulpy character. Evidences of inflammation in the lungs.

**Test.** Its small, needle-form, lamellar crystals have occasioned it to be mistaken for Epsom salts; but it is easily distinguished from these by its strong acid taste, by its volatilizing when heated in a phial, and subliming in small crystals, and by lime-water throwing down, in its solution, a copious precipitate of oxalate of lime, which is insoluble in an excess of the acid, but soluble in nitric acid. Precipitate by nitrate of silver: the precipitate, when well washed and dried, slightly detonates.

**Treatment.** Administer, as soon as possible after the poison has been taken, a mixture of chalk and water, and then evacuate the oxalate of lime thus formed, by exciting vomiting, by copious dilution and irritating the fauces.

**OXIDE OF COPPER.** See under *Verdigris*.

**PHOSPHORUS. (*Phosphorus*.)** A corrosive poison.

**Symptoms.** Phosphorus taken even in moderate quantities produces immediate death; and as it has been exhibited as a remedy, in this manner it may prove poisonous. The symptoms are violent pain of the stomach, with a hot alliaceous taste in the mouth; great excitement of the arterial system, and horrible convulsions, which are the forerunners of death.

**Morbid Appearances.** A general inflammatory aspect of the stomach and intestines, with sphacelated spots in various parts.

**Test.** Phosphorus is readily known by its alliaceous smell and combustible properties.

**Treatment.** Dilute largely so as to fill the stomach with liquid, by which the combustion of the phosphorus in it is impeded and vomiting induced, without increasing the irritation of the viscus. Magnesia, mixed with the fluid exhibited, is useful by neutralizing phosphoric acid, which is formed in these cases.

**POTASSA,—SOLUTION OF POTASSA. (*Potassa fusa. Liquor Potassæ*.)** Corrosive mineral poisons.

**Symptoms.** Acrid urinous taste in the mouth; great heat of the throat; nausea, and vomiting of bloody alkaline matter; acute epigastralgia and insupportable colic; hypercatharsis, convulsions and death.

**Morbid Appearances.** Evidences of inflammation the most extensive of the whole alimentary canal, and perforations of the stomach.



**Test.** If any of the poison remain, it is known by feeling soapy to the touch, changing to green the vegetable reds, restoring reddened blues, and precipitating nitrate of silver in the form of a dark-coloured oxide, which is soluble in nitric acid. Water impregnated with carbonic acid produces no precipitate nor causes opacity, which distinguishes it from the caustic earths. Potassa is distinguished from soda by evaporating the solution in a silver spoon, and when it is concentrated, testing with hydrochlorate of platinum, or with tartaric acid; the former causes a yellow precipitate, the latter a precipitation of bitartrate of potassa. If none of the poison remain, the vomited matter must be tested in the above manner.

**Treatment.** Vinegar and the vegetable acids should be instantly and freely administered. Dilute with demulcents, and employ bleeding and other antiphlogistic means to reduce the inflammatory symptoms.

\*\*\* Cases of poisoning by soda and the alkaline carbonates require the same treatment.

**PRUSSIC ACID.** (*Acidum Hydrocyanicum.*) A sedative poison.

**Symptoms.** When the dose is large, death is the immediate result; but if the dose do not exceed 10 to 20 minims, it is succeeded by stupor and weight in the head; nausea, faintness, and vertigo, with loss of sight; followed by difficulty of respiration, dilated pupils, a small vibrating pulse, and syncope, which terminate insensibly in death, if no curative means be employed.

**Morbid Appearances.** No change of structure nor any trace of inflammatory action is evident; but a strong odour of the acid exhales from the stomach.

**Tests.** The odour; but the only certain test is to add to the liquid a few drops of liquor potassæ, and afterwards a mixture of a solution of proto and persulphate of iron. If prussic acid be present, a precipitate of a burnt brown colour will fall, which, on adding a little sulphuric acid, instantly changes to a bluish-green, and gradually deepens to a beautiful full blue. If only the contents of the stomach be obtained, add some sulphuric acid, distil from a vapour bath, and test the product as above.

**Treatment.** Administer as quickly as possible chlorine water, in doses of f3ij. in f3j. of water; chlorine, also, largely diluted with air, may be inhaled. Administer hot brandy and water, or camphor mixture, combined with liquid ammonia, or the aromatic spirit of ammonia. Oil of turpentine, also, and the whole range of diffusible stimuli, will prove useful. The cold affusion should be immediately employed. Artificial respiration.

**RATTLE SNAKE POISON.** (*Crotalus horridus.*)

**Symptoms.** Quick pulse, impeded respiration, sudden depression of strength in the wounded limb, extending over the whole body; convulsions; death. The wound becomes quickly gangrenous.

**Treatment.** A ligature above the bitten part; suction of the wound; the application of cupping-glasses; cauterization by hot irons or caustics. Administer internally eau de luce, ammonia, olive oil.

**RUE, and OIL OF RUE.** (*Rutæ Graveolentis folia et Oleum Volatile.*) Acro-narcotic vegetable poisons.

**Symptoms.** Great dryness of the mouth and throat, accompanied with a sensation of heat and pain of the stomach and bowels; vomiting; uncontrollable motion of head and limbs, with muttering and symptoms of intoxication; contracted pupil, swollen tongue; copious salivation; slow and feeble pulse.

**Morbid Appearances.** We know of no recorded instance of death in the human species from the administration of rue or its oil; but in dogs, who have been killed by it, the stomach affords evidences of considerable inflammation. It is generally taken for the purpose of inducing abortion.

**Test.** None; but the odour of the oil, which resembles that of the plant, leads to its detection.



**Treatment.** Emetics, and afterwards dilution with acidulous drinks and demulcents.

**SABINE or SAVINE, and OIL OF SAVINE.** (*Sabinæ folia et oleum.*)

An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

**Symptoms.** All those of high excitement, with very acute pain of the stomach and bowels, nausea, vomiting, hypercatharsis, and convulsions. Abortion in pregnant women.

**Morbid Appearances.** Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and rectum; but the symptoms depend chiefly on the action which the poison exerts on the nervous system.

**Test.** None. The microscope has detected the small glands on the leaf of the plant, among the contents of the stomach.

**Treatment.** Evacuate the stomach by copious dilution with mucilaginous fluids, and keep down the inflammatory symptoms by the use of the lancet, and other antiphlogistic measures.

**SAINT IGNATIUS'S BEAN.** (*Strychnos Sancti Ignatii.*) An acro-narcotic poison.

**Symptoms.** See *Strychnia*.

**Tests.** This seed is about the size of a small olive, convex on one side and angular on the other, and covered with a gray powder; the internal substance is horny, hard, brown, inodorous, and very bitter to the taste.

**Treatment.** See *Strychnia*.

**SOW BREAD.** (*Cyclamen Europeum.*) An acrid vegetable poison.

**Symptoms.** Violent tormina and purging; bloody stools, accompanied with cold sweats and convulsions, frequently terminating in death.

**Test.** None.

**Morbid Appearances.** Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels.

**Treatment.** Induce vomiting by large draughts of demulcent fluids; and combat the secondary symptoms by antiphlogistic or other means, as may be required.

**SPURGE—EUPHORBIVM.** (*Euphorbiarum Succus proprius, et fructus.*) Acrid vegetable poisons.

**Symptoms.** A burning sensation in the mouth, throat, and stomach; vomiting, hypercatharsis, producing bloody stools, convulsions, and death.

**Test.** The euphorbium of the shops is readily recognised by the irregular triangular form of its tears, and their enclosed seeds. When boiled in alcohol, the greater part is taken up, but an insipid wax separates as the solution cools, whilst a hot acrid oil remains in solution.

**Morbid Appearances.** Evidences of violent inflammation of the stomach and the bowels; but more particularly of the rectum, which is always ulcerated, the surface of the abraded spots being covered with a brown or blackish fluid, which is probably extravasated blood.

**Treatment.** Excite vomiting by large draughts of tepid water, and then exhibit, alternately and repeatedly, a few table-spoonfuls of olive oil, and a cupful of milk. Soothe the rectum with mutton broth and starch clysters, and bleed, if the excitement run high, after the stomach and bowels are evacuated.

**STRAMONIUM, or THORN APPLE.** (*Daturæ Stramonii Herba, fructus et semina.*) A narcotic vegetable poison, deriving its power from an alkaloid, named *Daturia*.

**Symptoms.** Vomiting, vertigo, delirium, sometimes furious madness, stupor, convulsions, paralysis, cold sweats, and death.

**Test.** None.

**Morbid Appearances.** Evidences of inflammation in the mucous membrane of the stomach and the meninges of the brain. The lungs are generally gorged with very dark-coloured blood, and blotches of extravasated blood are seen in various parts of the alimentary canal.

**Treatment.** The same as in cases of poisoning by opium.



**STRONG SCENTED LETTUCE.** (*Lactucæ Virosæ Herba.*) A narcotic vegetable poison.

*Symptoms.* Inebriety, followed by the other symptoms that characterise poisoning by opium.

*Test.* None.

*Morbid Appearances and Treatment.* The same as in cases of poisoning by opium.

**SUGAR OF LEAD.** See under *Carbonate of Lead.*

**SULPHATE OF COPPER.** See under *Verdigris.*

**SULPHATE OF ZINC.** See *White Vitriol.*

**SULPHURIC ACID.** (*Acidum Sulphuricum.*) A corrosive mineral poison.

*Symptoms.* Austere styptic taste in the mouth; a sensation of burning, pain in the throat, gullet, and stomach; nausea, vomiting, and a horrible foetor of the breath. The matter vomited is tinged both by arterial and by venous blood, and air-bubbles form upon the spot if it fall either upon chalk or upon marble. Symptoms of general inflammation of the abdominal viscera soon supervene, with difficult respiration, and a cough resembling croup; a frequent, small, concentrated irregular pulse; constant horripilation; extreme anxiety and restlessness; convulsions of the face and lips; and sometimes a papulous eruption precedes death. The intellect remains entire until the last.

*Morbid Appearances.* The stomach contains a large quantity of dark grumous matter, and is much distended with foetid gas; its coats are ulcerated, black, and covered with deep corroded spots, an appearance that extends almost through the whole of the alimentary canal, which, in many places, also is, as it were, dissolved, and in many instances perforations take place, and the contents of the stomach are found in the abdominal sac. The mouth and œsophagus present evidences of the highly corrosive properties of the poison.

*Test.* If any of the poison remain, it can be readily recognised by its saponaceous feeling when rubbed between the fingers; its great specific weight, its property of evolving heat when mixed with water, and by its decomposition and the evolution of sulphurous acid gas on boiling it over mercury. If it be combined with wine or with vinegar, add a solution of nitrate of baryta, when a sulphate of baryta, insoluble in nitric acid, will be formed; the existence of which, however, must be demonstrated by adding to it an equal weight of charcoal, exposing the mixture, wrapped up in platinum foil, to the heat of a spirit-lamp for ten minutes, then introducing it into a glass tube, and adding a few drops of diluted hydrochloric acid. Sulphuretted hydrogen gas will be evolved, and easily recognised both by the odour of the vapour, and by introducing into the tube a slip of paper rubbed over with carbonate of lead. The contents of the stomach may be tested by boiling them with metallic mercury, which will produce sulphurous acid gas, if sulphuric acid have been the poison.

*Treatment.* Having ascertained the nature of the poison, dilute instantly and largely with milk mixed with calcined magnesia, or with soap, or the fixed alkalies; and treat the secondary symptoms by the means usually employed in inflammation of the intestines.

**TARTARIC ACID,** (*Acidum Tartaricum.*) A corrosive poison.

*Symptoms.* Nearly the same as those from poisoning by the oxalic acid, but less severe.

*Morbid Appearances.* Very similar to those produced by the oxalic acid.

*Tests.* When heated in a phial, instead of subliming like oxalic acid, it is decomposed, blackens, swells, smokes, and exhales an acrid vapour. It burns with a blue flame, and leaves a spongy charcoal. When its solution is treated with lime-water, the white precipitate is soluble in an excess of the acid: with potash, the precipitated crystals are bitartrate of potassa.

*Treatment.* Solutions of the alkalies, or chalk and water, should be



instantly administered, and the secondary symptoms treated by bleeding and other antiphlogistic measures.

**TARTAR EMETIC**,—**POTASSIO-TARTRATE OF ANTIMONY**, (*Antimonium Tartarizatum*, *Antimonii Potassio-Tartras*.) A corrosive metallic poison.

**Symptoms.** Nausea and severe vomiting, hiccough, cardialgia, a sensation of burning heat at the epigastrium; twisting colic and hypercatharsis; small, frequent, hard pulse; syncope, difficult respiration, vertigo, insensibility to external stimulants, most painful cramps in the lower limbs, great prostration of strength, and death.

**Morbid Appearances.** The stomach and intestines much inflated with gas; and the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines red, tumefied, and covered with a viscid layer easily separated; the peritoneum is generally of a dark brick-red hue; and the membranes of the brain display marks of having been the seat of great inflammatory excitement; the lungs are not altered.

**Tests.** If the poison be found in its solid form, add charcoal, and reduce it by heating it in a coated tube. The odour of burnt vegetable matter will be exhaled; the powder will first blacken, then resume its white colour, and finally display metallic antimony. If the poison be found in a state of solution; 1. Pour into the fluid a few drops of alcoholic infusion of galls, which will produce an instantaneous, copious, clotted, whitish-yellow precipitate. 2. Pass through the solution a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen gas; collect and wash the orange-coloured precipitate, put it in a glass tube open at both ends, and fitted to a proper apparatus for passing over the sulphuret of antimony a stream of hydrogen gas, whilst the tube is heated by a spirit-lamp. The sulphuret is thus reduced, the sulphur carried off, and metallic antimony procured. If the poison be a vinous solution of tartar emetic, the precipitate formed by the tincture of galls is a bright violet.

**Treatment.** Dilute freely with tepid infusion of galls to decompose the poison and form an insoluble tannate, and evacuate by the stomach-pump: but if the whole of the poison be not evacuated, large doses of the decoction of yellow cinchona bark should be administered. It would perhaps be well to give this decoction, in the first instance, in doses sufficient to excite vomiting by their bulk.

**TOBACCO**, (*Nicotianæ Tabaci folia*.) A narcotic vegetable poison, deriving its power from an alkali named *Nicotina*, and a volatile oil.

**Symptoms.** Severe nausea, vomiting, headache, and other sensations of inebriety; sudden sinking of the strength, cold sweats, tremors, convulsions, and death. It operates most powerfully when introduced into the anus: the external application of a strong infusion is attended with similar symptoms, and proves nearly as virulent.

**Morbid Appearances.** The mucous membrane of the stomach presents very slight evidences of inflammation; but no alteration is perceptible in the intestines. The lungs are generally found gorged with blood; but the morbid appearances are altogether obscure; the poison producing its deleterious effects evidently by its action both on the heart, which it paralyzes, and on the nervous system.

**Test.** None.

**Treatment.** If the practitioner be called immediately after the poison has been swallowed, evacuate the stomach by two or three grains of tartar emetic, assist its action by irritating the fauces, and encourage the vomiting by very copious draughts of astringent infusions; and full doses of tincture of yellow cinchona bark or of tincture of galls. If, however, some time have elapsed, administer castor oil and purgatives, and immediately afterwards lemon juice, or vinegar and water; but if the sedative effects be already produced, nothing can be done until the habit be roused by brandy, camphor, and cordials.

**VERATRUM.** See *Hellebore Root—White*.

**VERATRIA.** An acro-narcotic poison.

**Symptoms.** In even small doses it excites nausea, vomitings, hyper-



catharsis, embarrassed respiration, tetanic spasms, which generally terminate in death.

**Morbid Appearances.** Indications of severe inflammation of the mucous membrane, ulcerations of the stomach and duodenum.

**Tests.** A white, inodorous, uncrystallizable powder, which excites violent sneezing when applied to the nostrils; it is scarcely soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and æther; sulphuric acid first colours it yellow, then red, and lastly violet.

**Treatment.** Copious dilution with demulcents; bleeding, and other antiphlogistic means.

**VERDIGRIS, (*Ærugo, subacetas Cupri.*)** A corrosive metallic poison.

**Symptoms.** Dry, parched tongue, accompanied with a sensation of strangulation in the throat; nausea, and constant spitting, with copious eructations; vomiting, or fruitless effort to vomit, with a feeling of dragging at the stomach; dreadful colic, and tenesmus; black, and, occasionally, bloody stools; the pulse small, hard, quick, and irregular; ardent thirst, difficult respiration, precordial anxiety, cold sweats, vertigo, great prostration of strength, cramps, convulsions, and death. The more prominent and most frequent symptoms are the spitting, colic, and vomitings.

**Morbid Appearances.** Stomach inflamed, and its coats much thickened, so as almost to obliterate the pyloric orifice, and tinged green; intestines inflamed, and in many places gangrenous, and even pierced so as to allow the poison to escape into the abdominal cavity. The rectum is generally found ulcerated.

**Tests.** It is readily recognised when any of the poison remains unswallowed. If in solution in wine or any coloured fluid, discharge the colour by chlorine, and precipitate the filtered fluid by ferrocyanate of potassa, which throws down a chestnut-brown precipitation, if any salt of copper be present; or decompose the verdigris in the solution by placing in it a clean knife, or a stick of phosphorus, which will appear after some minutes coated with metallic copper.

**Treatment.** Administer large doses of syrup, or copious draughts of sugar, albumen ovi, and water, until the stomach is evacuated by the bulk of the liquid; and, afterwards, continue the exhibition of albumen in more moderate doses, combating any inflammatory symptoms that may supervene, by bleeding, and other antiphlogistic measures.

**VIPER POISON.**

**Symptoms.** Lancing pain in the bitten part, increased on pressure, and extending to the whole limb; the part swells, is at first pale, then red, livid, gangrenous, and excessively hard. Vomiting, convulsions, jaundice; pulse small, frequent, concentrated, irregular, embarrassed breathing, cold sweats, delirium.

**Treatment.** Apply a ligature above the wounded part; cauterize the wound with a hot iron, or any active caustic: administer eau de luce, ammonia, olive oil.

**WHITE LEAD.** See under *Carbonate of Lead.*

**WHITE VITRIOL, (*Sulphas Zinci.*)** A corrosive metallic poison.

**Symptoms.** An acerb taste in the mouth, with a sensation of choking; nausea and severe vomiting, frequent stools, pains of the epigastrium and lower belly, difficult respiration, quickened pulse, paleness and shrinking of the features, and coldness of the extremities. Death but rarely follows, owing to the vomiting excited in the first instance by the poison.

**Morbid Appearances.** Evidences of intense inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, and occasionally patches of black extravasated blood on the muscular coats of these viscera.

**Test.** Chromate of potassa, which throws down in the solution an orange-yellow chromate of zinc.

**Treatment.** Let the patient drink freely of milk, which, besides acting as an emollient, partially decomposes the poison, rendering it more inert. Exhibit emollient clysters, if the poison be not ejected from



the stomach, and have passed the pylorus; and treat the secondary symptoms by antiphlogistic measures.

WOLFSBANE. See *Monkshood*.

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*Method of distinguishing the following vegetable Alkaloids—Atropia, Brucia, Delphia, Emetina, Morphia, Solania, Strychnia, Veratria—when they are in powder.*

Treat the powder, first with nitric acid, which is coloured red by *Brucia*, *Delphia*, *Morphia*, and the *Strychnia* of commerce, but not by pure *strychnia*. If the reddened acid become of a violet hue on the addition of protochloride of tin, after the nitric solution has cooled, the alkaline powder is *Brucia*: if the reddened acid gradually become black and carbonaceous, it is *Delphia*. If the powder be soluble without decomposition, and decompose iodic acid, evolving free iodine, it is *Morphia*: if it is not fusible, and does not decompose iodic acid, it is *Strychnia*. If the powder greens, instead of reddening nitric acid, it is *Solania*: if it is insoluble in æther, and does not redden nitric acid, it is *Emetina*: if it be soluble in æther, and does not redden nitric acid, but melts when heated and volatilizes, it is *Atropia*: if it is thus affected by æther and nitric acid, but is not volatilized, it is *Veratria*.



## APPENDIX.

## No. III.

## ART OF PRESCRIBING MEDICINES.

IN prescribing a medicine, the following circumstances should always be kept in view:—AGE, SEX, TEMPERAMENT, HABIT, CLIMATE, the CONDITION OF THE STOMACH, and IDIOSYNCRASY.

## AGE.

For an Adult, suppose the dose to be	one or	1	drachm.
Under 1 year, will require only.....	1-12th	5	grains.
2 .....	1-8th	7½	grains.
3 .....	1-6th	10	grains.
4 .....	1-4th	15	grains.
7 .....	1-3d	1	scruple.
14 .....	half		half-drachm.
20 .....	2-3ds	2	scruples.
Above 21 The full dose.....	one	1	drachm.
65 The inverse gradation of the above.			

Opiates affect children more powerfully than adults; but children bear larger doses of calomel than adults.

SEX. Women require smaller doses than men: they are more rapidly affected by purgatives than men; and the condition of the uterine system must never be overlooked.

TEMPERAMENT. Stimulants and purgatives more readily affect the sanguine than the phlegmatic; and consequently the former require smaller doses. They require also more caution in the quantity of blood to be abstracted.

HABITS. The knowledge of habits is essential; for persons in the habitual use of stimulants and narcotics require larger doses to affect them when labouring under disease, whilst those who have habituated themselves to the use of saline purgatives are more easily affected by these remedies. Persons, however, who have habituated themselves to the use of opium do not require larger doses than usual of other narcotics.

CLIMATE. Medicines act differently on the same individual in summer and in winter, and in different climates. Narcotics act more powerfully in hot than in cold climates; hence smaller doses are required in the former: but the reverse is the case with respect to calomel.

CONDITION OF THE STOMACH, AND IDIOSYNCRASY. The least active remedies operate very violently on some individuals, owing to a peculiarity of stomach, or rather habit of body, unconnected with temperament. This state can be discovered only by accident or time; but when it is known, it should always be attended to by the practitioner. In prescribing, the practitioner should always so regulate the intervals between the doses, that the next dose may be taken before the effect produced by the first is altogether effaced; for, by not attending to this circumstance, the cure is always commencing, but never proceeding. It should, however, also be kept in mind, that some medicines, such as the mercurial salts, arsenic, &c., are apt to accumulate



in the system; and danger may thence arise if the doses too rapidly succeed to one another. The action also of some remedies, elaterium and digitalis for example, continues long after the remedy is left off; and therefore much caution is requisite in avoiding too powerful an effect, by a repetition of them even in diminished doses. Aloes and castor oil acquire greater activity by continued use, so that the dose requires to be diminished.

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### CLASSIFICATION OF REMEDIES.

1. **ALTERATIVES** are remedies which tend to improve the general health, without necessarily producing any visible effect on the secretions or excretions of the body. They are sometimes called Special Stimulants, and include Specifics as well as those medicines usually termed Alteratives.
2. **ANTACIDS** are remedies prescribed to neutralize the excess of acid in the stomach or urine.
3. **ANTHELMINTICS** (ἀντι, against, ἑλμινς, a worm) destroy and expel intestinal worms.
4. **ANTIPERIODICS** remove the diseases that occur at stated periods, as ague, and the several forms of neuralgia.
5. **ANTISCORBUTICS** prevent or cure scurvy.
6. **ANTISPASMODICS** counteract irregular and inordinate muscular action.
7. **ASTRINGENTS** check bleeding or excessive secretions, or contract relaxed organs.
8. **CARMINATIVES** relieve griping.
9. **CAUSTICS** and **COUNTER-IRRITANTS** destroy or burn the animal tissues, and, when locally applied, excite heat, redness, and inflammation.
10. **DEMULCENTS** allay irritation by their local soothing properties.
11. **DIAPHORETICS** cause and encourage cutaneous exhalation.
12. **DIURETICS** augment the secretion and promote the discharge of urine.
13. **EMETICS** induce vomiting.
14. **EMMENAGOGUES** promote the flow of the catamenia.
15. **EXPECTORANTS** promote the secretion from the bronchial tubes and air passages, and facilitate the discharge.
16. **NARCOTICS** (νάρκη, stupor), **ANODYNES** (ἀ, privative, ὀδύνη, pain) **HYPNOTICS** (ὑπνος, sleep), and **SEDATIVES** promote sleep, allay pain or irritability, and (in the instance of the last) reduce the action of the heart.
17. **PURGATIVES** quicken or increase the alvine evacuations.
18. **REFRIGERANTS** are cooling remedies, which abate thirst or unnatural heat.
19. **SIALAGOGUES** promote the flow of saliva.
20. **STIMULANTS** temporarily increase the frequency of the pulse and the heat of the body.
21. **TONICS** increase the tone and vigour of the body.

\*\*\* *This classification is principally taken from Dr Nevins' Translation of the Pharmacopœia.*



*Examples of some useful Forms of Extemporaneous Prescriptions. (The doses are for Adults.)*

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## POWDERS.

### ALTERATIVE.

℞ Hydrargyri cum Creta, gr. v.  
 Sacchari purissimi, gr. v.  
 Fiat pulvis, octava quaque hora sumendus.  
 In pyrexia.

### NARCOTIC.

℞ Pulveris conii, gr. v.  
 ——— glycyrrhizæ, gr. vj.  
 Sit pulvis, ter quotidie sumendus.  
 In scirrhus affections, scrofula, painful old ulcers, &c.

℞ Pulveris Belladonnæ, gr. j.  
 ——— potassæ nitratis, gr. xvj.  
 ——— sacchari, gr. jx.  
 Fiat pulvis, hora somni quotidie sumendus.  
 In chronic rheumatism, extensive ulcerations, mania, and epilepsy.

### ANTISPASMODIC.

℞ Pulveris valerianæ, ℥j.  
 ——— cinnamomi comp. gr. x.  
 Fiat pulvis, ter quaterve quotidie sumendus.  
 In hysteria, hemicrania, chlorosis.

℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, gr. j.  
 ——— sodæ bicarbonatis, gr. xij.  
 ——— opii, gr. j.  
 Fiat pulvis, octava quaque hora sumendus.  
 Spasmodic asthma, whooping-cough of adults.

℞ Zinci oxidi, gr. iij.  
 Sacchari albi, gr. v.  
 Sit pulvis quarta quaque hora sumendus.  
 In gastric or spasmodic cough.

### TONIC.

℞ Pulveris cinchonæ, ʒss.  
 ——— cinnamomi comp. gr. x.  
 Sit pulvis, in cyatho lactis, tertia quaque hora sumendus.  
 In convalescence from fevers.

℞ Ferri potassio-tartratis, gr. viij.  
 Pulveris calumbæ, ℥j.  
 Fiat pulvis, quarta quaque hora sumendus.  
 After diarrhœa, in scrofulous tumours and dyspepsia.

### ANTIPERIODIC.

℞ Quinæ disulphatis, gr. iij.  
 Sacchari albi, gr. v.  
 Sit pulvis secunda quaque hora, absente paroxysmo, sumendus  
 In the intermissions in ague.

### ASTRINGENT.

℞ Pulveris catechu, gr. xv.  
 ——— gallarum, gr. ij.  
 Sit pulvis, post dejectiones singulas liquidas sumendus.  
 In diarrhœa, from a weakened state of the bowels.



℞ Pulveris kino compositi, gr. xv.

Pulvis ex cyatho aquæ menthæ viridis sexta quaque hora sumatur.  
In chronic diarrhœa and intestinal hæmorrhages

## EMETIC.

℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, ʒj.

Antimonii potassio-tartratis, gr. j.

Fiat pulvis emeticus.

## CATHARTIC.

℞ Jalapæ pulveris, gr. xij.

Hydrargyri chloridi, gr. iij.

Sulphatis potassæ, gr. vij.

Fiat pulvis, hora somni, pro re nata, sumendus.

A useful purgative in diminished action of the liver.

℞ Hydrargyri chloridi, gr. iij.

Pulveris jalapæ,

Sacchari, sing. gr. x.

Sit pulvis, vespere vel primo mane sumendus.

In bilious fevers, and slimy and obstructed bowels.

℞ Hydrargyri chloridi, gr. iij.

Pulveris scammonii compositi, gr. xij.

Sit pulvis quamprimum sumendus.

In worm cases.

## DIURETIC.

℞ Bitartratis potassæ, ʒss.

Pulveris scillæ siccatae, gr. ij.

——— zingiberis, gr. jv.

Sit pulvis, octava quaque hora sumendus.

In ascites.

## DIAPHORETIC.

℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ comp., gr. v.

——— tragacanthæ comp., gr. x.

Sit pulvis, quarta vel sexta quaque hora sumendus.

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

℞ Antimonii potassio-tartratis, ʒj.

Sacchari albi, gr. xxx.

Intime misceantur, et divide in doses æquales decem, quarum sumatur una tertia quaque hora.

In the pyrexia, after bleeding and the exhibition of a clyster.

## EXPECTORANT.

℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, gr. vj.

——— potassæ nitratis, ʒjss.

——— myrrhæ, gr. xij.

Misce, et distribue in doses æquales quatuor, quarum sumatur una quartis horis.

In asthma, and the earlier stage of phthisis pulmonalis.

## PILLS.

## NARCOTIC.

℞ Opii, gr. j.

Fiat pilula, hora somni sumenda.

To procure sleep in ordinary cases.

℞ Pulveris digitalis, gr. jv.

Camphoræ, gr. xij.

Extracti hyoscyami, gr. xvij.

Fiant pilulæ sex. Sumantur ij. hora somni quotidie.

In maniacal and spasmodic affections.



## SEDATIVE.

℞ Plumbi acetatis, gr. xxx.

Pulveris colchici, gr. xx.

———— opii, gr. iij.

Misturæ acaciæ, q. s.

Misce optime, et divide in pilulas æquales decem, quarum sumat unam sexta quaque hora.

In active hæmorrhages, washed down with ʒj. of distilled vinegar in fʒj. of water. They may also be given in phthisis: one pill twice a day, after bleeding.

℞ Aconiti extracti, gr. j.

Anthemidis extracti, gr. xvj.

Fiant pilulæ quatuor æquales. Sumatur una sexta quaque hora.

In enlargement of the joints in chronic rheumatism.

## ANTISPASMODIC.

℞ Opii, gr. ss.

Castorei, gr. vjss.

Pulveris digitalis, gr. j.

Syrupi, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ duæ, bis vel ter die sumendæ.

In spasmodic asthma, and dyspnœa.

℞ Cupri ammonio-sulphatis, gr. ij.

Micæ panis, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ quatuor. Sumatur una bis quotidie.

In epilepsy, gradually increasing the dose.

℞ Argenti nitratis, gr. ij.

Micæ panis, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ æquales quatuor. Sumatur una sexta quaque hora.

In chorea, and other spasmodic affections.

\*\*\* These pills should be washed down with ℥viij. of diluted nitric acid in fʒjss. of water, in order to prevent the blue colour of the skin which the nitrate is apt to cause.

## STIMULANT.

℞ Assafœtidæ, ʒjss.

Pulveris zingiberis, ʒss.

Syrupi, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ, triginta, quarum tres tertia quaque hora sumendus.

In palsy.

℞ Strychniæ, gr. j.

Acidi acetici, ℥j.

Micæ panis, ʒj.

Fiant pilulæ æquales decem. Sumatur una sexta quaque hora.

In paralysis from poisoning by carbonate of lead.

## TONIC.

℞ Pulveris rhei,

———— zingiberis, ā ā ʒss.

Extracti anthemidis, ʒj.

Fiat massa, in pilulas æquales triginta dividenda, quarum capiat tres ante prandium quotidie.

In dyspepsia and chlorosis.

℞ Ferri sesquioxidi,

Extracti conii, ā ā ʒj.

Distribue in pilulas æquales viginti-quatuor. Sumantur duæ bis quotidie.

In fluor albus and scrofula.



- ℞ Acidi arseniosi, gr. ij.  
 Opii in pulverem triti, gr. viij.  
 Saponis, ʒj.  
 Fiat massa, in pilulas xxjv equales dividenda, quarum sumat unam  
 ter quotidie.

In intermittents, periodical headache, neuralgia, and lepra vulgaris.

#### ASTRINGENT.

- ℞ Extracti cinchonæ, ʒij.  
 Aluminis, ʒj.  
 Syrupi, q. s.  
 Ut fiant pilulæ triginta-sex. Sumantur quatuor quarta vel sexta  
 quaque hora.

In passive hæmorrhages.

#### CATHARTIC.

- ℞ Scammonii pulv., gr. jv.  
 Extracti taraxaci, gr. xjv.  
 Fiant pilulæ sex, quarum sumat tres bis quotidie.

In hypochondriasis and chronic hepatitis.

- ℞ Hydrargyri chloridi, gr. iij.  
 Pulveris jalapæ, gr. jx.  
 Mucilaginis acaciæ, q. s.  
 Fiant pilulæ tres hora somni sumendæ.

To empty the bowels in bilious affections.

- ℞ Hydrargyri chloridi, gr. vj.  
 Elaterii, gr. j.  
 Micæ panis, q. s.  
 Fiant pilulæ sex. Sumatur una sexta quaque hora.

In ascites and simple hypertrophy of the heart.

- ℞ Ipecacuanhæ, gr. x.  
 Conii extracti, ʒj.  
 Aloes extracti, ʒss.  
 Misturæ acaciæ, q. s.  
 Ut fiat massa in pilulas decem dividenda. Sumatur una hora somni  
 quotidie.

In habitual costiveness.

#### EMMENAGOGUE.

- ℞ Ferri sulphatis, ʒj.  
 Potassæ carbonatis, gr. vj.  
 Myrrhæ, ʒj.  
 Pulveris aloes compositi, ʒss.  
 Contunde simul, et dividitur massa in pilulas æquales triginta.  
 Sumat tres bis quotidie.

In amenorrhœa with a languid pulse.

- ℞ Pilulæ hydrargyri, ʒj.  
 Divide in pilulas æquales quindecim. Sumatur una mane noc-  
 teque quotidie.

In suppression of the menstrual discharge.

#### DIURETIC.

- ℞ Pulveris digitalis, gr. xij.  
 Hydrargyri chloridi, gr. jv.  
 Opii, gr. jv.  
 Confectionis rosæ, q. s.  
 Fiant pilulæ duodecim. Sumatur una octava quaque hora.

In hydrothorax, and ascites depending upon visceral obstruction.

- ℞ Pilulæ hydrargyri, ʒj.  
 Pulveris scillæ, ʒj.  
 Confectionis rosæ, q. s.  
 Fiant pilulæ viginti. Sumatur una octava quaque hora.

In ascites and anasarca.



## DIAPHORETIC.

℞ Antimonii potassio-tartratis, gr. j.

Opii,

Hydrargyri chloridi, ā ā gr. j.

Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Fiant pilula, octava quaque hora sumenda.

In acute rheumatism: the first dose usually causes sickness and vomiting; but not the subsequent doses.

℞ Antimonii potassio-tartratis, gr. ij.

Opii, gr. vj.

Camphoræ, gr. xxxvj.

Spiritus rectificati, ℥ij.

Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ æquales duodecim, quarum sumatur una quarta quaque hora.

In fevers.

## EXPECTORANT.

℞ Pulveris scillæ, gr. xxx.

Ammoniaci, ʒjss.

Extract. conii, gr. xxx.

Contunde simul, et divide massam in pilulas æquales triginta quarum sumat duas sexta quaque hora.

In asthma and chronic catarrh.

## ANTISYPHILITIC.

℞ Pilulæ hydrargyri, ʒj.

Divide in pilulas æquales duodecim. Sumatur una mane nocteque quotidie.

In syphilis, leprous eruptions, and chronic hepatitis.

℞ Hydrargyri chloridi, ʒj.

Opii, gr. v.

Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ viginti. Sumatur una mane nocteque quotidie.

In syphilitic cases.

## ANTILITHIC.

℞ Sodæ carbonatis exsiccatae, ʒjss.

Pulveris cinnamomi comp., ʒss.

Saponis, ʒss.

Balsami Peruviani, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ æquales triginta. Sumatur tres ter quotidie.

In calculous affections.

## TONIC AND PURGATIVE COMBINED.

℞ Ferri sesquichloridi, ʒj.

Extracti aloes,

———— gentianæ, ā ā ʒss.

Contunduntur simul, et dividitur moles in pilulas triginta, quarum sumantur duæ ter quotidie.

In dyspepsia, hysteria, scrofula, and mesenteric obstructions.

## ALTERATIVE.

℞ Hydrargyri biniodidi, gr. jv.

Serpentariæ in pulv., ʒj.

Syrupi aurantii, q. s.

Misce, et divide in pilulas viginti-quatuor, quarum sumantur duæ ter quotidie.

In herpetic and other obstinate cutaneous affections.

℞ Hydrargyri iodidi, gr. iij.

Micæ panis, gr. iij.

Fiant pilulæ sex æquales. Sumatur j. ter quotidie.

In secondary syphilis.



## DRAUGHTS.

## NARCOTIC.

- ℞ Misturæ camphoræ, fʒjss.  
 Tincturæ opii, ℥xxxv.  
 Ætheris, fʒj.  
 Syrupi croci, fʒss.  
 Fiat haustus in promptu habendus, et urgente febris paroxysmo sumendus.

In intermittent headache.

- ℞ Ammoniaë sesqui-carbonatis, gr. xv.  
 Succī limonum recentium, fʒjv.  
 Aquæ distillatæ, fʒj.  
 Spiritus myristicæ, fʒj.  
 Syrupi aurantii, fʒss.  
 Tincturæ conii, ℥xx.  
 Fiat haustus ter die sumendus, addendo de die in diem tincturæ conii, ℥v.; donec dosis ad ℥lxxx. pervenerit in singulis haustibus.

In diseases of increased irritability.

## ANTISPASMODIC.

- ℞ Misturæ moschi, fʒxjv.  
 Liquoris ammoniaë, ℥xvj.  
 Tincturæ castorei, fʒj.  
 Syrupi papaveris, fʒss.  
 Fiat haustus, quarta quaque hora sumendus.

In hysteria and convulsive affections, after the bowels have been effectually cleared.

- ℞ Olei anisi, ℥x.  
 Magnesiæ, ʒj.  
 Tincturæ sennæ, fʒij.  
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, fʒx.  
 Fiat haustus, urgente flatu sumendus.

In spasm of the stomach arising from flatulence.

## TONIC.

- ℞ Infusi cinchonæ flavæ, fʒjss.  
 Tincturæ cinchonæ compositæ, fʒj.  
 Pulveris, cinchonæ flavæ, ʒj.  
 Syrupi aurantii, fʒss.  
 Fiat haustus, secunda quaque hora sumendus.

In intermittents and acute rheumatism, after purging.

- ℞ Infusi aurantii compositi, ʒjss.  
 Quinæ disulphatis, gr. ij.  
 Acidi sulphurici dil., ℥ij.  
 Syrupi aurantii, ʒss.  
 Fiat haustus bis terve quotidie sumendus.

In debility, intermittents, neuralgia, &c.

- ℞ Infusi cascarillæ, fʒjss.  
 Quinæ disulphatis, gr. ij.  
 Tincturæ cascarillæ.  
 ———— zingiberis, ā ā fʒj.  
 Acidi nitrici diluti, ℥vij.  
 Fiat haustus bis quotidie sumendus.

In dyspepsia arising from intemperance.



℞ Ferri iodidi, gr. iij.  
 Aquæ distillatæ, f3xij.  
 Fiat haustus ter quotidie sumendus.

In chlorosis, scrofula, atonic amenorrhœa.

\* \* It is almost impossible to preserve the iodide of iron in the solid form, it should therefore be kept in a solution with a coil of soft wire in the bottle, and of a strength of gr. iij. to the f3j.; or it should be kept in the form of syrup of the same strength.

#### ASTRINGENT.

℞ Extracti hæmatoxyli, gr. xij.  
 Aquæ cinnamomi, f3xv.  
 Tincturæ catechu, f3j.  
 Fiat haustus, quarta quaque hora vel post dejectiones singulas liquidas sumendus.

In diarrhœas, and protracted dysentery.

#### EMETIC.

℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, ʒj.  
 Vini ipecacuanhæ, f3ij.  
 Aquæ communis, f3vj.  
 Fiat haustus emeticus, quamprimum vel vespere sumendus.

For unloading the stomach in ordinary cases.

℞ Zinci sulphatis, ʒss.  
 Aquæ distillatæ, f3jss.  
 Fiat haustus, quamprimum sumendus.

In the commencement of the paroxysm of intermittent fever, or in cases of poisons having been taken into the stomach.

℞ Cupri sulphatis, gr. xv.  
 Acidi sulphurici diluti, ℥ij.  
 Aquæ distillatæ, f3j.  
 Fiat haustus quamprimum sumendus.

In cases of poisoning.

#### CATHARTIC.

℞ Potassæ tartratis, ʒj.  
 Tincturæ sennæ, f3j.  
 Infusi sennæ, f3xvjss.  
 Syrupi croci, f3ss.  
 Fiat haustus, quamprimum vel primo mane sumendus.

In acute diseases.

℞ Magnesiæ sulphatis, ʒij.  
 Infusi rosæ compositi, f3xjv.  
 Acidi sulphurici diluti, ℥x.  
 Mannæ, ʒij.  
 Fiat haustus quarta quaque hora sumendus.

In inflammatory affections.

℞ Sennæ infusi, f3j.  
 Magnesiæ sulphatis, ʒiij.  
 Camphoræ misturæ, f3v.  
 Tincturæ cardamomi, f3j.  
 Fiat haustus mane sumendus.

In acute diseases.

#### DIURETIC.

℞ Tincturæ jalapæ, f3ij.  
 Aceti scillæ, f3j.  
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, f3viij.  
 Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.



- ℞ Potassæ nitratis, gr. viij.  
 Tincturæ digitalis, ℥x.  
 Infusi rosæ, f3xiiij.  
 Syrupi rosæ, f3j.  
 Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

In dropsy.

## DIAPHORETIC.

- ℞ Potassæ carbonatis, ʒj.  
 Succī limonum recentium, f3jv.  
 Antimonii potassio-tartratis, gr.  $\frac{1}{6}$ .  
 Aquæ distillatæ, f3xj.  
 Syrupi papaveris, f3j.  
 Fiat haustus, quarta vel sexta quaque hora sumendus.

- ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis, f3jv.  
 Misturæ camphoræ, f3x.  
 Vini ipecacuanhæ, ℥x.  
 Syrupi tolutani, f3ss.  
 Fiat haustus sexta quaque hora sumendus.

In fevers and inflammatory diseases.

## REFRIGERANT.

- ℞ Potassæ nitratis, gr. xij.  
 Misturæ amygdalæ, f3jss.  
 Syrupi tolutani, f3j.  
 Fiat haustus quarta quaque hora sumendus.

- ℞ Potassæ carbonatis, ʒj.  
 Syrupi, f3ss.  
 Spiritus myristicæ, f3ss.  
 Aquæ distillatæ, f3xj.  
 Fiat haustus, in effervescentis impetu ipso cum succi limonum cochleario magno, secunda quaque hora sumendus.

In fevers and inflammatory diseases.

## ANTACID.

- ℞ Magnesiæ, ʒj.  
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, f3jss.  
 Tincturæ aurantii, f3j.  
 Fiat haustus pro re nata sumendus.

In heartburn and other cases of acidity of the stomach.

- ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ, ℥xvj.  
 Misturæ amygdalæ amaræ, f3ij.  
 Tincturæ opii, ℥x.  
 Fiat haustus ter die sumendus.

In acidities of the primæ viæ.

## SEDATIVE.

- ℞ Hydrocyanici acidi diluti, ℥iij.  
 Tincturæ calumbæ, f3j.  
 Aquæ distillatæ, f3xj.  
 Fiat haustus bis terve quotidie sumendus.

In irritable gastric dyspepsia.

- ℞ Tincturæ ferri sesquichloridi, f3j.  
 Aquæ distillatæ, f3vj.  
 Olei aurantii, ℥vj.  
 Sacchari albi, ʒj.  
 Fiat mistura, cujus sumatur quarta pars ter quotidie.

In general debility.



## MIXTURES.

## TONIC.

- ℞ Infusi calumbæ, f3vss.  
 Tincturæ cinnamomi compositæ, f3jv.  
 Syrupi aurantii, f3ij.  
 Fiat mistura, cujus cochlearia duo majora quarta quaque hora sumantur.

In debility of the digestive organs, and to check the severe vomiting which often occurs during pregnancy.

## ASTRINGENT.

- ℞ Catechu extracti, 3ij.  
 Aquæ cinnamomi, f3viiij.  
 Tincturæ opii, ℥lx.  
 Fiat mistura, cujus sumantur cochlearia tria magna post singulas dejectiones liquidas.

In the last stage of diarrhœa or of dysentery

## EMETIC.

- ℞ Antimonii potassio-tartratis, gr. viij.  
 Aquæ distillatæ, f3vj.  
 Syrupi mori, f3j.  
 Fiat mistura, cujus cochlearia magna duo, quamprimum, et octavis minutis donec evomuerit, sumenda.
- ℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, 3ss.  
 Antimonii potassio-tartratis, gr. ij.  
 Tincturæ scillæ, f3j,  
 Aquæ distillatæ, f3vijss.  
 Fiat mistura, cujus sumat quamprimum cochlearia majora quatuor, et cochlearia duo sexta quaque parte horæ, donec supervenerit vomitus.

In dropsies, before exhibiting the foxglove.

## CATHARTIC.

- ℞ Potassæ sulphatis, 3ij.  
 Aquæ puræ, f3vss.  
 Tincturæ jalapæ, f3jv.  
 Sit mistura, cujus sumat cochlearia duo magna omni bihorio.
- ℞ Rosæ confectionis, 3j.  
 Aquæ ferventis, f3viiij.  
 Tere optime et post horam cola.
- ℞ Magnesiæ sulphatis, 3vj.  
 Infusi rosæ colati, f3vjss.  
 Sulphurici acidi diluti, f3j.  
 Cardamomi tincturæ, f3iiij.

Fiat mistura. Sumantur cochlearia tria majora ter quotidie.

In a bilious state of habit.

## EXPECTORANT.

- ℞ Misturæ amygdalæ amaræ, f3v.  
 Vini ipecacuanhæ,  
 Tincturæ scillæ, ā ā f3j.  
 Syrupi tolutani, f3vj. *Misce.*  
 Sumat cochleare magnum urgente tussi.

In humoral asthma, and the latter stage of catarrh.

- ℞ Misturæ ammoniaci, f3jv.  
 Vini ipecacuanhæ, f3jv.  
 Tincturæ camphoræ comp., f3ss.  
 Syrupi tolutani, f3j. *Misce.*  
 Cochleare modicum urgente tussi sumendum.

In chronic or old asthmas.



## DEMULCENTS.

- R Decocti althææ, f3vj.  
Syrupi, f3j.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumatur tertia pars, sexta quaque hora.

In calculous cases, and inflammation of the kidneys.

## DETERGENT GARGLE.

- R Potassæ nitratis, 3ij.  
Mellis rosæ, f3jv.  
Infusi rosæ, f3vss. Misce.  
Fiat gargarisma sæpe utendum.

In inflammatory sore throat.

## ASTRINGENT GARGLE.

- R Infusi rosæ, f3vij.  
Tincturæ catechu, f3vj.  
Acidi sulphurici diluti, f3j.  
Sit gargarisma sæpe utendum.

In relaxations of the uvula.

## STIMULANT GARGLE.

- R Capsici tincturæ, f3jss.  
Rosæ infusi, f3vss.  
Hydrochlorici acidi diluti, f3ss.  
Syrupi croci, f3ij.  
Fiat gargarisma subinde utendum.

In cynanche maligna.

## EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

## LOTIONS.

- R Ammoniaæ hydrochloratis, 3j.  
Aquæ puræ, f3v.  
Spiritus rectificati, f3j.  
Misce, ut fiat lotio tumori applicanda.

In swelled testicle, and other inflammatory tumors.

- R Opii, 3ij.  
Aceti distillati, f3vj.  
Tere ut fiat lotio, parti dolenti applicanda.

To painful affections of the joints, and in colic.

## STIMULANT EMBROCATION

- R Linimenti ammoniaæ, f3vj.  
Olivæ olei, f3ij.  
Fiat embrocatio, cum panno laneo faucibus externis applicanda.

In cynanche tonsillaris.

## STIMULANT AND ANODYNE EMBROCATION.

- R Linimenti camphoræ compositi, f3jx.  
Tincturæ cantharidis, f3j.  
—— opii, f3ij.

Fiat linimentum parti dolenti applicandum.

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

## POWDERS.

- R Acaciæ contritæ, 3ss.  
Aluminis, gr. v.

Misce diligenter ut fiat pulvis, cujus inspergatur pauxillum super mamillas pro re nata.

In sore nipples, to be applied after suckling.



R̄ Acetatis plumbi, 3j.

Pulveris cinchonæ, 3vij.

Tere, ut fiat pulvis, cujus pauxillum super ulcera omni mane spergatur.

For scrofulous ulcers.

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## OINTMENTS.

R̄ Hydrargyri nitrico-oxidi, 3j.

Adipis, 3j.

Tere diligenter in mortario donec bene misceantur.

In ulcerations of the eyelids.

R̄ Zinci oxidi, ʒj.

Adipis, 3j.

Tere optime in mortario, ut fiat unguentum.

In porrigo scutulata.

R̄ Creasoti, f3j.

Unguenti cetacei, 3j.

Tere ut fiat unguentum.

In porrigo scutulata.

R̄ Iodinii, 3j.

Adipis, 3j.

Tere optime ut fiat unguentum cujus pauxillum tumori maneque nocte applicandum.

In glandular swellings and incipient bronchocele.

R̄ Antimonii potassio-tartratis, 3j.

Sacchari albi pulveris, 3j.

Adipis, 3j.

Tere ut fiat unguentum. Magnitudo glandis, parti dolenti omni mane et nocte, ope fricationis donec pustulæ adfuerint, applicanda.

As a counter-irritant in the inflammation of internal organs.

Examples of this nature may be extended indefinitely; but as the requirements of each case ought to determine the form of medicine to be prescribed, the practitioner will do well not to depend too much on particular formulæ.



## APPENDIX.

## No. IV.

*Comparative View of the Chemical Affinity between the Principal Acids and six of the Alkaline and Earthy Bases; that between Sulphuric Acid and Baryta being taken at 1000 as a standard. —Compiled from Ure's Chemical Dictionary.*

ACIDS.	BASES.					
	Baryta.	Lime.	Potassa.	Soda.	Magnesia.	Ammonia.
Sulphuric ... ..	1000	868	894	885	810	808
Nitric ... ..	849	741	812	804	732	731
Hydrochloric ... ..	840	736	804	797	728	729
Phosphoric ... ..	906	865	801	796	736	628
Oxalic ... ..	930	960	650	645	820	611
Tartaric ... ..	760	867	616	611	618	609
Arsenious ... ..	733	733	614	609	733	609
Citric ... ..	730	731	610	605	615	603
Sulphurous ... ..	592	516	488	484	439	433
Acetic ... ..	594	470	486	482	430	432
Boracic ... ..	515	537	482	479	459	430
Nitrous ... ..	450	425	440	437	410	400
Carbonic ... ..	420	423	306	304	366	339
Hydrocyanic ... ..	400	290	298	280	279	270

## No. V.

*Quantity of Opium contained in different Preparations.*

Linimentum Opii ... ..	gr. iij.	... in f3jv.
Pilulæ Saponis comp. ... ..	gr. j.	... in gr. v.
——— Styracis comp. ... ..	gr. j.	... in gr. v.
Pulv. Cretæ comp. c. Opii ... ..	gr. j.	... in ʒij.
——— Ipecacuanhæ comp. ... ..	gr. j.	... in gr. x.
——— Kino compositus ... ..	gr. j.	... in ʒj.
Tinctura Camphoræ comp. ... ..	gr. ij.	... in f3j.
——— Opii ... ..	gr. j.	... in ℥xix.
Vinum Opii ... ..	gr. j.	... in ℥xix.
Confectio Opii ... ..	gr. j.	... in gr. xxx.
Electuarium Catechu ... ..	gr. j.	... in ʒiij.
——— Opii ... ..	gr. j.	... in ʒij.
Enema Opii ... ..	℥xxx.	... in f3jv.
Extractum Opii ... ..		
Pilula Plumbi Opiata ... ..	gr. ss.	... in gr. jv.
Tinctura Opii Ammoniata ... ..	gr. $\frac{3}{4}$	... in f3j.



Trochisci Morphiæ ... .. gr. l-40th each.  
 ———— Morphiæ et Ipecacuanhæ .. gr. l-40th each.  
 ———— Opii ... .. gr. l-7th each.  
 Unguentum Opii ... .. ʒj. ... .. in ʒj.

## No. VI.

Tinctura Iodini contains gr. jv. of Iodine in fʒj.  
 Tinctura Iodini comp. „ gr. jss. „ in fʒj.  
 Unguentum Iodini comp. „ gr. v. „ in ʒiij.

## No. VII.

Unguentum Hydrargyri contains ʒj. of Mercury in ʒij.



## APPENDIX.

## No. VIII.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

## WEIGHTS.

The pound,	℔	} contains	{	Twelve (sixteen Dublin) ounces.
ounce,	℥			Eight drachms.
drachm,	ʒ			Three scruples.
scruple,	ʒ			Twenty grains.
grain,	gr.			

These, and the signs by which they are denoted, are the same in all the British Pharmacopœias.

## APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Grains.
1	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5760
	1	= 8	= 24	= 480
		1	= 3	= 60
			1	= 20

## TROY WEIGHT.

Pound.	Ounces.	Pennyweights.	Grains.
1	= 12	= 240	= 5760
	1	= 20	= 480
		1	= 24

## MEASURE OF FLUIDS.

The gallon, <i>Cong.</i>	} contains	{	Eight pints.
pint, ( <i>Octarius</i> )			Twenty fluid ounces.
fluid ounce,			Eight fluid drachms.
fluid drachm,			Sixty minims.
minim,			

## PROPORTION OF THE IMPERIAL GALLON.

Gallon.	Pints.	Fluid Ounces.	Fluid Drachms.	Minims.
1	= 8	= 160	= 1280	= 76,800
	1	= 20	= 160	= 9,600
		1	= 8	= 480
			1	= 60

The Dublin Pharmacopœia uses fluid scruples (fʒj.), which contain ℥xx., and three of them form the fʒj.



The MEASURE of TEMPERATURE used by all the Colleges is Fahrenheit's thermometer,  $212^{\circ}$  on the scale of which marks the boiling point of water, and  $32^{\circ}$  the freezing point: between  $90^{\circ}$  and  $100^{\circ}$  denote the gentle heat (*calor lenis*) of the Pharmacopœias.

#### TEMPERATURE OF BATHS.

The hot bath (*balneum fervidum*) from  $98^{\circ}$  to  $106^{\circ}$ .

The warm bath (*balneum calidum*) from  $96^{\circ}$  to  $98^{\circ}$ .

The tepid bath (*balneum tepidum*) from  $62^{\circ}$  to  $96^{\circ}$ .

The vapour bath (*balneum vaporis*) from  $100^{\circ}$  to  $130^{\circ}$ .

For ascertaining the densities of fluids, the Edinburgh College recommends the hydrometer of Twaddell, or Levy's density beads. The temperature of the fluids tested should be  $60^{\circ}$  Fahr.



# No. IX.

TABLE of the more celebrated Mineral Waters, showing the Ingredients contained in each Water.

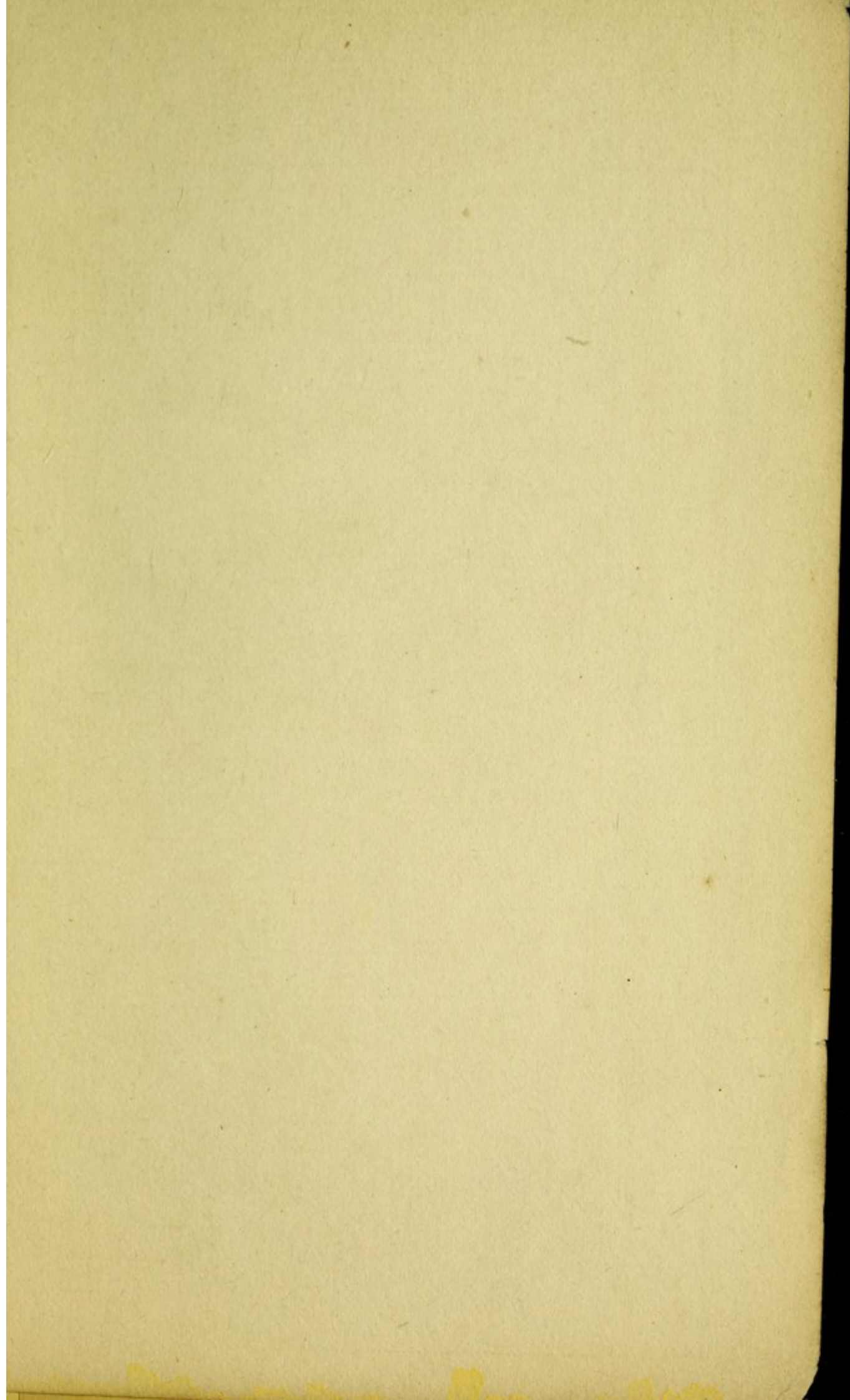
NAMES OF THE SPRINGS.	Quantity of Water.	GASES.				CARBONATES OF				SULPHATES OF				CHLORIDES OF				Silica.	Ammonia.	Resin.	Temperature.
		Oxygen.	Carb. Acid.	Sulph. Hydr.	Nitrogen.	Soda.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Iron.	Soda.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Potash.	Soda.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Potash.				
Acidulous.	Gr.	In.	Cub.	In.	Cub.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.
	8949	435	13.068	..	..	5.22	78.3	6.32	..	..	..	..	..	13.74	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold.
	Pyrmont.....	..	19.6	..	..	1.85	4.3	9.8	0.70	..	..	..	..	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold.
	Spa.....	..	9.8	..	..	38.5	12.5	4.35	0.70	..	..	..	..	0.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold.
	Carlsbad.....	..	50.	..	..	..	12.5	1.25	0.14	66.75	..	..	..	32.5	..	..	..	2.25	..	..	1650
	Kilburn .....	..	84.	36.	..	10.	2.4	1.2	0.3	18.2	13.0	91.0	..	6.0	0.6	2.8	..	0.5	..	6.	cold.
	Ponges .....	..	50.	..	..	..	12.	1.2	2.5	..	13.	..	..	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold.
	St. Parize.....	..	22.	..	..	..	11.5	0.5	0.026	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold.
	Ems.....	..	51.	..	..	10.75	1.14	0.8	0.176	6.	..	..	..	7.634	..	..	0.04	60.4	..	..	1170
	Marienbad ..	..	125.	..	..	8.26	4.13	3.05	0.4	39.72	..	..	..	12.45	..	..	..	0.88	0.75	..	cold.
	Anschowitz...	..	149.56	..	..	6.197	4.016	2.4	0.350	22.54	4.	..	..	8.996	..	..	..	0.66	9.	..	cold.
	Eger .....	..	154.	..	..	5.00	..	0.600	0.350	25.50	..	..	..	7.96	..	..	..	0.55	8.	..	cold.
	Geilnau .....	..	163.3	..	..	6.62	2.97	2.170	..	0.042	..	..	..	0.543	..	..	..	0.26	0.247	..	cold.
Sulphureous.	Harrowgate ..	..	8.	19.	7.	..	18.5	5.5	..	..	..	0.5	..	615.5	3.	9.1	..	..	..	..	cold.
	Moffat .....	..	1.	10.	4.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold.
	Aix-la Cha-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1430
	pelle.....	..	18.5	13.06	..	..	15.25	5.69	..	..	33.3	5.8	..	6.21	..	8.0	..	..	..	..	cold.
	Enghien.....	..	..	70.	..	..	21.4	1.35	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold.
Sulphur Spring .....	Cheltenham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold.
	Sulphur	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	0.3	23.5	1.2	5.	..	35.	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold.



TABLE of the more celebrated Mineral Waters, showing the Ingredients contained in each Water — continued.

NAMES OF THE SPRINGS.	Quantity of Water.	GASES.				CARBONATES OF				SULPHATES OF				CHLORIDES OF				Silica.	Ammonia.	Resin.	Temperature.
		Oxygen.	Carb. Acid.	Sulph. Hydr.	Nitrogen.	Soda.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Iron.	Soda.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Potash.	Soda.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Potash.				
Saline.	Grav.	Cub. In.	Cub. In.	Cub. In.	Cub. In.	Grav.	Grav.	Grav.	Grav.	Grav.	Grav.	Grav.	Grav.	Grav.	Grav.	Grav.	Grav.	Grav.	Grav.	Grav.	Grav.
	58309	..	8	..	..	..	6.7	21.	..	..	41.1	14.44	..	..	..	36.5	..	..	..	..	..
	105645	..	30.3	..	12.	4.4	..	12.5	5.	48.0	40.	..	..	5.	..	12.5	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.	..	..	4.7	..	..	..	0.5	..	..	..	2.6	..	..	..
	5760	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	7.83	..	..	..	53.75	28.64	20.16	..	..	..	..	..
Chaly. b. ale.	7291	..	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.	9.	..	0.5	..	1.	..	..	..	..	..
	7291	..	..	..	..	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	103645	1.4	10.6	..	4.	13.5	16.5	..	1.	..	1.25	..	..	0.5	28.5	2.25	..	..	15.1	..	..
	22516	..	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	32.5	..	..	..	..	61.3	..	0.75	0.14	..	..	..	..
	7291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	..	4.	..	..	3.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calcareous, nearly pure.	15360	..	2.4	..	..	..	1.6	..	0.04	3.	18.	..	..	6.6	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	114°
	58309	..	..	..	..	..	10.5	..	..	..	2.5	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	82°
	58309	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	min.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96°
	58309	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	por.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold.











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