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Contributors

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THE
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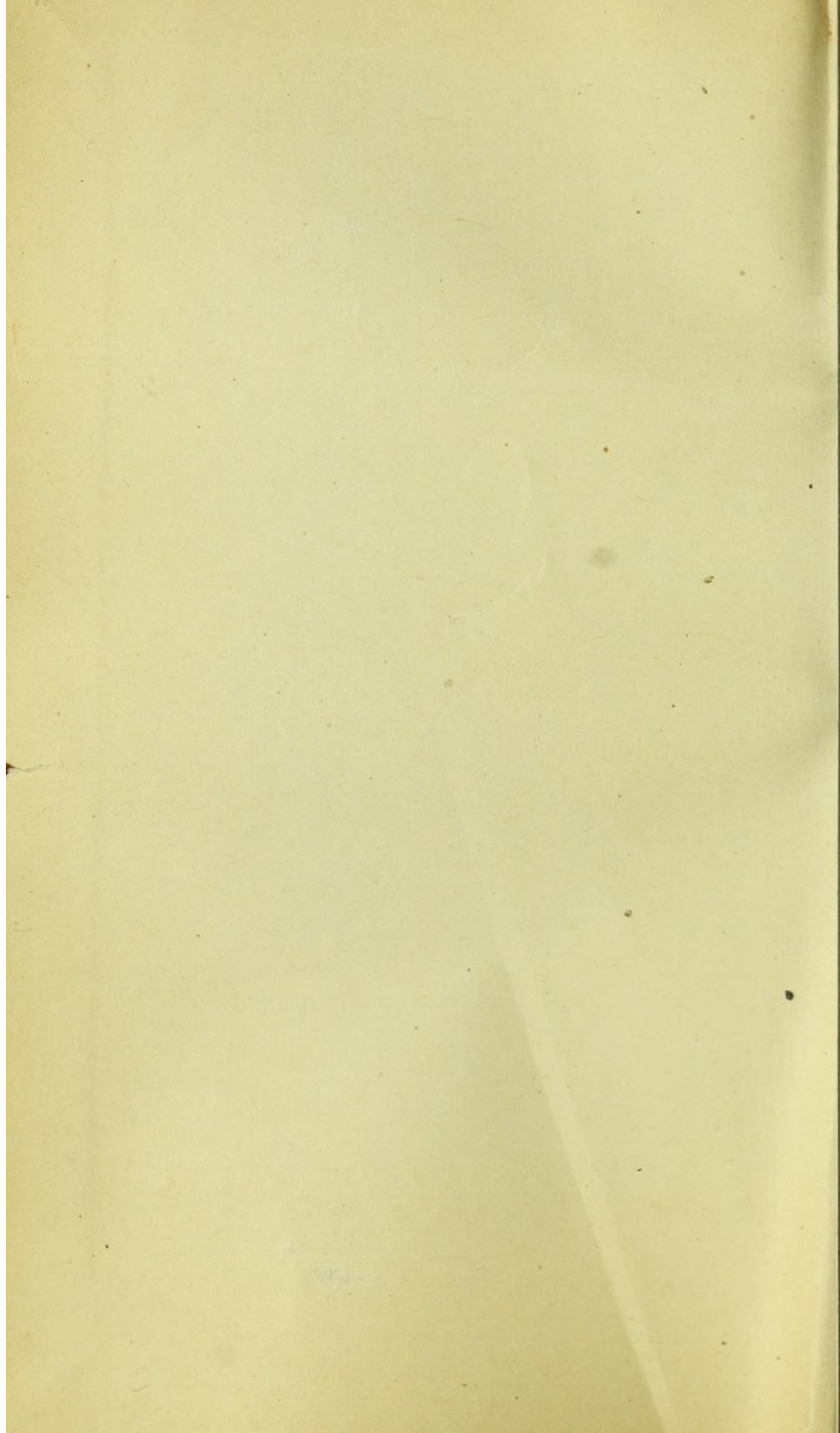
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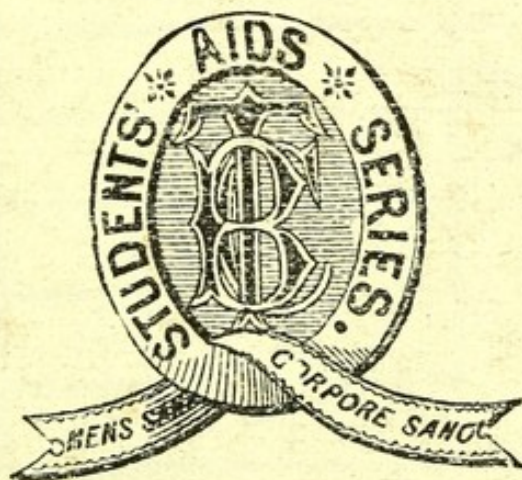
BEING

AN ABRIDGMENT OF THE BRITISH
PHARMACOPŒIA OF 1885
WITH THE APPENDIX OF 1890.

BY

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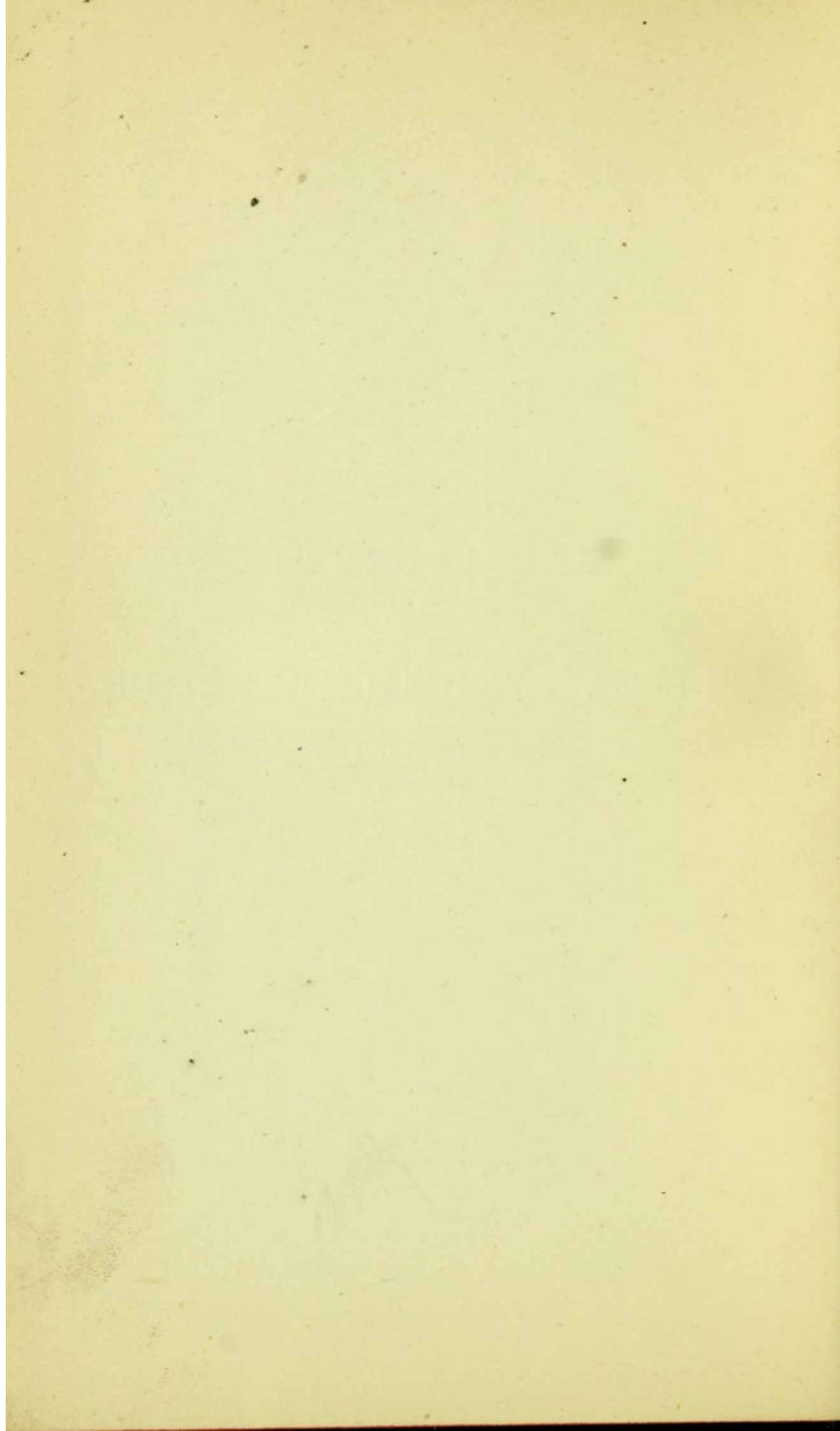
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THE APPENDIX
TO
THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA OF 1885,
ADDED IN 1890.



P R E F A C E .

THIS volume consists of an epitome of the British Pharmacopœia for 1885 and the Appendix of 1890 ; to which is added the therapeutical actions of the drugs, and the natural orders and active principles of the vegetable substances therein contained.

For promoting increased uniformity of strength and other properties, one method consists in reducing the solid matter to a nearly uniform state of disintegration, and then passing it through a sieve of a particular-sized mesh. The degrees of disintegration are represented by numbers ranging from No. 20 to No. 60 ; these numbers indicating the numbers of parallel wires of ordinary thickness within a linear inch forming the meshes of the sieves used.

ARMAND SEMPLE.

8, TORRINGTON SQUARE, W.C.

January, 1891.



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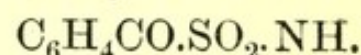
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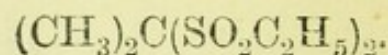
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THE ADDITIONS MADE IN 1890 TO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA OF 1885.

ACETANILIDUM. Acetanilide. C_8H_9NO .

The composition of this substance is really Phenyl-acetamide, $C_6H_5NH.C_2H_3O$. That is to say, it is built upon a molecule of

ammonia $\begin{matrix} H \\ H \\ H \end{matrix} \Bigg\} N$, in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by the monad radicals phenyl C_6H_5 , and acetyl C_2H_3O respectively.

Thus : $\begin{matrix} C_6H_5 \\ C_2H_3O \\ H \end{matrix} \Bigg\} N$.

An amide is a substance which is built upon the molecule of

ammonia $\begin{matrix} H \\ H \\ H \end{matrix} \Bigg\} N$, and in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced

by a monad acid radical, such as acetyl C_2H_3O , the radical of acetic acid, $HC_2H_3O_2$. Thus C_2H_3O

$\begin{matrix} H \\ H \end{matrix} \Bigg\} N$ or $C_2H_3OH_2N =$ acet-

amide. Acetic acid is built upon the molecule of water $\begin{matrix} H \\ H \end{matrix} \Bigg\} O$, in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by C_2H_3O , thus :

$\begin{matrix} C_2H_3O \\ H \end{matrix} \Bigg\} O$. The substance H_2N is a monad, and is termed amidogen.

Acetanilide is a crystalline substance, commonly known as "Antifebrin"; it is obtainable by the action of glacial acetic acid on aniline, and subsequent purification.

Characters and Tests.—Colourless, glistening, scaly crystals, having a slightly pungent taste and neutral reaction. Melting-point, about 235° Fahr. ($112^\circ.8$ C.) It is soluble in about 200 parts of cold water; freely soluble in rectified spirit, ether, benzol, and chloroform.

Heated with free access of air, it burns, leaving no residue. With sulphuric acid it forms a colourless solution. It is soluble in eighteen parts of boiling distilled water, forming a clear, neutral, inodorous solution which, when cool, is not affected by solution of perchloride of iron. Heated with solution of potash and a few drops of chloroform, the unpleasant odour of phenylisonitrile is developed.

Dose.—3 to 10 grains.

Therapeutics.—Febrifuge, anti-pyretic, anti-epileptic, anti-arthritic, a hypnotic sedative and nervine tonic. It has been given in delirium tremens; is stated to check the chills and fever of phthisis, and relieve the darting pains of locomotor ataxia. It has been recommended for diphtheria and scarlatinal and other forms of sore-throat, and also in the treatment of epilepsy. It is useful as a local application in psoriasis, erysipelas, and acne (twenty grains to an ounce of lanoline or vaseline). Also said to be a valuable hypnotic for children.

ADEPS LANÆ. Wool-fat.

This is the purified cholesterin-fat of sheep's wool.

Characters and Tests.—A yellowish tenacious unctuous substance; almost inodorous; with a melting-point varying from 100° Fahr. (37°·8 C.) to 112° Fahr. (44°·4 C.); readily soluble in ether and in chloroform, sparingly soluble in rectified spirit. Ten grains should dissolve almost completely in fourteen fluid drachms of boiling ethylic alcohol, the greater part separating in flocks on cooling. Ignited with free access of air, it burns, leaving but a trace of ash. Fifty grains dissolved in four fluid drachms of ether, and two drops of tincture of phenolphthaleïn added, should not require more than two grain-measures of volumetric solution of soda to produce a permanent red coloration. The solution in chloroform poured gently over the surface of sulphuric acid acquires a purple-red colour. Heated with solution of soda, no ammoniacal odour should be evolved.

Wool-fat is used in the following preparation:

ADEPS LANÆ HYDROSUS. Hydrous Wool-fat.

This preparation is commonly known as Lanoline. It is prepared as follows:

Wool-fat (7 oz.) is melted in a warm mortar, distilled water (3 oz.) being stirred in gradually and thoroughly.

Characters and Tests.—Yellowish white; free from rancid odour. When heated it separates into an upper oily and lower aqueous layer. One hundred grains exposed over a water-bath until the weight is constant, yields not less than seventy grains, which should answer to the tests for wool-fat.

Hydrous wool-fat is used in preparing the *Unguentum Conii*.

Uses.—Lanoline has an affinity for, and is readily absorbed by, the skin. It causes no irritation; assists the absorption of narcotic extracts, quinine, iodine, and potassium iodide. Washing the skin with ether renders its absorption more easy, and iodine will appear in the urine in three minutes after friction. It is more readily absorbed in children than in adults, and may be usefully combined with chrysarobin in the treatment of ring-worms, fevers, and psoriasis, and with salicylic acid in eczema. A mercurial taste has been observed in the mouth in a few minutes after inunctions of lanoline containing 1 of perchloride of mercury in 1,000 parts. When mixed with this salt it is quite as efficacious as an aqueous solution of the mercurial. It should not be mixed with other animal fats. The rapidity of its absorption is due to the similarity between it and the natural fat of the human epithelium. Wool-fat is unfavourable to the percolation and development of micro-organisms. Although favouring the local action of incorporated substances, this substance retards their absorption.

CADINUM OLEUM. Oil of Cade.

Nat. Ord., CONIFERÆ.

Also known as "Huile de Cade," or Juniper-tar Oil.

It is an empyreumatic oily liquid obtained by the destructive distillation of the woody portions of *Juniperus Oxycedrus*, and some other species.

Characters.—A dark reddish-brown or nearly black, more or less viscid oily liquid, with a not unpleasant empyreumatic odour, and an aromatic bitter and acrid taste. Specific gravity about 0.990. It is soluble in ether and chloroform; partially soluble in cold, almost wholly in hot rectified spirit. In water it is very slightly soluble. The filtered aqueous solution is almost colourless, and possesses an acid reaction.

Uses.—The odour is less disagreeable, it is cleaner, and considered to be more efficacious, than common tar. It is employed as an ointment in the treatment of eczema (1 in 4 of vaseline), and in psoriasis in combination with glycerine of starch and green soap.

COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORATIS LIQUOR.

Solution of Hydrochlorate of Cocaine.

Preparation.—To boiling distilled water salicylic acid ($\frac{1}{2}$ gr.) is added, and lastly hydrochlorate of cocaine (33 gr.). The mixture is allowed to cool, and water is added if necessary, to produce the required volume, viz., 6 fluid drachms.

Boric acid is frequently preferred to salicylic acid in the preparation of this solution, especially when employed in ophthalmic surgery. The fact of merely boiling the water, unless precautions are taken for the prevention of contact with unfiltered air after boiling, will be of little avail against the formation of fungoid growth.

Dose.—2 to 10 minims.

CONII UNGUENTUM. Ointment of Hemlock.

Preparation.—Juice of hemlock (2 fl. oz.) is evaporated to 2 fluid drachms at a temperature not exceeding 140° Fahr. (60° C.); boric acid in fine powder (10 gr.) and hydrous wool-fat ($\frac{3}{4}$ oz.) are added, and the whole is mixed thoroughly.

EUCALYPTI GUMMI. Eucalyptus Gum.

Nat. Ord., MYRTACEÆ.

A ruby-coloured exudation, or so-called red gum, from the bark of *Eucalyptus Rostrata* (the red gum-tree), and some other species. Imported from Australia.

Characters and Tests.—From eighty to ninety per cent. of it is soluble in cold water, forming a neutral solution. It is almost entirely soluble in rectified spirit.

Dose.—2 to 10 grains.

Therapeutics.—The gum resembles catechu and kino in its properties and composition. It is intensely astringent to mucous membranes. Is valuable in relaxed throats, and has been given with success for arresting the purging of mercurial pill when administered in syphilis.

EUONYMI CORTEX. Euonymus Bark.

Nat. Ord., CELASTRACEÆ.

The dried root-bark of *Euonymus Atropurpureus* (the wahoo or spindle-tree), imported from America.

Characters.—Occurs in quilled or curved pieces, varying in thickness from one-twelfth to one-sixth of an inch. The outer surface is light ash gray in colour, with darker patches, dirty-white where the epidermis has been rubbed off, soft and friable, with occasional rootlets attached. The inner surface, when free from the white wood, is pale tawny white and smooth. The bark breaks transversely with a finely fibrous fracture, the middle layer having a laminated appearance; longitudinally the fracture is smooth. Odour faint but characteristic; taste somewhat mucilaginous, and afterwards bitter and slightly acrid.

Used in preparing the following:

EUONYMI EXTRACTUM SICCUM.**Dry Extract of Euonymus.**

Is commonly known as "Euonymin," and is prepared as follows :

Euonymus bark, in No. 20 powder (1 lb.) is moistened with eight fluid ounces of a mixture of equal parts of rectified spirit and distilled water, and packed in a percolator, then gradually more of the diluted spirit is poured on until the euonymus is exhausted. The liquor is collected and evaporated, or is distilled off the spirit. So much sugar of milk is incorporated with the still fluid extract—the actual amount having been ascertained experimentally—that the final product shall contain eighty per cent. of the dry extractive. The mixture is then evaporated over a water-bath until, when cold, it becomes brittle. The mass may be powdered and kept in a well-corked bottle. Care must be taken that the alcohol employed is of the defined strength, since otherwise the yield of extractive will not be so high.

Dose.—1 to 4 grains.

Therapeutics.—This bark possesses tonic, cathartic, hydragogue, diuretic, and antiperiodic properties. It is stated to act as a cholagogue stimulant, producing no headache or depression ; but as an hepatic stimulant is not nearly so powerful an irritant to the intestines as podophyllin.

FERRI PILULA. Iron Pill.

This is commonly known as "Blaud's Pill," and is prepared as follows :

Sulphate of iron (60 gr.) is reduced to fine powder in a mortar, refined sugar (12 gr.), and tragacanth in powder (4 gr.) are added, and mixed intimately. Carbonate of potassium (36 gr.) is finely powdered in another mortar, and glycerine (2½ min.) is thoroughly incorporated with it. This is then transferred to the mortar containing the sulphate of iron, and beaten thoroughly until the mass becomes green, water being added if necessary, sufficient to impart a pilular consistence.

The mass is to be divided into five-grain pills. Each pill contains about one grain of carbonate of iron.

Dose.—1 to 4 pills.

FERRI SUBCHLORIDI SYRUPUS.**Syrup of Subchloride of Iron.**

This is also called "Syrup of Ferrous Chloride," and is prepared as follows :

Hydrochloric acid (2 fl. oz.) is mixed with one ounce of distilled water in a flask, iron wire (300 gr.) is added, and

ACIDUM TARTARICUM. Tartaric Acid. $\text{H}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$.

An acid prepared from acid tartrate of potassium, chalk, and chloride of calcium, by the formation of tartrate of lime and the decomposition of this last salt by sulphuric acid.

Colourless crystals, with strongly acid taste, and readily soluble in less than their own weight of water, and in less than three times their weight of rectified spirit. When to either solution, not too much diluted, a little acetate of potassium is added, a white crystalline precipitate is formed.

Contained in the officinal tartrates.

Refrigerant; given to check thirst.

Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

ACONITI FOLIA. Aconite Leaves. Nat. Ord., RANUNCULACEÆ.

The fresh leaves and flowering tops of *Aconitum Napellus* (Monkshood), gathered when about one-third of the flowers are expanded, from plants cultivated in Britain.

Leaves alternate, with long channelled stalks, very deeply cut palmately into 5 or 3 segments, which are again deeply and irregularly divided into oblong acute narrow lobes; exciting slowly, when chewed, a sensation of tingling and numbness. Flowers large, irregular, deep blue, in a somewhat loose terminal raceme.

Used in preparing *Extractum Aconiti*.

ACONITI RADIX. Aconite Root. Nat. Ord., RANUNCULACEÆ.

The root of *Aconitum Napellus*, collected in the winter or early spring, before the leaves have appeared, from plants cultivated in Britain and carefully dried; or imported in a dry state from Germany.

Usually from about two to three inches long, and half to three-quarters of an inch thick at the upper extremity, where it is crowned with the base of the stem; conical in form, much shrivelled longitudinally, and more or less covered with the scars or bases of broken rootlets; dark brown externally, whitish within, and having a central cellular axis with about seven rays. No marked odour; taste at first somewhat bitterish-sweet, but exciting slowly when chewed, after some minutes, a sensation of tingling and numbness, which lasts for some time. Contains *aconitina*, *aconella*, and *aconitic acid*, fatty and resinous matters.

Used in preparing *Aconitina*, *Linimentum Aconiti*, and *Tinctura Aconiti*.

Slows the pulse and diminishes sensibility; increases the sweat and the secretion of urine.

Used in febrile states—in dropsy and neuralgia.

ACONITINA. Aconitine. $C_{30}H_{47}NO_7$.

An alkaloid obtained from aconite root.

The alcoholic extract is dissolved in water, and precipitated by ammonia. The ethereal extract of the precipitate is dissolved in diluted sulphuric acid, and again thrown down by ammonia.

A white, usually amorphous, solid; soluble in 150 parts of cold, and 50 of hot water, and much more soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform; strongly alkaline to reddened litmus, neutralising acids, and precipitated from solutions of its salts by the caustic alkalies, but not by carbonate of ammonium, or the bicarbonates of sodium or potassium. When rubbed on the skin it causes a tingling sensation, followed by prolonged numbness. It is a very active poison.

Used in preparing *Unguentum Aconitinæ*, which is employed as an external application in neuralgia.

ADEPS BENZOATUS. Benzoated Lard.

Prepared Lard (50), Benzoin, reduced to coarse powder (1).
Contained in many ointments.

Emollient; sometimes added to poultices to prevent them becoming hard and dry.

ADEPS PRÆPARATUS. Prepared Lard.

Nat. Ord. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ANIMALIA.} \\ \text{PACHYDERMATA.} \end{array} \right.$

The purified fat of *Sus Scrofa* (the internal fat of the abdomen of the hog), perfectly fresh.

The lard is purified by removing the peritoneum, thoroughly washing the broken-up masses of fat with a stream of running water, to dissolve and carry away any soluble matters, then straining and liquefying at a heat not exceeding 212° Fahr., in order to avoid decomposition, and again straining through flannel.

A soft, white, fatty substance, melting at about 100° Fahr. Has no rancid odour; dissolves entirely in ether.

Consists of a mixture of stearin and olein.

Used in preparing some ointments.

ETHER. Ether. Sulphuric Ether.

A volatile liquid prepared from alcohol by distillation with sulphuric acid, and containing not less than 92 per cent. by volume of pure ether, $C_4H_{10}O$ or $(C_2H_5)_2O$.

A colourless, very volatile and inflammable liquid, emitting a strong and characteristic odour, and boiling below 105° Fahr. ($40.5^{\circ}C.$). Specific gravity, 0.735. Fifty measures,

Characters.—In quills or slightly curved pieces from two to six or eight inches long and about one-tenth of an inch in thickness, covered with a silvery-gray or whitish easily detached scaly outer bark marked with lenticels. Internally, cinnamon-brown or brownish-red and finely striated longitudinally; transverse fracture coarsely fibrous; tough; taste slightly astringent; no strongly marked odour.

It is used in the following preparation:

HAMAMELIDIS TINCTURA. Tincture of Hamamelis.

Prepared as follows:

Hamamelis bark, in No. 20 powder (2 oz.), is moistened with a suitable quantity of the menstruum, and macerated for twenty-four hours. It is then packed in a percolator, and proof-spirit added gradually until one pint of tincture is obtained.

Dose.—5 to 60 minims.

HAMAMELIDIS FOLIA. Hamamelis Leaves.

The dried leaves of Hamamelis Virginica (the Witch Hazel).

Characters.—Shortly petiolate, from four to six inches long, oval, obtuse, wavy-crenate, narrowed below, oblique, and slightly heart-shaped at base, pinnately veined, veins prominent on the under surface, nearly smooth. The leaves have a slight tea-like odour and an astringent and bitter taste.

Used in the following preparation:

HAMAMELIDIS EXTRACTUM LIQUIDUM.

Liquid Extract of Hamamelis.

Hamamelis leaves, in No. 40 powder (20 oz.), are moistened with about eight fluid ounces of a mixture of one volume of rectified spirit and two volumes of distilled water. The damp powder is packed in a percolator, and sufficient menstruum poured on to saturate it thoroughly. When the liquid begins to drop the lower orifice of the percolator is closed and maceration is carried on for forty-eight hours; percolation is then allowed to proceed, the menstruum being added gradually until the hamamelis is exhausted. The first seventeen fluid ounces of the percolate are reserved; the spirit is evaporated or distilled off from the remainder, and the residue evaporated to a soft extract; this is dissolved in the reserved portion, and enough menstruum added to make the liquid extract measure one pint.

Dose.—2 to 5 minims.

This extract is used in preparing the following ointment:

HAMAMELIDIS UNGUENTUM. Ointment of Hamamelis.

Liquid extract of hamamelis (50 min.) and simple ointment (410 gr.) are mixed thoroughly.

Therapeutics.—Hamamelis is a valuable hæmostatic, very useful in hæmorrhoids, hæmoptysis, and menorrhagia, and in all passive hæmorrhages, and in hæmatophilia or the hæmorrhagic diathesis. For bleeding piles one drachm of the tincture in three ounces of cold water should be given as an enema, or the ointment may be applied locally. One or two drachms of the tincture with an ounce of water is serviceable as an application to bruises and small wounds.

HYDRASTIS RHIZOMA. Hydrastis Rhizome.

Nat. Ord., RANUNCULACEÆ.

This drug is known as the "Golden Seal," and consists of the dried rhizome and rootlets of *Hydrastis Canadensis*. From the United States of America.

Characters.—The rhizome is simple or branched, from half an inch to an inch and a half long, and from one-eighth of an inch to half an inch in thickness. It is twisted and knotted, and has an irregular appearance. The upper surface has irregular projections, which are terminated by scars produced by the decay of aerial stems. From the lower surface and sides numerous rootlets are given off. The rhizome is yellowish-brown, becoming darker by age. It has a clean resinous fracture of a brownish-yellow colour with a bright yellow centre.

This rhizome is used in the following preparations :

HYDRASTIS EXTRACTUM LIQUIDUM.

Liquid Extract of Hydrastis.

Prepared as follows :

Hydrastis rhizome, in No. 60 powder (20 oz.), is moistened with about eight fluid ounces of diluted rectified spirit. The damp powder is packed in a percolator, and sufficient menstruum poured on to saturate it thoroughly. When the liquid begins to drop, the lower orifice of the percolator is closed, and maceration carried on for forty-eight hours ; percolation is then allowed to proceed, the menstruum being gradually added until the hydrastis is exhausted. The first seventeen fluid ounces of the percolate are reserved, the spirit evaporated or distilled off from the remainder, and the residue evaporated to a soft extract ; this is dissolved in the reserved portion, and enough menstruum added to make the liquid extract measure one pint.

Dose.—5 to 30 minims.

HYDRASTIS TINCTURA. Tincture of Hydrastis.

Prepared as follows :

Hydrastis rhizome, in No. 60 powder (2 oz.), is moistened with a suitable quantity of the menstruum, and macerated for twenty-four hours ; it is then packed in a percolator, and proof-spirit gradually added until one pint of tincture is obtained.

Dose.—20 minims to 1 fluid drachm.

Therapeutics.—Hydrastis possesses tonic stomachic properties ; is employed in fevers, intermittent and continued ; it excites uterine contractions. Injected hypodermically it has been found to produce uterine action, and induce abortion without danger to the mother. The tincture is employed in gastric catarrh resulting from chronic alcoholism, and is stated to be about the best substitute for the stimulant when this has been abandoned. It is useful in atonic dyspepsia, in habitual constipation dependent upon inaction of the liver, and in general debility, its action in the last-named condition resembling that of quinine. It has also been used as an injection in gonorrhœa (2 drachms to 1 pint of water), and as a lotion it has been applied to cracks and fissures of the nipple, and in chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane. Internally, it has been given in uterine hæmorrhages, for the relief of painful and profuse menstruation, and for fibroid tumours. Its local use has been very successful in chronic pharyngitis.

HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMAS.

Hydrobromate of Homatropine. $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3, HBr.$

The hydrobromate of an alkaloid, prepared from tropine. Tropine is a substance produced, in company with tropic acid, by the action of baryta-water upon the alkaloids atropine and hyoscyamine. Under certain conditions tropine and tropic acid may be recombined to form atropine, or tropine may be combined so as to form salts with other acids, such as mandelic or salicylic acid. When these salts are treated with hydrochloric acid they form a class of artificial alkaloids to which has been given the generic name of Tropeines. Homatropine is one of these produced in this manner from the mandelate of tropine.

Characters and Tests.—A white crystalline powder or aggregation of minute prismatic crystals, soluble in six parts of cold water, and in one hundred and thirty-three of ethylic alcohol. The diluted aqueous solution powerfully dilates the pupil of the eye. Heated on platinum foil it fuses and burns without leaving an appreciable residue. If two minims of chloroform be shaken with ten minims of a ten per cent. aqueous solution and

chlorine water be cautiously added, the chloroform will assume a brownish colour. A two per cent. aqueous solution is not precipitated by the cautious addition of solution of ammonia previously diluted with twice its volume of water. About a tenth of a grain moistened with two minims of nitric acid and evaporated to dryness on the water-bath yields a residue which is coloured yellow by an alcoholic solution of potash. If about a tenth of a grain be dissolved in a little water and the solution be made alkaline with ammonia and shaken with chloroform, the separated chloroform will leave on evaporation a residue which will turn yellow, and finally brick-red when warmed with about fifteen minims of a solution of two grains of perchloride of mercury in a hundred minims of proof spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain.

Uses.—A solution of hydrobromate of homatropine acts as a speedy and decided local mydriatic (pupil dilator), the pupil returning rapidly to its normal state; but this drug is stated to produce none of the poisonous properties of atropine. The pure alkaloid is soluble in oils, or in 1 in 100 of vaseline. Whilst the effects of atropine last for many days, the patient being disabled from reading and writing, those of homatropine disappear entirely in twelve or twenty-four hours, the patient suffering from no such disablement. In checking night-sweats, its action is regarded as inferior to atropine and picrotoxine.

IPECACUANHÆ ACETUM. Vinegar of Ipecacuanha.

Prepared as follows :

Ipecacuanha, in No. 20 powder (1 oz.), is moistened with a suitable quantity of diluted acetic acid, and macerated for twenty-four hours; it is then packed in a percolator, and the acid added gradually until the required volume of the vinegar of ipecacuanha is obtained.

Dose.—5 to 40 minims as an expectorant.

Although medicinally active, this preparation is somewhat unsightly, inelegant, and unstable.

MAGNESII SULPHAS EFFERVESCENS.

Effervescent Sulphate of Magnesium; also called Effervescent Epsom Salt.

It is prepared thus :

Sulphate of magnesium, in crystals (25 oz.), is dried at about 130° Fahr. (54°·4 C.) until it has lost nearly one-fourth (23 per cent.) of its weight; the product is powdered and mixed with refined sugar (5½ oz.), and then with bicarbonate of sodium (18 oz.), tartaric acid (9½ oz.), and citric acid (6½ oz.),

all in powder. The mixture is placed in a dish or pan of suitable form, heated to between 200° and 220° Fahr. ($93^{\circ}\cdot3$ and $104^{\circ}\cdot4$ C.), and when the particles of the powder begin to aggregate they are stirred assiduously until they assume a granular form; then, by means of suitable sieves, the granules of uniform and most convenient size are separated; the preparation is preserved in well-closed bottles.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 ounce.

Therapeutics.—This is a granular salt which dissolves well, and, containing, as it does, 50 per cent. of Epsom salt, acts as a fairly energetic aperient.

MENTHOL EMPLASTRUM. Menthol Plaster.

Prepared thus :

Yellow wax (1 oz.) and resin (7 oz.) are melted together, and, as the mixture cools, menthol (2 oz.) is stirred in until dissolved.

MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS LIQUOR.

Solution of Sulphate of Morphine.

Prepared as follows :

Sulphate of morphine (35 gr.) is dissolved in distilled water; rectified spirit (2 fl. oz.) is added, and finally also distilled water to the amount of eight fluid ounces.

Dose.—10 to 60 minims.

PARALDEHYDUM. Paraldehyde. $C_6H_{12}O_3$.

A product of the polymerisation of aldehyde (C_2H_4O) by various acids or salts. It may be obtained by treating aldehyde with diluted sulphuric or nitric acids.

Compounds are termed "Polymeric" which possess the same percentage composition but differ in their molecular weight. Thus, Ethylene C_2H_4 , Propylene C_3H_6 , Butylene C_4H_8 , and Amylene C_5H_{10} , are polymeric.

In ordinary ethylic aldehyde (C_2H_4O) and paraldehyde ($C_6H_{12}O_3$) it will be observed that the percentage composition is the same, but the molecular weight of the latter is three times that of the former.

Characters and Tests.—A clear colourless liquid having a characteristic ethereal odour and a burning and afterwards a cooling taste. Sp. gr. 0.998. Boiling-point $225^{\circ}\cdot2$ Fahr. (124° C.). It begins to congeal to a clear crystalline mass at 50° Fahr. (10° C.). One part dissolves in ten parts of water at 60° Fahr. ($15^{\circ}\cdot5$ C.). It is less soluble in hot water. It

is miscible, in all proportions, with rectified spirit or with ether. An aqueous solution should have a neutral reaction. It affords no coloration on standing for two hours mixed with a solution of potash or soda, nor any precipitate with a solution of either chloride of barium or nitrate of silver.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachms.

Therapeutics.—This substance is probably the principal therapeutic agent in the Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi. Its physiological action resembles that of chloral, but it strengthens the action of the heart, whilst diminishing its frequency. In asylum practice it has proved a useful hypnotic, in doses of 30 to 90 minims acting more quickly than chloral, and producing calm sleep, not followed by headache on waking. May be given in cases of heart-disease when chloral would be dangerous. It may be injected hypodermically or given as an enema. It has proved valuable in cardiac asthma, in aortic disease, in delirium tremens, and the delirium of typhoid fever. It is said to be antagonistic to strychnine, and to possess a sedative rather than an anodyne action.

PHENACETINUM. Phenacetin. $C_{10}H_{13}NO_2$.

This is a crystalline substance produced by the action of glacial acetic acid on para-phenetidin, a body obtained from phenol.

This substance has also been called Para-acet-phenetidin. It is an acetyl compound of phenetidin (the ethylic ether of a substance known as Paramidophenol), and is analogous with acetanilidum or antifebrin.

Characters and Tests.—Colourless, tasteless, inodorous, glistening scaly crystals. Melting-point, 275° Fahr. (135° C.). Sparingly soluble in cold water, more freely in boiling water, and in about sixteen fluid parts of rectified spirit.

Heated with free access of air it burns, leaving no residue. Sulphuric acid dissolves it without colour. One grain boiled with twenty minims of hydrochloric acid for about half a minute yields a liquid which, diluted with ten times its volume of water, cooled and filtered, assumes a deep-red coloration on the addition of solution of chromic acid. A cold saturated aqueous solution should not become turbid on the addition of bromine water. A mixture of five grains of phenacetin with two fluid drachms of solution of potash, boiled, should yield no unpleasant odour when again boiled after the addition of five drops of chloroform.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

Therapeutics.—Phenacetin reduces temperature and soothes pain, causing no rash or cyanosis. Has been used with success in rheumatism, neuralgia, and hysteria, and has been recommended in cases of whooping-cough. Doses of four to eight grains reduced the temperature in cases of pyrexia, but the effects were only of short duration. Combined with citrate of caffeine, it has been found useful for sick headache.

PHENAZONUM. Phenazone.

In reality Phenyl-dimethyl-pyrazolone, $C_6H_5(CH_3)_2C_3HN_2O$, and commonly known as "Antipyrine."

It is a crystalline substance obtainable from phenyl-hydrazine.

Characters and Tests.—Colourless and inodorous scaly crystals with a bitter taste, melting at about 230° Fahr. (110° C.); freely soluble in water, rectified spirit, and chloroform; less soluble in ether. Ignited with free access of air, it burns, leaving no residue. The aqueous solution is neutral to test-paper, and is not affected by sulphuretted hydrogen. One grain of nitrite of sodium and two fluid drachms of a one per cent. aqueous solution of phenazone yield a nearly colourless liquid, which turns deep green on the addition of ten minims of diluted sulphuric acid. An aqueous solution of the same strength mixed with an equal volume of nitric acid assumes a yellow colour, passing to crimson on warming. Solution of perchloride of iron produces in a very diluted aqueous solution a deep-red colour, which is nearly discharged by excess of diluted sulphuric acid.

Dose.—3 to 20 grains.

Therapeutics.—Analgesic, febrifuge and hæmostatic; reduces the temperature of fevers and the pyrexia of pneumonia and pleurisy. Relieves locomotor ataxia, neuralgia, and sea-sickness, and also chorea. Has been employed hypodermically in lumbago, sciatica, angina pectoris, renal and biliary calculi, and in cases of dysmenorrhœa. Its use has been followed by a measly rash. Its taste may be disguised by peppermint water or essence. Said to allay the pains of labour, and to check nocturnal emissions. It is also stated to reduce the amount of sugar in diabetes mellitus. Has checked hæmoptysis, but failed to check the bleeding of wounds. Diminishes the quantity of urine, of total urinary solids, urea and chlorides, and increases uric acid. In some cases dangerous effects have resulted from its administration, and it is apt to cause cyanosis. It may be administered as an enema.

With regard to the coal-tar antipyretics, it has been stated that phenazone (antipyrine) is the best as regards rapidity,

efficacy, and certainty of action ; phenacetin, as regards safety and duration of its effects, no subnormal temperature or collapse having been produced. All produce profuse perspiration, but do not shorten attacks of fever. Phenacetin alone exerts a soothing and soporific action.

Incompatibles.—Spirit of nitrous ether, or other nitrites, in the presence of free acid, lead to the formation of an apparently inert bluish-green compound. The cinchona alkaloids form with phenazone a precipitate soluble in weak acids ; with chloral hydrate a crystalline compound is formed which is therapeutically inactive.

PICROTOXINUM. Picrotoxin.

Nat. Ord., MENISPERMACEÆ.

This substance is obtainable from the seeds of the *Anamirta Paniculata*, or *Cocculus Indicus* (a climbing shrub growing in the East India Islands and Malabar coast), by exhaustion with alcohol, evaporation, and purification. It is imported from the United States.

Characters and Tests.—Colourless and inodorous prismatic crystals, possessing a bitter taste. It melts at 378° Fahr. (192°·2 C.). It is soluble in three hundred and thirty parts of cold water, leaving only a trace of residue, in thirty-five parts of boiling water, also in three of boiling and thirteen of cold rectified spirit. It is soluble in ten parts of solution of potash, and the resulting liquid, on boiling, immediately reduces Fehling's solution. Heated on platinum foil, the crystals melt, forming a yellowish liquid, which, by further heating, chars, and is at length completely dissipated. Its aqueous solution is not precipitated by solutions of perchloride of mercury, perchloride of platinum, or tannic acid. It dissolves in sulphuric acid with a saffron-yellow colour.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain.

Therapeutics.—Picrotoxin acts upon the nervous system as an intoxicating agent, apparently upon the cerebellum. Has been employed successfully in epilepsy and in pharyngeal paralysis, also in the night-sweats of phthisis. It does not, like atropine or belladonna, produce dryness of the throat or other unpleasant effect. Has also been used in periodical sick headaches, both by the mouth and hypodermically. An ointment (10 grains to the ounce) is used in the treatment of parasitic skin affections.

An antagonism is said to exist between picrotoxin and chloral hydrate, one-twentieth of a grain sufficing for thirty grains of chloral ; and picrotoxin is said to be antidotal to morphine and chloroform asphyxia.

POTASSIO-CUPRIC TARTRATE SOLUTION.

Commonly known as Fehling's Solution.

This is prepared as follows :

No. 1.—Sulphate of copper (346·4 gr.) is dissolved in distilled water, and the solution is diluted with more distilled water to the volume of 5,000 grain-measures.

No. 2.—Caustic soda ($1\frac{3}{4}$ oz.) and tartarated soda (4 oz.) are dissolved in distilled water, and the solution is diluted with more distilled water to 5,000 grain-measures.

When required for use, equal volumes of the solutions No. 1 and No. 2 should be mixed.

Uses.—This solution is employed officially for demonstrating the glucosidal nature of picrotoxin, and has been extensively used for the detection of grape-sugar in diabetic urine, with which it yields a bright-red precipitate of the suboxide of copper.

RICINI OLEI MISTURA. Castor-Oil Mixture.

Prepared as follows :

Castor-oil (6 fl. dr.), oil of lemon (10 min.), and oil of cloves (2 min.), are mixed in a mortar, and incorporated with one-third of a fluid drachm of solution of potash ; afterwards syrup ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. dr.) is added, and then an additional third of a fluid drachm of solution of potash, and then, gradually, one ounce of orange-flower-water, with the remaining third of a fluid drachm of solution of potash ; lastly, sufficient orange-flower-water is added to produce two fluid ounces of the mixture.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces.

This mixture has been described as a solution of scented soap. To most palates it is even more nauseous than castor-oil itself.

SODÆ TARTARATÆ PULVIS EFFERVESCENS.

Effervescent Tartarated Soda Powder, commonly known as Seidlitz Powder.

Prepared as follows :

A.—Tartarated soda, in dry powder (120 gr.), and bicarbonate of sodium, in dry powder (40 gr.), are mixed and wrapped in blue paper.

B.—Tartaric acid, in dry powder (38 gr.), is wrapped in white paper.

Dose.—The A powder, dissolved in nearly half a pint of cold or warm water, and the B powder then added.

Therapeutic.—A mild laxative.

SODII BENZOAS. Benzoate of Sodium. $\text{NaC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$.

This salt may be obtained by neutralising benzoic acid with solution of carbonate of sodium and evaporating to dryness.

Characters and Tests.—A white obscurely crystalline or amorphous powder, inodorous, or having a faint benzoic odour, of a sweetish alkaline taste, and a faint alkaline reaction. Very soluble in water; soluble in twenty-four fluid parts of rectified spirit, and in twelve of boiling rectified spirit. When a quantity of the salt weighing ten grains is heated, it melts, emitting a benzoic odour, then chars, and finally leaves a residue weighing about 3.68 grains, which, when dissolved in water, requires for neutralisation from sixty-nine to seventy grain-measures of the volumetric solution of oxalic acid. An aqueous solution gives a yellowish or flesh-coloured precipitate when mixed with solution of persulphate of iron.

Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

Therapeutics.—The benzoates have been given in large doses in phthisis and febrile diseases, in order to act as germicides to the fever poison. This salt has been used as a spray for inhalation in phthisis and in diphtheria. It has proved successful in the treatment of rheumatic polyarthritis when salicylates have failed. Also given in scarlet fever and whooping-cough. Valuable in uræmia, lessening the albuminuria, and inhibiting the formation of urea. Its internal administration has also afforded relief in diphtheria and tonsillitis.

SODII NITRIS. Nitrite of Sodium. NaNO_2 .

Characters and Tests.—A white or yellowish white deliquescent crystalline salt, very soluble in water. The solution is neutral or slightly alkaline, and when mixed with diluted sulphuric acid yields a gas which forms ruddy fumes in contact with the air. The aqueous solution, when mixed with solution of sulphate of iron and acetic acid, becomes of a deep-brown colour. One grain of the salt dissolved in water and introduced into a nitrometer and tested with iodide of potassium and diluted sulphuric acid, should liberate not less than 325 grain-measures of nitric oxide, the gas being almost completely absorbed by strong solution of sulphate of iron; corresponding to not less than 95 per cent. of nitrite of sodium. The aqueous solution of the salt must not give more than traces of precipitate with solution of chloride of calcium.

Dose.—2 to 5 grains.

Therapeutics.—Nitrite of sodium has been found useful in angina pectoris and in epileptiform convulsions, exerting an

action similar to that of nitrite of amyl, but its effects are said to be more lasting. In the treatment of dyspnœa or bronchitis and asthma it is preferred to nitrite of amyl or of ethyl, since it is more stable. It may be usefully combined with hyoscyamus.

SODII PHOSPHAS EFFERVESCENS.

Effervescent Phosphate of Sodium.

Preparation. — Phosphate of sodium, in crystals (25 oz.), is dried, until it has lost rather more than half (60 per cent.) of its weight; the product is powdered and mixed with bicarbonate of sodium (25 oz.), tartaric acid, in powder ($13\frac{1}{2}$ oz.), and citric acid, all in powder (9 oz.). The mixture is placed in a dish or pan of suitable form heated to between 200° and 220° Fahr. ($93^{\circ}\cdot3$ and $104^{\circ}\cdot4$ C.), and when the particles of the powder begin to aggregate, they are stirred assiduously until they assume a granular form; then, by means of suitable sieves, the granules of uniform and most convenient size are separated, and the preparation is preserved in well-closed bottles. It is important that the prescribed quantity of water should be entirely drawn off from the crystals, as otherwise the mass will become too soft to easily yield good granules. Again, after granulating, the salt should be absolutely dry before being bottled, for if not so, it will rapidly deteriorate.

The final product should weigh about 50 ounces.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

SODII SULPHAS EFFERVESCENS.

Effervescent Sulphate of Sodium.

Preparation. — Sulphate of sodium, in crystals (25 oz.), is dried until it has lost rather more than half (56 per cent.) of its weight; the product is powdered, and mixed with bicarbonate of sodium (25 oz.), tartaric acid ($13\frac{1}{2}$ oz.), and citric acid, all in powder (9 oz.). The mixture is placed in a dish or pan of suitable form heated to between 200° and 220° Fahr. ($93^{\circ}\cdot3$ and $104^{\circ}\cdot4$ C.), and when the particles of the powder begin to aggregate, they are stirred assiduously until they assume a granular form; then, by means of suitable sieves, the granules of uniform and most convenient size are separated, and the preparation preserved in well-closed bottles.

The final product should weigh about 50 ounces.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

STRAMONII FOLIA. Stramonium Leaves.

Nat. Ord., ATROPACEÆ.

The dried leaves of *Datura Stramonium*. Indigenous.

Characters.—Ovate, petiolate, about six inches long, smooth,

pointed, unequal at the base, one side decurrent down the petiole, coarsely and sinuately angular-toothed, minutely wrinkled, dark green. The upper surface usually brownish-green and of a darker shade than the under surface; odour faintly narcotic; taste unpleasant, saline and bitter.

Therapeutics.—Stramonium is said to exert a special influence upon the respiratory organs, acting as an antispasmodic. It has been much used in asthma, chiefly in the form of smoke from the burning leaf, exactly in the same manner as tobacco.

STROPHANTHUS. *Strophanthus.*

Nat. Ord., APOCYNACEÆ.

The mature ripe seeds freed from the awns of *Strophanthus Hispidus*, or *Kombé*, since from it is prepared the *Kombé* arrow-poison used in many parts of Africa, in the Manganja country near the Zambesi River, in Guinea, in Senegambia, and in the Gaboon district, in which it is known as *Inée*, *Onaye*, or *Onage*.

Characters.—Oval acuminate, about three-fifths of an inch long and one-sixth of an inch broad, the base narrowed but blunt, the apex when present tapering to a fine extremity, flattened at the sides, the dorsal surface being more or less convex; greenish-fawn in colour, covered with appressed silky hairs; one side with a longitudinal ridge running from the centre to the pointed apex. Kernel white and oily, consisting of a straight embryo with two thin cotyledons surrounded by a thin albumen; odour characteristic; taste very bitter. After soaking in water the seed-coat is easily removed.

The seeds of *strophanthus* are used in the following preparation:

STROPHANTHI TINCTURA. *Tincture of Strophanthus.*

Prepared as follows:

Strophanthus, reduced to No. 30 powder, and dried at 110° Fahr. (43°·3 C.) (1 oz.), is packed in a percolator, and moistened with pure ether. Maceration is carried on for twenty-four hours, then percolation allowed to proceed, continuing the addition of the ether until the fluid passes through colourless. The marc is removed from the percolator, and dried, gradually heating it to 120° Fahr. (48°·9 C.). It is again reduced to powder, repacked in the percolator, and moistened with rectified spirit. It is then macerated for forty-eight hours, and successive quantities of rectified spirit poured on, being

allowed to percolate slowly, until half a pint of tincture is obtained. It is then diluted with rectified spirit to one pint.

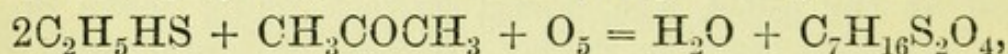
The strophanthus may be washed with "commercial ether," free from alcohol and water.

Dose.—2 to 10 minims.

Therapeutics.—Strophanthus acts as a powerful cardiac tonic and diuretic, in many cases replacing digitalis. Its effects are found to be non-cumulative. It is stated to be of special value in the cardiac failure of prolonged typhoid fever. It has been found specially valuable in stenosis, but unsuitable in aortic disease. The force and strength of the pulse improve under its administration. It has also been given in angina pectoris, and has been successfully administered in tetanus and exophthalmic goitre. In some cases intermittency of the pulse has followed, but this result has passed off with increase of the dose. It has also produced disturbance of the alimentary canal.

SULPHONAL. Sulphonal. $C_7H_{16}S_2O_4$.

This substance is really Diethylsulphon - dimethyl - methane $(CH_3)_2C(SO_2C_2H_5)_2$, and is produced by the oxidation of ethyl mercaptan (C_2H_5HS) , and acetone (CH_3COCH_3) thus :



water and sulphonal being formed.

A mercaptan is a sulphur alcohol, the oxygen (O) of the alcohol, for example say C_2H_5HO , being replaced by sulphur (S). An acetone is sometimes called a ketone, and is formed by replacing the last H of the acetic aldehyde, CH_3COH , by an alcohol radical, such as methyl (CH_3).

Characters and Tests.—Colourless, inodorous, nearly tasteless crystals; neutral to test-paper; melting at 258° Fahr. (125.5° C.). Soluble in fifteen parts of boiling water, and in about four hundred and fifty parts of cold water. Soluble in about fifty fluid parts of cold rectified spirit, and very soluble in boiling alcohol; soluble in ether. Ignited with free access of air, it burns without residue. If a mixture of a few grains with an equal weight of cyanide of potassium be heated, the odour of mercaptan is evolved, and when to the solution of the product in water excess of hydrochloric acid and a few drops of solution of perchloride of iron are added, a reddish colour is developed.

Dose.—15 to 40 grains.

Therapeutics.—The action of sulphonal is slow, on account of its slight solubility, and, unless in solution, the drug should be

given at least an hour before sleep is desired. It is entirely changed during its passage through the body, the substance formed being stable, but not increasing the elimination of sulphuric acid. Does not disturb the stomach or bowels. Is regarded as a soporific, not affecting digestion, pulse or temperature; efficacious in the sleeplessness of nervous subjects. Has reduced the night-sweats of phthisis, and has acted as a sedative in acute maniacal or hysterical delirium and epileptiform convulsions. Has proved successful in insomnia associated with cardiac or Bright's disease, and when opium is contra-indicated, and in locomotor ataxia. The author has under his care a patient who has taken 20 to 25 grains nightly for many months, obtaining refreshing sleep and experiencing no ill results.

SULPHURIS TROCHISCI. Sulphur Lozenges.

Prepared as follows:

Tincture of orange-peel (720 min.) is mixed with precipitated sulphur (3,600 gr.), acid tartrate of potassium (720 gr.), refined sugar (5,760 gr.), and gum acacia (720 gr.), all in powder, mucilage of acacia (720 min.) being added to form a suitable mass. This is divided into 720 lozenges, and dried in a hot-air chamber at a moderate temperature.

Each lozenge contains five grains of sulphur.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

Therapeutics.—These lozenges have been found very useful as an hepatic stimulant in cases of chronic constipation.

TRINITRINÆ LIQUOR. Solution of Trinitrin.

Sometimes called Liquor Nitroglycerini, Solution of Nitroglycerine, or Liquor Glonoini, Solution of Glonoine, and is prepared by dissolving pure nitroglycerine (1 part by weight) in rectified spirit, sufficient to produce 100 fluid parts.

Specific gravity, 0.844.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims.

HABITATS OF THE VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES OF THE APPENDIX.

Anamirta	Paniculata	(picrotoxin)	
(Cocculus Indicus plant)	East India Islands and Malabar coast.
Datura	Stramonium	(the thorn apple)	England.
Eucalyptus	Rostrata	(the red gum)	Australia.
Euonymus	Atropurpureus	(the wahoo or spindle-tree)	America.
Hamamelis	Virginica	(the witch hazel or winter bloom)	United States.
Hydrastis	Canadensis	(the golden seal or yellow puccoon)	United States.
Juniperus	Oxycedrus	(oleum cadinum : the juniper tar)	England.
Strophanthus	Hispidus, or Kombé	(the Inée, Onaye, or Onage)	Africa. The Man- ganja country, near the Zambesi, Guinea. Senegambia, and Gaboon district.

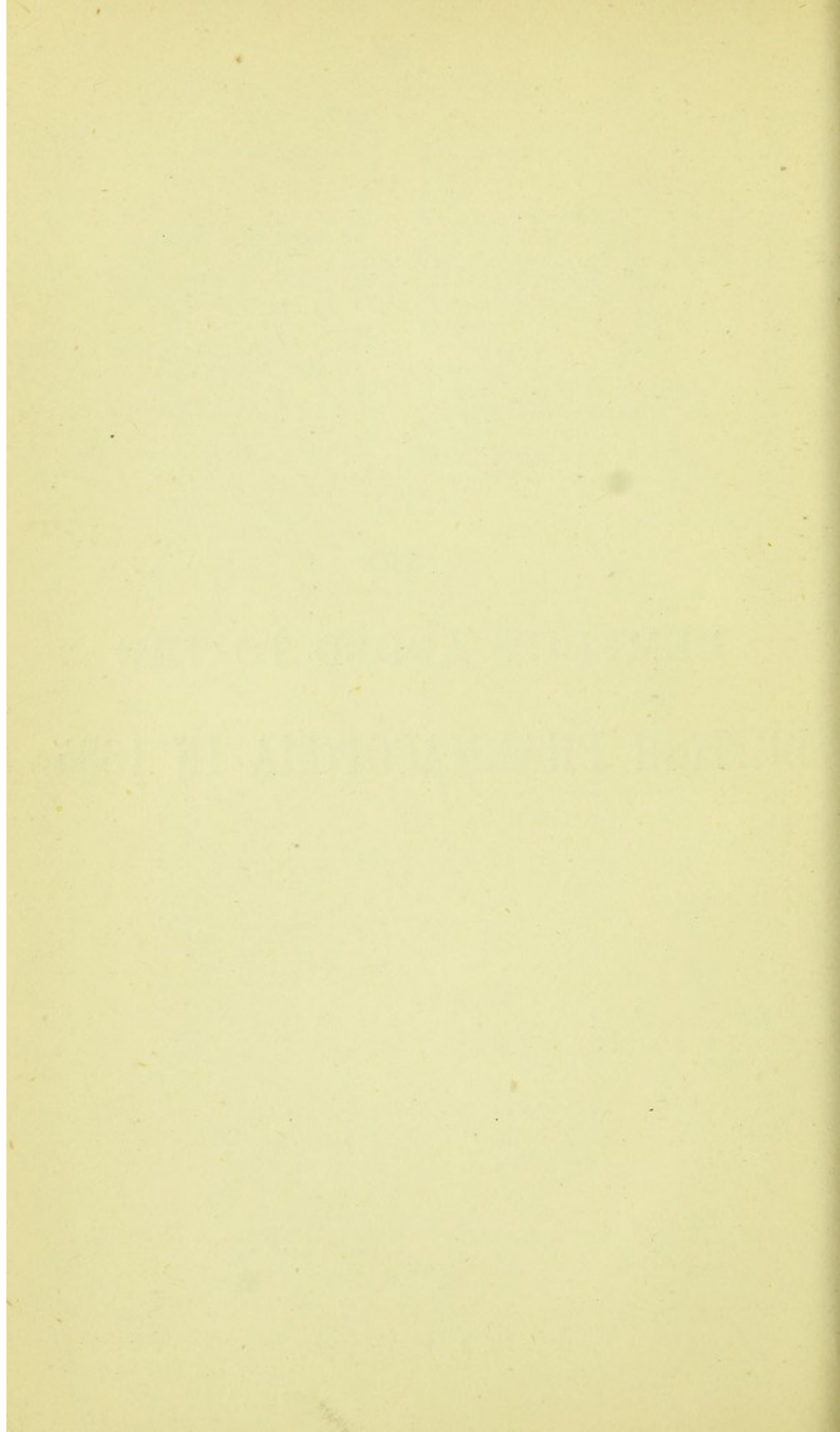
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THE
REMEDIES ADDED TO THE
BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA IN 1885.



THE
POCKET PHARMACOPŒIA,
1885.

ACACIÆ GUMMI. Gum Acacia. Natural Order, LEGUMINOSÆ.

A gummy exudation from the stem and branches of *Acacia Senegal*, and from other species of *Acacia*.

In roundish, ovoid, or vermicular tears or masses, of various sizes; or in angular fragments with glistening surfaces; colourless, or with a yellowish, brownish, or reddish tint; tears either opaque from numerous minute fissures and very brittle, or more or less transparent and not readily broken; fractured surfaces vitreous in appearance. Taste bland and mucilaginous; without odour; insoluble in alcohol, but entirely soluble in water, and forming a clear mucilaginous solution. The aqueous solution forms with subacetate of lead an opaque white jelly. Contains *Gummic Acid* and *Arabin*.

Contained in *Mistura Cretæ*, *Mistura Guaiaci*, *Mucilago Acaciæ*, *Pulvis Amygdalæ Compositus*, *Pulvis Tragacanthæ Compositus*, and in all *Trochisci*.

A demulcent, used for sore throat, and for suspending heavy powders.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

ACETUM. Vinegar.

An acid liquid, prepared from a mixture of malted and unmalted grain by the acetous fermentation.

A colourless liquid of a brown colour and peculiar odour. Specific gravity, 1.017 to 1.019.

Used in preparing *Emplastrum Saponis Fuscum*.

Dose.—1 fluid drachm to 1 fluid ounce.

ACETUM CANTHARIDIS. Vinegar of Cantharides.

Cantharides bruised (1), Glacial Acetic Acid (1), Acetic Acid (10). Specific gravity, about 1.060.

ACETUM SCILLÆ. Vinegar of Squill.

Macerate Bruised Squill (1) in Diluted Acetic Acid (8) for seven days, then strain with expression, and filter. Specific gravity, about 1.038.

Used in preparing *Oxymel Scillæ* and *Syrupus Scillæ*.

Given in irritative cough.

Dose.—15 to 40 minims.

ACIDUM ACETICUM. Acetic Acid.

An acid liquid, prepared from wood by destructive distillation and subsequent purification. 100 parts by weight contain 33 parts of real acetic acid, $\text{HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$.

A colourless liquid, with acid reaction and pungent odour. Specific gravity, 1.044. Gives a cherry-red colour with peroxide of iron.

Free Acetic Acid is contained in *Acetum*, *Acetum Cantharidis*, *Acetum Scillæ*, *Acidum Aceticum Glaciale*, *Acidum Aceticum Dilutum*, *Extractum Colchici*, *Oxymel*, *Oxymel Scillæ*, *Syrupus Scillæ*, *Tinctura Stramonii Acetatis*, and the official acetates.

ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM. Diluted Acetic Acid.

Acetic Acid (1), Distilled Water (7)

Specific gravity, 1.006. One fluid ounce contains nearly 19 grains of real acetic acid.

Used in preparing *Acetum Scillæ* and *Liquor Morphine Acetatis*.

Astringent and refrigerant; used to allay thirst and sweat and skin-irritation.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms.

ACIDUM ACETICUM GLACIALE. Glacial Acetic Acid.

Concentrated Acetic Acid, containing nearly 99 per cent. of real acid, $\text{HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$, prepared by drying and distilling Acetate of Sodium with Sulphuric Acid.

Crystallises when cooled, and remains crystalline until the temperature rises to above 60° Fahr. ($15^\circ\cdot5$ C.). Specific gravity, 1.058, and this is increased by adding 10 per cent. of water. At the mean temperature of the air it is a colourless liquid, with a pungent acetous odour.

Used in preparing *Acetum Cantharidis*, *Mistura Creasoti*, and *Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum*.

Vesicant and caustic; used in parasitic diseases, and for destroying corns and warts.

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM. Arsenious Acid. As_2O_3 .

An anhydride (not a true acid), obtained by roasting arsenical ores, and purified by sublimation.

A heavy white powder, or in sublimed masses, which usually present a stratified appearance, caused by the existence of separate layers differing from each other in degrees of opacity. When slowly sublimed in a glass tube it forms minute brilliant and transparent crystals of octahedral character. Sparingly soluble in water, and its solution gives with ammonio-nitrate of silver a canary-yellow precipitate insoluble in water, but readily dissolved by ammonia and by nitric acid. Sprinkled on a red-hot coal, it emits an alliaceous odour.

Used in preparing *Liquor Arsenicalis* and *Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus*.

Ferri Arsenias, *Sodii Arsenias*, and *Liquor Sodii Arseniatis* contain Arsenic Acid.

A nervine tonic in chorea and epilepsy; alterative in skin diseases (non-syphilitic); antiperiodic in ague and neuralgia.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ of a grain.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. Benzoic Acid. $\text{HC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$.

An acid obtained from benzoin, and prepared by sublimation. Not chemically pure.

In light feathery crystalline plates and needles, which are flexible, nearly colourless, and have an agreeable aromatic odour, resembling that of benzoin. Sparingly soluble in water, but readily dissolved by rectified spirit; soluble also in solutions of the caustic alkalies, and of lime, and precipitated from these on the addition of hydrochloric acid,

unless the solution be very diluted. It melts at 248° Fahr. (120° C.), and boils at 462° Fahr. (238·9° C.). When heated to the last-named temperature, it passes off in vapour, leaving only a slight residue.

Used in preparing *Ammonii Benzoas*, *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita*, and *Tinctura Opii Ammoniata*.

Stimulant and expectorant in bronchitis, and used in inflammation of the bladder.

Dose.—10 to 15 grains.

ACIDUM BORICUM. Boric or Boracic Acid. H_3BO_3 .

A weak acid, obtained by the action of Sulphuric Acid on Borax, and by the purification of native Boric Acid

Colourless, pearly, lamellar crystals or irregular masses of crystals; easily powdered; unctuous to the touch; taste feebly sour and bitter, and leaving a sweetish after-flavour in the mouth. Soluble in 25 parts of water, 5 of glycerine, 16 of rectified spirit at 60° Fahr. (15·5° C.), and in 3 of boiling water. Changes the colour of litmus to a wine-red; turmeric paper, moistened with an aqueous solution, slightly acidified with hydrochloric acid, becomes brownish red on gently drying, and this colour changes to greenish if solution of potash be added. The alcoholic solution burns with a flame tinged with green. The crystals liquefy when warmed, and on careful ignition lose 43½ per cent. of their weight, the product solidifying, on cooling, to a brittle glass-like mass.

Used in preparing *Unguentum Acidi Borici*.

Mildly antiputrefactive and antiseptic, but does not destroy all low organic growths, viz., mould fungus.

The ointment is applied to wounds, burns, and sores, as an antiseptic dressing. It is applied rather as a plaster than an ointment, and should adhere not so much to the sore as to the material on which it is spread.

Boric Acid is largely used for preserving milk. It checks foetid perspiration, and sprinkled in socks or stockings obviates the smell of sweating feet.

With Borax, Honey, or Glycerine, Boric Acid is a useful application for stomatitis and aphthæ.

Dose.—5 to 30 grains or more.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM. Carbolic Acid. $\text{HC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}$.

An acid obtained from Coal-Tar Oil by fractional distillation and subsequent purification.

In separate pulverulent crystals, having a peculiar taste and odour, or in acicular crystalline masses; colourless, or

having a very slight reddish or brownish tinge; boiling-point not higher than 371° Fahr. (188.3° C.), and melting point not lower than 91.5° Fahr. (33° C.). Specific gravity at the melting point, 1.060 to 1.066. At 60° Fahr. (15.5° C.), 100 parts of the acid are liquefied by the addition of 5 to 10 parts of water; dissolve 30 to 40 of water, and are dissolved by 1,800 to 1,200 of water; the former and latter of these numbers being respectively characteristic of the acicular and pulverulent varieties of the acid. The aqueous solution should be clear and colourless, or nearly so; any insoluble brown matter separating as dark oily drops, which should not have more than a faint tarry odour. Carbolic acid is freely soluble in alcohol, ether, benzol, chloroform, disulphide of carbon, glycerine, or glycerine and water, and in solutions of alkalis. It does not redden blue litmus paper. It coagulates albumen. It does not affect the plane of polarisation of a ray of polarised light. Neutral solution of perchloride of iron strikes with it a deep purple colour.

Used in preparing *Acidum Carbolicum Liquefactum*, *Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici*, *Suppositoria Acidi Carbolici cum Sapone*, and *Unguentum Acidi Carbolici*.

Antiseptic and sedative; applied to wounds, fetid discharges, and given to check vomiting.

Dose.—1 to 3 grains.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM LIQUEFACTUM.

Liquefied Carbolic Acid.

Carbolic Acid liquefied by the addition of 10 per cent. of water.

A colourless or very slightly reddish or brownish liquid, having the taste, odour, etc., of carbolic acid. Specific gravity, 1.064 to 1.067 at 60° Fahr. (15.5° C.). Boiling point gradually rising to a temperature not higher than 371° Fahr. (188.3° C.).

It dissolves 18 to 26 per cent. of water at 60° Fahr. (15.5° C.), yielding a clear or nearly clear solution, from which any slight coloured impurity contained previously in the acid separates as dark oily drops.

ACIDUM CHROMICUM. Chromic Acid. CrO_3 .

An anhydride (not a true acid).

May be obtained from Bichromate of Potassium (30), Sulphuric Acid (57), Distilled Water (a sufficiency).

Crimson acicular crystals, very deliquescent, inodorous, corrosively caustic to the skin. At a high temperature it melts, and at a still higher temperature decomposes, with the

evolution of oxygen gas, leaving a greenish-black residue. Warmed with hydrochloric acid, chlorine is evolved. Mixed with cold alcohol, aldehyd is evolved, and a green residue remains. Soluble in water, yielding a deep orange-red solution. Placed in contact with alcohol, glycerine, and some other organic matters, sudden combustion or explosion may ensue.

Used in preparing *Liquor Acidi Chromici*.

A corrosive caustic ; a watery solution, 1 in 4 or stronger, may be applied with a pointed rod to warts, lupus, or condylomata ; 1 in 40 to syphilitic affections of the tongue, larynx, pharynx, and ulcerated gums.

ACIDUM CITRICUM. Citric Acid. $\text{H}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7, \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

An acid produced from lemon juice or from the juice of the fruit of *Citrus Bergamia*, the Lime, by the addition of chalk.

Citrate of lime is formed and decomposed by sulphuric acid into sulphate of lime and citric acid.

In colourless crystals ; very soluble in water, less soluble in rectified spirit, and insoluble in pure ether. The crystals dissolve in three-fourths of their weight of cold, and in half their weight of boiling water. The diluted aqueous solution has an agreeable acid taste. When the solution is made by dissolving thirty-four grains of the acid in one ounce of water, it resembles lemon-juice in strength, and in the nature of its acid properties, and, like lemon-juice, it undergoes decomposition, and becomes mouldy by keeping.

Free Citric Acid is contained in *Succus Limonis*, *Syrupus Limonis*, *Vinum Quinine*, and in the official citrates.

Refrigerant, merely allaying thirst and irritation of the skin.

Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

ACIDUM GALLICUM. Gallic Acid. $\text{H}_3\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{O}_5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

An acid prepared from galls.

It may be obtained by the following process :—

Boil one part of coarsely powdered galls (1 part) with diluted sulphuric acid (4 fluid parts) for half-an-hour, then strain through calico while hot ; collect the crystals that are deposited on cooling, and purify these with animal charcoal and repeated crystallisation.

Crystalline, in acicular prisms or silky needles, sometimes nearly white, but generally of a pale fawn-colour. It requires about 100 parts of cold water for its solution, but dissolves in 3 parts of boiling water. Soluble also in rectified spirit.

The aqueous solution gives no precipitate with solution of isinglass. It gives a bluish-black precipitate with a persalt of iron.

Used in preparing *Glycerinum Acidi Gallici*.

Astringent ; used in diarrhœa, dysentery, hæmorrhage, and sore throat.

Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

ACIDUM HYDROBROMICUM DILUTUM:

Diluted Hydrobromic Acid. HBr.

An aqueous solution, containing 10 per cent. by weight of gaseous or real hydrobromic acid.

May be obtained by placing Bromine (1) in a glass cylinder, and pouring over it Water (15), then passing a current of sulphuretted hydrogen gas into the Bromine until the red colour of the aqueous liquid has disappeared. The fluid must be filtered and the filtrate distilled. The distillate is rejected until it is free from the odour of sulphuretted compounds, and it is then collected until sulphuric acid begins to distil.

The distilled acid is diluted with water until it has a specific gravity at 60° Fahr. of 1.077, and it is then preserved in stoppered bottles. From the rejected distillate more hydrobromic acid may be obtained by redistillation.

A colourless, inodorous liquid, having a sour taste and acid reaction. Evaporated to dryness, it leaves little or no residue. Chlorine water liberates bromine, colouring the fluid yellow. With nitrate of silver it yields a white curdy precipitate, insoluble in nitric acid, and only sparingly soluble in solution of ammonia.

Used in cases of exhaustion and nervous debility.

A solvent of quinine, and preventive of quinism.

Acts as an alterative for bromide of potassium.

Dose.—15 to 50 minims.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM. Hydrochloric Acid. HCl.

Hydrochloric acid gas (HCl), dissolved in water, forming 32 per cent. by weight of the solution.

May be obtained from Chloride of Sodium, dried (48), Sulphuric Acid (44), Water (36), Distilled Water (50) fluid ounces.

A nearly colourless and strongly acid liquid, emitting white vapours, having a pungent odour. Specific gravity, 1.160. When evaporated to dryness, it leaves no residue. It gives

with nitrate of silver a curdy white precipitate, soluble in excess of ammonia, insoluble in nitric acid.

Free Hydrochloric Acid is contained in *Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum*, *Acidum Nitro-Hydrochloricum Dilutum*, *Liquor Antimonii Chloridi*, *Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus*, *Morphinae Hydrochloratis*, and the official chlorides.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM.

Diluted Hydrochloric Acid.

Hydrochloric acid, diluted with about 3 parts of water.

Specific gravity, 1.052.

Six fluid drachms contain one molecular weight in grains (36.5) of hydrochloric acid, HCl.

Used in preparing *Liquor Morphinae Hydrochloratis* and *Liquor Strychninae*.

Refrigerant and tonic; used in dyspepsia and fevers.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM.

Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid. (Prussic Acid.)

Hydrocyanic acid (HCN.) dissolved in water, and constituting 2 per cent. by weight of the solution.

Prepared by the distillation of yellow prussiate of potash and ferrocyanide of potassium with sulphuric acid.

Diluted hydrocyanic acid should be kept in well-corked bottles, tied over with impervious tissue. The bottles should be inverted when not in use, and be kept in a dark place.

A colourless liquid, with a peculiar odour. Specific gravity, 0.997. It only slightly and transiently reddens litmus paper. A fluid drachm of it evaporated in a platinum dish leaves no fixed residue. Treated with a minute quantity of a mixed solution of sulphate and persulphate of iron, afterwards with potash, and finally acidulated with hydrochloric acid, it forms Prussian blue. With nitrate of silver it gives a white precipitate, entirely soluble in boiling concentrated nitric acid.

Used in preparing *Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici* and *Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphinae*.

Used as a sedative in vomiting and nervous cough.

Dose.—2 to 8 minims.

ACIDUM LACTICUM. Lactic Acid.

Lactic acid, $\text{HC}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$, with about 25 per cent. of water. Produced by the action of a peculiar ferment on solution of sugar, and subsequent purification of the products.

Also obtained by the lactic fermentation of milk and cheese.

A colourless syrupy liquid, inodorous, with a pure acid taste, and acid reaction on litmus. Specific gravity, 1.21. Miscible in all proportions with water, rectified spirit, and ether, nearly insoluble in chloroform. Warmed with permanganate of potassium, it gives the odour of aldehyd. It vaporises when heated, and yields inflammable gases when the temperature is about 350° Fahr. (176.7° C.), at first burning with a blue flame, which becomes more luminous as the temperature rises. When nearly all dissipated, the residue chars, and finally almost entirely disappears.

Coagulates albumen and milk.

Used in preparing *Acidum Lacticum Dilutum*.

ACIDUM LACTICUM DILUTUM. Diluted Lactic Acid.

Lactic acid, 3 fluid ounces. Distilled water sufficient to produce 1 pint.

Specific gravity, 1.040.

Used in diphtheria, as a spray (15 to 20 minims in $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of water), since by it the fibrinous exudations are dissolved; also given in diabetes and dyspepsia, and chronic catarrh of the bladder.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

ACIDUM MECONICUM. Meconic Acid. $H_3C_7HO_7$.

An acid obtained from opium.

Micaceous crystals, nearly colourless, sparingly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol. The solution in water has a strongly acid taste and reaction, and is coloured red by neutral solution of perchloride of iron, the colour being discharged by strong, but not by diluted hydrochloric acid.

Used in preparing *Liquor Morphinae Bimeconatis*, which is said to derange the stomach and bowels less, and to disturb the head less than other salts of morphine given by the mouth or hypodermically.

ACIDUM NITRICUM. Nitric Acid. HNO_3 .

An acid prepared from nitrate of potassium or nitrate of sodium by distillation with sulphuric acid and water, and containing 70 per cent. by weight of real nitric acid, HNO_3 .

A colourless liquid, having a specific gravity of 1.42. When exposed to the air it emits an acrid, corrosive vapour. If it be poured over copper filings, dense red vapours are immediately formed; but if the acid be mixed with an equal

volume of water, and then added to the copper, it gives off a colourless gas, which acquires an orange-red colour as it mixes with the air, and which, if it be introduced into a solution of sulphate of iron, communicates a dark purple or brown colour.

Free Nitric Acid is contained in *Acidum Nitricum Dilutum*, *Acidum Nitro-Hydrochloricum Dilutum*, *Liquor Ferri Per-nitratis*, *Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis Acidus*, *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis*, and the official nitrates.

A caustic, applied to piles, nævi, and sores.

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM. Diluted Nitric Acid.

Nitric acid, diluted with about 4 parts of water.

Colourless. Specific gravity, 1.101. Six fluid drachms correspond to one molecular weight in grains of real nitric acid, HNO_3 .

Tonic and refrigerant; used in dyspepsia, liver affections, and fevers.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM.

Diluted Nitro-Hydrochloric Acid.

Contains free chlorine, hydrochloric, nitric and nitrous acids, and other compounds, dissolved in water.

Nitric (3) and Hydrochloric (4) Acids, mixed and diluted with Distilled Water (25).

Colourless or yellowish fluid, with a chlorine odour.

Specific gravity, 1.07.

Used for same purposes as Diluted Nitric Acid.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

ACIDUM OLEICUM. Oleic Acid. $\text{HC}_{18}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_2$.

A fluid fatty acid, obtained by the saponification of olein or by the action of superheated steam on fats, with subsequent separation from solid fats by pressure. Usually not quite pure.

Straw-coloured fluid, almost without odour and taste, and with only a very faint acid reaction; becomes brown and decidedly acid upon undue exposure to air.

Specific gravity, 0.860 to 0.890.

It is insoluble in water, but readily soluble in alcohol, chloroform, or ether. At 40° to 41° Fahr. (4.5° to 5° C.) it becomes semi-solid, melting again at 56° to 60° Fahr. (13.3° to 15.5° C.). It should be completely saponified when warmed with carbonate of potassium, and an aqueous solution of this

salt, neutralised by acetic acid, should yield a precipitate which, after washing with boiling water, is almost entirely soluble in ether.

Dissolves most metallic oxides, forming oleates, which are employed for external application—for ringworm, warts, corns, etc.

Contained in *Oleatum Hydrargyri*, *Oleatum Zinci*, and *Unguentum Zinci Oleati*.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM CONCENTRATUM.

Concentrated Phosphoric Acid.

Phosphoric Acid, H_3PO_4 , with 33·7 per cent. of water.

May be obtained from phosphorus (413 grains), nitric acid (6 fluid ounces), distilled water (a sufficiency).

Colourless, syrupy fluid, with sour taste, and strong acid reaction. With ammonio-nitrate of silver its diluted solution gives a canary-yellow precipitate, soluble in ammonia and in diluted nitric acid. Evaporated, it leaves a residue, which melts at a low red heat, and upon cooling exhibits a glassy appearance.

May also be prepared from phosphorus, by heating the product of atmospheric oxidation with water and a little nitric acid.

Phosphoric Acid is contained in *Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum*, *Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis*, *Os Ustum*, and the official phosphates.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM.

Diluted Phosphoric Acid.

Phosphoric acid, H_3PO_4 , in solution in water to the extent of 13·8 per cent. by weight, corresponding to 10 per cent. of phosphoric anhydride, P_2O_5 .

Concentrated phosphoric acid (3 fluid ounces), distilled water (a sufficiency to form 20 fluid ounces).

Colourless fluid. Specific gravity, 1·08.

Refrigerant, astringent, and tonic; given in thirst, sweating, blood-spitting, and when the urine contains phosphatic deposits.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM. Salicylic Acid. $HC_7H_5O_3$.

A crystalline acid, obtained by the combination of the elements of carbolic acid with those of carbonic acid gas, and subsequent purification; or from natural salicylates, such as the oils of wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*, and the sweet birch, *Betula lenta*.

White, acicular crystals, inodorous, but easily diffused and irritating to the nostrils. Taste first sweetish, then acid; soluble at ordinary temperatures in 500 to 700 parts of water; readily soluble in alcohol, ether, and hot water; soluble also in solutions of citrate or acetate of ammonium, phosphate of sodium, or borax. The aqueous solution gives a deep violet colour with ferric salts.

Used in preparing *Sodii Salicylas* and *Unguentum Acidi Salicylici*.

Prevents putrefaction and fermentation; generally antiseptic; much used for surgical dressing, especially in cancerous affections. Given in many febrile states for reducing temperature, and especially for acute rheumatism. Small doses have proved useful in Menière's disease.

Large doses produce ringing in the ears, and temporary deafness, the drug acting directly upon the heart and the respiration.

Dose.—5 to 20 grains.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. Sulphuric Acid. H_2SO_4 .

An acid produced by the combustion of sulphur and the oxidation and hydration of the resulting sulphurous acid gas, by means of nitrous and aqueous vapours, purified and distilled. Contains about 98 per cent. by weight of real sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 .

A colourless liquid of oily consistence, intensely acid and corrosive. Specific gravity, 1.843. It evolves much heat on the addition of water, and when thus diluted gives a copious precipitate with chloride of barium.

Free Sulphuric Acid is contained in *Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum*, *Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum*, *Infusum Rosæ Acidum*, and the official sulphates.

Caustic, applied to cancer, and much used in Pharmacy.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM.

Aromatic Sulphuric Acid.

Prepared from Strong Tincture of Ginger (1), Spirit of Cinnamon (1), Rectified Spirit (18), Sulphuric Acid ($1\frac{1}{2}$).

Mix the sulphuric acid gradually with the spirit, and add the spirit of cinnamon and tincture of ginger.

Six fluid drachms contain about 37.5 grains of real sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 .

Specific gravity, 0.911.

Aromatic Sulphuric Acid is contained in *Infusum Cinchonæ Acidum*.

Refrigerant, astringent, and tonic; given in sweating, diarrhœa, and hæmorrhage.

Dose.—5 to 30 minims.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM.

Diluted Sulphuric Acid.

Sulphuric acid, diluted with about 11 parts of water.

Specific gravity, 1.094.

Six fluid drachms contain half a molecular weight in grains (49) of real sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4).

Used in preparing *Infusum Rosæ Acidum*.

Given for same purposes as the Aromatic Sulphuric Acid.

Dose.—5 to 30 minims.

ACIDUM SULPHUROSUM. Sulphurous Acid.

Sulphurous acid gas, or sulphurous anhydride, SO_2 , dissolved in water, and constituting 5 per cent. by weight of the solution; prepared by heating sulphuric acid with charcoal, and adding distilled water.

Equivalent to 6.4 per cent. of true sulphurous acid, H_2SO_3 .

A colourless liquid, with a pungent sulphurous odour. Specific gravity, 1.027. It gives but a very slight precipitate with chloride of barium, but a copious one if solution of chlorine be also added.

Contained in *Sulphite of Sodium*.

Is destructive to vegetable life. Used in parasitic skin diseases, and given in vomiting; also as a spray in sore throat.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.

ACIDUM TANNICUM. Tannic Acid. $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{17}$.

Prepared by exposing powdered galls to a damp atmosphere, macerating with ether, evaporating partially and then drying.

In pale yellow vesicular masses, or thin glistening scales, with a strongly astringent taste, and an acid reaction; readily soluble in water and rectified spirit, very sparingly soluble in ether. The aqueous solution precipitates solution of gelatine yellowish-white, and the persalts of iron of a bluish-black colour.

Used in preparing *Glycerinum Acidi Tannici*, *Suppositoria Acidi Tannici*, *Suppositoria Acidi Tannici cum Sapone*, and *Trochisci Acidi Tannici*.

Used for checking hæmorrhage, and given in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Dose.—2 to 10 grains.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM. Tartaric Acid. $\text{H}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$.

An acid prepared from acid tartrate of potassium, chalk, and chloride of calcium, by the formation of tartrate of lime and the decomposition of this last salt by sulphuric acid.

Colourless crystals, with strongly acid taste, and readily soluble in less than their own weight of water, and in less than three times their weight of rectified spirit. When to either solution, not too much diluted, a little acetate of potassium is added, a white crystalline precipitate is formed.

Contained in the officinal tartrates.

Refrigerant; given to check thirst.

Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

ACONITI FOLIA. Aconite Leaves. Nat. Ord., RANUNCULACEÆ.

The fresh leaves and flowering tops of *Aconitum Napellus* (Monkshood), gathered when about one-third of the flowers are expanded, from plants cultivated in Britain.

Leaves alternate, with long channelled stalks, very deeply cut palmately into 5 or 3 segments, which are again deeply and irregularly divided into oblong acute narrow lobes; exciting slowly, when chewed, a sensation of tingling and numbness. Flowers large, irregular, deep blue, in a somewhat loose terminal raceme.

Used in preparing *Extractum Aconiti*.

ACONITI RADIX. Aconite Root. Nat. Ord., RANUNCULACEÆ.

The root of *Aconitum Napellus*, collected in the winter or early spring, before the leaves have appeared, from plants cultivated in Britain and carefully dried; or imported in a dry state from Germany.

Usually from about two to three inches long, and half to three-quarters of an inch thick at the upper extremity, where it is crowned with the base of the stem; conical in form, much shrivelled longitudinally, and more or less covered with the scars or bases of broken rootlets; dark brown externally, whitish within, and having a central cellular axis with about seven rays. No marked odour; taste at first somewhat bitterish-sweet, but exciting slowly when chewed, after some minutes, a sensation of tingling and numbness, which lasts for some time. Contains *aconitina*, *aconella*, and *aconitic acid*, fatty and resinous matters.

Used in preparing *Aconitina*, *Linimentum Aconiti*, and *Tinctura Aconiti*.

Slows the pulse and diminishes sensibility; increases the sweat and the secretion of urine.

Used in febrile states—in dropsy and neuralgia.

ACONITINA. Aconitine. $C_{30}H_{47}NO_7$.

An alkaloid obtained from aconite root.

The alcoholic extract is dissolved in water, and precipitated by ammonia. The ethereal extract of the precipitate is dissolved in diluted sulphuric acid, and again thrown down by ammonia.

A white, usually amorphous, solid; soluble in 150 parts of cold, and 50 of hot water, and much more soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform; strongly alkaline to reddened litmus, neutralising acids, and precipitated from solutions of its salts by the caustic alkalies, but not by carbonate of ammonium, or the bicarbonates of sodium or potassium. When rubbed on the skin it causes a tingling sensation, followed by prolonged numbness. It is a very active poison.

Used in preparing *Unguentum Aconitinæ*, which is employed as an external application in neuralgia.

ADEPS BENZOATUS. Benzoated Lard.

Prepared Lard (50), Benzoin, reduced to coarse powder (1).
Contained in many ointments.

Emollient; sometimes added to poultices to prevent them becoming hard and dry.

ADEPS PRÆPARATUS. Prepared Lard.

Nat. Ord. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ANIMALIA.} \\ \text{PACHYDERMATA.} \end{array} \right.$

The purified fat of *Sus Scrofa* (the internal fat of the abdomen of the hog), perfectly fresh.

The lard is purified by removing the peritoneum, thoroughly washing the broken-up masses of fat with a stream of running water, to dissolve and carry away any soluble matters, then straining and liquefying at a heat not exceeding 212° Fahr., in order to avoid decomposition, and again straining through flannel.

A soft, white, fatty substance, melting at about 100° Fahr. Has no rancid odour; dissolves entirely in ether.

Consists of a mixture of stearin and olein.

Used in preparing some ointments.

ÆTHER. Ether. Sulphuric Ether.

A volatile liquid prepared from alcohol by distillation with sulphuric acid, and containing not less than 92 per cent. by volume of pure ether, $C_4H_{10}O$ or $(C_2H_5)_2O$.

A colourless, very volatile and inflammable liquid, emitting a strong and characteristic odour, and boiling below 105° Fahr. ($40.5^{\circ}C.$). Specific gravity, 0.735. Fifty measures,

agitated with an equal volume of water, are reduced to 45, by an absorption of 10 per cent. It evaporates without residue.

Used in preparing *Æther Purus*, *Collodium*, *Collodium Flexile*, *Liquor Epispasticus*, *Spiritus Ætheris*, *Spiritus Ætheris Compositus*, and *Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphinae*.

Stimulant and anæsthetic. Used in flatulence, hernia, and surgical operations.

Dose.—20 to 60 minims.

ÆTHER ACETICUS. Acetic Ether.

Acetate of Ethyl. $C_2H_5, C_2H_3O_2$.

Prepared by distilling rectified spirit with acetate of sodium, sulphuric acid, and carbonate of potassium.

A colourless fluid, with an agreeable ethereal odour. Specific gravity, 0.900. Boiling-point about 166 Fahr. (74.4° C.). Soluble in all proportions in rectified spirit and in ether. One part, by weight, dissolves in about 10 parts of water at 60° Fahr. (15.5° C.).

Used in preparing *Liquor Epispasticus*.

Stimulant and antispasmodic, like sulphuric ether, but less powerful.

Dose.—20 to 60 minims.

ÆTHER PURUS. Pure Ether.

Ether, $C_2H_{10}O$, free from alcohol and ether.

Ether (40), distilled water (40), lime, recently prepared (1), chloride of calcium (4).

Colourless fluid, inflammable and volatile.

Specific gravity, not more than 0.720.

Stimulant; given in flatulence, and used in preparing alkaloids; also employed as a test.

ALCOHOL AMYLICUM. Amylic Alcohol. Fousel Oil.

Amylic alcohol, $C_5H_{11}HO$, with a small proportion of other spirituous substances. A liquid of oily consistence, contained in the crude spirit produced by the fermentation of saccharine solutions with yeast, and separated in the rectification or distillation of such crude spirit. It should be redistilled, and the product passing over at 253° to 260° Fahr. (122.8° to 126.7° C.) be alone collected for use.

A colourless liquid, with a penetrating and oppressive odour, and a burning taste. When pure its specific gravity is 0.818. Sparingly soluble in water, but soluble in all proportions in alcohol, ether, and essential oils. Exposed to the air in contact with platinum-black, it is slowly oxidised, yielding *valerianic acid*.

Used in preparing *Amyl Nitris* and *Sodii Valerianas*.

ALCOHOL ETHYLICUM. Ethylic Alcohol.Absolute Alcohol. C_2H_5HO .

Prepared from Rectified Spirit (10), Carbonate of Potassium, anhydrous (1), Chloride of Calcium fused, (a sufficiency).

Colourless, and free from empyreumatic odour. Specific gravity from 0.797 to 0.800, and, therefore, containing one, or at most two per cent. of water. It is entirely volatilised by heat; is not rendered turbid when mixed with water.

Used in preparing *Chloroform* and *Liquor Sodii Ethylatis*.

Employed as a solvent, and as a test for the purity of some chemical substances.

ALOE BARBADENSIS. Barbadoes Aloes. Nat. Ord., LILIACEÆ.

The juice, when inspissated, which flows from the transversely-cut bases of the leaves of *Aloe vulgaris*. Imported from Barbadoes.

Colour varying from deep reddish-brown or chocolate-brown to dark brown or almost black; fracture usually dull and waxy, or sometimes smooth and glossy; opaque in mass, but in thin films translucent, and of an orange-brown tint; powder dull olive-yellow. Odour strong and disagreeable; taste bitter and nauseous. When moistened with rectified spirit, and examined in a thin stratum under the microscope, it exhibits numerous crystals. Almost entirely soluble in proof spirit. Contains *Aloin* and *Aloetic Acid*.

Used in preparing *Aloin*, *Enema Aloes*, *Extractum Aloes Barbadensis*, *Pilula Aloes Barbadensis*, *Pilula Aloes et Ferri*, *Pilula Cambogiæ Composita*, *Pilula Colocynthis Composita*, and *Pilula Colocynthis et Hyoscyami*.

Purgative and emmenagogue; given in dyspepsia and constipation.

Dose.—2 to 6 grains.

ALOE SOCOTRINA. Socotrine Aloes. Nat. Ord., LILIACEÆ.

The juice, when inspissated, which flows from the transversely cut bases of the leaves of *Aloe Perryi*. Produced in Socotra and adjoining parts of Africa, and usually shipped to Europe by way of Bombay.

Colour of various shades of reddish-brown, darkening by exposure to the air; fracture usually smooth and resinous, or rarely rough and irregular; in thin films, transparent and orange-ruby-red or orange-brown; powder bright tawny reddish-brown; odour strong and somewhat agreeable; taste very bitter. When moistened with rectified spirit, and

examined in a thin stratum under the microscope, it exhibits numerous crystals. Almost entirely soluble in proof spirit.

Used in preparing *Aloin*, *Decoctum Aloes Compositum* (Extract), *Enema Aloes*, *Extractum Aloes Socotrinæ*, *Extractum Colocynthis Compositum* (Extract), *Pilula Aloes et Asafætidæ*, *Pilula Aloes et Myrrhæ*, *Pilula Aloes Socotrinæ*, *Pilula Rhei Composita*, *Tinctura Aloes*, *Tinctura Benzoini Composita*, and *Vinum Aloes*.

Used for the same purposes as the Barbadoes variety.

Dose.—2 to 6 grains.

ALOIN. Aloin. $C_{16}H_{18}O_7$.

A crystalline substance extracted from aloes by solvents, and purified by recrystallisation. As obtained from the different varieties of aloes, the products differ slightly, but their medicinal properties are similar.

Usually in tufts of acicular crystals, yellow, inodorous, and having the taste of aloes. Sparingly soluble in cold water, more so in cold rectified spirit, freely soluble in the hot fluids. Insoluble in ether. Not readily altered in acidified or neutral solutions; rapidly altered in alkaline fluids.

An aperient, causing less griping than the crude aloes. A warm aqueous solution may be used hypodermically.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ grain to 2 grains.

ALUMEN. Alum.

Sulphate of aluminium and potassium (Potassium Alum or Potash Alum, $Al_2SO_4 \cdot K_2SO_4 \cdot 24H_2O$), or of aluminium and ammonium (Ammonium Alum or Ammonia Alum, $Al_2SO_4 \cdot (NH_4)_2SO_4 \cdot 24H_2O$), crystallised from solution in water.

In colourless transparent crystalline masses, having an acid sweetish astringent taste. Its aqueous solution gives with caustic potash or soda a white precipitate, soluble in an excess of the reagent; yields an immediate precipitate with chloride of barium. It is soluble in ten or eleven parts of water at common temperatures.

Used in preparing *Glycerinum Aluminis*.

Applied locally as a gargle in relaxed throat, and internally given for whooping cough, menorrhagia, and in lead poisoning.

Dose.—As an astringent, 10 to 20 grains; as a purgative, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm to 1 drachm.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM. Dried Alum. $Al_2SO_4 \cdot K_2SO_4$.

Heat Potassium Alum in a porcelain dish or other suitable vessel till it liquefies, then raise and continue the heat, not

allowing it to exceed 400° Fahr. (204.4° C.), till aqueous vapour ceases to be disengaged, and the salt has lost between 45 and 46 per cent. of its weight. Reduce the residue to powder, and preserve it in a well-stoppered bottle.

It is slowly but completely soluble in water.

Only for external use. Escharotic; employed for removing fungous flesh.

AMMONIACUM. *Ammoniacum.* Nat. Ord., UMBELLIFERÆ.

A gum-resinous exudation from the stem (after being punctured by beetles) of *Dorema Ammoniacum*.

In roundish tears, varying in size from that of a coriander fruit to a cherry, or in nodular masses of agglutinated tears of various sizes and forms; pale yellowish-brown externally, and darkening by keeping to cinnamon brown, milky white and opaque internally; hard and brittle when cold, and breaking with a dull waxy fracture, but readily softening with heat. It has a faint peculiar non-alliaceous odour, and a bitter acrid taste. When triturated with water it forms a nearly white emulsion. It is coloured yellow by caustic potash; and a solution of chlorinated soda gives it a bright orange hue.

Used in preparing *Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro*, *Emplastrum Galbani*, *Mistura Ammoniaci*, *Pilula Scillæ Composita*, and *Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla*.

A stimulating expectorant, used in chronic bronchitis. The plaster is applied to indolent tumours and chronically enlarged joints.

Dose.—10 to 20 grains.

AMMONII BENZOAS. Benzoate of Ammonium. $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$.

Dissolve benzoic acid in solution of ammonia previously mixed with water; evaporate at a gentle heat, keeping the ammonia in slight excess; and set aside that crystals may form.

In colourless laminar crystals, soluble in water and in alcohol. It gives a bulky yellowish precipitate with persalts of iron. Its aqueous solution when heated with caustic potash evolves ammonia, and, if it be not too diluted, when acidulated with hydrochloric acid it gives a deposit of benzoic acid. When heated it sublimes without any residue.

Used in chronic inflammation of the bladder, and in an alkaline state of the urine, or when there is a deposit of phosphates.

Dose.—10 to 20 grains.

AMMONII NITRAS. Nitrate of Ammonium. NH_4NO_3 .

Produced by neutralising diluted nitric acid with solution of ammonia or carbonate of ammonium, evaporating the solution until crystals are obtained, and keeping these fused at a temperature not exceeding 320° Fahr. (160° C.) until the vapour of water is no longer emitted.

A white deliquescent salt, in confused crystalline masses, having a bitter acrid taste. Soluble in less than its own weight of water, and sparingly soluble in rectified spirit. Heated with caustic potash, it evolves ammonia; with sulphuric acid it emits nitric acid vapour. It fuses at a temperature of 320° Fahr. (160° C.), and at 350° Fahr. (176.7° C.) to 450° Fahr. (232.2° C.) it is entirely resolved into nitrous oxide gas, N_2O , and the vapour of water.

Used only for preparing nitrous oxide gas.

AMMONII PHOSPHAS. Phosphate of Ammonium. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$.

Add ammonia to phosphoric acid until the solution is slightly alkaline, then evaporate the liquid, adding more ammonia from time to time, so as to keep it in slight excess, and when crystals are formed, on the cooling of the solution, dry them quickly on filtering paper placed on a porous tile and preserve them in a stoppered bottle.

Transparent colourless prisms. Soluble in water, insoluble in rectified spirit. When heated with caustic potash, ammonia is evolved. The aqueous solution gives a yellow precipitate with nitrate of silver.

Said to be valuable in treating urinary diseases in which there is a tendency to the formation of the uric acid calculus.

Dose.—5 to 20 grains.

AMYGDALA AMARA. Bitter Almond. Nat. Ord., ROSACEÆ.

The ripe seed of the bitter almond tree, *Prunus Amygdalus*.

Resembles the sweet almond in appearance, but distinguished by being broader and shorter, by its very bitter taste, and by its aqueous emulsion having an odour like that of ratafia or of peach-blossoms.

Contains *Emulsine* and *Amygdaline*.

Yields by expression the *Oleum Amygdalæ*.

AMYGDALA DULCIS. Sweet Almond. Nat. Ord., ROSACEÆ.

The ripe seed of the sweet almond tree, *Prunus Amygdalus*. Imported from Malaga, and known as the Jordan Almond.

About an inch or somewhat more in length, nearly oblong in form, more or less compressed, pointed at one end and

upper margin so as to expose its solitary flattish smooth shining, somewhat oblique reddish-brown seed. Odour and taste of both pericarp and seed closely resembling anise fruit.

Used in preparing *Oleum Anisi*.

ANTHEMIDIS FLORES. Chamomile Flowers.

Nat. Ord., COMPOSITÆ.

The dried single and double flower-heads or capitula of *Anthemis Nobilis*. From plants cultivated in Britain.

The single chamomile flowers of commerce are those in which the capitula have some yellow tubular florets in the centre, and surrounded by a variable number of those which are white and ligulate; the double flowers are those in which all or nearly all the florets are white and ligulate. In both kinds the receptacle is solid, conical, and densely covered with chaffy scales; and both varieties, but especially the single, have a strong aromatic odour, and very bitter taste.

Used in preparing *Extractum Anthemidis*, *Infusum Anthemidis*, and *Oleum Anthemidis*.

Aromatic, stomachic, and tonic; given in dyspepsia, and to aid the action of tonics.

ANTIMONII OXIDUM. Oxide of Antimony. Sb_2O_3 .

Prepared from Solution of Chloride of Antimony, Carbonate of Sodium, Water, and Distilled Water.

A greyish white powder, fusible at a low red heat, insoluble in water, but readily dissolved by hydrochloric acid. The solution, dropped into distilled water, gives a white deposit, at once changed to orange by sulphuretted hydrogen. It dissolves entirely when boiled with an excess of the acid tartrate of potassium.

Used in preparing *Antimonium Tartaratum* and *Pulvis Antimonialis*.

Analogous to tartar emetic, but much less active in its operation; dissolves slowly in the stomach, and is less likely on that account to cause irritation.

Dose.—1 to 4 grains.

ANTIMONIUM NIGRUM PURIFICATUM.

Purified Black Antimony.

Native sulphide of antimony, Sb_2S_3 , purified from siliceous matter by fusion, reduced to fine powder, and if, on testing as described below, arsenic is present, purified by the following process:—

Macerate sulphide of antimony with solution of ammonia

for five days, stirring frequently. Then allow the powder to subside, pour off the supernatant liquor, and thoroughly wash the residue with water. Dry the powder by the aid of heat.

A greyish-black crystalline powder. It dissolves almost entirely in boiling hydrochloric acid, evolving sulphuretted hydrogen, and the solution affords a white precipitate when poured into water. If one grain be dissolved in hydrochloric acid, and the solution, slightly diluted, be gently warmed with a piece of bright copper foil, the copper being washed, dried, and heated in a dry narrow test-tube, no crystalline sublimate (of arsenious anhydride) should form on the upper cool part of the tube.

Used in preparing *Antimonium Sulphuratum* and *Liquor Antimonii Chloridi*.

ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM. Sulphurated Antimony.

A mixture containing sulphide (Sb_2S_3) and oxide of antimony (Sb_2O_3).

Prepared from Purified Black Antimony, Sublimed Sulphur, Solution of Soda, Diluted Sulphuric Acid, and Distilled Water.

An orange-red powder, readily dissolved by caustic soda, also by hydrochloric acid, with the evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen and the separation of sulphur.

Used in preparing *Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita*.

Rather uncertain in action; used for the same purposes as the other salts of antimony.

Dose.—1 to 5 grains.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM. Tartarated Antimony.

Tartar Emetic. $\text{KSbOC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6, \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

An oxytartrate of antimony and potassium.

Mix oxide of antimony and acid tartrate of potassium with sufficient distilled water to form a paste, and set aside for twenty-four hours. Then add more water, and boil for a quarter of an hour, stirring frequently. Filter, and set aside the clear filtrate to crystallise. Pour off the mother liquor, evaporate to one-third, and set aside, that more crystals may form. Dry the crystals on filtering paper at the temperature of the air.

In colourless transparent crystals, exhibiting triangular facets, soluble in water, and less so in proof spirit. It decrepitates and blackens upon the application of heat. Its solution in water gives with hydrochloric acid a white precipitate, soluble in excess, and which is not formed if tartaric

upper margin so as to expose its solitary flattish smooth shining, somewhat oblique reddish-brown seed. Odour and taste of both pericarp and seed closely resembling anise fruit.

Used in preparing *Oleum Anisi*.

ANTHEMIDIS FLORES. Chamomile Flowers.

Nat. Ord., COMPOSITÆ.

The dried single and double flower-heads or capitula of *Anthemis Nobilis*. From plants cultivated in Britain.

The single chamomile flowers of commerce are those in which the capitula have some yellow tubular florets in the centre, and surrounded by a variable number of those which are white and ligulate; the double flowers are those in which all or nearly all the florets are white and ligulate. In both kinds the receptacle is solid, conical, and densely covered with chaffy scales; and both varieties, but especially the single, have a strong aromatic odour, and very bitter taste.

Used in preparing *Extractum Anthemidis*, *Infusum Anthemidis*, and *Oleum Anthemidis*.

Aromatic, stomachic, and tonic; given in dyspepsia, and to aid the action of tonics.

ANTIMONII OXIDUM. Oxide of Antimony. Sb_2O_3 .

Prepared from Solution of Chloride of Antimony, Carbonate of Sodium, Water, and Distilled Water.

A greyish white powder, fusible at a low red heat, insoluble in water, but readily dissolved by hydrochloric acid. The solution, dropped into distilled water, gives a white deposit, at once changed to orange by sulphuretted hydrogen. It dissolves entirely when boiled with an excess of the acid tartrate of potassium.

Used in preparing *Antimonium Tartaratum* and *Pulvis Antimonialis*.

Analogous to tartar emetic, but much less active in its operation; dissolves slowly in the stomach, and is less likely on that account to cause irritation.

Dose.—1 to 4 grains.

ANTIMONIUM NIGRUM PURIFICATUM.

Purified Black Antimony.

Native sulphide of antimony, Sb_2S_3 , purified from siliceous matter by fusion, reduced to fine powder, and if, on testing as described below, arsenic is present, purified by the following process:—

Macerate sulphide of antimony with solution of ammonia

for five days, stirring frequently. Then allow the powder to subside, pour off the supernatant liquor, and thoroughly wash the residue with water. Dry the powder by the aid of heat.

A greyish-black crystalline powder. It dissolves almost entirely in boiling hydrochloric acid, evolving sulphuretted hydrogen, and the solution affords a white precipitate when poured into water. If one grain be dissolved in hydrochloric acid, and the solution, slightly diluted, be gently warmed with a piece of bright copper foil, the copper being washed, dried, and heated in a dry narrow test-tube, no crystalline sublimate (of arsenious anhydride) should form on the upper cool part of the tube.

Used in preparing *Antimonium Sulphuratum* and *Liquor Antimonii Chloridi*.

ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM. Sulphurated Antimony.

A mixture containing sulphide (Sb_2S_3) and oxide of antimony (Sb_2O_3).

Prepared from Purified Black Antimony, Sublimed Sulphur, Solution of Soda, Diluted Sulphuric Acid, and Distilled Water.

An orange-red powder, readily dissolved by caustic soda, also by hydrochloric acid, with the evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen and the separation of sulphur.

Used in preparing *Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita*.

Rather uncertain in action; used for the same purposes as the other salts of antimony.

Dose.—1 to 5 grains.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM. Tartarated Antimony.

Tartar Emetic. $\text{KSbOC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6, \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

An oxytartrate of antimony and potassium.

Mix oxide of antimony and acid tartrate of potassium with sufficient distilled water to form a paste, and set aside for twenty-four hours. Then add more water, and boil for a quarter of an hour, stirring frequently. Filter, and set aside the clear filtrate to crystallise. Pour off the mother liquor, evaporate to one-third, and set aside, that more crystals may form. Dry the crystals on filtering paper at the temperature of the air.

In colourless transparent crystals, exhibiting triangular facets, soluble in water, and less so in proof spirit. It decrepitates and blackens upon the application of heat. Its solution in water gives with hydrochloric acid a white precipitate, soluble in excess, and which is not formed if tartaric

acid be previously added. The solution gives with sulphuretted hydrogen an orange precipitate.

Used in preparing *Unguentum Antimonii Tartarati* and *Vinum Antimoniale*.

Diaphoretic, sedative, emetic, and possibly cholagogue ; used in febrile conditions and severe inflammation ; externally applied it produces pustulation.

Dose.—As a diaphoretic and expectorant, $\frac{1}{18}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ of a grain ; as a vascular depressant and sedative, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 grain ; as an emetic, 1 to 2 grains.

APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORAS.

Hydrochlorate of Apomorphine. $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2, HCl$.

The hydrochlorate of an alkaloid obtained by heating morphine or codeine in sealed tubes with hydrochloric acid.

Small, greyish-white, shining, acicular crystals, turning green on exposure to light and air, inodorous, with a very faint acid reaction on moistened litmus paper. Soluble in seven parts of water and fifty parts of alcohol, the solutions being decomposed with production of a green colour when they are boiled. From solutions, bicarbonate of sodium throws down a precipitate, which becomes green on standing, and then forms a purple solution with ether, violet with chloroform, and bluish-green with alcohol. With diluted solution of perchloride of iron it gives a deep red, and with nitric acid a blood-red coloration.

Used in preparing *Injectio Apomorphinæ Hypodermica*.

A powerful anti-stimulant and non-irritant emetic ; in small doses an expectorant.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

AQUA. Water.

Natural water, the purest that can be obtained, cleared, if necessary, by filtration ; free from odour, unusual taste, and visible impurity. To be used whenever "Water" is ordered in the British Pharmacopœia. In dispensing prescriptions, *Aqua* should be understood to mean distilled water.

AQUA ANETHI. Dill Water.

Dill Fruit, bruised (1 pound), Water (2 gallons).
Distil one gallon.

AQUA ANISI. Anise Water.

Anise Fruit, bruised (1 pound), Water (2 gallons).
Distil one gallon.

AQUA AURANTII FLORIS. Orange-Flower Water.

The distilled water of the flowers of the bitter orange tree, *Citrus vulgaris*; and of the sweet orange tree, *Citrus Aurantium*.

The orange-flower water of commerce is usually three times the strength of that employed in former years.

Colourless, or with a slight greenish-yellow tint; odour very fragrant; taste bitter.

Used in preparing *Syrupus Aurantii Floris*.

Employed as a flavouring agent.

AQUA CAMPHORÆ. Camphor Water.

Enclose Camphor ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce) in a muslin bag, and attach this to a piece of glass, by means of which it may be kept at the bottom of a bottle containing Distilled Water (1 gallon). Close the mouth of the bottle, macerate for at least two days, and then pour off the solution when it is required.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

AQUA CARUI. Caraway Water.

Caraway Fruit, bruised (1 pound), Water (2 gallons).

Distil one gallon.

AQUA CHLOROFORMI. Chloroform Water.

Put Chloroform (1 fluid drachm) and Distilled Water (25 fluid ounces) into a two-pint stoppered bottle, and shake them together until the chloroform is entirely dissolved in the water.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce to 2 fluid ounces.

AQUA CINNAMOMI. Cinnamon Water.

Cinnamon Bark, bruised (20 ounces), Water (2 gallons). Distil one gallon.

Used in preparing *Mistura Cretæ*, *Mistura Guaiaci*, and *Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici*.

AQUA DESTILLATA. Distilled Water. H_2O .

Water (10 gallons).

Distil from a copper still, connected with a block-tin worm; reject the first half-gallon, and preserve the next eight gallons.

A fluid ounce of it evaporated in a clean glass capsule leaves scarcely a visible residue. It is not affected by sulphuretted hydrogen, oxalate of ammonium, nitrate of silver,

chloride of barium, solution of lime, or a mixture of starch mucilage and iodide of potassium. It gives only a faint yellow coloration when a solution of potassio-mercuric chloride is added to three or four ounces.

AQUA FÆNICULI. Fennel Water.

Fennel Fruit, bruised (1 pound), Water (2 gallons).
Distil one gallon.

AQUA LAUROCERASI. Cherry-Laurel Water.

Chop Fresh Leaves of Cherry-Laurel (1 pound), crush them in a mortar, introduce them with Water ($2\frac{1}{2}$ pints) into a retort, and distil one pint of liquid. Shake the product, and filter through paper.

It should contain 0.1 per cent. of real hydrocyanic acid.
Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. Peppermint Water.

Oil of Peppermint ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachms), Water ($1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons).
Distil one gallon.

Contained in *Mistura Ferri Aromatica*.

AQUA MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. Spearmint Water.

Oil of Spearmint ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachms), Water ($1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons).
Distil one gallon.

AQUA PIMENTÆ. Pimento Water.

Pimento, bruised (14 ounces), Water (2 gallons).
Distil one gallon.

AQUA ROSÆ. Rose Water.

Fresh Petals of the Hundred-leaved Rose (10 pounds, or an equivalent quantity of the petals preserved while fresh with common salt), Water (5 gallons). Distil one gallon.

Contained in *Mistura Ferri Composita* and *Trochisci Bismuthi*.

AQUA SAMBUCI. Elder-Flower Water.

Fresh Elder Flowers, separated from the stalks (10 pounds, or an equivalent quantity of the flowers preserved while fresh in common salt), Water (5 gallons). Distil one gallon.

ARGENTI ET POTASSII NITRAS.

Nitrate of Silver and Potassium.

Fuse Nitrate of Silver (1) and Nitrate of Potassium (2), and mix thoroughly together in a capsule of platinum or

thin porcelain, and pour the melted mass into proper moulds. Preserve in bottles carefully stoppered.

White or greyish-white cylindrical rods or cones; freely soluble in distilled water, but only sparingly in rectified spirit. The aqueous solution gives with hydrochloric acid a curdy white precipitate, which darkens by exposure to light; the filtrate from this mixture gives a yellow precipitate with perchloride of platinum, and evolves ruddy fumes when warmed with sulphuric acid and copper.

Used by surgeons as a local application.

ARGENTI NITRAS. Nitrate of Silver. AgNO_3 .

Add Nitric Acid and Water to Refined Silver in a flask, and apply a gentle heat till the metal is dissolved. Decant the clear liquor from any black powder which may be present into a porcelain dish, evaporate, and set aside to crystallise; pour off the liquor, and again evaporate and crystallise. To obtain the nitrate in rods, fuse the crystals in a capsule of platinum or thin porcelain, and pour the melted salt into proper moulds. Nitrate of silver must be preserved in bottles carefully stoppered.

In colourless tabular crystals; or in white cylindrical rods; soluble in distilled water, and in rectified spirit. The solution gives with hydrochloric acid a curdy white precipitate, which darkens by exposure to light, and is soluble in solution of ammonia. A small fragment heated on charcoal with the blowpipe first melts, and then deflagrates, leaving behind a dull white metallic coating.

To form Toughened Nitrate of Silver or "Toughened Caustic," add 5 parts of nitrate of potassium to 95 parts of the nitrate of silver before fusion.

Nitrate of Silver is used in preparing *Potassii Nitrates* and *Argenti Oxidum*.

Astringent, irritant, and vesicant; applied to wounds, ulcers, etc., and given in gastric affections, epilepsy, and chorea.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ grain.

ARGENTI OXIDUM. Oxide of Silver. Ag_2O .

Nitrate of Silver, in crystals ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce), Solution of Lime ($3\frac{1}{2}$ pints), and Distilled Water (10 fluid ounces).

Dissolve the nitrate of silver in distilled water, and, having poured the solution into a bottle containing solution of lime, shake the mixture well, and set it aside to allow the deposit to settle. Draw off the supernatant liquid, collect the deposit

on a filter, wash it with the remainder of the distilled water, and dry it at a heat not exceeding 212° Fahr. (100° C.). Keep it in a stoppered bottle.

An olive-brown powder, which at a low red heat gives off oxygen, and is reduced to the metallic state. It dissolves completely in nitric acid without the evolution of any gas, forming a solution which has the characters of nitrate of silver.

Used for the same purposes as the nitrate of silver.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ grain to 2 grains.

ARGENTUM PURIFICATUM. Refined Silver.

Pure metallic silver.

If ammonia be added in excess to a solution of the metal in nitric acid, the resulting fluid exhibits neither colour nor turbidity.

Used in preparing *Argenti Nitras*.

ARMORACIÆ RADIX. Horseradish Root.

Nat. Ord., CRUCIFERÆ.

The fresh root of *Cochlearia Armoracia*. Cultivated in Britain, and most active in the winter and early spring before the leaves have appeared.

Nearly cylindrical, except at the upper end, where it is enlarged and conical, and marked in an annulated manner by the scars of fallen leaves. It is from half an inch to about an inch in diameter, and commonly a foot or more in length; pale yellowish-white or brownish-white externally, and whitish and fleshy within. Taste very pungent, but inodorous except when scraped or bruised, when it exhales a characteristic pungent odour.

Used in preparing *Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus*.

As a rule horseradish is only used as a condiment; the compound spirit may be given in dyspepsia, or as a sudorific in acute rheumatism, and as a diuretic in dropsies.

ARNICÆ RHIZOMA. Arnica Rhizome.

Nat. Ord., COMPOSITÆ.

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Arnica Montana*.

Rhizome cylindrical, dark brown, from one or two inches or more in length, and from about a sixth to a quarter of an inch in diameter, contorted, rough from the scars of fallen leaves, some remains of which are usually to be found at its upper end, and giving off from its under surface numerous dark brown filiform wiry rootlets. Odour peculiar and somewhat aromatic: taste acrid and bitterish. Contains *Arnicin*.

Used in preparing *Tinctura Arnicae*.

Said to be useful for nervous headache and chronic rheumatic pains. It is chiefly used as an external application for bruises and sprains, and for the discussion of tumours. The tincture is used either alone or diluted with water; and it is sometimes added to liniments.

ARSENII IODIDUM. Iodide of Arsenium. AsI_3 .

Obtained by the direct combination of iodine and metallic arsenium, or by evaporating to dryness an aqueous mixture of arsenious and hydriodic acids.

Small orange-coloured crystals, readily and almost entirely soluble in water and in rectified spirit. Its aqueous solution has a neutral reaction, and gives a yellow precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen. Heated in a test-tube it almost entirely volatilises, violet vapours of iodine being set free.

Used in preparing *Liquor Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidum*.

Used in obstinate skin affections, especially when dependent upon venereal taint.

ASAFÆTIDA. Asafœtida. Nat. Ord., UMBELLIFERÆ.

A gum-resin obtained by incision from the living root of *Ferula Narthex*, and of *Ferula Scorodosma*, and probably other species.

Rarely in tears; usually in irregular masses, which vary in consistence and size, and composed of tears agglutinated together by darker-coloured and softer material. When broken or cut, the exposed surface has an amygdaloid appearance, the fractured tears being opaque and milk-white at first, but changing gradually to purplish-pink or reddish-pink, and finally to dull yellowish brown. Taste bitter, acrid, and alliaceous; odour strong, alliaceous, and persistent. When triturated with water it forms a white emulsion. The freshly fractured surface of a tear when touched with nitric acid assumes for a short time a fine green colour. It should yield not more than 10 per cent. of ash. 50 to 60 per cent. should be soluble in rectified spirit. Contains *Sulphide of Allyl*.

Used in preparing *Enema Asafœtidæ*, *Pilula Aloes et Asafœtidæ*, *Pilula Asafœtidæ Composita*, *Spiritus Ammonice Fœtidus*, and *Tinctura Asafœtidæ*.

A powerful stimulant and antispasmodic to the nervous system, especially valuable in convulsive hysterical affections; also used in asthma and pertussis. May be employed as an enema in tympanites. Useful as an expectorant in some forms of chronic bronchitis.

Dose.—5 to 20 grains.

ATROPINA. Atropine. $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$.

An alkaloid obtained from Belladonna.

The Belladonna root is digested with rectified spirit to exhaust it of the *Malate of Atropina*: upon the addition of lime, *Malate of Lime* is formed and *Atropina* liberated; sulphuric acid is added to form *Sulphate of Atropina*; carbonate of potash is then added to neutralisation in order to separate the resinous matter, which is subsequently removed by filtration. Carbonate of potash is again added in sufficient quantity to produce alkalinity, *Sulphate of Potash* being formed, and *Atropina* liberated and removed by chloroform; the chloroform is distilled off, and the *Atropina* purified by solution in spirit, digestion with animal charcoal, filtration and evaporation.

In colourless acicular crystals, sparingly soluble in water, more readily in alcohol and in ether. Its solution in water has an alkaline reaction, gives a citron-yellow precipitate with perchloride of gold, has a bitter taste, and powerfully dilates the pupil. It leaves no ash when burned with free access of air. It is an active poison.

Used in preparing *Atropinæ Sulphas* and *Atropinæ Unguentum*.

Dilates the pupil, lessens secretion and pain.

Used in eye diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, incontinence of urine, sweating, and nervous diseases.

ATROPINÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Atropine.

Mix Atropine (120 grains) with Water (4 fluid drachms), and add Diluted Sulphuric Acid gradually, stirring them together until the alkaloid is dissolved and the solution is neutral. Evaporate it to dryness at a temperature not exceeding 100° Fahr. (37·8° C.).

Nearly colourless, crystalline or pulverulent, soluble in water, forming a solution which is neutral to test-paper, and when applied to the eye dilates the pupil as the solution of atropine does. It leaves no ash when burned with free access of air.

Intended for external application. It is a powerful poison.

Used in preparing *Liquor Atropinæ Sulphatis* and *Lamellæ Atropinæ*.

AURANTII CORTEX. Bitter-Orange Peel.

Nat. Ord., AURANTIACEÆ.

The dried outer part of the rind or pericarp of *Citrus vulgaris*.

In thin pieces, or in curled bands or strips, glandular, and of a deep orange-red colour externally, and white within from a portion of the inner spongy part of the rind not having been removed. It has an aromatic bitter taste, and pleasant aromatic odour. Contains *Hesperidin*.

Used in preparing *Infusum Aurantii*, *Infusum Aurantii Compositum*, *Infusum Gentianæ Compositum*, *Spiritus Armo-racice Compositus*, *Tinctura Aurantii*, *Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita*, *Tinctura Gentianæ Composita*.

The rind acts as a bitter stomachic tonic, and is useful as an adjunct in the treatment of dyspepsia; by it the taste of quinine is somewhat masked. The syrup of orange and orange-flower water are employed only as flavouring agents.

AURANTII FRUCTUS. Bitter Orange.

Nat. Ord., AURANTIACEÆ.

The ripe fruit of *Citrus vulgaris*.

Globular except at the two ends, where it is somewhat compressed; about the size of the sweet orange, but the pericarp is rougher, darker in colour, being deep orange-red or red, the pulp very bitter and sour, and the rind more aromatic and very bitter. Contains *Oil of Neroli*.

Used for preparing *Tinctura Aurantii Recentis*.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. Balsam of Peru.

Nat. Ord., LEGUMINOSÆ.

A balsam exuded from the trunk of *Toluifera Pereira*, after the bark has been beaten, scorched, and removed.

A liquid somewhat less viscid than treacle, appearing nearly black in bulk, but in thin layers deep orange-brown or reddish-brown or transparent. Its odour is agreeably balsamic, more especially when heated; and when swallowed it leaves a disagreeable burning sensation in the throat. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in chloroform or rectified spirit. Contains *Cinnamein* and *Styracin*.

A stimulant expectorant, given in chronic bronchitis and rheumatism; also used in gleet, leucorrhœa, etc. Locally a stimulant, and applied to ulcers and bed-sores.

Dose.—10 to 15 minims.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. Balsam of Tolu.

Nat. Ord., LEGUMINOSÆ.

A balsam which exudes from the trunk of *Toluifera Balsamum*, after incisions have been made into the bark.

When first imported it is a soft and tenacious solid, but it

becomes harder by keeping, and then is brittle like resin in cold weather. In thin films it is transparent, and of a yellowish-brown colour; and when pressed between pieces of glass with the aid of a gentle heat, and then examined with a lens, it exhibits an abundance of crystals of cinnamic acid. Odour highly fragrant, especially when warmed; taste somewhat aromatic and slightly acid. It is soluble in rectified spirit, and the solution has an acid reaction.

Contains *Cinnamein*, *Styracin*, and *Tolene*.

Used in preparing *Syrupus Tolutanus*, *Tinctura Benzoini Composita*, and *Tinctura Tolutana*.

Action identical with Balsam of Peru.

Dose.—10 to 20 grains.

BEBERINÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Beberine.

Nat. Ord., LAURACEÆ.

Prepared from Nectandra or Bebeeru bark. It is probably a mixture of sulphates of beberine, $C_{36}H_{42}N_2O_6$, nectandrine, $C_{40}H_{43}N_2O_8$, and other alkaloids.

It may be obtained from Bebeeru Bark (in coarse powder), Sulphuric Acid, Slaked Lime, Solution of Ammonia, Rectified Spirit, Diluted Sulphuric Acid, Water, and Distilled Water.

In dark-brown thin translucent scales, yellow when in powder, with a strong bitter taste, soluble in water, yielding a clear brown solution, and in alcohol. Its watery solution gives a white precipitate with chloride of barium; and with caustic soda a yellowish-white precipitate, which is dissolved by agitating the mixture with twice its volume of ether.

The sulphate of beberina has been used as a substitute for quinine; it somewhat resembles the cinchona alkaloids, and it is stated to be useful in periodic headaches. It may act as a tonic, but is a very imperfect substitute for quinine.

Dose.—1 to 10 grains.

BELÆ FRUCTUS. Bael Fruit. Nat. Ord., AURANTIACEÆ.

The dried half-ripe fruit of *Ægle Marmelos*.

Fruit roundish, about the size of a large orange, with a hard woody nearly smooth rind; usually imported in dried more or less twisted slices, or in fragments consisting of portions of the rind and adherent dried pulp and seeds. Rind about one-eighth of an inch thick, hard, and covered with a nearly smooth pale brown or greyish firmly adherent epicarp; the pulp firm and brittle, and of an orange-brown or cherry-red colour externally, but when broken it is seen to be nearly

colourless internally. It has no odour, and its taste is simply mucilaginous and very slightly acid.

Said to contain *Tannic Acid*.

Used in preparing *Extractum Belæ Liquidum*.

Enjoys considerable reputation in India for the treatment of dysentery and diarrhœa. From the *ripe* fruit a pulp may be obtained which, when made into a jelly, acts as a mild purgative.

BELLADONNÆ FOLIA. Belladonna Leaves.

Nat. Ord., ATROPACEÆ.

The fresh leaves, with the branches to which they are attached, of *Atropa Belladonna*; also the leaves separated from the branches and carefully dried; gathered, when the fruit has begun to form, from plants growing wild or cultivated in Britain.

Leaves alternate below, in pairs above of unequal size, all shortly stalked, from three to eight inches long, broadly ovate, acute, entire, smooth. The expressed juice of the fresh leaves, or an infusion of the dried leaves, dropped into the eye, dilates the pupil. Contains *Atropina* and *Asparagin*.

Used in preparing *Extractum Belladonnæ*, *Succus Belladonnæ*, and *Tinctura Belladonnæ*.

Used for the same purposes as *Atropina*.

BELLADONNÆ RADIX. Belladonna Root.

Nat. Ord., ATROPACEÆ.

The root of *Atropa Belladonna*, from plants growing wild or cultivated in Britain, and carefully dried; or imported in a dried state from Germany.

In rough irregular branched pieces, from one to two feet long and from half an inch to two or more inches thick, generally marked at their upper end by the hollow bases of the stems which they once bore. The root is covered with a dirty grey or brownish integument, which is easily scraped off by the nail, when the exposed surface presents a whitish appearance. It breaks readily with a short fracture, and the surface is then seen to consist of a thin cortical portion of a yellowish or pale brown colour, separated by a dark line from a large central portion of a brownish colour, and marked throughout by scattered darker-coloured dots, but without evident medullary rays. An infusion dropped into the eye dilates the pupil. Contains *Atropina* and *Asparagin*.

Used in preparing *Atropina* and *Linimentum Belladonnæ*.

Used for the same purposes as *Atropina*.

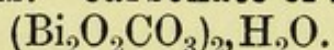
BENZOINUM. Benzoin. Nat. Ord., STYRACEÆ.

A balsamic resin obtained from *Styrax Benzoin*; and probably of one or more other species of *Styrax*. It is generally procured by making deep incisions into the bark of the trees, and allowing the liquid that exudes to concrete by exposure to the air. Contains *Benzoic Acid*.

In masses composed of loosely agglutinated tears, or more generally the tears are closely compacted together by a deep amber-brown, reddish-brown, or greyish-brown translucent substance. In some specimens the tears are an inch or more in length, and when first broken they have an opaque milk-white appearance, so that the masses then present an almond-like character; while in others the white substance is very small in amount, and the masses when broken resemble reddish-brown granite. Benzoin is very brittle, softens readily by the heat of the mouth; gives off, when heated, fumes of benzoic acid; has very little taste, but an agreeable balsamic odour resembling vanilla, or, in some cases, storax. It is soluble in rectified spirit, and in solution of potash.

Used in preparing *Acidum Benzoicum*, *Adeps Benzoatus*, *Tinctura Benzoini Composita*, and *Unguentum Cetacei*.

A stimulating expectorant, at one time employed in chronic bronchitic affections. Externally it is applied to ulcers and wounds in the form of the tincture (Friar's Balsam).

BISMUTHI CARBONAS. Carbonate of Bismuth.

Mix nitric acid with distilled water, and add purified bismuth in successive portions. When effervescence has ceased, apply for ten minutes a heat approaching that of ebullition, and afterwards decant the solution from any insoluble matter that may be present. Evaporate the solution, and add this in small quantities at a time to a cold filtered solution of carbonate of ammonium in distilled water, continually stirring during admixture. Collect the precipitate on a calico filter and wash it with distilled water until the washings pass tasteless. Remove now as much of the adhering water as can be separated from the precipitate by slight pressure with the hands, and finally dry the product at a temperature not exceeding 150° Fahr. (65·5° C.).

A white powder, blackened by sulphuretted hydrogen; insoluble in water, but soluble with effervescence in nitric acid. When added to sulphuric acid coloured with sulphate of indigo, the colour of the latter is not discharged unless a relatively very minute proportion of the indigo solution be

used. If to nitric acid mixed with half its volume of distilled water as much carbonate of bismuth be added as the acid will dissolve, one volume of this solution poured into twenty volumes of water will yield a white precipitate.

Acts like the subnitrate of Bismuth.

Dose.—5 to 20 grains.

BISMUTHI CITRAS. Citrate of Bismuth. $\text{BiC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$.

Heat subnitrate of bismuth with nitric acid until the salt is dissolved. Pour in water, with constant stirring, until the cloudiness produced by the water no longer rapidly disappears. Dissolve bicarbonate of sodium in distilled water, add citric acid, boil until all gas is expelled, and then add the liquid to the clear or only faintly opalescent solution of bismuth until no further precipitate is produced. Heat to boiling, occasionally stirring. Set the whole aside to cool. When cold, filter, and wash the precipitate of citrate of bismuth until no free nitric acid remains. Dry the product over a water-bath.

A white powder, usually containing two and a half per cent. of absorbed moisture; soluble in solution of ammonia to a clear or nearly clear liquid. The latter solution yields a black precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen, and the filtrate from this precipitate, after it has been boiled until free from ammonia, and then filtered, gives a white precipitate when warmed with lime water. On strongly heating citrate of bismuth it chars, and on ignition yields a residue for the most part black, but with a yellow surface, soluble in a little nitric acid. The latter solution, on being dropped into water, affords a white precipitate.

Used in preparing *Liquor Bismuthi et Ammonii Citratis*.

Action similar to other bismuth preparations.

Dose.—2 to 5 grains.

BISMUTHI ET AMMONII CITRAS.

Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium.

Evaporate solution of citrate of bismuth and ammonium over a water-bath to the consistence of a syrup. Spread the resulting fluid in thin layers on glass or porcelain plates, and dry at a temperature not exceeding 100° Fahr. (37.8° C.). Remove the scales, and preserve them in a stoppered bottle.

Small, shining, translucent scales, having a slightly metallic taste, very soluble in water, yielding ammonia when warmed with a solution of a fixed alkali. On ignition, the salt chars and yields a residue for the most part black, but with a yellow surface, soluble in a little nitric acid. Ten grains

dissolved in water and treated with sulphuretted hydrogen in excess yields a precipitate which, when washed and dried, weighs about six and a half grains.

Dose.—2 to 5 grains.

BISMUTHI OXIDUM. Oxide of Bismuth. Bi_2O_3 .

Mix subnitrate of bismuth and solution of soda, and boil for five minutes: then, having allowed the mixture to cool and the oxide to subside, decant the supernatant liquid, wash the precipitate thoroughly with distilled water, and finally dry the oxide by the heat of a water-bath.

A dull lemon-yellow powder. Heated to incipient redness it is scarcely diminished in weight. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in nitric acid mixed with half its volume of water, and if it be thus dissolved to saturation, the solution mixed with ten or twenty times its volume of water yields a white precipitate.

Action similar to other bismuth preparations.

Dose.—5 to 15 grains.

BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS. Subnitrate of Bismuth.
 $\text{BiONO}_3, \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Mix nitric acid with distilled water, and add purified bismuth in successive portions. When effervescence has ceased, apply for ten minutes a heat approaching that of ebullition, and decant the solution from any insoluble matter that may be present. Evaporate the solution, and pour it into distilled water. When the precipitate which forms has subsided, decant the supernatant liquid, add more distilled water to the precipitate, stir them well together, and after two hours decant off the liquid, collect and drain the precipitate in a calico filter, press it with the hands, and dry it at a temperature not exceeding 150° Fahr. (65.5° C.).

A heavy white powder in minute crystalline scales, blackened by sulphuretted hydrogen; insoluble in water, but soluble without effervescence in nitric acid mixed with half its volume of distilled water, forming a solution which poured into water gives a white precipitate. It forms with sulphuric acid, diluted with an equal bulk of water, a solution which is blackened by sulphate of iron.

When taken internally, acts as a direct sedative upon the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines. It is largely used in the treatment of irritative dyspepsia, especially when pyrosis or water-brash is a prominent symptom. May be given in chronic vomiting. It has been stated to be valuable in

checking the diarrhoea of phthisis. Externally it is used as a topical sedative in affections of the skin, and as an injection in gleet and leucorrhœa.

Used in preparing *Trochisci Bismuthi*.

Dose.—5 to 20 grains.

BISMUTHUM. Bismuth. Bi.

Used in preparing *Bismuthum Purificatum*.

A crystalline metal. In its crude state it is impure.

BISMUTHUM PURIFICATUM. Purified Bismuth.

Prepared from Bismuth, Cyanide of Potassium, Sulphur, Carbonate of Potassium, and Carbonate of Sodium.

Used in preparing *Bismuthi Carbonas*, *Bismuthi Nitras*, *Bismuthi et Ammonii Citras*, *Bismuthi Oxidum*, *Bismuthi Subnitras*, *Liquor Bismuthi et Ammonii Citratis*, and *Trochisci Bismuthi*.

BORAX. Borax. $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7, 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

A native salt. It is also made artificially by boiling together, in proper proportions, boric acid and carbonate of sodium.

In transparent colourless crystals, sometimes slightly effloresced, with a weak alkaline reaction; insoluble in rectified spirit, soluble in water. A hot saturated solution, when acidulated with any of the mineral acids, lets fall, as it cools, a scaly crystalline deposit (boracic acid), the solution of which in spirit burns with a green flame.

Borax acts like a mild alkali: it tends to produce diuresis. It is used in combination with ergot to produce expulsion of the placenta.

May be used as a gargle with glycerine or honey in aphthæ of the throat or tongue, and in mercurial salivation; it is also employed as a lotion in irritable conditions of the vagina and uterus.

Used in preparing *Acidum Boricum*, *Glycerinum Boracis*, and *Mel Boracis*.

Dose.—5 to 40 grains.

BROMUM. Bromine. Br.

A liquid non-metallic element, obtained from sea-water, and from some saline springs.

A dark brownish-red, very volatile liquid, with a strong and disagreeable odour. Its specific gravity is 2.97 to 3.14. At the common temperature of the air it gives off red vapours,

and at a temperature of 135° to 145° Fahr. (57·2° to 62·8° C.) it boils.

Used in preparing *Acidum Hydrobromicum Dilutum*, *Ammonii Bromidum*, *Potassii Bromidum*, and *Sodii Bromidum*.

Seldom employed free. The chief preparations are the *Ammonii Bromidum* and *Potassii Bromidum*. It has some repute in diminishing hypertrophy of the liver and spleen. Bromide of potassium may be given in cases of syphilis, in which the iodide is not well borne. It possesses the alterative powers of the iodide, but is far less powerful. It is employed in diseases of the nervous system, in sleeplessness, and epilepsy, and is of much value in priapism, and nymphomania, and also in menorrhagia.

BUCHU FOLIA. Buchu Leaves. Nat. Ord., *RUTACEÆ*.

The dried leaves of—1. *Barosma betulina*; 2. *Barosma crenulata*; 3. *Barosma serratifolia*.

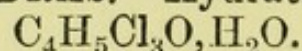
Smooth, serrate or crenate, and marked on the margins, and especially on their under surface, with oil-glands. Their colour is dull yellowish-green; odour strong, penetrating, and peculiar; taste aromatic, bitterish, and mint-like. 1. From half-an-inch to three-quarters of an inch long, cuneate or rhomboid-obovate, serrate-dentate, apex very blunt and usually recurved; texture more cartilaginous than in the other species. 2. From three-quarters to about an inch and a quarter long, thickish, oval-oblong or rhomboid-oval, somewhat blunt at the apex, narrowed at the base into a distinct petiole, finely serrate or crenate-serrate. 3. From an inch to an inch and a half long, linear-lanceolate, equally tapering to each end, actual apex truncate, sharply and closely serrate; texture thinner than in the other species.

Contains *Barosmin* or *Diosmin*.

Used in preparing *Infusum Buchu* and *Tinctura Buchu*.

A slight stomachic and tonic, used chiefly for its action on the urinary organs, as in chronic catarrh of the bladder; also diuretic and sometimes diaphoretic.

BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRAS. Hydrate of Butyl-Chloral.



Butyl-chloral, produced by the action of dry chlorine gas on aldehyd cooled to a temperature of 14° Fahr. (−10° C.), separated by fractional distillation, and converted into the solid hydrous butyl-chloral by the addition of water.

In pearly white crystalline scales, having a pungent but not acid odour, resembling that of hydrous chloral, and an

acid nauseous taste. It fuses at about 172° Fahr. (77·8° C.) to a transparent liquid, which, in cooling, commences to solidify at about 160° Fahr. (71·1° C.). Soluble in about fifty parts of water, in its own weight of glycerine and of rectified spirit, and nearly insoluble in chloroform. The aqueous solution is neutral or but slightly acid to litmus paper. It does not yield chloroform when heated with solutions of potash or soda, or with milk of lime.

Sometimes called Croton-Chloral Hydrate but, erroneously.

One of the most valuable remedies in facial neuralgia.

Dose.—5 to 15 grains.

CAFFEINA. Caffeine. $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2, H_2O$.

Nat. Ord., CINCHONACEÆ.

An alkaloid usually obtained from the dried leaves of *Camellia Thea*, or the dried seeds of *Coffea Arabica*, by evaporating aqueous infusions from which astringent and colouring matters have been removed.

Colourless, silky, inodorous, acicular crystals. Soluble in 80 parts of cold water, the solution having a faintly bitter taste, and being neutral to litmus. More soluble in boiling water and in rectified spirit, and very soluble in chloroform; sparingly soluble in ether. At 212° Fahr. (100° C.) the crystals lose 8·49 per cent. of their weight, and at a higher temperature melt and volatilise without decomposition. Treated with a crystal of chlorate of potassium, and a few drops of hydrochloric acid, and the mixture evaporated to dryness in a porcelain dish, a reddish residue results, which becomes purple when moistened with ammonia. In an aqueous solution of the alkaloid, tannic acid gives a white precipitate soluble in excess of the reagent.

Used in preparing *Caffeinæ Citras*.

Stimulant to the heart, raising the tension in the arteries. Extreme doses cause convulsions and paralysis.

Dose.—1 to 5 grains, in solution or in pills, with glycerine of tragacanth.

CAFFEINÆ CITRAS. Citrate of Caffeine.

$C_8H_{10}N_4O_2, H_3C_6H_5O_7$.

Dissolve Citric Acid (1) in Water (2), and stir Caffeine (1) into the heated solution. Evaporate to dryness on a water-bath, constantly stirring towards the end of the operation. Reduce to a fine powder.

A white inodorous powder, with an acid and faintly bitter taste, and an acid reaction on litmus. It is soluble in a mixture of two parts of chloroform and one part of rectified

spirit. With a little water it forms a clear syrupy solution, which on dilution yields a white precipitate of caffeine, that redissolves when ten parts of water have been added. Heated in the air, the salt chars and burns, leaving a mere trace of ash. From a boiling aqueous solution excess of lime water gives a white precipitate. Tannic acid yields a white precipitate, soluble in excess of the reagent. If to a little of the salt a crystal of chlorate of potassium be added, and a few drops of hydrochloric acid, and the mixture be evaporated to dryness in a porcelain dish, a reddish residue results, which becomes purple when moistened with solution of ammonia.

Used in heart disease, especially with marked dropsy. May induce want of sleep. Better borne than digitalis. Also used as a stomachic tonic, diminishing tissue waste.

Given in phthisis, neuralgia, and diarrhoea.

Dose.—2 to 10 grains.

CALAMINA PRÆPARATA. Prepared Calamine.

Native carbonate of zinc, calcined in a covered earthen crucible at a moderate temperature, powdered, and freed from gritty particles by elutriation.

A pale pinkish-brown powder, without grittiness; almost entirely soluble, with effervescence, in acids.

Used in preparing *Unguentum Calaminæ* and employed as a dusting powder.

CALCII CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATA.

Precipitated Carbonate of Calcium. CaCO_3 .

Dissolve chloride of calcium and carbonate of sodium each in water; well mix the two solutions; and allow the precipitate to subside. Collect this on a calico filter, wash it with boiling distilled water until the washings cease to give a precipitate with nitrate of silver, and dry the product at the temperature of 212° Fahr. (100° C.).

A white crystalline powder, insoluble in water, dissolving in hydrochloric acid with effervescence. The solution, when neutralised by ammonia, lets fall a copious white precipitate on the addition of oxalate of ammonium.

Contained in *Trochisci Bismuthi*.

Not often used medicinally, but in the same cases as *Creta Preparata*.

Dose.—10 to 60 grains.

CALCII CHLORIDUM. Chloride of Calcium. $\text{CaCl}_2, 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

May be formed by neutralising hydrochloric acid with carbonate of calcium, adding a little solution of chlorinated

lime and slaked lime to the solution, filtering, evaporating until it becomes solid, and finally drying the salt at about 400° Fahr. (204.4° C.).

In white agglutinated masses, dry, but very deliquescent, entirely soluble in twice its weight of water, also in alcohol.

A great absorbent of water; used in glandular diseases, and as a pharmaceutical test for the citrates.

Used in preparing *Liquor Calcii Chloridi*.

Dose.—3 to 10 grains.

CALCII HYDRAS. Hydrate of Calcium.

Hydrate of Calcium, $\text{Ca}(\text{HO})_2$, with some impurities.

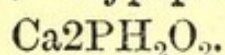
Place lime (2 pounds) in a metal pot, pour water (1 pint) upon it, and when vapour ceases to be disengaged cover the pot with its lid, and set it aside to cool. When the temperature has fallen to that of the atmosphere, put the slaked lime on an iron-wire sieve, and by gentle agitation cause the fine powder to pass through the sieve, rejecting what is left. Put the powder into a well-stoppered bottle, and keep it excluded as much as possible from the air. Slaked lime should be recently prepared.

Used in preparing *Liquor Calcis* and *Liquor Calcis Saccharatus*.

Astringent, antacid; used in glandular diseases.

Dose.—10 to 60 grains.

CALCII HYPOPHOSPHIS. Hypophosphite of Calcium.



Obtained by heating phosphorus and nearly twice its weight of hydrate of calcium with water until phosphuretted hydrogen gas ceases to be evolved, then filtering the liquid, separating uncombined lime with carbonic acid gas, and evaporating the remaining solution until the salt separates in a crystalline condition.

A white crystalline salt, with a pearly lustre and a bitter nauseous taste. Insoluble in cold rectified spirit. Soluble in six parts of cold water, and only slightly more soluble in hot water. The crystals do not lose water when heated to 300° Fahr. (148.9° C.). Its aqueous solution yields with oxalate of ammonium a white precipitate, insoluble in acetic acid, but soluble in hydrochloric acid, and with perchloride of mercury a white and afterwards a grey precipitate.

Alterative and nervous tonic; used in nervous affections and in phthisis.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

CALCII PHOSPHAS. Phosphate of Calcium. $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$.

Digest bone ash in hydrochloric acid, diluted with water until it is dissolved; boil for a few minutes; filter; add more water, and afterwards solution of ammonia, until the mixture acquires an alkaline reaction; and, having collected the precipitate on a calico filter, wash it with boiling distilled water as long as the liquid which passes through occasions a precipitate when dropped into solution of nitrate of silver, acidulated with nitric acid. Dry the washed product at a temperature not exceeding 212° Fahr. (100° C.).

A light white amorphous powder, insoluble in water, but soluble without effervescence in diluted nitric acid; the solution continues clear when a diluted solution of acetate of sodium is added in excess, but lets fall a white precipitate on the subsequent addition either of a little oxalate of ammonium or of perchloride of iron. The nitric solution is only rendered slightly turbid by solution of nitrate of silver.

Used in preparing *Pulvis Antimonialis*.

Given in rickets.

Dose.—10 to 20 grains.

CALCII SULPHAS. Sulphate of Calcium.

Native sulphate of calcium, $\text{CaSO}_4, 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, rendered nearly anhydrous by heat.

Used in preparing *Calx Sulphurata*.

CALUMBÆ RADIX. Calumba Root.

Nat. Ord., MENISPERMACEÆ.

The dried transversely cut slices of the root of *Jateorhiza Calumba*.

In irregular flattish circular or somewhat oval slices, from about an inch to two inches or more in diameter, and from one-eighth to half-an-inch or more in thickness. The cortical portion is thick, covered by a wrinkled brownish-yellow coat, and separated from the central portion, which is concave on both surfaces, by a fine dark-coloured line. The pieces have a greyish- or greenish-yellow colour, a feeble somewhat musty odour, bitter taste, break readily with a mealy fracture, and are easily reduced to powder. A decoction, when cold, is coloured bluish-black by the solution of iodine. Contains *Calumbine*, *Calumbic Acid*, and *Berberine*.

Used in preparing *Extractum Calumbæ*, *Infusum Calumbæ*, *Mistura Ferri Aromatica*, and *Tinctura Calumbæ*.

A bitter stomachic tonic; used in debility and dyspepsia.

Dose in powder.—5 to 20 grains.

An alkaline earth, oxide of calcium, CaO , with some impurities, obtained by calcining chalk or limestone so as to expel carbonic acid gas.

In compact masses of a whitish colour, which readily absorb water, and which, when rather less than their weight of water is added, crack and fall into powder with the development of much heat. The powder obtained by this process of slaking, when agitated with distilled water, gives, after filtration, a clear solution, which has an alkaline reaction, and yields a white precipitate with oxalate of ammonium.

Used in preparing *Calcis Hydras*.

Antacid and astringent.

CALX CHLORINATA. Chlorinated Lime.

A product obtained by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine gas as long as the latter is absorbed. It possesses bleaching and disinfecting properties. It may be regarded as consisting, chiefly, of a compound of hypochlorite and chloride of calcium ($\text{CaCl}_2\text{O}_2, \text{CaCl}_2$), or as a direct compound of chlorine and lime (CaOCl_2).

A dull white powder, with a feeble odour of chlorine, partially soluble in water. The solution evolves chlorine copiously upon the addition of oxalic acid, and deposits at the same time oxalate of calcium.

Used in preparing *Liquor Calcis Chlorinatae*, *Vapor Chlori*, and *Chloroform*.

Disinfectant.

CALX SULPHURATA. Sulphurated Lime.

A mixture containing not less than fifty per cent. of sulphide of calcium (CaS).

Mix thoroughly sulphate of calcium (7) and wood charcoal (1). Heat to redness in an earthenware crucible until the black colour has disappeared. Cool, and at once place the whitish residue in a stoppered bottle.

A nearly white powder, with a smell somewhat resembling that of sulphuretted hydrogen.

Useful when given for boils, carbuncles, and scrofulous sores, especially those affecting the glands of the neck.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 grain.

CAMBOGIA. Gamboge. Nat. Ord., GUTTIFERÆ.

A gum-resin obtained from *Garcinia Hamburii*.

In cylindrical solid or hollow rolls, which are longitudinally striated on the surface, and either distinct, or more or less

agglutinated or folded together into masses ; breaking with a conchoidal fracture, the fractured surface being opaque, smooth, glistening, and of a uniform reddish-yellow colour ; powder bright yellow ; no odour ; taste very acrid. When rubbed with water forming a yellow emulsion ; it is completely dissolved by the successive action of rectified spirit and water. Contains *Cambogic Acid*.

Used in preparing *Pilula Cambogiae Composita*.

Drastic purgative ; given in brain diseases and in dropsies.

Dose.—1 to 4 grains.

CAMPHORA. Camphor. Nat. Ord., LAURACEÆ.

A stearoptene obtained from the wood of *Cinnamomum Camphora*. Imported in the crude state, and purified by sublimation.

In solid colourless translucent crystalline masses, which present numerous fissures when of any size ; somewhat tough, but readily powdered if moistened with rectified spirit, ether, or chloroform ; it has a powerful penetrating odour, and a pungent, somewhat bitter taste, followed by a sensation of cold. It floats on water. It is very highly soluble in water, but readily soluble in rectified spirit, ether, or chloroform, yielding *Camphoric* and *Camphoretic Acids*.

Used in preparing *Aqua Camphoræ*, *Spiritus Camphoræ*, *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita*, *Unguentum Hydrargyri Compositum*, and many liniments.

Antiseptic, stimulant, and antispasmodic ; used in rheumatism, fevers, sexual disorders, and mental and spasmodic diseases.

Dose.—1 to 10 grains.

CANELLÆ CORTEX. Canella Bark. Nat. Ord., CANELLACEÆ.

The bark of *Canella alba*, deprived of its corky layer and dried.

In quills or irregular pieces, which are generally more or less twisted and broken longitudinally ; it has a pale orange-brown or buff colour externally, is commonly marked by roundish depressions or scars, and sometimes the remains of the corky layer may be seen here and there as silvery-grey patches ; internally its colour is paler, being whitish or yellowish white. It has an agreeable odour, somewhat resembling a mixture of cloves and cinnamon, and a pungent, bitter, acrid taste. Contains *Mannite*, *Sugar*, and *Starch*.

Used in preparing *Vinum Rhei*.

An aromatic, bitter, stomachic tonic.

CANNABIS INDICA. Indian Hemp. Nat. Ord., CANNABINACEÆ.

The dried flowering or fruiting tops of the female plants of *Cannabis sativa*; grown in India, and from which the resin has not been removed. It is known in India as Gunjah or Ganga.

In small more or less aggregated masses, from about one and a half to two and a half inches in length, and consisting of the tops of one or more alternate branches, bearing the remains of the flowers and smaller leaves with a few ripe fruits, and the whole pressed together by adhesive resinous matter; or, it is composed of straight stiff woody stems, several inches long, surrounded by the branched flower-stalks. It is rough to the touch, very brittle, of a dusky-green colour, with scarcely any taste, but having a faint, peculiar, narcotic, not unpleasant odour. Contains *Cannabin*.

Used in preparing *Extractum Cannabis Indicæ* and *Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ*.

Anodyne, soporific, and antispasmodic; given in neuralgia and spasmodic cough.

CANTHARIS. Cantharides.

Nat. Ord. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{INSECTA,} \\ \text{COLEOPTERA.} \end{array} \right.$

The beetle, *Cantharis vesicatoria*, dried.

From about three-quarters of an inch to an inch long, and a quarter of an inch broad, with two long elytra or wing-sheaths of a shining coppery-green colour, under which are two thin, brown, transparent membranous wings; odour strong and disagreeable; powder greyish brown, containing shining green particles. Contains *Cantharidine*.

Used in preparing *Acetum Cantharidis*, *Charta Epispastica*, *Emplastrum Calefaciens*, *Emplastrum Cantharidis*, *Liquor Epispasticus*, *Tinctura Cantharidis*, and *Unguentum Cantharidis*.

Irritant, rubefacient, diuretic; employed in urinary diseases, nervous affections, and internal inflammations.

CAPSICI FRUCTUS. Capsicum Fruit. Nat. Ord., SOLANACEÆ.

The dried ripe fruit of *Capsicum fastigiatum*.

From about half to three-quarters of an inch long, and a quarter of an inch in diameter; somewhat shrivelled, oblong-conical, obtuse, and composed of a smooth, shining, brittle, thin, translucent pericarp of a dull orange-red colour, enclosing several small roundish or ovoid flat seeds. Taste of

both pericarp and seeds intensely pungent; odour peculiar and pungent. Contains *Capsicin*.

Used in preparing *Tinctura Capsici*.

Rubefacient and stimulant; used for sore throat, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, and chronic alcoholism.

CARBO ANIMALIS. Animal Charcoal. Bone Black.

The residue of bones, which have been exposed to a red heat without the access of air. Consists principally of carbon, and phosphate and carbonate of calcium.

Used in preparing *Carbo Animalis Purificatus*.

Used in cases of poisoning, and in dyspepsia, and for correcting foetor.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces as an antidote; 1 to 4 drachms in dyspepsia.

CARBO ANIMALIS PURIFICATUS. Purified Animal Charcoal.

Animal charcoal, from which the earthy salts have been wholly removed. Product, about ten per cent.

Mix hydrochloric acid with water, and add bone black, stirring occasionally. Digest at a moderate heat for two days, agitating from time to time; collect the undissolved charcoal on a calico filter, and wash with distilled water till what passes through gives scarcely any precipitate with nitrate of silver. Dry the charcoal, and then heat it to redness in a closely covered crucible.

A black pulverulent substance; inodorous, and almost tasteless. Ten or twelve grains well shaken with an ounce of water containing about a fluid drachm of "solution of litmus" removes the dissolved colouring matter; the mixture, when thrown upon a filter, passes through colourless.

Used for same purposes as the *Carbo Animalis*.

Dose.—20 to 60 grains.

CARBO LIGNI. Wood Charcoal.

Wood charred by exposure to a red heat without access of air.

In black, brittle, porous, easily powdered masses, without taste or smell, very light, and retaining the form and texture of the wood from which it was obtained. When burned at a high temperature with a free access of air, it leaves not more than about two per cent. of ash.

Used in preparing *Cataplasma Carbonis*.

Used in ulcers and dyspepsia. The plaster is applied to sloughing sores and ulcers.

Dose.—20 to 60 grains.

CARDAMOMI SEMINA. Cardamoms.

Nat. Ord., ZINGIBERACEÆ.

The dried ripe seeds of *Elettaria Cardamomum*. The seeds are best kept in their pericarps, in which condition they are imported; but when required for use they should be separated, and the pericarps rejected.

About one-sixth of an inch long, irregularly angular, transversely wrinkled, dark reddish-brown externally, whitish within; odour and taste agreeably warm and aromatic.

Contain a volatile oil, isomeric with *Turpentine Camphor*.

Used in preparing *Extractum Colocynthis Compositum*, *Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus*, *Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus*, *Tinctura Cardamomi Composita*, *Tinctura Gentianæ Composita*, *Tinctura Rhei*, and *Vinum Aloes*.

Aromatic, stomachic, carminative, and stimulant; used as an adjunct to purgatives.

CARUI FRUCTUS. Caraway Fruit. Nat. Ord., UMBELLIFERÆ.

The dried fruit of *Carum Carui*.

The fruit is usually separated into its two constituent mericarps, which vary from about one-sixth to one-fourth of an inch long, they are slightly curved, somewhat tapering at each end, brown, with five paler longitudinal ridges, and in each of the intervening spaces there is a large and conspicuous vitta. Odour agreeably aromatic; taste pleasant, sweetish, and spicy.

Contains *Carvene* and *Carvol*.

Used in preparing *Aqua Carui*, *Confectio Opii*, *Confectio Piperis*, *Oleum Carui*, *Pulvis Opii Compositus*, *Tinctura Cardamomi Composita*, and *Tinctura Sennæ*.

Stimulant and carminative; given to relieve flatulence, and as an adjunct to purgatives.

CARYOPHYLLUM. Clove. Nat. Ord., MYRTACEÆ.

The dried flower-bud of *Eugenia Caryophyllata*.

Over half an inch long, and consisting of a dark-brown wrinkled sub-cylindrical and somewhat angular calyx tube, which tapers below, and is surmounted by four teeth, between which the paler-coloured petals, enclosing the numerous stamens and style, are rolled up in the form of a ball. Odour strong, fragrant, and spicy; taste very pungent and aromatic. It emits oil when indented with the nail.

Contains *Caryophylline*.

Used in preparing *Infusum Aurantii Compositum*, *Infusum Caryophylli*, *Mistura Ferri Aromatica*, *Oleum Caryophylli*, and *Vinum Opii*.

Carminative and stimulant ; used in dyspepsia and tooth-ache.

CASCARILLÆ CORTEX. Cascarilla Bark.

Nat. Ord., EUPHORBIACEÆ.

The dried bark of *Croton Eluteria*.

In quills, from one to three or more inches in length, and from one-sixth to half an inch in diameter, and covered with a dull brown, easily separated corky layer, which is more or less coated with a silvery- or greyish-white lichen ; fracture brown, short, and resinous. It has a warm and nauseously bitter taste, and an agreeable aromatic odour, more especially when burned. Contains *Cascarillin*.

Used in preparing *Infusum Cascarillæ* and *Tinctura Cascarillæ*.

Stimulant, tonic and expectorant ; given in debility, bronchitis and dyspepsia.

CASSIÆ PULPA. Cassia Pulp. Nat. Ord., LEGUMINOSÆ.

The pulp obtained from the recently imported pods of *Cassia Fistula*.

The pods are from a foot and a half to two feet long, and nearly one inch in diameter, shortly stalked, pointed, blackish-brown, very hard, indehiscent, but the sutures marked by two smooth longitudinal bands ; divided internally by thin transverse partitions into numerous cells, each containing a solitary smooth flattish-oval reddish-brown seed, imbedded in pulp. The pulp is viscid, blackish brown, sweet in taste and somewhat sickly in odour. When obtained separately the pulp frequently contains the seeds and the partitions or dissepiments ; these should be removed when it is used for pharmaceutical purposes.

Used in preparing *Confectio Sennæ*.

A laxative employed for constipation.

CATAPLASMA CARBONIS. Charcoal Poultice.

Macerate crumb of bread in water for ten minutes near the fire, then mix and add linseed meal gradually, stirring the ingredients, that a soft poultice may be formed. Mix with this half the charcoal employed, and sprinkle the remainder on the surface of the poultice.

CATAPLASMA CONII. Hemlock Poultice.

Evaporate hemlock juice to half its volume by a gentle heat, then add this to linseed meal and water previously mixed, and stir them together.

CATAPLASMA FERMENTI. Yeast Poultice.

Mix beer yeast (3) with water (3), and stir in wheaten flour (7); place the mass near the fire till it rises.

CATAPLASMA LINI. Linseed Poultice.

Mix linseed meal (2) gradually with water (5) with constant stirring.

CATAPLASMA SINAPIS. Mustard Poultice.

Mix mustard ($2\frac{1}{2}$) with lukewarm water (2 or 3), mix the linseed meal ($2\frac{1}{2}$) with boiling water (6 or 8); add the former to the latter, and stir them together.

CATAPLASMA SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. Chlorine Poultice.

Mix linseed meal (2) gradually with the water (4), and add the solution of chlorinated soda (1), with constant stirring.

CATECHU. Catechu. Nat. Ord., CINCHONACEÆ.

An extract of the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria Gambier*.

In cubes, or masses of variable size formed of more or less agglutinated cubes. The separate cubes are usually about an inch square on each side, deep reddish brown externally, pale cinnamon-brown internally, dry, breaking readily with a dull earthy fracture, and when viewed under the microscope presenting myriads of very small acicular crystals. Taste, at first bitter and very astringent, but subsequently sweetish; no odour. Entirely soluble in boiling water.

Contains *Catechin*.

Used in preparing *Infusum Catechu*, *Pulvis Catechu Compositus*, *Tinctura Catechu*, and *Trochisci Catechu*.

Astringent in diarrhœa, hæmorrhages, mucous discharges, dyspepsia and hoarseness.

Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

CERA ALBA. White Wax.

Nat. Ord., HYMENOPTERA.

Yellow wax bleached by exposure to moisture, air, and light.

Hard, nearly white, translucent. It should respond to the test of yellow wax. Contains *Cerotin*.

Used in preparing *Charta Epispastica*, *Unguentum Cetacei*, and *Unguentum Simplex*.

Demulcent.

CERA FLAVA. Yellow Wax. Nat. Ord., HYMENOPTERA.

Prepared from the honeycomb of the Hive Bee, *Apis Mellifica*.

Firm, breaking with a granular fracture, yellowish, having an agreeable honey-like odour. Not unctuous to the touch. Should be readily and entirely soluble in hot oil of turpentine. Should not yield more than three per cent. to cold rectified spirit, and nothing to water or to a boiling solution of soda, the two latter fluids after filtration being neither turbid nor yielding a precipitate on the addition of hydrochloric acid. Specific gravity 0.950 to 0.970.

Contains *Cerotin*.

Used in preparing *Cera Alba*, *Emplastrum Calefaciens*, *Emplastrum Cantharidis*, *Emplastrum Galbani*, *Emplastrum Picis*, *Emplastrum Saponis Fuscum*, *Pilula Phosphori*, *Unguentum Cantharidis*, *Unguentum Hydrargyri Compositum*, *Unguentum Picis Liquidæ*, *Unguentum Resinæ*, *Unguentum Sabinæ*, and *Unguentum Terebinthinæ*.

Demulcent.

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM. Beer Yeast.

The ferment obtained in brewing beer, and produced by *Saccharomyces Cerevisiæ*.

Viscid, semi-fluid, frothy, exhibiting under the microscope numerous isolated roundish or oval cells, or short branched filaments, composed of united cells; odour peculiar, taste bitter.

Used in preparing *Cataplasma Fermenti*.

Stimulant, antiseptic; applied to ulcers.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce.

CERII OXALAS. Oxalate of Cerium. $CeC_2O_4, 3H_2O$.

A salt which may be obtained as a precipitate by adding solution of oxalate of ammonium to a soluble salt of cerium. It usually contains some oxalate of lanthanum and oxalate of didymium.

A white granular powder, insoluble in water, decomposed at a dull red heat into a reddish-brown powder, which dis-

solves completely and without effervescence in boiling hydrochloric acid, and the resulting solution gives, with solution of sulphate of potassium, a white crystalline precipitate.

Nerve tonic and sedative ; given in the vomiting of pregnancy, and in sea-sickness.

Dose.—1 to 2 grains.

CETACEUM. Spermaceti. Nat. Ord., MAMMALIA, CETACEA.

A concrete fatty substance, obtained, mixed with oil, from the head of the Sperm Whale, *Physeter Macrocephalus*. It is separated from the oil by filtration and pressure, and afterwards purified.

Crystalline, pearly white, glistening, translucent, with little taste or odour, reducible to powder by the addition of a little rectified spirit. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in ether, chloroform, or boiling rectified spirit. Scarcely unctuous to the touch. Contains *Cetine*.

Used in preparing *Charta Epispastica* and *Unguentum Cetacei*.

Emollient ; the ointment used for dressing blisters, etc.

CETRARIA. Iceland Moss. Nat. Ord., LICHENES.

The dried lichen, *Cetraria Islandica*.

Foliaceous, much branched in an irregular dichotomous manner into fringed obtuse or truncate flattened lobes ; crisp, smooth, and usually brownish- or greyish-white above, whitish beneath, and marked irregularly with small white depressed spots. Almost odourless when dry, but when moistened with water, having a feeble seaweed-like odour ; taste mucilaginous and slightly bitter. A strong decoction gelatinises on cooling. Contains *Cetraric Acid*.

Used in preparing *Decoctum Cetrariæ*.

Tonic and demulcent.

CHARTA EPISPASTICA. Blistering Paper.

Prepared from White Wax, Spermaceti, Olive Oil, Resin, Canada Balsam, Cantharides (in powder), and Distilled Water.

CHARTA SINAPIS. Mustard Paper.

Prepared from Mustard, in powder (1), and Solution of Gutta-percha (2).

Before being applied to the skin, let the mustard paper be immersed for a few seconds in tepid water.

CHIRATA. Chiretta. Nat. Ord., GENTIANACEÆ.

The dried plant, *Ophelia Chirata*. Collected when the fruit begins to form.

Root two or three inches long, usually unbranched. Stem three feet or more long, rounded below and slightly quadrangular above, branched in a dichotomous manner, smooth, orange-brown or purplish. Leaves ovate, 5-7-ribbed; flowers small, numerous, paniced. No odour; taste very bitter. The stem, except in the lower part, consists of a thin woody ring, enclosing a large continuous, easily separable pith of a yellowish colour. Contains *Chiratin* and *Ophelic Acid*.

Used in preparing *Infusum Chiratæ* and *Tinctura Chiratæ*.

Bitter tonic; given in dyspepsia and debility.

CHLORAL HYDRAS. Hydrate of Chloral. C_2HCl_3O, H_2O .

Chloral, produced by the action of dry chlorine gas on anhydrous alcohol, purified by treatment, first with sulphuric acid, and afterwards with a small quantity of lime, and finally converted into hydrous chloral by the addition of water.

In colourless crystals, which do not deliquesce on exposure to air. It has a pungent but not an acrid odour, and a pungent and rather bitter taste. On the application of a gentle heat, it fuses to a colourless transparent liquid, which, as it cools, begins to solidify at a temperature of about 120° Fahr. (48.9° C.). It boils in a test-tube, with pieces of broken glass immersed in it, at from 202° to 206° Fahr. (94.4° to 96.7° C.), and at a slightly higher temperature it volatilises on platinum foil without residue. Soluble in less than its own weight of distilled water, rectified spirit, and ether, and in four times its weight of chloroform. The aqueous solution is neutral or but slightly acid to test paper.

Used in preparing *Syrupus Chloral*.

Hypnotic, anodyne, and soporific; given for sleeplessness, spasm, asthma, and delirium tremens.

Dose.—5 to 30 grains.

CHLOROFORMUM. Chloroform. $CHCl_3$.

May be made from Chlorinated Lime, Rectified Spirit, Slaked Lime, Water, Sulphuric Acid, Chloride of Calcium, Distilled Water, and Absolute Alcohol.

A limpid colourless liquid, of an agreeable ethereal odour and sweet taste. Dissolves in alcohol and ether in all proportions, and in water to the extent of one volume in two hundred. Specific gravity 1.497.

Used in preparing *Aqua Chloroformi*, *Linimentum Chloro-*

formi, Spiritus Chloroformi, Tinctura Chloroformi Composita, and Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphinae.

Anæsthetic, antispasmodic, narcotic, sedative, stimulant, and diaphoretic; employed in surgical operations, neuralgia, spasmodic affections, skin affections, and cancers.

Dose.—3 to 10 minims.

CHRYSEAROBINUM. Chrysarobin (Goa Powder).

Nat. Ord., LEGUMINOSÆ.

The medullary matter of the stem and branches of *Andira Araroba*, dried and powdered, containing more or less chrysophanic acid according to age.

A light brownish-yellow, minutely crystalline powder, tasteless and inodorous. Very sparingly soluble in water, but almost entirely soluble in 150 parts of hot rectified spirit. On heating it melts and partially sublimes in yellow vapours, leaving a charred residue, which entirely disappears on ignition in air. It dissolves in sulphuric acid to form a yellow to orange-red solution, and in solution of caustic potash to form a yellow to reddish fluorescent solution which becomes carmine on exposure to the air.

Used in preparing *Unguentum Chrysarobini*.

Externally a powerful parasiticide in many skin affections; internally given in psoriasis.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{5}$ to 2 grains in skin diseases: 8 to 20 grains as an emetic purge.

CIMICIFUGÆ RHIZOMA. Cimicifuga.

Nat. Ord., RANUNCULACEÆ.

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Cimicifuga Racemosa*.

The rhizome is from about two to six inches long, and from half an inch to an inch thick, hard, somewhat flattened-cylindrical in form, having on its upper surface the remains of several aerial stems, and below numerous small wiry brittle branched rootlets, which in commercial specimens are more or less broken off. Both rhizome and rootlets are brownish black, almost odourless, and of a bitter slightly acrid taste. Their fracture is close, that of the rootlets presenting a thick bark, and a central axis with from three to five, usually four, converging woody wedges, so as to assume a triangular, cross-like, or stellate appearance. An infusion is blackened by a persalt of iron. Contains *Cimicifugin*.

Used in preparing *Extractum Cimicifugæ Liquidum*, and *Tinctura Cimicifugæ*.

Given in obscure nerve pains and chronic rheumatism, also in lumbago.

CINCHONÆ CORTEX. Cinchona Bark.

Nat. Ord., CINCHONACEÆ.

The dried bark of *Cinchona Calisaya*, *Cinchona officinalis*, *Cinchona succirubra*, *Cinchona lancifolia*, and other species of *Cinchona* from which the peculiar alkaloids of the bark may be obtained.

Used in preparing *Cinchoninæ Sulphas*, *Cinchonidinæ Sulphas*, *Quininæ Hydrochloras*, and *Quininæ Sulphas*.

(Salts of quinine and cinchonine may also be obtained from various species of *Remijia*.)

Tonic, antipyretic, antispasmodic, astringent; given in fevers, malaria, neuralgia and debility.

CINCHONÆ RUBRÆ CORTEX. Red Cinchona Bark.

Nat. Ord., CINCHONACEÆ.

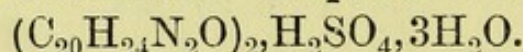
The dried bark of the stem and branches of cultivated plants of *Cinchona Succirubra*.

In quills or more or less uncurved pieces, coated with the periderm, and varying in length from usually a few inches to a foot or more, the bark itself from about one-tenth to a quarter of an inch thick, or rarely more; outer surface more or less rough from longitudinal furrows and ridges, or transverse cracks, annular fissures and warts, and brownish or reddish brown in colour; inner surface brick red or deep reddish brown, irregularly and coarsely striated; fracture nearly close in the smaller quills, but finely fibrous in the larger ones; powder brownish or reddish brown; no marked odour; taste bitter and somewhat astringent.

When used for purposes other than that of obtaining the alkaloids or their salts, it should yield between five and six per cent. of total alkaloids, of which not less than half shall consist of quinine and cinchonidine.

Used in preparing *Decoctum Cinchonæ*, *Extractum Cinchonæ*, *Extractum Cinchonæ Liquidum*, *Infusum Cinchonæ Acidum*, *Mistura Ferri Aromatica*, *Tinctura Cinchonæ*, and *Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita*.

Employed for the same purposes as the *Cinchona Calisaya*.

CINCHONIDINÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Cinchonidine.

The sulphate of an alkaloid obtained from the bark of various species of *Cinchona*. It may be obtained from the mother-liquors of the crystallisation of sulphate of quinine by

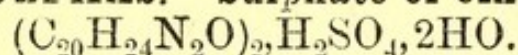
further concentration, purified by crystallisation from alcohol and finally from hot water.

In colourless silky crystals, usually acicular. Soluble in water, alcohol, or ether; almost insoluble in chloroform or in solution of ammonia; readily soluble in diluted acids. The solution in water has a bitter taste, and a neutral or faintly alkaline reaction, twists a ray of polarised light to the left, when acidified is not distinctly fluorescent, gives a white precipitate with chloride of barium. The aqueous solution yields a white precipitate with solution of tartarated soda, and in the filtrate from this mixture solution of ammonia occasions not more than a slight turbidity.

Less costly than quinine; antiseptic and antiperiodic.

Dose.—1 to 10 grains.

CINCHONINÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Cinchonine.



The sulphate of an alkaloid obtained from the bark of various species of Cinchona and Remijia. It may be obtained from the mother-liquors of the crystallisation of the sulphates of quinine, cinchonidine, and quinidine, by precipitating the alkaloid with caustic soda, washing it with spirit until free from other alkaloids, dissolving in sulphuric acid, and, after purifying the solution with animal charcoal, allowing to crystallise.

Hard, colourless, short, prismatic crystals, with a vitreous lustre. Soluble in water and in chloroform, almost insoluble in ether and in solution of ammonia, readily soluble in rectified spirit and in diluted acids. The aqueous solution has a bitter taste, a neutral or faintly alkaline reaction, and twists a ray of polarised light to the right; its acidified solution is not fluorescent, and gives a white precipitate with chloride of barium. It dissolves in pure sulphuric acid without change of colour, and the fluid undergoes no apparent change when gently warmed. When ignited in air no ash remains.

Used for same purposes as Cinchonidinæ Sulphas.

Dose.—1 to 10 grains.

CINNAMOMI CORTEX. Cinnamon Bark.

Nat. Ord., LAURACEÆ.

The dried inner bark of shoots from the truncated stocks or stools of the cultivated cinnamon tree, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. Imported from Ceylon, and distinguished in commerce as Ceylon Cinnamon.

In closely rolled quills, each about three-eighths of an inch

in diameter, and containing several smaller quills. It is thin, brittle, splintery, moderately pliable, dull light yellowish-brown externally, and marked by little stars or holes and faint shining wavy lines; darker brown on its inner surface. Odour fragrant; taste warm, sweet, and aromatic. A decoction when cool is not coloured by iodine.

Contains *Tannin* and *Cinnamic Acid*.

Used in preparing *Aqua Cinnamomi*, *Decoctum Hæmatoxyli*, *Infusum Catechu*, *Oleum Cinnamomi*, *Pulvis Catechu Compositus*, *Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus*, *Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus*, *Pulvis Kino Compositus*, *Tinctura Cardamomi Composita*, *Tinctura Catechu*, *Tinctura Cinnamomi*, *Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita*, and *Vinum Opii*.

Stimulant, aromatic, carminative, and somewhat astringent; given in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, and as an adjunct to purgatives.

COCA. Coca. Nat. Ord., ERYTHROXYLACEÆ.

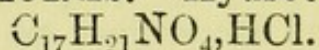
The dried leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*.

Shortly stalked, oval or lanceolate, flat, one to two inches or more in length, entire, usually blunt and emarginate, quite smooth; midrib prominent, with numerous faint freely anastomosing lateral veins, and on each side of the midrib a curved line extends from base to apex; green above, somewhat paler beneath. Odour faintly tea-like, especially when bruised; taste somewhat bitter and aromatic.

Used in preparing *Extractum Cocæ Liquidum* and *Cocainæ Hydrochloras*.

Used to prevent the effects of extraordinary physical exertion; to appease fatigue, hunger, and thirst, and relieve difficulty of respiration in ascending mountains; the leaves may be smoked in a pipe to relieve bronchial spasm.

COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORAS. Hydrochlorate of Cocaine.



The hydrochlorate of an alkaloid obtained from the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*.

May be obtained by agitating with ether an aqueous solution of an acidulated alcoholic extract, made alkaline with carbonate of sodium; separating and evaporating the ethereal liquid, purifying the product by repeating the treatment with acidulated water, carbonate of sodium, and ether; decolourising; neutralising with hydrochloric acid, and recrystallising.

In almost colourless acicular crystals or crystalline powder,

readily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Its solution in water has a bitter taste, gives a yellow precipitate with chloride of gold; and a white precipitate with carbonate of ammonium, soluble in excess of the reagent. Its solution produces on the tongue a tingling sensation, followed by numbness. The aqueous solution dilates the pupil of the eye.

Mydriatic (pupil dilator); produces local anæsthesia, diminishing sensibility of cornea and pharynx, and other parts, action commencing in three minutes, increasing from ten to twenty minutes, and passing over within half-an-hour.

Also antiseptic, delaying putrefactive change.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{5}$ to 1 grain.

COCCUS. Cochineal. Nat. Ord., INSECTA: HEMIPTERA.

The dried female insect, *Coccus Cacti*, reared on *Opuntia cochinillifera*, and on other species of *Opuntia*.

About one-fifth of an inch long; somewhat oval in outline, flat or concave beneath, convex above, transversely wrinkled, purplish-black or purplish-grey, easily reduced to powder which is dark red or puce-coloured. When macerated in water no insoluble powder is separated. Contains *Carmin*.

Used in preparing *Tinctura Cardamomi Composita*, *Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita*, and *Tinctura Cocci*.

Employed as a colouring agent.

CODEINA. Codeine. $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot H_2O$.

An alkaloid contained in opium, and separated from the ammoniacal liquors from which morphia has been obtained, by evaporating, treating the residue with water, precipitating with caustic potash, and purifying the precipitated alkaloid by recrystallisation from ether.

In colourless or nearly colourless octahedral crystals, soluble in eighty parts of water and of solution of ammonia, readily soluble in spirit and in diluted acids. The aqueous solution has a bitter taste and an alkaline reaction. The alkaloid dissolves in sulphuric acid, forming a colourless solution, which, when gently warmed with molybdate of ammonium, or a trace of perchloride of iron, assumes a deep blue colour. Moistened with strong nitric acid it becomes yellow but not red. Ignited in air it yields no ash.

Hypnotic in moderate doses, and allaying cough in phthisis; used also in diabetes mellitus to diminish the quantity of sugar.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains.

COLCHICI CORMUS. Colchicum Corm.

Nat. Ord., MELANTHACEÆ.

The fresh corm of *Colchicum autumnale* ; collected about the end of June or beginning of July ; and the same stripped of its coats, sliced transversely, and dried at a temperature not exceeding 150° Fahr.

Fresh corm about one inch and a half long and an inch broad, somewhat conical, flattened on one side where it has a new corm in process of development, and rounded on the other ; covered with an outer thin brown membranous coat, and an inner one reddish-yellow ; internally white and solid, and when cut yielding a milky juice of a bitter taste and disagreeable odour. Dried slices one-eighth or one-tenth of an inch thick, yellowish at their circumference, moderately indented on one side and convex on the other, so that they are somewhat reniform in outline ; the surfaces firm, whitish, amylaceous ; breaking readily with a short fracture ; taste bitter, no odour. Contains *Colchicine*.

Used in preparing *Extractum Colchici*, *Extractum Colchici Aceticum*, and *Vinum Colchici*.

Diuretic, cholagogue, vascular sedative ; given in rheumatism and gout. Large doses produce purging and vomiting.

Dose, in powder.—2 to 8 grains.

COLCHICI SEMINA. Colchicum Seeds.

Nat. Ord., MELANTHACEÆ.

The seeds of *Colchicum autumnale*, collected when fully ripe, which is commonly about the end of July or beginning of August ; and carefully dried.

About one-tenth of an inch in diameter, subglobular, slightly pointed at the hilum, reddish-brown, somewhat rough, very hard and difficult to powder ; no odour, taste bitter and acrid.

Used in preparing *Tinctura Colchici Seminum*.

COLLODIUM. Collodion.

Mix Ether (36) and Rectified Spirit (12), and add Pyroxylin (1). Set aside for a few days, and, should there be any sediment, decant the clear solution. Keep it in a well-corked bottle.

A colourless, highly inflammable liquid, with ethereal odour, which dries rapidly upon exposure to the air, and leaves a thin transparent film, insoluble in water or rectified spirit.

Used in preparing *Collodium Flexile*.

For protecting inflamed and cracked skin, and to arrest bleeding from leech-bites.

COLLODIUM FLEXILE. Flexible Collodion.

Mix Collodion (48), Canada Balsam (2), and Castor Oil (1), and keep in a well-corked bottle.

Used for the same purposes as Collodium, but it does not crack.

COLLODIUM VESICANS. Blistering Collodion.

Add Pyroxylin (1) to Blistering Liquid (20) in a stoppered bottle, and shake them together till the former is dissolved.

Specially adapted for application behind the ear, or to the temple, where the blistering liquid would not fix itself.

COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. Colocynth Pulp.

Nat. Ord., CUCURBITACEÆ.

The dried peeled fruit, freed from seeds, of *Citrullus Colocynthis*.

As imported it is usually in more or less broken balls, which are whitish, about two inches or less in diameter, roundish, very light, spongy, tough, and consisting of the pulp in which the seeds are imbedded. The broken-up pulp freed from seeds is the condition in which it is usually supplied to pharmacists, and in which state only it is official. This pulp is light, spongy, whitish, without odour, but with an intensely bitter taste.

Contains *Colocynthin*.

Used in preparing *Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum*, *Pilula Colocynthidis Composita*, and *Pilula Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami*.

Drastic purgative; given in constipation, dropsy, cerebral affections, and amenorrhœa.

Dose, in powder.—2 to 8 grains.

CONFECTIO OPII. Confection of Opium.

Mix Compound Powder of Opium (1) and Syrup (3).

Dose.—5 to 20 grains.

CONFECTIO PIPERIS. Confection of Pepper.

Rub Black Pepper, in fine powder (2), Caraway Fruit, in fine powder (3), and Clarified Honey (15), well together in a mortar.

Dose.—60 to 120 grains.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ. Confection of Hips.

Beat Hips deprived of their seeds (1) to a pulp in a stone mortar, and rub the pulp through a sieve, then add Refined Sugar (2), and rub them well together.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ GALLICÆ. Confection of Roses.

Beat Fresh Red Rose Petals (1) to a pulp in a stone mortar, add Refined Sugar (3), and rub them well together.

Used in preparing *Pilula Aloes Barbadosensis*, *Pilula Aloes et Asafœtidæ*, *Pilula Aloes et Ferri*, *Pilula Aloes Socotrina*, *Pilula Ferri Carbonatis*, *Pilula Hydrargyri*, and *Pilula Plumbi cum Opio*.

CONFECTIO SCAMMONII. Confection of Scammony.

Rub Resin of Scammony, in powder (48), Ginger, in fine powder (24), with Syrup (48) and Clarified Honey (24) into a uniform mass, then add Oil of Caraway (2) and Oil of Cloves (1), and mix.

Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ. Confection of Senna.

Prepared from Senna, in fine powder (7), Coriander Fruit, in fine powder (3), Figs (12), Tamarind (9), Cassia Pulp (9), Prunes (6), Extract of Liquorice (1), Refined Sugar (30), and Distilled Water (a sufficiency).

Dose.—60 to 120 grains.

CONFECTIO SULPHURIS. Confection of Sulphur.

Rub Sublimed Sulphur (4), Acid Tartrate of Potassium, in powder (1), Syrup of Orange Peel (4), and Tragacanth, in powder ($\frac{1}{24}$), well together.

Dose.—60 to 120 grains.

CONFECTIO TEREBINTHINÆ. Confection of Turpentine.

Rub Oil of Turpentine (1) with Liquorice Root, in powder (1), add Clarified Honey (2), and mix to a uniform consistence.

Dose.—60 to 120 grains.

CONII FOLIA. Hemlock Leaves. Nat. Ord., UMBELLIFERÆ

The fresh leaves and young branches of *Conium maculatum*; gathered from wild British plants when the flowers are fully expanded.

More or less divided in a pinnate manner, the lower leaves decompose and sometimes two feet in length, glabrous, and arising from a smooth stem, which is marked with dark purple spots, by clasping petioles of various lengths, those of the lower leaves being hollow. Odour strong and very disagreeable, more especially when rubbed with solution of potash. Contains *Conina* and *Methyl-Conina*.

Used in preparing *Cataplasma Conii*, *Extractum Conii*, and *Succus Conii*.

Sedative and antispasmodic ; given in bronchitis.

Dose, in powder.—2 to 8 grains.

CONII FRUCTUS. Hemlock Fruit. Nat. Ord., UMBELLIFERÆ.

The fruit of *Conium maculatum*, gathered when fully developed, but while still green, and carefully dried.

About one-eighth of an inch long, broadly ovoid; somewhat compressed laterally, and crowned by the depressed stylopod, dull greenish-grey. As usually met with in commerce, it consists of the separated mericarps, each of which presents five prominent more or less crenated ridges, with the furrows smooth, and without evident vittæ. Reduced to powder and rubbed with solution of potash, giving out a very strong and disagreeable odour. Contains *Conina* and *Methyl-Conina*.

Used in preparing *Tinctura Conii*.

COPAIBA. Copaiva of Copaiba. Nat. Ord., LEGUMINOSÆ.

The oleo-resin obtained by cutting deeply or boring into the trunk of *Copaifera Langsdorffii*, and other species of *Copaifera*.

A more or less viscid liquid ; generally transparent and not fluorescent, but some varieties are opalescent, and occasionally slightly fluorescent ; light yellow to pale golden brown, having a peculiar aromatic odour, and a persistent acrid, somewhat bitter taste. Almost entirely soluble in absolute alcohol. Contains *Copaivic Acid*.

Used in preparing *Oleum Copaibæ*.

Stimulant to mucous membranes, and diuretic ; given in gonorrhœa, dropsy, bronchitis, and inflammation of the bladder.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

CORIANDRI FRUCTUS. Coriander Fruit.

Nat. Ord., UMBELLIFERÆ.

The dried ripe fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*.

Nearly globular, and consisting of two closely united hemispherical mericarps, crowned by the calyx teeth and stylopod, about one-fifth of an inch in diameter, brownish-yellow, hard, faintly ribbed. It has an agreeable mild aromatic taste, and when bruised a pleasant odour.

Contains a volatile oil.

Used in preparing *Confectio Sennæ*, *Oleum Coriandri*, *Syrupus Rhei*, *Tinctura Rhei*, and *Tinctura Sennæ*.

Aromatic, carminative, and stimulant ; given to prevent the griping of purgative medicines.

CREASOTUM. Creasote.

A product of the distillation of wood tar.

A liquid, colourless, or with a yellowish tinge, and a strong empyreumatic odour. It is sparingly dissolved by water, but freely by alcohol, ether, and glacial acetic acid. It is soluble in glycerine. It does not coagulate albumen. An aqueous solution (1 per cent.) with a drop of diluted neutral solution of ferric chloride yields a green colouration, rapidly changing to a reddish-brown, and, unless the mixture is very diluted, giving a reddish brown precipitate.

Used in preparing *Mistura Creasoti*, *Unguentum Creasoti*, and *Vapor Creasoti*.

Sedative, stimulant, astringent, expectorant, and styptic; given in diarrhœa, vomiting, skin diseases, diabetes, hæmorrhages, and bronchitis.

Dose.—1 to 3 drops in a pill.

CRETA. Chalk.

Native friable carbonate of calcium. Used in preparing *Creta Præparata*. Employed for preparing carbonic acid gas.

CRETA PRÆPARATA. Prepared Chalk.

Chalk, freed from most of its impurities by its elutriation, and afterwards dried in small masses, which are usually of a copious conical form.

A white amorphous substance, effervescing with acids, and dissolving, with only a slight residue, in diluted hydrochloric acid. This solution, when supersaturated with solution of ammonia, gives, upon the addition of oxalate of ammonium, a copious white precipitate.

Used in preparing *Hydrargyrum cum Creta*, *Mistura Cretæ*, *Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus*, and *Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio*.

Given in dyspepsia and diarrhœa.

Dose.—10 to 60 grains.

CROCUS. Saffron. Nat. Ord., IRIDACEÆ.

The dried stigmas and top of the style of *Crocus Sativus*.

Each entire portion of commercial saffron is an inch or somewhat more in length, and consists of three thread-like orange-red stigmas, thickened and tubular above, and jagged or notched at their extremities, and united below to the top

of the yellow style. It is flexible, unctuous to the touch, with a peculiar strong aromatic odour, and a bitter somewhat aromatic taste. Rubbed on the wet finger it leaves an intense orange-yellow tint. When a small portion is placed in a glass of warm water it colours the liquid orange-yellow. Contains *Crocin* and *Polychroit*.

Used in preparing *Decoctum Aloes Compositum*, *Pilula Aloes et Myrrhae*, *Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus*, *Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita*, *Tinctura Croci*, *Tinctura Opii Ammoniata*, and *Tinctura Rhei*.

Employed as a colouring agent.

CUBEBA. Cubebs. Nat. Ord., PIPERACEÆ.

The dried unripe full-grown fruit of *Piper Cubeba*.

Globular, about one-sixth of an inch in diameter, blackish-or greyish-brown, much wrinkled, and tapering below into a stalk which is continuous with, and permanently attached to, the pericarp. Taste warm, aromatic, and somewhat bitter; odour strong and aromatic. Contains *Cubebin*.

Used in preparing *Oleo-resina Cubebæ*, *Oleum Cubebæ*, and *Tinctura Cubebæ*.

Stimulant to mucous membranes; given in gonorrhœa and obstinate sneezing.

Dose, in powder.—30 to 120 grains.

CUPRI NITRAS. Nitrate of Copper. $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

May be obtained by dissolving copper in diluted nitric acid, and evaporating the solution until crystallisation takes place on cooling to a temperature not lower than 70° Fahr. (21.1° C.).

Deep blue prismatic crystals, very deliquescent, highly corrosive. With one-third of its weight of water it forms, at a temperature below 70° Fahr. (21.1° C.), tabular crystals; $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. With a very little more water, added directly or absorbed from the air, it yields a styptic, caustic, corrosive fluid. The diluted aqueous solution is only faintly acid to litmus; gives a maroon-red precipitate with ferrocyanide of potassium; affords a violet-blue solution with excess of ammonia; and on the addition of two or three crystals of sulphate of iron, and a few drops of sulphuric acid, yields a black zone round the crystals.

CUPRI SULPHAS. Sulphate of Copper. $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

May be obtained by heating sulphuric acid and copper together, dissolving the soluble product in hot water, and evaporating the solution until crystallisation takes place on

cooling ; or by dissolving black oxide of copper in hot diluted sulphuric acid, filtering, evaporating, and crystallising.

A blue crystalline salt, in oblique prisms, soluble in water, forming a pale blue solution, which strongly reddens litmus. The aqueous solution gives a maroon-red precipitate with ferrocyanide of potassium. If an aqueous solution of the salt be mixed with twice its volume of solution of chlorine, and solution of ammonia be added, the precipitate formed by the first addition of the ammonia will be dissolved by a further and sufficient addition of the alkali, and a violet-blue solution will be produced, leaving little or nothing undissolved.

Internally—nervine tonic, astringent, and emetic ; externally—escharotic, astringent, and stimulant.

Dose.—As an astringent, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to 2 grains ; as an emetic, 5 to 10 grains.

CUPRUM. Copper.

Fine copper wire, about No. 25 wire gauge, or about 0.02 inch.

Contained in *Cupri Sulphas*, *Cupri Nitras*, and used in preparing *Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi*.

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. Cusparia Bark. Nat. Ord., RUTACEÆ.

The dried bark of *Galipea Cusparia*.

In straight, flattish, or curved pieces, or in quills, six inches or less in length ; the bark commonly not more than one-sixth of an inch thick, and obliquely cut on the inner edge. Coated externally with a yellowish-grey mottled corky layer, which may usually be scraped off by the nail, the exposed surface then presenting a dark brown resinous appearance. Taste bitter and aromatic ; odour musty and disagreeable.

Contains *Angusturin*.

Used in preparing *Infusum Cusparæ*.

Aromatic, tonic, and stomachic ; given in dyspepsia and debility.

CUSSO. Kousso. Nat. Ord., ROSACEÆ.

The dried panicles of *Hagenia Abyssinica*. Collected in Abyssinia, and chiefly the female flowers.

In compressed clusters or more or less cylindrical rolls, usually ten inches or more in length ; brownish or greenish-brown, or reddish in the case of the female flowers ; odour herby, tea-like ; taste bitter, acrid, and disagreeable. Calyx hairy externally, veiny, with ten segments in two alternating whorls. Contains *Koussine*.

Used in preparing *Infusum Cusso*.

Tæniacide.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM.**Compound Decoction of Aloes.**

Prepared from Extract of Socotrine Aloes ($\frac{1}{2}$), Myrrh ($\frac{1}{4}$), Saffron ($\frac{1}{4}$), Carbonate of Potassium ($\frac{1}{4}$), Extract of Liquorice (2), Compound Tincture of Cardamoms (15), and Distilled Water (a sufficiency to 50).

This preparation should be kept in vessels from which air is excluded as far as possible.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces.

***DECOCTUM CETRARIÆ. Decoction of Iceland Moss.**

Prepared from Iceland Moss (1) and Cold Water (20)

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ. Decoction of Cinchona.

Prepared from Red Cinchona Bark, in No. 20 powder ($1\frac{1}{4}$), Distilled Water (20).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

DECOCTUM GRANATI RADICIS.**Decoction of Pomegranate Root.**

Prepared from Pomegranate Root Bark, sliced (2) and Distilled Water (40).

Dose.—2 to 4 fluid ounces.

DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLI. Decoction of Logwood.

Prepared from Logwood, in chips (1 ounce), Cinnamon Bark, bruised (55 grains), and Distilled Water (1 pint).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

***DECOCTUM HORDEI. Decoction of Barley.**

Prepared from Pearl Barley (2) and Distilled Water (30).

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS. Decoction of Poppy.

Prepared from Poppy Capsules, bruised (2), and Distilled Water (30).

DECOCTUM PAREIRÆ. Decoction of Pareira.

Prepared from Pareira Root, in No. 20 powder ($1\frac{1}{4}$), and Distilled Water (20).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS. Decoction of Oak Bark.

Prepared from Oak Bark, bruised ($1\frac{1}{4}$), and Distilled Water (20).

DECOCTUM SARSÆ. Decoction of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared from Jamaica Sarsaparilla, cut transversely ($2\frac{1}{2}$), and Boiling Distilled Water (30).

Dose.—2 to 10 fluid ounces.

* *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid ounces.

DECOCTUM SARSÆ COMPOSITUM.

Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared from Jamaica Sarsaparilla, cut transversely ($2\frac{1}{2}$), Sassafras Root, in chips ($\frac{1}{4}$), Guaiacum Wood turnings ($\frac{1}{4}$), Dried Liquorice Root, bruised ($\frac{1}{4}$), Mezereon Bark ($\frac{1}{8}$), and Boiling Distilled Water (30).

Dose.—2 to 10 fluid ounces.

DECOCTUM SCOPARII. Decoction of Broom.

Prepared from Broom Tops, dried (1), and Distilled Water (20).

Dose.—2 to 4 fluid ounces.

DECOCTUM TARAXACI. Decoction of Dandelion.

Prepared from Dried Dandelion Root, sliced and bruised (1), and Distilled Water (20).

Dose.—2 to 4 fluid ounces.

DIGITALIS FOLIA. Foxglove Leaves.

Nat. Ord., SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

The leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*. Collected from wild British plants of the second year's growth when about two-thirds of the flowers are expanded, and carefully dried.

From four to twelve inches or more in length, and sometimes as much as five or six inches broad, with a winged petiole of varying lengths. Taste very bitter, unpleasant; odour faint, agreeable, and tea-like.

Used in preparing *Infusum Digitalis* and *Tinctura Digitalis*.

Cardiac stimulant; contracts arterioles. Diuretic; useful in debility and irritability of the heart muscle. Given in cardiac dropsy, delirium tremens, and fevers.

Dose, in powder.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

ECBALLII FRUCTUS. Squirting Cucumber Fruit.

Nat. Ord., CUCURBITACEÆ.

The fruit, very nearly ripe, of *Ecballium Elaterium*. Cultivated in Britain. Contains *Momordicine* (*Elaterine*).

Used for preparing *Elaterium*.

Hydragogue cathartic; given in dyspepsia.

ELATERINUM. Elaterin. $C_{20}H_{28}O_5$.

The active principle of elaterium. May be obtained by exhausting elaterium with chloroform, adding ether to the chloroformic solution, collecting the precipitate, washing the

latter with ether, and purifying by recrystallisation from chloroform.

A chemically neutral substance. In small colourless crystals; insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in rectified spirit. Has a bitter taste. Heated with access of air, it first melts and then burns, leaving no residue. With melted carbolic acid it yields a solution which, on the addition of sulphuric acid, acquires a crimson colour, rapidly changing to scarlet.

Used for preparing *Pulvis Elaterini Compositus*.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain.

ELATERIUM. Elaterium.

A sediment from the juice of the Squirting Cucumber fruit, *Ecballium Elaterium*.

In light friable flat or slightly curved opaque cakes, about one-tenth of an inch thick; pale green, greyish-green, or yellowish-grey, according to age; fracture finely granular, odour faint, tea-like; taste bitter and acrid.

Used for preparing *Elaterinum*.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

ELEMI. Manila Elemi. Nat. Ord., AMYRIDACEÆ.

A concrete resinous exudation; the botanical source of which is undetermined, but is sometimes referred to *Canarium commune*.

When fresh, soft, granular, resinous, and colourless, but by keeping it becomes harder, and of a pale yellow tint. Odour strong and fragrant, somewhat resembling fennel and lemon. Moistened with rectified spirit, it breaks up into small particles, which, when examined by the microscope, are seen partly to consist of acicular crystals. Contains *Amyrin*.

Used in preparing *Unguentum Elemi*.

Topical stimulant to boils and indolent sores.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO.

Ammoniacum and Mercury Plaster.

Prepared from Ammoniacum (656), Mercury (164), Olive Oil (7), and Sublimed Sulphur (1).

EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ. Belladonna Plaster.

Prepared from Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna (1), Resin Plaster (2), and Soap Plaster (2).

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS. Warm Plaster.

Prepared from Cantharides, in coarse powder (1), Expressed Oil of Nutmeg (1), Yellow Wax (1), Resin (1), Resin Plaster (13), Soap Plaster (8), and Boiling Water (5).

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS. Cantharides Plaster.

Prepared from Cantharides, in powder (4), Yellow Wax (2½), Prepared Suet (2½), Prepared Lard (2), and Resin (1).

EMPLASTRUM FERRI. Chalybeate Plaster.

Prepared from Peroxide of Iron, in fine powder (1), Burgundy Pitch (2), and Lead Plaster (8).

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI. Galbanum Plaster.

Prepared from Galbanum (1), Ammoniacum (1), Yellow Wax (1), and Lead Plaster (8).

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI. Mercurial Plaster.

Prepared from Mercury (164), Olive Oil (7), Sublimed Sulphur (1), and Lead Plaster (328).

EMPLASTRUM OPII. Opium Plaster.

Prepared from Opium, in the finest powder (1), and Resin Plaster (9).

EMPLASTRUM PICIS. Pitch Plaster.

Prepared from Burgundy Pitch (26), Common Frankincense (13), Resin (4½), Yellow Wax (4½), Expressed Oil of Nutmeg (1), Olive Oil (2), and Water (2).

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI. Lead Plaster.

Prepared from Oxide of Lead, in fine powder (5), Olive Oil (10), Water (5).

Used in preparing *Emplastrum Ferri*, *Emplastrum Galbani*, *Emplastrum Hydrargyri*, *Emplastrum Plumbi Iodidi*, *Emplastrum Resinæ*, and *Emplastrum Saponis*.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI IODIDI. Iodide of Lead Plaster.

Prepared from Iodide of Lead (1), Lead Plaster (8), and Resin (1).

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ. Resin Plaster.

Prepared from Resin (2), Lead Plaster (16), and Curd Soap (1).

Used in preparing *Emplastrum Belladonnæ*, *Emplastrum Calefaciens*, and *Emplastrum Opii*.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. Soap Plaster.

Prepared from Curd Soap (6), Lead Plaster (36), and Resin (1).

Used in preparing *Emplastrum Calefaciens*.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS FUSCUM. Brown Soap Plaster.

Prepared from Curd Soap, in powder (10), Yellow Wax ($12\frac{1}{2}$), Olive Oil (20), Oxide of Lead (15), and Vinegar (160).

ENEMA ALOES. Enema of Aloes.

Prepared from Aloes (40 grains), Carbonate of Potassium (15 grains), and Mucilage of Starch (10 fluid ounces).

ENEMA ASAFŒTIDÆ. Enema of Asafœtida.

Prepared from Asafœtida (30 grains), and Distilled Water (4 ounces).

ENEMA MAGNESII SULPHATIS.

Enema of Sulphate of Magnesium.

Prepared from Sulphate of Magnesium (1), Olive Oil (1), and Mucilage of Starch (15).

ENEMA OPII. Enema of Opium.

Prepared from Tincture of Opium ($\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm), and Mucilage of Starch (2 fluid ounces).

ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ. Enema of Turpentine.

Prepared from Oil of Turpentine (1), and Mucilage of Starch (15).

ERGOTA. Ergot. Nat. Ord., GRAMINACEÆ.

The sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea*, produced between the pales, and replacing the grain of *Secale cereale*.

Subcylindrical or obscurely triangular, tapering towards the ends, generally arched or curved; longitudinally furrowed on each side, but more especially on that which is concave, and often irregularly cracked; violet-purple externally, whitish or pinkish-white within; fracture short. Odour peculiar and disagreeable, more especially if the powder be triturated with solution of potash; taste mawkish and rancid.

Contains *Ergotine* and *Ecboline*.

Used in preparing *Extractum Ergotæ Liquidum*, *Infusum Ergotæ*, and *Tinctura Ergotæ*.

Contracts the involuntary muscular fibres throughout the body ; especially acts on uterus. Given in tedious labour, purpura, hæmorrhages.

Dose.—20 to 30 grains.

ERGOTINUM. Ergotin.

Purified extract of Ergot, commonly called Ergotin or Ergotine, or Bonjean's Ergotine.

Prepared from Liquid Extract of Ergot (4), and Rectified Spirit (4).

Used in preparing *Injectio Ergotini Hypodermica*.

Given in the same cases as Ergot.

Dose.—2 to 5 grains.

ESSENTIA ANISI. Essence of Anise.

Prepared from Oil of Anise (1), and Rectified Spirit (4).

Dose.—10 to 20 minims.

ESSENTIA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. Essence of Peppermint.

Prepared from Oil of Peppermint (1), and Rectified Spirit (4).

Dose.—10 to 20 minims.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI. Extract of Aconite.

Prepared from the fresh Leaves and Flowering Tops of Aconite (112 pounds).

Bruise in a stone mortar, and press out the juice ; heat it gradually to 130° Fahr. (54·4° C.), and separate the green colouring matter by a calico filter. Heat the strained liquor to 200° Fahr. (93·3° C.) to coagulate the albumen, and again filter. Evaporate the filtrate by a water-bath to the consistence of a thin syrup ; then add to it the green colouring matter previously separated and passed through a hair sieve, and, stirring the whole together assiduously, continue the evaporation at a temperature not exceeding 140° Fahr. (60° C.), until the extract is of a suitable consistence for forming pills.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.

EXTRACTUM ALOES BARBADENSIS.

Extract of Barbadoes Aloes.

Prepared from Barbadoes Aloes, in small fragments (1 pound), and Boiling Distilled Water (1 gallon).

Dose.—2 to 6 grains.

EXTRACTUM ALOES SOCOTRINÆ.**Extract of Socotrine Aloes.**

Prepared from Socotrine Aloes, in small fragments (1 pound), and Boiling Distilled Water (1 gallon).

Used in preparing *Decoctum Aloes Compositum*, and *Extractum Colocynthis Compositum*.

Dose.—2 to 6 grains.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS. Extract of Chamomile.

Prepared from Chamomile Flowers (1 pound), Oil of Chamomile (15 minims), and Distilled Water (1 gallon).

Dose.—2 to 10 grains.

EXTRACTUM BELÆ LIQUIDUM. Liquid Extract of Bael.

Prepared from Bael Fruit (1 pound), Distilled Water (12 pints), and Rectified Spirit (3 fluid ounces).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ. Extract of Belladonna.

Prepared from the fresh Leaves and young Branches of Belladonna (112 pounds), by the same process as *Extractum Aconiti*.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ ALCOHOLICUM.**Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna.**

Prepared from Dry Belladonna Root, in No. 20 powder (1 pound), Rectified Spirit (a sufficiency), and Distilled Water (a sufficiency).

Used in preparing *Emplastrum Belladonnæ*, and *Unguentum Belladonnæ*.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

EXTRACTUM CALUMBÆ. Extract of Calumba.

Prepared from Calumba Root, cut small (1 pound), and Proof Spirit (4 pints).

Dose.—2 to 10 grains.

EXTRACTUM CANNABIS INDICÆ.**Extract of Indian Hemp.**

Prepared from Indian Hemp, in coarse powder (1 pound), and Rectified Spirit (4 pints).

Used in preparing *Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ*.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.

EXTRACTUM CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ.**Extract of Cascara Sagrada.**

Prepared from Cascara Sagrada, in No. 40 powder, Proof Spirit and Distilled Water.

Dose.—2 to 8 grains.

EXTRACTUM CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ LIQUIDUM.**Liquid Extract of Cascara Sagrada.**

Prepared from Cascara Sagrada, in coarse powder (1 pound), Rectified Spirit (4 fluid ounces), and Distilled Water (a sufficiency to make 16 ounces).

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

EXTRACTUM CIMICIFUGÆ LIQUIDUM.**Liquid Extract of Cimicifuga.**

Prepared from Cimicifuga, in No. 60 powder (20 ounces), and Rectified Spirit (a sufficiency to make 20 fluid ounces).

Dose.—3 to 30 minims.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ LIQUIDUM.**Liquid Extract of Cinchona.**

Prepared from Red Cinchona Bark, in No. 60 powder (20 ounces), Hydrochloric Acid (5 fluid drachms, Glycerine ($2\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces), Rectified Spirit (a sufficiency), and Distilled Water (a sufficiency).

Dose.—5 to 10 minims.

EXTRACTUM COCÆ LIQUIDUM. Liquid Extract of Coca.

Prepared from Coca, in No. 40 powder (20 ounces), Proof Spirit (a sufficiency).

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI. Extract of Colchicum.

Prepared from fresh Colchicum Corms (7 pounds), deprived of their coats.

Crush the corms ; press out the juice ; allow the feculence to subside, and heat the clear liquor to 212° Fahr. (100° C.) ; then strain through flannel and evaporate by a water-bath at a temperature not exceeding 160° Fahr. (71.1° C.) until the extract is of a suitable consistence for forming pills.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI ACETICUM.**Acetic Extract of Colchicum.**

Prepared from fresh Colchicum Corms, deprived of their coats, and Acetic Acid.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.**Compound Extract of Colocynth.**

Prepared from Colocynth Pulp (6), Extract of Socotrine Aloes (12), Resin of Scammony (4), Curd Soap, in powder (3), Cardamom Seeds, in the finest powder (1), and Proof Spirit (160).

Dose.—3 to 10 grains.

EXTRACTUM CONII. Extract of Hemlock.

Prepared from the fresh Leaves and young Branches of Hemlock, in the same manner as Extractum Aconiti.

Used in preparing *Pilula Conii Composita*.

Dose.—2 to 6 grains.

EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ LIQUIDUM.**Liquid Extract of Ergot.**

Prepared from Ergot, crushed (1 pound), Distilled Water (6 pints), and Rectified Spirit (6 fluid ounces).

Used in preparing *Ergotinum*.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

EXTRACTUM FILICIS LIQUIDUM.**Liquid Extract of Male Fern.**

Prepared from Male Fern, in coarse powder (2 pounds), and Ether (4 pints, or a sufficiency).

Dose.—15 to 30 minims.

EXTRACTUM GELSEMII ALCOHOLICUM.**Alcoholic Extract of Gelsemium.**

Prepared from Gelsemium, in No. 60 powder (1 pound), Rectified Spirit (a sufficiency), and Distilled Water (a sufficiency).

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ. Extract of Gentian.

Prepared from Gentian Root, sliced (1 pound), and Boiling Distilled Water (1 gallon).

Dose.—2 to 10 grains.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. Extract of Liquorice.

Prepared from Liquorice Root, in No. 20 powder (1 pound), and Distilled Water (4 pints).

Used in preparing *Confectio Sennæ*, *Decoctum Aloes Compositum*, *Tinctura Aloes*, and *Trochisci Opii*.

Dose.—5 grains to 1 drachm.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ LIQUIDUM.

Liquid Extract of Liquorice.

Prepared from Liquorice Root, in coarse powder (1 pound), Distilled Water (4 pints), and Rectified Spirit (a sufficiency).

Used in preparing *Mistura Sennæ Composita*, and *Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphineæ*.

Dose.—1 fluid drachm.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI. Extract of Logwood.

Prepared from Logwood, in fine chips (1 pound), and Boiling Distilled Water (1 gallon).

Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI. Extract of Henbane.

Prepared from the fresh Leaves and young Branches of Henbane.

Prepared like *Extractum Aconiti* and all the other green extracts.

Used in preparing *Pilula Colocynthis et Hyoscyami*.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

EXTRACTUM JABORANDI. Extract of Jaborandi.

Prepared from Jaborandi, in No. 40 powder (1 pound), Proof Spirit (a sufficiency), and Distilled Water (a sufficiency).

Dose.—2 to 10 grains.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ. Extract of Jalap.

Prepared from Jalap, in coarse powder (1 pound), Rectified Spirit (4 pints), and Distilled Water (1 gallon).

Dose.—5 to 15 grains.

EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ. Extract of Rhatany.

Prepared from Rhatany Root, in No. 40 powder (1 pound), Distilled Water (a sufficiency).

Dose.—5 to 20 grains.

EXTRACTUM LACTUÆ. Extract of Lettuce.

Prepared from the flowering Herb of Lettuce.

Dose.—5 to 15 grains.

EXTRACTUM LUPULI. Extract of Hop.

Prepared from Hop (1 pound), Rectified Spirit ($1\frac{1}{2}$ pint), and Distilled Water (1 gallon).

Dose.—5 to 15 grains.

EXTRACTUM MEZEREI ÆTHEREUM.

Ethereal Extract of Mezereon.

Prepared from Mezereon Bark, cut small (1 pound), Rectified Spirit (8 pints), and Ether (1 pint).

Used in preparing *Linimentum Sinapis Compositum*.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ. Extract of Nux Vomica.

Prepared from Nux Vomica (1 pound), Rectified Spirit (64 fluid ounces), and Distilled Water (16 fluid ounces).

Ten grains of the extract yield one grain and a half of total alkaloid. Used in preparing *Tinctura Nucis Vomicae*.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.

EXTRACTUM OPII. Extract of Opium.

Prepared from Opium, in powder (1 pound), and Distilled Water (6 pints).

Should yield about 20 per cent. of morphine.

Used in preparing *Extractum Opii Liquidum*, *Trochisci Opii*, and *Vinum Opii*.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.

EXTRACTUM OPII LIQUIDUM. Liquid Extract of Opium.

Prepared from Extract of Opium (1), Distilled Water (16), and Rectified Spirit (4).

Contains 22 grains of extract of opium, nearly, in 1 fluid ounce.

This Liquid extract should yield about 1 per cent. of morphine.

Dose.—10 to 40 minims.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS. Extract of Poppy.

Prepared from Poppy Capsules, dried, freed from the seeds and in No. 20 (1 pound), Rectified Spirit (2 ounces), and Boiling Distilled Water (a sufficiency).

Dose.—2 to 5 grains.

EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ. Extract of Pareira.

Prepared from Pareira Root, in No. 40 powder (1 pound), and Boiling Distilled Water (a sufficiency).

Used in preparing *Extractum Pareiræ Liquidum*.

Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ LIQUIDUM.

Liquid Extract of Pareira.

Prepared from Extract of Pareira, Distilled Water, and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

EXTRACTUM PHYSOSTIGMATIS. Extract of Calabar Bean.

Prepared from Calabar Bean, in No. 40 powder (1 pound), and Rectified Spirit (4 pints).

Used in preparing *Physostigmina*.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

EXTRACTUM QUASSIÆ. Extract of Quassia.

Prepared from Quassia Wood, rasped (1 pound), and Distilled Water (a sufficiency).

Dose.—3 to 5 grains.

EXTRACTUM RHAMNI FRANGULÆ.

Extract of Rhamnus Frangula.

Prepared from Rhamnus Frangula Bark, in No. 40 powder (1 pound), Proof Spirit (a sufficiency), and Water (a sufficiency).

Dose.—15 to 60 grains.

EXTRACTUM RHAMNI FRANGULÆ LIQUIDUM.

Liquid Extract of Rhamnus Frangula.

Prepared from Rhamnus Frangula Bark, in coarse powder (1 pound), Rectified Spirit (4 fluid ounces), and Distilled Water (a sufficiency).

Dose.—1 to 4 fluid drachms.

EXTRACTUM RHEI. Extract of Rhubarb.

Prepared from Rhubarb Root, in No. 40 powder (1 pound), Proof Spirit (a sufficiency), and Distilled Water (a sufficiency).

Dose.—5 to 15 grains.

EXTRACTUM SARSÆ LIQUIDUM.

Liquid Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared from Jamaica Sarsaparilla, in No. 40 powder (40 ounces), Proof Spirit (2 pints), Sugar (5 ounces), and Distilled Water (12 pints).

Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII. Extract of Stramonium.

Prepared from Stramonium Seeds, in No. 40 powder (1 pound), Ether (1 pint, or a sufficiency), Distilled Water (a sufficiency), and Proof Spirit (a sufficiency).

Dose.— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI. Extract of Dandelion.

Prepared from Fresh Dandelion Root (4 pounds).

Crushed ; the juice being pressed out, and allowed to deposit ; clear liquid being heated to 212° Fahr. (100° C.), and then strained and evaporated by a water-bath at a temperature not exceeding 160° Fahr. (71.1° C.) until the extract has acquired a suitable consistence for forming pills.

Dose.—5 to 30 grains.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI LIQUIDUM.

Liquid Extract of Dandelion.

Prepared from Dry Dandelion Root, in No. 20 powder (40 ounces), Proof Spirit (4 pints), and Distilled Water (a sufficiency).

Dose.— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

FARINA TRITICI. Wheaten Flour.

Nat. Ord., GRAMINACEÆ.

The grain of *Triticum sativum*, ground and sifted. Contains gluten and starch.

Used in preparing *Cataplasma Fermenti*.

Nutritive and demulcent.

FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM. Purified Ox Bile.

Nat. Ord., ANIMALIA ; RUMINANTIA.

The purified gall of the Ox, *Bos Taurus*, *Linn.*

Prepared from Fresh Ox Bile (1 pint), and Rectified Spirit (a sufficiency).

A yellowish-green substance, having a taste partly sweet and partly bitter, soluble in water and in spirit. A solution of one or two grains of it, in about a fluid drachm of water, when treated, first with a drop of freshly-made syrup consisting of one part of sugar and four of water, and then with sulphuric acid cautiously added until the precipitate at first formed is re-dissolved, gradually acquires a cherry-red colour, which changes in succession to carmine, purple, and violet. Contains *cholesterine*.

A tonic, slight aperient and cholagogue.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

FERRI ARSENIAS. Arseniate of Iron. $\text{Fe}_3\text{As}_2\text{O}_8$.

Arseniate of iron, with some oxide.

Prepared from Sulphate of Iron, Arseniate of Sodium, dried at 300° Fahr. (148.9° C.), Bicarbonate of Sodium, and Boiling Distilled Water (a sufficiency).

A tasteless amorphous powder of a greenish colour, insoluble

in water, but readily dissolved by hydrochloric acid. The latter solution gives a copious light-blue precipitate with ferrocyanide of potassium, and a still more abundant one of a deeper colour with ferricyanide of potassium. A small quantity, boiled with an excess of caustic soda and filtered, gives, when exactly neutralised by nitric acid, a brick-red precipitate on the addition of solution of nitrate of silver.

May be used in the same cases as liquor arsenicalis. Combines the properties of iron and arsenic. Suitable for skin diseases associated with anæmia.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATA.

Saccharated Carbonate of Iron.

Carbonate of iron, $\text{FeCO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$, mixed with peroxide of iron and sugar, the carbonate (if reckoned as anhydrous) forming about one-third of the mixture.

Prepared from Sulphate of Iron, Carbonate of Ammonium, Boiling Distilled Water, and Refined Sugar.

Small coherent lumps of a grey colour with a sweet very feebly chalybeate taste.

Not astringent; but possesses the hæmatinic properties of iron.

Used in preparing *Pilula Ferri Carbonatis*.

Dose.—5 to 30 grains.

FERRI ET AMMONII CITRAS.

Citrate of Iron and Ammonium.

Prepared from Solution of Persulphate of Iron, Solution of Ammonia, Citric Acid, and Distilled Water.

In thin transparent scales of a deep red colour, slightly sweetish and astringent in taste. The salt feebly reddens litmus paper, is soluble in water, and almost insoluble in rectified spirit. Heated with solution of potash it evolves ammonia and deposits ferric hydrate.

A powerful blood restorer. Very slightly astringent. Well adapted for children.

Used in preparing *Vinum Ferri Citratis*.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRAS.

Citrate of Iron and Quinine.

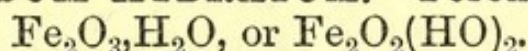
Prepared from Solution of Persulphate of Iron, Sulphate of Quinine, Diluted Sulphuric Acid, Citric Acid, Solution of Ammonia, and Distilled Water.

Thin scales of a greenish golden-yellow, somewhat deliquescent, and entirely soluble in cold water. The solution is very slightly acid, and is precipitated reddish-brown by solution of soda, white by solution of ammonia, blue by the ferrocyanide and ferricyanide of potassium, and greyish-black by tannic acid. The salt has a bitter taste, resembling that of quinine, and also possesses a chalybeate flavour.

Combines the properties of iron and quinine. Must not be given with alkalies, since these throw down the quinine.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

FERRI PEROXIDUM HYDRATUM. Peroxide of Iron.



Prepared from Solution of Persulphate of Iron, Solution of Soda, and Distilled Water.

A reddish-brown powder, destitute of taste, and not magnetic. It dissolves completely, though slowly, with the aid of heat, in hydrochloric acid diluted with half its volume of water, and the solution gives a copious precipitate with the ferrocyanide, but none with the ferricyanide of potassium.

Non-irritant. Employed when the use of iron is desirable for long periods.

Used in preparing *Emplastrum Ferri*.

Dose.—5 to 30 grains.

FERRI PHOSPHAS. Phosphate of Iron.

Ferrous phosphate, $\text{Fe}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$, at least 47 per cent. ; with ferric phosphate and some oxide.

Prepared from Sulphate of Iron, Phosphate of Sodium, Bicarbonate of Sodium, and Boiling Distilled Water.

A slate-blue amorphous powder, insoluble in water, soluble in hydrochloric acid. The solution yields a precipitate with both the ferrocyanide and ferricyanide of potassium, that afforded by the latter being the more abundant ; and when treated with tartaric acid and an excess of ammonia, and subsequently with the solution of ammonio-sulphate of magnesium, lets fall a crystalline precipitate.

Employed in diabetes and in rickets.

Contained in *Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis*.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

FERRI SULPHAS. Sulphate of Iron. $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Prepared from Iron Wire, Sulphuric Acid, and Distilled Water.

In oblique rhombic prisms, of a pale greenish-blue colour and

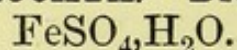
styptic taste ; insoluble in rectified spirit, soluble in water. The aqueous solution gives a blue precipitate with ferricyanide of potassium, and a nearly white or light-blue one with ferrocyanide of potassium.

Very astringent ; given in passive hæmorrhage and mucous discharges, relaxation and anæmia.

Used in preparing *Ferri Sulphas Exsiccata* and *Pilula Aloes et Ferri*.

Dose.—1 to 5 grains.

FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATA. Dried Sulphate of Iron.



Prepared from Sulphate of Iron heated to drive off aqueous vapour.

Very useful in pills.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains.

FERRI SULPHAS GRANULATA.

Granulated Sulphate of Iron. $\text{FeSO}_4, 7\text{H}_2\text{O}.$

Prepared from Iron Wire, Sulphuric Acid, Distilled Water, and Rectified Spirit.

In small granular crystals of a pale greenish-blue colour. In other respects corresponds to the characters and tests for sulphate of iron.

Used for same purposes as *Ferri Sulphas*.

Dose.—1 to 5 grains.

FERRUM. Iron. Fe.

Annealed iron wire, having a diameter about 0·005 of an inch (about No. 35 wire gauge), or wrought iron nails ; free from oxide.

Iron forms an essential part of the red globules of the blood, and it cannot be said that any one salt of this metal is superior to another. They all stain the fæces black. All the iron salts exert the same influence.

FERRUM REDACTUM. Reduced Iron.

Metallic iron, with a variable amount of oxide of iron.

Prepared from Strong Solution of Perchloride of Iron, Solution of Ammonia, Zinc (granulated), Sulphuric Acid, Chloride of Calcium, and Distilled Water.

A fine greyish-black powder, strongly attracted by the magnet, and exhibiting metallic streaks when rubbed with firm pressure in a mortar. It dissolves in hydrochloric acid with the evolution of hydrogen, and without any smell of sulphuretted

hydrogen, and the solution gives a light-blue precipitate with the ferrocyanide of potassium.

Given when it is desired to obtain the effects of iron without its astringency.

Used in preparing *Trochisci Ferri Redacti*.

Dose.—1 to 5 grains.

FERRUM TARTARATUM. Tartarated Iron.

Prepared from Solution of Persulphate of Iron, Solution of Ammonia, Acid Tartrate of Potassium, and Distilled Water.

Thin transparent scales of a deep garnet colour, slightly sweetish and astringent in taste, soluble in water and sparingly soluble in spirit. The aqueous solution, when acidulated with hydrochloric acid, gives a copious blue precipitate with the ferrocyanide, but none with the ferricyanide of potassium. When the salt is boiled with solution of soda, ferric hydrate separates, and the filtered solution when slightly acidulated by acetic acid gives, as it cools, a crystalline deposit.

Similar to the action of the ammonio-citrate of iron.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

FICUS. Fig. Nat. Ord., MORACEÆ.

The dried fruit of *Ficus Carica*.

The fig consists of the enlarged hollow succulent receptacle, bearing very numerous seed-like achenes on its inner surface. It is compressed, irregular in form, soft, tough, more or less translucent, brownish or yellowish, and covered with a saccharine efflorescence. Taste luscious; odour fruity and pleasant.

Contains *Mucilaginous* and *Saccharine Matter*.

Used in preparing *Confectio Sennæ*.

Demulcent, nutritive, and laxative.

FILIX MAS. Male Fern. Nat. Ord., FILICES.

The rhizome with the persistent bases of the petioles of *Aspidium Filix-mas*. Collected late in the autumn, divested of its scales, roots, and all dead portions, and carefully dried with a gentle heat. Should not be used if more than a year old.

Brown externally, yellowish-white or brownish internally. Odour feeble but disagreeable; taste sweetish and astringent at first, but subsequently bitter and nauseous. As seen in commerce, male fern is commonly broken up into fragments, which consist of the thickened bases of the petioles, to which small portions of the rhizome are attached, surrounded by soft silky brown scales, and black wiry branched roots.

Contains *Filicic Acid* and *Glyceride of Filoxylin*.

Used in preparing *Extractum Filicis Liquidum*.

Tæniacide, specially useful for destroying the tape-worm ; its administration should be preceded by a purgative.

FÆNICULI FRUCTUS. Fennel Fruit.

Nat. Ord., UMBELLIFERÆ.

The dried fruit of cultivated plants of *Fœniculum capillaceum*.

Oblong or ovoid-oblong, more or less curved, capped by a conspicuous stylopod and two styles, smooth, greenish-brown or brown ; odour aromatic ; taste aromatic, sweet, and agreeable.

Contains a volatile oil similar to that of oil of anise.

Used in preparing *Aqua Fœniculi* and *Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus*.

Aromatic, carminative, stimulant, given in flatulence.

GALBANUM. Galbanum. Nat. Ord., UMBELLIFERÆ.

A gum-resin obtained from *Ferula galbaniflua*, *Ferula rubri-caulis*, and probably other species.

In tears or in masses of agglutinated tears. The tears are roundish or irregular in form, and vary in size, although rarely exceeding that of a pea ; yellowish-brown, orange-brown, or yellowish-green ; more or less translucent, usually rough and dirty on the surface, hard and brittle in cold weather, but softening in the summer, and by the heat of the hand becoming ductile and sticky. The odour is peculiar, aromatic, and not disagreeable ; taste bitter, unpleasant, and somewhat alliaceous.

Contains a resin yielding *Umbelliferone*.

Used in preparing *Emplastrum Galbani* and *Pilula Asafætidæ Composita*.

A stimulating expectorant ; the plaster is employed for discussing tumours.

GALLA. Galls. Nat. Ord., CUPULIFERÆ.

Excrescences on *Quercus lusitanica*, *infectoria*, caused by the puncture and deposit of an egg or eggs of *Cynips Gallæ tinctoriæ*.

Hard, heavy, subglobular, tuberculated on the surface, the tubercles and intervening spaces being smooth ; dark bluish-green or dark olive-green externally, yellowish or brownish-white within, with a small central cavity. No odour ; taste intensely astringent, followed by some degree of sweetness.

Contain *Tannic*, *Gallic*, and *Ellagic Acids*.

Used in preparing *Acidum Gallicum*, *Acidum Tannicum*, *Tinctura Gallæ*, *Unguentum Gallæ*, *Unguentum cum Opio*.

Astringent.

GELSEMIUM. Yellow Jasmine. Nat. Ord., APOCYNACEÆ.

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Gelsemium nitidum*.

Nearly cylindrical, from half an inch to six inches or more in length, and commonly from a quarter to three-quarters of an inch in diameter, with small rootlets attached to, or mixed with, the larger pieces; light yellowish-brown externally, and marked longitudinally by dark purplish lines; fracture splintery; bark thin, presenting silky fibres in its liber, and closely attached to a pale yellow porous woody axis, with evident medullary rays, and with or without pith. Odour somewhat narcotic and aromatic; taste bitter.

Used in preparing *Extractum Gelsemii Alcoholicum* and *Tinctura Gelsemii*.

Given in neuralgia from whatever cause, in the hectic of consumption, and for dilating the os uteri in the non-puerperal state; also as a remedy for rigid os during labour; used locally it dilates the pupil, internally it contracts it. It has also been used in traumatic tetanus. Large doses may cause diplopia and ptosis.

GENTIANÆ RADIX. Gentian Root.

Nat. Ord., GENTIANACEÆ.

The dried root of *Gentiana lutea*.

In more or less cylindrical pieces or longitudinal slices; wrinkled in an annular manner when the pieces have been derived from the upper part of the root, and all marked with irregular longitudinal furrows; deep yellowish-brown externally, yellowish or reddish-yellow within; tough and brittle when dry. Odour heavy and peculiar; taste at first sweetish, but ultimately very bitter.

Contains *Gentianic Acid* and *Gentio-Picrin*.

Used in preparing *Extractum Gentianæ*, *Infusum Gentianæ Compositum*, and *Tinctura Gentianæ Composita*.

A bitter stomachic tonic.

GLYCERINUM. Glycerine. Nat. Ord., OLEACEÆ.

A sweet principle, $C_3H_5(HO)_3$, obtained from fats and fixed oils, and containing a small percentage of water.

A clear colourless fluid, oily to the touch, without odour, of a sweet taste; freely soluble in water and in alcohol. When decomposed by heat it evolves intensely irritating vapours. Specific gravity about 1.25.

Used in many preparations.

Emollient, used for skin diseases, and added to lotions. It is also used as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

Dose.—1 to 2 drachms.

GLYCERINUM ACIDI CARBOLICI.

Glycerine of Carbolie Acid.

Prepared from Carbolie Acid (1) and Glycerine (4).

GLYCERINUM ACIDI GALLICI. Glycerine of Gallic Acid.

Prepared from Gallic Acid (1) and Glycerine (4).

GLYCERINUM ACIDI TANNICI. Glycerine of Tannic Acid.

Prepared from Tannic Acid (1) and Glycerine (4).

GLYCERINUM ALUMINIS.

Prepared from Alum, in powder (1), and Glycerine (5).

GLYCERINUM AMYLI. Glycerine of Starch.

Prepared from Starch (1), Glycerine (5), and Distilled Water (3).

Used in preparing *Suppositoria Acidi Carbolici cum Sapone*, *Suppositoria Acidi Tannici cum Sapone*, and *Suppositoria Morphinae cum Sapone*.

GLYCERINUM BORACIS. Glycerine of Borax.

Prepared from Borax, in powder (1), Glycerine (4), and Distilled Water (2).

GLYCERINUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.

Glycerine of Subacetate of Lead.

Prepared from Acetate of Lead (5), Oxide of Lead, in powder ($3\frac{1}{2}$), Glycerine (20), and Distilled Water (12).

Used in preparing *Unguentum Glycerini Plumbi Subacetatis*.

GLYCERINUM TRAGACANTHÆ. Glycerine of Tragacanth.

Prepared from Tragacanth, in powder (3), Glycerine (12), and Distilled Water (2).

GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX. Liquorice Root.

Nat. Ord., LEGUMINOSÆ.

The root and subterranean stems or stolons, fresh and dried, of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

When fresh in long cylindrical pieces of varying thickness, smooth and yellowish-brown or somewhat reddish externally, yellow and juicy internally, very flexible, easily cut, and consisting of a thick cortical portion surrounding a central woody axis, which in the case of the stems contains a small pith.

Odour peculiar, earthy, and somewhat sickly ; taste strong, peculiar, sweet. Contains *Glycyrrhizine* and *Asparagine*.

Used in preparing *Confectio Terebinthinæ*, *Decoctum Sarsæ Compositum*, *Extractum Glycyrrhizæ*, *Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Liquidum*, *Infusum Lini*, *Pilula Hydrargyri*, *Pilula Ferri Iodidi*, and *Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus*.

Demulcent, used as a sweetening and flavouring agent.

GOSSYPIUM. Cotton Wool. Nat. Ord., MALVACEÆ.

The hairs of the seed of *Gossypium barbadense*, and of other species of *Gossypium*, from which fatty matter and all foreign impurities have been removed.

In white soft filaments, each consisting of an elongated tubular cell, and when examined under the microscope appearing as a flattened twisted band with slightly thickened rounded edges ; inodorous and tasteless. It should readily be wetted by water, to which it should not communicate either an alkaline or acid reaction. Contains *Cellulin* or *Lignin*.

Used in preparing *Pyroxylin*.

Employed as a protective for inflamed parts, wounds, and burns.

GRANATI RADICIS CORTEX. Pomegranate Root Bark.

Nat. Ord., GRANATEÆ.

The dried bark of the root of *Punica Granatum*.

In small quills or fragments, varying from two to four inches in length ; outer surface yellowish-grey, wrinkled or cracked with faint longitudinal striæ, or more or less furrowed with corky bands ; inner surface smooth or nearly so, yellow ; fracture short ; no odour ; taste astringent and very feebly bitter.

Contains *Punico-Tannic Acid* and *Punicine*.

Used in preparing *Decoctum Granati Radicis*.

Employed as a tæniacide.

GUAIACI LIGNUM. Guaiacum Wood.

Nat. Ord., ZYGOPHYLLACEÆ.

The heart-wood of *Guaiacum officinale*, or *Guaiacum sanctum*. For use in pharmacy the wood, as usually imported, should be deprived of its sap-wood, and the heart-wood reduced to the form of chips, raspings, or shavings.

The chips, raspings, or shavings, as seen in the pharmacies, are dark greenish-brown ; their taste, when chewed for a short time, is acrid and somewhat aromatic ; and their odour, when rubbed, and more especially when heated, agreeable and faintly aromatic.

When touched with nitric acid, they assume a temporary bluish-green colour; and if moderately heated in a solution of perchloride of mercury, a bluish-green colour is also produced.

Used in preparing *Decoctum Sarsæ Compositum*.

Diaphoretic, alterative, stimulant, and emmenagogue; given in chronic rheumatism and tonsillitis.

GUAIACI RESINA. Guaiacum Resin.

Nat. Ord., ZYGOPHYLLACEÆ.

The resin obtained from the stem of *Guaiacum officinale*, or *Guaiacum sanctum*, by natural exudation, by incision, or by heat.

In roundish tears, or more commonly in large masses containing fragments of bark, wood, and other impurities; brownish or greenish-brown externally and when the surface has been rubbed and exposed to air and light, covered with a green powder. It is brittle, breaking with a clean glassy fracture; thin splinters are transparent and greenish-brown; powder greyish, but by exposure becoming green. Odour somewhat balsamic; and when chewed leaving an acrid sensation in the throat. A solution in rectified spirit strikes a clear blue colour when applied to the inner surface of a paring of a raw potato.

Contains *Guaiacic*, *Guaiaretic*, and *Guaiaconic Acids*.

Used in preparing *Mistura Guaiaci*, *Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita*, and *Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata*.

Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

GUTTA PERCHA. Gutta Percha. Nat. Ord., SAPOTACEÆ.

The concrete juice of *Dichopsis Gutta*, and from several other trees of the natural order Sapotaceæ.

In pieces of a light-brown or chocolate colour, tough, somewhat flexible, plastic above 120° Fahr., insoluble in water, alcohol, alkaline solutions, or diluted acids; but almost soluble in chloroform, and entirely so in oil of turpentine, carbon disulphide, or benzol. Contains *Gutta* and two resins, one crystalline and the other amorphous.

Used in preparing *Liquor Gutta Percha*.

Used for making splints; the liquor is used in *Charta Sinapis*.

HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM. Logwood.

Nat. Ord., LEGUMINOSÆ.

The sliced heart-wood of *Hæmatoxylum campechianum*.

The logs, in which form it is imported, are hard, heavy,

blackish-red externally, and internally reddish-brown. The chips as directed to be used have a reddish-brown colour, a slight peculiar agreeable odour, and a sweetish astringent taste. When chewed they colour the saliva a brilliant dark reddish-pink colour. Contains *Hæmatoxyline*.

Used in preparing *Decoctum Hæmatoxyli* and *Extractum Hæmatoxyli*.

• An astringent, used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

HEMIDESMI RADIX. Hemidesmus Root.

Nat. Ord., ASCLEPIADACEÆ.

The dried root of *Hemidesmus indicus*.

In cylindrical, more or less twisted, longitudinally furrowed pieces, six inches or more in length ; covered by a thin yellowish-brown or brown corky layer, which is easily separated from the other portion of the bark, the latter being frequently cracked in an annular manner. Odour fragrant, resembling melilot or tonquin bean ; taste sweetish and very slightly acrid.

Contains *Hemidesmic Acid*.

Used in preparing *Syrupus Hemidesmi*.

Alterative tonic ; diaphoretic and diuretic ; a pleasant flavouring agent.

HIRUDO. The Leech. Nat. Ord., HIRUDINEÆ.

1. *Sanguisuga medicinalis*, the Speckled Leech ; 2. *Sanguisuga officinalis*, the Green Leech.

Body soft, smooth, two or more inches long, tapering to each end, plano-convex, wrinkled transversely ; back olive-green with six rusty-red longitudinal stripes. 1. Belly greenish-yellow, spotted with black ; 2. Belly olive-green, not spotted.

Used for the local abstraction of blood.

HORDEUM DECORTICATUM. Pearl Barley.

Nat. Ord., GRAMINACEÆ.

The husked seed of *Hordeum distichon*. Cultivated in Britain.

White, rounded, with a trace of the longitudinal furrow, in which are the remains of the yellowish-brown integuments. Taste and odour farinaceous like the cereal grains generally.

Contains *Gluten*, *Starch*, and *Gum*.

Used in preparing *Decoctum Hordei*.

Nutritive and demulcent.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM.**Red Iodide of Mercury. HgI_2 .**

Prepared from Perchloride of Mercury (4), Iodide of Potassium (5), and Boiling Distilled Water (80).

A crystalline powder of a vermilion colour, becoming yellow when gently heated over a lamp on a sheet of paper; almost insoluble in water, dissolves sparingly in alcohol, but freely in ether, or in an aqueous solution of iodide of potassium. When digested with solution of soda it assumes a reddish-brown colour.

Used in preparing *Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri* and *Liquor Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi*.

Resembles corrosive sublimate; chiefly used externally for enlarged glands and syphilitic and periosteal nodes and in goitre. Internally in the same cases as corrosive sublimate.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM FLAVUM.**Yellow Oxide of Mercury. HgO .**

Prepared from Perchloride of Mercury (4), Solution of Soda (40), and Distilled Water, a sufficiency.

A yellow powder readily dissolved by hydrochloric acid, yielding a solution which, with solution of ammonia, gives a white precipitate.

Used in preparing *Oleatum Hydrargyri*.

A local application in chronic inflammation of joints, in skin diseases; an inunction in syphilis. The active ingredient in "yellow wash."

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM.**Red Oxide of Mercury. HgO .**

Prepared from Mercury, by weight (8), Nitric Acid ($4\frac{1}{2}$), and Water (2).

Dissolve half the mercury in the nitric acid diluted with the water, evaporate the solution to dryness, and with the dry salt thus obtained, triturate the remainder of the mercury until the two are uniformly blended together. Heat the mixture in a porcelain dish, with repeated stirring, until acid vapours cease to be evolved.

An orange-red powder readily dissolved by hydrochloric acid, yielding a solution which, with solution of potash added in excess, gives a yellow precipitate, and with solution of ammonia a white precipitate.

Used in preparing *Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri*.

Only used externally ; escharotic in powder ; either used alone or with sugar to specks in the cornea, over chancres and fungoid ulcers. The ointment is used for ophthalmic purposes and applied to indolent tumours.

HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM.

Perchloride of Mercury. Corrosive Sublimate. HgCl_2 .

Prepared from Persulphate of Mercury (20), Chloride of Sodium, dried (16), and Black Oxide of Manganese, in fine powder (1).

In heavy colourless masses of prismatic crystals, possessing a highly acrid metallic taste ; more soluble in alcohol, and still more so in ether, than in water. Its aqueous solution gives a yellow precipitate with caustic potash, a white precipitate with ammonia, and a curdy white precipitate with nitrate of silver. When heated it sublimes without decomposing or leaving any residue.

Used in preparing *Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum*, *Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum*, *Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi*, and *Lotio Hydrargyri Flava*.

Alterative ; useful in chronic affections, in scaly skin diseases, and in periosteal affections ; externally in ulcerated sore throat and chronic discharges.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain, in solution, or in pill with crumbs of bread.

HYDRARGYRI PERSULPHAS.

Persulphate of Mercury. HgSO_4 .

Prepared from Mercury, by weight (20), and Sulphuric Acid (12).

Heat the mercury with the sulphuric acid in a porcelain vessel, stirring constantly until the metal disappears, then continue the heat until a dry white salt remains.

A white crystalline heavy powder, rendered yellow by affusion of water.

Used in preparing *Hydrargyri Perchloridum* and *Hydrargyri Subchloridum*.

Never used internally, but merely for pharmaceutical purposes.

HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM.

Subchloride of Mercury. Calomel. HgCl .

Prepared from Persulphate of Mercury (10), Mercury (7), Chloride of Sodium, dried (5), and Boiling Distilled Water.

A dull-white heavy and nearly tasteless powder, rendered yellowish by trituration in a mortar ; insoluble in water, spirit,

or ether. Digested with solution of potash it becomes black ; Contact with hydrocyanic acid also darkens its colour. It is entirely volatilised by a sufficient heat. Warm ether which has been shaken with it in a bottle leaves, on evaporation, no residue.

Used in preparing *Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra*, *Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita*, and *Unguentum Hydrargyri Subchloridi*.

Increases the secretion of bile and other intestinal fluids ; may be given in some forms of liver disease, and in cases of obstruction to the portal circulation.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain or more, to affect the system ; 2 to 5 grains as a purge.

HYDRARGYRUM. Mercury. Hg.

A metal, fluid at common temperatures, brilliantly lustrous, and easily divisible into spherical globules. Volatilises at a heat below that of visible redness, leaving no residue.

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM.

Ammoniated Mercury. Præcipitatum album. NH_2HgCl .

Prepared from Perchloride of Mercury (3), Solution of Ammonia (4), and Distilled Water (60).

An opaque white powder on which cold water, alcohol, and ether have no action. Digested with caustic potash, it evolves ammonia, acquiring a pale yellow colour. Boiled with a solution of stannous chloride it becomes grey, and affords globules of metallic mercury.

Used in preparing *Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati*.

Never used internally ; externally for destroying pediculi and as a stimulating application to chronic skin affections.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA. Mercury with Chalk.

Prepared from Mercury, by weight (1), and Prepared Chalk (2).

Rub the mercury and chalk in a porcelain mortar until metallic globules cease to be visible to the naked eye, and the mixture acquires a uniform grey colour.

A powder of a light-grey colour ; free from grittiness ; insoluble in water ; partly dissolved by diluted hydrochloric acid, leaving the mercury in a finely divided state.

One of the mildest forms of administering mercury ; exceedingly valuable in the diarrhoea of children.

Dose.—3 to 8 grains.

HYOSCYAMI FOLIA. Henbane Leaves.

Nat. Ord., ATROPACEÆ.

The fresh leaves, with the branches to which they are attached, of *Hyoscyamus niger*; also the leaves separated from the branches and carefully dried. Collected from biennial plants, growing wild or cultivated in Britain, when about two-thirds of the flowers are expanded.

Leaves varying in length, sometimes as much as ten inches, with or without a stalk, alternate, exstipulate, triangular-ovate or ovate-oblong, acute, undulated, irregularly toothed, sinuated, or pinnatifid, pale-green, and glandular-hairy, particularly on their under surface. The branches are sub-cylindrical, and also granular-hairy. The fresh herb has a strong heavy odour, a bitter and slightly acrid taste, and the juice when dropped into the eye dilates the pupil.

Contains *Hyoscyamina*.

Used in preparing *Extractum Hyoscyami*, *Succus Hyoscyami*, and *Tinctura Hyoscyami*.

Sedative and anodyne; given to prevent the griping of purgatives.

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS. Infusion of Chamomile.

Prepared from Chamomile Flowers (1), and Boiling Distilled Water (20).

Dose.—1 to 4 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM AURANTII. Infusion of Orange Peel.

Prepared from Bitter Orange Peel, cut small (1), and Boiling Distilled Water (20).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM.

Compound Infusion of Orange Peel.

Prepared from Bitter Orange Peel, cut small (4), Fresh Lemon Peel, cut small (2), Cloves, bruised (1), and Boiling Distilled Water (160).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM BUCHU. Infusion of Buchu.

Prepared from Buchu Leaves, bruised (1), and Boiling Distilled Water (20).

Dose.—1 to 4 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ. Infusion of Calumba.

Prepared from Calumba Root, cut small (1), and Cold Distilled Water (20).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLI. Infusion of Cloves.

Prepared from Cloves, bruised (1), and Boiling Distilled Water (40).

Dose.—1 to 4 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ. Infusion of Cascarilla.

Prepared from Cascarilla Bark, in No. 20 powder (1), and Boiling Distilled Water (10).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM CATECHU. Infusion of Catechu.

Prepared from Catechu, in coarse powder (5·3), Cinnamon Bark, bruised (1), and Boiling Distilled Water (149).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM CHIRATÆ. Infusion of Chiretta.

Prepared from Chiretta, cut small (1), and Distilled Water, at 120° Fahr. (48·9° C.), (40).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ ACIDUM.

Acid Infusion of Cinchona.

Prepared from Red Cinchona Bark, in No. 40 powder (1), Aromatic Sulphuric Acid ($\frac{1}{4}$), and Boiling Distilled Water (20).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ. Infusion of Cusparia.

Prepared from Cusparia Bark, in No. 40 powder (1), and Distilled Water, at 120° Fahr. (48·9° C.), (20).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM CUSSO. Infusion of Kousso.

Prepared from Kousso, in coarse powder (1), and Boiling Distilled Water (16).

Infuse in a covered vessel, for fifteen minutes. Not to be strained.

Dose.—4 to 8 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS. Infusion of Foxglove.

Prepared from Foxglove Leaves, dried (1), and Boiling Distilled Water (156).

Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms.

INFUSUM ERGOTÆ. Infusion of Ergot.

Prepared from Ergot, crushed (1), and Boiling Distilled Water (40).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM.**Compound Infusion of Gentian**

Prepared from Gentian Root, sliced (1), Bitter Orange Peel, cut small (1), Fresh Lemon Peel, cut small (2), and Boiling Distilled Water (80).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM JABORANDI. Infusion of Jaborandi.

Prepared from Jaborandi, cut small (1), and Boiling Distilled Water (20).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM KRAMERIÆ. Infusion of Rhatany.

Prepared from Rhatany Root, in No. 40 powder (1), and Boiling Distilled Water (20).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM LINI. Infusion of Linseed.

Prepared from Linseed (3), Dried Liquorice Root, in No. 20 powder (1), and Boiling Distilled Water ($87\frac{1}{2}$).

INFUSUM LUPULI. Infusion of Hop.

Prepared from Hop (1), and Boiling Distilled Water (20).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM MATICÆ. Infusion of Matico.

Prepared from Matico Leaves, cut small (1), and Boiling Distilled Water (20).

Dose.—1 to 4 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ. Infusion of Quassia.

Prepared from Quassia Wood, in chips (1), and Cold Distilled Water (80).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM RHEI. Infusion of Rhubarb.

Prepared from Rhubarb Root, in thin slices (1), and Boiling Distilled Water (40).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM ROSÆ ACIDUM. Acid Infusion of Roses.

Prepared from Dried Red Rose Petals, broken up (2), Diluted Sulphuric Acid (1), and Boiling Distilled Water (80).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM SENEGÆ. Infusion of Senega.

Prepared from Senega Root, in No. 20 powder (1), and Boiling Distilled Water (20).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM SENNÆ. Infusion of Senna.

Prepared from Senna (2), Ginger, sliced ($\frac{1}{8}$), and Boiling Distilled Water (20).

Used in preparing *Mistura Sennæ Composita*.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM SERPENTARIÆ. Infusion of Serpentry.

Prepared from Serpentry rhizome, in No. 20 powder (1), and Boiling Distilled Water (40).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM UVÆ URSI. Infusion of Bearberry.

Prepared from Bearberry Leaves, bruised (1), and Boiling Distilled Water (20).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ. Infusion of Valerian.

Prepared from Valerian rhizome, bruised (1), and Boiling Distilled Water (40).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

INJECTIO APOMORPHINÆ HYPODERMICA.**Hypodermic Injection of Apomorphine.**

Prepared from Hydrochlorate of Apomorphine (2 grains), and Camphor Water (100 minims).

Dissolve and filter. The solution should be made as required for use.

Dose, by subcutaneous injection.—2 to 8 minims.

INJECTIO ERGOTINI HYPODERMICA.**Hypodermic Injection of Ergotin.**

Prepared from Ergotin (1) and Camphor Water (2).

Dissolve by stirring them together.

Dose, by subcutaneous injection.—3 to 10 minims.

INJECTIO MORPHINÆ HYPODERMICA.**Hypodermic Injection of Morphine.**

A solution of acetate of morphine containing one grain of the acetate in ten minims of the injection.

Prepared from Hydrochlorate of Morphine, Solution of Ammonia, Acetic Acid, and Distilled Water.

A clear solution free from any solid particles. Very slightly acid to test-paper.

Dose, by subcutaneous injection.—1 to 5 minims.

IODIFORMUM. Iodoform. CHI_3 .

A product of the action of iodine on a mixture of alcohol and solution of carbonate of potassium.

Shining, lemon-yellow, crystalline scales ; somewhat greasy to the touch ; having a persistent and disagreeable odour and flavour. Very slightly soluble in cold water, more soluble in rectified spirit, soluble in chloroform or ether, readily and entirely soluble in warm ether ; the solutions being neutral to litmus paper.

Used in preparing *Suppositoria Iodoformi*, and *Unguentum Iodoformi*.

A powerful antiseptic ; slight anæsthetic and sedative. Used in gonorrhœa and syphilis. Much used as an antiseptic in various forms of dressing. Its odour may be covered by balsam of Peru and attar of roses.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains, gradually increased.

IODUM. Iodine.

A non-metallic element obtained from the ashes of sea-weeds and from mineral iodides.

In laminar crystals, of a peculiar odour, dark colour, and metallic lustre, which, when heated, yield a beautiful violet-coloured vapour ; very sparingly soluble in water, but freely dissolved by alcohol, by ether, and by a solution of iodide of potassium. The aqueous solution strikes a deep-blue colour with starch.

Used in many preparations.

A powerful alterative ; given in scrofula, bronchocele and glandular enlargements, skin diseases, syphilitic and other, rheumatism, gout and leucorrhœa.

IPECACUANHA. Ipecacuanha. Nat. Ord., CINCHONACEÆ.

The dried root of *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha*.

In more or less twisted pieces, usually from two to four inches long, and about the size of a small writing-quill. It consists of two parts, a central inert whitish woody axis, and a thick cortical or active portion, which is brownish, greyish-brown, or reddish-brown, irregularly annulated, and having a resinous or waxy fracture. Taste somewhat acrid and bitter ; odour slight and peculiar, more especially when powdered.

Contains *Emetina* and *Cephaëlic Acid*.

Used in preparing *Pilula Conii Composita*, *Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla*, *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus*, *Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ*, *Trochisci Morphine et Ipecacuanhæ*, and *Vinum Ipecacuanhæ*.

A depressing emetic and expectorant, diaphoretic and anti-dysenteric.

Dose.—As an expectorant, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain to 2 grains ; as an emetic, 15 to 30 grains.

JABORANDI. Jaborandi. Nat. Ord., *RUTACEÆ*.

The dried leaflets of *Pilocarpus pennatifolius*.

Leaflets very shortly stalked, oval-oblong or oblong-lanceolate, somewhat unequal at the base, obtuse and emarginate, slightly revolute and entire at the margins, coriaceous. Upper surface glabrous, except when young, dull green : under surface marked irregularly all over with pellucid dots when held against the light. Odour when bruised slightly aromatic ; taste on chewing slightly bitter and aromatic at first, but subsequently pungent and increasing the flow of saliva.

Contains *Pilocarpina* and *Jaborina*.

Used in preparing *Extractum Jaborandi*, *Infusum Jaborandi*, *Pilocarpinae Nitras*, and *Tinctura Jaborandi*.

Powerful sudorific and sialogogue ; large doses act as an emetic, and contract the pupil. Has been given for asthma, diabetes mellitus, and as an antidote for belladonna poisoning ; children are less susceptible to its influence than adults.

Dose of the powder.—5 to 60 grains.

JALAPA. Jalap. Nat. Ord., *CONVOLVULACEÆ*.

The dried tubercles of *Ipomœa Purga*.

Irregularly oblong, napiform, hard, compact, varying much in size, the larger frequently incised, or cut into halves or quarters. Externally dark brown, more or less irregularly furrowed and wrinkled, and marked with paler-coloured transverse lines or scars. Odour faint, peculiar, and smoky, increased by rubbing or powdering ; taste sweetish, acrid, and nauseous.

Contains *Convolvulina* and *Jalapina*.

Used in preparing *Extractum Jalapæ*, *Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus*, *Pulvis Scammonii Compositus*, *Resina Jalapæ*, and *Tinctura Jalapæ*.

A drastic hydragogue cathartic ; given in anasarca and ascites.

Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

JALAPÆ RESINA. Resin of Jalap.

Prepared from Jalap, in No. 40 powder, Rectified Spirit, and Distilled Water.

In dark-brown opaque fragments, translucent at the edges, readily reduced to a pale-brown powder, sweetish in odour, acrid

in the throat, easily soluble in rectified spirit, insoluble in oil of turpentine.

Used in preparing *Pilula Scammonii Composita*.

Dose.—2 to 5 grains.

KAMALA. Kamala. Nat. Ord., EUPHORBIACEÆ.

A powder which consists of the minute glands and hairs obtained from the surface of the fruits of *Mallotus philippinensis*.

A fine granular mobile powder of a brick-red or madder colour, and nearly tasteless and inodorous. Water has scarcely any effect on it, even at a boiling heat, but it forms deep red solutions with alcohol, ether, or chloroform.

Contains *Rottlerin* and *Tannic Acid*.

Anthelmintic ; given for tape-worm.

Dose.—30 grains to $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.

KINO. Kino. Nat. Ord., LEGUMINOSÆ.

The juice obtained from incisions made in the trunk of *Pterocarpus Marsupium*, inspissated without artificial heat.

In small angular glistening reddish-black brittle fragments, which in thin laminae and at the edges are transparent and ruby-red ; inodorous, very astringent, and when chewed sticking to the teeth and tinging the saliva blood-red. Almost entirely soluble in rectified spirit, but insoluble in ether.

Contains *Mimo-tannic Acid* and *Catechin*.

Used in preparing *Pulvis Catechu Compositus*, *Pulvis Kino Compositus*, and *Tinctura Kino*.

An astringent in diarrhoea, dysentery, and relaxed sore throat.

Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

KRAMERIÆ RADIX. Rhatany Root.

Nat. Ord., POLYGALEÆ.

The dried root of (1) Peruvian Rhatany, *Krameria triandra*, and of (2) Savanilla Rhatany, *Krameria Ixina*.

1. Peruvian Rhatany is in branched or unbranched pieces, varying in length and thickness. 2. Savanilla Rhatany is less irregular and knotty, and not so long or thick as the former. It is well characterised by its dark purplish or violet colour. The bark of both kinds has a strongly astringent taste, and when chewed tinges the saliva red, but has no marked odour. The wood is nearly tasteless and inodorous.

Contains *Rhatanin*, *Krameric Acid*, and *Tannin*, but no gallic acid.

Used in preparing *Extractum Krameriae*, *Infusum Krameriae*, *Pulvis Catechu Compositus*, and *Tinctura Krameriae*.

Astringent in mucous discharges, diarrhoea, and hæmorrhages.

LAC. Milk. Nat. Ord., RUMINANTIA.

The fresh milk of the Cow, *Bos Taurus*.

Contains *Casein*.

Used in preparing *Mistura Scammonii*.

Nutrient.

LACTUCA. Lettuce. Nat. Ord., COMPOSITÆ.

The flowering herb of *Lactuca virosa*.

Contains *Lactucarium*, *Lactucic Acid*, and *Lactucin*.

Used in preparing *Extractum Lactucæ*.

Sedative and soporific.

LAMELLÆ ATROPINÆ. Discs of Atropine.

Discs of gelatine, with some glycerine, each weighing about $\frac{1}{50}$ grain, and containing $\frac{1}{5000}$ grain of sulphate of atropine.

For ophthalmic use.

LAMELLÆ COCAINÆ. Discs of Cocaine.

Discs of gelatine, with some glycerine, each weighing about $\frac{1}{50}$ grain, and containing $\frac{1}{500}$ grain of hydrochlorate of cocaine.

LAMELLÆ PHYSOSTIGMINÆ. Discs of Physostigmine.

Discs of gelatine, with some glycerine, each weighing about $\frac{1}{50}$ grain, and containing $\frac{1}{1000}$ grain of physostigmine.

For ophthalmic use.

LARICIS CORTEX. Larch Bark. Nat. Ord., CONIFERÆ.

The bark of *Pinus Larix*. Collected in spring, deprived of its outer rough portion, and dried.

In flattish pieces or quills of varying lengths and sizes; dark-red or rosy, and somewhat uneven; fracture close, except the liber, which is somewhat fibrous, and the fractured surfaces, except internally, of a deep carmine-red colour. Odour slightly balsamic and terebinthinous; taste astringent.

Contains *Larixin* and *Tannic Acid*.

Used in preparing *Tinctura Laricis*.

Stimulant, expectorant, and astringent in chronic bronchitis, purpura, and hæmorrhage.

LAUROCERASI FOLIA. Cherry-Laurel Leaves.

Nat. Ord., ROSACEÆ.

The fresh leaves of *Prunus Laurocerasus*.

Thick, coriaceous, on strong short petioles, oblong or somewhat obovate, tapering towards each end, recurved at the apex, distantly but sharply serrated and slightly revolute at the

margins, dark-green, smooth and shining. Inodorous except on bruising, when they emit a ratafia-like odour.

Contain *Amygdaline* and *Emulsine*.

Used in preparing *Aqua Laurocerasi*.

Sedative ; action similar to diluted hydrocyanic acid.

LIMONIS CORTEX. Lemon Peel. Nat. Ord., AURANTIACEÆ.

The outer part of the rind or pericarp of the fresh fruit of *Citrus Limonum*.

Pale-yellow and more or less rough from the presence of glands containing volatile oil. Odour strong, peculiar, and fragrant ; taste warm, aromatic, and bitter.

Contains *Hesperidin*, and two oils, *Citrene* and *Citrylene*.

Used in preparing *Infusum Aurantii Compositum*, *Infusum Gentianæ Compositum*, *Oleum Limonis*, *Syrupus Limonis*, and *Tinctura Limonis*.

Refrigerant and antiscorbutic, and a flavouring agent.

LIMONIS SUCCUS. Lemon Juice. Nat. Ord., AURANTIACEÆ.

The freshly expressed juice of the ripe fruit of *Citrus Limonum*.

A slightly turbid yellowish liquid, with a sharp acid taste. Quantity of citric acid in one fluid ounce, 36 to 46 grains.

Used in preparing *Syrupus Limonis*.

LINI FARINA. Linseed Meal. Nat. Ord., LINACEÆ.

Linseed reduced to powder.

Contains *Palmitine* and a *Glyceride of Linoleic Acid*.

Used in preparing *Cataplasma Carbonis*, *Cataplasma Conii*, *Cataplasma Lini*, *Cataplasma Sinapis*, and *Cataplasma Sodæ Chlorinatae*.

Emollient, demulcent in irritation of genito-urinary and pulmonary systems.

LINI SEMINA. Linseed. Nat. Ord., LINACEÆ.

The dried ripe seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*.

Small ; more or less flattened, ovoid, somewhat obliquely pointed ; brown, smooth, and shining on their outer surface, internally yellowish-white. Odourless, but with a mucilaginous oily taste.

Used in preparing *Farina Lini*, *Infusum Lini*, and *Oleum Lini*.

LINIMENTUM ACONITI. Liniment of Aconite.

Prepared from Aconite Root, in No. 40 powder (20 ounces), Camphor (1 ounce), and Rectified Spirit (a sufficiency to make 30 fluid ounces).

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ. Liniment of Ammonia.

Prepared from Solution of Ammonia (1) and Olive Oil (3).

LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ. Liniment of Belladonna.

Prepared from Belladonna Root, in No. 40 powder (20), Camphor (1), and Rectified Spirit (a sufficiency to make 30).

LINIMENTUM CALCIS. Liniment of Lime.

Prepared from Solution of Lime (1) and Olive Oil (1).

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ. Liniment of Camphor.

Prepared from Camphor (1) and Olive Oil (4).

Used in preparing *Linimentum Chloroformi*, *Linimentum Hydrargyri*, and *Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum*.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM.

Compound Liniment of Camphor.

Prepared from Camphor (20), Oil of Lavender (1), Strong Solution of Ammonia (40), and Rectified Spirit (120).

LINIMENTUM CHLOROFORMI. Liniment of Chloroform.

Prepared from Chloroform (1) and Liniment of Camphor (1).

LINIMENTUM CROTONIS. Liniment of Croton Oil.

Prepared from Croton Oil (2), Oil of Cajuput (7), and Rectified Spirit (7).

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI. Liniment of Mercury.

Prepared from Ointment of Mercury (1), Solution of Ammonia (1), and Liniment of Camphor (1).

LINIMENTUM IODI. Liniment of Iodine.

Prepared from Iodine (5), Iodide of Potassium (2), Glycerine (1), and Rectified Spirit (40).

LINIMENTUM OPII. Liniment of Opium.

Prepared from Tincture of Opium (1) and Liniment of Soap (1).

LINIMENTUM POTASSII IODIDI CUM SAPONE.

Liniment of Iodide of Potassium and Soap.

Prepared from Curd Soap, cut small (16), Iodide of Potassium (12), Glycerine (8), Oil of Lemon (1), and Distilled Water (80).

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS. Liniment of Soap.

Prepared from Hard Soap, in fine shavings (16), Camphor (8), Oil of Rosemary (3), Rectified Spirit (128), and Distilled Water (32).

Used in preparing *Linimentum Opii*.

LINIMENTUM SINAPIS COMPOSITUM.

Compound Liniment of Mustard.

Prepared from Oil of Mustard (1·4), Ethereal Extract of Mezereon (1), Camphor (3), Castor Oil (7), and Rectified Spirit (44).

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. Liniment of Turpentine.

Prepared from Soft Soap (2), Distilled Water (2), Camphor (1), and Oil of Turpentine (16).

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ ACETICUM.

Liniment of Turpentine and Acetic Acid.

Prepared from Oil of Turpentine (4), Glacial Acetic Acid (1), and Liniment of Camphor (4).

LIQUOR ACIDI CHROMICI. Solution of Chromic Acid.

A solution containing the equivalent of 25 per cent. of anhydrous chromic acid, or chromic anhydride, CrO_3 ; or 29·5 per cent. of real chromic acid, H_2CrO_4 .

Prepared from Chromic Acid (1) and Distilled Water (3).

An orange-red, inodorous, caustic, strongly acid liquid. One fluid drachm contains chromic acid equivalent to nearly eighteen grains of chromic anhydride, CrO_3 .

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ. Solution of Ammonia.

Ammoniacal gas, NH_3 , dissolved in water.

Prepared from Strong Solution of Ammonia (1), and Distilled Water (2).

Used in preparing *Linimentum Ammoniacæ* and *Tinctura Quinince Ammoniata*.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ FORTIOR.

Strong Solution of Ammonia.

Ammoniacal gas, NH_3 , dissolved in water, and constituting 32·5 per cent. of the solution.

Prepared from Chloride of Ammonium, in coarse powder, Slaked Lime, and Distilled Water.

A colourless liquid, with a characteristic and very pungent odour, and strong alkaline reaction. One fluid drachm contains 15·83 grains of ammonia gas, NH_3 .

Used in preparing *Ammonii Phosphas*, *Linimentum Camphoræ Compositum*, *Liquor Ammoniacæ*, *Liquor Ammonii Citratis Fortior*, *Spiritus Ammoniacæ Aromaticus*, *Spiritus Ammoniacæ Fœtidus*, and *Tinctura Opii Ammoniata*.

LIQUOR AMMONII ACETATIS.

Solution of Acetate of Ammonium.

Acetate of Ammonium, $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$, dissolved in water.

Prepared from Strong Solution of Acetate of Ammonium (1) and Distilled Water (sufficient to produce 5).

Dose.—2 to 6 fluid drachms.

LIQUOR AMMONII ACETATIS FORTIOR.

Strong Solution of Acetate of Ammonium.

Prepared from Carbonate of Ammonium, Acetic Acid, and Distilled Water.

Used in preparing *Liquor Ammonii Acetatis*.

Dose.—25 to 75 minims.

LIQUOR AMMONII CITRATIS.

Solution of Citrate of Ammonium.

Citrate of Ammonium $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$, dissolved in water.

Prepared from Strong Solution of Citrate of Ammonium (1) and Distilled Water (sufficient to produce 4).

Dose.—2 to 6 fluid drachms.

LIQUOR AMMONII CITRATIS FORTIOR.

Strong Solution of Citrate of Ammonium.

Prepared from Citric Acid, Strong Solution of Ammonia, and Distilled Water.

Used in preparing *Liquor Ammonii Citratis*.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachms.

LIQUOR ANTIMONII CHLORIDI.

Solution of Chloride of Antimony.

Prepared from Purified Black Antimony, and Hydrochloric Acid.

A heavy liquid, usually of a yellowish-red colour. A little of it dropped into water gives a white precipitate, and the filtered solution lets fall a copious deposit on the addition of nitrate of silver. If the white precipitate formed by water be treated with sulphuretted hydrogen, it becomes orange-coloured.

Used in preparing *Antimonii Oxidum*.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS. Arsenical Solution.

Prepared from Arsenious Acid, in powder, Carbonate of Potassium, Compound Tincture of Lavender, and Distilled Water.

A reddish liquid, alkaline to test-paper, and having the odour of lavender. After being acidulated with hydrochloric acid it gives, with sulphuretted hydrogen, a yellow precipitate, which is brightest when the arsenical solution has been previously diluted. Contains rather more than 4 grains of arsenious acid ($4\frac{1}{3}$) in one fluid ounce.

Dose.—2 to 8 minims.

LIQUOR ARSENICI HYDROCHLORICUS.**Hydrochloric Solution of Arsenic.**

Prepared from Arsenious Acid, in powder, Hydrochloric Acid, and Distilled Water.

A colourless liquid, having an acid reaction. Sulphuretted hydrogen gives at once a bright yellow precipitate.

Same strength as Liquor Arsenicalis.

Dose.—2 to 8 minims.

LIQUOR ARSENII ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI.**Solution of Iodide of Arsenium and Mercury.**

Prepared from Iodide of Arsenium, Red Iodide of Mercury, and Distilled Water. Donovan's Solution.

A clear pale yellow liquid with a metallic flavour. Sulphuretted hydrogen throws down a precipitate partially insoluble in strong nitric acid ; while the dissolved part, when diluted, yields a yellow precipitate on the gradual addition of solution of sulphhydrate of ammonium. One fluid ounce contains about one-hundredth of a molecular weight in grains (about 1 per cent. by weight) of arsenious iodide, AsI_3 , and of mercuric iodide, HgI_2 . The original Donovan's solution contained nearly forty-two grains of each iodide in ten fluid ounces.

Used in obstinate skin affections, especially when dependent upon venereal taint.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

LIQUOR ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS.**Solution of Sulphate of Atropine.**

Prepared from Sulphate of Atropine (1) and Camphor Water (99).

Dose.—1 to 4 minims.

LIQUOR BISMUTHI ET AMMONII CITRATIS.**Solution of Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium.**

Prepared from Citrate of Bismuth, Solution of Ammonia, and Distilled Water.

A colourless solution, with a slightly metallic taste. Neutral or slightly alkaline to test-paper ; is freely miscible with water ; heated with alkalis evolves ammonia, and yields a white precipitate.

One fluid drachm contains an amount of bismuth equivalent to about three grains of oxide of bismuth.

Used in preparing *Bismuthi et Ammonii Citras*.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

LIQUOR CALCII CHLORIDI.**Solution of Chloride of Calcium.**

Prepared from Chloride of Calcium (1) and Distilled Water (5).

Dissolve, and filter if necessary. Specific gravity 1.145.

Dose.—15 to 50 minims.

LIQUOR CALCIS. Solution of Lime.

Prepared from Slaked Lime and Distilled Water.

Used in preparing *Argenti Oxidum*, *Linimentum Calcis*, *Lotio Hydrargyri Flava*, and *Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra*.

Dose.—1 to 4 fluid ounces.

LIQUOR CALCIS CHLORINATÆ.

Solution of Chlorinated Lime.

Prepared from Chlorinated Lime (1) and Distilled Water (10).

When the solution of chlorinated lime is made with the best chlorinated lime, and is quite fresh, it may yield about 3 per cent. of available chlorine.

LIQUOR CALCIS SACCHARATUS.

Saccharated Solution of Lime.

Prepared from Slaked Lime (1), Refined Sugar, in powder (2), and Distilled Water (20).

Dose.—15 to 60 minims.

LIQUOR CHLORI. Solution of Chlorine.

Chlorine gas dissolved in water. The solution should be freshly prepared.

Prepared from Hydrochloric Acid, Black Oxide of Manganese, in fine powder, and Distilled Water.

A yellowish-green liquid, smelling strongly of chlorine, and immediately discharging the colour of a diluted solution of sulphate of indigo.

Applied to foul ulcers and cancers, and to some forms of skin disease.

Dose.—10 to 20 minims.

LIQUOR EPISPASTICUS. Blistering Liquid.

Prepared from Cantharides, in powder, and Acetic Ether.

Used in preparing *Collodium Vesicans*.

LIQUOR FERRI ACETATIS. Solution of Acetate of Iron.

The same strength as Tincture of Acetate of Iron.

Prepared from Strong Solution of Acetate of Iron (5) and Distilled Water (20).

Dose.—5 to 30 minims.

LIQUOR FERRI ACETATIS FORTIOR.

Strong Solution of Acetate of Iron.

Prepared from Solution of Persulphate of Iron, Solution of Ammonia, Glacial Acetic Acid liquefied, and Distilled Water.

A deep-red fluid with a sour styptic taste and acetous odour.

miscible with water or rectified spirit in all proportions. Diluted with water it yields a dark-blue precipitate with ferrocyanide, but not with ferricyanide of potassium.

Used in preparing *Liquor Ferri Acetatis* and *Tinctura Ferri Acetatis*.

LIQUOR FERRI DIALYSATI. Solution of Dialysed Iron.

This solution of dialysed iron, so called, is a solution of highly basic ferric oxychloride, or chloroxide of iron, from which most of the acidulous matter has been removed by dialysis.

Prepared from Strong Solution of Perchloride of Iron, Solution of Ammonia, and Distilled Water.

A clear dark reddish-brown liquid, free from any marked ferruginous taste. Neutral to test-papers. Specific gravity, about 1.047. When heated with hydrochloric acid it yields with ferrocyanide of potassium a blue precipitate.

Useful as an antidote to arsenic. Valuable when strong acid preparations of iron cannot be borne. Should be supplied as drops or mixed with glycerine.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI.

Solution of Perchloride of Iron.

The same strength as Tincture of Perchloride of Iron.

Strong Solution of Perchloride of Iron (5) and Distilled Water (20).

Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI FORTIOR.

Strong Solution of Perchloride of Iron.

Prepared from Iron Wire, Hydrochloric Acid, Nitric Acid, and Distilled Water.

An orange-brown solution with a strong styptic taste, miscible with water and rectified spirit in all proportions. Diluted with water it is precipitated dark blue by ferrocyanide of potassium but not at all by ferricyanide of potassium.

Two ounces of iron are contained in ten fluid ounces of the solution.

Used in preparing *Liquor Ferri Perchloridi*, *Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi*, and *Liquor Ferri Dialysatus*.

LIQUOR FERRI PERNITRATIS.

Solution of Pernitrate of Iron.

Prepared from Fine Iron Wire, free from rust, Nitric Acid, and Distilled Water.

A clear solution of a reddish-brown colour, slightly acid and astringent to the taste; gives a dark-blue precipitate with ferrocyanide of potassium.

Dose.—10 to 40 minims.

LIQUOR FERRI PERSULPHATIS.**Solution of Persulphate of Iron.**

Prepared from Sulphate of Iron, Sulphuric Acid, Nitric Acid, and Distilled Water.

A dense solution of a dark-red colour, inodorous and very astringent, miscible in all proportions with alcohol and water. It gives a blue precipitate with ferrocyanide, but not with ferricyanide of potassium.

Used in preparing *Ferri et Ammonii Citras*, *Ferri et Quinine Citras*, *Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum*, and *Ferrum Tartaratum*.

LIQUOR GUTTA PERCHA. Solution of Gutta Percha.

Prepared from Gutta Percha, in thin slices, Chloroform, and Carbonate of Lead, in fine powder.

Used in preparing *Charta Sinapis*.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS ACIDUS.**Acid Solution of Nitrate of Mercury.**

Prepared from Mercury, Nitric Acid, and Distilled Water.

A colourless and strongly acid solution, which gives a yellow precipitate with solution of potash added in excess.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI.**Solution of Perchloride of Mercury.**

Prepared from Perchloride of Mercury (10 grains), Chloride of Ammonium (10 grains), and Distilled Water (1 pint); ($\frac{1}{2}$ grain to the ounce).

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm to 2 fluid drachms.

LIQUOR IODI. Solution of Iodine.

Prepared from Iodine (10), Iodide of Potassium (15), Distilled Water (sufficient to produce 200).

LIQUOR LITHIÆ EFFERVESCENS.**Effervescing Solution of Lithia.**

Prepared from Carbonate of Lithium (10 grains) and Water (1 pint).

Effervesces strongly when the containing vessel is opened, carbonic acid gas escaping. The liquid is clear and sparkling, and has an agreeable acidulous taste.

Dose.—5 to 10 fluid ounces.

LIQUOR MAGNESII CARBONATIS.**Solution of Carbonate of Magnesium.**

Prepared from Sulphate of Magnesium, Carbonate of Sodium, and Distilled Water.

This solution contains nearly ten grains of carbonate of magnesium in a fluid ounce, or nearly 2 per cent.

Effervesces slightly, or not at all, when the containing vessel

is first opened. The liquid is clear and free from any bitter taste.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

LIQUOR MAGNESII CITRATIS.

Solution of Citrate of Magnesium.

Prepared from Carbonate of Magnesium, Citric Acid, Syrup of Lemons, Bicarbonate of Potassium, in crystals, and Water.

Dose.—5 to 10 fluid ounces.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ ACETATIS.

Solution of Acetate of Morphine.

Prepared from Acetate of Morphine (1), Diluted Acetic Acid (2), Rectified Spirit (24), and Distilled Water (73).

Mix the acid, the spirit, and the water, and dissolve the acetate of morphine in the mixture.

Dose.—10 to 60 minims.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ BIMECONATIS.

Solution of Bimeconate of Morphine.

Prepared from Hydrochlorate of Morphine, Solution of Ammonia, Meconic Acid, Rectified Spirit, and Distilled Water.

A colourless, or nearly colourless liquid. Solution of potash produces a white precipitate soluble in excess. One fluid ounce of this solution contains about $5\frac{1}{2}$ grains, equal to about $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of bimeconate of morphine ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3, C_7H_4O_7$). The solution, as regards meconate of morphine, is about the same strength as tincture of opium.

Dose.—5 to 40 minims.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORATIS.

Solution of Hydrochlorate of Morphine.

Prepared from Hydrochlorate of Morphine (1), Diluted Hydrochloric Acid (2), Rectified Spirit (24), and Distilled Water (73).

Mix the hydrochloric acid, the spirit, and the water, and dissolve the hydrochlorate of morphine in the mixture.

Dose.—10 to 60 minims.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.

Solution of Subacetate of Lead.

Subacetate of Lead, $Pb_2O(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, dissolved in water.

Prepared from Acetate of Lead, Oxide of Lead, in powder, and Distilled Water.

A dense clear colourless liquid, with alkaline reaction and sweet astringent taste, becoming turbid by exposure to the air; and forming with mucilage of gum acacia an opaque white jelly.

Used in preparing *Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus*.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS.

Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead.

Prepared from Solution of Subacetate of Lead (1), Rectified Spirit (1), and Distilled Water (79).

LIQUOR POTASSÆ. Solution of Potash

Prepared from Carbonate of Potassium, Slaked Lime, washed, and Distilled Water.

Dose.—15 to 60 minims.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ EFFERVESCENS.

Effervescing Solution of Potash.

Prepared from Bicarbonate of Potassium (30 grains) and Water (1 pint).

Effervesces strongly when the containing vessel is opened, carbonic acid gas escaping. The liquid is clear and sparkling, and has an agreeable acidulous taste.

LIQUOR POTASSII PERMANGANATIS.

Solution of Permanganate of Potassium.

Prepared from Permanganate of Potassium (1) and Distilled Water (99).

Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms.

LIQUOR SODÆ. Solution of Soda.

Prepared from Carbonate of Sodium, Slaked Lime, washed, and Distilled Water.

LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATÆ.

Solution of Chlorinated Soda.

Prepared from Chlorinated Lime, Carbonate of Sodium, and Distilled Water.

A colourless alkaline liquid, with astringent taste and feeble odour of chlorine.

Used in preparing *Cataplasma Sodæ Chlorinatæ*.

Dose.—10 to 20 minims.

LIQUOR SODÆ EFFERVESCENS.

Effervescing Solution of Soda. Soda Water.

Prepared from Bicarbonate of Sodium (30 grains) and Water (1 pint).

Effervesces strongly when the containing vessel is opened, carbonic acid gas escaping. The liquid is clear and sparkling, and has an agreeable acidulous taste.

LIQUOR SODII ARSENIATIS.

Solution of Arseniate of Sodium.

Prepared from Arseniate of Sodium, rendered anhydrous by a temperature not exceeding 300° Fahr. (148·9° C.) (1), and Distilled Water (99).

Dose.—5 to 10 minims.

LIQUOR SODII ETHYLATIS.**Solution of Ethylate of Sodium.**

Prepared from Metallic Sodium, free from oxide (22 grains), and Ethylic Alcohol (1 fluid ounce).

Dissolve the sodium in the alcohol contained in a flask, the latter being kept cool in a stream of cold water. The solution should be recently prepared.

A colourless liquid of syrupy consistence, becoming brown by keeping. Specific gravity, 0.867.

Used for destroying nævi and vascular growths, and said to cause little or no pain.

LIQUOR STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORATIS.**Solution of Hydrochlorate of Strychnine.**

Prepared from Strychnine, in crystals (1), Diluted Hydrochloric Acid (2), Rectified Spirit (24), and Distilled Water (73).

Dose.—5 to 10 minims.

LIQUOR ZINCI CHLORIDI. Solution of Chloride of Zinc.

Prepared from Granulated Zinc, Hydrochloric Acid, Solution of Chlorine, Carbonate of Zinc, and Distilled Water.

LITHII CARBONAS. Carbonate of Lithium. Li_2CO_3 .

In white powder or in minute crystalline grains, alkaline in reaction, soluble in 150 parts of cold water, insoluble in alcohol.

Used for preparing *Liquor Lithicæ Effervescens* and *Lithii Citras*.

Diuretic; used for gout, renal calculus, and gravel.

Dose.—3 to 6 grains.

LITHII CITRAS. Citrate of Lithium. $\text{Li}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7, 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Prepared from Carbonate of Lithium, Citric Acid, in crystals, and Warm Distilled Water.

A white crystalline salt, soluble in water without leaving any residue.

Used for the same purposes as the carbonate.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

LOBELIA. Lobelia. Nat. Ord., LOBELIACEÆ.

The dried flowering herb of *Lobelia inflata*.

Usually in compressed oblong rectangular packages, weighing from half a pound to a pound each, and wrapped in sealed and labelled papers. The separate pieces are of varying lengths, yellowish-green, angular, and bearing sessile or stalked hairy oval irregularly toothed leaves, together with some flowers and fruits. Odour somewhat irritating; taste at first mild, but, after chewing, burning and acid.

Contains *Lobelic Acid and Lobelina*.

Used in preparing *Tinctura Lobeliae* and *Tinctura Lobeliae Aetherea*.

Antispasmodic, expectorant, and diaphoretic; employed in spasmodic asthma.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI FLAVA. Yellow Mercurial Lotion.

Prepared from Perchloride of Mercury (1) and Solution of Lime (243).

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI NIGRA. Black Mercurial Lotion.

Prepared from Subchloride of Mercury (1) and Solution of Lime (150).

LUPULINUM. Lupulin. Nat. Ord., CANNABINACEÆ.

A granular powder obtained from the dried strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus*.

A granular bright brownish-yellow powder, which, under the microscope, is seen to consist of minute, somewhat globular-top-shaped, reticulated, translucent, shining glands. It burns readily, and has the agreeable aromatic odour and taste of hop.

Used for sleeplessness and given in alcoholism.

Dose.—2 to 5 grains.

LUPULUS. Hop. Nat. Ord., CANNABINACEÆ.

The dried strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus*, from plants cultivated in England.

More or less compressed and broken in commercial specimens. When entire, about one inch and a quarter long; oblong-ovoid or rounded in form, and consisting of a number of thin greenish-yellow or brownish membranous imbricated scales or bracts; each of which having at its base a small rounded achene sprinkled over with brownish-yellow glands (lupulin), the whole being attached to a hairy undulated axis. Odour agreeable aromatic; taste bitter, aromatic, and feebly astringent.

Contains *Humulin*, or *Lupulite*, and *Tannic Acid*.

Used in preparing *Extractum Lupuli*, *Infusum Lupuli*, *Lupulinum*, and *Tinctura Lupuli*.

Tonic, stomachic; slightly narcotic; given in dyspepsia, and to check nocturnal emissions.

MAGNESIA LEVIS. Light Magnesia.

Place light carbonate of magnesia in a Cornish or Hessian crucible closed loosely by a lid, and expose it to a low red heat until a small quantity, taken from the centre of the crucible, cooled, moistened with water, and dropped into warm diluted sulphuric acid, causes no effervescence.

A bulky white powder differing from the following preparation only in its greater lightness, the volumes corresponding to the same weight being to each other in the ratio of three and a half to one.

Used in preparing *Pulvis Rhei Compositus*.

Given in dyspepsia and constipation.

Dose.—10 to 60 grains.

MAGNESIA PONDEROSA. Heavy Magnesia. MgO .

Place heavy carbonate of magnesium in a Cornish or Hessian crucible closed loosely by a lid, and expose it to a low red heat until a small quantity, taken from the centre of the crucible, cooled, moistened with water, and dropped into warm diluted sulphuric acid, causes no effervescence.

A white powder, insoluble in water, but readily dissolved by acids without effervescence. Its solution in hydrochloric acid, when neutralised by a mixed solution of ammonia and chloride of ammonium, gives a copious crystalline precipitate when phosphate of sodium is added.

Used in preparing *Enema Magnesii Sulphatis*, *Liquor Magnesii Carbonatis*, *Magnesia Levis*, *Magnesia Ponderosa*, *Magnesii Carbonas*, *Magnesii Carbonas Levis*, *Magnesii Sulphas*, *Mistura Sennæ Composita*, *Pulvis Rhei Compositus*, and *Trochisci Bismuthi*.

Used for the same purposes as light magnesia.

Dose.—10 to 60 grains.

MAGNESII CARBONAS LEVIS.

Light Carbonate of Magnesium. $(MgCO_3)_3, Mg(HO)_2, 4H_2O$.

Prepared from Sulphate of Magnesium (10), Carbonate of Sodium (12), and Distilled Water (a sufficiency).

Dissolve the sulphate of magnesium and the carbonate of sodium each in half a gallon of the water, mix the two solutions cold, and then boil the mixture and filter.

A very light powder, which, when examined under the microscope, is found to be partly amorphous with numerous slender prisms intermixed. The other characters and tests are the same as those of heavy carbonate of magnesium.

Used in preparing *Vapor Olei Pini Sylvestris*.

Used for same purposes as the other salts of magnesia.

Dose.—10 to 60 grains.

MAGNESII CARBONAS PONDEROSA.

Heavy Carbonate of Magnesium. $(MgCO_3)_3, Mg(HO)_2, 4H_2O$.

Prepared from Sulphate of Magnesium (10), Carbonate of Sodium (12), and Boiling Distilled Water (a sufficiency).

Dissolve the sulphate of magnesium and the carbonate of

sodium each in a pint of the water, mix the two solutions, and evaporate the whole to perfect dryness.

A white granular powder, which dissolves with effervescence in the diluted mineral acids, yielding solutions which, when first treated with chloride of ammonium, are not disturbed by the addition of an excess of solution of ammonia, but yield a copious crystalline precipitate upon the addition of phosphate of sodium.

Used in preparing *Liquor Magnesii Carbonatis* and *Trochisci Bismuthi*.

Used like other magnesium salts.

Dose.—10 to 60 grains.

MAGNESII SULPHAS.

Sulphate of Magnesium. $\text{MgSO}_4, 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

In minute colourless and transparent rhombic prisms, possessing a bitter taste. It readily dissolves in water, and the solution gives a copious white precipitate with a mixed solution of ammonia, chloride of ammonium, and phosphate of sodium.

Used in preparing *Enema Magnesii Sulphatis* and *Mistura Sennæ Composita*.

Employed for biliousness, constipation, and in febrile conditions.

Dose.—60 grains to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

MANGANESII OXIDUM NIGRUM.

Black Oxide of Manganese. MnO_2 .

A heavy black powder, which dissolves almost entirely in hydrochloric acid with evolution of chlorine, and gives off oxygen when heated to redness.

Used in producing chlorine and permanganate of potassium.

MANNA. Manna. Nat. Ord., OLEACEÆ.

A concrete saccharine exudation obtained by making transverse incisions in the stems of cultivated trees of *Fraxinus Ornus*.

In stalactitic pieces, varying in length and thickness, flat or concave on their inner surface, and of a pale yellowish-brown colour, irregularly convex and nearly white externally. This manna, which is known as flake manna, is crisp, brittle, porous, crystalline in structure, and readily soluble in about six parts of water. Odour faint, resembling honey; taste sweet and honey-like, combined with a slight acidity and bitterness. It consists principally of *Mannite*, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{O}_3$, together with common sugar and indefinite matter.

The colour is due to *Fraxin*.

Mild laxative ; given as an adjunct to purgatives, and for constipation in children.

Dose.—60 grains to 1 ounce.

MARMOR ALBUM. White Marble. CaCO_3 .

Hard white crystalline native carbonate of calcium, in masses.

Used in producing carbonic acid gas.

MASTICHE. Mastich. Nat. Ord., ANACARDIACEÆ.

A concrete resinous exudation obtained by incision in the bark of the stem and large branches of *Pistacia Lentiscus*.

In rounded, irregular, oblong, or pear-shaped tears, pale yellow, and either opaque and dusty on their outer surface, or far more frequently glassy and transparent ; brittle, and breaking with a vitreous conchoidal pale yellow fracture. Odour agreeable, somewhat balsamic and terebinthinous ; taste mild and resinous. Becoming plastic when chewed ; entirely soluble in ether. Contains *Mastichic Acid* and *Masticin*.

For stopping teeth ; masticatory.

MATICÆ FOLIA. Matico Leaves. Nat. Ord., PIPERACEÆ.

The dried leaves of *Piper angustifolium*.

Greenish yellow, very shortly petiolate, reticulated with sunken veins, which are prominent beneath, and the depressions formed by them densely clothed with hairs. Taste aromatic, bitterish ; odour pleasant, feebly aromatic. The leaves as commonly seen in commerce are more or less broken, folded, and compressed into a brittle mass, and having mixed with them a variable proportion of the jointed stems, flowers, and fruit.

Contains *Artanthic Acid*.

Used in preparing *Infusum Maticæ*.

Leaf locally styptic ; internally stimulant and astringent to the mucous membranes of the bladder and urethra.

MEL. Honey. Nat. Ord., INSECTA : HYMENOPTERA.

A saccharine secretion deposited in the honeycomb by *Apis mellifica*.

A viscid translucent liquid, of a light yellowish or brownish-yellow colour, gradually becomes partially crystalline and opaque. Has a peculiar odour and sweet characteristic taste.

Contains *Glucose*.

Used in preparing *Mel Depuratum*.

Demulcent and slightly laxative.

MEL BORACIS. Borax Honey.

Prepared from Borax, in fine powder (2), Glycerine (1), and Clarified Honey (16).

MEL DEPURATUM. Clarified Honey.

Prepared from Honey.

Melted in a water-bath, and strained while hot, through flannel, previously moistened with warm water.

Used in preparing *Confectio Piperis*, *Confectio Scammonii*, *Confectio Terebinthinae*, *Mel Boracis*, *Oxymel*, and *Oxymel Scillae*.

MENTHOL. Nat. Ord., LABIATÆ. $C_{10}H_{20}O$.

A stearoptene obtained by cooling the oil distilled from the fresh herb of *Mentha arvensis*, *Mentha piperascens* et *glabrata*, and *Mentha piperita*.

In colourless acicular crystals, usually more or less moist from adhering oil; or in fused crystalline masses. Has the odour and flavour of peppermint, producing warmth on the tongue, or, if air is inhaled, a sensation of coolness. It is sparingly soluble in water, and readily soluble in rectified spirit. Boiled with sulphuric acid diluted with half its volume of water, menthol acquires an indigo-blue or ultra-marine colour, the acid becoming brown.

Internally a diffusible stimulant; externally applied in neuralgia and toothache.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains in solution in olive oil, or in pill with soap.

MEZEREI CORTEX.

Mezereon Bark. Nat. Ord., THYMELACEÆ.

The dried bark of *Daphne Mezereum*; or of *Daphne Laureola*.

In long thin more or less flattened strips, which are commonly folded or rolled into disks; or in small quills of various lengths. Inner surface whitish, silky, very tough, and covered externally by an olive-brown or somewhat reddish-brown, readily separable corky layer. No marked odour; taste burning and acrid.

Contains *Daphnin*.

Used in preparing *Decoctum Sarsæ Compositum* and *Extractum Mezerei Æthereum*.

Local irritant and vesicant; in large doses emetic and purgative; in small doses diaphoretic and diuretic; employed in chronic rheumatism.

MICA PANIS. Crumb of Bread. Nat. Ord., GRAMINACEÆ.

The soft part of bread made with wheat flour.

Used in preparing *Cataplasma Carbonis*.

Employed for giving consistency to pills.

MISTURA AMMONIACI. Ammoniacum Mixture.

Prepared from Ammoniacum, in coarse powder (1), and Distilled Water (32).

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce.

MISTURA AMYGDALÆ. Almond Mixture.

Prepared from Compound Powder of Almonds (1) and Distilled Water (8).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

MISTURA CREASOTI. Creasote Mixture.

Prepared from Creasote (1), Glacial Acetic Acid (1), Spirit of Juniper (2), Syrup (32), and Distilled Water (480).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

MISTURA CRETÆ. Chalk Mixture.

Prepared from Prepared Chalk (1), Gum Acacia, in powder (1), Syrup (2), and Cinnamon Water (30).

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

MISTURA FERRI AROMATICA. Aromatic Mixture of Iron.

Prepared from Red Cinchona Bark, in powder, Calumba Root, in coarse powder, Cloves, bruised, Fine Iron Wire, Compound Tincture of Cardamoms, Tincture of Orange Peel, and Peppermint Water.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA. Compound Mixture of Iron.

Prepared from Sulphate of Iron, Carbonate of Potassium, Myrrh, Refined Sugar, Spirit of Nutmeg, and Rose Water.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

MISTURA GUAIACI. Guaiacum Mixture.

Prepared from Guaiacum Resin (1), Refined Sugar (1), Gum Acacia, powdered ($\frac{1}{2}$), and Cinnamon Water (40).

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces.

MISTURA SCAMMONII. Scammony Mixture.

Prepared from Scammony, in powder (4), and Milk (875).

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (for a child).

MISTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA.**Compound Mixture of Senna.**

Prepared from Sulphate of Magnesium (4), Liquid Extract of Liquorice (1), Tincture of Senna ($2\frac{1}{2}$), Compound Tincture of Cardamoms ($1\frac{1}{2}$), and Infusion of Senna (15).

Dose.—1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces.

MISTURA SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI.**Mixture of Spirit of French Wine.**

Prepared from Spirit of French Wine (4 fluid ounces), Cinnamon Water (4 fluid ounces), the Yolks of two Eggs, and Refined Sugar ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.)

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces.

MORI SUCCUS. Mulberry Juice. Nat. Ord., MORACEÆ.

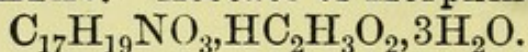
The juice of the ripe fruit of *Morus Nigra*.

Of a dark violet or purple colour, with a faint odour, and a refreshing acidulous saccharine taste.

Contains *Malic Acid* and *Sugar*.

Used in preparing *Syrupus Mori*.

Refrigerant ; slightly laxative ; colouring agent.

MORPHINÆ ACETAS. Acetate of Morphine.

Prepared from Hydrochlorate of Morphine, Solution of Ammonia, Acetic Acid, and Distilled Water.

Used in preparing *Liquor Morphinæ Acetatis*.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORAS.

Hydrochlorate of Morphine. $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3\text{HCl} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}.$

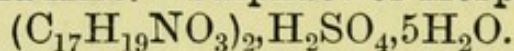
May be obtained by mixing concentrated infusion of opium with chloride of calcium, decolorising with animal charcoal, precipitating the morphia by ammonia, and lastly, adding hydrochloric acid.

In white flexible acicular prisms of a silky lustre, not changed by exposure to the air, and soluble in twenty-four parts of water at common temperatures ; readily soluble in spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Used in preparing *Injectio Morphinæ Hypodermica*, *Liquor Morphinæ Hydrochloratis*, *Suppositoria Morphinæ*, *Suppositoria Morphinæ cum Sapone*, *Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphinæ*, *Trochisci Morphinæ*, and *Trochisci Morphinæ et Ipecacuanhæ*.

Used for the same purposes as opium.

MORPHINÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Morphine.

Prepared from Morphia and Sulphuric Acid.

Colourless, silky, acicular crystals ; soluble in twenty-four parts of water at common temperatures ; sparingly soluble in rectified spirit. Moistened with strong nitric acid, it becomes orange-red ; and with solution of perchloride of iron, greenish-blue.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

MOSCHUS. Musk. Nat. Ord., RUMINANTIA.

The dried secretion from the preputial follicles of *Moschus moschiferus*.

In irregular somewhat unctuous grains of a dark reddish-brown or reddish-black colour, a very strong peculiar diffusible penetrating persistent odour, and a bitterish taste ; contained in a roundish or oval sac, from about one and a half to two inches in diameter, which is nearly smooth on one side, and covered on the

other or outer side by brownish-yellow or greyish adpressed bristle-like hairs, concentrically arranged around a nearly central orifice.

Stimulant and antispasmodic.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

MUCILAGO ACACIÆ. Mucilage of Gum Acacia.

Prepared from Gum Acacia, in small pieces (2), and Distilled Water (3).

Contained in many lozenges.

MUCILAGO AMYLI. Mucilage of Starch.

Prepared from Starch (24) and Distilled Water (875).

Used in preparing *Enema Aloes*, *Enema Magnesii Sulphatis*, *Enema Opii*, and *Enema Terebinthinæ*.

MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ. Mucilage of Tragacanth.

Prepared from Tragacanth, in powder (12), Distilled Water (875), and Rectified Spirit (22).

For suspending heavy powders, as the subnitrate of bismuth.

MYRISTICA. Nutmeg. Nat. Ord., MYRISTICACEÆ.

The dried seed of *Myristica fragrans*, divested of its hard coat or shell.

Oval or roundish, varying in length, but rarely exceeding an inch, greyish-brown externally, and marked with reticulated furrows; internally greyish-red with darker brownish-red veins, so that the transverse section has a marbled appearance. Odour strong and pleasantly aromatic; taste agreeably aromatic, warm, and bitterish. Contains *Myristicin*.

Used in preparing *Oleum Myristicæ*, *Oleum Myristicæ Expressum*, *Pulvis Catechu Compositus*, *Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus*, *Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus*, and *Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita*.

Aromatic, stimulant, and carminative.

MYRRHA. Myrrh. Nat. Ord., AMYRIDACEÆ.

A gum-resinous exudation from the stem of *Balsamodendrum Myrrha*.

In roundish or irregular-formed tears or masses of agglutinated tears, varying very much in size; reddish-brown or reddish-yellow externally, dry, and more or less covered by a fine powder; brittle, fractured surface irregular, somewhat translucent, rich brown, oily, and frequently marked with opaque whitish spaces or striæ. Odour agreeable, aromatic; taste aromatic, bitter, and acrid. Contains *Myrrhol* and *Myrrhin*.

Used in preparing *Decoctum Aloes Compositum*, *Mistura Ferri Composita*, *Pilula Aloes et Myrrhæ*, *Pilula Asafætidæ Composita*, *Pilula Rhei Composita*, and *Tinctura Myrrhæ*.

Stimulant, tonic, mild astringent, emmenagogue.

NECTANDRÆ CORTEX. Bebeeru Bark.

Nat. Ord., LAURACEÆ.

The dried bark of *Nectandra Rodiæi*.

In flattish heavy pieces. Externally greyish-brown, internally dark cinnamon-brown, and with evident longitudinal striæ. It is very hard and brittle, and its fractured surface presents a coarse-grained appearance. Inodorous, but with a strong bitter astringent taste.

Contains *Nectandrina* and *Beberina*.Used in preparing *Beberinæ Sulphas*.

Tonic and antiperiodic.

NUX VOMICA. Nux Vomica. Nat. Ord., LOGANIACEÆ.The seeds of *Strychnos Nux-vomica*.

Rounded in outline ; flattish or concavo-convex, or sometimes more or less bent or irregular in form, rounded or somewhat acute at the margin ; marked on one surface by a central scar or hilum, from which a more or less projecting line passes to the margin, where it terminates in a slight prominence. Externally ash-grey or yellowish-grey-green, and glistening from being covered with short satiny hairs ; internally horny, and somewhat translucent ; no odour, but an extremely bitter taste.

Contains *Strychnina*, *Brucina*, *Igasurina*, with *Igasuric Acid*.Used in preparing *Extractum Nucis Vomicae*, *Strychnina*, and *Tinctura Nucis Vomicae*.

Acts on motor tract of spinal cord ; nerve tonic and aphrodisiac ; given in paralysis.

OLEATUM HYDRARGYRI. Oleate of Mercury.

Prepared from Yellow Oxide of Mercury (1) and Oleic Acid (9).

To the oleic acid kept stirred in a mortar add gradually the oxide of mercury, and triturate occasionally until it is all dissolved.

A light brown, oleaginous, semi-solid substance composed of oleate of mercury and oleic acid, and having the usual slight smell of oleic acid.

This oleate may be prepared with half the above proportion of oleic acid, the remainder being added just before, or not long before, the oleate is dispensed.

Applied to inflamed parts, glands and joints in syphilis ; also used in cases of pediculi and ringworm.

OLEATUM ZINCI. Oleate of Zinc.

Prepared from Oxide of Zinc (1) and Oleic Acid (9).

Stir the oxide with the oleic acid, and allow the mixture to stand for two hours ; then heat on a water-bath until the oxide is dissolved.

Used in preparing *Unguentum Zinci Oleati*.

Applied to chronic eczema and scalp affections.

Oleic acid is more readily absorbed than oils.

These oleates should be applied with a brush or lightly spread over the part with the finger and then covered with linen rag.

OLEO-RESINA CUBEBAE. Oleo-Resin of Cubebs.

Prepared from Cubebs, in coarse powder, and Ether.

Dose.—5 to 30 minims.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ. Almond Oil.

The oil expressed from the bitter or sweet almond.

Thin, pale yellow, nearly inodorous, with a bland oleaginous nutty taste.

Used in preparing *Oleum Phosphoratum*, *Unguentum Cetacei*, *Unguentum Resinæ*, and *Unguentum Simplex*, and the preparations containing it.

OLEUM ANETHI. Oil of Dill.

The oil distilled in Britain from dill fruit.

Colour pale yellow, odour pungent, taste hot and sweetish.

OLEUM ANISI. Oil of Anise.

The oil distilled in Europe from anise fruit ; or in China from star-anise fruit.

Colourless or very pale yellow ; with the odour of the fruit, and an aromatic sweetish taste. The ordinary oil of anise congeals at temperatures between 50° and 60° Fahr. (10° to 15·5° C.), and may remain solid at 62° or 63° Fahr. (16·7° to 17·2° C.) ; oil of star-anise only becomes solid at a few degrees above the freezing-point of water.

Used in preparing *Essentia Anisi*, *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita*, and *Tinctura Opii Ammoniata*.

OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS. Oil of Chamomile.

The oil distilled in Britain from chamomile flowers.

Pale blue or greenish-blue, but gradually becoming yellowish-brown ; with the peculiar aromatic taste and odour of the flowers.

Used in preparing *Extractum Anthemidis*.

OLEUM CAJUPUTI. Oil of Cajuput. Nat. Ord., MYRTACEÆ.

The oil distilled from the leaves of *Melaleuca minor*.

A transparent limpid very volatile pale bluish-green liquid, with a strong penetrating agreeable camphoraceous odour, and a warm bitterish aromatic camphoraceous taste succeeded by a sensation of coldness in the mouth.

Used in preparing *Linimentum Crotonis* and *Spiritus Cajuputi*.

Powerful stimulant and antispasmodic.

OLEUM CARUI. Oil of Caraway.

The oil distilled in Britain from caraway fruit.

Colourless or pale yellow when recent, but gradually becoming darker, with the odour of the fruit, and a spicy somewhat acrid taste.

Used in preparing *Confectio Scammonii* and *Pilula Aloes Barbadosensis*.

OLEUM CARYOPHYLLI. Oil of Cloves.

The oil distilled in Britain from cloves.

Colourless or pale yellow when recent, but gradually becoming reddish-brown, having in a high degree the odour and taste of cloves. Sinks in water.

Used in preparing *Confectio Scammonii*, *Pilula Colocynthis Composita*, and *Pilula Colocynthis et Hyoscyami*.

OLEUM CINNAMOMI. Oil of Cinnamon.

The oil distilled from cinnamon bark.

Yellowish when recent, but gradually becoming cherry-red, having the odour and taste of cinnamon bark. Sinks in water.

Used in preparing *Spiritus Cinnamomi*.

Dose.—Of all the above oils, and of many following, 1 to 4 minims.

OLEUM COPAIBÆ. Oil of Copaiva.

The oil distilled from copaiva.

Colourless or pale yellow, with the odour and taste of copaiva.

Dose.—5 to 20 minims.

OLEUM CORIANDRI. Oil of Coriander.

The oil distilled in Britain from coriander fruit.

Pale yellow or colourless, having the odour of the fruit and a mild aromatic taste.

Used in preparing *Syrupus Sennæ*.

OLEUM CROTONIS. Croton Oil. Nat. Ord., EUPHORBIACEÆ.

The oil expressed in Britain from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*.

Brownish-yellow to dark reddish-brown, fluorescent, with a viscid consistence which is increased by age, a faint, peculiar, somewhat rancid, disagreeable odour, and an oily acrid taste. Entirely soluble in alcohol. Contains *Crotonic Acid*.

Used in preparing *Linimentum Crotonis*.

Powerful irritant, drastic purgative.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 minim, placed on the tongue, or in pill with crumb of bread.

OLEUM CUBEÆ. Oil of Cubebs. Nat. Ord., PIPERACEÆ.

The oil distilled in Britain from cubebs.

Colourless or greenish-yellow, with the odour and taste of cubebs. Contains *Cubebin*.

Stimulant to mucous membranes ; given in gonorrhœa and obstinate sneezing.

Dose.—5 to 20 minims.

OLEUM EUCALYPTI. Oil of *Eucalyptus*.

Nat. Ord., MYRTACEÆ.

The oil distilled from the fresh leaves of *Eucalyptus Globulus*, *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, and probably some other species of *Eucalyptus*.

Colourless or pale straw-coloured, becoming darker and thicker by exposure. It has an aromatic odour, and a spicy and pungent flavour, leaving a sensation of coldness in the mouth.

Used in preparing *Unguentum Eucalypti*.

Possesses powerful ozonizing and anti-malarial influence ; destructive to low organic growths, but not caustic to the skin.

OLEUM JUNIPERI. Oil of Juniper. Nat. Ord., CONIFERÆ.

The oil distilled in Britain from the full-grown unripe green fruit of *Juniperus communis*.

Colourless or pale greenish-yellow, with the characteristic odour of the fruit, and a warm aromatic taste.

Used in preparing *Spiritus Juniperi*.

Stimulant and diuretic.

OLEUM LAVANDULÆ. Oil of Lavender. Nat. Ord., LABIATÆ.

The oil distilled in Britain from the flowers of *Lavandula vera*.

Pale yellow or nearly colourless, with the very fragrant odour of the flowers, and a hot bitter aromatic taste.

Used in preparing *Linimentum Camphoræ Compositum*, *Spiritus Lavandulæ*, and *Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita*.

Stimulant carminative ; given as an adjunct to purgatives to relieve flatulence.

OLEUM LIMONIS. Oil of Lemon.

A volatile oil obtained by mechanical means from fresh lemon peel.

Pale yellow, with a very fragrant odour and a warm bitterish aromatic taste.

Used in preparing *Linimentum Potassii Iodidi cum Sapone* and *Spiritus Ammoniac Aromaticus*.

OLEUM LINI. Linseed Oil.

The oil expressed in Britain without heat from linseed.

Viscid, yellow, with a faint odour, and bland oleaginous taste. It gradually thickens by exposure to the air.

OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. Oil of Peppermint.

Nat. Ord., LABIATÆ.

The oil distilled in Britain from fresh flowering peppermint, *Mentha piperita*.

Colourless, pale yellow, or greenish-yellow when recent, but becoming gradually thicker and reddish by age, with the odour of peppermint, and a strong penetrating aromatic taste, followed by a sensation of coldness in the mouth.

Contains *Menthene* and *Menthol*.

Used in preparing *Aqua Menthae Piperitæ*, *Essentia Menthae Piperitæ*, *Pilula Rhei Composita*, *Spiritus Menthae Piperitæ*, and *Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphine*.

Stimulant carminative; adjunct to purgatives to relieve flatulence.

OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. Oil of Spearmint.

Nat. Ord., LABIATÆ.

The oil distilled in Britain from fresh flowering spearmint, *Mentha viridis*.

Colourless, pale yellow, or greenish-yellow when recent, but becoming reddish by age, with the odour and taste of the herb.

Used in preparing *Aqua Menthae Viridis*.

Given to disguise the taste of nauseous drugs.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ. Cod-Liver Oil. Nat. Ord., PISCES.

The oil extracted from the fresh liver of the cod, *Gadus Morrhua*, by the application of a heat not exceeding 180° Fahr. (82.2° C.).

Pale yellow, with a slight fishy odour and bland fishy taste. A drop of sulphuric acid added to a few drops of the oil on a porcelain slab develops a violet colour, which soon passes to a yellowish or brownish red. Contains *Gaduin*.

Used in consumption, scrofula, and rheumatism.

Dose.—1 to 8 fluid drachms.

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ. Volatile Oil of Nutmeg.

The oil distilled in Britain from nutmeg.

Colourless or straw-yellow, having the odour and taste of nutmeg.

Used in preparing *Pilula Aloes Socotrine*, *Spiritus Ammoniac Aromaticus*, and *Spiritus Myristicæ*.

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ EXPRESSUM.

Expressed Oil of Nutmeg.

A concrete oil obtained by means of expression and heat from nutmegs.

Orange-brown or orange-yellow, more or less mottled, of firm consistence, and having a fragrant odour like that of nutmeg.

Used in preparing *Emplastrum Calefaciens* and *Emplastrum Picis*.

OLEUM OLIVÆ. Olive Oil. Nat. Ord., OLEACEÆ.

The oil expressed from the ripe fruit of *Olea europæa*.

Pale yellow or greenish-yellow, with a very faint agreeable odour and a bland oleaginous taste; congeals partially at about 36° Fahr. (2·2° C.).

Contains *Olein* (liquid) and *Margarine* (solid).

Used in preparing *Charta Epispastica*, *Cataplasma Lini*, *Enema Magnesii Sulphatis*, and some plasters, liniments, and ointments.

OLEUM PHOSPHORATUM. Phosphorated Oil.

Prepared from Phosphorus and Oil of Almonds heated to 180° Fahr. (82·2° C.).

A clear straw-coloured oil; phosphorescent in the dark. It contains about one per cent. of phosphorus.

Given in neuralgia and nervous depression.

Dose.—5 to 10 minims.

OLEUM PIMENTÆ. Oil of Pimento.

The oil distilled in Britain from Pimento.

Colourless or slightly yellowish-red when recent, but becoming brown by age, having the odour and taste of pimento. Sinks in water.

OLEUM PINI SYLVESTRIS. Fir-Wool Oil.

Nat. Ord., CONIFERÆ.

The oil distilled from the fresh leaves of *Pinus sylvestris*.

Colourless or nearly so, with an aromatic lavender-like odour and a pungent but not unpleasant flavour. Soluble in about seven times its volume of rectified spirit.

Used in preparing *Vapor Olei Pini Sylvestris*.

Applied in rheumatism by rubbing the affected parts. The vapour is used as a mild stimulating inhalation in laryngitis.

OLEUM RICINI. Castor Oil. Nat. Ord., EUPHORBIACEÆ.

The oil expressed from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*.

Viscid, colourless or pale straw-yellow, having scarcely any odour, and a mild taste at first but subsequently acrid and unpleasant.

Used in preparing *Collodium Flexile*, *Linimentum Sinapis Compositum*, and *Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita*.

Quick mild purgative.

Dose.—1 to 8 fluid drachms.

OLEUM ROSMARINI. Oil of Rosemary. Nat. Ord., LABIATÆ.

The oil distilled from the flowering tops of *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

Colourless or pale yellow, with the odour of rosemary, and a warm aromatic taste.

Used in preparing *Linimentum Saponis*, *Spiritus Rosmarini*, and *Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita*.

Aromatic stimulant in hysteria and in nervous headache.

OLEUM RUTÆ. Oil of Rue. Nat. Ord., **RUTACEÆ.**

The oil distilled from the fresh herb of *Ruta graveolens*.

Pale yellow when recent, with a strong disagreeable odour and a bitter acrid taste.

Locally irritant ; internally carminative and emmenagogue.

OLEUM SABINÆ. Oil of Savin. Nat. Ord., **CONIFERÆ.**

The oil distilled in Britain from the fresh tops of *Juniperus sabina*.

Colourless or pale yellow, with the odour of the plant and a bitterish acrid taste.

Irritant ; emmenagogue ; externally, to keep up the discharge from ulcers ; internally, for amenorrhœa.

Dose.—1 to 4 minims.

OLEUM SANTALI. Oil of Sandal Wood.

Nat. Ord., **SANTALACEÆ.**

The oil distilled from the wood of *Santalum album*.

Thick in consistence, pale yellow in colour, with strongly aromatic odour, a pungent and spicy flavour, and neutral or slightly acid in reaction.

Employed in gleet and gonorrhœa.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

OLEUM SINAPIS. Oil of Mustard.

The oil distilled with water from black mustard seeds after the expression of the fixed oil.

Colourless or pale yellow. Has an intensely penetrating odour and a very acrid, burning taste. Applied to the skin it produces almost instant vesication.

Used in preparing *Linimentum Sinapis Compositum*.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ. Oil of Turpentine.

Nat. Ord., **CONIFERÆ.**

The oil distilled, usually by aid of steam, from the oleo-resin (turpentine) obtained from *Pinus australis*, *Pinus Tæda*, and sometimes from *Pinus pinaster* and *Pinus sylvestris* ; rectified if necessary.

Limpid, colourless, with a strong peculiar odour, which varies in the different kinds, and a pungent and bitterish taste.

Used in preparing *Confectio Terebinthinæ*, *Enema Terebinthinæ*, *Linimentum Terebinthinæ*, *Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum*, and *Unguentum Terebinthinæ*.

Stimulant, antispasmodic, astringent, diuretic, and anthelmintic.

Dose.—10 minims to 4 fluid drachms.

OLEUM THEOBROMATIS. Oil of Theobroma. Cacao Butter.

Nat. Ord., BYTTNERIACEÆ.

A concrete oil obtained by expression and heat from the ground seeds of Theobroma Cacao.

Of the consistency of tallow; colour yellowish; odour resembling that of chocolate; taste bland and agreeable; fracture clean, presenting no appearance of foreign matter. Does not become rancid from exposure to the air.

Contains *Theobromine*.

Used in preparing *Suppositoria Acidi Tannici*, *Suppositoria Hydrargyri*, *Suppositoria Iodoformi*, *Suppositoria Morphine*, and *Suppositoria Plumbi Composita*.

OPIUM. Opium. Nat. Ord., PAPAVERACEÆ.

The juice, obtained in Asia Minor, by incision from the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*, inspissated by spontaneous evaporation.

Any ordinary variety of opium may be employed as a source of alkaloids; but, otherwise used for officially recognised purposes, opium must be that obtained in Asia Minor, and must be of such a strength that, when dried and powdered and the powder heated to 212° Fahr. (100° C.) until it ceases to lose moisture, and the product tested by any trustworthy method, it shall yield, as nearly as practicable, 10 per cent. of morphine; that is, 100 parts of such dry powdered opium shall yield not less than 9.5 parts, and not more than 10.5 parts, of morphine.

In rounded, irregular, or flattened masses, varying in weight, usually covered with portions of poppy leaves, and scattered over with the reddish-brown chaffy fruits of a species of *Rumex*. When fresh, plastic, and internally somewhat moist, coarsely granular, and reddish or chestnut-brown, but becoming harder by keeping, and darkening to blackish-brown. Odour strong, peculiar, narcotic; taste nauseously bitter.

Contains numerous alkaloids, among them *Morphina*, *Codeina*, *Thebaina*, *Papaverina*, *Apomorphina*, *Meconic* and *Thebolactic Acids*.

Used in preparing *Codeinæ Hydrochloras*, *Confectio Opii* (1 part in 40, nearly), *Emplastrum Opii* (1 part in 10), *Enema Opii* ($\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm of tincture to 2 fluid ounces), *Extractum Opii* (about 1 part from 2), *Extractum Opii Liquidum* (22 grains of extract in 1 fluid ounce, nearly), *Linimentum Opii* (1 volume of tincture in 2 volumes), *Morphinæ Acetas* (about 1 part from

8 or 10), *Morphinæ Acetatis Liquor* (4 grains of acetate in 1 fluid ounce), *Morphinæ Hydrochloras* (about 1 part from 8 or 10), *Morphinæ Hydrochloratis Liquor* (4 grains hydrochlorate in 1 fluid ounce), *Morphinæ Sulphatis* (about 1 part from 7½), *Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla* (1 part in 23, nearly), *Pilula Plumbi cum Opio* (1 part in 8), *Pilula Saponis Composita* (1 part in 6, nearly), *Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio* (1 part in 40), *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus* (1 part in 10), *Pulvis Kino Compositus* (1 part in 20), *Pulvis Opii Compositus* (1 part in 10), *Suppositoria Plumbi Composita* (1 grain in each suppository), *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita* (2 grains to 1 fluid ounce), *Tinctura Opii* (33 grains to 1 fluid ounce, nearly), *Tinctura Opii Ammoniata* (5 grains to one fluid ounce), *Trochisci Opii* ($\frac{1}{10}$ grain of extract in each), *Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio* (32 grains to 1 ounce), *Vinum Opii* (22 grains of extract in 1 fluid ounce, nearly).

Anodyne, soporific, narcotic, sedative, sudorific, antispasmodic, astringent; diminishes secretions, except that of the skin and of the female breast; these it promotes.

Dose.—½ to 3 grains.

OS USTUM. Bone Ash.

The residue of bones which have been burnt to a white ash in contact with air. Consists principally of phosphate of calcium mixed with about 10 per cent. of carbonate of calcium, and a little fluoride of calcium, silica, and phosphate of magnesium.

Used in preparing *Calcii Phosphas* and *Sodii Phosphas*.

OVI ALBUMEN. Egg Albumen. Nat. Ord., AVES.

The liquid white of the egg of *Gallus Bankiva* or domesticus.

OVI VITELLUS. Yolk of Egg. Nat. Ord., AVES.

The yolk of the egg of *Gallus Bankiva* or domesticus.

Used in preparing *Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici*.

OXYMEL. Oxymel.

Prepared from Clarified Honey (8), Acetic Acid (1), and Distilled Water (1).

Liquefy the honey by heat, and mix with it the acetic acid and water.

Astringent, used for sore throat.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ. Oxymel of Squill.

Prepared from Vinegar of Squill (10) and Clarified Honey (16).

Mix and evaporate by a water-bath until the product when cold shall have a specific gravity 1.32.

Employed for the same purposes as Oxymel.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ. Poppy Capsules.

Nat. Ord., PAPAVERACEÆ.

The nearly ripe dried capsules of *Papaver somniferum*. From plants cultivated in Britain.

Rounded, or somewhat oblong, containing a very large number of loose, small, reniform, whitish, slate-coloured, or nearly black seeds. Inodorous ; taste slightly bitter.

Used in preparing *Decoctum Papaveris*, *Extractum Papaveris*, and *Syrupus Papaveris*.

Mild soporific and anodyne.

PARAFFINUM DURUM. Hard Paraffin.

A mixture of several of the harder members of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons ; usually obtained by distillation from shale, separation of the liquid oils by refrigeration, and purification of the solid product.

Colourless, semi-transparent, crystalline, inodorous and tasteless, slightly greasy to the touch.

Used in preparing several ointments.

PARAFFINUM MOLLE. Soft Paraffin.

A semi-solid mixture containing some of the softer or more fluid members of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons ; usually obtained by purifying the less volatile portions of petroleum. It is known in commerce by various fanciful names.

White or yellow, translucent, soft, greasy ; free from acidity, alkalinity, or any unpleasant odour or flavour.

Used in preparing several ointments.

PAREIRÆ RADIX. Pareira Root.

Nat. Ord., MENISPERMACEÆ.

The dried root of *Chondrodendron tomentosum*.

In long nearly cylindrical more or less twisted pieces, from about three-quarters of an inch to two or more inches thick ; covered with a thin blackish-brown bark, and marked externally with longitudinal furrows and transverse ridges and fissures.

Contains *Cissapeline* or *Pelosine*.

Used in preparing *Decoctum Pareiræ*, and *Extractum Pareiræ*.

Stimulating diuretic ; used in diseases of the urinary passages.

PEPSIN. Pepsin.

A preparation of the mucous lining of the fresh and healthy stomach of the pig, sheep, or calf.

A light yellowish-brown powder, having a faint, but not disagreeable, odour and a slightly saline taste, without any indication of putrescence.

Stomachic ; given in asthma and dyspepsia.

Dose.—2 to 5 grains.

PHOSPHORUS. Phosphorus. P.

A non-metallic element obtained from bones.

A semi-transparent, colourless, wax-like solid, which emits white vapours when exposed to the air. Ignites in the air at a temperature a little above its melting point, burning with a luminous flame and producing dense white fumes. Insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and in boiling oil of turpentine.

Used in preparing *Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum*, *Oleum Phosphoratum*, and *Pilula Phosphori*.

Stimulant and aphrodisiac ; given in nervous depression, neuralgia, and goitre.

PHYSOSTIGMATIS SEMEN. Calabar Bean.

Nat. Ord., LEGUMINOSÆ.

The dried seed of *Physostigma venenosum*.

Somewhat reniform, with a long broad blackish furrow. Testa brittle, chocolate-brown, or ash-grey, and enclosing two hard white brittle cotyledons. Contains *Eserina* or *Physostigmina*.

Used in preparing *Extractum Physostigmatis*.

Contracts pupil ; depresses the heart ; employed in eye disease, chorea, tetanus, and general paralysis of the insane.

Dose, in powder.—1 to 4 grains.

PHYSOSTIGMINA. Physostigmine. $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$.

An alkaloid obtained from the alcoholic extract of Calabar bean, by dissolving the extract in water, adding bicarbonate of sodium, shaking the mixture with ether, and evaporating the ethereal liquid.

In colourless or pinkish crystals slightly soluble in water, but readily soluble in alcohol and in diluted acids. The aqueous solution, when shaken with diluted solution of potash, becomes red, and when evaporated to dryness leaves a bluish residue, the acidified solution of which is beautifully dichroic, being blue and red.

Used in preparing *Lamellæ Physostigminæ*.

PILOCARPINÆ NITRAS. Nitrate of Pilocarpine.

$C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2, N_2O_2, HNO_3$.

The nitrate of an alkaloid obtained from extract of jaborandi by shaking it with chloroform and a little alkali, and evaporating the chloroformic solution.

A white crystalline powder or in circular crystals. Soluble in

water and in rectified spirit. Strong sulphuric acid forms with it a yellowish solution which, on the addition of bichromate of potassium, gradually acquires an emerald-green colour. It causes contraction of the pupil of the eye.

Contracts the pupil, and is said to be useful in nephritis ; lessens the amount of urine in diabetes ; and is stated to promote growth of hair in alopecia.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain by mouth ; $\frac{1}{10}$ to 3 grains hypodermically.

PILULA ALOES BARBADENSIS. Pill of Barbadoes Aloes.

Prepared from Barbadoes Aloes, in powder (16), Hard Soap, in powder (8), Oil of Caraway (1), and Confection of Roses (8).

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

PILULA ALOES ET ASAFÆTIDÆ.

Pill of Aloes and Asafœtida.

Prepared from Socotrine Aloes, in powder (1), Asafœtida (1), Hard Soap, in powder (1), and Confection of Roses (1).

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

PILULA ALOES ET FERRI. Pill of Aloes and Iron.

Prepared from Sulphate of Iron ($1\frac{1}{2}$), Barbadoes Aloes, in powder (2), Compound Powder of Cinnamon (3), and Confection of Roses (4).

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

PILULA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ. Pill of Aloes and Myrrh.

Prepared from Socotrine Aloes (2), Myrrh (1), Saffron, dried ($\frac{1}{2}$), Treacle (1), and Glycerine (a sufficiency).

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

PILULA ALOES SOCOTRINÆ. Pill of Socotrine Aloes.

Prepared from Socotrine Aloes, in powder (16), Hard Soap, in powder (8), Volatile Oil of Nutmeg (1), Confection of Roses (8).

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

PILULA ASAFÆTIDÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Pill of Asafœtida.

Prepared from Asafœtida (2), Galbanum (2), Myrrh (2), and Treacle, by weight (1).

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

PILULA CAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Pill of Gamboge.

Prepared from Gamboge, in powder (1), Barbadoes Aloes, in powder (1), Compound Powder of Cinnamon (1), Hard Soap, in powder (2), and Syrup (a sufficiency).

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITA.**Compound Pill of Colocynth.**

Prepared from Colocynth Pulp, in powder (4), Barbadoes Aloes, in powder (8), Resin of Scammony, in powder (8), Sulphate of Potassium, in powder (1), Oil of Cloves (1), and Distilled Water (a sufficiency).

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI.**Pill of Colocynth and Hyoscyamus.**

Prepared from Compound Pill of Colocynth (2) and Extract of Hyoscyamus (1).

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

PILULA CONII COMPOSITA. Compound Pill of Hemlock.

Prepared from Extract of Hemlock (5), Ipecacuanha, in powder (1), and Treacle (a sufficiency).

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

PILULA FERRI CARBONATIS. Pill of Carbonate of Iron.

Prepared from Saccharated Carbonate of Iron (4) and Confection of Roses (1).

Dose.—5 to 20 grains.

PILULA FERRI IODIDI. Pill of Iodide of Iron.

Prepared from Fine Iron Wire (40), Iodine (80), Refined Sugar, in powder (70), Liquorice Root, in powder (140), and Distilled Water (46).

Dose.—3 to 8 grains.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI. Mercurial Pill.

Prepared from Mercury, by weight (2), Confection of Roses (3), and Liquorice Root, in fine powder (1).

Dose.—3 to 8 grains.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI COMPOSITA.**Compound Pill of Subchloride of Mercury.**

Prepared from Subchloride of Mercury (1), Sulphurated Antimony (1), Guaiacum Resin, in powder (2), and Castor Oil (1).

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

PILULA IPECACUANHÆ CUM SCILLA.**Pill of Ipecacuanha with Squill.**

Prepared from Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha (3), Squill, in powder (1), Ammoniacum, in powder (1), and Treacle a sufficiency.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

PILULA PHOSPHORI. Phosphorus Pill.

Prepared from Phosphorus (3), Balsam of Tolu (120), Yellow Wax (57), and Curd Soap (90).

When dispensed, every two grains of the product is to be incorporated with one grain of the soap; a few drops of rectified spirit being used, if necessary, to soften the whole.

Three grains of the entire pill mass will contain $\frac{1}{30}$ of a grain of phosphorus.

Dose.—2 to 4 grains.

PILULA PLUMBI CUM OPIO. Pill of Lead and Opium.

Prepared from Acetate of Lead, in fine powder (6), Opium, in powder (1), and Confection of Roses (1).

Dose.—3 to 5 grains.

PILULA RHEI COMPOSITA. Compound Rhubarb Pill.

Prepared from Rhubarb Root, in powder (6), Socotrine Aloes, in powder ($4\frac{1}{2}$), Myrrh, in powder (3), Hard Soap, in powder (3), Oil of Peppermint ($\frac{1}{3}$), Glycerine (2), and Treacle, by weight (6).

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

PILULA SAPONIS COMPOSITA. Compound Pill of Soap.

Prepared from Opium, in powder (1), Hard Soap, in powder (4), and Glycerine, a sufficiency.

Dose.—3 to 5 grains.

PILULA SCAMMONII COMPOSITA.

Compound Scammony Pill.

Prepared from Resin of Scammony (1), Resin of Jalap (1), Curd Soap, in powder (1), Strong Tincture of Ginger (1), and Rectified Spirit (2).

Dose.—5 to 15 grains.

PILULA SCILLÆ COMPOSITA. Compound Squill Pill.

Prepared from Squill, in powder ($1\frac{1}{4}$), Ginger, in powder (1), Ammoniacum, in powder (1), Hard Soap, in powder (1), and Treacle, by weight (2).

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

PIMENTA. Pimento. Nat. Ord., MYRTACEÆ.

The dried unripe full-grown fruit of *Pimenta officinalis*.

Dry, light, roundish, one-fifth of an inch or more in diameter, and crowned with raised scar-like ring. Odour and taste warm, aromatic, and peculiar, but resembling cloves.

Used in preparing *Aqua Pimentæ* and *Oleum Pimentæ*.

Carminative, stimulant, adjunct to purgatives.

PIPER NIGRUM. Black Pepper. Nat. Ord., PIPERACEÆ.

The dried unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum*.

Roundish, blackish-brown, and containing a yellowish-brown or grey seed. Odour aromatic; taste pungent and bitterish.

Contains *Piperin*.

Used in preparing *Confectio Opii*, *Confectio Piperis*, and *Pulvis Opii Compositus*.

Rubefacient, stimulant, stomachic ; given in gonorrhœa and dyspepsia.

PIX BURGUNDICA. Burgundy Pitch. Nat. Ord., CONIFERÆ.

The resinous exudation obtained from the stem of *Pinus Picea*.

Hard and brittle, yet gradually taking the form of the vessel in which it is kept ; somewhat opaque, dull reddish-brown or yellowish-brown, fracture clear and conchoidal. Odour agreeable and aromatic ; taste sweet, aromatic, without bitterness.

Used in preparing *Emplastrum Ferri* and *Emplastrum Picis*.

Externally rubefacient and stimulant.

PIX LIQUIDA. Tar. Nat. Ord., CONIFERÆ.

A bituminous liquid, obtained from the wood of *Pinus sylvestris*, and other species of *Pinus*, by destructive distillation.

A dark-brown or blackish semi-liquid substance, with peculiar aromatic odour.

Used in preparing *Unguentum Picis Liquidæ*.

Stimulant ; given in bronchial affections and skin diseases.

PLUMBI ACETAS. Acetate of Lead. $\text{Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2, 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Prepared from Oxide of Lead, in fine powder, Acetic Acid, and Distilled Water.

In white crystalline masses, with acetous odour, and a sweet astringent taste. Its solution in water gives a yellow precipitate with iodide of potassium, and is precipitated white by sulphuric acid, acetic acid being set free.

Used in preparing *Glycerinum Plumbi Subacetatis*, *Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis*, *Pilula Plumbi cum Opio*, *Suppositoria Plumbi Composita*, and *Unguentum Plumbi Acetatis*.

Sedative astringent ; used in hæmorrhage, dysentery, and phthisis.

Dose.—1 to 4 grains.

PLUMBI CARBONAS. Carbonate of Lead. $2\text{Pb}_2\text{CO}_3, \text{PbO}, \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

A soft heavy white powder, blackened by sulphuretted hydrogen, insoluble in water, soluble in diluted acetic acid.

Used in preparing *Unguentum Plumbi Carbonatis*.

Used in skin diseases, etc.

PLUMBI IODIDUM. Iodide of Lead. PbI_2 .

Prepared from Nitrate of Lead, Iodide of Potassium, and Distilled Water.

Used in preparing *Emplastrum Plumbi Iodidi* and *Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi*.

Mild stimulant; applied to scrofulous glands.

PLUMBI NITRAS. Nitrate of Lead. $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.

In colourless octahedral crystals, nearly opaque.

Used in preparing *Plumbi Iodidum*.

Applied in the form of powder in the treatment of onychia maligna.

PLUMBI OXIDUM. Oxide of Lead. PbO .

In heavy scales of a pale brick-red colour.

Used in preparing *Emplastrum Cerati Saponis*, *Emplastrum Plumbi*, *Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis*, and *Plumbi Acetas*, and contained in many other preparations.

Astringent; the plaster is applied to wounds, ulcers, and fractures.

PODOPHYLLI RHIZOMA. Podophyllum Rhizome.

Nat. Ord., RANUNCULACEÆ.

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Podophyllum peltatum*.

In pieces of variable length, cylindrical with large irregular tuberosities and brownish rootlets. Odour faintly narcotic; taste bitterish and nauseous. Contains *Podophyllin*.

Used in preparing *Podophylli Resina*.

Cholagogue and purgative.

PODOPHYLLI RESINA. Resin of Podophyllum.

Prepared from Podophyllum Rhizome, in No. 40 powder, Rectified Spirit, and Distilled Water.

An amorphous powder, varying from pale yellow to deep orange-brown.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.

POTASSA CAUSTICA. Caustic Potash.

Hydrate of potassium, KHO , containing some impurities.

Prepared from Solution of Potash.

Boiled rapidly in a silver or clean iron vessel, until there remains a fluid of oily consistence, a drop of which when removed on a warm glass rod solidifies on cooling.

In hard white pencils very deliquescent, powerfully alkaline and corrosive. A watery solution acidulated by nitric acid gives a yellow precipitate with perchloride of platinum.

Used in preparing *Liquor Potassæ* and *Potassii Permannas*.

Caustic; applied to bites, and fungoid growths.

POTASSA SULPHURATA. Sulphurated Potash.

A mixture of salts of potassium, of which the chief is sulphide.

Prepared from Carbonate of Potassium, in powder (10), Sublimed Sulphur (5).

Solid greenish fragments, forming with water a yellow solution, which has the odour of sulphuretted hydrogen.

Used in preparing *Unguentum Potassæ Sulphuratæ*.

Stimulant, diaphoretic, expectorant.

POTASSII ACETAS. Acetate of Potassium. $KC_2H_3O_2$.

Prepared from Carbonate of Potassium and Acetic Acid.

White foliaceous satiny masses, very deliquescent.

Diuretic, purgative ; given in skin diseases, rheumatism, and dropsy.

Dose.—10 to 60 grains.

POTASSII BICARBONAS. Bicarbonate of Potassium. $KHCO_3$.

This salt may be obtained by saturating a strong aqueous solution of carbonate of potassium with carbonic acid gas, and recrystallising the separated salt.

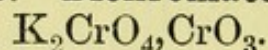
Colourless right rhombic prisms, not deliquescent, of a saline feebly alkaline taste, not corrosive.

Twenty grains of bicarbonate of potassium neutralise 14 grains citric acid or 15 grains tartaric acid.

Used in preparing *Liquor Potassæ Effervescens*.

Antacid ; given in lithiasis, and rheumatism.

Dose.—10 to 40 grains.

POTASSII BICHROMAS. Bichromate of Potassium.

In large red transparent four-sided tables.

Used in preparing *Acidum Chromicum* and *Sodii Valerianas*.

Employed as a test.

POTASSII BROMIDUM. Bromide of Potassium. KBr .

Prepared from Solution of Potash, Bromine, Wood Charcoal, in fine powder, and Boiling Distilled Water.

In colourless cubical crystals, with no odour, but a pungent saline taste, readily soluble in water. Its aqueous solution gives a white crystalline precipitate with tartaric acid.

Alterative and soporific ; given in insomnia and epilepsy.

Dose.—5 to 30 grains.

POTASSII CARBONAS. Carbonate of Potassium.

K_2CO_3 with about 16 per cent. of water of crystallisation.

Obtained from commercial pearl-ash, the product of lixiviation of wood-ashes, by treating the pearl-ash with its own weight of

distilled water, and evaporating the solution so formed just to dryness while it is kept briskly agitated.

A white crystalline powder, alkaline and caustic to the taste, very deliquescent, readily soluble in water.

Twenty grains of carbonate of potassium neutralise 17 grains of citric acid, or 18 grains of tartaric acid.

Used in preparing *Atropina*, *Decoctum Aloes Compositum*, *Enema Aloes*, *Liquor Arsenicalis*, *Liquor Potassæ*, *Mistura Ferri Composita*, *Potassa Sulphurata*, *Potassii Acetas*, *Potassii Bicarbonas*, *Potassii Chloras*, *Potassii Citras*, and *Potassii Tartras*.

Antacid ; given in dyspepsia and lithiasis.

Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

POTASSII CHLORAS. Chlorate of Potassium. KClO_3 .

Prepared from Carbonate of Potassium, Slaked Lime, Distilled Water, Black Oxide of Manganese, and Hydrochloric Acid.

In colourless rhomboidal crystalline plates, with a cool saline taste, sparingly soluble in water.

Used in preparing *Potassii Permanganas* and *Trochisci Potassii Chloratis*.

Refrigerant and diuretic ; given in stomatitis and sore throat.

Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

POTASSII CITRAS. Citrate of Potassium. $\text{K}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$.

Prepared from Carbonate of Potassium, Citric Acid, in crystals, and Distilled Water.

A white powder of saline feebly acid taste, deliquescent, and very soluble in water.

Antacid, diuretic, antiscorbutic.

Dose.—20 to 60 grains.

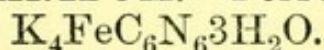
POTASSII CYANIDUM. Cyanide of Potassium. KCN .

May be obtained by heating ferrocyanide of potassium at a red heat until gas ceases to be evolved, allowing the sediment to subside in the still molten mass, and pouring off the clear fluid. It may be purified by solution in and crystallisation from spirit.

In white opaque deliquescent crystalline masses having the odour of hydrocyanic acid.

Used in preparing *Bismuthum Purificatum*.

POTASSII FERROCYANIDUM. Ferrocyanide of Potassium.



A salt obtained by fusing animal substances, such as the cuttings of horns, hoofs, and skins, with carbonate of potassium,

in an iron pot, lixiviating the crude product with water, and purifying the salt by crystallisation.

In large yellow crystals, soluble in water. The aqueous solution precipitates deep-blue with persulphate of iron, brick-red with sulphate of copper, and white with acetate of lead.

Used in preparing *Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum*.

Employed as a test re-agent.

POTASSII IODIDUM. Iodide of Potassium. KI .

Prepared from Solution of Potash, Iodine, Wood Charcoal, in fine powder, and Boiling Distilled Water.

In colourless, generally opaque, cubic crystals, readily soluble in water.

Used in preparing *Linimentum Iodi*, *Linimentum Potassii Iodidi cum Sapone*, *Liquor Iodi*, *Tinctura Iodi*, *Unguentum Iodi*, and *Unguentum Potassii Iodidi*.

Diuretic, alterative ; given in scrofula, syphilis, and dropsy.

Dose.—2 to 30 grains.

POTASSII NITRAS. Nitrate of Potassium. KNO_3 .

Nitrate of potassium of commerce, purified, if necessary, by crystallisation from solution in distilled water.

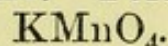
In white crystalline masses or fragments of striated six-sided prisms, colourless, of a peculiar cool saline taste. Thrown on the fire it deflagrates.

Used in preparing *Argenti et Potassii Nitras*.

Refrigerant, diuretic in fevers, dropsy, and rheumatism.

Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

POTASSII PERMANGANAS. Permanganate of Potassium.



Prepared from Caustic Potash, Black Oxide of Manganese, in fine powder, Chlorate of Potassium, Distilled Water, and Carbonic Acid.

Dark purple slender prismatic crystals, inodorous, with a sweet astringent taste, soluble in water. A single small crystal suffices to form with an ounce of water a rich purple solution, which when mixed with a little rectified spirit and heated, becomes yellowish-brown.

Used in preparing *Liquor Potassii Permanganatis*.

Antiseptic and deodoriser.

Dose.—1 to 5 grains.

POTASSII SULPHAS. Sulphate of Potassium. K_2SO_4 .

In colourless hard six-sided prisms terminated by six-sided pyramids ; decrepitates strongly when heated ; sparingly soluble in water ; insoluble in alcohol.

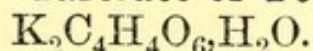
Used in preparing *Pilula Colocynthis Composita*, *Pilula*

Colocynthis et Hyoscyami, Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla,
and *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus.*

Purgative employed in constipation and dyspepsia.

Dose.—15 to 60 grains.

POTASSII TARTRAS. Tartrate of Potassium.



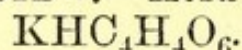
Prepared from Acid Tartrate of Potassium, Carbonate of Potassium, and Boiling Distilled Water.

In small colourless four or six sided prisms.

Antacid and purgative ; given in lithiasis.

Dose.—60 grains to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

POTASSII TARTRAS ACIDA. Acid Tartrate of Potassium.



An acid salt obtained from the crude tartar which is deposited during the fermentation of grape juice, and from the lees of wine.

A gritty white powder, or fragments of cakes crystallised on one surface ; of a pleasant acid taste, sparingly soluble in water, insoluble in spirit.

Used in preparing *Acidum Tartaricum, Antimonium Tartaratum, Confectio Sulphuris, Ferrum Tartaratum, Potassii Tartras, Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus,* and *Soda Tartarata.*

Refrigerant, purgative, diuretic ; given in fevers and dropsy.

Dose.—20 to 60 grains.

PRUNUM. Prune. Nat. Ord., ROSACEÆ.

The dried drupe of *Prunus domestica.* Imported from the South of France.

Somewhat ovoid or oblong, about one inch and a quarter long, black, shrivelled ; pulp tough, brownish, without marked odour, but with a sweet and somewhat mucilaginous acidulous taste.

Used in preparing *Confectio Sennæ.*

Laxative.

PTEROCARPI LIGNUM. Red Sandal-Wood.

Nat. Ord., LEGUMINOSÆ.

The heart-wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus.*

In dense heavy irregular logs or in deep red chips, varying in length and thickness, dark reddish-brown or blackish-brown.

Contains *Santalin.*

Used in preparing *Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita.*

Colouring agent.

PULVIS AMYGDALÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Almonds.

Prepared from Sweet Almonds (8), Refined Sugar, in powder (4), and Gum Acacia, in powder (1).

Used in preparing *Mistura Amygdalæ.*

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS. Antimonial Powder.

Prepared from Oxide of Antimony (1), and Phosphate of Calcium (2).

Dose.—3 to 5 grains.

PULVIS CATECHU COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Catechu.

Prepared from Catechu, in powder (4), Kino, in powder (2), Rhatany Root, in powder (2), Cinnamon Bark, in powder (1), and Nutmeg, in powder (1).

Dose.—20 to 40 grains.

PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Cinnamon.

Prepared from Cinnamon Bark, in powder (1), Cardamom Seeds, in powder (1), and Ginger, in powder (1).

Used in preparing *Pilula Aloes et Ferri* and *Pilula Cambogiae Composita*.

Dose.—3 to 10 grains.

PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS. Aromatic Powder of Chalk.

Prepared from Cinnamon Bark, in powder (4), Nutmeg, in powder (3), Saffron, in powder (3), Cloves, in powder ($1\frac{1}{2}$), Cardamom Seeds, in powder (1), Refined Sugar, in powder (25), and Prepared Chalk (11).

Dose.—10 to 60 grains.

PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS CUM OPIO.

Aromatic Powder of Chalk and Opium.

Prepared from Aromatic Powder of Chalk (39), and Opium, in powder (1).

Dose.—10 to 40 grains.

PULVIS ELATERINI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Elaterin.

Prepared from Elaterin (1) and Sugar of Milk (39).

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ grain to 5 grains.

PULVIS GLICYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Liquorice.

Prepared from Senna, in fine powder (2), Liquorice Root, in fine powder (2), Fennel Fruit, in fine powder (1), Sublimed Sulphur (1), and Refined Sugar, in powder (6).

Dose.—30 to 60 grains.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha.

Prepared from Ipecacuanha, in powder (1), Opium, in powder (1), and Sulphate of Potassium, in powder (8).

Used in preparing *Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla*.

Dose.—5 to 15 grains.

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Jalap.

Prepared from Jalap, in powder (5), Acid Tartrate of Potassium (9), and Ginger, in powder (1).

Dose.—20 to 60 grains.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS. Compound Powder of Kino.

Prepared from Kino, in powder (15), Opium, in powder (1), and Cinnamon Bark in powder (4).

Dose.—5 to 20 grains.

PULVIS OPII COMPOSITUS. Compound Powder of Opium.

Prepared from Opium, in powder (3), Black Pepper, in powder (4), Ginger, in powder (10), Caraway Fruit, in powder (12), and Tragacanth, in powder (1).

Used in preparing *Confectio Opii*.

Dose.—2 to 5 grains.

PULVIS RHEI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Rhubarb. Gregory's Powder.

Prepared from Rhubarb Root, in powder (2), Light Magnesia (6), and Ginger, in powder (1).

Dose.—20 to 60 grains.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Scammony.

Prepared from Scammony Resin, in powder (4), Jalap, in powder (3), and Ginger, in powder (1).

Dose.—10 to 20 grains.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Tragacanth.

Prepared from Tragacanth, in powder (1), Gum Acacia, in powder (1), Starch, in powder (1), and Refined Sugar, in powder (3).

Dose.—20 to 60 grains.

PYRETHRI RADIX. Pellitory Root. Nat. Ord., COMPOSITÆ.

The dried root of *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*.

In unbranched pieces, cylindrical or somewhat tapering, and covered by a thickish brown shrivelled bark studded by dark-coloured receptacles of resin. Inodorous; but when chewed causing a burning and pricking sensation over the whole mouth and throat. Contains *Pyrethric Acid*.

Used in preparing *Tinctura Pyrethri*.

Topical stimulant and sialagogue; employed in relaxed throat.

PYROXYLIN. Gun Cotton.

Prepared from Cotton Wool (1), Sulphuric Acid (5), and Nitric Acid (5).

Used in preparing *Collodium* and *Collodium Vesicans*.

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM. Quassia Wood.

Nat. Ord., SIMARUBACEÆ.

The chips, shavings, or raspings of the wood of *Picræna excelsa*.

In billets or logs varying in length and size, but frequently as thick as a man's thigh, and covered by a dark-grey bark. The wood is pale yellowish-white, in the form of chips, shavings, or raspings of the wood, with an intense and purely bitter taste. Contains *Quassine*.

Used in preparing *Extractum Quassiae*, *Infusum Quassiae*, and *Tinctura Quassiae*.

Bitter tonic and stomachic ; given in debility and dyspepsia.

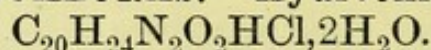
QUERCUS CORTEX. Oak Bark. Nat. Ord., CUPULIFERÆ.

The dried bark of the smaller branches and young stems of *Quercus robur*. Collected in spring, from trees growing in Britain.

In quills covered with a smooth shining silvery or ash-grey variegated with brown periderm or corky layer.

Used in preparing *Decoctum Quercûs*.

Astringent ; employed as lotion, injection, or gargle.

QUININÆ HYDROCHLORAS. Hydrochlorate of Quinine.

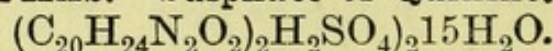
Obtained from the same sources and by the same process as sulphate of quinine, the separated alkaloid being neutralised by hydrochloric acid.

In crystals resembling those of sulphate of quinine, but generally somewhat larger. It is soluble in about thirty-four parts of water or about three parts of spirit at common temperatures, and very soluble in the boiling liquids.

Used in preparing *Tinctura Quininæ*.

Given in same cases as *Quininæ Sulphas*.

Dose.—1 to 10 grains.

QUININÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Quinine.

The sulphate of an alkaloid prepared from the powder of various kinds of *Cinchona* and *Ramijia* bark by extraction with spirit after the addition of lime, or by the action of alkali on an acidulated aqueous infusion, with subsequent neutralisation of the alkaloid by sulphuric acid and purification of the resulting salt.

Filiform silky snow-white crystals, with pure intense bitter taste, sparingly soluble in water, imparting to the water a bluish

tint or fluorescent appearance. The solution gives when treated first with solution of chlorine and afterwards with ammonia an emerald-green colour.

Used in preparing *Ferri et Quininæ Citras*, *Tinctura Quininæ Ammoniata*, and *Vinum Quininæ*.

Tonic, antiperiodic, astringent, stimulant, and antipyretic.

Dose.—1 to 10 grains.

RESINA. Resin. Nat. Ord., CONIFERÆ.

The residue left after the distillation of the oil of turpentine from the crude oleo-resin (turpentine) of various species of *Pinus*.

Translucent, yellowish, compact, brittle, pulverisable. It is easily fusible, and burns with a dense yellow flame and much smoke.

Used in preparing *Charta Epispastica*, *Unguentum Resinæ*, *Unguentum Terebinthinæ*, and many Emplastra.

RHAMNI FRANGULÆ CORTEX. Frangula Bark.

Nat. Ord., RHAMNACEÆ.

The dried bark of *Rhamnus frangula*. Collected from the young trunk and moderate-sized branches, and kept at least one year before being used.

In small quills, the bark itself being about one twenty-fifth of an inch in thickness, and covered with a greyish-brown or blackish-brown corky layer marked with transverse whitish lenticels. No marked odour; taste sweetish, and slightly bitter.

Used in preparing *Extractum Rhamni Frangulæ* and *Extractum Rhamni Frangulæ Liquidum*.

Tonic and laxative; useful in hæmorrhoids and habitual constipation.

RHAMNI PURSHIANI CORTEX. Sacred Bark.

Nat. Ord., RHAMNACEÆ.

The dried bark of *Rhamnus Purshianus*.

In quills or incurved pieces of varying lengths and sizes, the bark itself being from about one twenty-fifth to one-eighth of an inch thick, covered with a greyish-white layer. No marked odour; taste bitter.

Used in preparing *Extractum Cascaræ Sagradæ* and *Extractum Cascaræ Sagradæ Liquidum*.

Used for same purpose as *Rhamnus Frangulæ*.

RHEI RADIX. Rhubarb Root. Nat. Ord., POLYGONACEÆ.

The root, more or less deprived of its bark, sliced and dried, of *Rheum palmatum*, *Rheum officinale*, and probably other species. Collected and prepared in China and Thibet.

Contains *Oxalate of Lime*, *Tannic*, and *Chrysophanic Acids*.

In barrel-shaped or irregularly formed pieces; the outer surface covered with a bright yellowish-brown powder. Frequently the pieces are bored with a hole which contains the remains of the cord used to suspend them to dry, or the cord has been removed. Odour peculiar.

Used in preparing *Extractum Rhei*, *Infusum Rhei*, *Pilula Rhei Composita*, *Pulvis Rhei Compositus*, *Syrupus Rhei*, *Tinctura Rhei*, and *Vinum Rhei*.

Astringent, stomachic, and mild purgative; given in dyspepsia and debility.

Dose.—5 to 20 grains.

RHÆADOS PETALA. Red-Poppy Petals.

Nat. Ord., PAPAVERACEÆ.

The fresh petals of *Papaver rhœas*. From indigenous plants.

Of a bright scarlet colour, often nearly black at the base, unequal in size, with a strong narcotic odour, and slightly bitter taste. Contains *Rhœadin*.

Used in preparing *Syrupus Rhæados*.

Slight sedative and colouring agent.

ROSÆ CANINÆ FRUCTUS. Fruit of the Dog-Rose. Hips.

Nat. Ord., ROSACEÆ.

The ripe fruit of *Rosa canina* and other indigenous allied species.

Ovoid, scarlet; inodorous; taste pleasant.

Used in preparing *Confectio Rosæ Caninæ*.

ROSACÆ CENTIFOLIÆ PETALA. Cabbage-Rose Petals.

Nat. Ord., ROSACEÆ.

The fresh fully expanded petals of *Rosa centifolia*. From plants cultivated in Britain.

Large, thin, delicate, very fragrant, and with a bitterish taste.

Used in preparing *Aqua Rosæ*.

ROSÆ GALLICÆ PETALA. Red-Rose Petals.

Nat. Ord., ROSACEÆ.

The fresh and dried unexpanded petals of *Rosa gallica*. From plants cultivated in Britain.

Usually in little cone-like masses, or sometimes separate and more or less crumpled; fine purplish-red; odour fragrant, roseate; taste bitterish and astringent.

Used in preparing *Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ*, *Infusum Rosæ Acidum*, and *Syrupus Rosæ Gallicæ*.

Slight astringent. The infusion employed as a gargle.

SABADILLA. Cevadilla. Nat. Ord., MELANTHACEÆ.

The dried ripe seeds of *Schoenocaulon officinale*. The seeds are sometimes imported in their pericarps, but these should be rejected before the seeds are used.

Somewhat scimitar-shaped, prolonged above into a membranous wing. Taste bitter, acrid; inodorous, but when powdered producing violent sneezing.

Used in preparing *Veratrina*.

Local irritant, emetic and vascular sedative; the ointment is used in neuralgia and rheumatism.

SABINÆ CACUMINA. Savin Tops. Nat. Ord., CONIFERÆ.

The fresh and dried tops of *Juniperus sabina*. Collected in spring, from plants cultivated in Britain.

Twigs densely covered with minute imbricated dark green leaves. Odour, when rubbed or bruised, strong and peculiar; taste disagreeable.

Used in preparing *Oleum Sabinæ* (from fresh plant), *Tinctura Sabinæ*, and *Unguentum Sabinæ*.

Irritant; given for keeping open the discharge from blisters.

Dose, in powder.—4 to 10 grains.

SACCHARUM LACTIS. Sugar of Milk. $C_{11}H_{24}O_{12}$.

A crystallised sugar, obtained from the whey of Milk by evaporation.

Cylindrical masses, with a cord or stick in the axis, or in fragments of cakes; greyish-white, crystalline, gritty when chewed. Soluble in about seven parts of water at common temperatures, and in about one part of boiling water.

Used in preparing *Pulvis Elaterini Compositus*.

SACCHARUM PURIFICATUM. Refined Sugar. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$.

Compact crystalline conical loaves, known in commerce as lump sugar. Readily and completely soluble in water, forming a clear bright syrup. Used in many preparations, and in all the Syrups and Lozenges.

SALICINUM. Salicin. $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$. Nat. Ord., SALICACEÆ.

A crystalline glucoside obtained by treating the bark of *Salix alba*, and other species of *Salix*, and the bark of various species of *Populus*, with hot water, removing tannin and colouring matter from the decoction, evaporating, purifying, and recrystallising.

Colourless shining crystals with a very bitter taste. Soluble in about twenty-eight parts of water or a similar quantity of spirit at common temperatures; insoluble in ether. Sulphuric acid colours it red. A small quantity heated with a little red

chromate of potassium, a few drops of sulphuric acid and some water, yields vapours of an oil having the odour of meadow-sweet.

Mild tonic in small doses. Valuable for acute rheumatism in large doses. Given in ague.

Dose.—3 to 20 grains.

SAMBUCI FLORES. Elder Flowers.

Nat. Ord., CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

The fresh flowers of *Sambucus nigra*. From indigenous plants.

In corymbose cymes, from five to seven inches across. Odour fragrant, but somewhat sickly ; taste bitterish.

Used in preparing *Aqua Sambuci*.

Cosmetic ; and vehicle for lotions.

SANTONICA. Santonica. Nat. Ord., COMPOSITÆ.

The dried unexpanded flower-heads or capitula of *Artemisia maritima*.

Oblong, pale greenish-brown ; consisting of from twelve to eighteen imbricated involucral scales with a broad thick yellowish-green midrib, enclosing three to five somewhat tubular florets. Odour somewhat camphoraceous ; taste bitter and camphoraceous.

Used in preparing *Santoninum*.

Anthelmintic for round and thread worms.

Dose.—10 to 60 grains.

SANTONINUM. Santonin. $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$.

A crystalline principle prepared from Santonica.

Prepared from Santonica, bruised, Slaked Lime, Hydrochloric Acid, Solution of Ammonia, Rectified Spirit, Purified Animal Charcoal, and Distilled Water.

Colourless flat rhombic prisms, feebly bitter, scarcely soluble in cold water, sparingly in boiling water, but abundantly in chloroform and in boiling rectified spirit. Added to warm alcoholic solution of potash it yields a violet-red colour. Sunlight renders it yellow.

Used in preparing *Trochisci Santonini*.

Dose.—2 to 6 grains.

SAPO ANIMALIS. Curd Soap.

Soap made with soda and a purified animal fat consisting principally of stearin.

White or with a very light greyish tint ; dry ; nearly inodorous. Soluble in rectified spirit. Soluble also in hot water, the solution being neutral or only very faintly alkaline to test-paper. Incinerated it yields an ash which does not deliquesce.

Used in preparing *Emplastrum Resinæ*, *Emplastrum Saponis*, *Emplastrum Saponis Fuscum*, *Extractum Colocynthis Compositum*, *Linimentum Potassii Iodidi cum Sapone*, *Pilula Phosphori*, *Pilula Scammonii Composita*, *Suppositoria Acidi Carbolicum cum Sapone*, *Suppositoria Acidi Tannici cum Sapone*, and *Suppositoria Morphine cum Sapone*.

SAPO DURUS. Hard Soap.

Soap made with soda and olive oil.

Greyish-white, dry, inodorous. Soluble in rectified spirit. Incinerated it yields an ash which does not deliquesce.

Used in preparing *Linimentum Saponis* and many pills.

SAPO MOLLIS. Soft Soap.

Soap made with potash and olive oil; yellowish-green, inodorous. Soluble in rectified spirit. Incinerated, leaves an ash which is very deliquescent.

Used in preparing *Linimentum Terebinthine*.

SARSÆ RADIX. Jamaica Sarsaparilla.

Nat. Ord., SMILACEÆ.

The dried root of *Smilax officinalis*.

It is commonly known as Jamaica Sarsaparilla, from having been formerly obtained by way of that island.

In bundles bound together by a long root of the same drug. Roots greyish-brown to deep-red dark-brown, with many branched rootlets. Inodorous; taste mucilaginous; when chewed feebly bitter and faintly acrid.

Used in preparing *Decoctum Sarsæ*, *Decoctum Sarsæ Compositum*, and *Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum*.

Alterative, tonic, and diaphoretic.

SASSAFRAS RADIX. Sassafras Root. Nat. Ord., LAURACEÆ.

The dried roots, reduced to chips or shavings, of *Sassafras officinale*.

Large branched pieces covered with bark, which is rough; greyish or rusty-brown; odour agreeable and aromatic; taste aromatic and somewhat astringent.

Used in preparing *Decoctum Sarsæ Compositum*.

Diaphoretic; only used in the last-named decoctum.

SCAMMONIÆ RADIX. Scammony Root.

Nat. Ord., CONVULVACEÆ.

The dried root of *Convolvulus scammonia*.

Unbranched; cylindrical, except at upper end; longitudinally furrowed; greyish-brown; odour acrid, taste faint, somewhat like jalap.

Used in preparing *Resina Scammoniae*.

A griping cathartic.

SCAMMONIÆ RESINA. Resin of Scammony.

Nat. Ord., CONVULVULACEÆ.

Prepared from Scammony Root, in coarse powder, Rectified Spirit, and Distilled Water.

In brownish translucent pieces, brittle, resinous in fracture, of a sweet fragrant odour if prepared from the root.

Used in preparing *Confectio Scammonii*, *Extractum Colocynthis Compositum*, *Pilula Colocynthis Composita*, *Pilula Colocynthis et Hyoscyami*, *Pilula Scammonii Composita*, and *Pulvis Scammonii Compositus*.

Drastic purgative.

Dose.—3 to 8 grains.

SCAMMONIUM. Scammony.

A gum resinous exudation obtained by incision from the living root of *Convolvulus scammonia*, hardened in the air.

Usually in flattish cakes of varying sizes, ash-grey or blackish-brown, and sometimes sprinkled over with a greyish-white powder. Odour peculiar, cheesy; and when chewed causing a slight pricking sensation in the back of the throat.

Used in preparing *Mistura Scammonii* and *Resina Scammoniae*.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

SCILLA. Squill. Nat. Ord., LILIACEÆ.

The bulb of *Urginea scilla*, divested of its dry membranous outer scales, cut into slices, and then dried.

Slices flattish or somewhat four-sided, curved, yellowish-white or pinkish, translucent, inodorous, disagreeably bitter, brittle, and easily pulverisable if quite dry, but tough and flexible when moist. Contains *Scillitin*.

Used in preparing *Acetum Scillæ*, *Oxymel Scilla*, *Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla*, *Pilula Scillæ Composita*, *Syrupus Scillæ*, and *Tinctura Scillæ*.

Diuretic; stimulating expectorant; given in dropsy and bronchitis; in large doses emetic and cathartic.

Dose, in powder.—1 to 3 grains.

SCOPARII CACUMINA. Broom Tops.

Nat. Ord., LEGUMINOSÆ.

The fresh and dried tops of *Cytisus scoparius*, from indigenous plants.

Branched, straight, with five wing-like angles, dark-green or yellowish-green, nearly smooth, tough. Taste bitter and nauseous. Contains *Scoparine* and *Sparteina*.

Used in preparing *Decoctum Scoparii* and *Succus Scoparii* (fresh).

Diuretic, and in large doses cathartic.

SENEGÆ RADIX. Senega Root. Nat. Ord. POLYGALEÆ.

The dried root of *Polygala senega*.

Enlarged at the upper end into an irregular knotty tuberosity, and tapering below into a more or less twisted and usually keeled root. Bark yellowish or brownish grey, transversely cracked, horny, translucent. Contains *Senegina*.

Used in preparing *Infusum Senegæ* and *Tinctura Senegæ*.

Stimulating expectorant in chronic bronchitis.

SENNA ALEXANDRINA. Alexandrian Senna.

Nat. Ord., LEGUMINOSÆ.

The dried leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia*. It is imported from Alexandria in a more or less contaminated condition; hence, before being used, the true senna leaflets should be carefully separated from all extraneous matters.

About three-quarters of an inch to more than an inch long, lanceolate or oval-lanceolate, acute, unequal at the base, entire, brittle, pale yellowish-green, evidently veined on the lower surface, and very finely pubescent or nearly smooth. Odour peculiar, faint, tea-like; taste mucilaginous, nauseous, and sickly. Contains *Cathartine*.

Used in preparing *Confectio Sennæ*, *Infusum Sennæ*, *Mistura Sennæ Composita*, *Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus*, *Syrupus Sennæ*, and *Tinctura Sennæ*.

Purgative, chiefly acting on small intestines; it is generally combined with salines.

SENNA INDICA. East Indian Senna.

Nat. Ord., LEGUMINOSÆ.

The dried leaflets of *Cassia angustifolia*. From plants cultivated in Southern India, and imported without any admixture of other leaves or extraneous matters of any kind.

From about one inch to two inches in length, lanceolate, acute, unequal-sided at the base, thin, entire, yellowish-green. Odour and taste very similar to Alexandrian Senna.

Contains *Catharto-Mannite*.

May be used in place of Alexandrian Senna.

SERPENTARIÆ RHIZOMA. Serpentry Rhizome.

Nat. Ord., ARISTOLOCHIÆ.

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Aristolochia serpentaria* and of *Aristolochia reticulata*.

Rhizome twisted, marked above by the remains of former stems, and giving off below an interlacing tuft of numerous slender branched rootlets; dull yellowish-brown. Odour aromatic, peculiar, camphoraceous.

Contains a volatile oil and *Tannin*.

The rhizome and rootlets of *Aristolochia reticulata* agree essentially with the above, but the rhizome is a little thicker, and the rootlets longer, coarser, and less matted together.

Used in preparing *Infusum Serpentariae*, *Tinctura Cinchonae Composita*, and *Tinctura Serpentariae*.

Stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic, diuretic; given in atonic dyspepsia, and chronic rheumatism.

SENUM PRÆPARATUM. Prepared Suet.

Nat. Ord., RUMINANTIA.

The internal fat of the abdomen of the sheep, *Ovis aries*, purified by melting and straining.

White, smooth, almost scentless; fusible at 103° Fahr. (39.4° C.).

Used in preparing *Emplastrum Cantharidis* and *Unguentum Hydrargyri*.

Emollient.

SINAPIS. Mustard. Nat. Ord., CRUCIFERÆ.

Black Mustard seeds and White Mustard seeds powdered and mixed.

A greenish-yellow powder of an acrid bitterish oily pungent taste; when moist having a pungent penetrating peculiar odour, very irritating to the nostrils and eyes.

Used in preparing *Cataplasma Sinapis*, *Charta Sinapis*, and *Oleum Sinapis*.

Rubefacient; counter-irritant; internally emetic, in doses of an ounce or more.

SINAPIS ALBÆ SEMINA. White Mustard Seeds.

Nat. Ord., CRUCIFERÆ.

The dried ripe seeds of *Brassica alba*. From plants cultivated in Britain. Roundish, pale yellow, very finely pitted, hard; taste pungent.

Contains *Sulpho-sinapisin* and a fixed oil yielding *Erucic Acid*.

Used in preparing *Sinapis*.

SINAPIS NIGRÆ SEMINA. Black Mustard Seeds.

Nat. Ord., CRUCIFERÆ.

The dried ripe seeds of *Brassica nigra*. From plants cultivated in Britain.

Scarcely half the size of white mustard seeds; roundish, dark reddish, or greyish-brown, finely pitted, hard. Inodorous when dry, even when powdered, but when triturated with water they exhale a strong pungent odour so to affect the eyes; taste very pungent.

Contains *Myronate of Potassium* and a volatile oil similar to *Sulphocyanate of Allyl*, also a fixed oil yielding *Erucic Acid*.

Used in preparing *Sinapis*.

SODA CAUSTICA. Caustic Soda.

Hydrate of Sodium, NaHO , with some impurities.

Prepared from Solution of Soda.

Prepared similarly to caustic potash, and preserved in stoppered green-glass bottles.

Hard and greyish-white, very alkaline and corrosive. It imparts a yellow colour to flame.

Used in preparing *Liquor Sodæ*.

Employed externally as a caustic.

SODA TARTARATA. Tartarated Soda. $\text{NaKC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6, 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Prepared from Acid Tartrate of Potassium, in powder, Carbonate of Sodium, and Boiling Distilled Water.

In colourless transparent prisms or halves of prisms of the right rhombic order, generally eight-sided; tasting like common salt. It imparts a yellow colour to flame. A strong solution gives a crystalline precipitate with a small quantity of acetic acid. Entirely soluble in cold water.

Dose.—As a purge, 2 drachms to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; as a diuretic, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.

Mild saline purgative; in smaller doses diuretic.

SODII ARSENIAS. Arseniate of Sodium.

$\text{Na}_2\text{HAsO}_4, 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$; and $\text{Na}_2\text{HAsO}_4, 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Prepared from Arsenious Anhydride, Nitrate of Sodium, Dried Carbonate of Sodium, and Boiling Distilled Water.

In colourless transparent prisms, soluble in water; the solution is alkaline, giving a brick-red precipitate with nitrate of silver, soluble in nitric acid. On exposure of the ordinary salt, moisture escapes, the effloresced salt having the formula $\text{Na}_2\text{HAsO}_4, 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Used in preparing *Liquor Sodii Arseniatis*.

Used for the same purposes as Arsenious Anhydride.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.

SODII BICARBONAS. Bicarbonate of Sodium. NaHCO_3 .

A salt obtained by saturating carbonate of sodium with carbonic acid, or by reaction of chloride of sodium and bicarbonate of ammonium.

In powder or small opaque irregular scales, white, of a saline not unpleasant taste. Imparts a yellow colour to flame.

Twenty grains of bicarbonate of sodium neutralise 16·7 grains of citric acid, or 17·8 grains of tartaric acid.

Used in preparing *Liquor Sodæ Effervescens*, *Sodii Citrotartras Effervescens*, and *Troschisci Sodii Bicarbonatis*.

Antacid, given in dyspepsia and lithiasis.

Dose.—10 to 60 grains.

SODII BROMIDUM. Bromide of Sodium. NaBr.

This salt may be obtained by the process described in connection with bromide of potassium, solution of soda being used in place of solution of potash, and crystallisation being conducted from warm solutions.

In a granular white powder consisting of small monoclinic crystals, somewhat deliquescent, inodorous, with a saline taste, readily soluble in less than twice its weight of water, much less soluble in spirit. It imparts an intense yellow colour to flame.

Antispasmodic and sedative.

Useful in epilepsy with heart complications. It is stated that its action upon the heart is weaker than that of bromide of potassium.

Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

SODII CARBONAS. Carbonate of Sodium. $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3, 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

This salt is commonly obtained from chloride of sodium, either by reaction with bicarbonate of ammonium and subsequent ignition, or by conversion into sulphate and action of heat on a mixture of the sulphate with carbon and carbonate of calcium.

In transparent colourless laminar crystals of a rhombic shape, efflorescent, with a harsh alkaline taste and strong alkaline reaction. It imparts a yellow colour to flame.

Twenty grains of carbonate of sodium neutralise 9·8 grains of citric acid, or 10·5 grains of tartaric acid.

Used in preparing *Liquor Sodæ*, *Liquor Sodæ Chlorinata*, *Soda Tartarata*, *Sodii Arsenias*, *Sodii Bicarbonas*, *Sodii Carbonas Exsiccata*, and *Sodii Phosphas*.

Caustic, antacid ; given in dyspepsia and lithiasis.

Dose.—5 to 30 grains.

SODII CARBONAS EXSICCATA.

Dried Carbonate of Sodium. Na_2CO_3 .

Prepared by exposing the carbonate of sodium in a porcelain capsule to a gentle heat until the crystals crumble to powder ; then increasing the heat and continuing the action until vapours cease to be evolved.

Used for same purposes as the Carbonate of Sodium.

Dose.—3 to 10 grains.

SODII CHLORIDUM. Chloride of Sodium. Common Salt.
NaCl.

In small white crystalline grains, or transparent cubic crystals, free from moisture, has a purely saline taste, imparts a yellow colour to flame, is soluble in water.

Used in preparing *Acidum Hydrochloricum*, *Hydrargyri Perchloridum*, and *Hydrargyri Subchloridum*.

Mild alterative and emetic ; used as an injection to destroy thread worms.

SODII CITRO-TARTRAS EFFERVESCENS.

Effervescent Citro-tartrate of Sodium.

Prepared from Bicarbonate of Sodium, in powder (17), Tartaric Acid, in powder (9), Citric Acid, in powder (6), and Refined Sugar, in powder (5).

Used similarly to tartarated soda, but more pleasant to the taste.

Dose.—60 grains to $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.

SODII HYPOPHOSPHIS. Hypophosphite of Sodium.
NaPH₂O₂.

Obtained by adding carbonate of sodium to solution of hypophosphite of calcium as long as a precipitate of carbonate of calcium is formed, then filtering the solution and evaporating it to dryness by the heat of a steam-bath, keeping it constantly stirred when the salt begins to solidify.

A white granular salt, having a bitter nauseous taste. It is deliquescent, very soluble in water and in spirit, but insoluble in ether.

Sometimes used in phthisis.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

SODII IODIDUM. Iodide of Sodium. NaI.

This salt may be obtained by a process similar to that for iodide of potassium, solution of soda being used in place of solution of potash.

A dry white crystalline deliquescent powder having a saline and somewhat bitter taste. It is readily soluble in water and in spirit. It imparts an intense yellow colour to flame.

Used in epilepsy, syphilis, and rheumatism.

Dose.—3 to 10 grains.

SODII NITRAS. Nitrate of Sodium. NaNO₃.

A native salt, purified by crystallisation from water.

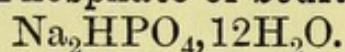
In colourless obtuse rhombohedral crystals, having a cooling

saline taste. It is soluble in about two parts of cold distilled water.

Used in preparing *Sodii Arsenias*.

Not employed medicinally.

SODII PHOSPHAS. Phosphate of Sodium.



This salt may be obtained by adding a solution of carbonate of sodium to a solution of acid phosphate of calcium prepared from a mixture of bone-ash and sulphuric acid.

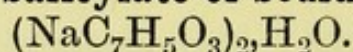
In transparent colourless rhombic prisms, terminated by four converging planes, efflorescent, tasting like common salt. It imparts a yellow colour to flame.

Used in preparing *Ferri Phosphas*, and *Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis*.

Mild aperient, antacid and diuretic.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 ounce.

SODII SALICYLAS. Salicylate of Sodium.



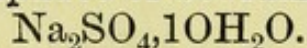
Obtained by the action of salicylic acid on carbonate of sodium or on caustic soda.

Small colourless, or nearly colourless, crystalline scales, inodorous, and having a sweetish saline taste. Slightly but completely soluble in alcohol, readily soluble in water. Perchloride of iron colours a concentrated solution reddish-brown and a diluted solution violet.

Acts in the same manner as salicylic acid, but is more pleasant to take and more rapidly absorbed.

Dose.—10 to 30 grains.

SODII SULPHAS. Sulphate of Sodium. Glauber's Salt.



May be obtained from the residue left in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid from chloride of sodium, by neutralising it with carbonate of sodium, and crystallising from solution in water.

In transparent oblique prisms; has a salt and bitter taste; effloresces on exposure to the air; is soluble in water, insoluble in spirit.

Aperient; stimulant to the liver.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 ounce.

SODII SULPHIS. Sulphite of Sodium. $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3, 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Obtained by the action of sulphurous acid on carbonate of sodium or on caustic soda.

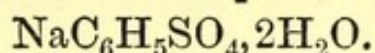
Colourless transparent monoclinic prisms efflorescent in dry

air, inodorous, with a cooling saline and sulphurous taste. It is readily soluble in water, very soluble in spirit.

Given in the treatment of gastric vomiting, especially when the vomit contains *sarcinae*.

Dose.—5 to 20 grains.

SODII SULPHOCARBOLAS. Sulphocarbolate of Sodium.



Obtained by dissolving carbolic acid in excess of sulphuric acid, supersaturating the liquid with carbonate of barium, filtering, and treating the filtrate with carbonate of sodium until no further precipitate forms. The filtrate from this mixture yields crystals of sulphocarbolate of sodium on evaporation.

Colourless transparent rhombic prisms, inodorous or nearly so, with a cooling saline and somewhat bitter taste. Readily soluble in water. On ignition it gives vapours of carbolic acid. It imparts an intense yellow colour to flame. The diluted aqueous solution is rendered violet by solution of perchloride of iron.

Given in flatulent dyspepsia and in cholera.

Dose.—10 to 15 grains.

SODII VALERIANAS. Valerianate of Sodium. $\text{NaC}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}_2$.

Prepared from Amylic Alcohol (Fousel Oil), Bichromate of Potassium, Sulphuric Acid, Solution of Soda, and Water.

In dry white masses without alkaline reaction, entirely soluble in rectified spirit, and giving out a powerful odour of valerian on the addition of diluted sulphuric acid.

Used in preparing *Zinci Valerianas*.

Dose.—1 to 5 grains.

SODIUM. Sodium. Na. Natrium.

The metallic element sodium as met with in commerce. It should be preserved in well-stoppered bottles under mineral naphtha.

A soft metal, rapidly oxidising in the air, but showing a bright metallic surface when freshly cut. It attacks water or alcohol with evolution of hydrogen gas.

Used in preparing *Liquor Sodii Ethylatis*, and contained in numerous compounds.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS. Spirit of Ether.

Prepared from Ether (10) and Rectified Spirit (20).

Used in preparing *Tinctura Lobeliae Æthereæ*.

Given for flatulence.

Dose.—30 to 90 minims.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS COMPOSITUS.**Compound Spirit of Ether.**

Sulphuric acid (36 ounces) mixed with rectified spirit (40 ounces), then distilled; distillate shaken with lime-water to neutralise any acid; supernatant fluid removed. Pour three fluid drachms of the resulting liquid into a mixture of eight fluid ounces of ether and sixteen fluid ounces of rectified spirit.

Given in the same cases as Spiritus Ætheris.

Dose.—30 minims to 2 fluid drachms.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI. Spirit of Nitrous Ether.

A spirituous solution containing nitrous compounds, aldehyd, and other substances.

Prepared from Nitric Acid, Sulphuric Acid, Copper, in fine wire (about No. 25), and Rectified Spirit.

Transparent and nearly colourless, with a very slight tinge of yellow, mobile, inflammable, of a peculiar penetrating apple-like odour, and sweetish cooling sharp taste.

Given in fevers and dropsies.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS.**Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.**

Prepared from Carbonate of Ammonium, Strong Solution of Ammonia, Volatile Oil of Nutmeg, Oil of Lemon, Rectified Spirit, and Water.

Used in preparing *Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata* and *Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata*.

Given in dyspepsia, bronchitis, pneumonia, and nervous diseases.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FÆTIDUS.**Fetid Spirit of Ammonia.**

Prepared from Asafoetida, Strong Solution of Ammonia, and Rectified Spirit.

Given for flatulence.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS.**Compound Spirit of Horseradish.**

Prepared from Horseradish Root, scraped, Bitter-Orange Peel, cut small and bruised, Nutmeg, bruised, Proof Spirit, and Water.

Given in dyspepsia, rheumatism, and dropsies.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms.

SPIRITUS CAJUPUTI. Spirit of Cajuput.

Prepared from Oil of Cajuput (1) and Rectified Spirit (49).

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ. Spirit of Camphor.

Prepared from Camphor (1) and Rectified Spirit (9).

Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

SPIRITUS CHLOROFORMI. Spirit of Chloroform.

Prepared from Chloroform (1) and Rectified Spirit (19).

Given in spasmodic affections, neuralgia, and to cover the taste of unpleasant medicines.

Dose.—20 to 60 minims.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI. Spirit of Cinnamon.

Prepared from Oil of Cinnamon (1) and Rectified Spirit (49)

Used in preparing *Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum*.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI. Spirit of Juniper.

Prepared from Oil of Juniper (1) and Rectified Spirit (49).

Used in preparing *Mistura Creasoti*.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ. Spirit of Lavender.

Prepared from Oil of Lavender (1) and Rectified Spirit (49).

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. Spirit of Peppermint.

Prepared from Oil of Peppermint (1) and Rectified Spirit (49).

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ. Spirit of Nutmeg.

Prepared from Volatile Oil of Nutmeg (1) and Rectified Spirit (49).

Used in preparing *Mistura Ferri Composita*.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. Rectified Spirit.

Alcohol, C_2H_6O , with sixteen per cent. of water ; obtained by the distillation of fermented saccharine fluids.

Colourless, transparent, very mobile and inflammable, of a characteristic pleasant odour, and a strong spirituous burning taste. Burns with a blue flame without smoke. Specific gravity 0.838.

Contained in many tinctures.

Used as an application to sore nipples.

SPIRITUS ROSMARINI. Spirit of Rosemary.

Oil of Rosemary (1) and Rectified Spirit (49).

SPIRITUS TENUIOR. Proof Spirit.

Prepared from Rectified Spirit (5) and Distilled Water (3).

Specific gravity 0.920. It contains, by weight, about 49 per cent., and, by volume, about 57 per cent., of absolute alcohol.

Used in the preparation of many tinctures.

SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI. Spirit of French Wine. Brandy.

Spirit distilled from French wine. It has a characteristic flavour, and a light sherry colour derived from the cask in which it has been kept.

Used in preparing *Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici*.

Given in debility, exhaustion, and in fevers.

STAPHISAGRIÆ SEMINA. Stavesacre Seeds.

Nat. Ord., RANUNCULACEÆ.

The dried ripe seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*.

Irregularly triangular, arched, blackish-brown when fresh, but becoming dull greyish-brown by keeping. Wrinkled and deeply pitted. No marked odour; taste nauseously bitter and acrid.

Contains *Delphinina*.

Used in preparing *Unguentum Staphisagriæ*.

An application for destroying pediculi.

STRAMONII SEMINA. Stramonium Seeds.

Nat. Ord., ATROPACEÆ.

The dried ripe seeds of *Datura Stramonium*.

Reniform, flattened, brownish-black, finely pitted, wrinkled. Odour disagreeable when bruised; taste bitterish.

Used in preparing *Extractum Stramonii* and *Tinctura Stramonii*.

Given in gastrodynia; leaves smoked in a pipe or cigar for the treatment of spasmodic asthma.

STRYCHNINA. Strychnine. $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$.

An alkaloid prepared from *Nux Vomica*.

It may be obtained from *Nux Vomica*, Acetate of Lead, Solution of Ammonia, Rectified Spirit, and Distilled Water, by the following process: By digestion with water and rectified spirit, the seeds are exhausted of the igasurates of strychnina and brucina; acetate of lead is added, with the formation of acetates of strychnina and brucina, and the precipitation of igasurate of lead. Ammonia is now added to precipitate the alkaloids, acetate of ammonia being left in the solution. The precipitated alkaloids are dissolved in spirit, and the spirituous solution evaporated, the yellowish mother liquor, containing the brucina of the seeds, being cautiously poured off from the white crust of strychnina which adheres to the vessel. The

strychnina is washed until the washings no longer give a red colour with nitric acid, indicating the absence of brucina, and it is finally dissolved in boiling water, and crystallised.

In right square prisms, colourless and inodorous; sparingly soluble in water, but communicating to it an intensely bitter taste. Pure sulphuric acid forms with it a colourless solution, which on the addition of bichromate of potassium acquires an intensely violet hue, speedily passing through red to yellow. A very active poison.

Used in preparing *Liquor Strychninæ Hydrochloratis*.

Increases the reflex excitability of the spinal cord. Given in dyspepsia, paralysis, and impotence.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ grain.

STYRAX PRÆPARATUS. Prepared Storax.

Nat. Ord., LIQUIDAMBARACEÆ.

A balsam obtained from the bark of *Liquidambar orientalis*. Purified by means of solution in spirit, filtration and evaporation.

A semi-transparent brownish-yellow semi-fluid balsam about the consistence of thick honey, with a strong agreeable odour and balsamic taste. Contains *Styrol* and *Styracin*.

Used in preparing *Tinctura Benzoini Composita*.

Stimulant to mucous membranes and stimulating application to ulcers.

SUCCUS BELLADONNÆ. Juice of Belladonna.

Prepared from fresh Leaves and young Branches of Belladonna and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.—5 to 15 minims.

SUCCUS CONII. Juice of Hemlock.

Prepared from fresh Leaves and young Branches of Hemlock and Rectified Spirit.

Used in preparing *Cataplasma Conii* and *Vapor Coninæ*.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

SUCCUS HYOSCYAMI. Juice of Henbane.

Prepared from fresh Leaves, Flowering Tops, and young Branches of Henbane and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm to 1 fluid drachm.

SUCCUS SCOPARII. Juice of Broom.

Prepared from fresh Broom Tops and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms.

SUCCUS TARAXACI. Juice of Dandelion.

Prepared from fresh Dandelion Root and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. Precipitated Sulphur.

Prepared from Sublimed Sulphur, Slaked Lime, Hydrochloric Acid, and Distilled Water.

A greyish-yellow soft powder free from grittiness and from the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen.

Laxative. Chiefly, however, used as a stimulant in skin diseases.

Dose.—20 to 60 grains.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. Sublimed Sulphur.

Sulphur, prepared from crude or rough sulphur by sublimation.

A slightly gritty powder of a fine greenish-yellow colour, without taste and without odour, unless heated.

Used in preparing *Confectio Sulphuris*, *Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro*, *Emplastrum Hydrargyri*, *Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus*, *Sulphur Præcipitatum*, and *Unguentum Sulphuris*.

Laxative and antiparasitic.

Dose.—20 to 60 grains.

SULPHURIS IODIDUM. Iodide of Sulphur. S_2I_2 .

Prepared from Iodine (4) and Sublimed Sulphur (1).

A greyish-black solid substance, with a radiated crystalline appearance. Soluble in about sixty parts of glycerine.

Used in preparing *Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi*, which is employed as a stimulant and antiparasitic application.

SUMBUL RADIX. Sumbul Root. Nat. Ord., UMBELLIFERÆ.

The dried transverse sections of the root of *Ferula Sumbul*.

The pieces are covered on the outer surface with a dusky-brown papery transversely wrinkled bark, and are sometimes beset with short bristly fibres. Odour strong, musk-like.

Contains *Augelic Acid*.

Used in preparing *Tinctura Sumbul*.

Antispasmodic and nervine stimulant.

SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI CARBOLICI CUM SAPONE.

Carbolic Acid Suppositories.

Prepared from Carbolic Acid (12), Curd Soap, in powder (180), and Glycerine of Starch (40).

Each suppository contains one grain of carbolic acid.

SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI TANNICI. Tannic Acid Suppositories.

Prepared from Tannic Acid (36) and Oil of Theobroma (144).

Each suppository contains three grains of tannic acid.

SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI TANNICI CUM SAPONE.**Tannic Acid Suppositories with Soap.**

Prepared from Tannic Acid (36), Glycerine of Starch (30), Curd Soap, in powder (100), Starch, in powder (a sufficiency).

Each suppository contains three grains of tannic acid.

SUPPOSITORIA HYDRARGYRI. Mercurial Suppositories.

Prepared from Ointment of Mercury (60) and Oil of Theobroma (120).

Each suppository contains five grains of ointment of mercury.

SUPPOSITORIA IODOFORMI. Iodoform Suppositories.

Prepared from Iodoform, in powder (36), Oil of Theobroma (144).

Each suppository contains three grains of iodoform.

SUPPOSITORIA MORPHINÆ. Morphine Suppositories.

Prepared from Hydrochlorate of Morphine (6) and Oil of Theobroma (174).

Each suppository contains half a grain of hydrochlorate of morphine.

SUPPOSITORIA MORPHINÆ CUM SAPONE.**Morphine Suppositories with Soap.**

Prepared from Hydrochlorate of Morphine (6), Glycerine of Starch (30), Curd Soap, in powder (100), and Starch, in powder (a sufficiency).

Each suppository contains half a grain of hydrochlorate of morphine.

SUPPOSITORIA PLUMBI COMPOSITA.**Compound Lead Suppositories.**

Prepared from Acetate of Lead (36), Opium, in powder (12), and Oil of Theobroma (132).

Each suppository contains three grains of acetate of lead and one grain of opium.

SYRUPUS. Syrup.

Prepared from Refined Sugar (5 pounds) and Distilled Water (2 pints).

Used in preparing *Confectio Opii*, *Confectio Scammonii*, *Mistura Cretæ*, *Mistura Creasoti*, *Pilula Cambogiæ Composita*, *Syrupus Aurantii*, *Syrupus Chloral*, *Syrupus Zingiberis*, *Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphinæ*.

SYRUPUS AURANTII. Syrup of Orange Peel.

Prepared from Tincture of Orange Peel (1) and Syrup (7).

Used in preparing *Confectio Sulphuris*.

Dose.—1 fluid drachm.

SYRUPUS AURANTII FLORIS. Syrup of Orange Flower.

Prepared from Orange-Flower Water, Refined Sugar, and Distilled Water.

Dose.—1 fluid drachm.

SYRUPUS CHLORAL. Syrup of Chloral.

Prepared from Hydrate of Chloral, Distilled Water, and Simple Syrup.

Contains ten grains of hydrate of chloral in one fluid drachm.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm to 2 fluid drachms.

SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI. Syrup of Iodide of Iron.

Prepared from Iron (1), Iodine (2), Refined Sugar (28), and Distilled Water (13).

Contains 4·3 grains of iodide of iron in 1 fluid drachm.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS.

Syrup of Phosphate of Iron.

Prepared from Granulated Sulphate of Iron, Phosphate of Sodium, Bicarbonate of Sodium, Concentrated Phosphoric Acid, Refined Sugar, and Distilled Water.

Contains the equivalent of about one grain of anhydrous phosphate of iron, $\text{Fe}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$, in one fluid drachm.

Dose.—1 fluid drachm.

SYRUPUS HEMIDESMI. Syrup of Hemidesmus.

Prepared from Hemidesmus Root, bruised (4), Refined Sugar (28), and Boiling Distilled Water (20).

Dose.—1 fluid drachm.

SYRUPUS LIMONIS. Syrup of Lemons.

Prepared from Fresh Lemon Peel, Lemon Juice, strained, and Refined Sugar.

Used in preparing *Liquor Magnesii Citratis*.

Dose.—1 fluid drachm.

SYRUPUS MORI. Syrup of Mulberries.

Prepared from Mulberry Juice, Refined Sugar, and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.—1 fluid drachm.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS. Syrup of Poppies.

Prepared from Poppy Capsules, dried, freed from the seeds, and reduced to No. 20 powder, Rectified Spirit, Refined Sugar, and Boiling Distilled Water.

Dose.—1 fluid drachm.

SYRUPUS RHEI. Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prepared from Rhubarb Root, in No. 20 powder, Coriander Fruit, in No. 20 powder, Refined Sugar, Rectified Spirit, and Distilled Water.

Dose.—1 to 4 fluid drachms.

SYRUPUS RHŒADOS. Syrup of Red Poppy.

Prepared from Fresh Red Poppy Petals, Refined Sugar, Distilled Water, and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.—1 fluid drachm.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ GALLICÆ. Syrup of Red Roses.

Prepared from Dried Red Rose Petals, Refined Sugar, and Boiling Distilled Water.

Dose.—1 fluid drachm.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ. Syrup of Squills.

Prepared from Vinegar of Squill and Refined Sugar.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ. Syrup of Senna.

Prepared from Senna, broken small, Oil of Coriander, Refined Sugar, Distilled Water, and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.—1 to 4 fluid drachms.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS. Syrup of Tolu.

Prepared from Balsam of Tolu, Refined Sugar, and Distilled Water.

Dose.—1 fluid drachm.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS. Syrup of Ginger.

Prepared from Strong Tincture of Ginger and Syrup.

Dose.—1 fluid drachm.

TABACI FOLIA. Leaf Tobacco. Nat. Ord., SOLANACEÆ.

The dried leaves of *Nicotiana Tabacum*.

Large, ovate, entire, brown, hairy; having a characteristic odour and nauseous-bitter taste; yielding, when distilled with solution of potash, an alkaline fluid, which has the peculiar odour of nicotina, and precipitates with perchloride of platinum and tincture of galls. Contains *Nicotina* and *Nicotianin*.

Powerful cardiac sedative.

TABELLÆ NITROGLYCERINI. Tablets of Nitroglycerine.

Tablets of chocolate weighing, each, two and a half grains, and containing one-hundredth of a grain of pure nitroglycerine.

Dose.—1 or 2 tablets.

Used in angina pectoris, sea-sickness, and headache; acts more readily when taken on an empty stomach.

TAMARINDUS. Tamarinds. Nat. Ord., LEGUMINOSÆ.

The preserved pulp of the fruit of *Tamarindus indica*.

A reddish-brown moist sugary mass, taste agreeable, refreshing, sub-acid.

Contains *citric* and *tartaric acids* and *tannin*.

Used in preparing *Confectio sennæ*.

Laxative and refrigerant.

TARAXACI RADIX. Dandelion Root.

Nat. Ord., COMPOSITÆ.

The fresh and dried roots of *Taraxacum officinale*. Collected in the autumn from indigenous plants.

Root smooth and yellowish-brown externally, whitish within. Inodorous ; taste bitter. Contains *Taraxacine*.

Used in preparing *Decoctum Taraxaci* (dried), *Extractum Taraxaci* (fresh), *Extractum Taraxaci Liquidum*, and *Succus Taraxaci* (fresh).

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. Canada Turpentine.

Nat. Ord., CONIFERÆ.

The turpentine obtained by puncturing or incising the bark of the trunk and branches of *Pinus balsamea*.

Contains *Volatile Oil*.

A pale-yellow and faintly greenish transparent oleo-resin, of the consistence of thin honey, with a peculiar agreeable terebinthinate odour and a slightly bitter feebly acrid taste.

Used in preparing *Charta Epispastica* and *Collodium Flexile* ; action, like other turpentines.

Dose.—20 to 30 grains.

THERIACA. Treacle. Nat. Ord., GRAMINACEÆ.

The uncrystallised residue of the refining of sugar.

A thick fermentable syrup of a golden colour, very sweet ; not crystallising by rest or spontaneous evaporation.

Used in preparing some pills.

Slightly laxative.

THUS AMERICANUM. Common Frankincense.

Nat. Ord., CONIFERÆ.

The concrete turpentine which is scraped off the trunks of *Pinus australis* and *Pinus Tæda*.

When fresh it is a softish yellow opaque tough solid, with the same odour as crude American turpentine, but by keeping it becomes dry and brittle, darker in colour, and of a milder odour.

Used in preparing *Emplastrum Picis*.

Action similar to common resin.

THYMOL. Thymol. $C_{10}H_{13}HO$.

Nat. Ords., LABIATÆ and UMBELLIFERÆ.

A stearoptene obtained from the volatile oils of *Thymus vulgaris*, *Monarda punctata*, and *Carum Ajowan*, by saponifying with caustic soda and treating the separated soap with hydrochloric acid, or from a distilled fraction of the oil by exposure at a low temperature. It may be purified by recrystallisation from alcohol.

Large oblique prismatic crystals having the odour of thyme and a pungent aromatic flavour. Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and solutions of alkalies. A solution of thymol in half its bulk of glacial acetic acid, warmed with an equal volume of sulphuric acid, assumes a reddish-violet colour.

Powerful antiseptic and antiputrefactive.

Given in diabetes mellitus and vesical catarrh, and externally in skin affections and for burns.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.

TINCTURA ACONITI. Tincture of Aconite.

Prepared from Aconite Root, in No. 40 powder, and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.—5 to 15 minims.

TINCTURA ALOES. Tincture of Aloes.

Prepared from Socotrine Aloes, in coarse powder, Extract of Liquorice, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA ARNICÆ. Tincture of Arnica.

Prepared from Arnica Rhizome, in No. 40 powder, and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

TINCTURA ASAFÆTIDÆ. Tincture of Asafœtida.

Prepared from Asafœtida, in small fragments, and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

TINCTURA AURANTII. Tincture of Orange Peel.

Prepared from Bitter Orange-Peel, cut small and bruised, and Proof Spirit.

Used in preparing *Mistura Ferri Aromatica*, *Syrupus Aurantii*, and *Tinctura Quininae*.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA AURANTII RECENTIS.

Tincture of Fresh Orange Peel.

Prepared from Bitter Orange and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Tincture of Belladonna.

Prepared from Belladonna Leaves, in No. 20 powder, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.—5 to 20 minims.

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Benzoin.

Prepared from Benzoin, in coarse powder, Prepared Storax, Balsam of Tolu, Socotrine Aloes, and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

TINCTURA BUCHU. Tincture of Buchu.

Prepared from Buchu Leaves, in No. 20 powder, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ. Tincture of Calumba.

Prepared from Calumba Root, cut small, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Camphor.

Prepared from Opium, in powder, Benzoic Acid, Camphor, Oil of Anise, and Proof Spirit.

It contains the soluble matter of a quarter of a grain of the opium in one fluid drachm.

Dose.—15 minims to 1 fluid drachm.

TINCTURA CANNABIS INDICÆ. Tincture of Indian Hemp.

Prepared from Extract of Indian Hemp and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.—5 to 20 minims.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS. Tincture of Cantharides.

Prepared from Cantharides, in coarse powder, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.—5 to 20 minims.

TINCTURA CAPSICI. Tincture of Capsicum.

Prepared from Capsicum Fruit, bruised ($\frac{3}{4}$ ounce), and Rectified Spirit (1 pint).

Dose.—10 to 20 minims.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Cardamoms.

Prepared from Cardamom Seeds, bruised, Caraway Fruit, bruised, Raisins, freed from seeds, Cinnamon Bark, bruised, Cochineal, in powder, and Proof Spirit.

Used in preparing *Decoctum Aloes Compositum*, *Mistura Ferri Aromatica*, *Mistura Sennæ Composita*, and *Tinctura Chloroformi Composita*.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ. Tincture of Cascarilla.

Prepared from Cascarilla Bark, in No. 40 powder, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA CATECHU. Tincture of Catechu.

Prepared from Catechu, in coarse powder, Cinnamon Bark, bruised, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA CHIRATÆ. Tincture of Chiretta.

Prepared from Chiretta, cut small and bruised, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Chloroform.

Prepared from Chloroform (2), Rectified Spirit (8), and Compound Tincture of Cardamoms (10).

Dose.—20 to 60 minims.

TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI ET MORPHINÆ.

Tincture of Chloroform and Morphine.

Contains, in a 10-minim dose, Chloroform ($1\frac{1}{4}$ minim), Ether ($\frac{1}{3}$ minim), Rectified Spirit ($1\frac{1}{4}$ minim), Hydrochlorate of Morphine ($\frac{1}{8}$ grain), Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid ($\frac{5}{8}$ minim), Oil of Peppermint ($\frac{1}{10}$ minim), Liquid Extract of Liquorice ($1\frac{1}{4}$ minim), Treacle, and Syrup.

Sedative, narcotic, antispasmodic.

Dose.—5 to 10 minims.

TINCTURA CIMICIFUGÆ. Tincture of Cimicifuga.

Prepared from Cimicifuga, in No. 40 powder, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.—15 to 60 minims.

TINCTURA CINCIONÆ. Tincture of Cinchona.

Prepared from Red Cinchona Bark, in No. 40 powder, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA CINCIONÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Cinchona.

Prepared from Red Cinchona Bark, in No. 40 powder, Bitter-Orange Peel, cut small and bruised, Serpentry Rhizome, bruised, Saffron, Cochineal, in powder, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI. Tincture of Cinnamon.

Prepared from Cinnamon Bark, in coarse powder, and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA COCCI. Tincture of Cochineal.

Prepared from Cochineal, in powder, and Proof Spirit.

TINCTURA COLCHICI SEMINUM.

Tincture of Colchicum Seeds.

Prepared from Colchicum Seeds, finely comminuted, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

TINCTURA CONII. Tincture of Hemlock.

Prepared from Hemlock Fruit, finely comminuted, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.—20 to 60 minims.

TINCTURA CROCI. Tincture of Saffron.

Prepared from Saffron and Proof Spirit.

TINCTURA CUBEBAE. Tincture of Cubebs.

Prepared from Cubebs, in powder, and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS. Tincture of Foxglove.

Prepared from Foxglove Leaves, in No. 20 powder, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

TINCTURA ERGOTÆ. Tincture of Ergot.

Prepared from Ergot, finely comminuted, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.—5 to 30 minims.

TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS. Tincture of Acetate of Iron.

Prepared from Strong Solution of Acetate of Iron (5), Acetic Acid (1), Rectified Spirit (5), and Distilled Water (9).

Dose.—5 to 30 minims.

TINCTURA FERRI PERCHLORIDI.

Tincture of Perchloride of Iron.

Prepared from Strong Solution of Perchloride of Iron (5), Rectified Spirit (5), and Distilled Water (10).

Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

TINCTURA GALLÆ. Tincture of Galls.

Prepared from Galls, in No. 40 powder, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA GELSEMII. Tincture of Gelsemium.

Prepared from Gelsemium, in No. 40 powder, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.—5 to 20 minims.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Gentian.

Prepared from Gentian Root, cut small and bruised, Bitter Orange Peel, cut small and bruised, Cardamom Seeds, bruised, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA.

Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum

Prepared from Guaiacum Resin, in powder, and Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI. Tincture of Henbane.

Prepared from Henbane Leaves or Flowering Tops, in No. 20 powder, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

TINCTURA IODI. Tincture of Iodine.

Prepared from Iodine, Iodide of Potassium, and Rectified Spirit.

Used for preparing *Vapor Iodi*.

Dose.—5 to 20 minims.

TINCTURA JABORANDI. Tincture of Jaborandi.

Prepared from Jaborandi, in No. 40 powder, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ. Tincture of Jalap.

Prepared from Jalap, in No. 40 powder, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA KINO. Tincture of Kino.

Prepared from Kino, in coarse powder, Glycerine, Distilled Water, and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA KRAMERIÆ. Tincture of Rhatany.

Prepared from Rhatany Root, in No. 40 powder, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA LARICIS. Tincture of Larch.

Prepared from Larch Bark, in No. 40 powder, and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.—20 to 30 minims.

TINCTURA LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITA.**Compound Tincture of Lavender.**

Prepared from Oil of Lavender, Oil of Rosemary, Cinnamon Bark, bruised, Nutmeg, bruised, Red Sandal-wood, and Rectified Spirit.

Used in preparing *Liquor Arsenicalis*.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA LIMONIS. Tincture of Lemon Peel.

Prepared from Fresh Lemon Peel, cut small, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ. Tincture of Lobelia.

Prepared from Lobelia, in coarse powder, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.—10 minims to $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ ÆTHEREA.**Ethereal Tincture of Lobelia.**

Prepared from Lobelia, in coarse powder, and Spirit of Ether.

Dose.—10 minims to $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.

TINCTURA LUPULI. Tincture of Hop

Prepared from Hop and Proof Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ. Tincture of Myrrh.

Prepared from Myrrh in coarse powder, and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ. Tincture of Nux Vomica.

Prepared from Extract of Nux Vomica, Distilled Water, and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.—10 to 20 minims.

TINCTURA OPII. Tincture of Opium.

Prepared from Opium, in powder, and Proof Spirit.

Contains the soluble matter of 33 grains of the opium, nearly, in 1 fluid ounce; or about 3·3 grains of morphine in 1 fluid ounce, or about 0·75 per cent. of morphine, or about $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of bimeconate of morphine, besides the other alkaloidal salts of opium.

Used in preparing *Enema Opii* and *Linimentum Opii*.

Dose.—5 to 40 minims.

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA.**Ammoniated Tincture of Opium.**

Prepared from Opium, in powder, Saffron, cut small, Benzoic Acid, Oil of Anise, Strong Solution of Ammonia, and Rectified Spirit.

Contains the soluble matter of 0·62 grain of the opium in a fluid drachm, or 5 grains in a fluid ounce.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

TINCTURA PODOPHYLLI. Tincture of Podophyllin.

Prepared from Resin of Podophyllum and Rectified Spirit.

Contains 1 grain of the resin in 1 fluid drachm.

Dose.—2 to 5 minims.

TINCTURA PYRETHRI. Tincture of Pellitory.

Prepared from Pellitory Root, in No. 40 powder, and Rectified Spirit.

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ. Tincture of Quassia.

Prepared from Quassia Wood, in chips, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA QUININÆ. Tincture of Quinine.

Prepared from Hydrochlorate of Quinine and Tincture of Orange Peel.

This tincture is about one-ninth stronger in alkaloid than the corresponding tincture of the *British Pharmacopœia*, 1867.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA QUININÆ AMMONIATA.

Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine.

Prepared from Sulphate of Quinine, Solution of Ammonia, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA RHEI. Tincture of Rhubarb.

Prepared from Rhubarb Root, in No. 20 powder, Cardamom Seeds, bruised, Coriander Fruit, bruised, Saffron, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms, as a stomachic; 4 to 8 fluid drachms, as a purgative.

TINCTURA SABINÆ. Tincture of Savin.

Prepared from Savin Tops, dried and coarsely powdered, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.—20 minims to 1 fluid drachm.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ. Tincture of Squill.

Prepared from Squill, bruised, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

TINCTURA SENEGÆ. Tincture of Senega.

Prepared from Senega Root, in No. 40 powder, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA SENNÆ. Tincture of Senna.

Prepared from Senna, broken small, Raisins, freed from seeds, Caraway Fruit, bruised, Coriander Fruit, bruised, and Proof Spirit.

Used in preparing *Mistura Sennæ Composita*.

Dose.—1 to 4 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ. Tincture of Serpentary.

Prepared from Serpentary Rhizome, in No. 40 powder, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA STRAMONII. Tincture of Stramonium.

Prepared from Stramonium Seeds, bruised, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

TINCTURA SUMBUL. Tincture of Sumbul.

Prepared from Sumbul Root, in No. 40 powder, and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

TINCTURA TOLUTANA. Tincture of Tolu.

Prepared from Balsam of Tolu and Rectified Spirit.

Used in preparing *Trochisci Acidi Tannici*, *Trochisci Morphine*, *Trochisci Morphine et Ipecacuanhe*, and *Trochisci Opii*.

Dose.—20 to 40 minims.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ. Tincture of Valerian.

Prepared from Valerian Rhizome, in No. 40 powder, and Proof Spirit.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA.

Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian.

Prepared from Valerian Rhizome, in No. 40 powder, and Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

TINCTURA VERATRI VIRIDIS.

Tincture of Green Hellebore.

Prepared from Green Hellebore Rhizome, in No. 40 powder, and Rectified Spirit.

Dose.—5 to 20 minims.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS. Tincture of Ginger.

Prepared from Ginger in powder ($2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces), and Rectified Spirit (1 pint).

Dose.—15 minims to 1 fluid drachm.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS FORTIOR.**Strong Tincture of Ginger.**

Prepared from Ginger, in fine powder (10 ounces), and Rectified Spirit (1 pint).

Used in preparing *Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum*, *Pilula Scammonii Composita*, and *Syrupus Zingiberis*.

Dose.—5 to 20 minims.

TRAGACANTHA. Tragacanth. Nat. Ord., LEGUMINOSÆ.

A gummy exudation obtained by incision into the stem of *Astragalus gummifer*, and some other species of *Astragalus*.

In white or somewhat yellowish flaky pieces, thin, roundish, more or less curved, marked on the surface by arched or concentric ridges (48·9° C.); inodorous and almost tasteless. It is very sparingly soluble in cold water. Contains *Arabin*.

Used in preparing *Confectio Opii*, *Confectio Sulphuris*, *Glycerinum Tragacanthæ*, *Mucilago Tragacanthæ*, *Pulvis Opii Compositus*, and *Pulvis Tragacanthæ Compositus*.

TROCHISCI ACIDI BENZOICI. Benzoic Acid Lozenges.

Prepared from Benzoic Acid, Refined Sugar, in powder, Gum Acacia, in powder, Mucilage of Gum Acacia, and Distilled Water.

Each lozenge contains half a grain of benzoic acid.

A stimulant voice remedy.

Dose.—1 to 5 lozenges.

TROCHISCI ACIDI TANNICI. Tannic Acid Lozenges.

Prepared from Tannic Acid, Tincture of Tolu, Refined Sugar, in powder, Gum Acacia, in powder, Mucilage of Gum Acacia, and Distilled Water.

Each lozenge contains half a grain of tannic acid.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

TROCHISCI BISMUTHI. Bismuth Lozenges.

Prepared from Subnitrate of Bismuth, Carbonate of Magnesium, Precipitated Carbonate of Calcium, Refined Sugar, Gum Acacia, in powder, Mucilage of Gum Acacia, and Rose-Water.

Each lozenge contains two grains of subnitrate of bismuth.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

TROCHISCI CATECHU. Catechu Lozenges.

Prepared from Catechu, in powder, Refined Sugar, in powder, Gum Acacia, in powder, Mucilage of Gum Acacia, and Distilled Water.

Each lozenge contains one grain of catechu.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

TROCHISCI FERRI REDACTI. Reduced Iron Lozenges.

Prepared from Reduced Iron, Refined Sugar, in powder, Gum Acacia, in powder, Mucilage of Gum Acacia, and Distilled Water.

Each lozenge contains one grain of reduced iron.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

TROCHISCI IPECACUANHÆ. Ipecacuanha Lozenges.

Prepared from Ipecacuanha, in powder, Refined Sugar, in powder, Gum Acacia, in powder, Mucilage of Gum Acacia, and Distilled Water.

Each lozenge contains a quarter of a grain of ipecacuanha.

Dose.—1 to 3 lozenges.

TROCHISCI MORPHINÆ. Morphine Lozenges.

Prepared from Hydrochlorate of Morphine, Tincture of Tolu, Refined Sugar, in powder, Gum Acacia, in powder, Mucilage of Gum Acacia, and Distilled Water.

Each lozenge contains one thirty-sixth of a grain of hydrochlorate of Morphine.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

TROCHISCI MORPHINÆ ET IPECACUANHÆ.**Morphine and Ipecacuanha Lozenges.**

Prepared from Hydrochlorate of Morphine, Ipecacuanha, in fine powder, Tincture of Tolu, Refined Sugar, in powder, Gum Acacia, in powder, Mucilage of Gum Acacia, and Distilled Water.

Each lozenge contains one thirty-sixth of a grain of hydrochlorate of morphine, and one-twelfth of a grain of ipecacuanha.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

TROCHISCI OPII. Opium Lozenges.

Prepared from Extract of Opium, Tincture of Tolu, Refined Sugar, in powder, Gum Acacia, in powder, Extract of Liquorice, and Distilled Water.

Each lozenge contains one-tenth of a grain of extract of opium, or one-fiftieth of a grain of morphine.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

TROCHISCI POTASSII CHLORATIS.**Chlorate of Potassium Lozenges.**

Prepared from Chlorate of Potassium, in powder, Refined Sugar, in powder, Gum Acacia, in powder, Mucilage of Gum Acacia, and Distilled Water.

Each lozenge contains five grains of chlorate of potassium.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

TROCHISCI SANTONINI. Santonine Lozenges.

Prepared from Santonine, Refined Sugar, in powder, Gum Acacia, in powder, Mucilage of Gum Acacia, and Distilled Water.

Each lozenge contains one grain of santonine.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

TROCHISCI SODII BICARBONATIS.**Bicarbonate of Sodium Lozenges.**

Prepared from Bicarbonate of Sodium, in powder, Refined Sugar, in powder, Gum Acacia, in powder, Mucilage of Gum Acacia, and Distilled Water.

Each lozenge contains five grains of bicarbonate of sodium.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI BORICI. Ointment of Boracic Acid.

Prepared from Boric Acid, in fine powder (1), Soft Paraffin (4), and Hard Paraffin (2).

UNGUENTUM ACIDI CARBOLICI.**Ointment of Carbolic Acid.**

Prepared from Carbolic Acid (1), Soft Paraffin (12), and Hard Paraffin (6).

UNGUENTUM ACIDI SALICYLICI.**Ointment of Salicylic Acid.**

Prepared from Salicylic Acid (1), Soft Paraffin (18), and Hard Paraffin (9).

UNGUENTUM ACONITINÆ. Ointment of Aconitine.

Prepared from Aconitine (1), Rectified Spirit ($3\frac{1}{2}$), and Benzoated Lard (55).

UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII TARTARATI.**Ointment of Tartarated Antimony.**

Prepared from Tartarated Antimony, in fine powder (1), and Simple Ointment (4).

UNGUENTUM ATROPINÆ. Ointment of Atropine.

Prepared from Atropine (1), Rectified Spirit ($3\frac{1}{2}$), and Benzoated Lard (55).

UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ. Ointment of Belladonna.

Prepared from Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna (1), and Benzoated Lard (9).

UNGUENTUM CALAMINÆ. Ointment of Calamine.

Prepared from Prepared Calamine (1) and Benzoated Lard (5).

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS. Ointment of Cantharides.

Prepared from Cantharides (1), Yellow Wax (1), and Olive Oil (6).

UNGUENTUM CETACEI. Ointment of Spermaceti.

Prepared from Spermaceti (10), White Wax (4), Almond Oil (40), and Benzoin, in coarse powder (1).

UNGUENTUM CHRYSAROBINI. Ointment of Chrysarobin.

Prepared from Chrysarobin (1) and Benzoated Lard (24).

UNGUENTUM CREASOTI. Ointment of Creasote.

Prepared from Creasote (1) and Simple Ointment (8).

UNGUENTUM ELEMI. Ointment of Elemi.

Prepared from Elemi (1) and Simple Ointment (4).

UNGUENTUM EUCALYPTI. Ointment of Eucalyptus.

Prepared from Oil of Eucalyptus, by weight (1), Soft Paraffin (2), and Hard Paraffin (2).

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ. Ointment of Galls.

Prepared from Galls, in fine powder (1), and Benzoated Lard (5.5).

Used in preparing *Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio*.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM OPIO.

Ointment of Galls and Opium.

Prepared from Ointment of Galls (13.6) and Opium, in powder (1).

UNGUENTUM GLYCERINI PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.

Ointment of Glycerine of Subacetate of Lead.

Prepared from Glycerine of Subacetate of Lead (1), Soft Paraffin (4), and Hard Paraffin (1½).

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI. Ointment of Mercury.

Prepared from Mercury (16), Prepared Lard (16), and Prepared Suet (1).

Used in preparing *Linimentum Hydrargyri*, *Suppositoria Hydrargyri*, and *Unguentum Hydrargyri Compositum*.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATI.

Ointment of Ammoniated Mercury.

Prepared from Ammoniated Mercury (1), and Simple Ointment (9).

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM.

Compound Ointment of Mercury.

Prepared from Ointment of Mercury (6), Yellow Wax (3), Olive Oil (3), and Camphor (1½).

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IODIDI RUBRI.

Ointment of Red Iodide of Mercury.

Prepared from Red Iodide of Mercury, in fine powder (1) and Simple Ointment (27·3).

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS.

Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury.

Prepared from Mercury, by weight (1), Nitric Acid (3), Prepared Lard ($3\frac{3}{4}$), and Olive Oil (8).

Used in preparing *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratii Dilutum*.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATUS DILUTUM.

Diluted Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury.

Prepared from Nitrate of Mercury Ointment (1) and Soft Paraffin (2).

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI RUBRI.

Ointment of Red Oxide of Mercury.

Prepared from Red Oxide of Mercury, in very fine powder (1), Hard Paraffin (1·76), and Soft Paraffin (5·3).

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI.

Ointment of Subchloride of Mercury.

Prepared from Subchloride of Mercury (1) and Benzoated Lard (5·47).

UNGUENTUM IODI. Ointment of Iodine.

Prepared from Iodine (7), Iodide of Potassium (7), Glycerine (121), and Prepared Lard (191).

UNGUENTUM IODOFORMI. Ointment of Iodoform.

Prepared from Iodoform (1) and Benzoated Lard (9).

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. Ointment of Tar.

Prepared from Tar ($2\frac{1}{2}$) and Yellow Wax (1).

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI ACETATIS.

Ointment of Acetate of Lead.

Prepared from Acetate of Lead, in fine powder (2), and Benzoated Lard (73).

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS.

Ointment of Carbonate of Lead.

Prepared from Carbonate of Lead, in fine powder (1), and Simple Ointment (7).

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI IODIDI.

Ointment of Iodide of Lead.

Prepared from Iodide of Lead, in fine powder (1), and Simple Ointment (7).

UNGUENTUM POTASSÆ SULPHURATÆ.

Ointment of Sulphurated Potash..

Prepared from Sulphurated Potash (5), Hard Paraffin (18), and Soft Paraffin (55).

UNGUENTUM POTASSII IODIDI.

Ointment of Iodide of Potassium.

Prepared from Iodide of Potassium (16), Carbonate of Potassium (1), Water (14), and Benzoated Lard (110).

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ. Ointment of Resin.

Prepared from Resin, in coarse powder (4), Yellow Wax (2), Simple Ointment (8), and Almond Oil (1).

UNGUENTUM SABINÆ. Ointment of Savin.

Prepared from Fresh Savin Tops, bruised (4), Yellow Wax (1½), and Benzoated Lard (8).

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX. Simple Ointment.

Prepared from White Wax (1), Benzoated Lard (1½), and Almond Oil (1½).

Used in preparing *Unguentum Antimonii Tartarati*, *Unguentum Creasoti*, *Unguentum Elemi*, *Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniaci*, *Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri*, *Unguentum Plumbi Carbonatis*, *Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi*, and *Unguentum Resinæ*.

UNGUENTUM STAPHISAGRIÆ. Ointment of Stavesacre.

Prepared from Stavesacre Seeds (1) and Benzoated Lard (2).

Contains about 10 per cent. of *Oil of Stavesacre*.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS. Ointment of Sulphur.

Prepared from Sublimed Sulphur (1) and Benzoated Lard (4).

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS IODIDI.

Ointment of Iodide of Sulphur.

Prepared from Iodide of Sulphur (5), Hard Paraffin (18), and Soft Paraffin (55).

UNGUENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. Ointment of Turpentine.

Prepared from Oil of Turpentine (8), Resin, in coarse powder (1), Yellow Wax (4), and Prepared Lard (4).

UNGUENTUM VERATRINÆ. Ointment of Veratrine.

Prepared from Veratrine (1), Hard Paraffin (14), Soft Paraffin (41), and Olive Oil (7).

UNGUENTUM ZINCI. Ointment of Zinc.

Prepared from Oxide of Zinc (2) and Benzoated Lard (11).

UNGUENTUM ZINCI OLEATI. Ointment of Oleate of Zinc.

Prepared from Oleate of Zinc (1) and Soft Paraffin (1).

UVÆ. Raisins. Nat. Ord., VITACEÆ.

The ripe fruits of *Vitis vinifera*. Dried by the heat of the sun, or partly by the sun's heat and partly by artificial heat. Imported from Spain.

More or less shrivelled, compressed, smooth, free from sugary or saline incrustation; agreeably fragrant, and with a soft very sweet pulp.

Used in preparing *Tinctura Cardamomi Composita* and *Tinctura Sennæ*.

Flavouring and sweetening agent.

UVÆ URSI FOLIA. Bearberry Leaves. Nat. Ord., ERICACEÆ.

The dried leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*. From indigenous plants.

Very shortly stalked. Obovate or spatulate, coriaceous, smooth and shining on the upper surface, paler coloured and minutely reticulated beneath; margins entire. Odour faintly tea-like when powdered; taste very astringent.

Contains *Tannic Acid*, *Arbutin* and *Ursone*.

Contained in *Infusum Uvæ Ursi*.

Diuretic, astringent. Given in urethral and vesical irritation.

VALERIANÆ RHIZOMA. Valerian Rhizome,

Nat. Ord., VALERIANACEÆ.

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Valeriana officinalis*. Collected in autumn, from plants growing wild or cultivated in Britain.

Dark yellowish-brown, and giving off numerous slender brittle shrivelled rootlets. Odour developed in the process of drying, strong, peculiar, and disagreeable; taste unpleasant, camphoraceous, and slightly bitter. Yields volatile oil and valerianic acid when distilled with water.

Used in preparing *Infusum Valerianæ*, *Tinctura Valerianæ*, and *Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata*.

Antispasmodic and stimulant. Given in hysteria.

Dose, in powder.—10 to 30 grains.

VAPOR ACIDI HYDROCYANICI.

Inhalation of Hydrocyanic Acid.

Prepared from Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid (10 to 15 minims) and Cold Water (1 fluid drachm).

VAPOR CHLORI. Inhalation of Chlorine.

Prepared from Chlorinated Lime (2 ounces) and Cold Water (a sufficiency).

VAPOR CONINÆ. Inhalation of Conine.

Prepared from Juice of Hemlock ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce), Solution of Potash (1 drachm), and Distilled Water (1 ounce).

VAPOR CREASOTI. Inhalation of Creasote.

Prepared from Creasote (12 minims) and Boiling Water (8 fluid ounces).

VAPOR IODI. Inhalation of Iodine.

Prepared from Tincture of Iodine (1 fluid drachm) and Water (1 fluid ounce).

VAPOR OLEI PINI SYLVESTRIS.

Inhalation of Fir-Wool Oil.

Prepared from Fir-Wool Oil (40 minims), Light Carbonate of Magnesium (20 grains), and Water (a sufficiency).

Put one fluid drachm of this mixture with half a pint of cold water and half a pint of boiling water into an apparatus so arranged that air may be made to pass through the solution and may afterwards be inhaled.

VERATRI VIRIDIS RHIZOMA. Green Hellebore Rhizome.

Nat. Ord., MELANTHACEÆ.

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Veratrum viride*.

Entire, or transversely or longitudinally sliced or divided; dark brown, then giving off on all sides numerous much shrivelled yellowish-white rootlets, or the latter are detached and the rhizome marked with corresponding scars. Inodorous, but exciting sneezing when powdered; taste bitterish and very acrid. Contains *Viridia* and *Viratroidea*.

Used in preparing *Tinctura Veratri Viridis*.

Topical irritant, drastic purgative, emetic; externally in skin diseases, internally in inflammations.

VERATRINA. Veratrine. $C_{32}H_{52}N_2O_8$.

An alkaloid or mixture of alkaloids obtained from Cevadilla; not quite pure.

Prepared from Cevadilla, Distilled Water, Rectified Spirit, Solution of Ammonia, Hydrochloric Acid, and Purified Animal Charcoal.

Pale grey, amorphous, without smell, but, even in the most minute quantity, powerfully irritating the nostrils; bitter, very insoluble in water, soluble in spirit, in ether, and in diluted acids. It dissolves in nitric acid, yielding a yellow solution, and in sulphuric acid forming a deep red solution which exhibits a green fluorescence by reflected light. Warmed with hydrochloric acid, it dissolves with production of a blood-red colour. An active poison.

Used in preparing *Unguentum Veratrinæ*.

VINUM ALOES. Wine of Aloes.

Prepared from Socotrine Aloes, Cardamom Seeds, bruised, Ginger, in coarse powder, and Sherry.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms.

VINUM ANTIMONIALE. Antimonial Wine.

Prepared from Tartarated Antimony (40 grains) and Sherry (1 pint).

Dose.—5 minims to 1 fluid drachm.

VINUM AURANTII. Orange Wine.

Wine made in Britain, by the fermentation of a saccharine solution to which the fresh peel of the bitter orange has been added.

A vinous liquid, having a golden sherry colour, and a taste and aroma derived from the bitter-orange peel. It contains 10 to 12 per cent. of alcohol, and is but slightly acid to test paper.

Used in preparing *Vinum Ferri Citratis* and *Vinum Quinine*.

VINUM COLCHICI. Wine of Colchicum.

Prepared from Colchicum Corm, sliced, dried, and reduced to No. 20 powder (4 ounces), and Sherry (1 pint).

Dose.—10 to 30 minims.

VINUM FERRI. Wine of Iron.

Prepared from Iron Wire (1 ounce) and Sherry (1 pint).

Dose.—1 to 4 fluid drachms.

VINUM FERRI CITRATIS. Wine of Citrate of Iron.

Prepared from Citrate of Iron and Ammonium (160 grains) and Orange Wine (1 pint).

Dose.—1 to 4 fluid drachms.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ. Wine of Ipecacuanha.

Prepared from Ipecacuanha, coarsely powdered, Acetic Acid, Distilled Water, and Sherry.

Dose.—5 to 40 minims as an expectorant; 3 to 6 fluid drachms as an emetic.

VINUM OPII. Wine of Opium.

Prepared from Extract of Opium, Cinnamon Bark, bruised, Cloves, bruised, and Sherry.

It contains 22 grains of extract of opium, nearly, in 1 fluid ounce. Each fluid drachm contains about half a grain of morphine.

Dose.—10 to 40 minims.

VINUM QUININÆ. Wine of Quinine.

Prepared from Sulphate of Quinine, Citric Acid, and Orange Wine.

Each fluid ounce contains one grain of sulphate of quinine.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce.

VINUM RHEI. Wine of Rhubarb.

Prepared from Rhubarb Root, in coarse powder, Canella Bark, in coarse powder, and Sherry.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms.

VINUM XERICUM. Sherry. A Spanish wine.

Pale yellowish-brown, containing about 17 per cent. of alcohol.

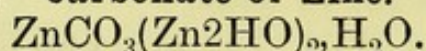
Used in preparing *Vinum Aloes*, *Vinum Antimoniale*, *Vinum Colchici*, *Vinum Ferri*, *Vinum Ipecacuanhæ*, *Vinum Opii*, and *Vinum Rhei*.

ZINCI ACETAS. Acetate of Zinc. $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Prepared from Carbonate of Zinc, Acetic Acid, and Distilled Water.

Thin, translucent and colourless crystalline plates, of a pearly lustre, with a sharp unpleasant taste; the solution precipitated pure white by sulphuretted hydrogen.

Dose.—1 to 2 grains (as a tonic); 10 to 20 grains (as an emetic); 1 to 10 grains (externally as a lotion).

ZINCI CARBONAS. Carbonate of Zinc.

Prepared from Sulphate of Zinc, Carbonate of Sodium, and Boiling Distilled Water.

White, tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in water.

Used in preparing *Zinci Acetas*, *Zinci Chloridum*, *Zinci Oxidum*, and *Zinci Sulphas*.

Internally tonic and astringent; externally desiccant and astringent.

ZINCI CHLORIDUM. Chloride of Zinc. ZnCl_2 .

Prepared from Granulated Zinc, Hydrochloric Acid, Solution of Chlorine, Carbonate of Zinc, and Distilled Water.

Colourless opaque rods or tablets, very deliquescent and caustic; soluble almost entirely in water, alcohol, or ether. The aqueous solution is precipitated white by sulphhydrate of ammonium; but, if first acidulated with hydrochloric acid, it is not affected by sulphuretted hydrogen. Ammonia throws down a white precipitate entirely soluble in an excess of the reagent.

Used in preparing *Liquor Zinci Ch'oridi*.

Antiseptic and escharotic.

ZINCI OXIDUM. Oxide of Zinc. ZnO .

Made by placing carbonate of zinc in a loosely covered Hessian crucible, and exposing it to a dull red heat, until a portion, taken from the centre of the contents of the crucible and cooled, no longer effervesces when moistened with water and dropped into diluted sulphuric acid. The crucible is then cooled, and the product transferred to stoppered bottles.

A soft nearly white tasteless and inodorous powder, becoming pale yellow when heated.

Oxide of zinc may also be obtained from metallic zinc by combustion. Thus prepared it is white.

Used in preparing *Unguentum Zinci*.

Desiccant, astringent; given to check night sweats.

Dose.—2 to 10 grains.

ZINCI SULPHAS. Sulphate of Zinc. $\text{ZnSO}_4, 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

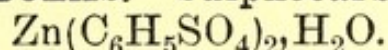
Prepared from Granulated Zinc, Sulphuric Acid, Distilled Water, Solution of Chlorine, and Carbonate of Zinc.

In colourless transparent prismatic crystals with a strong metallic styptic taste.

Used in preparing *Zinci Carbonas* and *Zinci Valerianas*.

Given in chorea, epilepsy and hysteria.

Dose.—1 to 3 grains (as a tonic); 10 to 30 grains (as an emetic).

ZINCI SULPHOCARBOLAS. Sulphocarbolate of Zinc.

May be obtained by heating a mixture of carbolic acid and sulphuric acid, saturating the product with oxide of zinc, evaporating and crystallising.

Colourless, transparent, tabular, efflorescent crystals; soluble in about twice their weight of rectified spirit or of water. The aqueous solution is coloured violet by perchloride of iron, and affords a white precipitate with sulphhydrate of ammonium.

Given in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa.

Two or three grains in an ounce of water for urethral or vaginal injection.

ZINCI VALERIANAS. Valerianate of Zinc. $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}_2)_2$.

Prepared from Sulphate of Zinc, Valerianate of Sodium, and Distilled Water.

Valerianate of zinc may also be prepared by saturating valerianic acid with carbonate of zinc.

In brilliant white pearly tabular crystals, with a feeble odour of valerianic acid, and a metallic taste; scarcely soluble in cold water or in ether, soluble in hot water and alcohol.

Nervine tonic and antispasmodic in neuralgia, epilepsy, chorea and hysteria.

Dose.—1 to 3 grains.

ZINCUM. Zinc. Zn. Zinc of commerce.

ZINCUM GRANULATUM. Granulated Zinc.

Zinc heated in an earthen crucible, and immediately the metal is fused the fluid poured in a thin stream into a vessel containing about two gallons of cold water. The water is drained off and the granulated zinc dried.

Used in preparing *Liquor Zinci Chloridi*, *Zinci Chloridum*, and *Zinci Sulphas*.

ZINGIBER. Ginger. Nat. Ord., ZINGIBERACEÆ.

The scraped and dried rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*.

Flattish, irregularly branched pieces, each branch marked at its summit by a depressed scar; externally pale buff and somewhat striated and fibrous; breaking readily with a mealy, short, but rather fibrous fracture. Odour agreeable, aromatic; taste strong, pungent. Contains volatile oil and resinous matter.

Contained in many preparations.

Aromatic, carminative and stimulant, given in flatulence and dyspepsia.

APPENDIX.



I.

ARTICLES EMPLOYED IN CHEMICAL TESTING.

ACETATE OF SODIUM. $\text{NaC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

BENZOL. C_6H_6 . A colourless volatile liquid, obtained from coal tar.

BENZOLATED AMYLIC ALCOHOL. Three volumes of benzol and one of amylic alcohol.

CHLORIDE OF BARIUM. $\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

COPPER FOIL. Pure metallic copper, thin and bright.

FERRICYANIDE OF POTASSIUM. Red Prussiate of Potash. $\text{K}_6\text{Fe}_2\text{C}_{12}\text{N}_{12}$.

GOLD, FINE. Gold, free from metallic impurities.

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODIUM. $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

INDIGO. $\text{C}_8\text{H}_5\text{NO}$. Nat. Ord., LEGUMINOSÆ. A blue pigment prepared from various species of Indigofera.

ISINGLASS. Nat. Ord., PISCES. The swimming bladder or sound of various species of Acipenser, prepared, and cut into fine shreds.

LITMUS. Nat. Ord., LICHENES. A blue pigment prepared from various species of Roccella.

LITMUS PAPER, BLUE. Unsized white paper steeped in tincture of litmus, and dried by exposure to the air.

LITMUS PAPER, RED. Unsized white paper steeped in tincture of litmus which has been previously reddened by the addition of a very minute quantity of sulphuric acid, and dried by exposure to the air.

OXALIC ACID OF COMMERCE. Oxalic Acid ($\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) containing slight amounts of impurities.

OXALATE OF AMMONIUM. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Prepared from Oxalic Acid, Boiling Distilled Water, and Carbonate of Ammonium.

PETROLEUM SPIRIT. Benzoline. A colourless, very volatile, highly inflammable liquid from petroleum; consists of a mixture of the lower members of the paraffin or marsh-gas series of hydrocarbons.

PHENOL-PHTHALEIN. Produced by reaction of phenol and phthalic anhydride. Its tincture yields an intense red colour with potash or soda.

PLATINUM BLACK. Platinum in a state of minute division, obtained by adding excess of carbonate of sodium and some sugar to solution of perchloride of platinum, and boiling until a black precipitate is formed, which is washed and dried.

PLATINUM FOIL.

SUBACETATE OF COPPER OF COMMERCE. Verdigris.

SULPHATE OF COPPER, ANHYDROUS. CuSO_4 . Sulphate of copper deprived of its water by a temperature of 400°Fahr. (204.4°C.)

A yellowish-white powder, becoming blue when moistened with water.

SULPHIDE OF IRON. FeS . Prepared by combining its elements in proper proportions by the aid of heat. Small quantities may be produced by applying the end of a rod of iron, heated to whiteness at a blacksmith's forge, to the end of a roll of sulphur, and allowing the sulphide of iron as it is formed to run into a vessel of water.

SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN. H_2S . Prepared from Sulphide of Iron, Water, and Sulphuric Acid.

When the gas is employed, either in chemical testing or in the preparation of Acidum Hydrobromicum Dilutum, it should be washed by passing it through a similarly fitted bottle containing water.

TIN, GRANULATED. Grain tin, reduced to small fragments by fusing and, immediately the tin is melted, pouring it in a thin stream into cold water.

TURMERIC. Nat. Ord., ZINGIBERACEÆ. The dried rhizome of *Curcuma longa*.

TURMERIC PAPER. Unsized white paper steeped in tincture of turmeric and dried by exposure to the air.

TURMERIC TINCTURE. Prepared from Turmeric, bruised (1), and Rectified Spirit (6).

II.

TEST SOLUTIONS.

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF COPPER. Prepared from Subacetate of Copper of commerce, in fine powder, Acetic Acid, and Distilled Water.

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF POTASSIUM. Prepared from Acetate of Potassium (1) and Distilled Water (10).

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF SODIUM. Prepared from Acetate of Sodium (1) and Distilled Water (10).

SOLUTION OF ALBUMEN. Prepared from the White of one Egg and Distilled Water (4 fluid ounces).

SOLUTION OF AMMONIO-NITRATE OF SILVER. Prepared from Nitrate of Silver, in crystals, Solution of Ammonia, and Distilled Water.

SOLUTION OF AMMONIO-SULPHATE OF COPPER. Prepared from Sulphate of Copper, in crystals, Solution of Ammonia, and Distilled Water.

SOLUTION OF AMMONIO-SULPHATE OF MAGNESIUM. Prepared from Sulphate of Magnesium, Chloride of Ammonium, Solution of Ammonia, and Distilled Water.

SOLUTION OF BORIC ACID. Prepared from Boric Acid (50 grains) and Rectified Spirit (1 fluid ounce).

SOLUTION OF BROMINE. Prepared from Bromine (10 minims) and Distilled Water (5 fluid ounces).

SOLUTION OF CARBONATE OF AMMONIUM. Prepared from Carbonate of Ammonium, in small pieces ($\frac{1}{2}$), Solution of Ammonia ($\frac{3}{4}$), and Distilled Water (10).

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM. Prepared from Chloride of Ammonium (1) and Distilled Water (10).

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF BARIUM. Prepared from Chloride of Barium, in crystals (1), and Distilled Water (10).

SOLUTION OF FERRICYANIDE OF POTASSIUM. Prepared from Ferricyanide of Potassium, in crystals ($\frac{1}{4}$), and Distilled Water (5).

SOLUTION OF FERROCYANIDE OF POTASSIUM. Prepared from Ferrocyanide of Potassium, in crystals ($\frac{1}{4}$), and Distilled Water (5).

SOLUTION OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM. Prepared from Iodide of Potassium (1) and Distilled Water (10).

SOLUTION OF ISINGLASS. Prepared from Isinglass, in shreds (10 grains), and Warm Distilled Water (1 fluid ounce).

SOLUTION OF LITMUS. Prepared from Litmus, in powder (1), Rectified Spirit (10), and Distilled Water (10).

SOLUTION OF OXALATE OF AMMONIUM. Prepared from Oxalate of Ammonium (1) and Warm Distilled Water (40).

SOLUTION OF PERCHLORIDE OF GOLD. Prepared from Fine Gold, reduced by a rolling machine to a thin lamina, Nitric Acid, Hydrochloric Acid, and Distilled Water.

SOLUTION OF PERCHLORIDE OF PLATINUM. Prepared from thin Platinum Foil, Nitric Acid, Hydrochloric Acid, and Distilled Water.

SOLUTION OF PHOSPHATE OF SODIUM. Prepared from Phosphate of Sodium, in crystals (1), and Distilled Water (10).

SOLUTION OF POTASSIO-MERCURIC IODIDE. Nessler's Reagent. Prepared from Iodide of Potassium, Perchloride of Mercury, Caustic Soda, and Distilled Water.

SOLUTION OF STANNOUS CHLORIDE. Prepared from Granulated Tin, Hydrochloric Acid, and Distilled Water,

SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF INDIGO. Prepared from Indigo, dry and in fine powder (5 grains), and Sulphuric Acid (10 fluid ounces).

SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF IRON. Prepared from Granulated Sulphate of Iron (10 grains) and Boiling Distilled Water (1 fluid ounce).

SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF CALCIUM. Prepared from Sulphate of Calcium (1) and Distilled Water (80).

SOLUTION OF SULPHYDRATE OF AMMONIUM. Sulphuretted hydrogen passed through solution of ammonia to saturation.

SOLUTION OF TARTARIC ACID. Prepared from Tartaric Acid, in crystals (1), Distilled Water (8), and Rectified Spirit (2).

SOLUTION OF YELLOW CHROMATE OF POTASSIUM. Prepared from Red Chromate of Potassium, Bicarbonate of Potassium, and Distilled Water.

TINCTURE OF PHENOL-PHTHALEIN. Prepared from Phenol-phthalein (1) and Proof Spirit (500).

III.

TEST SOLUTIONS FOR VOLUMETRIC ESTIMATIONS.

VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF BICHROMATE OF POTASSIUM. (Bichromate of Potassium, $K_2Cr_2O_7 = 295$.) Prepared from Bichromate of Potassium and Distilled Water.

VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF HYPOSULPHITE OF SODIUM. (Hyposulphite of Sodium crystallised, $Na_2S_2O_3 \cdot 5H_2O = 248$.) Prepared from Hyposulphite of Sodium, in crystals, and Distilled Water.

VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF IODINE. (Iodine, $I = 127$.) Prepared from Iodine, Iodide of Potassium, and Distilled Water.

VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF NITRATE OF SILVER. (Nitrate of Silver, $AgNO_3 = 170$.) Prepared from Nitrate of Silver and Distilled Water.

VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF OXALIC ACID. (Crystallised Oxalic Acid, $H_2C_2O_4 \cdot 2H_2O = 126$.) Prepared from Oxalic Acid, in crystals, and Distilled Water.

VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF SODA. (Hydrate of Sodium, $NaHO = 40$.) Prepared from Solution of Soda and Distilled Water.

IV.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

WEIGHTS.

1 Grain	gr.		
1 Ounce (Avoir.)	oz.	=	437.5 grains
1 Pound	lb.	= 16 ounces	= 7000 „

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 Minim	min.		
1 Fluid Drachm	fl. drm.	=	60 minims
1 Fluid Ounce	fl. oz.	=	8 fluid drachms
1 Pint	O.	=	20 fluid ounces
1 Gallon	C.	=	8 pints

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 inch	=	in.
12 „	=	1 foot
36 „	=	3 feet = 1 yard

RELATION OF MEASURES TO WEIGHTS.

1 Minim is the measure of	0.9114583	grs. of water
1 Fluid Drachm „	54.6875	„
1 Fluid Ounce „	1 ounce or 437.5	„
1 Pint „	1.25 pounds or 8750.0	„
1 Gallon „	10 pounds or 70,000.0	„

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

WEIGHTS.

1 Milligramme	= the thousandth part of one grm. or	0.001	grm.
1 Centigramme	= the hundredth „	0.01	„
1 Decigramme	= the tenth „	0.1	„
1 Gramme	= weight of a cubic centimetre of water at 4° C.	1.0	„
1 Decagramme	= ten grammes „	10.0	„
1 Hectogramme	= one hundred grammes „	100.0	„
1 Kilogramme	= one thousand grammes „	1000.0	„

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 Millilitre	=	1	cub. centim.	or the mea.	of 1 gram.	of water
1 Centilitre	=	10			10	" "
1 Decilitre	=	100			100	" "
1 Litre	=	1000			1000	" (1 kilo.)

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 Millimetre	=	the thousandth part of	one metre	or	0·001 metre
1 Centimetre	=	the hundredth	"		0·01 "
1 Decimetre	=	the tenth	"		0·1 "
1 Metre	=		"		1·0 "

RELATION OF THE WEIGHTS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA TO THE METRIC WEIGHTS.

1 Pound	=	453·5927	grammes
1 Ounce	=	28·3495	"
1 Grain	=	0·0648	"

RELATION OF MEASURES OF CAPACITY OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA TO THE METRIC MEASURES.

1 Gallon	=	4·543458	litres
1 Pint	=	0·567932	" or 567·932 cubic centimetres
1 Fluid Ounce	=	0·028397	" 28·397 "
1 Fluid Drachm	=	0·003550	" 3·550 "
1 Minim	=	0·000059	" 0·059 "

RELATION OF THE METRIC WEIGHTS TO THE WEIGHTS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

1 Milligramme	=	0·015432	grs.
1 Centigramme	=	0·15432	"
1 Decigramme	=	1·5432	"
1 Gramme	=	15·432	"
1 Kilogramme	=	2 lbs. 3 oz. 119·8	grs or 15432·349 "

RELATION OF THE METRIC MEASURES TO THE MEASURES OF THE
BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

1 Millimetre	=	0.03937	inches
1 Centimetre	=	0.39371	„
1 Decimetre	=	3.93708	„
1 Metre	=	39.37079	„ or 1 yard 3.37 inches
1 Cubic Centimetre	=		15.432 grains*
1 Litre	=	1.76077	pint, or 1 pint 15 ounces 1 drachm 43 minims.

* The cubic centimetre is a standard at 4° C (39.2° F), the grain at 62° F (16.66° C).

THE END.



