

The pharmacopoeia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, for 1851 / translated by a physician.

Contributors

Royal College of Physicians of London.

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TRANSLATION
OF THE
PHARMACOPOEIA
LONDINENSIS.

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Notwithstanding the publicity given by the Press to the important scientific investigations which had established the influence on nutrition of those active food principles known as vitamins, there was considerable misapprehension as to the conclusions to be drawn from these discoveries. The vitamins were but one factor, and their influence on nutrition was dependent upon other factors of equal importance in relation to diet—a fact that the modern craze for vitamin drugging left entirely out of account. The suggestion that indiscriminate administration of doses of vitamin extracts opened a royal road to health, was absolutely contrary to the views of all recognised authorities on the subject, and such a practice was by no means free from danger. Even with regard to cod liver oil, which, when it was cod liver oil and not one of the many substitutes sold under that designation, was rich in certain vitamins, it had been shown that changes in the heart and fatty infiltration of the liver were produced by its continued administration in medicinal doses.

... were stated to have been obtained.

The injection of solutions of metal is by no means a new thought in the treatment of cancer. Many have been tried, amongst them a solution of copper from which great things were expected. The results were frankly disappointing, and it is to be hoped that the metal now being used will prove to be a more serious factor in a cure for which the whole world is anxiously waiting.

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PHARMACOPOEIA.

Of the Royal College of Physicians of London,
for 1851.

Translated by a physician.

Corn. 16mo. pp. x + 228.

London, 1851.

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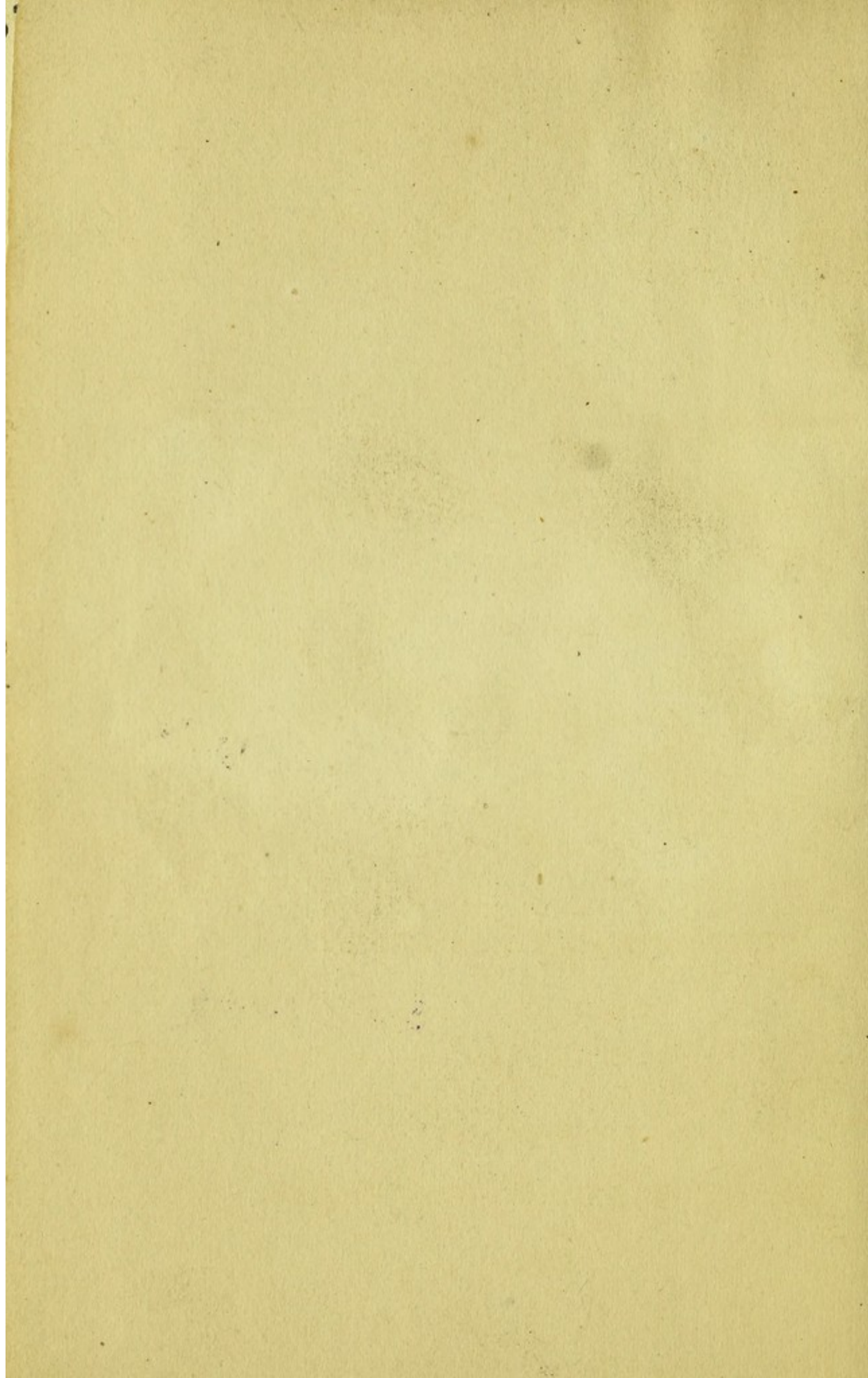
The powder is Tetramethylthionine-hydrochloride, commercially known as Methylene blue. It is in the form of dull dark green crystals, and the most minute quantity on the hands will leave a vivid blue stain which water will not remove, and which takes some days to wear off. A chemist might not have it in stock, but he could procure it for you.

Hay-fever Fellowship.

Sundry remarks of mine here on hay-fever have brought me, as they always do, a brisk correspondence.

It is strange—or perhaps it is not so strange—to notice how all sufferers from this malady feel themselves united in a sort of fellowship, and are all anxious to help one another. I once saw two complete strangers in a railway carriage get into conversation on no stronger ground than the symptoms they were both displaying, and then spend the time very happily between London and Crewe in a recital of their miseries and the various remedies they had tried.

Most people have a favourite remedy, but all my experience goes to show (and this is confirmed by my correspondents) that what helps one victim does no good to another. Sir John Murray recommends the Pollaccine treatment, but another correspondent has tried it and found it of no effect. A third swears by a sort of herbal snuff, never having had relief from anything else, and so on.



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BY *Dr. James Allan.*

THE

PHARMACOPOEIA

OF THE

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OF LONDON,

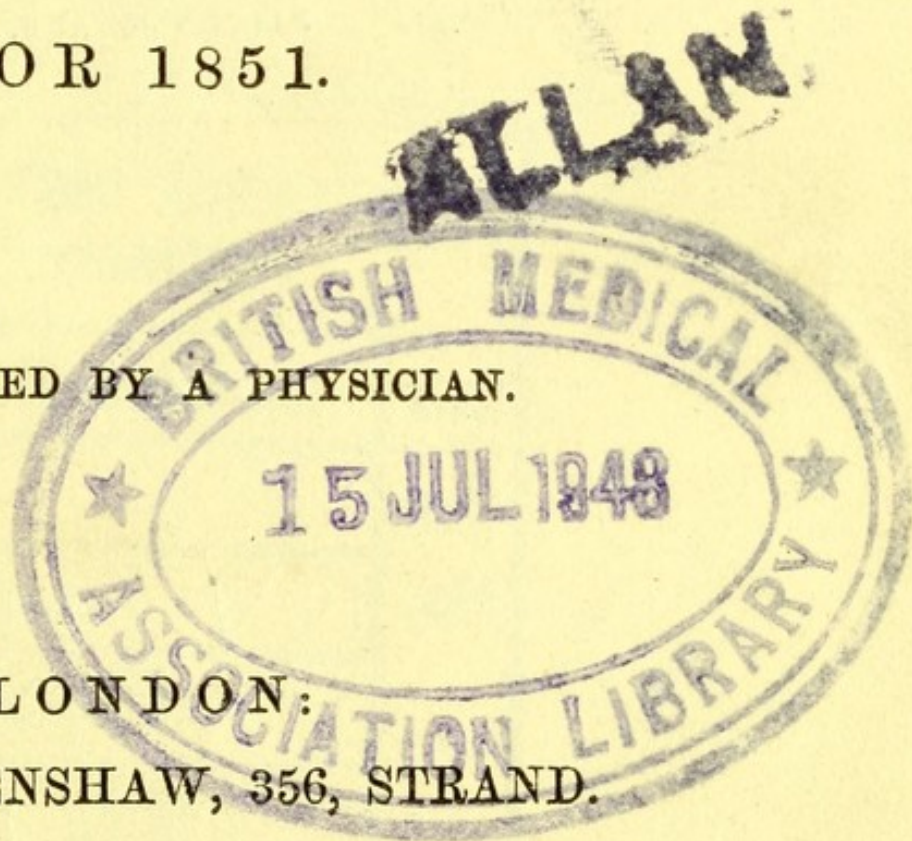
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TRANSLATED BY A PHYSICIAN.

LONDON:

HENRY RENSHAW, 356, STRAND.

1851.

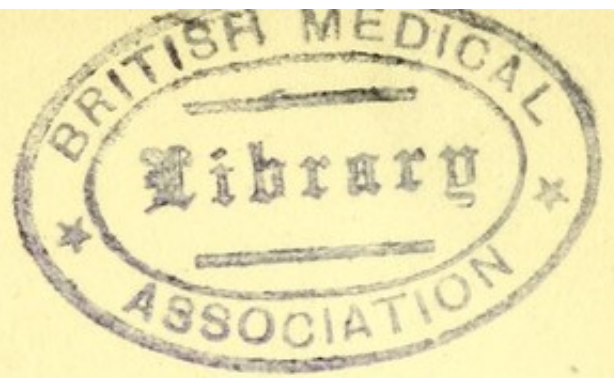


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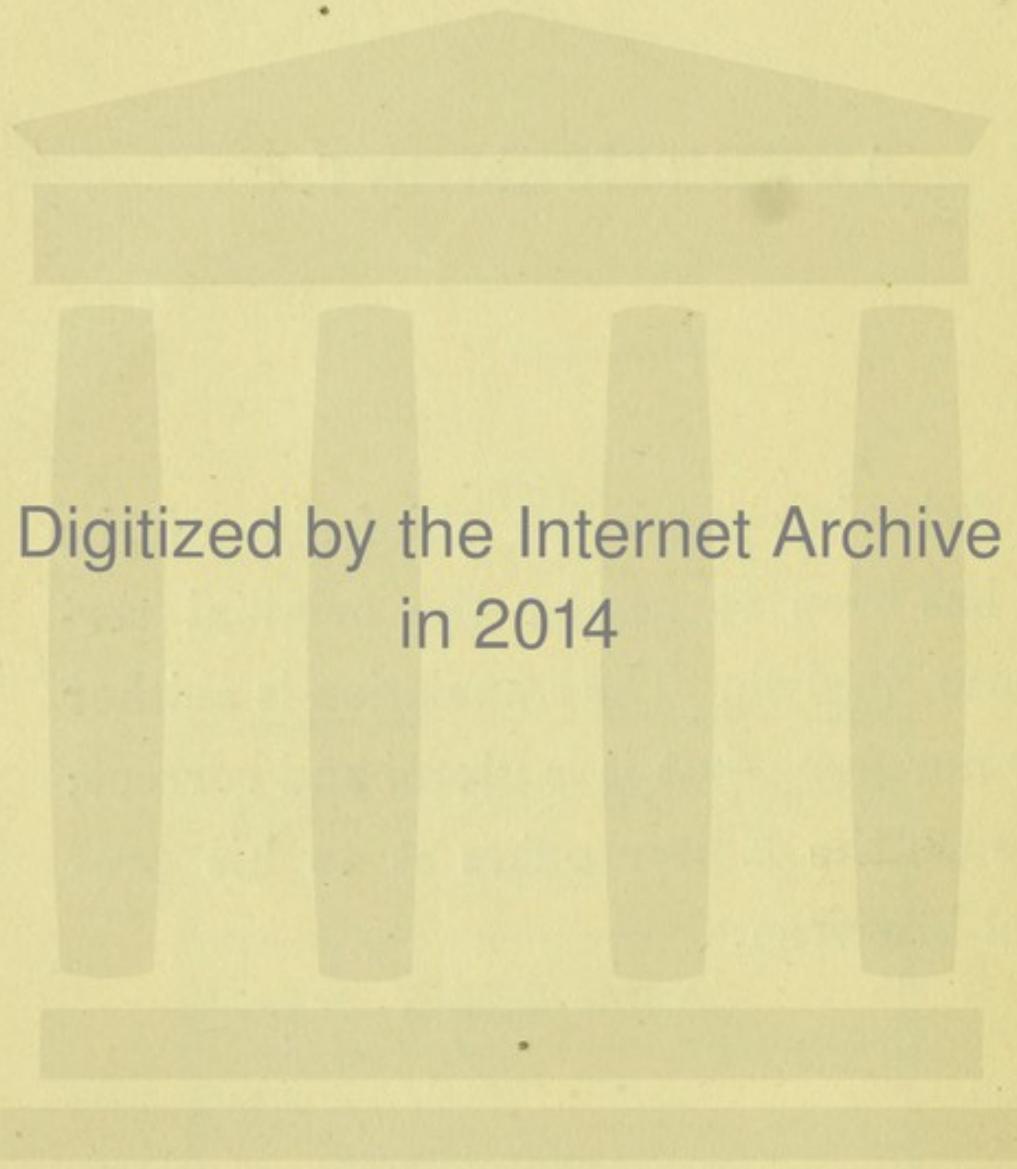
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PREFACE.

FOURTEEN years having elapsed since we last corrected and amended our Pharmacopœia, we have many inducements for again giving our attention to the work.

If, in preparing this Edition, we have been of any service to the State, the thanks are due to our predecessors, who undertook the same task, and both incited us by their example and taught us by their efforts. We wish, however, to say a very few words by way of preface, not so much for the purpose of discussing the whole matter of the book, as of clearly explaining, and, if need be, of supporting by argument, the changes which may be thought to be of somewhat doubtful utility.

In the first place, it is to be observed that we have given priority in the arrangement of the work to many medicines which formerly appeared in the second part. Moreover, as

there are several compounds which are very carefully and accurately prepared by wholesale chemists, we thought it better to describe them as such, rather than to treat of the method and proportion of their preparation, since they serve our purposes sufficiently to preclude the necessity of our preparing them ourselves. If, on the other hand, certain other compounds, just as carefully prepared, may be procured from the same chemists, we have nevertheless thought it better to give the formula for their preparation (such as the chloride and bichloride of mercury), because, notwithstanding their great power, and consequent importance as remedies, they can be prepared without difficulty; and it is especially necessary that a person should know how to prepare them in case he should be unable to buy them, or should suspect those offered for sale. Although, however, we have expended the utmost possible care and diligence on the due preparation of these and certain other compounds, still we do not deny but that other skilful chemists may succeed in preparing them more conveniently and less expensively by different means. In regard to preparations made by others, it

seems only requisite to remark, that they ought to be tried by the same tests as we give for judging the genuineness of our own ; and such as will not stand this criterion are to be considered as prohibited. We have added a few both simple and compound medicines, which seem to have stood the trial of a long experience. We have also inserted, as foot-notes in their proper places, whatever tests had not hitherto been described in our Pharmacopœia for proving the purity of our materials.

Although the vegetable products chiefly differ from the metals in this, that those which answer medical purposes are less easily defined and described than the metallic, still we thought that we ought not to neglect this more difficult part of our undertaking ; especially as it is a matter of very great importance accurately to declare the meaning of every name employed in this Pharmacopœia, lest any ambiguity should be occasioned by including different substances under the same name. We have been unwilling to make any unnecessary changes in the nomenclature of substances whose names are sanctioned by the usage of the present day ; for these names

have been, for the most part, rightly assigned by our predecessors, or confirmed by lapse of time. We are indeed aware that every improvement in the knowledge of things ought to be embodied in their names; but we must be careful, in selecting or forming these names, not to make those points appear certain and established which are as yet doubtful, for it is safer to be in the rear than in advance of natural history. At all events, we have so appended the old names to the new as to make the changes plain to every one. Finally, we hope that our Pharmacopœia, being founded on these principles, may be found so to combine old knowledge with new discoveries, as not to be unwelcome to medical practitioners generally; and that, while it aids the youthful student in acquiring a knowledge of the materials he is to use, it may supply or confirm clear and just rules for the guidance of those who make the preparation and sale of medicines their business and trade.

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THE END.

THE LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, ETC.

Two kinds of weights are used in England, by one of which gold and silver, and by the other nearly all kinds of merchandise are valued; we employ the former, called *Troy Weight*, and we thus divide the pound, viz. :—

The Pound . lb.	contains	12 Ounces . . ʒ xij.
Ounce . ʒi.		8 Drachms . ʒ viij.
Drachm ʒi.		3 Scruples . ʒ iiij.
Scruple ʒi.		20 Grains . . gr. xx.
Grain . gr.		

The signs by which it is usual to denote each weight are added.

Liquid measures are derived from the gallon, defined by the laws of the kingdom. For medicinal purposes this is divided as follows:—

The Gallon . . . ℥	contains	8 Pints . . . O viij.
Pint . . . O		20 Fluid ounces f ʒ xx.
Fluid ounce f ʒ		8 Fluid drachms f ʒ viij.
Fluid drachm f ʒ		60 Minims . . . ℥ lx.
Minim . . . ℥		

The signs by which we denote each measure are added.

Care must be taken lest medicines acquire any impurity from the material of the vessels in which they may be prepared or kept. Therefore, unless otherwise indicated, we wish glass or glazed vessels to be used; of this latter kind we consider what is commonly called in English *stoneware* or *porcelain*. The use of vessels glazed with lead is most carefully to be avoided.

All acid, alkaline, or metallic preparations, and salts of every kind, ought to be kept in stoppered glass bottles. With some preparations it is proper to use black or green glass.

Wherever the saturation of acids or alkalies is mentioned, we wish it to be ascertained whether it be perfect or not, by means of litmus and turmeric, in the manner adopted by chemists. When, for the purpose of saturating any acid, crystals of carbonate of soda dissolved in water are to be added, it is necessary that all the carbonic acid should be first expelled by means of heat. In all experiments it is necessary to use distilled water only. Unless otherwise ordered, white bibulous paper is to be used in straining liquids and drying crystals.

We measure the degree of heat by Fahrenheit's thermometer. When we direct a boiling heat, we mean that of 212° . But we call a gentle heat that which is denoted by any degree between 90° and 100° .

Whenever specific gravity is mentioned,

we suppose the substance spoken of to be of the temperature of 62° .

As often as mention is made of any substance "precipitated," we suppose that the body, by the aid of which it is precipitated, is added in the usual way, and that which is thrown down is properly washed, and, unless otherwise directed, dried at the temperature of 212° . Care must be taken lest, as sometimes happens, the precipitant being added in excess, the precipitate be again dissolved.

When crucibles are required, we wish the Hessian or Cornish to be employed.

A water-bath is that by which any substance contained in a proper vessel is exposed either to hot water or to the vapour of boiling water.

A sand-bath is made of sand gradually heated, in which anything contained in a proper vessel is placed.

PART I.

MATERIA MEDICA,

EMBRACING ANIMAL, VEGETABLE, AND CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, WHETHER EXISTING NATURALLY, PREPARED IN OFFICIAL CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS, OR SOLD IN WHOLESALE TRADE, WHICH WE DIRECT TO BE USED EITHER IN CURING DISEASES, OR IN PREPARING MEDICINES.

CONCERNING THE GATHERING AND PRESERVING OF VEGETABLES.

VEGETABLES are to be collected in dry weather, and when neither wet with rain or dew; they are to be collected annually, and are not to be kept beyond a year.

Most roots and rhizomes* are to be dug up after the old leaves and stalks have fallen, and before the new ones appear.

* Underground stems.

Barks ought to be collected at that season in which they can be most easily separated from the wood.

Herbs and leaves are to be gathered after the flowers are blown, and before the seeds ripen.

Flowers are to be gathered recently blown.

Fruits and seeds are to be collected when ripe.

The different parts of vegetables are to be kept dried for use, except where we shall otherwise direct. Expose those you wish to dry, a short time after they have been gathered, in shallow wicker baskets, to a gentle heat in a dark place, where there is a current of air. Then, the moisture being driven off, gradually increase the heat to the hundred and fiftieth degree, in order that they may be dried. Finally, preserve the more delicate parts, viz., flowers and leaves, in black glass vessels, well closed; keep the rest in proper vessels, preventing the access of light and moisture.

CATALOGUE.

IN the first column are briefly placed the simple, and indeed familiar names of substances best suited for the formulæ of prescriptions. In the other (unless otherwise indicated) the names of animals employed are quoted from Cuvier; and of vegetables from Linnæus or De Candolle. Chemical substances are designated by their more recent names.

Absinthium. *Artemisia Absinthium.*
Common Wormwood. The flowering herb.

Acacia. *Acacia.*
Acacia. Various species of
the gum exuding
from the bark,
hardened by air.

Whitish or yellowish, transparent or cracked on the surface, and opaque; brittle; it dissolves freely in water.

Acetum (Britannicum). Impure acetic acid,
Vinegar (British). prepared by fermentation from an infusion of malt.

Brownish, of a peculiar odour. Its specific gravity is 1.019. A fluid ounce of the acid is

saturated by a drachm of the crystals of carbonate of soda. If, after ten minims of a solution of chloride of barium have been added to the same quantity, more of the chloride be poured into the filtered acid, nothing further is thrown down.

The colour is not changed by the addition of hydrosulphuric acid.

Acidum Aceticum. Acid prepared from
Acetic Acid. wood by means of
heat—purified.

Void of colour, with a most acrid odour; its specific gravity 1.048; by heat it escapes in vapour. Nothing is thrown down from it on the addition of either nitrate of silver or chloride of barium. When a thin plate of silver is digested in it, and afterwards hydrochloric acid is dropped in, nothing is precipitated. Neither is its colour changed by the addition of hydrosulphuric acid, nor by ammonia, nor by ferrocyanide of potassium, added after the ammonia. 100 grains of this acid are saturated by 87 grains of crystallized carbonate of soda.

Acidum Arseniosum. A metallic acid, pre-
Arsenious Acid. pared by sublimation.

White, or slightly yellowish, for the most part opaque; sometimes, also, where freshly broken, permeated more or less by light. Heated in a glass tube, it is sublimed of a white colour; as soon as cooled, it is changed into colourless octohedral crystals. Mixed with charcoal, and exposed to heat, it is reduced into metallic arsenic, and then sublimed, exhaling an alliaceous odour; then, when it has cooled again, it adheres to the tube, shining like a metal. It is soluble in boiling water, from which, in cooling, it falls in

octohedral crystals. This solution, on the addition of hydrosulphuric acid, throws down a yellow precipitate; with the addition of ammonia, and then of nitrate of silver, a lemon-coloured precipitate; with potash and sulphate of copper, a green one. If 100 grains of this acid be digested in dilute hydrochloric acid, and, when the liquid has cooled, hydrosulphuric acid be added, 124 grains of tersulphuret of arsenic are precipitated.

Acidum Benzoicum. Acid prepared from Benzoic Acid. benzoin by sublimation.
Crystals.

White, or nearly so. It volatilizes by heat cautiously applied, exhaling a peculiar odour; slightly soluble in water, copiously in rectified spirit. It is also dissolved by solutions of ammonia, potash, soda, and lime, and from them is precipitated by hydrochloric acid.

Acidum Citricum. The Citrus Limonum, Citric Acid. and other species.
Acid prepared from the juice of the fruit.
Crystals.

Devoid of colour; is entirely, or almost entirely, decomposed by heat. It is soluble in water and in spirit; what is thrown down from its watery solution by acetate of lead is dissolved by nitric acid.

There is no salt of potash which precipitates anything with citric acid except the tartrate. Added sparingly to cold lime-water, it does not render it turbid. 100 grains, dissolved in water, are saturated by 205·7 grains of crystallized carbonate of soda,

Acidum Sulphuricum. Acid prepared from Sulphuric Acid. sulphur.

Free from colour and odour. Its specific gravity is 1.843. Mixed with an equal measure of water, it usually throws down a white but scanty precipitate; it emits no vapour of nitrous acid. Diluted with 12 parts of water, it gives no yellow precipitate on the addition of hydro-sulphuric acid. 100 grains of this acid are saturated by 285 grains of crystallized carbonate of soda.

Acidum Tannicum. Acid prepared from the Tannic Acid. gall-nut.

Almost colourless. Dissolved in water, it is powerfully astringent. From a solution of isinglass it throws down a certain white precipitate. In other respects its properties correspond with those of gallic acid, before named.

Acidum Tartaricum. Acid prepared from bitartrate of potash. Tartaric Acid. Crystals.

Free from colour; is entirely, or almost entirely, decomposed by fire; is soluble in water. This solution throws down bitartrate of potash from any neutral salt of potash. Nothing is precipitated from the same solution by chloride of barium; what is thrown down by acetate of lead is dissolved by nitric acid. 100 grains of this acid, dissolved in water, are saturated by 192 grains of crystals of carbonate of soda.

Aconiti Folium. Leaf of Aconite. *Aconitum Napellus.* The fresh and dried leaf.

Glabrous, " five-partite, with wedge-shaped, pinnatifid lobes.

Aconiti Radix. Root.

Root of Aconite.

Adeps. *Sus Scrofa.*

Hogs' Lard.

Prepared hogs' lard.

That which has been cured by chloride of sodium is not to be employed.

Ærugo. *Cupri Diacetat.*

Verdigris.

Diacetate of copper.

Partly soluble in water, almost entirely so with the aid of heat in dilute sulphuric acid. Nothing is thrown down from this solution by ammonia added in excess.

Æther. *Æther* prepared from
(*Æther Sulphuricus*, alcohol, by the aid
Ph. 1836.) of sulphuric acid.

Free from colour. Its specific gravity does not exceed .750. Exposed to air it volatilizes; it turns litmus paper red, sometimes very slightly, or even not at all. Half a fluid ounce of æther completely mixes in half a pint of water.

Aloe Barbadosensis. *Aloe vulgaris.*
Barbadoes Aloes. The inspissated juice
of the cut leaf.

Opaque, lustreless, of a liver colour, a little tending to black, with a bitter, nauseous taste, and a very disagreeable odour.

Aloe hepatica. Uncertain species of
aloes.

Hepatic Aloes. The inspissated juice of
the leaf.

Opaque, of a liver colour, bitter taste, and disagreeable odour.

Aloe Socotrina. Uncertain species of
Aloe (Ph. 1836). aloes.

The juice of the cut
leaf, hardened by air.

It is brittle, bitter, of a reddish-brown colour, and has an aromatic odour. Light permeates thin, recently-broken laminæ.

Althæa.

Marshmallow.

Althæa officinalis.

The root.

Alumen.

Alum.

Sulphate of alumina and
potash, crystallized.

Ammoniacum.

Dorema Ammoniacum,
DON.

Gum-resin, flowing
from the stem and
pedicle, indurated by
air.

Is either lumpy, or has an appearance as if composed of grains. That which is lumpy requires purification.

Ammoniæ Hydrochloras. Hydrochlorate of am-
monia, crystalline.

Hydrochlorate of
Ammonia.

Ammoniæ Liquor.

Solution of Ammonia.

Is free from colour. Its specific gravity is .960. Exposed to air, it escapes in very acrid, alkaline, fugitive vapours, as shown by turmeric. A so-

lution of lime being added, it throws nothing down; hydrosulphuric acid being poured in, it is not coloured; nor, when it has first been saturated by nitric acid, does it give any precipitate on the addition of either sesquicarbonate of ammonia, or nitrate of silver, or chloride of barium. Nearly 10 grains of ammonia are contained in 100 grains of the solution.

Ammoniaë Liquor fortior.

Stronger solution of
Ammonia.

The specific gravity of this solution is .882. It can be reduced to the standard of the weaker solution of ammonia by the addition of two ounces of distilled water to each ounce of this solution. It contains nearly 30 grains of ammonia in each 100 grains.

Ammoniaë Sesquicar- Crystallized.
bonas.

Sesquicarbonate of
Ammonia.

Free from colour, is transparent, of an acrid smell and taste; it changes the colour of turmeric brown; it is dissipated by heat, and is dissolved in water. Nitric acid being added to saturation, nothing is thrown down either by chloride of barium or nitrate of silver.

Amygdala (Jordanica). *Amygdalus communis.*
Jordan Almond. Variety—sweet.

(*Amygdala dulcis*, Ph. The seed.
1836.)

Oblong, more than an inch in length; outwardly of a cinnamon colour, having a sweet, grateful taste.

<i>Amygdalæ Oleum.</i> Oil of Almond.	<i>Amygdalus communis.</i> Varieties—bitter and sweet. The oil expressed from the kernels.
<i>Amylum.</i> Starch.	<i>Triticum vulgare</i> , VIL- LARS. The fæcula of the seed.
<i>Anethum.</i> Dill.	<i>Anethum graveolens.</i> The fruit.
<i>Anethi Oleum.</i> Oil of Dill.	Oil distilled from the fruit.
<i>Anisum.</i> Aniseed.	<i>Pimpinella Anisum.</i> The fruit.
<i>Anisi Oleum.</i> Oil of Aniseed.	The oil distilled from the fruit.
<i>Anthemis.</i> Chamomile.	<i>Anthemis nobilis.</i> The flower.
<i>Anthemidis Oleum</i> (<i>Anglicum</i>). Oil of Chamomile (English).	The oil distilled from the flower.
<i>Antimonii Tersulphu- retum.</i> Tersulphuret of An- timony (<i>Antimonii Sesquisulphuretum</i> , Ph. 1836.)	
Striated; soluble in hot hydrochloric acid.	

Aqua distillata.

Distilled Water.

It remains limpid on the addition of either lime-water, chloride of barium, nitrate of silver, oxalate of ammonia, or hydrosulphuric acid.

Argenti Nitras.

Nitrate of silver, fused.

Nitrate of Silver.

Of a white colour; it dissolves in water. This solution, copper being placed in it, throws down silver. But if, after 17 grains of nitrate of silver have been added to 6 grains of the chloride of sodium dissolved in water, more of the nitrate be poured into the filtered liquor, nothing more is thrown down. Access of light must be prevented from this substance.

Armoracia.

Horseradish.

Cochlearia Armoracia.

The fresh root.

*Assafœtida.**Narthex (Ferula).**Assafœtida*, FALCONER.

Gum-resin, escaping from the transversely cut root.

*Atropia.**Atropa Belladonna.*

Alkali prepared from the root. Crystals.

White, has the form of a prism; is dissolved by water and rectified spirit. No certain tests have as yet been discovered to show the purity of this substance.

Avena.

The Oat.

Avena sativa.

The seed freed from the husk.

Aurantii Cortex.
Rind of Orange.

Citrus Bigaradia,
Risso.
The exterior rind of
the fruit.

Let this be dried in the months of February,
March, or April.

Aurantii Floris Aqua. *Citrus Bigaradia,*
Orange-flower Wa- RISSO, *et C. Auran-*
ter. *tium,* D.C.

Water distilled from
the flower.

It is not coloured by hydrosulphuric acid.

Balsamum Peruvia-Myrospermi (Myrox-
num. yli), uncertain spe-
Peruvian Balsam. cies of.

Balsam flowing from
the incised trunk.

Balsamum Tolutanum. *Myrospermum toluife-*
Balsam of Tolu. *rum.*

Balsam flowing from
the incised trunk,
hardened.

Belladonna. *Atropa Belladonna.*
Deadly Nightshade. The leaf, fresh and
dried.

Oval, acute, very perfect, glabrous, when
bruised exhaling a disagreeable odour. The
herb which grows spontaneously in hedges and
uncultivated places is to be preferred to that
which is cultivated in gardens.

Benzoinum. *Styrax Benzoin.*
Benzoin. Balsam flowing from
the incised bark, har-
dened by the air.

Bismuthum.

Bismuth.

Its specific gravity is 9·8.

Borax

Crystals.

Biborate of Soda.

Is soluble in boiling water. From this solution, when saturated and heated, sulphuric acid throws down colourless crystalline scales of boracic acid.

Buchu.

(Diosma, Ph. 1836.)

*Barosma serratifolia,*WILLD.; *B. crenulata,* WILLD.; and *B. crenata,* ECKL.

The leaf.

Glabrous, glandular, either linear lanceolate with small serrations, or ovato-oblong, obtuse, crenated, ovate or obovate, serrated.

Cajeputi.

Cajeput.

Melaleuca minor.

The oil distilled from the leaf.

Calamina praparata. Native Carbonate of

Prepared Calamine. Zinc, burnt and rubbed to a most subtle powder, and washed.

Almost entirely dissolved in dilute sulphuric acid, emitting very few or no bubbles of carbonic acid. This solution, on the addition of ammonia or potash, throws down a precipitate, which is re-dissolved by the addition of either alkali in excess.

Calcii Chloridum.

Chloride of Calcium.

*Calumba.**Cocculus palmatus.*

The root.

Calx.

Lime freshly prepared

Lime.

from chalk.

Water being added, it crumbles into powder. It is dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid without effervescence. This solution, on the addition of ammonia in excess, throws down nothing.

Calx Chlorinata.

Chlorinated Lime.

Is dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid, emitting chlorine.

Cambogia.

Uncertain species of

Gamboge.

Garcinia.

The gum-resin.

*Camphora.**Camphora officinarum,*

Camphor.

NEES. (*Laurus Camphora.*)

A concretion from the wood, prepared by sublimation and purified.

*Canella.**Canella alba.*

The bark.

*Cantharis.**Cantharis vesicatoria,*

Blister Beetle.

LATREILLE.

*Capsicum.**Capsicum fastigiatum,*

(Of Guinea.)

BLUME.

The fruit.

Less than one inch long, oblong, cylindrical, straight.

<i>Carbo.</i> Wood Charcoal (<i>Carbo ligni</i> , Ph. 1836.)	Charcoal prepared from wood, by means of fire.
<i>Carbo Animalis.</i> Animal Charcoal.	Charcoal prepared from bullocks' blood, by fire.
<i>Cardamomum.</i> Cardamom.	<i>Elettaria</i> , (Alpinia, ROXB.) <i>Cardamomum</i> , MATON. The seed.
<i>Carota.</i> (<i>Dauci Radix</i> , Ph. 1836.) Carrot.	<i>Daucus Carota</i> .—Var. <i>sativa</i> . Recent root.
<i>Carui.</i> Caraway.	<i>Carum Carui.</i> The fruit.
<i>Carui Oleum.</i> Oil of Caraway.	The oil distilled from the fruit.
<i>Caryophyllum.</i> Clove.	<i>Caryophyllus aromaticus</i> . The unexpanded flower.
<i>Caryophylli Oleum.</i> Oil of Clove.	Oil distilled from the unexpanded flower.
<i>Cascarilla.</i> Cascarilla.	<i>Croton Eleuteria</i> , SWARTZ. The bark.
<i>Cassia.</i>	<i>Cassia Fistula</i> . The fruit.

Castoreum.

Castor.

Castor Fiber.

The follicles of the prepuce filled with a peculiar secretion.

*Catechu.**Acacia Catechu.*

Extract from the wood.

Firm, brittle, blackish in colour, it tastes bitter and is strongly astringent.

or *Uncaria Gambir.*

Extract from the leaf.

Prepared in the form of a cube, porous, reddish in colour, has a bitter taste, is strongly astringent, almost entirely dissolved by boiling water. This solution, when it has cooled, does not give a blue colour with iodide of potassium and dilute nitric acid added together.

If ether be added to 100 grains of either variety, it ought so to be dissolved that 40 grains of the dried ethereal extract should be soluble in cold water.

Cera.

Wax.

Apis mellifica.

The prepared comb.

Cera alba.

White Wax.

The same bleached.

Cerevisiæ fermentum.

Yeast of Beer.

Cetaceum.

Spermaceti.

Physeter macrocephalus. A concretion prepared from the oily matter of the head.

Cetraria.

Liverwort.

Cetraria Islandica,

ACHAR.

Chimaphila. *Chimaphila umbellata.*
 Winter-green, or *C. corymbosa*, PURSH.
 Pyrola. The herb.

Cinchona flava (regia). *Cinchona* *Calisaya*,
 (*Cinchona cordifo-* WEDDELL.
lia, Ph. 1836.) The bark.
 Yellow Bark.
 (Heart-leaved Cin-
 chona, Ph. 1836.)

Thick, for the most part covered with very fine sharp fibres, either flat or curled. This species is ashy or brownish on its outer surface. Rugose in its long direction, and cleft with deep fissures either transversely or circularly. It is generally naked, and of a brownish cinnamon tint. It has an extremely bitter taste. About 3 drachms of sulphate of quinine should be prepared from 1 lb. of this bark by the aid of sulphuric acid.

Cinchona pallida. *Cinchona Condaminea*,
 (DE LOXA.) WEDDELL.
 (*Cinchona lancifolia*, The bark.
 Ph. 1836.)
 Pale Cinchona Bark.
 (Lanciform Cincho-
 na, Ph. 1836.)

Slender, quilled, brown on its external surface, often covered with lichens, and split with very many fissures, for the most part transverse and sometimes in a circular direction; of a cinnamon-brown colour on its internal surface. In taste it is astringent and bitter.

Cinchona rubra. Uncertain species of
 (*Cinchona oblongifolia*, Ph. 1836.) cinchona.
 The bark.
 Red Cinchona Bark.
 (Oblong-leaved Cinchona, Ph. 1836.)

Thick, either flat or curled, rough in the inner side, with wrinkles, furrows, or warty projections; reddish-brown, or of a chestnut colour; bitter in taste.

Cinnamomi Oleum. Oil distilled from the
 Oil of Cinnamon. bark.

Cinnamomum. *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*, NEES.
 Cinnamon. (*Laurus cinnamomum*.)
 The bark.

Slender, closely rolled, the smaller quills being enclosed in the larger ones.

Coccus. *Coccus Cacti.*
 Cochineal.

Colchici Cormus. *Colchicum autumnale.*
 Corms of Meadow The recent and dried
 Saffron. corms of the wild
 herb.

Let it be dug up in the month of July, or before the autumnal bud has projected.

The Drying. The dry coatings having been torn off, cut the cormus transversely in thin slices, and dry, at first with a gentle heat, afterwards slowly increased to the 150th degree.

<i>Colchici Semen.</i> Seed of Colchicum.	The seeds.
<i>Colocynthis.</i> Colocynth.	<i>Citrullus</i> (Cucumis) <i>Colocynthis</i> , SHRAD. The peeled fruit.
<i>Conium.</i> Hemlock.	<i>Conium maculatum.</i> The fresh and dried leaf of the wild herb.
<i>Copaiba.</i> Copaiva.	<i>Copaifera multijuga.</i> HAYNE, and other species. An oleo-resin flowing from the incised stem.
<i>Copaiba Oleum.</i> Oil of Copaiva.	Oil distilled from the oleo-resin.
<i>Coriandrum.</i> Coriander.	<i>Coriandrum sativum.</i> The fruit.
<i>Cornu.</i> Horn.	<i>Cervus Elephas.</i>
<i>Cornu ustum.</i> Burnt Horn.	Phosphate of lime pre- pared from horn by fire.
<i>Creosotum.</i> Kreosote.	An oxy-hydro-carburet prepared from py- roxylic oil.

Devoid of colour, having a peculiar odour, soluble in acetic acid. Its specific gravity is 1.046. When it is dropped on bibulous paper, and a boiling heat is applied for a short time, it entirely escapes, leaving no transparent stain.

Creta præparata. Friable carbonate of
Prepared Chalk. lime, rubbed into the
finest powder, and
washed.

Is almost entirely soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid, emitting small bubbles of carbonic acid. Hydrosulphuric acid does not throw anything down from this solution, neither, when it has been heated, does ammonia or solution of lime added in excess.

Crocus. *Crocus sativus.*
Saffron. The stigma.

It consists of tripartite filaments of an orange-red colour, with the small filaments towards the apex dilated. Moistened with water and bruised on white paper, it stains it freely of an orange colour.

Cubeba. (*Piper Cubeba,* *Piper Cubeba.*
Ph. 1836). The immature fruit.
Cubebes.

The stalked fruit.

Cupri Sulphas venalis. Impure sulphate of
Commercial Sul- copper.
phate of Copper. Crystals.

Cusparia. *Galipea Cusparia?*
The bark.

Cydonium. *Cydonia vulgaris.*
Quince. The seed.

Cuminum. *Cuminum Cuminum.*
Cummin. The fruit.

Digitalis.
Foxglove.

Digitalis purpurea.
The recent and dried stem-leaf of the uncultivated plant.

Subsessile or with a short petiole, ovato-lanceolate or oblong, narrowed at the base, crenate, wrinkled and veined, hairy beneath, or on both sides. Let it be gathered before the terminal flowers have expanded.

The Drying. The petiole and mid-rib of the leaf being cut off, dry the lamina.

Dulcamara. *Solanum Dulcamara.*
Woody Nightshade. The new shoots.

It is to be collected in autumn, and void of leaves.

Elaterium. *Ecbalium officinalis,*
The Wild Cucumber. RICHARD.
(*Momordica Elaterium.*)
The fresh unripe fruit.

Elemi. An uncertain plant.
A terebinthinate concretion.

Ergota. *Secale cereale.*
Ergot. The seed diseased by a parasitic fungus?

Farina. *Triticum vulgare,* VIL-
Starch. LARS.
The flour of the seeds.

Ferri Sulphas venalis. Impure sulphate of
Commercial Sul- iron.
phate of Iron. Crystals.

Ferrum in fila tractum.
Iron drawn into wire.

Flexible, but not resilient.

Ficus.

Fig.

Fœniculum.

Fennel.

Fœniculi Oleum.

Oil of Fennel.

Galbanum.

Galla.

Gall-nut.

Ficus Carica.

Prepared fruit.

Fœniculum dulce.

The fruit.

Oil distilled from the
fruit.

Galbanum officinale,
DON?

Gum-resin.

Quercus infectoria.

A swelling of the
small twigs, excited
by the *Cynipe Gallæ
tinctoriæ.*

Bluish-black, heavy, not yet perforated.

Gentiana.

Gentian.

Glycyrrhiza.

Liquorice.

Gentiana lutea.

The root.

Glycyrrhiza glabra.

The recent and dried
root.

Keep the fresh root buried in dry sand for use.

Granati radix.

Pomegranate root.

Punica Granatum.

The bark of the root.

<i>Granatum.</i> Pomegranate.	The rind of the fruit.
<i>Guaiacum Lignum.</i> Guaiacum wood.	<i>Guaiacum officinale.</i> The wood.
<i>Guaiacum.</i> (<i>Guaiaci Resina</i> , Ph. 1836.)	Resin prepared from the wood by means of fire.
<i>Hæmatoxylum.</i> Logwood.	<i>Hæmatoxylum Campe-</i> <i>chianum.</i> The wood.
<i>Helleborus.</i> Hellebore.	<i>Helleborus niger.</i> The rhizome and root.
<i>Hirudo.</i> Leech.	<i>Sanguisuga</i> (<i>Hirudo</i> , CUVIER) <i>medicinalis</i> , SAVIGNY; and <i>S.</i> <i>officinalis</i> , SAV.
<i>Hordeum.</i> Barley.	<i>Hordeum distichon.</i> The seeds deprived of the husks.
<i>Hydrargyrum.</i> Mercury.	Strained mercury.
<p>Its specific gravity is 13·5. By heat it volatilizes. When the globules are gently rolled along a sheet of paper, not the slightest particle adheres to the paper.</p>	
<i>Hyoscyamus.</i> Henbane.	<i>Hyoscyamus niger.</i> The fresh and dried stalk-leaf of the bien- nial herb.

Sessile, oblong, acutely sinuate, sub-pubescent, with viscid disagreeably-smelling hairs.

Let it be gathered and dried in the manner we directed for *Digitalis*. The plant which grows in places covered with rubbish, and of its own accord by waysides, is to be preferred to that cultivated in gardens.

<i>Jalapa.</i>	<i>Exogonium</i>	<i>Purga,</i>
Jalap.	BENTH.	
	The tuber.	
<i>Inula.</i>	<i>Inula Helenium.</i>	
Elecampane.	The root.	
<i>Iodinium.</i>	Crystallized.	
Iodine.		

Is black, has a metallic lustre, and resembles chlorine in odour. On applying heat to it, it first liquefies and then sublimes in violet-coloured vapour. It is dissolved in rectified spirit. This solution colours starch blue. 39 grains of iodine dissolved in 3 ounces of water by a gentle heat, with 9 grains of lime, turn the solution a yellow or brownish colour.

<i>Ipecacuanha.</i>	<i>Cephaelis Ipecacuanha.</i>
	The root.

Ashy coloured, tortuous, very much cracked, and marked in rings by deep fissures, having an acrid, aromatic, bitterish taste.

<i>Juniperus.</i>	<i>Juniperus communis.</i>
Juniper.	The fruit.
<i>Juniperi Oleum (Anglicum).</i>	The oil distilled from the fruit,
Oil of Juniper (English).	

<i>Kino (Indicum).</i> Indian Kino.	<i>Pterocarpus Marsu- pium.</i> The juice flowing from the incised bark, hardened in the sun.
<i>Krameria.</i> Rhatany.	<i>Krameria Triandria.</i> The root.
<i>Lactuca.</i> Lettuce.	<i>Lactuca sativa.</i> The flowering herb.
<i>Lavandulæ Oleum</i> (<i>Anglicum</i>). Oil of Lavender (English).	<i>Lavandula vera.</i> (<i>L.</i> <i>Spica</i> , var. <i>a</i> , LINN.) The oil distilled from the flower.
<i>Laurus.</i> Laurel.	<i>Laurus nobilis.</i> The fruit.
<i>Limonum Cortex.</i> The rind of Lemons.	<i>Citrus Limonum.</i> The fresh and dry ex- terior rind of the fruit.
Dry this in the month of April or May.	
<i>Limonum Oleum.</i> Oil of Lemons.	Volatile oil expressed from the rind of the fruit.
<i>Limonum Succus.</i> Lemon-juice.	The juice of the fruit.
<i>Lini Oleum.</i> Oil of Linseed.	<i>Linum usitatissimum.</i> Oil expressed from the seed.
<i>Lini Semen.</i> Flax-seed.	The seed.
<i>Lobelia.</i> Indian Tobacco.	<i>Lobelia inflata.</i> The flowering herb.

Lupulus.

Hop.

Humulus Lupulus.

The catkin.

Magnesiæ Sulphas.

Sulphate of Magnesia.

Crystals.

Not deliquescent in the air, soluble in water. If sulphuric acid be dropped into this solution, no hydrochloric acid is evolved.

Manganesii Binoxidum.

Binoxide of Manganese.

It is soluble in hydrochloric acid, evolving chlorine.

Manna.

Manna.

Fraxinus rotundifolia;
et F. ornus?

The juice flowing from the incised bark, hardened by air.

Maranta.

Arrow-root.

Maranta arundinacea.

The starch of the tuber.

Mastiche.

Mastich.

*Pistacia lentiscus, var.**Chia.*

Resin flowing from the incised bark.

Mel.

Honey.

Apis mellifica.

The secretion of flowers deposited in the honeycomb, and purified.

If, when dissolved in water by a heat approaching the 170th degree and cooled again, it

be mixed with iodide of potassium and dilute nitric acid, it exhibits no blue colour.

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|---|---|
| <i>Mentha Piperita.</i>
Peppermint. | The recent and dried
flowering herb. |
| <i>Menthæ piperitæ Oleum.</i>
Oil of Peppermint. | Oil distilled from the
flowering herb. |
| <i>Mentha viridis.</i>
Spearmint. | The recent and dried
flowering herb. |
| <i>Menthæ viridis Oleum.</i>
Oil of Spearmint. | Oil distilled from the
flowering plant. |
| <i>Mezereum.</i>
Mezereon. | <i>Daphne Mezereum.</i>
The bark of the root. |
| <i>Mori Succus.</i>
Mulberry-juice. | <i>Morus nigra.</i>
The juice of the
fruit. |
| <i>Morphiæ Acetas.</i>
Acetate of Morphia. | A salt prepared from
opium.
Crystals. |

Soluble in water and in rectified spirit, and when the spirit is distilled from the solution it yields crystals, which are totally destroyed by heat. On the addition of nitric acid it first becomes red and then yellow. Tincture of sesquichloride of iron turns it a blue colour. If chlorine, recently prepared, be added, and then ammonia, a brown colour is produced, which disappears on the addition of more chlorine. Morphia is precipitated by solution of potash, but if added in excess the precipitate is re-dissolved.

Morphiæ Hydrochlo- A salt prepared from
ras. opium.

Hydrochlorate of Crystals.

Morphia.

Is soluble in rectified spirit and in water. What is precipitated from the watery solution by nitrate of silver is not perfectly dissolved either by ammonia, unless added in excess, or by hydrochloric or nitric acid. Its other characters correspond with those of acetate of morphia above mentioned.

Morrhuæ Oleum.

Cod-fish Oil.

Gadus Morrhua.

Oil prepared from the liver.

Moschus.

Musk.

Moschus moschiferus.

A concretion deposited in a follicle of the prepuce.

Mucuna.

Cowhage.

Mucuna pruriens.

The hairs of the fruit.

Myristica.

Nutmeg.

Myristica officinalis

(*M. Moschata*, THUNB.) The seed devoid of shell.

Myristicæ Oleum.

Oil of Nutmeg.

Oil expressed from the seed—concrete.

Myrrha.

Myrrh.

Balsamodendron

Myrrha, NEES.

Gum-resin exuded from the bark.

Nux Vomica.

Koochla Nut.

Strychnos Nux Vomica.

The seed.

Olivæ Oleum.
Olive Oil.

Olea Europea.
Oil expressed from
the fruit.

Opium (Turcicum).
Opium (Turkey).

Papaver somniferum.
The juice emitted from
the incised unripe
fruit, indurated by
exposure to air.

Ovi Albumen.
White of Egg.

*Gallus Bankiva, var. do-
mesticus, TEMMINCK.*
Albumen of egg.

Ovi Vitellus.
Yolk of Egg.

Panis.
Bread.

Wheaten bread.

Papaver.
Poppy.

Papaver somniferus.
The mature fruit.

Pareira.
Velvet Leaf.

Cissampelos Pareira.
The root.

Petroleum.
Barbadoes Tar.

Black liquid bitumen,
spontaneously exud-
ing from the earth.

Phosphorus.

Almost colourless, resembling wax, transpa-
rent, shines in the dark. This ought to be kept
in water and shut out from access of light.

Pimenta.
Pimento.

Eugenia (Myrtus).
The immature fruit.

Pimentæ Oleum.
Oil of Pimento.

Oil distilled from the
fruit.

<i>Piper Longum.</i> Long Pepper.	The immature fruit.
<i>Piper Nigrum.</i> Black Pepper.	The immature fruit.
<i>Pix</i> (<i>Pix nigra</i> , Ph. 1836). Pitch.	A dry bitumen prepared from liquid pitch.
<i>Pix Burgundica.</i> Burgundy Pitch.	<i>Abies excelsa.</i> Impure resin prepared from turpentine.
<i>Pix liquida.</i> Tar.	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> , and other species. A liquid bitumen prepared from wood by heat.
<i>Plumbi Acetas.</i> Acetate of Lead.	Crystals.

Soluble in water. By carbonate of soda a white precipitate is thrown down; by iodide of potassium a yellow one; by hydrosulphuric acid it is blackened. Sulphuric acid added to it evolves acetic vapours. If 100 grains be dissolved in water and sulphate of soda be added, 80 grains of sulphate of lead are precipitated.

<i>Plumbi Oxidum.</i> Oxide of Lead.	Semi-vitrified.
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Entirely, or almost entirely, soluble in dilute nitric acid. This solution becomes black on adding hydrosulphuric acid. Potash throws down a white precipitate, which is re-dissolved

by adding the same in excess. If sulphate of soda be added to 100 grains of this oxide dissolved in dilute nitric acid, 135 grains of sulphate of lead are precipitated.

Potassæ Bicarbonas. Crystals.
Bicarbonate of Potash.

Soluble in water. The solution slightly changes the colour of turmeric to brown. Sulphate of magnesia throws nothing down from this solution unless it be heated. The addition of nitric acid causes the evolution of bubbles; and the same acid being first added in excess, chloride of barium throws nothing down, and nitrate of silver very little, if anything. From 100 grains, 30.7 grains of water and carbonic acid are expelled at a red heat.

Potassæ Bitartras. Crystalline.
Bitartrate of Potash.

Sparingly soluble in water. This solution reddens litmus. By a red heat it is converted into carbonate of potash.

Potassæ Carbonas.
Carbonate of Potash.

Deliquesces in the air; is almost entirely soluble in water. It changes the colour of turmeric brown. When supersaturated by nitric acid, neither carbonate of soda nor chloride of barium throws anything down, and nitrate of silver but very little. 100 grains lose 16 grains of water at a high temperature; and the same

quantity, added to dilute sulphuric acid, evolves 26·3 grains of carbonic acid. Let it be kept in a vessel well stoppered.

Potassæ Chloras. Crystals.
Chlorate of Potash.

Soluble in water. The solution gives no precipitate with nitrate of silver. By heat it liquefies; and at a red heat 100 grains of the salt emit nearly 39 grains of oxygen. If a few minims of sulphuric acid be dropped gradually on the crystals, they first become yellow and soon redden, giving off yellow vapours of peroxide of chlorine. Rubbed with sulphur, it crepitates.

Potassæ Nitras. Crystals.
Nitrate of Potash.

Soluble in water. From this solution nothing is thrown down either by chloride of barium or nitrate of silver. It fuses by heat, but loses nothing of its weight; at an intense heat it emits oxygen. From the remaining salt rubbed to powder sulphuric acid elicits nitrous vapours. Placed on glowing charcoal it deflagrates, carbonate of potash being left. From 100 grains, digested in sulphuric acid, are prepared 86 grains of sulphate of potash, dried at a red heat.

Potassæ Sulphas. Crystals.
Sulphate of Potash.

Slightly soluble in water. That which is thrown down from this solution by bichloride of platinum is yellowish, and that by chloride of barium white, and insoluble in nitric acid. It crepitates on the application of heat, fuses at a

red heat, but loses nothing of its weight. From 100 grains, dissolved in distilled water, chloride of barium and hydrochloric acid being added, 132 grains of sulphate of baryta, dried at a red heat, are prepared.

Potassæ Tartras.

Tartrate of Potash.

Soluble in water. This solution changes the colour neither of litmus nor of turmeric. The addition of almost any acid whatever throws down crystals of bitartrate of potash, which generally adhere to the vessel. What is thrown down from the same solution by either chloride of barium or acetate of lead is dissolved in dilute nitric acid.

Potassii Ferrocyanidum. Crystals.

Ferrocyanide of Potassium.

Yellow; soluble in water. This solution is unchanged either on the addition of any alkali whatever, or of tincture of gall. What is thrown down by sulphate of iron is at first white, but soon becomes blue; what is thrown down by sulphate of copper is brown; that by sulphate of zinc white. It loses its colour by a gentle heat, and from 100 grains, 12·6 grains of water escape. It is altered by a red heat; what remains is soluble in hydrochloric acid, but, on the addition of ammonia, is again thrown down. From 100 grains, 18·7 grains of sesquioxide of iron may be prepared. Finally, if the salt be heated with dilute sulphuric acid, it exhales the odour of hydrocyanic acid.

Potassii Iodidum. Crystals.
Iodide of Potassium.

Soluble in six or eight parts of rectified spirit, and freely in water. The aqueous solution does not, or only very slightly changes the colour of turmeric brown; it does not change the colour of litmus; nitric acid and starch being added together, it becomes blue. It is not coloured by the addition of tartaric acid with starch. What is thrown down from the same solution by acetate of lead is yellow, and is soluble in boiling water; but no precipitate occurs on adding either a solution of lime or of chloride of barium. Moreover, if the precipitate which occurs from the addition of nitrate of silver be digested in the stronger solution of ammonia, and then nitric acid be added to the filtered liquor, nothing is thrown down from it. From 100 grains dissolved in water, by the addition of nitrate of silver, 141 grains of iodide of silver are precipitated.

Potassii Sulphuretum.
Sulphuret of Potassium.

Prunum.
Prune.

Prunus domestica.
The prepared fruit.

Pterocarpus
Red Saunders.

Pterocarpus santalinus.
The wood.

Pulegium.
(*Mentha Pulegium*,
Ph. 1836.)
Pennyroyal.

Mentha Pulegium.
The recent and dried
flowering herb.

- Pulegii Oleum.* The oil distilled from
 (*Menthæ Pulegii* the following herb,
Oleum, Ph. 1836.)
 Oil of Pennyroyal.
- Pyrethrum.* *Anacyclus (Anthemis)*
 Pellitory of Spain. *Pyrethrum.*
 The root.
- Quassia.* *Picræna (Quassia) ex-*
celsa, LINDL.
 The wood.
- Quercus.* *Quercus pedunculata,*
 Oak. WILLD.
 The bark.
- Quinæ Disulphas.* A salt prepared from
 Disulphate of Qui- yellow bark.
 nine. Crystals.

Soluble in water, especially if mixed with an acid. Quina is thrown down on the addition of ammonia. The liquor being evaporated, what remains ought not to taste of sugar. 100 grains of the salt lose 8 or 10 grains of water by a gentle heat. It is wholly destroyed by fire. If recently-prepared chlorine be added to it, and then ammonia, it turns green. On adding chloride of barium to 100 grains dissolved in water mixed with hydrochloric acid, 26.6 grains of sulphate of baryta, dried at a red heat, are prepared.

- Resina.* What remains of tur-
 Resin. pentine, after the oil
 has been distilled.

<i>Rhamni Succus.</i> Juice of Buckthorn.	<i>Rhamnus Catharticus.</i> The juice of the fruit.
<i>Rheum (Sinense).</i> Rhubarb (Chinese).	Uncertain species of rhubarb. The root.
<i>Rhœas.</i> Red Poppy.	<i>Papaver Rhœas.</i> The fresh petals.
<i>Ricini Oleum.</i> Castor Oil.	<i>Ricinus communis.</i> Oil prepared from the seed by heat or pressure.
<i>Rosa canina.</i> Dog Rose.	The fresh fruit.
<i>Rosa centifolia.</i> Damask Rose.	The fresh petals.
<i>Rosa Gallica.</i> Red Rose.	The fresh and dried unexpanded petals.
<i>Rosmarini Oleum</i> (<i>Anglicum</i>). Oil of Rosemary (English).	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis.</i> Oil distilled from the flowering tops.
<i>Ruta.</i> Rue.	<i>Ruta graveolens.</i> The leaf.
<i>Rutæ Oleum.</i> Oil of Rue.	Oil distilled from the flowering herb.
<i>Sabina.</i> Savine.	<i>Juniperus Sabina.</i> The recent and dried tops.

<i>Sabinæ Oleum.</i> Oil of Savine.	Oil distilled from the tops.
<i>Saccharum.</i> Sugar.	<i>Saccharum officinarum.</i> Prepared from the juice of the stem, crystallized and purified.
<i>Sacchari Fæx.</i> Treacle.	The prepared impure juice.
<i>Sagapenum.</i>	An uncertain plant. The gum-resin.
<i>Sago.</i>	<i>Sagus lævis</i> , RUMPH., and perhaps other species of Palm. The fæcula of the stem.
<i>Sambucus.</i> Elder.	<i>Sambucus Niger.</i> The recent flower.
<i>Sapo.</i> Soap.	Soap made of olive oil and soda.
<i>Sapo mollis.</i> Soft Soap.	Soap made of olive oil and potash.

In place of this, the common soft soap, prepared from fish-oil, suet, and potash, should by no means be used.

<i>Sarsa (Jamaicensis).</i> Sarsaparilla (Jamaica).	<i>Smilax officinalis,</i> KUNTH. The root.
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Reddish, beset very plentifully with rootlets ; the bark not mealy.

Sassafras. *Sassafras officinale*,
NEES (*Laurus Sas-*
safra).
The root.

Scammonium. *Convolvulus Scammo-*
nia.
Gum-resin, emitted
from the cut root.

Porous, brittle, the freshly broken surface shines. Hydrochloric acid being dropped on it, it emits no bubbles; nor does the powder digested in water at a heat of 170° become blue by the addition of iodide of potassium and dilute nitric acid together. Out of 100 grains 78 ought to be soluble in ether.

Scilla. *Urginea Scilla*, STEIN-
Squill. HEIL (*Scilla mariti-*
ma).
The recent bulb.

The drying. Dry this just as it is ordered for colchicum.

Scoparius. *Cytisus Scoparius.*
Broom. The recent and dried
top.

Senega. *Polygala Senega.*
Snake Root. The root.

Senna Alexandrina. *Cassia officinalis?* (*Sen-*
Alexandrian Senna. *na officinalis*, ROXB.)
et C. obovata.
The leaf.

Unequal at the base, ovate acute, or obovate mucronate.

Senna Indica.
Indian Senna.

Cassia officinalis (*Senna officinalis*, ROXB.)
The leaf.

Unequal at the base, lanceolate.

Serpentaria.
Serpentary.

Aristolochia Serpentaria.
The root.

Sevum.
Suet.

Ovis Aries.
Prepared fat.

Silex contritus.
Powdered Flint.

Sinapis.
Mustard.

Sinapis nigra et S. alba.
The seed.

Sodæ Bicarbonas (*Sesquicarbonas*, Ph. 1836). Bicarbonate of Soda.

Soluble in water; it slightly changes turmeric brown. From this solution neither bichloride of platinum nor sulphate of magnesia, unless heat be applied, throws anything down; what chloride of barium throws down is dissolved by hydrochloric acid. 100 grains of this substance added to dilute sulphuric acid evolve 51.7 grains of carbonic acid.

Sodæ Carbonas.
Carbonate of Soda.

Crystals.

Colourless, transparent; exposed to the air it crumbles presently to powder; is soluble in water. This solution turns turmeric brown. After saturation by hydrochloric acid, chloride of barium throws nothing down from it. 100

grains of carbonate of soda at a high temperature lose 62·5 grains of water. A like quantity added to dilute sulphuric acid evolves 15·28 of carbonic acid.

Sodæ Phosphas. Crystals.
Phosphate of Soda.

Effloresces on exposure to air. Soluble in water. This solution turns turmeric slightly brown. What is thrown down by chloride of barium is white, and dissolves without effervescence in nitric acid. The precipitate thrown down by nitrate of silver is yellow, and is dissolved by the same acid. At a red heat 100 grains give off 62·3 grains of water. What is thrown down from the remaining salt dissolved in water by nitrate of silver, is white.

Sodæ Potassio-tartras. Crystals.
Potassio-tartrate of
Soda.

Is soluble in water. The solution neither changes the colour of litmus nor of turmeric. On the addition of sulphuric acid, bitartrate of potash is thrown down: on adding either nitrate of silver or chloride of barium nothing is thrown down, or only what is re-dissolved by the addition of water.

Sodæ Sulphas. Crystals.
Sulphate of Soda.

Exposed to the air it crumbles to powder. Is soluble in water. This solution neither changes the colour of litmus nor of turmeric. Nitrate of silver scarcely throws down anything from the dilute solution. At a high tem-

perature 100 grains give out 55.5 grains of water. From 100 grains dissolved in distilled water, on the addition of chloride of barium and of hydrochloric acid, 71 grains of sulphate of baryta, dried at a high temperature, are prepared.

Sodii Chloridum. Crystals.

Chloride of Sodium.

Spiritus rectificatus. Dilute alcohol.

Rectified Spirit.

Its specific gravity is .838. Colourless; by the addition of water it is not rendered cloudy, nor is it tinged red by sulphuric acid. This spirit can be reduced to the standard of the weaker spirit, by adding to every five pints three pints of distilled water at a temperature of 62°.

Spiritus tenuior. Alcohol more dilute.

Proof Spirit.

Its specific gravity is .920.

Spiritus Vini Gallici. Spirit distilled from
Spirit of French Wine. French wine.

Brandy.

Staphisagria.

Stavesacre.

Delphinium Staphis-
agria.

The seed.

Stramonii Folium. *Datura Stramonium.*

The Leaf of Stramo- The leaf.
nium.

Stramonii Semen. The seed.

The Seed of Stramo-
nium.

Strychnia. Alkali prepared from
nux vomica.
Crystals.

Soluble in boiling rectified spirit. On the application of heat it liquefies, and if the heat be increased is destroyed. Its taste is intensely bitter. Being endued with powerful properties it is to be used most cautiously.

Styrax. An uncertain plant.
Storax. The liquid balsam.

Sulphur. Sublimed sulphur.
Brimstone.

Of a lemon colour; is sublimed at the heat of 600°; is soluble in oil of turpentine aided by heat.

Sulphur præcipitatum. Sulphur precipitated
Milk of Sulphur. from sulphuret of
calcium by hydrochloric acid.

Pale yellow. Water in which it has been boiled does not turn the colour of litmus red. It corresponds with sulphur in the other characters above mentioned.

Tabacum. *Nicotiana Tabacum.*
Tobacco. The leaf.

Tamarindus. *Tamarindus Indica.*
Tamarind. The pulp of the fruit.

Taraxacum. *Taraxacum Dens Leonis*
Dandelion. (Leontodon Taraxacum.)
The recent root.

- Terebinthina* (Ameri-*Pinus palustris* et *P. cana*).
 (Terebinthina vul-
 garis, Ph. 1836.)
 Turpentine.
- Tæda*.
 An oleo-resin flowing
 from the trunk, the
 bark being taken off.
- Terebinthina Chia*.
 Chian Turpentine.
- Pistachia Terebinthus*.
 An oleo-resin flow-
 ing from the incised
 trunk.
- Terebinthinæ Oleum*.
 Oil of Turpentine.
- Oil distilled from tur-
 pentine rectified.
- Thus*.
 Frankincense.
- Abies excelsa* et *Pinus palustris*.
 Turpentine exuded
 from the bark, and
 hardened by air.
- Tiglii Oleum*.
 Croton Oil.
- Croton Tiglium*.
 Oil expressed from
 the seed.
- Tormentilla*.
 Tormentil.
- Potentilla Tormentilla*.
 The rhizome.
- Tragacantha*.
 Tragacanth.
- Astragalus verus*.
 The juice exuded
 from the bark, and
 hardened by air.
- Valeriana*.
 Valerian.
- Valeriana officinalis*.
 The root of the herb
 growing in woods.
 The root.

*Veratria.**Asagræa officinalis,*
LINDL.Alkali prepared from
the seed.

Slightly soluble in water, more in ether, but most so in rectified spirit. It has no odour, but irritates the nostrils excessively, and has a pungent taste. It is to be most cautiously employed.

Veratrum.

White Hellebore.

Veratrum album.

The rhizome.

Vinum Xericum.

Sherry Wine.

Viola.

Violet.

Viola odorata.

The recent petals.

Ulmus.

Elm.

Ulmus campestris.

The interior bark.

Uva.

Raisins.

Vitis vinifera.

The prepared fruit.

Uva Ursi.

Whortleberry.

Arctostaphylos Uva ursi.

The leaf.

Zinci Sulphas.

Sulphate of Zinc.

Crystals.

Is soluble in water. The precipitate with ammonia is white, but is re-dissolved if the test be added in excess. What is thrown down by either chloride of barium or acetate of lead is not dissolved by dilute nitric acid. What is precipitated from 100 grains dissolved in water by sesquicarbonate of ammonia, is reduced, at a high temperature, to 27·9 grains of oxide of zinc.

Zincum.

Zinc.

Its specific gravity is 6.86. It is soluble in nitric acid. What is thrown down by ammonia is again dissolved when the same is added in excess.

Zingiber.
Ginger.

Zingiber officinale,
Roscoe.
The rhizome.

PART II.

PREPARATIONS AND COMPOUNDS.

ACIDA—ACIDS.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM.

DISTILLED VINEGAR.

Take of Vinegar a gallon.

Distil seven pints in a sand bath.

Its specific gravity is 1.0065. A fluid ounce is saturated by 57 grains of the crystals of carbonate of soda.

ACETUM CANTHARIDIS (EPISPASTICUM).

VINEGAR OF SPANISH FLIES (EPISPASTIC).

Take of Spanish flies, reduced to the finest powder, two ounces,
Acetic acid, one pint.

Macerate for eight days the Spanish flies with the acid, frequently shaking them; then press and strain.

ACETUM COLCHICI.

VINEGAR OF MEADOW SAFFRON.

Take of Dried meadow saffron corms, three drachms and a half,
 Dilute acetic acid, one pint,
 Proof spirit, one fluid ounce and a half.

Macerate the meadow saffron with the acid in a closed vessel for three days; then press out the liquor, and set aside, that the dregs may subside; lastly, to the strained liquor add the spirit.

ACETUM SCILLÆ.—VINEGAR OF SQUILL.

Take of Squill recently dried and bruised, two ounces and a half,
 Dilute acetic acid, one pint,
 Proof spirit, one fluid ounce and a half.

Macerate the squill with the acid with a gentle heat in a closed vessel for three days, then press out the liquor, and set aside, that the dregs may subside; lastly, to the strained liquor add the spirit.

ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM.

DILUTE ACETIC ACID.

Take of Acetic acid, twenty-three fluid drachms,
 Distilled water, one pint.

To the acid add as much water as may be necessary, so that it may accurately fill the measure of a pint, and mix.

Its specific gravity is 1.008. A fluid ounce is saturated by 57 grains of the crystals of carbonate of soda.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM.—DILUTE HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

Take of Hydrochloric acid, five fluid ounces,
Distilled water, fifteen fluid ounces.

Mix.

Its specific gravity is 1.043. A fluid ounce of this acid is saturated by 168 grains of the crystals of carbonate of soda.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM.—DILUTE HYDROCYANIC ACID.

Take of Ferrocyanide of potassium, two ounces,
Sulphuric acid, seven fluid drachms,
Distilled water, a pint and a half.

Mix the acid with four fluid ounces of the water, and to these, placed in a retort, when they have cooled, add the ferrocyanide of potassium, first dissolved in half a pint of the water. Pour eight fluid ounces of water into a cooled receiver; then, the retort being fitted on, let six fluid ounces of acid pass into this water distilled with a gentle heat in a sand bath. Lastly, add six more fluid ounces of distilled water, or as much as may be sufficient, that 12.59 grains of nitrate of silver, dissolved in distilled water, may be accurately saturated by 100 grains of this acid.

Free from colour; by heat it escapes in vapours, exhaling a peculiar odour. It turns litmus of a slight fugitive red colour. It does not redden on the addition of the iodo-cyanide of potassium and mercury. Hydrosulphuric acid

being added, it is not coloured. Chloride of barium being added, nothing is thrown down. In 100 grains of this dilute acid are contained 2 grains of the real acid.

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM.

DILUTE NITRIC ACID.

Take of Nitric acid, three fluid ounces,
Distilled water, seventeen fluid ounces.
Mix.

Its specific gravity is 1.082. A fluid ounce of this acid is saturated by 154 grains of the crystals of carbonate of soda.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM.

DILUTE PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Take of Phosphorus, six drachms,
Nitric acid, four fluid ounces,
Distilled water, eight fluid ounces.

To the acid mixed with water, placed in a retort, in a sand bath, add the phosphorus, then apply heat until six fluid ounces have distilled. Put these again into the retort, that six fluid ounces may again distil, which are to be rejected. Evaporate the remaining liquor in a capsule made of platina, until only two ounces remain. Lastly, add to the acid when it has cooled as much distilled water as may be requisite to make it accurately measure a pint, and mix.

Free from colour and odour. Its specific gravity is 1.064. On the addition of either chloride of barium or of nitrate of silver, nothing

falls down. It does not in any way affect strips of copper or silver, nor is it coloured by hydro-sulphuric acid, added either before or after. A fluid ounce of this acid is saturated by 132 grains of crystals of carbonate of soda, and nothing is thrown down.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM.

DILUTED SULPHURIC ACID.

Take of Sulphuric acid, fifteen fluid drachms,
Distilled water, a pint.

Add by degrees the acid to half a pint of water; then pour in as much as may be necessary of the remaining water to make it accurately measure a pint, and mix.

Its specific gravity is 1.103. A fluid ounce of this acid is saturated by 216 grains of the crystals of carbonate of soda.

ÆTHEREA—ÆTHERS.

CHLOROFORMYL.

CHLOROFORM.

Take of Chlorinated lime, four pounds,
 Rectified spirit, half a pint,
 Water, ten pints,
 Chloride of calcium, broken in fragments, a drachm.

Put the lime first mixed with the water into a retort, and to these add the spirit, that the mixture may fill only the third part of the retort. Then heat in a sand bath; and when ebullition first commences, remove the fire as quickly as possible, lest the retort be broken by the suddenly increased heat. Let the solution distil into a receiver as long as there is nothing which subsides, the fire being restored if it be at all needed. Add four times as much water to the distilled liquid, and shake all well together.

Cautiously separate the heavier part as soon as it has subsided, and to this add the chloride, and shake occasionally during an hour; finally, let the fluid again distil from a glass retort into a glass receiver.

Free from colour, of a pleasant odour. Specific gravity not less than 1.48. It is not quite perfectly soluble in water; does not turn the colour of litmus red. Rubbed on the skin, it quickly evaporates, scarcely leaving any odour.

OLEUM ÆTHERIUM.

ÆTHERIAL OIL.

Take of Rectified spirit, two pounds,
Sulphuric acid, thirty-six fluid ounces,
Solution of potash,
Distilled water, of each a fluid ounce,
or as much as may be necessary.

Mix the acid cautiously with the spirit. Let the solution distil until a black froth arises; then immediately remove the retort from the fire. Separate the lighter, supernatant liquor, and expose it to the air for a day. Add to it the solution of potash first mixed with water, and shake all together; lastly, when sufficiently washed, separate the ætherial oil which subsides.

Specific gravity 1.05. Dropped into water it sinks, the form of the globule being preserved. It is soluble in ether, and does not change the colour of litmus to red.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF ÆTHER.

(*Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus*,
Ph. 1836.)

Take of Æther, eight fluid ounces,
Rectified spirit, sixteen fluid ounces,
Ætherial oil, three fluid drachms.

Mix.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI.

SPIRIT OF NITRIC ÆTHER.

Take of Rectified spirit, two pints,
Nitric acid, three fluid ounces and a
half.

Add the acid by degrees to the spirit, and
mix; then let twenty-eight fluid ounces dis-
til.

Its specific gravity is $\cdot 834$. It slightly
changes the colour of litmus to red. Carbonate
of soda being added, no bubbles of carbonic acid
escape.

ALKALINA—ALKALIES.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS.

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF AMMONIA.

Take of Dilute acetic acid, a pint,
Sesquicarbonate of ammonia nine
drachms, or as much as may be
necessary.

Add to the acid the sesquicarbonate to
saturation.

Free from colour and odour. The specific gravity is 1.022. It changes the colour neither of litmus nor turmeric. Hydrosulphuric acid being dropped in, it is not coloured, neither is anything thrown down on the addition of chloride of barium. What is precipitated by nitrate of silver is soluble in water, but especially so in nitric acid. Potash being added, it emits ammonia; and sulphuric acid being added, it gives off acetous vapours. The fluid being evaporated, what remains is destroyed by heat.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ CITRATIS.

SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF AMMONIA.

Take of Citric acid, three ounces,
Distilled water, a pint,
Sesquicarbonate of ammonia, two
ounces and a half, or as much as
may be sufficient.

Dissolve the acid in water, and add the
sesquicarbonate to saturation.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SESQUI-
CARBONATIS.

SOLUTION OF SESQUICARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Take of Sesquicarbonate of ammonia, four
ounces,
Distilled water, a pint.
Dissolve and strain.

ATROPIÆ SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF ATROPIA.

Take of Dilute sulphuric acid, two fluid
drachms,
Atropia, seven scruples and a half, or
as much as may be necessary,
Distilled water, half a fluid ounce.

Add the atropia gradually to the acid mixed
with water to saturation. Let the solution
be strained, and evaporate at a gentle heat,
that crystals may be formed.

We intend this salt only for external use.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ ACETATIS.

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF MORPHIA.

Take of Acetate of morphia, four drachms,
Acetic acid, fifteen minims,
Distilled water, a pint,
Proof spirit, half a pint.

Mix and dissolve.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ HYDRO-
CHLORATIS.

SOLUTION OF HYDROCHLORATE OF MORPHIA.

Take of Hydrochlorate of morphia, four
drachms,
Distilled water, a pint,
Proof spirit, half a pint.

Mix and dissolve.

AQUÆ—WATERS.

AQUA ANETHI.—DILL WATER.

Take of bruised Dill, a pound and a half,
Water, two gallons.

Let a gallon distil.

or

Take of Oil of Dill, two fluid drachms,
Powdered silex, two drachms,
Distilled water, a gallon.

Triturate diligently first the oil with the silex, then with the water, and strain the solution.

AQUA CARUI.—CARAWAY WATER.

AQUA CINNAMOMI.—CINNAMON WATER.

Prepare these in the same manner as has been directed for dill water.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.

PEPPERMINT WATER.

Take of dried Peppermint, two pounds,
Water, two gallons.

Let a gallon distil. If the fresh herb be employed, double the weight must be used.

This water may be more quickly prepared from oil of peppermint, in the same manner as the dill water.

AQUA MENTHÆ VIRIDIS.

SPEARMINT WATER.

Prepare this in the same manner as has been directed for peppermint water.

AQUA PIMENTÆ.

PIMENTA WATER.

Take of bruised Pimento, a pound,
Water, two gallons.

Let a gallon distil.

This water may be more quickly prepared from oil of pimento, in the same manner as has been directed for dill water.

AQUA PULEGII.—PENNYROYAL WATER.

(*Aqua Menthæ Pulegii*, Ph. 1836.)

Prepare this in the same manner as peppermint water was ordered to be prepared.

AQUA ROSÆ.—ROSE WATER.

Take of Damask rose leaves, ten pounds,
Water, two gallons.

Let a gallon distil.

AQUA SAMBUCCI.—ELDER FLOWER
WATER.

Take of Elder flowers, ten pounds,
Water, two gallons.

Let a gallon distil.

CATAPLASMATA—CATAPLASMS.

CATAPLASMA CARBONIS.

CHARCOAL CATAPLASM.

Take of Boiling water, ten fluid ounces,
Bread, two ounces,
Powdered linseed, ten drachms,
Powdered charcoal, three drachms.

Macerate the bread in a little water near the fire, then mix it; and add the linseed by degrees, stirring the ingredients, that a soft cataplasm may be formed. To this mix in two drachms of the charcoal, and sprinkle on the surface what remains.

CATAPLASMA CONII.

HEMLOCK CATAPLASM.

Take of Boiling water, ten fluid ounces,
Powdered linseed, four ounces and a
half, or as much as may be necessary.
Extract of conium, an ounce.

To the water add by degrees the linseed, constantly stirring, that a cataplasm may be formed. On this spread the extract, first softened in water.

CATAPLASMA FERMENTI.

YEAST CATAPLASM.

Take of Beer yeast and water, heated to the one-hundredth degree, each five fluid ounces,
Flour, a pound.

Mix the yeast with the water; and the flour being added, stir it until a cataplasm be made. Place it near the fire until it rises.

CATAPLASMA LINI.

LINSEED CATAPLASM.

Take of Boiling water, ten fluid ounces,
Powdered linseed, four ounces and a half, or as much as may be necessary.

Constantly stirring, add by degrees the linseed to the water, that a cataplasm may be formed.

CATAPLASMA SINAPIS.

MUSTARD CATAPLASM.

Take of Boiling water, ten fluid ounces,
Powdered linseed,
Powdered mustard, of each two ounces and a half, or as much as may be necessary.

By degrees add the powders, first well mixed, to the water; keep stirring, that a cataplasm may be formed.

CATAPLASMA SODÆ CHLORINATÆ.

CATAPLASM OF CHLORINATED SODA.

Take of Boiling water, six fluid ounces,
Powdered linseed, four ounces and a
half,
Solution of chlorinated soda, two fluid
ounces.

Constantly stirring, add by degrees the linseed to the water; then mix in the chlorinated soda.

CERATA—CERATES.

CERATUM.

CERATE.

Take of Wax, twenty ounces,
Olive oil, a pint.

Add the oil to the melted wax, and mix.

CERATUM CALAMINÆ.

CERATE OF CALAMINE.

Take of Prepared calamine,
Wax, of each seven ounces and a half,
Olive oil, a pint.

Mix the oil with the melted wax, then remove them from the fire, and when they first begin to thicken, add the calamine, and stir constantly until they cool.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS.

CERATE OF CANTHARIDES.

Take of Cantharides rubbed into fine powder,
one ounce,
Spermaceti cerate, six ounces.

Add the cantharides to the cerate softened by heat, and mix.

CERATUM CETACEI.

CERATE OF SPERMACETI.

Take of Spermaceti, two ounces,
White wax, eight ounces,
Olive oil, a pint.

Add the oil to the spermaceti and wax melted together, and then stir them with a spatula until they cool.

CERATUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND CERATE OF MERCURY.

Take of Ointment of mercury,
Compound soap cerate, of each six
ounces,
Camphor, an ounce and a half.

Rub them together.

CERATUM PLUMBI ACETATIS.

CERATE OF ACETATE OF LEAD.

Take of Powdered acetate of lead, five drachms,
White wax, five ounces,
Olive oil, a pint.

Dissolve the wax in eighteen fluid ounces of the oil; to these gradually add the acetate separately triturated with the remainder of the oil, and stir with a spatula until they unite.

CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND CERATE OF LEAD.

Take of Solution of diacetate of lead, six fluid
 ounces,
 Wax, eight ounces,
 Olive oil, a pint,
 Camphor, a drachm.

Mix the melted wax with sixteen fluid ounces of the oil, then remove them from the fire, and when they begin to thicken, add gradually the solution of acetate of lead, and stir constantly with a spatula until they have cooled; lastly, mix with them the camphor dissolved in the remainder of the oil.

CERATUM RESINÆ.

CERATE OF RESIN.

Take of Resin,
 Wax, of each fifteen ounces,
 Olive oil, a pint.

Melt the resin and wax together over a slow fire; then add the oil, and press the cerate, while hot, through a linen cloth.

CERATUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND CERATE OF SOAP.

(*Ceratum Saponis*, Ph. 1836.)

Take of Soap, ten ounces,
 Wax, twelve ounces and a half,
 Powdered oxide of lead, fifteen ounces,
 Olive oil, a pint,
 Vinegar, a gallon.

Boil the vinegar with the oxide over a slow fire, constantly stirring them until they unite ; then add the soap and boil again in a similar manner, until all the moisture is evaporated ; lastly, mix with these the wax previously dissolved in the oil.

CONFECTIONES—CONFECTIONS.

CONFECTIO AMYGDALÆ.

CONFECTION OF ALMOND.

Take of Sweet almonds, eight ounces,
Powdered acacia, one ounce,
Sugar, four ounces.

Bruise the almonds, first macerated in cold water, and deprived of their external coats; then rub them through a fine metallic sieve; and, the other ingredients being added, beat all together until thoroughly incorporated.

This confection will keep longer sound, if the almonds, first decorticated, dried and rubbed into the finest powder, be mixed with the acacia and sugar, separately powdered, and the mixed ingredients be kept in a well-stoppered bottle.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA.

AROMATIC CONFECTION.

Take of Cinnamon,
Nutmeg, of each two ounces,
Clove, an ounce,
Cardamom, half an ounce,
Saffron, two ounces,
Prepared chalk, sixteen ounces,
Sugar, two pounds,
Distilled water, as much as may be
necessary.

Rub the dry ingredients together into a very fine powder, and keep them in a closed vessel. When the confection is to be used, to each ounce of the powder add two fluid drachms of water, and mix all the ingredients together until they be thoroughly incorporated.

CONFECTIO AURANTII.

CONFECTION OF ORANGE.

Take of the fresh rind of oranges, separated by a rasp, a pound,
Sugar, three pounds.

Bruise the rind in a stone mortar with a wooden pestle; then, the sugar being added, again beat them together until they be thoroughly incorporated.

CONFECTIO CASSIÆ.

CONFECTION OF CASSIA.

Take of Prepared cassia, half a pound,
Manna, two ounces,
Prepared tamarind, an ounce.
Syrup of rose, eight fluid ounces.

Bruise the manna, then dissolve it in the syrup; afterwards mix in the tamarind and cassia, and evaporate the moisture until a proper consistence be obtained.

CONFECTIO OPII.

CONFECTION OF OPIUM.

Take of Powdered opium, six drachms,
Long pepper, an ounce,

Bruised ginger, two ounces,
 Caraway, three ounces,
 Powdered tragacanth, two drachms,
 Syrup, sixteen fluid ounces.

Rub the dry ingredients together to a very fine powder, and keep in a closed vessel ; and as often as the confection is to be used, add by degrees hot syrup to the powder, and mix.

CONFECTIO PIPERIS.

CONFECTION OF PEPPER.

(*Confectio Piperis Nigri*, Ph. 1836.)

Take of Black pepper,
 Elecampane, each a pound,
 Fennel, three pounds,
 Honey,
 Sugar, each two pounds.

Rub the dry ingredients together to a very fine powder, and keep in a covered vessel. When the confection is to be used, add by degrees the powder to the honey, and beat until thoroughly incorporated.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ.

CONFECTION OF ROSE.

(*Confection of Red Rose*, Ph. 1836.)

Take of Fresh red rose petals, a pound,
 Sugar, three pounds.

Bruise the rose petals in a stone mortar, then, the sugar being added, pound them again until they be thoroughly incorporated.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ.

CONFECTION OF DOG ROSE.

Take of the Fruit of dog rose, without the seeds, a pound,
Powdered sugar, twenty ounces.

Pound the rose pulp with the sugar, gradually added, until they be thoroughly incorporated.

CONFECTIO RUTÆ.

CONFECTION OF RUE.

Take of Fresh rue, bruised,
Caraway,
Bay berries, each an ounce and a half,
Prepared sagapenum, half an ounce,
Black pepper, two drachms,
Honey, sixteen ounces,
Distilled water, as much as may be necessary.

Rub the dry ingredients together to a very fine powder; then the sagapenum being dissolved in the water and honey over a slow fire, to them gradually add the powder, and mix all together.

CONFECTIO SCAMMONII.

CONFECTION OF SCAMMONY.

Take of Scammony, an ounce and a half,
Clove, bruised,
Ginger, bruised, each six drachms,
Oil of caraway, half a fluid drachm,
Syrup of rose, as much as may be necessary.

Rub the dry ingredients together to a very fine powder, and keep in a closed vessel ; then when the confection is to be used, the syrup being dropped in, again rub together : lastly, the oil being added, mix them all.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ.

CONFECTION OF SENNA.

Take of Senna, eight ounces,
Figs, a pound,
Prepared tamarinds,
Prepared cassia,
Prepared prunes, of each half a pound,
Coriander, four ounces,
Fresh liquorice, bruised, three ounces,
Sugar, two pounds and a half,
Distilled water, three pints.

Rub the senna with the coriander, and by a sieve separate ten ounces of the mixed powder. Boil the water, with the figs and liquorice added, to half ; then press and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor in a water-bath until, of the whole, twenty-four fluid ounces remain ; then, the sugar being added, let a syrup be made. With this mix the tamarinds, cassia, and prunes, and a little before they have cooled, the sifted powder being added by degrees, stir diligently with a spatula until the whole be thoroughly incorporated.

DECOCTA—DECOCTIONS.

DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF ALOES.

Take of Extract of liquorice, seven drachms,
Carbonate of potash, one drachm,
Extract of aloes,
Powdered myrrh,
Saffron, each a drachm and a half,
Distilled water, a pint and a half.
Compound tincture of cardamoms,
seven fluid ounces.

Boil down the liquorice, carbonate, aloes,
myrrh, and saffron with the water to a pint,
and strain ; then add the tincture.

DECOCTUM AMYLI.

DECOCTION OF STARCH.

Take of Starch, four drachms,
Water, a pint.

Rub the starch with the water gradually
added ; then boil for a short time.

DECOCTUM CETRARIÆ.

DECOCTION OF LIVERWORT.

Take of Liverwort, five drachms,
Distilled water, a pint and a half.
Boil down to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTUM CHIMAPHILÆ.

DECOCTION OF WINTER GREEN.

Take of Winter green, an ounce,
 Distilled water, a pint and a half.
 Boil down to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ.

DECOCTION OF BARK.

(*Decoctum Cinchonæ cordifoliæ*, Ph. 1836.)

Take of Yellow bark, bruised, ten drachms,
 Distilled water, a pint.

Boil for ten minutes in a lightly covered vessel, and strain the liquor while still hot.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ.

DECOCTION OF PALE BARK.

(*Decoctum Cinchonæ lancifoliæ*, Ph. 1836.)

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ RUBRÆ.

DECOCTION OF RED CINCHONA.

(*Decoctum Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ*, Ph. 1836.)

Prepare these in the same manner in which the decoction of cinchona was ordered to be prepared.

DECOCTUM CYDONII.

DECOCTION OF QUINCE.

Take of Quince, two drachms.
 Distilled water, a pint.
 Boil over a slow fire for ten minutes, and strain.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ.

DECOCTION OF WOODY NIGHTSHADE.
Take of Woody nightshade, ten drachms,
Distilled water, a pint and a half.
Boil down to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTUM GALLÆ.

DECOCTION OF GALLS.

Take of Bruised galls, two ounces and a half,
Distilled water, two pints.
Boil down to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTUM GRANATI.

DECOCTION OF POMEGRANATE.

Take of Pomegranate, two ounces,
Distilled water, a pint and a half.
Boil down to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTUM GRANATI RADICIS.

DECOCTION OF THE ROOT OF POMEGRANATE.

Take of Root of pomegranate, sliced, two
ounces,
Distilled water, two pints.
Boil down to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLI.

DECOCTION OF LOGWOOD.

Take of Cut logwood, ten drachms,
Distilled water, a pint and a half.
Boil down to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTUM HORDEI.

DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

Take of Barley, two ounces and a half,
Distilled water, four pints and a half.

First wash the barley in water, that nothing may adhere to it. Then half a pint of water being poured on it, boil for a little while, and this water being thrown away, pour upon it what remains first made hot, then boil down to two pints, and strain.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

Take of Decoction of barley, two pints,
Figs, sliced, two ounces and a half,
Fresh liquorice, sliced, five drachms,
Stoned raisins, two ounces and a half,
Distilled water, a pint.

Boil down to two pints, and strain.

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS.

DECOCTION OF POPPY.

Take of Bruised poppy, four ounces,
Distilled water, four pints.

Boil for fifteen minutes, and strain.

DECOCTUM PAREIRÆ.

DECOCTION OF PAREIRA BRAVA.

Take of Pareira, sliced, ten drachms,
Distilled water, a pint and a half.

Boil down to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS.

DECOCTION OF OAK BARK.

Take of Bruised oak bark, ten drachms,
Distilled water, two pints.

Boil down to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTUM SARSÆ.

DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of Sarsaparilla, five ounces,
Distilled water, four pints.

Boil down to two pints, and strain.

DECOCTUM SARSÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of Boiling decoction of sarsaparilla,
four pints,
Sassafras, sliced,
Guaiacum wood, rasped,
Fresh liquorice, bruised, each ten
drachms,
Mezereon, three drachms.

Boil for fifteen minutes, and strain.

DECOCTUM SCOPARII COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF BROOM.

Take of Broom,
Bruised juniper,
Bruised dandelion, each half an ounce.
Distilled water, a pint and a half,

Boil to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ.

DECOCTION OF SENEGA.

Take of Senega, ten drachms,
Distilled water, two pints.

Boil down to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTUM TARAXACI.

DECOCTION OF DANDELION.

Take of Bruised dandelion, four ounces,
Distilled water, one pint and a half.

Boil down to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTUM TORMENTILLÆ.

DECOCTION OF TORMENTIL.

Take of Bruised tormentil, two ounces,
Distilled water, one pint and a half.

Boil down to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTUM ULMI.

DECOCTION OF ELM.

Take of Bruised elm bark, two ounces and a
half,

Distilled water, two pints:

Boil down to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTUM UVÆ URSI.

DECOCTION OF WHORTLEBERRY.

Take of Whortleberry, an ounce,
Distilled water, one pint and a half.

Boil down to a pint, and strain.

EMPLASTRA—PLASTERS.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI.

PLASTER OF AMMONIACUM.

Take of Prepared ammoniacum, five ounces,
Dilute acetic acid, eight fluid ounces.

Dissolve the ammoniacum in the acid; then, constantly stirring, evaporate the liquor, over a slow fire, to a proper consistence.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO.

PLASTER OF AMMONIACUM WITH MERCURY.

Take of Prepared ammoniacum, a pound,
Mercury, three ounces,
Olive oil, a fluid drachm,
Sulphur, eight grains.

Add the sulphur gradually to the heated oil, stirring constantly with a spatula until they unite; then rub the mercury with them, until globules are no longer visible; lastly, gradually add the ammoniacum liquefied, and mix them all.

EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ.

PLASTER OF DEADLY NIGHTSHADE.

Take of Extract of deadly nightshade,
Plaster of soap, of each three ounces.

Add the extract to the plaster, melted by the heat of a water-bath, mix, and keep constantly stirring to a proper consistence.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS.

PLASTER OF CANTHARIDES.

Take of Cantharides rubbed to very fine powder, a pound,
Wax,
Suet, each seven ounces and a half,
Resin, three ounces,
Lard, six ounces.

To the wax, suet, and lard, liquefied together, add the resin previously melted; then remove them from the fire, and a little before they concrete, sprinkle in the cantharides, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI.

PLASTER OF CUMMIN.

Take of Cummin,
Caraway,
Bay berries, each three ounces,
Prepared Burgundy pitch, three pounds,
Wax, three ounces,
Olive oil,
Water, each a fluid ounce and a half.

To the pitch and wax melted together, add the dry constituents rubbed to powder; then the oil and water, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

EMPLASTRUM FERRI.

PLASTER OF IRON.

Take of Sesquioxide of iron, one ounce,
Plaster of lead, eight ounces,
Prepared frankincense, two ounces.

Sprinkle the sesquioxide into the plaster and frankincense, melted together over a slow fire, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI.

PLASTER OF GALBANUM.

Take of Prepared galbanum, eight ounces,
Plaster of lead, three pounds,
Turpentine, one ounce,
Prepared frankincense, three ounces.

Add first the frankincense, then the plaster melted over a slow fire, to the galbanum and turpentine liquefied together, and mix them all.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI.

PLASTER OF MERCURY.

Take of Mercury, three ounces,
Plaster of lead, one pound,
Olive oil, one fluid drachm,
Sulphur, eight grains.

Add the sulphur gradually to the heated oil, stirring constantly with a spatula until they unite ; afterwards rub the mercury with them, until globules are no longer visible ; then gradually add the plaster of lead melted over a slow fire, and mix them all.

EMPLASTRUM OPII.

PLASTER OF OPIUM.

Take of Extract of opium, one ounce,
Plaster of lead, eight ounces,
Prepared frankincense, two ounces,
Boiling water, one fluid ounce.

To the liquefied frankincense, add the plaster melted over a slow fire, and the extract first mixed with the water ; constantly stirring, evaporate over a slow fire, to a proper consistence.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS.

PLASTER OF PITCH.

Take of Prepared Burgundy pitch, two pounds,
Prepared frankincense, one pound,
Resin,
Wax, each four ounces,
Expressed oil of nutmeg, one ounce,
Olive oil,
Water, of each two fluid ounces.

Add the oils and water to the frankincense, pitch, resin, and wax, previously melted together ; then, constantly stirring, evaporate to a proper consistence.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI.

PLASTER OF LEAD.

Take of Oxide of lead, reduced into very fine powder, six pounds,
Olive oil, a gallon,
Water, two pints.

Boil them together over a slow fire, constantly stirring until the oil and oxide of lead unite into the consistence of a plaster; but it will be proper to add a little boiling water, if nearly the whole of that which was used in the beginning should be consumed before the end of the boiling.

EMPLASTRUM POTASSII IODIDI.

PLASTER OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Take of Iodide of potassium, an ounce,
Prepared frankincense, six ounces,
Wax, six drachms,
Olive oil, two fluid drachms.

To the frankincense and wax, melted together, add the iodide first triturated with the oil, and stir constantly until they cool. This plaster is to be spread on linen rather than leather.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ.

PLASTER OF RESIN.

Take of Resin, half a pound,
Plaster of lead, three pounds.

Add the resin, first liquefied, to the plaster melted over a slow fire, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS.

PLASTER OF SOAP.

Take of Soap, sliced, half a pound,
Plaster of lead, three pounds,
Resin, an ounce.

To the plaster melted by a slow heat, add the soap and resin, first liquefied; then, constantly stirring, evaporate to a proper consistence.

ENEMATA--ENEMAS.

ENEMA ALOES.

ENEMA OF ALOES.

Take of Aloes, two scruples,
Carbonate of potash, fifteen grains,
Decoction of barley, half a pint.
Mix and rub them together.

ENEMA ASSAFŒTIDÆ.

ENEMA OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

Take of Prepared assafœtida, one drachm,
Decoction of barley, half a pint.
Rub the assafœtida with the decoction
added gradually until they are exceedingly
well mixed.

ENEMA COLOCYNTHIDIS.

ENEMA OF COLOCYNTH.

Take of Extract of colocynth, half a drachm,
Soft soap, one ounce,
Water, one pint.
Mix and rub together.

ENEMA OPII.

ENEMA OF OPIUM.

Take of Decoction of starch, four fluid ounces,
Tincture of opium, thirty minims,
Mix.

ENEMA TABACI.

ENEMA OF TOBACCO.

Take of Tobacco, one scruple,
Boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for an hour and strain.

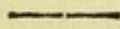
ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ.

ENEMA OF TURPENTINE.

Take of Oil of turpentine, one fluid ounce,
The yolk of one egg,
Decoction of barley, nineteen fluid
ounces.

Rub the oil with the yolk of egg, and add
the decoction.

EXTRACTA—EXTRACTS.



In preparing Extracts, unless otherwise directed, evaporate the liquid, by a water-bath in a pan, as quickly as possible; constantly stirring with a spatula towards the end, until a consistence proper for forming pills is acquired.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI.

EXTRACT OF ACONITE.

Take of Fresh leaves of aconite, a pound.

Bruise them in a stone mortar; then press out the juice and evaporate it, unstrained, to a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM ALOES.

EXTRACT OF ALOES.

(*Extractum Aloes purificatum*, Ph. 1836.)

Take of Socotrine aloes, fifteen ounces,
Boiling distilled water, a gallon.

Macerate with a gentle heat for three days; afterwards strain and set aside, that the fæces may subside. Pour off the clear liquor and evaporate it to a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM ALOES BARBADENSIS.

EXTRACT OF BARBADOES ALOES.

Prepare this in the same manner in which extract of aloes has been directed to be prepared.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ.

EXTRACT OF DEADLY NIGHTSHADE.

Prepare this in the same manner in which it has been ordered concerning extract of aconite.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ.

EXTRACT OF CINCHONA BARK.

(*Extractum Cinchonæ cordifoliæ*, Ph. 1836.)

Take of Yellow cinchona coarsely bruised,
three pounds,
Distilled water, six pints.

Add four pints of water to the cinchona, and stir constantly with a spatula until the bark has become soaked: macerate for twenty-four hours and strain through linen. What remains macerate in the remaining water for twenty-four hours, and strain: then evaporate the mixed liquors to a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ.

EXTRACT OF PALE BARK.

(*Extractum Cinchonæ lancifoliæ*, Ph. 1836.)

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RUBRÆ.

EXTRACT OF RED BARK.

(*Extractum Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ*, Ph. 1836.)

Prepare these in the same manner in which extract of cinchona bark has been directed to be prepared.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI.

EXTRACT OF MEADOW SAFFRON.

Take of Fresh colchicum corms, one pound.

Take away the outer coat of the corms, and complete the process in the manner in which it has been ordered concerning extract of aconite.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI ACETICUM.

ACETIC EXTRACT OF MEADOW SAFFRON.

Take of Fresh meadow saffron corms, one pound,

Acetic acid, three fluid ounces.

Bruise the corms, the outer coating being removed, gradually sprinkling them with acetic acid; then press out the juice, and, unstrained, evaporate to a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS.

EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTH.

Take of Colocynth cut in pieces, the seeds being removed, three pounds,
Distilled water, half a gallon.

Macerate the colocynth for thirty-six hours, frequently pressing it with the hand. Strongly press out the liquor and strain; lastly, evaporate to a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM CONII.

EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK.

Prepare this in the same manner in which we have directed extract of aconite to be prepared.

EXTRACTUM ELATERII.

EXTRACT OF ELATERIUM.

Take of Wild cucumber, one pound.

Slice wild cucumber in the long direction, and strain the juice, very gently expressed, through a very fine hair sieve; then set it aside for some hours, until the thicker part has subsided. The thinner supernatant fluid being rejected, dry the thicker portion with a gentle heat.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ.

EXTRACT OF GENTIAN.

Take of Sliced gentian, three pounds,
Distilled water, six pints.

Macerate for twelve hours in four pints of water: pour off and strain the liquor. Add two pints of water to the remainder, macerate for six hours, gently press out the liquor, and strain. Lastly, evaporate the mixed liquors to a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ.

EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE.

Take of Fresh bruised liquorice, two pounds
and a half,
Distilled boiling water, two gallons.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then boil down to a gallon, and strain the liquor while hot; lastly, evaporate to a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI.

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.

Take of Cut logwood, two pounds and a half,
Boiling distilled water, two gallons.

Prepare the extract in the same manner in which it has been ordered concerning extract of liquorice.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI.

EXTRACT OF HENBANE.

Prepare this in the same way in which we have ordered extract of aconite to be prepared.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ.

EXTRACT OF JALAP.

Take of Powdered jalap, two pounds and a half,
Rectified spirit, a gallon,
Distilled water, two gallons.

Macerate the jalap in the spirit for four days, and pour off the tincture. Boil the residue in the water to half a gallon; then strain the tincture and decoction separately; let the latter be evaporated, and the former distil, until each thickens. Lastly, mix the extract with the resin, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

The extract should be kept *soft*, so as to form pills, and *hard*, that it may be rubbed to powder.

EXTRACTUM LACTUCÆ.

EXTRACT OF LETTUCE.

Prepare this in the same manner in which we have ordered extract of aconite to be prepared.

EXTRACTUM LUPULI.

EXTRACT OF HOP.

Take of Hops, two pounds and a half,
Boiling distilled water, two gallons.

Prepare the extract in the same manner in which we have ordered extract of liquorice to be prepared.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ.

EXTRACT OF KOOCHLA NUT.

Take of Koochla nut, eight ounces,
Rectified spirit, three pints.

Apply watery vapour to the nux vomica, so that it may be softened; afterwards bruise the same, cut into thin slices, and dry it; then macerate in two parts of spirit for seven days; press out the tincture and strain. What remains, macerate again in the remaining spirit for three days; then again press and strain. Let the greater part of the spirit distil from the tinctures mixed together; let what remains be evaporated to a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM OPII.—EXTRACT OF OPIUM.

(*Extractum Opii purificatum*, Ph. 1836.)

Take of Pounded opium, a pound and a half,
Distilled water, five pints.

Add gradually to the opium two pints and a half of water, and macerate for twenty-four hours, frequently stirring with a spatula; then strain. Macerate what remains in the remaining water for twenty-four hours, and strain. Lastly, evaporate the strained liquors to a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS.

EXTRACT OF POPPY.

Take of Bruised poppy capsules, the seeds being removed, fifteen ounces.

Boiling distilled water, one gallon,

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then boil down to four pints, and gently strain the liquor while hot; lastly, evaporate to a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ.

EXTRACT OF PAREIRA.

Prepare this in the same manner in which we have ordered extract of logwood to be prepared.

EXTRACTUM RHEI.

EXTRACT OF RHUBARB.

Take of Powdered rhubarb, fifteen ounces,
Proof spirit, a pint,
Distilled water, seven pints.

Macerate for four days; then strain and set by that the fæces may subside. Pour off the liquor, and evaporate it, when strained, to a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM SARSÆ LIQUIDUM.

LIQUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of Sarsaparilla, three pounds and a half,
Distilled water, five gallons,
Rectified spirit, two fluid ounces.

Boil the sarsaparilla in three gallons of water down to twelve pints; pour off the liquor, and strain while yet hot. Again boil the sarsaparilla in the remaining water down to half, and strain. Evaporate the mixed liquors to eighteen fluid ounces; and when the extract has cooled, add to it the spirit.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII.

EXTRACT OF THORN APPLE.

Take of Seeds of thorn apple, fifteen ounces,
Boiling distilled water, a gallon.

Macerate for four hours in a vessel lightly covered, near the fire; afterwards take out the seeds and bruise them in a stone mortar; return them, when bruised, to the liquor. Then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while hot. Lastly, evaporate to a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI.

EXTRACT OF DANDELION.

Prepare this in the same manner in which we have directed extract of liquorice to be prepared.

EXTRACTUM UVÆ URSI.

EXTRACT OF WHORTLEBERRY.

Prepare this in the same manner in which we have ordered extract of hop to be prepared.

INFUSA—INFUSIONS.

INFUSA ANTHEMIDIS.

INFUSION OF CHAMOMILE.

Take of Chamomile, five drachms,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Macerate for ten minutes in a closed vessel,
and strain.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COM-
POSITUM.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF HORSERADISH.

Take of Sliced horseradish,
Bruised mustard, each an ounce,
Compound spirit of horseradish, a
fluid ounce,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Macerate the horseradish and mustard-seed
in the water for two hours in a covered vessel,
and strain; then add the spirit.

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF ORANGE.

Take of Dried orange-peel, half an ounce,
Lemon-peel, two drachms,
Bruised cloves, a drachm,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Macerate for fifteen minutes in a closed vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM BUCHU.

INFUSION OF BUCHU.

(*Infusum Diosmæ*, Ph. 1836.)

Take of Buchu, an ounce,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Macerate for four hours in a covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ.

INFUSION OF CALUMBA.

Take of Sliced calumba, five drachms,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a closed vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLI.

INFUSION OF CLOVE.

Take of Bruised clove, three drachms,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a closed vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ.

INFUSION OF CASCARILLA.

Take of Bruised cascarilla, an ounce and a half,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF CATECHU.

Take of Powdered catechu, six drachms,
Bruised cinnamon, a drachm,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Macerate for an hour in a closed vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ.

INFUSION OF CINCHONA.

Take of Bruised yellow cinchona, an ounce,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ SPISSATUM.

CONCENTRATED INFUSION OF CINCHONA.

Take of Coarsely bruised yellow cinchona,
three pounds,
Distilled water, six pints,
Rectified spirit, as much as may be
necessary.

Macerate the cinchona in the same manner as we directed extract of cinchona to be prepared, and strain. Evaporate the mixed infusions in a water-bath to the fourth part, and place aside, that the dregs may settle. Pour off the clear liquor, and strain what remains. Then mix them, and again evaporate, until the specific gravity of the liquor be 1.200. To this, when it is cooled, drop in the spirit by degrees, so that three fluid drachms may be

added to each fluid ounce of the liquor. Lastly, set aside the liquor for twenty days, that the dregs may entirely subside.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ.

INFUSION OF PALE BARK.

(*Infusum Cinchonæ*, Ph. 1836.)

Prepare this in the same manner in which we ordered infusion of cinchona to be prepared.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ SPISSATUM.

CONCENTRATED INFUSION OF PALE BARK.

Prepare this in the same manner in which we ordered the concentrated infusion of cinchona bark to be prepared.

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ.

INFUSION OF CUSPARIA.

Take of Cusparia, bruised, five drachms,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a closed vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS.

INFUSION OF DIGITALIS.

Take of Dried digitalis, a drachm,
Spirit of cinnamon, a fluid ounce,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Macerate the digitalis in the water in a closed vessel for four hours, and strain; then add the spirit.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF GENTIAN.

Take of Sliced gentian,
Dried orange-peel, each two drachms,
Lemon-peel, four drachms,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Macerate for an hour in a closed vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM KRAMERIÆ.

INFUSION OF RHATANY.

Take of Rhatany, an ounce,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Macerate for four hours in a closed vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM LINI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF LINSEED.

Take of Linseed, six drachms,
Fresh liquorice, sliced, two drachms,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Macerate for four hours near the fire in a closed vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM LUPULI.

INFUSION OF HOP.

Take of Hop, six drachms,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Macerate for four hours in a closed vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ.

INFUSION OF QUASSIA.

Take of Sliced quassia, two scruples,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a closed vessel,
and strain.

INFUSUM RHEI.

INFUSION OF RHUBARB.

Take of Sliced rhubarb, three drachms,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a closed vessel,
and strain.

INFUSUM ROSÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF ROSE.

Take of Dried red rose, three drachms,
Dilute sulphuric acid, a drachm and
a half,
Sugar, six drachms,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Pour the water on the rose, first separating
its petals, then add the acid. Macerate for two
hours and strain off the liquor; lastly, add the
sugar.

INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF SENNA.

Take of Senna, fifteen drachms,
Bruised ginger, four scruples,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Macerate for an hour in a closed vessel,
and strain.

INFUSUM SERPENTARIÆ.

INFUSION OF SERPENTARY.

Take of Serpentary, half an ounce,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Macerate for four hours in a closed vessel,
and strain.

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ.

INFUSION OF VALERIAN.

Take of Valerian, half an ounce,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Macerate for half an hour in a closed ves-
sel, and strain.

LINIMENTA—LINIMENTS.

LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS.

LINIMENT OF VERDIGRIS.

Take of Powdered verdigris, an ounce,
Vinegar, seven fluid ounces,
Honey, fourteen ounces.

Dissolve the verdigris in the vinegar, and strain through a linen cloth; then, the honey being added, boil down to a proper consistence.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ.

LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Solution of ammonia, a fluid ounce,
Olive oil, two fluid ounces.

Shake them together until they are mixed.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS.

LINIMENT OF SESQUICARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Take of Solution of sesquicarbonate of ammonia, a fluid ounce,
Olive oil, three fluid ounces.

Shake them together until they are mixed.

LINIMENTUM CALCIS.

LINIMENT OF LIME.

Take of Lime-water,
 Olive oil, each ten fluid ounces.
 Shake them together until they are mixed.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ.

LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR.

Take of Camphor, one ounce,
 Olive oil, four fluid ounces.
 Dissolve.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND CAMPHOR LINIMENT.

Take of Camphor, two ounces and a half,
 Oil of lavender, a fluid drachm,
 Rectified spirit, seventeen fluid
 ounces,
 Stronger solution of ammonia, three
 fluid ounces.

Dissolve the camphor and oil in the spirit,
 then add the ammonia, and shake them well
 together until they are mixed.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI.

LINIMENT OF MERCURY.

(*Linimentum Hydrargyri Compositum*,
 Ph. 1836.)

Take of Ointment of mercury,
 Lard, each four ounces,

Camphor, an ounce,
 Rectified spirit, a fluid drachm,
 Solution of ammonia, four fluid
 ounces.

Rub first the camphor with the spirit, then with the lard and ointment ; lastly, the ammonia being gradually added, mix them all.

LINIMENTUM OPII.

LINIMENT OF OPIUM.

Take of Tincture of opium, two fluid ounces,
 Liniment of soap, six fluid ounces.

Mix.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS.

LINIMENT OF SOAP.

Take of Soap, two ounces and a half,
 Camphor, ten drachms,
 Spirit of rosemary, eighteen fluid
 ounces,
 Distilled water, two fluid ounces.

Mix the water with the spirit, then add the soap and camphor, and macerate, frequently shaking them, until they are liquefied.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

LINIMENT OF TURPENTINE.

Take of Soft soap, two ounces,
 Camphor, an ounce,
 Oil of turpentine, sixteen fluid
 ounces.

Shake together until they are mixed.

MELLITA—PREPARATIONS OF
HONEY.

MEL BORACIS.—HONEY OF BORAX.

Take of Powdered borax, a drachm,
Honey, an ounce.

Mix.

MEL ROSÆ.—HONEY OF ROSE.

Take of Dried red rose, four ounces,
Boiling distilled water, twenty-four
ounces,
Honey, five pounds.

Macerate the rose petals, first separated, in sixteen fluid ounces of water for two hours, then lightly press with the hand, and strain. What remains, macerate again for a little time in the rest of the water, and pour off the liquor. To this add the half of the first infusion, and set aside the other half. Then to the honey add the mixed liquors and evaporate in a water-bath, so that the solution which was set aside being added, it may become a proper consistence.

OXYMEL.

OXYMEL.

Take of Acetic acid, seven fluid ounces,
Distilled water, eight fluid ounces,
Honey, five pounds.

Mix the acid added to the water with the honey made hot.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ.

OXYMEL OF SQUILLS.

Take of Vinegar of squills, two pints and a
half,
Honey, five pounds.

Evaporate the vinegar over a slow fire down to twelve fluid ounces, and mix with the honey made hot.

METALLICA—METALLIC PRE-
PARATIONS.

PRÆPARATA EX ALUMINIO.

PREPARATIONS OF ALUMINIUM.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM.

DRIED ALUM.

Take of Alum, a pound.

Let the alum liquefy over a fire ; then let the fire be increased until all ebullition has ceased.

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SOLUTION OF ALUM.

Take of Alum,

Sulphate of zinc, each an ounce,
Distilled water, three pints.

Rub the alum and sulphate together ; dissolve them in water, and strain.

PRÆPARATA EX ANTIMONIO.

PREPARATIONS OF ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONII OXYSULPHURETUM.

OXYSULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

Take of Tersulphuret of antimony, powdered,
seven ounces,

Solution of soda, four pints,
Distilled water, two gallons,
Dilute sulphuric acid, as much as
may be necessary.

Mix the tersulphuret and soda with the water, then, constantly stirring, boil over a slow fire for two hours, distilled water being often poured in, that it may fill nearly the same measure. Strain the solution, and drop into it gradually as much diluted sulphuric acid as may be necessary to throw down the oxysulphuret of antimony; then wash away the sulphate of soda with water, and dry what remains with a gentle heat.

Of a golden red colour; entirely soluble in boiling solution of potash; almost entirely soluble in hot hydrochloric acid, hydrosulphuric acid being emitted and a small quantity of sulphur remaining.

These solutions are free from colour.

ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRAS.

POTASSIO-TARTRATE OF ANTIMONY.

Take of Tersulphuret of antimony reduced to the finest powder, a pound,
Sulphuric acid, fifteen fluid ounces,
Bitartrate of potash, ten ounces,
Distilled water, five pints.

Mix the tersulphuret with the acid in an iron vessel. Apply to these a slow fire under a chimney, frequently stirring with a spatula. Then increase the fire, until the flame of the ignited sulphur being extinct, nothing but a

whitish powdery mass remains. Wash this with water when it has cooled, until nothing acid can be detected; and dry. Accurately mix nine ounces of this salt with the bitartrate, and boil in water for half an hour. Filter the solution whilst hot and set aside, that crystals may form. Dry these, the fluid being poured from them, and then evaporate this liquid, that crystals may form.

Free from colour, and is soluble in water. This solution is not changed by ferrocyanide of potassium. Hydrosulphuric acid being added, something of a reddish colour is precipitated; neither chloride of barium nor nitrate of silver throws down anything but what is again dissolved on the addition of water. By nitric acid it throws down a precipitate which is soluble in excess of the same acid. From 100 grains dissolved in water, hydrosulphuric acid throws down 49 grains of tersulphuret of antimony.

VINUM ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRATIS.

WINE OF POTASSIO-TARTRATE OF ANTIMONY.

Take of Crystals of potassio-tartrate of antimony, two scruples.

Sherry wine, a pint.

Rub the crystals into powder, and dissolve.

PULVIS ANTIMONII COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ANTIMONY.

Take of Tersulphuret of antimony, powdered, a pound.

Horn shavings, two pounds.

Mix and throw into a crucible heated to whiteness, and stir constantly until vapour no longer rises. Rub what remains into powder, and put it into a crucible. Then apply fire, and increase it gradually that it may continue white for two hours. Rub the residue into a very fine powder.

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 PRÆPARATA EX ARSENICO.
 PREPARATIONS OF ARSENIC.

— — —
 LIQUOR ARSENICI CHLORIDI.

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF ARSENIC.

Take of Arsenious acid, broken into small pieces, half a drachm,
 Hydrochloric acid, a fluid drachm and a half,
 Distilled water, a pint.

Boil the arsenious acid with the hydrochloric acid mixed with an ounce of water until it be dissolved; then add as much water as may be necessary, so that it may accurately fill the measure of a pint.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ ARSENITIS.

SOLUTION OF ARSENITE OF POTASH.

Take of Arsenious acid, broken into small pieces,
 Carbonate of potash, each eighty grains,
 Compound tincture of lavender, five fluid drachms,
 Distilled water, a pint.

Boil the acid and carbonate with half a pint

of water, until they are dissolved. To the cold liquor add the tincture; and, lastly, as much of the water as may be requisite, that it may accurately measure a pint.

PRÆPARATUM E BISMUTHO.

PREPARATION OF BISMUTH.

BISMUTHI NITRAS.

NITRATE OF BISMUTH.

(*Bismuthi Trisnitrates*, Ph. 1836.)

Take of Bismuth, an ounce,
Nitric acid, a fluid ounce and a half,
Distilled water, three pints.

Mix a fluid ounce of the water with the acid; and the bismuth being added, apply heat until it be liquefied. Put the solution in the remaining water, and strain the mixture through a linen cloth, that the powder may be separated. Wash this with distilled water, and dry with a gentle heat.

It is soluble in nitric acid without effervescence. Dilute sulphuric acid being added, nothing is thrown down,

PRÆPARATUM E CALCIO.

PREPARATION OF CALCIUM.

LIQUOR CALCIS.—LIME WATER.

Take of Lime, half a pound,
Distilled water, twelve pints.

Upon the lime, first slaked with a little of the

water, pour the remainder of the water and shake them together; immediately cover the vessel, and set it aside for three hours; then keep the solution with the remaining lime in stoppered glass vessels, and when it is to be used, decant from the clear solution.

PRÆPARATA E CUPRO.

PREPARATIONS OF COPPER.

CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHAS.

AMMONIO-SULPHATE OF COPPER.

Take of Sulphate of copper, an ounce,
 Sesquicarbonate of ammonia, an
 ounce and a half.

Rub them together until carbonic acid ceases to escape; then dry the ammonio-sulphate of copper in the air, wrapped in bibulous paper.

Pulverulent; dark blue; at an intense heat it is changed into oxide of copper, first sesquicarbonate, and afterwards sulphate of ammonia being thrown off. It is soluble in water. This solution changes the colour of turmeric to brown; and arsenious acid being added, it turns green.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHATIS.

SOLUTION OF AMMONIO-SULPHATE OF COPPER.

Take of Ammonio-sulphate of copper, a drachm,
 Distilled water, a pint.
 Dissolve and strain.

CUPRI SULPHATIS.

SULPHATE OF COPPER.

Take of Commercial sulphate of copper, four pounds,
Boiling distilled water, four pints.

Pour the water on the sulphate, and apply heat, constantly stirring until it be liquefied; filter the solution while yet hot, and place it aside, that crystals may be formed. Pour off the liquid and evaporate, that crystals may again form; then dry them all.

Is soluble in water; whatever ammonia throws down from this solution, excess of ammonia again dissolves.

PRÆPARATA E FERRO.

PREPARATIONS OF IRON.

FERRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDUM.

AMMONIO-CHLORIDE OF IRON.

Take of Sesquioxide of iron, three ounces,
Hydrochloric acid, half a pint,
Hydrochlorate of ammonia, two pounds and a half,
Distilled water, three pints.

Mix the sesquioxide with the acid, and digest it in a sand-bath, frequently stirring, until it be liquefied; then add the hydrochlorate first dissolved in the water; strain and evaporate the solution until the salt be dry. Rub this into powder.

Pulverulent; of an orange colour; is soluble in proof spirit and water. Potash being added to either solution, ammonia is given off, and it throws down from 100 grains of this salt about 7 grains of the sesquioxide of iron.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIO- CHLORIDI.

TINCTURE OF AMMONIO-CHLORIDE OF IRON.

Take of Ammonio-chloride of iron, four ounces,
Proof spirit,
Distilled water, each a pint.

Dissolve and strain.

A fluid ounce of this, potash being added, throws down 5·8 grains of sesquioxide of iron.

TINCTURA FERRI SESQUI- CHLORIDI.

TINCTURE OF SESQUICHLORIDE OF IRON.

Take of Sesquioxide of iron, six ounces,
Hydrochloric acid, a pint,
Rectified spirit, three pints.

Mix the sesquioxide with the acid, and digest in a sand-bath, frequently shaking, until it be dissolved. Then to the cold solution add the spirit, and strain.

The specific gravity of this is ·992. A fluid-ounce, potash being added, throws down nearly 30 grains of sesquioxide of iron.

SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI.

SYRUP OF IODIDE OF IRON.

Take of Iodine, an ounce,
Iron drawn into wire, three drachms,
Distilled water, twelve fluid ounces,
or as much as may be necessary,
Sugar, ten ounces.

Mix the iodine and iron with eight fluid ounces of water, and heat until the solution assumes a greenish colour; then strain.

Evaporate the solution to about four fluid ounces, and add to it the sugar. Lastly, when the syrup has cooled, add as much water as may be necessary, that it may fill the measure of fifteen ounces, and keep it in a well-stoppered black glass vessel.

FERRI SESQUIOXYDUM.

SESQUIOXIDE OF IRON.

Take of Sulphate of iron, four pounds,
Carbonate of soda, four pounds and
two ounces,
Boiling water, six gallons.

Dissolve the sulphate and carbonate separately in three gallons of water. Mix the solutions together while yet hot, and set aside, that what is precipitated may subside. The supernatant liquor being then poured off, wash frequently the precipitate, and dry it.

It is soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid, scarcely effervescing, and the same is again thrown down

by potash. The strained liquor is free from colour, and hydrosulphuric acid or ferrocyanide of potassium being added, it is not coloured.

FERRI CARBONAS CUM SACCHARO.

CARBONATE OF IRON WITH SUGAR.

Take of Sulphate of iron, four ounces,
Carbonate of soda, four ounces and a
quarter,
Sugar, two ounces,
Boiling distilled water, four pints.

Dissolve separately the carbonate and sulphate in two pints of water. Mix together the solutions yet hot, and place aside, that the carbonate of iron may be deposited. Then the supernatant fluid being poured off, wash the precipitated carbonate frequently with water. To this add the sugar dissolved in two fluid ounces of water, and evaporate the mixture in a water-bath until the powder be dried. Keep it in a well-closed vessel.

FERRI AMMONIO-CITRAS.

AMMONIO-CITRATE OF IRON.

Take of Sulphate of iron, twelve ounces,
Carbonate of soda, twelve ounces and
a half,
Citric acid, six ounces,
Solution of ammonia, nine fluid ounces,
Boiling distilled water, twelve pints.

Dissolve the sulphate and carbonate separately in six pints of water. Mix the solutions, yet hot, and set by, that the precipitate may

subside. The supernatant liquor being poured off, wash the precipitate frequently with water, and, the acid being added, dissolve it by the aid of heat.

Then, when it has cooled, add the ammonia, and evaporate to the consistence of syrup. Dry this with a gentle heat, spread thinly on flat earthenware plates; and let it be kept in a well-closed vessel.

Soluble in water. This solution neither changes the colour of litmus nor turmeric; neither is it made blue on the addition of ferrocyanide of potassium; but either potash or lime-water being added, it throws down sesquioxide of iron, and evolves ammonia. From 100 grains dissolved in water, potash being added, about 34 grains of sesquioxide of iron are precipitated.

FERRI SULPHAS.—SULPHATE OF IRON.

Take of Commercial sulphate of iron, four pounds,

Sulphuric acid, a fluid ounce,

Iron drawn into wire, an ounce,

Distilled water, four pints.

Mix the acid with the water, and to these add the sulphate and the iron; then apply heat, frequently stirring, until the sulphate be dissolved. Strain the solution while yet hot, and put by, that crystals may form. Evaporate the liquor poured off, that crystals may again form. Dry all these.

Of a bluish-green colour. Soluble in water.

FERRI POTASSIO-TARTRAS.

POTASSIO-TARTRATE OF IRON.

Take of Sulphate of iron, four ounces,
Sulphuric acid, half a fluid ounce,
Nitric acid, a fluid ounce,
Solution of ammonia, ten fluid ounces,
Bitartrate of potash, powdered, two
ounces,
Distilled water, four gallons.

Dissolve the sulphate in a pint of water with the sulphuric acid; then, heat being applied, gradually add the nitric acid. Boil the solution to the consistence of syrup and mix with the rest of the water; then add the ammonia, to throw down the sesquioxide. Wash this, and place it aside for twenty-four hours; then heat the bitartrate mixed in half a pint of distilled water to the 140th degree, and to it gradually add the moist sesquioxide, the supernatant water being poured off. Separate by means of a linen cloth whatever of this oxide fails to be dissolved; then evaporate the clear liquor until the salt be dried. But the potassio-tartrate of iron may be dried in the same way as the ammonio-citrate of iron.

Soluble in water. This solution changes neither the colour of litmus nor turmeric, neither, ferrocyanide of potassium being added. is it turned blue, nor is anything thrown down by any alkali. Should it be heated with potash, 100 grains throw down about 34 grains of the sesquioxide of iron.

VINUM FERRI.

WINE OF IRON.

Take of Iron drawn into wire, an ounce,
Sherry wine, two pints.

Digest for thirty days, and strain.

PRÆPARATA EX HYDRARGYRO.

PREPARATIONS OF MERCURY.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA.

MERCURY WITH CHALK.

Take of Mercury, three ounces,
Prepared chalk, five ounces.

Triturate together until the globules are no longer visible.

By heat, part passes off in vapour; what remains agrees with prepared chalk in the experiments before performed.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF MERCURY.

(Calomelas, Ph. 1788.)

Take of Mercury, four pounds,
Sulphuric acid, twenty-one fluid ounces and a half,
Chloride of sodium, one pound and a half.

Boil two pounds of mercury with the acid until dry bipersulphate of mercury remain; rub this, when it has cooled, with two pounds of mercury in an earthenware mortar, that they may be very well mixed; then add the

chloride, and triturate them together until the globules are no longer visible; then sublime. Reduce the sublimate into the finest powder, diligently wash it with boiling distilled water, and dry it.

It is pulverulent, whitish, sublimes by heat. The same becomes black on the addition of potash, then heat being applied it runs into globules of mercury. Neither nitrate of silver, nor lime-water, nor hydrosulphuric acid being added to the water in which it has been washed or boiled, throws down anything.

HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDUM.

BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY.

(*Mercurius corrosivus sublimatus*, Ph. 1746.)

Take of Mercury, two pounds,
Sulphuric acid, twenty-one fluid
ounces and a half,
Chloride of sodium, a pound and a half.

Boil down the mercury with the acid until dry bipersulphate of mercury remains; rub this, when it has cooled, with the chloride in an earthenware mortar, then, the heat being gradually increased, sublime.

Crystalline, liquefies by heat, and quickly sublimes. It is soluble in water, rectified spirit, and ether. What is precipitated from the watery solution, on the addition of potash, soda, or lime-water, is reddish, but if you add any of these more abundantly it is yellowish. This (yellow substance), heat being applied, evolves oxygen, and runs into globules of mercury.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI.

SOLUTION OF BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of Bichloride of mercury,
 Hydrochlorate of ammonia, each ten
 grains,
 Distilled water, a pint.

Dissolve.

HYDRARGYRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDUM.

AMMONIO-CHLORIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of Bichloride of mercury, six ounces,
 Distilled water, six pints,
 Solution of ammonia, eight fluid
 ounces.

Dissolve the bichloride in the water, aided by heat; to this, when it has cooled, add the ammonia, frequently shaking it. Wash the precipitated powder until it be free from taste; lastly, dry it.

Pulverulent, white, sublimes by heat. Is soluble in hydrochloric acid without effervescence. The same heated with liquor potassæ exhales ammonia, and changes to a yellow colour.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of Mercury, an ounce,
 Iodine, five drachms,
 Rectified spirit, as much as may be
 necessary.

Triturate together the mercury and iodine, gradually adding the spirit, until globules are no longer seen. Dry the powder with a gentle heat as quickly as possible, access of light being prevented, and keep it in a black glass vessel well stoppered.

Freshly prepared it is yellowish. Heat being cautiously applied it sublimes in red crystals, which quickly turn yellow, and on access of light blacken. It is not soluble in a solution of chloride of sodium.

HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDUM.

NITRIC OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of Mercury, three pounds,
Nitric acid, eighteen fluid ounces,
Distilled water, two pints.

Mix, and apply a gentle heat until the mercury is dissolved. Boil down the liquor and rub what remains to powder. Put this into another very shallow vessel, then apply a slow fire, and gradually increase it until red vapour ceases to arise.

It consists of crystalline, shining, red scales; at an intense heat it sublimes, and does not give out nitric vapours. It is soluble in hydrochloric and nitric acids.

HYDRARGYRI BISULPHURETUM.

BISULPHURET OF MERCURY.

Take of Mercury, two pounds,
Sulphur, five ounces.

Mix the mercury with the sulphur melted over the fire, and as soon as the mass swells, remove the vessel and strongly cover it, lest the mixture take fire; then rub the mass to powder and sublime it.

Sublimes by heat. Potash being added, it runs into globules of mercury.

PRÆPARATA EX MAGNESIO.

PREPARATIONS OF MAGNESIUM.

MAGNESIA.

Take of Carbonate of magnesia, a pound.

Burn it in a very strong fire for two hours.

Being moistened with water, it slightly changes the colour of turmeric to brown; is soluble in hydrochloric acid without effervescence. Nothing is thrown down from this solution on the addition of either bicarbonate of potash or chloride of barium.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS.

CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA.

Take of Sulphate of magnesia, four pounds,
Carbonate of soda, four pounds and
nine ounces,
Boiling distilled water, four gallons.

Dissolve the carbonate and sulphate separately in two gallons of water, and filter; then mix the solutions and boil for two hours, constantly stirring with a spatula, distilled water

being frequently added, that it may fill nearly the same measure; lastly, the solution being poured off, wash the precipitated powder with boiling distilled water, and dry it.

It is soluble in dilute sulphuric acid. From this solution, when the effervescence has ceased, nothing is thrown down by bicarbonate of potash; water in which it has been boiled does not change the colour of turmeric to brown, nor is anything thrown down on the addition of chloride of barium or nitrate of silver.

PRÆPARATA E PLUMBO.

PREPARATIONS OF LEAD.

LIQUOR PLUMBI DIACETATIS.

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF LEAD.

Take of Acetate of lead, two pounds and three ounces,
Oxide of lead reduced to powder, a pound and four ounces,
Distilled water, six pints.

Boil them for half an hour, frequently stirring, and when the liquor is cold add of distilled water as much as may be necessary that it may accurately measure six pints; lastly, strain. Let it be kept in well-closed vessels.

Limpid. Its specific gravity is 1.260. It corresponds with acetate of lead in the characters before mentioned, the last excepted.

LIQUOR PLUMBI DIACETATIS DILUTUS.

DILUTE SOLUTION OF DIACETATE OF LEAD.

Take of Solution of diacetate of lead, a fluid
drachm and a half,
Distilled water, a pint,
Proof spirit, two fluid drachms.

Mix.

PLUMBI IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF LEAD.

Take of Acetate of lead, eight ounces,
Iodide of potassium, seven ounces,
Distilled water, a gallon.

Dissolve the acetate in six pints of water, and strain; and to these add the iodide, first dissolved in two pints of water. What is precipitated wash with cold distilled water, and dry. Let it be kept, the access of light being prevented.

Pulverulent, yellowish, soluble in boiling water, and depositing, when cooled, shining yellow scales. It melts by heat, and for the most part is dissipated first in yellow, then in violet-coloured vapours. If sulphate of soda be added to 100 grains of the iodide of lead dissolved in nitric acid diluted with twice its weight of boiling water, after the iodine has been expelled, 66 grains of sulphate of lead are thrown down. To this, access of light must be prevented.

PRÆPARATA E POTASSIO.

PREPARATIONS OF POTASSIUM.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ.

SOLUTION OF POTASH.

Take of Carbonate of potash, fifteen ounces,
Lime, eight ounces,
Boiling distilled water, a gallon.

Dissolve the carbonate in half a gallon of water, sprinkle a little of the water on the lime in an earthen vessel, and the lime being slacked, add the rest of the water. The solutions being immediately mixed in a closed vessel, shake them frequently until they are cold. Then set by, that the carbonate of lime may subside. Lastly, keep the supernatant liquor, when poured off, in a well-stoppered green glass vessel.

Its specific gravity is 1.063. In 100 grains there are contained 6.7 grains of potash. Nothing, or scarcely anything, is thrown down from this solution on the addition of lime-water; nor if it have been first saturated by nitric acid, on carbonate of soda, chloride of barium, or nitrate of silver being added, does anything fall. What is thrown down by bichloride of platinum is yellowish.

POTASSÆ HYDRAS.

HYDRATE OF POTASH.

Take of Solution of potash, a gallon.

Evaporate the solution in a clean iron vessel over the fire until, the ebullition being finished, the hydrate of potash liquefies. Pour this into proper moulds.

In an open vessel it speedily liquefies. It is soluble in rectified spirit.

POTASSA CUM CALCE.

POTASH WITH LIME.

Take of Hydrate of potash,
Lime, each an ounce.

Rub them together, and keep them in a well-closed vessel.

Mixed with water it is slacked, and any acid being added it evolves no bubbles of carbonic acid.

POTASSÆ ACETAS.

ACETATE OF POTASH.

Take of Acetic acid, twenty-six fluid ounces,
Carbonate of potash, a pound, or as
much as may be necessary,
Distilled water, twelve fluid ounces.

Add the carbonate gradually to the acid, first mixed with the water to saturation, then strain. Evaporate the liquor in a sand-bath, heat being cautiously applied, until the salt be dried.

It is soluble in water and in rectified spirit. This solution neither affects litmus nor turmeric. Nothing is precipitated from it either on the addition of chloride of barium or nitrate of silver. But if from a stronger solution anything

is thrown down by nitrate of silver, the same is again dissolved on water or dilute nitric acid being added. Sulphuric acid added evolves acetic vapours. 100 grains of this salt digested in sulphuric acid, evaporated, and the salt dried at a high temperature, leave 88·8 grains of sulphate of potash.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ CARBONATIS.

SOLUTION OF CARBONATE OF POTASH.

Take of Carbonate of potash, twenty ounces,
Distilled water, a pint.

Dissolve and strain.

The specific gravity of this solution is 1·473.

LIQUOR POTASSII IODIDI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SOLUTION OF IODIDE OF
POTASSIUM.

Take of Iodide of potassium, ten grains,
Iodine, five grains,
Distilled water, a pint.

Mix, that they may be dissolved.

PRÆPARATA E SODIO.

PREPARATIONS OF SODIUM.

LIQUOR SODÆ.

SOLUTION OF SODA.

Take of Carbonate of soda, thirty-one ounces,
Lime, nine ounces,
Boiling distilled water, a gallon.

Prepare the solution in the same manner in which it was directed for liquor potassæ.

Its specific gravity is 1.061. In 100 grains are contained 4 grains of soda. Its other characteristics, the last excepted, correspond to liquor potassæ.

SODÆ CARBONAS EXSICCATA.

EXSICCATED CARBONATE OF SODA.

Take of Carbonate of soda, a pound.

Apply heat to the carbonate until the crystals crumble down; afterwards burn to redness. Lastly, rub to powder.

It is soluble in water. 100 grains added to dilute sulphuric acid emit 40.7 grains of carbonic acid.

LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATÆ.

SOLUTION OF CHLORINATED SODA.

Take of Carbonate of soda, a pound,
 Distilled water, forty-eight fluid
 ounces,
 Chloride of sodium, four ounces,
 Binoxide of manganese, three ounces,
 Sulphuric acid, two fluid ounces and
 a half.

Dissolve the carbonate in two pints of water, then put the chloride and binoxide rubbed to powder into a retort, and add to them the acid, first mixed with three fluid ounces of water, and cooled. Heat the mixture, and pass the chlorine first through five fluid

ounces of water, and afterwards into the solution of carbonate above directed.

At first the colour of turmeric applied to this solution is altered to brown; speedily it is destroyed. Dilute hydrochloric acid being added, carbonic acid and chlorine are evolved together; solution of sulphate of indigo is decolourized by the latter; lime is precipitated from lime-water by the former.

PRÆPARATA E ZINCO.

PREPARATIONS OF ZINC.

ZINCI CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

Take of Hydrochloric acid, a pint,
Distilled water, two pints.
Zinc broken into small pieces, seven ounces.

Mix the acid with the water, and to these add the zinc; and the effervescence being nearly finished, apply heat until bubbles cease to be evolved. Pour off the liquor, strain, and evaporate until the salt be dried. Having melted this in a lightly-covered crucible at a red heat, pour it out on a flat and smooth stone. Lastly, when it has cooled, break into small pieces and keep in a well-stoppered vessel.

Free from colour; it deliquesces if exposed to air; is soluble in water and in rectified spirit. From the watery solution, hydrosulphuric acid

or ferrocyanide of potassium being dropped in, a precipitate is thrown down. What is thrown down by ammonia or potash from the same solution is white, and this is again dissolved by the addition of either precipitant in excess ; moreover, what is precipitated by the addition of the carbonate of either ammonia or potash is white, but is not re-dissolved when these are added in excess.

ZINCI OXIDUM.

OXIDE OF ZINC.

Take of Sulphate of zinc, a pound,
Sesquicarbonate of ammonia, six
ounces and a half,
Distilled water, three gallons.

Dissolve separately the sulphate and sesquicarbonate in twelve pints of water, and strain ; then mix. Wash frequently what is precipitated with water ; and, lastly, burn it in a brisk fire for two hours.

Pulverulent, yellowish-white ; is soluble in ammonia, potash, and hydrochloric acid.

MISTURÆ—MIXTURES.

MISTURA ACACIÆ.

MIXTURE OF ACACIA.

Take of Powdered acacia, ten ounces,
Boiling distilled water, a pint.

Rub the acacia with the water gradually poured in until it be dissolved.

MISTURA AMMONIACI.

MIXTURE OF AMMONIACUM.

Take of Prepared ammoniacum, five drachms,
Distilled water, a pint.

Rub the ammoniacum with the water gradually added, until they are perfectly mixed.

MISTURA AMYGDALÆ.

MIXTURE OF ALMOND.

Take of Confection of almond, two ounces and
a half,
Distilled water, a pint.

Gradually add the water to the confection of almond while triturating, until they are mixed; then strain through linen.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ.

MIXTURE OF CAMPHOR.

Take of Camphor, half a drachm,
 Rectified spirit, ten minims,
 Distilled water, a pint.

First rub the camphor with the spirit, then with the water gradually poured in, and strain through linen.

MISTURA CRETÆ.

MIXTURE OF CHALK.

Take of Prepared chalk, half an ounce,
 Sugar, three drachms,
 Mixture of acacia, a fluid ounce and
 a half,
 Cinnamon-water, eighteen fluid
 ounces.

Mix.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND MIXTURE OF IRON.

Take of Powdered myrrh, two drachms,
 Carbonate of potash, a drachm,
 Rose-water, eighteen fluid ounces,
 Powdered sulphate of iron, two scrup-
 les and a half,
 Spirit of nutmeg, a fluid ounce,
 Sugar, two drachms.

Rub the myrrh with the spirit of nutmeg and the carbonate of potash, and to these, while rubbing, add first the rose-water with the sugar, then the sulphate. Put the mixture immediately into a glass vessel and stop it.

MISTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND MIXTURE OF GENTIAN.

Take of Compound infusion of gentian, twelve fluid ounces,
Compound infusion of senna, six fluid ounces,
Compound tincture of cardamoms, two fluid ounces.

Mix.

MISTURA GUAIACI.

MIXTURE OF GUAIAACUM.

Take of Powdered guaiacum, three drachms,
Sugar, half an ounce,
Powdered acacia, two drachms,
Cinnamon-water, a pint.

Rub the sugar with the guaiacum and acacia, and to these, while rubbing, gradually add the cinnamon-water.

MISTURA SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI.

MIXTURE OF SPIRIT OF FRENCH WINE.

Take of Spirit of French wine (Brandy),
Cinnamon-water, each four fluid ounces,
The yolks of two eggs,
Sugar, half an ounce,
Oil of cinnamon, two minims.

Mix.

PILULÆ—PILLS.

PILULA ALOES COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND PILL OF ALOES.

Take of Powdered Socotrine aloes, an ounce,
Extract of gentian, half an ounce,
Oil of caraway, forty minims,
Treacle, as much as may be sufficient.

Beat them together that they may be intimately mixed into a mass, proper for making pills.

PILULA ALOES CUM MYRRHA.

PILL OF ALOES WITH MYRRH.

Take of Powdered Socotrine or hepatic aloes,
half an ounce,
Saffron,
Myrrh, powdered,
Soft soap, each two drachms,
Treacle, as much as may be sufficient.

Beat them together, that a mass may be formed.

PILULA ALOES CUM SAPONE.

PILL OF ALOES WITH SOAP.

Take of Powdered extract of Barbadoes aloes,
Soft soap,
Extract of liquorice, equal parts,
Treacle, as much as may be necessary.

Beat the extract of aloes with the soap ; then, the remaining ingredients being added, beat all together, that a mass may be formed.

PILULA CAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND PILL OF GAMBOGE.

Take of Powdered gamboge, two drachms,
 Powdered Socotrine or hepatic aloes,
 three drachms,
 Powdered ginger, a drachm,
 Soft soap, half an ounce.

Mix the powders ; then, the soap being added, beat all together, that a mass may be formed.

PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS COM- POSITA.

COMPOUND PILL OF COLOCYNTH.

(*Extractum Colocynthis Compositum*, Ph.
 1836.)

Take of Extract of colocynth, a drachm,
 Powdered extract of aloes, six drachms,
 Powdered scammony, two drachms,
 Powdered cardamom, half a drachm,
 Soft soap, a drachm and a half.

Mix the powders ; then, the remaining ingredients being added, beat all together, that a mass may be formed.

PILULA CONII COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND PILL OF CONIUM.

Take of Extract of conium five drachms,
 Powdered ipecacuanha, a drachm,
 Treacle, as much as may be sufficient.
 Beat together, that a mass may be formed.

PILULA FERRI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND PILL OF IRON.

Take of Powdered myrrh, two drachms,
 Carbonate of soda,
 Sulphate of iron,
 Treacle, each a drachm.

Rub the myrrh with the carbonate in a vessel, first made warm; then, the sulphate being added, rub them again; lastly, beat all together, that a mass may be formed.

PILULA GALBANI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND PILL OF GALBANUM.

Take of Prepared galbanum, two drachms,
 Myrrh,
 Prepared sagapenum, each three
 drachms,
 Prepared assafœtida, a drachm,
 Soft soap, two drachms,
 Treacle, as much as may be necessary.

Beat all together, that a mass may be formed.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI.

PILL OF MERCURY.

Take of Mercury, half an ounce,
 Confection of roses, six drachms.
 Powdered liquorice, two drachms.

Rub the mercury with the confection until globules can no longer be seen; then, the liquorice being added, beat the whole together, that a mass may be formed.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI
COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND PILL OF CHLORIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of Chloride of mercury,
Oxysulphuret of antimony, each two
drachms,
Guaiacum, powdered,
Treacle, each half an ounce.

Rub the chloride with the oxysulphuret,
then with the guaiacum and treacle, that a
mass may be formed.

PILULA IPECACUANHÆ CUM
SCILLA.

PILL OF IPECACUANHA WITH SQUILL.

(*Pilulæ Ipecacuanhæ Compositæ*, Ph. 1836.)

Take of Compound powder of ipecacuanha,
three drachms,
Squill, freshly powdered,
Ammoniacum, powdered, each a
drachm,
Treacle, as much as may be necessary.
Beat all together, that a mass may be formed.

PILULA RHEI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND PILL OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, powdered, four drachms,
Socotrine aloes, powdered, three
drachms,
Myrrh, powdered, two drachms,
Soft soap, half a drachm.

Oil of caraway, fifteen minims,
Treacle, as much as may be necessary.

Mix the powders together, then, the remaining ingredients being added, beat all together, that a mass may be formed.

PILULA SAPONIS COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND PILL OF SOAP.

Take of Powdered opium,
Powdered liquorice, each two
drachms,
Soft soap, six drachms.

Beat all together, that a mass may be formed.

PILULA SCILLÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND PILL OF SQUILL.

Take of freshly powdered Squill, a drachm,
Ginger, powdered,
Ammoniacum, powdered, each two
drachms,
Soft soap, three drachms,
Treacle, a drachm.

Mix the powders together, then, the remaining ingredients being added, beat all together, that a mass may be formed.

PILULA STYRACIS COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND PILL OF STORAX.

Take of Prepared storax, six drachms,
Powdered opium,
Saffron, each two drachms.

Beat together, that a mass may be formed.

PULVERES—POWDERS.

It is necessary that whatever we order to be reduced to powder should be rubbed through a fine sieve, so that the impurities and coarser parts may be separated; and it is needful that most powders should be recently prepared, and not too long kept.

PULVIS ALOES COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ALOES.

Take of Socotrine or hepatic aloes, an ounce
and a half,
Guaiacum, an ounce,
Compound powder of cinnamon, half
an ounce.

Rub the aloes and guaiacum separately to powder, then mix them with the compound powder of cinnamon.

PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon, two ounces,
Cardamom, an ounce and a half,
Ginger, an ounce,
Long pepper, half an ounce.

Rub together, so that a very fine powder may be made.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK.

Take of Prepared chalk, half a pound,
 Cinnamon, four ounces,
 Tormentil,
 Acacia, each three ounces,
 Long pepper, half an ounce.

Reduce them separately into very fine powder, then mix.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK WITH OPIUM.

Take of Compound chalk powder, six ounces
 and a half,
 Powdered opium, four scruples.

Mix.

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF JALAP.

Take of Jalap, three ounces,
 Bitartrate of potash, six ounces,
 Ginger, two drachms.

Rub them separately into powder, then mix.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of Powdered ipecacuanha,
 Powdered opium, each a drachm,
 Powdered sulphate of potash, an
 ounce.

Mix.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF KINO.

Take of Kino, fifteen drachms,
Cinnamon, half an ounce,
Dried opium, a drachm.

Rub them separately into very fine powder, then mix.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SCAMMONY.

Take of Scammony,
Hard extract of jalap, each two
ounces,
Ginger, half an ounce.

Rub them separately into very fine powder, and mix.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COM-
POSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF TRAGACANTH.

Take of Powdered tragacanth,
Powdered acacia,
Starch, each an ounce and a half,
Sugar, three ounces.

Rub the starch and sugar together to powder, then, the tragacanth and acacia being added, mix them all.

SPIRITUS—SPIRITS.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS.

AROMATIC SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Hydrochlorate of ammonia, six
ounces,
Carbonate of potash, ten ounces,
Bruised cinnamon,
Bruised cloves, each two drachms and
a half,
Lemon-peel, five ounces,
Rectified spirit,
Water, each four pints.

Mix, and distil six pints.

The specific gravity of this is .918.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FÆTIDUS.

FÆTID SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Hydrochlorate of ammonia, ten
ounces,
Carbonate of potash, sixteen ounces,
Rectified spirit,
Water, each three pints,
Assafœtida, five ounces.

Mix; then distil three pints over a slow
fire.

The specific gravity of this is .861.

SPIRITUS ANISI.

SPIRIT OF ANISEED.

Take of Oil of aniseed, three fluid drachms,
Proof spirit, a gallon.

Dissolve.

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COM-
POSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF HORSERADISH.

Take of Sliced horseradish,
Dried orange-peel, each twenty
ounces,
Bruised nutmeg, five drachms,
Proof spirit, a gallon,
Water, two pints.

Mix them ; then with a slow fire let a gallon
distil.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ.

SPIRIT OF CAMPHOR.

(Tinctura Camphoræ, Ph. 1836.)

Take of Camphor, five ounces,
Rectified spirit, two pints.

Dissolve.

SPIRITUS CARUI.

SPIRIT OF CARAWAY.

Take of Oil of caraway, two fluid drachms,
Proof spirit, a gallon.

Dissolve.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI.

SPIRIT OF CINNAMON.

Take of Oil of cinnamon, two fluid drachms,
Proof spirit, a gallon.

Dissolve.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF JUNIPER.

Take of Oil of juniper, a fluid drachm and a
half,
Oil of caraway,
Oil of fennel, each twelve minims,
Proof spirit, a gallon.

Dissolve.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.

SPIRIT OF PEPPERMINT.

Take of Oil of peppermint, three fluid
drachms,
Proof spirit, a gallon.

Dissolve.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS.

SPIRIT OF SPEARMINT.

Take of Oil of spearmint, three fluid drachms,
Proof spirit, a gallon.

Dissolve.

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ.

SPIRIT OF NUTMEG.

Take of Bruised nutmegs, two ounces and a
half,
Proof spirit, a gallon,
Water, a pint.

Mix them ; and then distil a gallon over a
slow fire.

SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ.

SPIRIT OF PIMENTA.

Take of Oil of pimento, two fluid drachms,
Proof spirit, a gallon.

Dissolve.

SPIRITUS PULEGII.

SPIRIT OF PENNYROYAL.

(*Spiritus Menthæ Pulegii*, Ph. 1836.)

Take of Oil of pennyroyal, three fluid
drachms,
Proof spirit, a gallon.

Dissolve.

SPIRITUS ROSMARINI.

SPIRIT OF ROSEMARY.

Take of Oil of rosemary, two fluid drachms,
Rectified spirit, a gallon.

Dissolve.

SULPHUREUM.
PREPARATION OF SULPHUR.

SULPHURIS IODIDUM,
IODIDE OF SULPHUR.

Take of Sulphur, an ounce,
Iodine, four ounces.

Put the sulphur in a glass vessel, and place on it the iodine. Hold the vessel immersed in boiling water until they have united. Afterwards, when the mass has cooled, the vessel being broken, break the iodide into fragments, and keep in another vessel, well stopped.

From 100 grains of this diligently boiled in water, a residue of about 20 grains of sulphur is obtained.

SYRUPI.—SYRUPS.

Syrups are to be kept in vessels well closed, and in a place where the heat never exceeds the 55th degree.

SYRUPUS.—SYRUP.

Take of Sugar, three pounds,
Distilled water, a pint.

Dissolve with a gentle heat.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ.

SYRUP OF MARSHMALLOW.

Take of Marshmallow, sliced, an ounce and a half,

Sugar, three pounds, or as much as may be necessary,

Distilled water, a pint,

Rectified spirit, two ounces and a half, or as much as may be necessary.

Macerate the marshmallow in the water for twelve hours. Press out the liquor, and strain through linen. Then add of sugar twice the weight of the strained liquid, and dissolve with a gentle heat. Lastly, when the syrup has cooled, mix with each fluid ounce half a fluid drachm of spirit.

SYRUPUS AURANTII.

SYRUP OF ORANGE-PEEL,

Take of Dried orange-peel, two ounces and a half,

Boiling distilled water, a pint,

Sugar, three pounds, or as much as may be necessary,

Rectified spirit, two fluid ounces and a half, or as much as may be necessary.

Macerate the rind in the water for twelve hours in a closed vessel. Press out the liquor, and boil for ten minutes; then strain, and complete the process in the same manner in which it has been directed concerning syrup of marshmallow.

SYRUPUS COCCI.

SYRUP OF COCHINEAL,

Take of Bruised cochineal, four scruples,

Boiling distilled water, a pint,

Sugar, three pounds, or as much as may be sufficient,

Rectified spirit, two fluid ounces and a half, or as much as may be sufficient.

Boil the cochineal for fifteen minutes in the water in a closed vessel, frequently stirring it; then strain, and complete the process as has been directed concerning syrup of marshmallow.

SYRUPUS CROCI.

SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

Take of Saffron, five drachms,

Boiling distilled water, a pint,

Sugar, three pounds, or as much as
may be sufficient,

Rectified spirit, two fluid ounces and a
half, or as much as may be sufficient.

Macerate the saffron in the water for twelve
hours in a closed vessel; then strain the liquor,
and complete the process as has been directed
concerning syrup of marshmallow.

SYRUPUS LIMONUM.

SYRUP OF LEMONS.

Take of Lemon-juice strained, a pint,
Sugar, two pounds and a half,
Rectified spirit, two fluid ounces and
a half.

Boil the juice for ten minutes, and strain;
to this add the sugar, and dissolve it: lastly,
when the syrup has cooled, mix in the spirit.

SYRUPUS MORI.

SYRUP OF MULBERRY,

Take of Mulberry-juice, strained, a pint,
Sugar, two pounds and a half,
Rectified spirit, two fluid ounces and
a half.

Dissolve the sugar in the juice by a gentle
heat, and set by for twenty-four hours; then
remove the scum, and from the dregs, if there
be any, pour off the clear liquid: lastly, add
the spirit.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS.

SYRUP OF POPPY.

Take of Bruised poppies, the seeds being re-
moved, three pounds.
Sugar, five pounds,

Boiling distilled water, five gallons,
Rectified spirit, five fluid ounces.

Boil down the water with the poppies to two gallons, and strongly press. Again boil down the strained liquor to four pints, and strain while yet hot. Set it aside for twelve hours, that the fæces may subside; then boil down the strained liquor to two pints, and in this dissolve the sugar: lastly, mix with it the spirit.

SYRUPUS RHAMNI.

SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN.

Take of Juice of buckthorn, four pints,
Ginger, sliced,
Bruised pimento, each six drachms,
Sugar, six pounds,
Rectified spirit, six fluid ounces,

Set aside the juice for three days, that the fæces may subside, and then strain. To a pint of the strained juice add the ginger and pimento; then macerate with a gentle heat for four hours, and strain; boil down the rest of the juice to a pint and a half. Mix the liquors, and in these dissolve the sugar: lastly, mix in the spirit.

SYRUPUS RHŒADOS.

SYRUP OF RED POPPY.

Take of Red poppy petals, a pound,
Boiling distilled water, a pint,
Sugar, three pounds, or as much as
may be sufficient.
Rectified spirit, two fluid ounces and a
half, or as much as may be neces-
sary.

Frequently stirring, add the red poppy-leaves gradually to the water, heated in a water-bath; then, the vessel being removed, macerate for twelve hours; afterwards press out the liquor with the hand, strain, and finish the process as has been directed concerning syrup of marshmallow.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ.

SYRUP OF ROSE.

Take of Damask rose petals, seven ounces,
Sugar, six pounds,
Boiling distilled water, three pints,
Rectified spirit, five fluid ounces and
a half.

Macerate the rose petals in the water for twelve hours, and strain; evaporate the strained liquor in a water-bath to two pints, and in this dissolve the sugar: lastly, mix with it the spirit.

SYRUPUS SARSÆ.

SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of Sarsaparilla, three pounds and a half,
Distilled water, three gallons,
Sugar, eight ounces,
Rectified spirit, two fluid ounces.

Boil the sarsaparilla in two gallons of water down to a gallon; pour off the liquor and strain while hot. Again boil the sarsaparilla in the remaining water down to half, and strain. Evaporate the liquors mixed together to two pints, and in these dissolve the sugar: lastly, when they have cooled add to them the spirit.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ.

SYRUP OF SENNA.

Take of Senna, three ounces and a half,
Fennel, bruised, ten drachms,
Manna, three ounces,
Boiling distilled water, a pint,
Treacle, three pounds.

Macerate the senna and fennel in hot water for six hours, with a gentle heat; strongly press out the liquor through linen and strain, and to it add the manna. Evaporate the treacle in a water-bath until some part of it most remote from the fire almost concretes, and to the same, yet hot, add the liquor, stirring diligently until they are well mixed.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS.

SYRUP OF TOLU.

Take of Balsam of Tolu, ten drachms,
Boiling distilled water, a pint,
Sugar, two pounds and a half.

Boil the balsam in water for half an hour in a closed vessel, frequently stirring it, and when cold strain the liquor; then add the sugar and dissolve it.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ.

SYRUP OF VIOLET.

Take of Violets, nine ounces,
Boiling distilled water, a pint,
Sugar, three pounds, or as much as
may be necessary.

Rectified spirit, two fluid ounces and a half, or as much as may be necessary.

Macerate the violet flowers in water for twelve hours, then press and strain. Set aside, that the fæces may subside, and complete the process as has been ordered concerning syrup of marshmallow.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS.

SYRUP OF GINGER.

Take of Ginger, sliced, two ounces and a half,
Boiling distilled water, a pint,
Sugar, two pounds and a half, or as much as may be necessary.
Rectified spirit, as much as may be necessary.

Macerate the ginger in the water for four hours ; press out the liquor and strain ; then complete the process as has been ordered concerning syrup of marshmallow.

TINCTURÆ—TINCTURES.

All tinctures should be prepared in close glass vessels, and frequently shaken during maceration.

TINCTURA ACONITI.

TINCTURE OF ACONITE.

Take of Aconite root, coarsely powdered,
fifteen ounces,
Rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press out and strain.

TINCTURA ALOES.

TINCTURE OF ALOES.

Take of Socotrine or hepatic aloes, coarsely powdered, an ounce,
Extract of liquorice, three ounces,
Distilled water, a pint and a half,
Rectified spirit, half a pint.

Macerate the aloes in the spirit mixed with the water for seven days ; afterwards add the extract, that it may be dissolved, and strain.

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA,

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF ALOES.

Take of Socotrine or hepatic aloes, coarsely powdered, four ounces,
Saffron, two ounces,
Tincture of myrrh, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and strain.

TINCTURA AMMONIÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF AMMONIA.

Take of Mastic, two drachms,
Rectified spirit, nine fluid drachms,
Oil of lavender, fourteen minims,
Stronger solution of ammonia, a pint,

Macerate the mastic in the spirit, that it may be dissolved; pour off the tincture freed from fæces, then, the remaining ingredients being added, shake all well together.

TINCTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ.

TINCTURE OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

Take of Assafœtida, broken into small pieces, five ounces,
Rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and strain.

TINCTURA AURANTII.

TINCTURE OF ORANGE-PEEL.

Take of Dried rind of orange, three ounces and a half,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ.

TINCTURE OF DEADLY NIGHTSHADE.

Take of Dried belladonna, four ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BENZOIN.

Take of Benzoin, coarsely powdered, three
ounces and a half,
Prepared storax, two ounces and a
half,
Balsam of Tolu, ten drachms,
Socotrine or hepatic aloes, coarsely
powdered, five drachms,
Rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and strain.

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ.

TINCTURE OF CALUMBA.

Take of Calumba, thinly sliced, three ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CAMPHOR.

Take of Camphor, two scruples and a half,
Powdered opium,

Benzoic acid, each seventy-two grains,
Oil of aniseed, a fluid drachm,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and strain.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS.

TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

Take of Cantharides, bruised, four drachms,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA CAPSICI.

TINCTURE OF CAPSICUM.

Take of Capsicum, bruised, ten drachms,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

Take of Cardamom, bruised,
Caraway, bruised,
Cochineal, bruised, each two drachms
and a half,
Cinnamon, bruised, five drachms.
Raisins, stoned, five ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ.

TINCTURE OF CASCARILLA.

Take of Cascarilla, bruised, five ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA CASTOREI.

TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

Take of Castor, bruised, two ounces and a half,
Rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA CATECHU COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CATECHU.

(*Tinctura Catechu*, Ph. 1836.)

Take of Powdered catechu, three ounces and
a half,
Cinnamon, bruised, two ounces and
a half,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ.

TINCTURE OF CINCHONA.

Take of Yellow cinchona, bruised, eight ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINCHONA.

Take of Pale cinchona, bruised, four ounces,
 Rind of orange, dried, three ounces,
 Serpentary, bruised, six drachms,
 Saffron, two drachms,
 Cochineal, bruised, a drachm,
 Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ.

TINCTURE OF PALE CINCHONA.

Prepare this in the same manner as has been directed concerning tincture of cinchona.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon, bruised, three ounces and
 a half,
 Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon, bruised, an ounce.
 Cardamom, bruised, half an ounce,
 Long pepper, powdered,

Ginger, bruised, each two drachms
and a half,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and
strain.

TINCTURA COLCHICI.

TINCTURE OF MEADOW SAFFRON.

Take of Seeds of meadow saffron, bruised,
five ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and
strain.

TINCTURA COLCHICI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF COLCHICUM.

Take of Seeds of meadow saffron, bruised,
five ounces,
Aromatic spirit of ammonia, two
pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and
strain.

TINCTURA CONII.

TINCTURE OF HEMLOCK.

Take of Dried hemlock leaves, five ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and
strain.

TINCTURA CUBEBAE.

TINCTURE OF CUBEBS.

Take of Cubebs, bruised, a pound,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS.

TINCTURE OF FOXGLOVE.

Take of Dried foxglove leaves, four ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA ERGOTÆ ÆTHEREA.

ÆTHERIAL TINCTURE OF ERGOT.

Take of Ergot, bruised, fifteen ounces,
Æther, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA GALLÆ.

TINCTURE OF GALLS.

Take of Galls, bruised, five ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentian, sliced, two ounces and a half,
Rind of orange, dried, ten drachms,
Cardamom, bruised, five drachms,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA GUAIACI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GUAIAACUM.

Take of Guaiacum, coarsely powdered, seven
ounces,
Aromatic spirit of ammonia, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and strain.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI.

TINCTURE OF HELLEBORE.

Take of Hellebore, bruised, five ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days ; then press and strain.

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI.

TINCTURE OF HENBANE.

Take of Dried henbane leaves, five ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ.

TINCTURE OF JALAP.

Take of Jalap, coarsely powdered, five ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA IODINII COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF IODINE.

Take of Iodine, an ounce,
Iodide of potassium, two ounces,
Rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate until the ingredients are dissolved, and strain.

TINCTURA KINO.

TINCTURE OF KINO.

Take of Powdered kino, three ounces and a
half,
Rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and strain.

TINCTURA LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF LAVENDER.

Take of Oil of lavender, a fluid drachm and a
half,
Oil of rosemary, ten minims,
Cinnamon, bruised,

Nutmeg, bruised, each two drachms
and a half,
Red saunders, sliced, five drachms,
Rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate the cinnamon, nutmeg, and red saunders in the spirit for seven days; then press and strain, and dissolve the oils in the strained tincture.

TINCTURA LIMONUM.

TINCTURE OF LEMONS.

Take of Fresh rind of lemon, three ounces
and a half,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ.

TINCTURE OF INDIAN TOBACCO.

Take of Indian tobacco, powdered, five
ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ ÆTHEREA.

ETHERIAL TINCTURE OF LOBELIA.

Take of Indian tobacco, powdered, five
ounces,
Æther, fourteen fluid ounces,
Rectified spirit, twenty-six fluid
ounces.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA LUPULI.

TINCTURE OF HOP.

Take of Hops, six ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

Take of Powdered myrrh, three ounces,
Rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and strain.

TINCTURA OPII.

TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Take of Powdered opium, three ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA QUINÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF QUININE.

Take of Disulphate of quinine, five drachms
and a scruple,
Tincture of orange-peel, two pints.

‡ Digest for seven days, or until the quinine be dissolved, and strain.

TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, sliced, two ounces and a half,
Fresh liquorice, bruised, six drachms,
Ginger, bruised,
Saffron, each three drachms.
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ.

TINCTURE OF SQUILL,

Take of Squill, recently dried, five ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SENNA.

Take of Senna, three ounces and a half,
Caraway, bruised, three drachms and a half,
Cardamom, bruised, a drachm,
Raisins, stoned, five ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ.

TINCTURE OF SERPENTARY.

Take of Serpentary, bruised, three ounces and
a half,

Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and
strain.

TINCTURA TOLUTANA.

TINCTURE OF TOLU.

(*Tinctura Balsami Tolutani*, Ph. 1836.)

Take of Balsam of Tolu, two ounces,

Rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate the balsam until it be liquefied,
and strain.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ.

TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of Valerian, bruised, five ounces,

Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and
strain.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ COMPO-
SITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of Valerian, bruised, five ounces,

Aromatic spirit of ammonia, two
pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and
strain.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS.

TINCTURE OF GINGER.

Take of Ginger, bruised, two ounces and a
half,

Rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, then press and
strain.

VEGETABILIA PRÆPARATA—
VEGETABLE PREPARATIONS.

AMMONIACUM PRÆPARATUM.

PREPARED AMMONIACUM.

Take of Ammoniacum, a pound,
Water, enough to cover it.

Boil the ammoniacum with the water until they are mixed. Strain the mixture through a hair sieve, and, stirring constantly, evaporate in a water-bath to such a degree that on cooling it becomes hard.

ASSAFŒTIDA PRÆPARATA.

PREPARED ASSAFŒTIDA.

Prepare this in the same manner as has been ordered concerning prepared ammoniacum.

CASSIA PRÆPARATA.

PREPARED CASSIA.

Take of Cassia, broken lengthwise, a pound,
Distilled water, as much as may suffice to cover the cassia.

Stirring constantly, macerate for six hours ; strain the purified pulp through a hair sieve, and evaporate in a water-bath to the consistence of a confection.

GALBANUM PRÆPARATUM.

PREPARED GALBANUM.

Prepare this in the same manner as has been ordered concerning prepared ammoniacum.

PIX BURGUNDICA PRÆPARATA.

PREPARED BURGUNDY PITCH.

Prepare this in the same manner as has been ordered concerning prepared ammoniacum.

PRUNUM PRÆPARATUM.

PREPARED PRUNES.

Take of Prunes, a pound,
Water, sufficient to cover them.

Boil gently for four hours, press the softened pulp first through a fine sieve made of cane, and afterwards through a fine hair sieve ; lastly, evaporate the pulp in a water-bath, to the consistence of a confection.

SAGAPENUM PRÆPARATUM.

PREPARED SAGAPENUM.

Prepare this in the same manner as has been ordered concerning prepared ammoniacum.

STYRAX PRÆPARATA.

PREPARED STORAX.

Take of Storax, a pound,
Rectified spirit, four pints.

Dissolve the storax, and strain through linen; then, by means of a gentle heat, distil the greater part of the spirit; evaporate what is left in a water-bath to a proper consistence.

TAMARINDUS PRÆPARATUS.

PREPARED TAMARIND.

Take of Tamarind, a pound,
Water, as much as may be sufficient
to cover the tamarind.

Macerate with a gentle heat for four hours, and complete the process in the same way as has been ordered for prepared prunes.

THUS PRÆPARATUM.

PREPARED FRANKINCENSE.

Take of Frankincense, a pound,
Water, as much as may be necessary
to cover the frankincense.

Boil the frankincense in the water until it melts, and strain through a hair sieve; then when it has cooled, the water being poured off, keep the frankincense for use.

VINA—WINES.

Medicated wines should be kept in stoppered glass vessels, and frequently shaken during maceration.

VINUM ALOES.

WINE OF ALOES.

Take of Socotrine or hepatic aloes, reduced to powder, two ounces,
Powdered canella, four drachms,
Sherry wine, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and strain.

VINUM COLCHICI.

WINE OF MEADOW SAFFRON.

Take of Dried corms of meadow saffron, eight ounces,
Sherry wine, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and strain.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ.

WINE OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of Ipecacuanha, bruised, two ounces and a half,
Sherry wine, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and strain.

VINUM OPII.

WINE OF OPIUM.

Take of Extract of opium, two ounces and a half,

Cinnamon, bruised,

Cloves, bruised, each two drachms and a half,

Sherry wine, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and strain.

VINUM VERATRI.

WINE OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Take of White hellebore, sliced, eight ounces,

Sherry wine, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and strain.

UNGUENTA—OINTMENTS.

UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRATIS.

OINTMENT OF POTASSIO-TARTRATE OF ANTIMONY.

Take of Potassio-tartrate of antimony, rubbed to very fine powder, an ounce,
Lard, four ounces.

Rub together.

UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ.

OINTMENT OF DEADLY NIGHTSHADE.

Take of Extract of belladonna, a drachm,
Lard, an ounce.

Rub together.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS.

OINTMENT OF CANTHARIDES.

Take of Cantharides, reduced into very fine powder, three ounces,
Distilled water, twelve fluid ounces,
Cerate of resin, a pound.

Boil the water with the cantharides down to one half, and strain. Mix the cerate with the strained liquor; and afterwards let it evaporate to a proper consistence.

UNGUENTUM CETACEI.

OINTMENT OF SPERMACETI.

Take of Spermaceti, five ounces,
White wax, fourteen drachms,
Olive oil, a pint, or as much as may
be necessary.

Being all melted together over a slow fire, stir constantly until they become cold.

UNGUENTUM CONII.

OINTMENT OF HEMLOCK.

Take of Fresh hemlock leaves,
Lard, each a pound.

Boil the hemlock in the lard until it becomes crisp, then press through linen.

UNGUENTUM CREASOTI.

OINTMENT OF CREOSOTE.

Take of Creosote, half a fluid drachm,
Lard, an ounce.
Rub together.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI.

OINTMENT OF ELEMI.

Take of Elemi, three ounces,
Turpentine, two ounces and a half,
Suet, six ounces.
Olive oil, half a fluid ounce.

Melt the elemi with the suet, then remove them from the fire, and immediately mix with the turpentine and oil ; afterwards press through a linen cloth.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF GALL.

Take of Gall-nut, very finely powdered, six drachms,
Lard, six ounces,
Powdered opium, a drachm and a half,
Rub together.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI.

OINTMENT OF MERCURY.

(*Unguentum Hydrargyri Fortius*, Ph. 1836.)

Take of Mercury, a pound,
Lard, eleven ounces and a half,
Suet, half an ounce.

Rub the mercury with the suet and a little of the lard, until globules are no longer visible ; then add the remaining lard, and triturate all together.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDI.

OINTMENT OF AMMONIO-CHLORIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of Ammonio-chloride of mercury, two drachms,
Lard, three ounces.

Add the ammonio-chloride to the lard, and rub them well together.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI
IODIDI.

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of Iodide of mercury, an ounce,
White wax, two ounces,
Lard, six ounces.

To the wax and lard liquefied together, add the iodide, and rub well together.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRA-
TIS.

OINTMENT OF NITRATE OF MERCURY.

Take of Mercury, two ounces,
Nitric acid, four fluid ounces,
Lard, a pound,
Olive oil, eight fluid ounces.

Dissolve the mercury in the acid, then mix the liquor, still hot, with the lard and oil melted together.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NI-
TRATIS MITIUS.MILDER OINTMENT OF NITRATE OF
MERCURY.

Take of Ointment of nitrate of mercury, an
ounce,
Lard, seven ounces.

Rub them together.

This ointment is to be used recently prepared.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NI-
TRICO-OXIDI.

OINTMENT OF NITRIC OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of Nitric oxide of mercury, an ounce,
White wax, two ounces,
Lard, six ounces.

To the wax and lard melted together, add the nitric oxide, reduced into very fine powder, and rub them together.

UNGUENTUM IODINII COMPO-
SITUM.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF IODINE.

Take of Iodine, half a drachm,
Iodide of potassium, a drachm,
Rectified spirit, a fluid drachm,
Lard, two ounces.

Add the iodide, reduced into the finest powder, to the lard, then the iodine dissolved in the spirit; and mix all together.

UNGUENTUM OPII.

OINTMENT OF OPIUM.

Take of Powdered opium, a scruple,
Lard, an ounce.

Rub them together.

UNGUENTUM PICIS.

OINTMENT OF PITCH.

(*Unguentum Picis Nigræ*, Ph. 1836.)

Take of Pitch,
Wax,

Resin, each eleven ounces,
Olive oil, a pint.

Melt together, and strain through a linen cloth.

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ.

OINTMENT OF LIQUID PITCH (Tar).

Take of Liquid pitch,
Suet, each a pound.

Melt together, and press through a linen cloth.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI COMPO- SITUM.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF LEAD.

Take of Plaster of lead, three pounds,
Olive oil, eighteen fluid ounces,
Prepared chalk, six ounces,
Dilute acetic acid, six fluid ounces.

Dissolve the plaster in the oil over a slow fire; then add, first the chalk, and afterwards the acid, constantly stirring, until they have cooled.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI IODIDI.

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF LEAD.

Take of Iodide of lead, an ounce,
Lard, eight ounces.

Rub them together.

UNGUENTUM POTASSII IODIDI.

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Take of Iodide of Potassium, two drachms,
Boiling distilled water, two fluid
drachms,
Lard, two ounces.

Dissolve the iodide in the water, then mix
with the lard.

UNGUENTUM SABINÆ.

OINTMENT OF SAVINE.

(*Ceratum Sabinæ*, Ph. 1836.)

Take of Fresh savine, bruised, half a pound,
White wax, three ounces,
Lard, a pound.

With the lard and wax melted together mix
the savine; then press through a linen cloth.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCCI.

OINTMENT OF ELDER.

Take of Elder flowers,
Lard, of each a pound.

Boil the elder flowers in the lard until they
become crisp; then press through a linen cloth.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS.

OINTMENT OF SULPHUR.

Take of Sulphur, half a pound,
Lard, a pound.

Rub them together.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPO-
SITUM.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF SULPHUR.

Take of Sulphur, four ounces,
White hellebore, powdered, ten
drachms,
Nitrate of potash, powdered, two
scruples,
Soft soap, four ounces,
Lard, a pound.

Rub them together,

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS IODIDI.

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF SULPHUR.

Take of Iodide of sulphur, powdered, half a
drachm,
Lard, an ounce.

Rub them together.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI.

OINTMENT OF ZINC.

Take of Oxide of zinc, an ounce,
Lard, six ounces.

Mix them together.

Made in Sep
by Shute

A P P E N D I X,

EMBRACING OTHER SUBSTANCES, WHICH WE
HAVE ORDERED TO BE USED TO TEST THE
PURITY OF MEDICINES.

Hydrosulphuric Acid, recently prepared.

Oxalate of Ammonia, Crystals.

Nitrate of Silver, Crystals.

Silver.

Gold.

Chloride of Barium, Crystals.

Copper.

Turmeric.

Isinglass.

Litmus.

Solution of Nitrate of Silver, freshly prepared.

Take of Crystals of nitrate of silver, a drachm,
Distilled water, a fluid ounce.

Dissolve and strain.

Solution of Chloride of Barium.

Take of Chloride of barium, a drachm,
Distilled water, a fluid ounce.

Dissolve and strain.

Solution of Chlorine, recently prepared.

Take of Hydrochloric acid, a fluid ounce,
Binoxide of manganese, powdered,
two drachms,
Distilled water, half a pint.

Mix the acid and binoxide in a retort, then pass the chlorine through the water until it has almost ceased to be given off.

Solution of Sulphate of Indigo.

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Iodo-Cyanide of Potassium and Mercury.

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————— cinchonæ ob- longifoliæ.	————— cinchonæ ru- bræ.

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Adam's

Apple.

The other day I committed a grievous error. I wrote a paragraph instructing women how to get rid of an over-prominent Adam's apple. You may remember that they were to sing sad songs until they gulped and swallowed it. But alas! Such is my innocence (which includes ignorance of the female sex) that it was only yesterday that I learnt the truth. It came in the form of a letter:

Women have no Adam's apple. Otherwise, why is it called "Adam's"?

Having investigated the matter, so far as I dared, among the ladies of the office, I have come to the conclusion that the writer is correct.

As I have learnt quite a lot about an Adam's apple you may as well have it too. I hate to keep a good thing to myself:

Adam's apple—the prominence on the fore part of the throat formed by the anterior part of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx: so called from the notion that a piece of the forbidden fruit stuck in Adam's throat. The protuberance is specially noticeable in the male sex.

This last sentence is my saving clause. Women have it, but you can't see it! So my paragraph still holds good. If a woman has an Adam's apple she can **get** rid of it by the methods which I advise. The only other thing that I can find about it is that it is very useful in ju-jitsu. I suppose you find it—your opponent's, I mean—and then grind on it with your knuckles. But what did Adam do before he swallowed the fruit?

Silicosis.

The deaths of two girls from silicosis, commented upon by the Battersea Coroner yesterday, draws attention to the various trades the workers in which are exposed to the dangers of this condition.

Silicosis is caused by the inhalation of dust which is carried to various parts of the lungs. The mechanical irritation set up gives rise to symptoms exactly similar to tuberculosis, and make a differential diagnosis between the two extremely difficult.

In coal miners the disease is called miner's phthisis. The particles of dust may be coal dust, bits of fine steel, or iron, as with men who grind metals, pulverised stone in the case of stone cutters, and occasionally fine particles of grain. But it is some consolation to know that a moderate amount of dust may be deposited in the lung tissues without giving rise to trouble.

✓

