

A dispensatory and therapeutical remembrancer : with a full and distinct version of every practical formula, as authorized by the London, Edinburgh and Dublin royal college of physicians, in the latest editions of their several pharmacopias ... / By John Mayne ... Rev., with the addition of the formulæ of the United States pharmacopia, etc. By R. Eglesfeld Griffith.

Contributors

Mayne, John.

Griffith, R. Eglesfeld 1798-1850.

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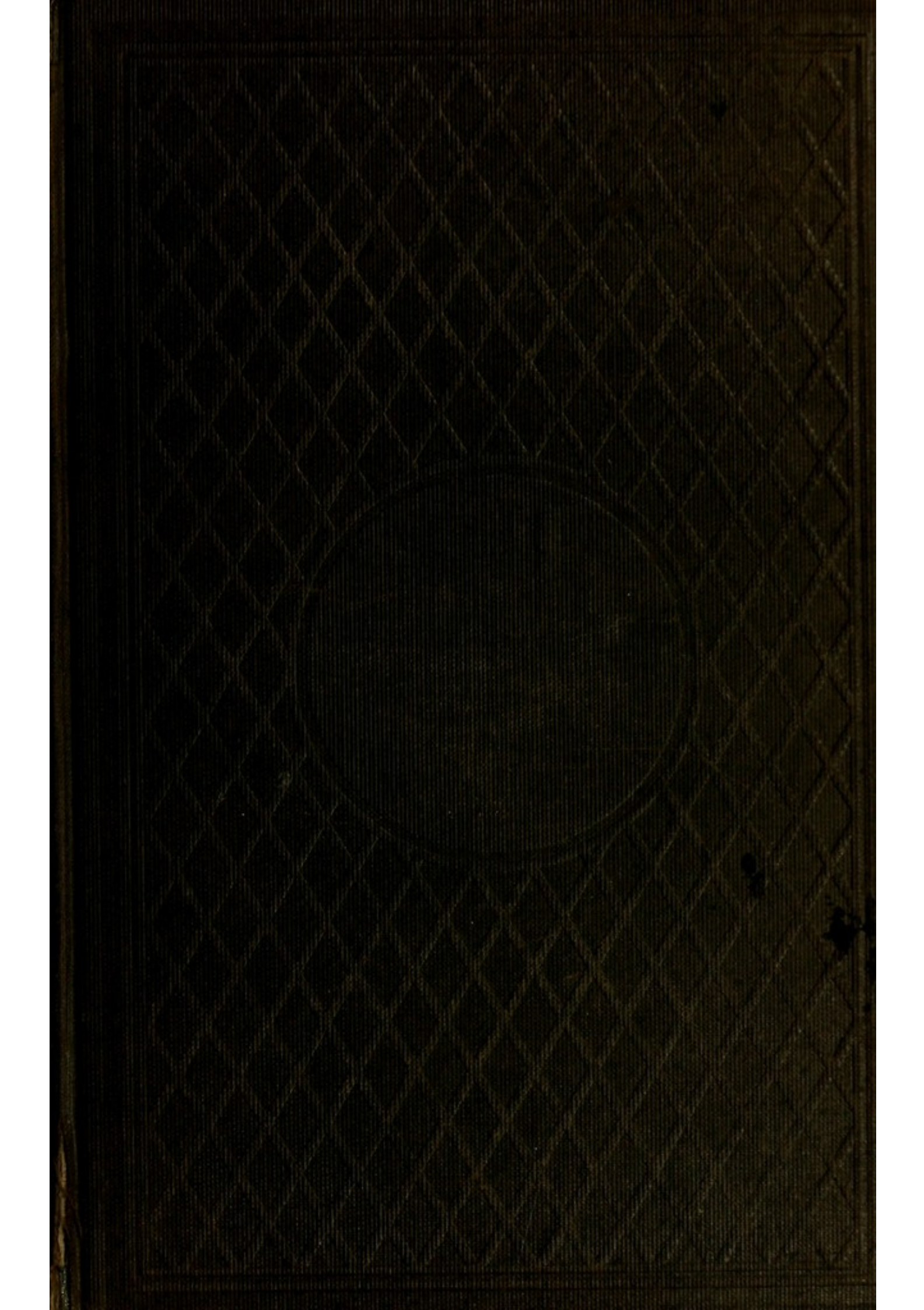
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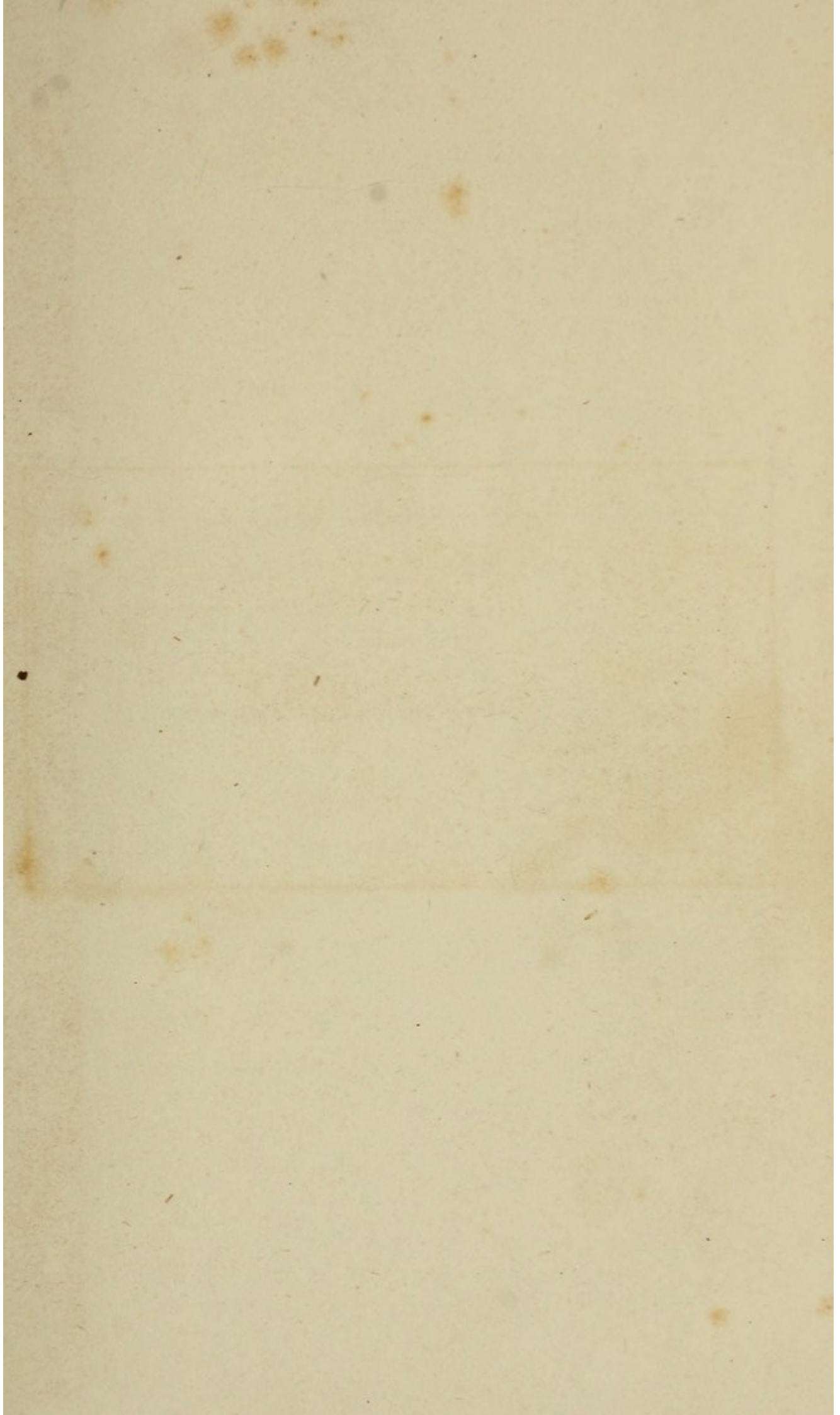


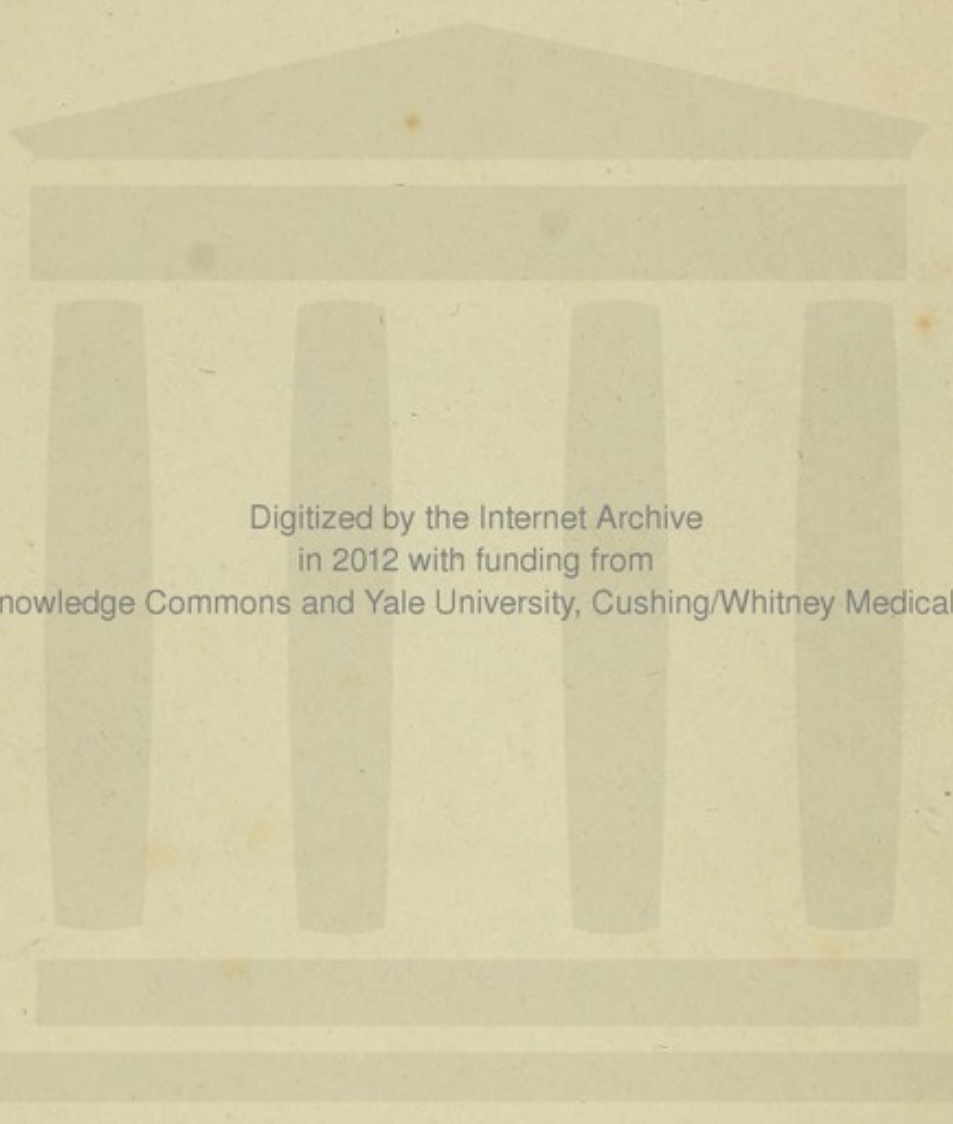
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THE PRACTICAL FORMULA

FOR THE PREPARATION OF

PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULA

AND THE PREPARATION OF

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

AND THE PREPARATION OF

AND THE PREPARATION OF

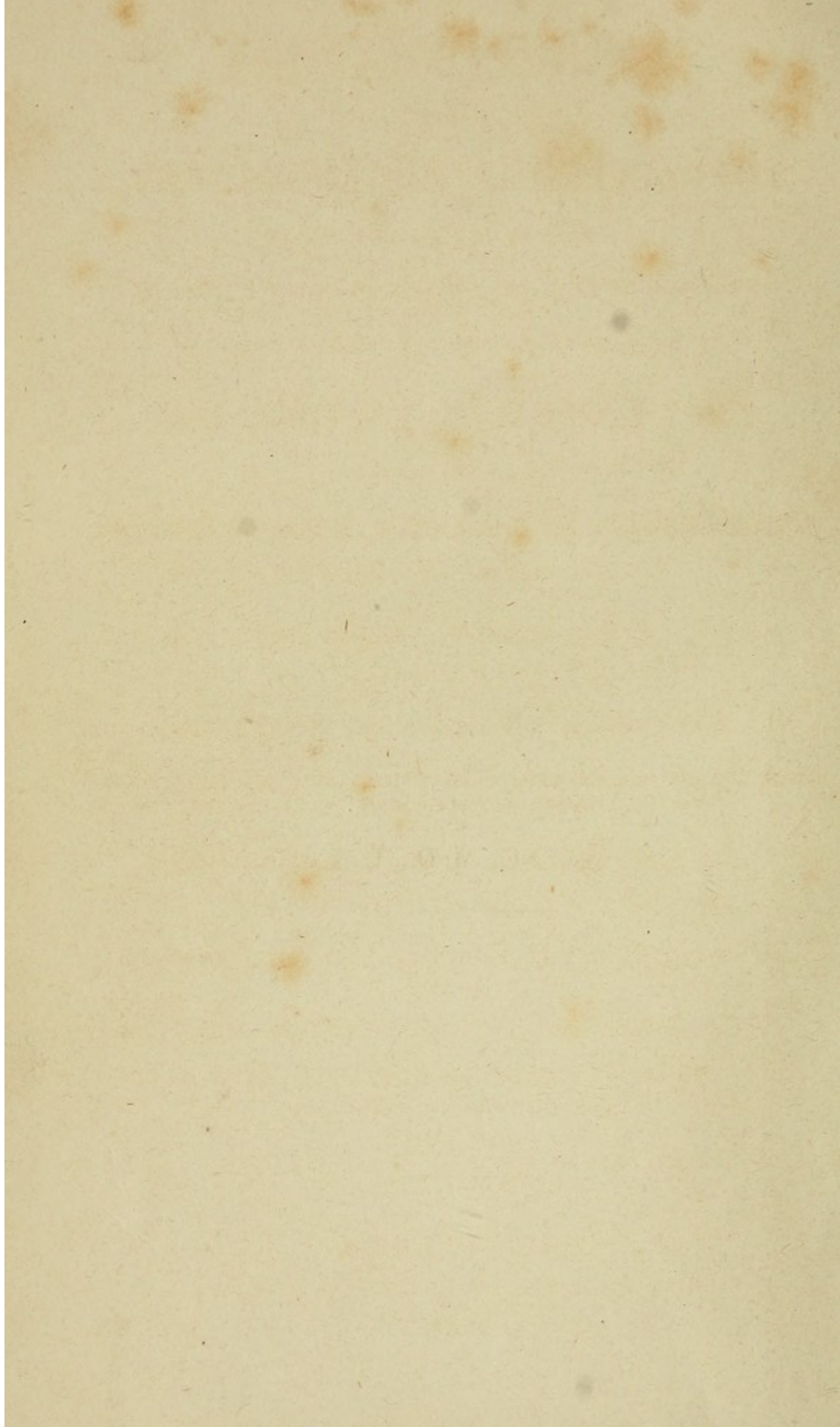
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2

A DISPENSATORY
AND
THERAPEUTICAL REMEMBRANCER;

COMPRISING THE ENTIRE LISTS OF
MATERIA MEDICA, PREPARATIONS AND COMPOUNDS,

WITH A FULL AND DISTINCT VERSION OF EVERY

PRACTICAL FORMULA,

AS AUTHORIZED BY THE

LONDON, EDINBURGH AND DUBLIN ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

IN THE LATEST EDITIONS OF THEIR SEVERAL

PHARMACOPŒIAS;

TO WHICH ARE SUBJOINED

COPIOUS RELATIVE TABLES,

EXEMPLIFYING APPROVED FORMS UNDER WHICH COMPATIBLE MEDICINES, &c.
MAY BE EXTEMPORANEOUSLY COMBINED, &c. &c. &c.

By JOHN MAYNE, M.D., L.R.C.S., EDIN.

REVISED, WITH THE ADDITION OF THE FORMULÆ

OF THE

UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA, ETC.

By R. EGLESFELD GRIFFITH, M.D.,

AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL BOTANY," ETC. ETC.

PHILADELPHIA:
LEA AND BLANCHARD.
1848.

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PHILADELPHIA:
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TO

ROBERT LISTON, ESQ.,

SURGEON,

F. R. S., &c. &c.

THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED,

AS AN EXPRESSION OF RESPECTFUL ESTEEM AND ADMIRATION,

AND

IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF KINDNESS RECEIVED,

BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANT, (AND OLD PUPIL,)

THE AUTHOR.

ROBERT L. LESTON, ESQ.

THIS VOLUME IS PRESENTED

AS AN EXPRESSION OF RESPECT AND APPRECIATION

TO THE MEMORY OF ROBERT L. LESTON

BY THE DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF THE

THE ALTHOUSE

PREFACE.

THE following volume will be found to differ essentially in design and construction from any other Manual (professing similarity of purpose) that has yet appeared; while, at same time, the entire plan of arrangement adopted throughout its pages will, it is hoped, become apparent under the slightest examination.

Among the numerous class of Compendis, Lists, &c. &c. of *Materia Medica* already before the Profession, there are doubtless many which, in individual respects, possess superlative merit, and evince much ingenuity; it cannot fail to have been remarked, however, that in no one instance of these, and only in a few of higher pretensions and greater compass, has the attempt been made at embracing what is carried out in the present work—namely, an unabridged *practical* formulary of the three British Pharmacopœias; and this in addition to a full amount of collective information as to the uses, &c., of the different medicines; and other important points relating to remedial means and appliances.

The various advantages derivable from possession of a clear and *comparative* view—such as is herein submitted—of the Official Preparations directed by the high authorities referred to, are self-evident, and must be appreciated by the Prescriber, as well as the Dispenser, of medicines.

Another feature of originality, which it is expected will prove highly serviceable, is the introduction—wherever deemed requisite—of extemporaneous formulæ into the work. These are separated from the pharmacopœial or continuous text of each page where they occur, by a short horizontal line—in the man-

ner of foot-notes; and, it need scarcely be explained, are intended to assist the practitioner's memory, by suggestion of forms and combinations most suitable for the medicinal substances to which they are annexed. The required *quantities* of ingredients mentioned in said formulæ are purposely omitted.

In the prosecution of his task, the author has been encouraged by the firmest persuasion that a *Ready Reckoner* of the present kind was greatly desiderated;—in this view, therefore, he respectfully commends the DISPENSATORY to the notice of those for whose use it was undertaken.

P R E F A C E
TO
A M E R I C A N E D I T I O N .

THIS work is so excellent a compend of the Officinal processes directed by the three British Colleges, and in so convenient and portable a form, that an edition of it, also comprising those of the United States Pharmacopœia, can not fail to be useful to the Medical Profession in this country.

In revising it for publication great care has been taken to supply deficiencies and to correct any errors. The additions have been very copious, including the formulæ of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, and some from other sources. The English names of the various preparations have also been appended, and a double index of these and the Latin appellations given.

The work now gives a clear and comparative view of all the officinal preparations directed by the authorities referred to, so as to enable the prescriber to see at a glance wherein they differ, and to select such as are best suited to fulfil the indication of the case.

R. E. G.

CHESTNUT ST., *March*, 1848.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE terms herein employed to designate the various *Classes* of Medicines, are placed in alphabetical order along the tops of the pages. And to obviate difficulty of any kind, a complete Index is added at the end.

Distribution of the *Materia Medica* under the general terms Alteratives, Antacids, &c., has been considered better suited to a work intended for instant reference, than a more scientific subdivision.

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A DISPENSATORY.

ALTERATIVES, DEOBSTRUENTS.

Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras, U. S. ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRAS, L.
ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM, E. ANTIMONII ET POTASSÆ TAR-
TRAS, *sive* TARTARUM EMETICUM, D. Tartarized Antimony.
Tartar Emetic.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chronic dyspepsia (combined with opium, it has been found highly serviceable in delirium tremens), pneumonia, pleurisy (after employment of venesection), cutaneous diseases. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ —gr. i.; generally combined with other medicines.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM PRÆCIPITATUM, U. S. ANTIMONII
OXYSULPHURETUM, L. ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM AUREUM,
E. SULPHUR ANTIMONIATUM FUSCUM, D. Precipitated Sul-
phuret of Antimony.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cutaneous affections, chronic rheumatism.

ANTIMONY.

℞ Antim. et potassæ tart.
Ammoniæ carb.
Sp. æther. nitrici
Misturæ camphoræ M.
(in delirium tremens).
℞ Antim. et potassæ tart.
Ext. colocynthidis com.
Saponis
Rhei, pulv. M. et div. in pil.
℞ Hydrarg. chloridi mite
Antimonii et potassæ tart.
Ext. opii purificati
Misturæ acaciæ. F. mistur.
℞ Hydrarg. chloridi mite
Antimonii et potassæ tart.
Ext. taraxaci Div. mass.
in pil.
℞ Antimonii et potassæ tart.
Scillæ, pulv.

Ext. hyosciami F. mass.
æq. et div.

℞ Pulv. antimonii comp.
Hydrarg. chloridi mite
Confectionis ros. (vel ext.
colocy.) M. f. mas. pil.

℞ Antim. et potassæ tart.
Pil. Hydrarg.
Ammoniaci
Saponis
Extracti aloes purif. Div.
in pilulas.

℞ Antim. et potassæ tart.
Hydrarg. c. cretâ
Sacchari alb. (vel rhei, pulv.)
M. f. pulvis.

℞ Antimonii sulph. precip.
Hydrarg. chloridi mite
Ext. gentianæ F. pil.

Dose, gr. i.—grs. v., 2ce or 3ce daily, as pill (generally combined with a mercurial).

PULVIS ANTIMONII COMPOSITUS, L. PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS, E. D.

Compound Powder of Antimony. Antimonial Powder.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding; but its action is by no means to be relied on, as much as from 60 to 130 grain doses having, in some cases, been taken without the smallest effect being induced. The potassio-tartrate may be so regulated as better to answer all purposes intended. Dose, grs. ii.—grs. xx.

Acidum Arseniosum, U. S. L. ARSENICUM ALBUM, E. ARSENICI OXYDUM ALBUM, *et* ARSENICI OXYDUM ALBUM SUBLIMATUM, D. Arsenious Acid. (*v.* Tonics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in some cutaneous diseases (elephantiasis, lepra, &c.) Dose, gr. 1-16—gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, in pill. The solution is preferable. (*Extl.*) sometimes applied as caustic in form of lotion to cancerous diseases, (Acid. arsen., and carb. potass., each grs. viii.—water, $\bar{\text{z}}$ iv.)

LIQUOR POTASSÆ ARSENITIS, U. S. L. LIQUOR ARSENICALIS, E. D. Solution of Arsenite of Potassa. Fowler's Solution. [*prep* :—*v.* TONICS.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding. Dose, m. v.—m. xv., 2ce daily.

Barii Chloridum, U. S. L. BARYTÆ MURIAS, E. D. Muriate of Baryta.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in glandular obstructions, serofulous and other tumours, skin diseases. The acrid qualities of this salt prevent its being much resorted to as a remedy. Its chief employment

ARSENIC.		R Liquor potass. arsenitis	
R Acidi arseniosi		Syrupi croci	
Opil, pulv.		Tr. cardamomi	
Saponis	F. massa in pil.	Aq. destillatæ	
R Acidi arseniosi		M.	Dosis, &c.
Opil, pulv.			
Micæ panis	F. pil.		
R Liquor potassæ arsenitis		CHLORIDE OF BARIUM.	
Vini opil (vel electuarium opil, Ed. Ph.)		R Barii chloridi	
Aq. cinnamomi (vel Aq. menth. viridis)		Adipis	
Aq. destillatæ		F. Unguentum. (The utmost caution must be observed in its employment.)	
Misce F. mistura			

is as a chemical reagent, and to prepare the *Liquor*. (*Extl.*) in cases of scrofulous enlargements, employed in form of ointment (Chloride of bar. $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$., lard. $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.)

LIQUOR Barii Chloridi, U. S. L. SOLUTIO Barytæ Muriatis, E. BARYTÆ MURIATIS AQUA, D. Solution of Chloride of Barium.

Prep.—Dissolve chloride of barium $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. ($\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. U. S.) in distilled water $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. (f. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. U. S.); strain, U. S. L. E.—*or*—Dissolve muriate of baryta 1 part, in distilled water 3 parts, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in scrofula, glandular enlargements, syphilis, cutaneous affections, &c. Dose, *m. v.*—*m. x.* in some bland fluid, 2ce or 3ce daily. (*Extl.*) has been recommended to be applied to scrofulous tumours, specks on the cornea, fungous sores; but seldom thus trusted.

BARYTÆ CARBONAS, U. S. L. E. Carbonate of Baryta.

BARYTÆ SULPHAS, E. D. Sulphate of Baryta.

Use.—Only for preparing the Chloride of Barium.

BARYTÆ NITRAS, E. Nitrate of Baryta.

Use.—See the following:—

SOLUTIO BARYTÆ NITRATIS, E. Solution of Nitrate of Baryta.

Prep.—Dissolve nitrate of baryta, grs. 40, in distilled water grs. 800; keep in well-closed bottles.

Use.—Only as a test.

Brominum, U. S. BROMINIUM, L. BROMINE.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in scrofulous affections, glandular enlargements, and those diseases generally for which exhibition of iodine has been required: but where a more powerful remedy (of the same class) seems indicated. Dose, gr. 1-16—gr. ss. in solution, seldom employed. The following is a preferable form:—

POTASSII BROMIDUM, L. Bromide of Potassium.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see foregoing; has been considered serviceable in ascites, enlarged spleen, &c. Dose, grs. ii.—grs. xv. made into pill, or as solution.

BROMINE.

R Brominii, 1 part by weight.
Aquæ, (vel spir. rectific.) 40 parts.

M. solve: dosis, *m. v.*—*vi.*
(sufficiently diluted, and

with syrup); may also be used as a lotion.

R Potassii bromid. (with, perhaps, a little bromine)

Adipis

F. unguentum.

Calcii Chloridum, U. S. L. CALCIS MURIAS, E. D. Chloride of Calcium.

Use.—To prepare the following:—

LIQUOR CALCII CHLORIDI, L. CALCIS MURIATIS SOLUTIO, E.
CALCIS MURIATIS AQUA, D. Solution of Chloride of Calcium. [*prep.*:—*v.* TONICS.]

Use.—(*Intl.*) said to have been serviceable in scrofula, and bronchocele, and in cases of general debility. Dose, ʒss.—ʒii., 2ce or 3ce daily, (it affects the lymphatic glands and vessels chiefly.)

Guaiaci Lignum, U. S. L. E. The wood of Guaiacum officinale, U. S. L. GUAIAECUM OFFICINALE, D. The wood. Resin, D. Guaiacum wood. Lignum-vitæ.

Use.—To afford the following:—

GUAIACI RESINA, U. S. L. GUAIAECUM, E. GUAIAECUM OFFICINALE, D. Guaiac.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in skin diseases, secondary symptoms of syphilis, scrofula. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xxx. as pills.

Hydrargyrum, U. S. L. E. D. Mercury. (*v.* Sialagogues.)

Use.—To afford various mercurial preparations.

Hydrargyrum Purificatum, D. Purified Mercury. (Purified by distilling it.)

Use.—See preceding.

GUAIAEC.		Hydr. acetatis	
R	Guaiaci resin.		Aquæ rosæ
	Pil. hydrarg.		Solvo.
	Misturæ acaciæ q. s.—ut f.	R	Hydr. chloridi corros.
	massa, in pil. divid.		Decoct. sarsaparill. comp.
R	Guaiaci resinæ.		M. die sum.
	Pulv. ipecac. et opii	R	Hydr. chloridi corros.
	Confect. rosæ q. s.—fiat		Mistur. acaciæ
	pilula (vel bolus) nocte		Liquor. calcis M.
	sumenda.	R	Hydrarg. chloridi corros.
R	Guaiaci resin.		Ammonia murias
	Hydrarg. chlorid mite		Glycyrrhizæ, pulv.
	Opii, pulv.		Mellis
	Antimonii et potass. tart.		Aquæ destil. Exactissime
	F. massa æqu. et div. in pil.		conterantur, dividatur
	MERCURY.		massa in pilulas
R	Guaiaci resinæ		

HYDRARGYRI ACETAS, D. Acetate of Mercury.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in syphilis, and cases generally where employment of mercury is indicated. Dose, gr. i.—grs. v. night and morning, (by no means to be relied on; it has been regarded as a mercurial of mild character, but it has not unfrequently induced violent action; and often, on the other hand, proves quite inert). (*Extl.*) applied, in solution, to cutaneous eruptions, and freckles.

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM, U. S. HYDRARGYRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDUM, L. HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITATUM ALBUM, E. HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS AMMONIATUM, D. White Precipitate. Ammoniated Mercury.

Use.—(*Extl.*) in scabies, &c., as ointment; v. Unguent. hydr. ammon.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORROSIVUM, U. S. HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDUM, L. SUBLIMATUS CORROSIVUS, E. HYDRARGYRI MURIAS CORROSIVUM, D. Corrosive Chloride of Mercury. Corrosive Sublimate.

Use.—(*Intl.*) where the immediate action of mercury is demanded, as in some forms of scrofulous disease, syphilis, and inveterate secondary symptoms, lepra, and other tedious cutaneous affections,—especially those induced by venereal taint. Dose, gr. 1-12—gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. (*Extl.*) as gargle, collyrium, poultice, &c.

HYDRARGYRI CYANURETUM, U. S. D. HYDRARGYRI BICYANIDUM, L. Cyanuret of Mercury.

Use.—For affording hydrocyanic acid, (has been employed for same purposes as bichloride of mercury.)

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM, U. S. HYDRARGYRI BINIODIDUM, L. E. Red Iodide of Mercury.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in primary and secondary syphilis, strumous affections, enlarged glands, venereal and other cutaneous diseases.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ℞ Hydrarg. chlor. corros. | ℞ Hydrarg. chlor. corros. |
| Tr. cinchonæ (vel tr. rhei) | Aquæ destil. |
| Solve. sumat. e cyatho | Fiat collyrium. |
| infus. anthem. (vel aquæ.) | ℞ Hydr. chloridi corros. |
| ℞ Hydrarg. chlor. corros. | Spirit. rectific. F. solutio; |
| Acidi muriat. | dos. ex cyatho decoct. |
| Aquæ destillatæ | sarsaparill. |
| Misce, f. gargarisma. | ℞ Hydr. iodid. rub. |
| ℞ Hydr. chlor. corros. | Ext. glycyrrhizæ M. f. |
| Micæ panis | massa in pil. divid. |
| Aquæ destil. | ℞ Hydr. iodid. rub. |
| F. cataplasma. | Alcoholis (vel ætheris sulph.) |
| | Solve. |

Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ —gr. $\frac{1}{2}$., 2ce or 3ce daily. (Its corrosive and irritating properties are scarcely less energetic than those of the bichloride.)

HYDRARGYRI BINOXYDUM, L. HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM, D.

The Red Oxide. Binoxide of Mercury.

Use.—(*Intl.*) has sometimes been employed in desperate cases of syphilis, &c., when other mercurials have proved unavailing; it is too energetic, however, for internal exhibition. Dose, gr. ss.—gr. i. combined with opium. (*Extl.*) applied to tedious chancres, and other sores.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM, U. S. D. HYDRARGYRI

BISULPHURETUM, L. CINNABARIS, E. The Red Sulphuret.

Use.—(*Extl. only*) to fumigate venereal-cutaneous diseases, and syphilitic ulcers of the mouth, throat, nose. For this purpose, let ʒss.—ʒi. be placed on a heated iron of convenient form, and the vapours inhaled. Sores on the genitals, gouty and rheumatic limbs, &c., have been successfully treated by this kind of fumigation.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE, U. S. HYDRARGYRI CHLORI-

DUM, L. CALOMELAS, E. CALOMELAS SUBLIMATUM, *et* CALO-

MELAS PRÆCIPITATUM, D. Mild Chloride of Mercury. Calomel.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in venereal diseases, primary and secondary; cu-

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ℞ Hydrarg. binoxydi | ℞ Hydr. chloridi mit. |
| Opīi, pulv. | Digitalis, pulv. |
| Misturæ acaciæ, q. s. ut f. | Zinci oxidi |
| pilulæ | Opīi, pulv. |
| ℞ Hydr. chloridi mit. | Syrupi tolutani F. pil. |
| Ext. conii M. ut f. pil. | quotidie sumendæ. |
| in die sum. | ℞ Hydr. cum creta |
| ℞ Hydr. chloridi mit. | Magnesiæ carb. |
| Opīi, pulv. | Ipecacuan., pulv. F. pulv. |
| Confec. rosæ Fiant pil. | ℞ Hydrarg. cum creta |
| ℞ Hydr. chloridi mit. | Ipecacuan. pulv. F. pulv. |
| Pulv. Jacobi <i>veri</i> | om. nocte sumendus. |
| Ext. hyosciami | ℞ Hydr. cum creta |
| Syrupi Fiant pil. | Pul. ipecacuanhæ et opīi F. |
| ℞ Hydr. chloridi mit. | pulvis. |
| Pulv. antimonii comp. | ℞ Hydrarg. c. creta (vel mag- |
| F. pulvis. | nesia, D. Ph.) |
| ℞ Hydr. chloridi mit. | Pulv. ipecacuan. et opīi M. |
| Ext. taraxaci Fiant pil. | ℞ Hydr. cum creta |
| sumant. in die. | Rhei, pulv. |
| | Misce f. pulvis, omni nocte |
| | sumendus. |

taneous affections, liver complaints; scrofula. Dose grs. i.—grs. iii. night and morning, with opium to prevent its moving the bowels.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA, U. S. L. E. D. Mercury with Chalk.

Prep.—Rub together mercury $\bar{\text{z}}$ iii., and prepared chalk $\bar{\text{z}}$ v., till all the globules disappear, U. S. L. E.—*or*—Take purified mercury, and manna, each 2 parts; precipitated carbonate of lime 1 part. Rub together the mercury and manna, adding drops of water enough to give the mixture a syrup consistence. When the globules disappear, add $\frac{1}{8}$ part of the lime, and continue the trituration; mix all perfectly, and now pour in hot water 16 parts—shake. Let the mixture stand until the sediment subsides, then pour off the liquor; repeat the washing twice more, so as to wash away the manna; mix the still moist sediment with the rest of the carb. of lime, and dry on bibulous paper, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in secondary syphilis: torpid conditions of the liver, to correct derangement of the bowels, especially in children. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xxx. Not much used.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNESIA, D. Mercury with Magnesia.

Prep.—Same as foregoing, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as *H. cum Creta*. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xxx.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM, U. S. L. Iodide of Mercury.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in strumous affections; syphilitic diseases (especially of scrofulous habits), but mostly employed externally as ointment. Dose, gr. i.—grs. iii.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM, U. S. E. HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDUM, L. HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM NITRICUM, D. Nitric Oxide of Mercury. Red Precipitate.

Use.—(*Intl.*) has been given in obstinate syphilitic complaints, which have withstood the action of the more usual mercurials. Dose, gr. ss.—grs. ii. as pill,—but from its powerfully irritant qualities, should never be used internally. (*Extl.*) as an escharotic (rubbed to fine powder and dusted over the part) to destroy warts, spongy excrescences, &c., and as an application to chancres and ill-conditioned sores.

R Hydrarg. c. creta
Sacchari alb. M. f. pulvis.

R Hydr. iodidi
Ext. gentianæ
Ext. sarsaparill. M. f.
massa, et divide in pil.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM, U. S. HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM, L.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM NIGRUM, D. The gray or black Oxide of Mercury.

Prep.—Mix together chloride of mercury (calomel) $\bar{\text{z}}$ i., and lime water cong. i. (Imperial measure); shake frequently, then set aside, and after subsidence of the oxide, pour off the liquor portion. Wash the oxide in distilled water until nothing alkaline is perceptible; wrap in bibulous paper, and let it dry thus, U. S. L.—*or*—Rub together sublimed calomel 1 part, and water of caustic potass (made hot) 4 parts, till a black-coloured oxide is formed; wash frequently with water, then dry it at a moderate heat, on bibulous paper, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as calomel: also in torpid conditions of the liver, &c. It has been supposed to agree with the stomach and bowels better than other mercurials, but it is rarely selected. Dose, gr. i.—grs. iii., in pill, 2ce daily. (*Extl.*) the entire mixture of oxide and lime-water, better known as the *Black Wash*, is a valuable application for syphilitic and sluggish sores.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHUS FLAVUS, U. S. HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM

SULPHURICUM, D. The yellow Sulphate of Mercury. Turpeth Mineral.

Use.—(*Intl.*) formerly exhibited as the beginning of a mercurial course. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —gr. i. (rarely employed). (*Extl.*) diluted with starch powder, as an errhine; sometimes as an ointment in skin diseases.

HYDRARGYRI PERSULPHAS, D. Persulphate of Mercury.

Use.—Only in preparation of chloride and bichloride of mercury.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI, L. Solution of Corrosive Sublimate.

Prep.—Dissolve together bichloride of mercury, and hydrochlorate of ammonia, each grs. x., in distilled water Oi . Each $\bar{\text{z}}$ i. contains gr. ss. of corrosive sublimate.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as the bichloride (q. v.). Dose $\bar{\text{z}}$ ss.— $\bar{\text{z}}$ ii. in some suitable vehicle.

R Hydr. sulph. flav.
Glycyrrhizæ, pulv.
M. intime (as an errhine).
R Hydr. sulph. flav.
Sulphuris
Adipis
Olei limon. Misce bene.

R Pil. hydrarg.
Antimonii et potassæ tart.
Saponis
Ipecacuan., pulv.
Ol. anisi, q. s. ut fiant. pilulæ sumanturin die.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI, U. S. L. E. D. Blue Pill.

Prep.—Under Sialagogues.

Use.—Similar to calomel, but is preferable to any other mercurial for internal employment. Dose, gr. i.—grs. iii., 2ce daily, with minute additions of opium to prevent irritation.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI COMPOSITÆ, L. PILULÆ CALOMELANOS COMPOSITÆ, E. D. Compound Calomel Pills.
(This pill cannot be too carefully prepared.)

Prep.—Rub together chloride of mercury, and oxysulphuret of antimony, each ℥ii.—then with guaiac powdered ℥ss.; and afterwards add treacle ℥ii., so as to form suitable pill mass, L.—or—Mix together calomel, and golden sulphuret of antimony, each 1 part; guaiac finely powdered, and treacle, each 2 parts. Having reduced the solids to fine powder, add the treacle, then beat all into suitable mass. Divide into pills of 6 grains, E.—or—Rub together (so as to mix perfectly) calomel, and brown antimoniated sulphur, each ℥i., guaiac resin powdered ℥ii., then add molasses sufficient to form mass of proper consistence, D.

Use.—Same as calomel; an efficacious remedy in cutaneous eruptions, more particularly those forms which are induced by secondary syphilis. Dose gr. i.—grs. x., night and morning; decoction of sarsaparilla is a suitable accompaniment to this pill.

[PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS, U. S. Calomel Pills.

Prep.—Take of mild chloride of mercury (calomel) ℥ss.; gum Arabic in powder, ℥j.; syrup q. s. Mix together the chloride of mercury and the gum; then beat them with the syrup, so as to form a mass, to be divided into 240 pills, U. S.

Use.—Same as calomel; each pill contains one grain.]

PILULÆ CALOMELANOS ET OPII, E. Pills of Calomel and Opium.

Prep.—Beat into suitable mass calomel 3 parts, opium 1 part,

℞ Pil. hydrarg.
Ext. hyosciami
Ipecacuanhæ, pulv.
M. fiant pil. Om. noc.
sum.
℞ Pil. hydrarg.
Ext. hyosciami
Ext. colocynth. com.
Ext. gentianæ
Ipecacuanhæ, pulv.
Saponis F. massa in pil.
dividenda.

℞ Pil. hydrarg.
Antim. et potassæ tart.
Ammoniaci
Assafœtid.
Ext. aloes, purif.
Saponis M. divide in pil.
℞ Pil. hydrarg.
Scillæ, pulv.
Digitalis, pulv. F. pil.
℞ Pil. hydrarg. chloridi comp.
Ext. taraxaci
Ext. sarsaparill. Div. in pil

conserve of red roses q. s.—divide into pills containing two grains of calomel each.

Use.—As an alterative in cases where addition of opium is necessary.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI IODIDI, L. Pills of Iodide of Mercury.

Prep.—Beat together iodide of mercury ℥i., confection of dog rose ℥iii., and ginger powdered ℥i., till they are incorporated.

Use.—See internal use of *Iodide of Mercury*. Dose grs. v.—x., 2ce or 3ce daily.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM NIGRUM, D. HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM CUM SULPHURE, L. Black Sulphuret of Mercury. Ethiops Mineral.

Prep.—Rub together mercury and sulphur, each ℔i. (*i. e.* equal parts) until the globules disappear, U. S. L. D.

Use.—In cutaneous and strumous diseases: a preparation of inconsiderable mercurial power. Dose grs. v.—grs. xxx., rarely prescribed.

CERATUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM, L. Compound Cerate of Mercury.

Prep.—Rub together stronger ointment of mercury, and soap cerate, each ℥iv., camphor ℥i., until incorporated.

Use.—Applied to indolent tumours, and buboes, as a deobstruent.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO, L. D. EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI ET HYDRARGYRI, E. Plaster of Ammoniac with Mercury.

Prep.—Gradually add sulphur grs. viii., to olive oil heated ℥i., stirring with a spatula until they combine; now add mercury ℥iii., and rub till all globules disappear; lastly add ammoniacum melted ℔i.—mix, L. E.—*or*—Rub *purified* mercury ℥iii., in common turpentine ℥ii., until the metallic globules disappear; then slowly add pure gum ammoniac melted ℔i., and at a moderate heat triturate until they unite, D.

Use.—Applied to enlarged and indurated glands, scrofulous tumours, white swellings; venereal nodes, buboes.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI, U. S. L. E. Mercurial Plaster.

Prep.—Mercury ℥vi., olive oil, resin, each ℥ij., lead plaster ℔i.;

R Pil. hydrarg.		Confectionis aurantii cort. q.
Quiniæ sulphatis	F. pil.	s.—f. bolus nocte maneque
R Hydr. sulph. nigri		sumendus.
Antimonii sulph. precip.		R Hydr. sulph. nigri
		Pulv. antim. com. M. f. pulv.

melt the oil and resin together, and when they have become cool, rub the mercury with them till the globules disappear, then gradually add the lead plaster, previously melted, and mix the whole together, *U. S.* Slowly add sulphur grs. viii., to olive oil heated \mathfrak{z} i., stirring constantly until they are combined; then add mercury \mathfrak{z} iii., and rub until all globules disappear. Now gradually add lead plaster (melted at a slow fire) \mathfrak{lb} i.; mix all together, *L.*—*or*—Melt resin \mathfrak{z} i., in olive oil \mathfrak{z} ix.; let this cool, then add mercury \mathfrak{z} iii., and triturate until globules disappear. Add to this, litharge plaster previously melted \mathfrak{z} vi., and mix all thoroughly, *E.*

Use.—A discutient application in hepatic enlargements, buboes, and other venereal tumours; its action is less powerful than the preceding. Has been known to cause salivation.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM, L. Compound Mercurial Liniment.

Prep.—Rub camphor \mathfrak{z} i., in rect. spirit \mathfrak{z} i.; then with lard \mathfrak{z} iv., and strong mercurial ointment \mathfrak{z} iv.; add solution of ammonia \mathfrak{z} iv.; mix thoroughly.

Use.—Applied (by rubbing in) to tedious tumours, especially those resulting from venereal affections, hepatic indurations, &c. \mathfrak{z} i. may be administered night and morning. Said to induce salivation more immediately than even mercurial ointment.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATI, U. S. **UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDI, L.** **UNGUENT. PRECIPITATI ALBI, E.** **UNGUENT. HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS AMMONIATI, D.** Ointment of Ammoniated Mercury.

Prep.—To lard (melted over a slow fire) \mathfrak{z} iss., add ammoniated mercury \mathfrak{z} i., mix, *L.*—*or*—Melt axunge \mathfrak{z} iii., then add white precipitate \mathfrak{z} ii.; stir briskly while it cools and concretes, *E.*—*or*—Add ammoniated submuriate of mercury \mathfrak{z} i., to prepared lard melted (and in the state of becoming concrete) \mathfrak{z} iss.; mix, *D.*

Use.—In scabies, herpetic eruptions, sluggish ulcers, and to destroy pediculi, &c.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI BINIODIDI, L. Ointment of Red Iodide of Mercury.

Prep.—Mix biniodide of mercury \mathfrak{z} i., with white wax \mathfrak{z} ii., and lard \mathfrak{z} vi., melted together.

Use.—As an active and stimulating dressing to aggravated examples of tedious syphilitic, scrofulous, and other sores; much discretion is necessary to be observed in its employment.

R Ungu. hydr. ammon.

Unguent. iodini

M. f. unguent.

(In ascites, from peritoneal inflammation.)

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI, U. S. E. D. UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS, L. Mercurial Ointment.

Prep.—With mercury, ℥i., and lard ℥xxiii., proceed as follows:—rub the mercury with a small quantity of the lard, and suet ℥i., until the globules disappear; then add the rest of the lard, and mix, U. S. L. E.—*or*—Triturate together purified mercury, and prepared lard, equal weights, until the globules disappear, D. (This ointment is not well prepared so long as metallic globules may be seen in it with a magnifier of four powers. Edin. Ph.)

Use.—In chronic hepatitis, and venereal affections; administered by rubbing into districts of the body where, from thinness of the cuticle, &c., its application is most suitable. The system is thus brought under the influence of mercury without risking derangement of the bowels, which so frequently follows its exhibition otherwise. Dose ℥ss.—℥iss., may be used night and morning.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IODIDI, L. Ointment of Iodide of Mercury.

Prep.—Mix iodide of mercury ℥i., with white wax ℥ii., and lard ℥vi., melted together.

Use.—As an application to tedious syphilitic ulcers, scrofulous and other sores.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS, L. D. Mild Mercurial Ointment.

Prep.—Mix together stronger mercurial ointment ℥bi., and lard ℥bii., L.—*or*—Proceed as directed for *Unguentum Hydrargyri*, with purified mercury 1 part, and prepared lard 2 parts, D. The Edin. Phar. has no formula for this preparation, but suggests that mercurial (stronger) ointment may be diluted with 2ce or 3ce its weight of axunge.

Use.—Same as *Unguentum Hydrargyri Fortius* (q. v.), in cases where a milder preparation is wanted; much employed as a dressing.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS, U. S. L. UNGUENTUM CITRINUM, E. UNGUENTUM NITRATIS HYDRARGYRI, *vel* UNGUENTUM CITRINUM, D. Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury. Citrine Ointment.

Prep.—Dissolve mercury ℥i., in nitric acid ℥xi.; then mix this solution while hot,—with olive oil ℥iv., (fresh neat's foot oil

R Unguent. hydr. (to be rubbed into region
Camphoræ f. unguentum. of the liver, &c. &c.)

f ℥ix., u. s.) and lard ℥vi. (℥iij., u. s.), melted together, u. s. L.—*or*—Proceed in same way with pure nitric acid ℥viii. and ℥vi., mercury ℥iv., axunge ℥xv., and olive oil ℥xxxii. If the mixture should not froth up, the heat must be slightly augmented so as to produce that effect, E.—*or*—With purified mercury *by weight* ℥i., nitric acid ℥xiss., prepared lard ℥iv., and olive oil Oi., proceed exactly as directed for the preparation of *nitric acid ointment*, D.

Use.—As an application to various skin diseases (lupus, porrigo, &c.), particularly those infesting the scalp: and as a stimulating detergent dressing to indolent and foul sores; it is generally employed diluted to half the above strength, by admixture of oil or lard, and in this state forms an efficacious remedy in ophthalmia, tarsi, &c.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI RUBRI, U. S. UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDI, L. UNGUENTUM OXIDI HYDRARGYRI, E. UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXYDI NITRICI, D. Ointment of Red Oxide of Mercury.

Prep.—Red oxide of mercury in very fine powder ℥i.; simple ointment ℥viii. Add the oxide to the ointment previously softened over a gentle fire, and mix, u. s. Mix nitric-oxide of mercury finely powdered ℥i.,—with white wax ℥ii., and lard ℥vi., previously melted together; mix, L. D.—*or*—Rub together into uniform mass, red oxide of mercury ℥i., and axunge ℥viii., E.

Use.—Similar to the proceeding.

Iodinum, U. S. IODINIUM, L. D. IODINEUM, E. Iodine. (v. Emmenagogues.)

Use.—(Intl.) in glandular diseases, as goitre, swelled testicle, hepatic enlargements, &c. &c.; carcinoma and scirrhus of the uterus; chronic visceral affections, especially those attended by induration as well as thickening of parts; nodes, uterine obstructions; gonorrhœa; serofulous ophthalmia; active ulcerations. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ —grs. iv., as pill; not often employed thus. (A bath of iodine may be formed by adding it in the proportion of ℥i.—

IODINE.		℞ Iodini	
℞ Iodini, pulv.		Potassii iodid.	
Potass. iodidi		Aquæ destil. M. f. embroc.	
Morphiæ acetatis		(this may be diffused in a	
Unguent. hydr. fort.	F.	sufficiency of water for a	
unguentum ejus fricetur		bath.)	
regio hepatica	nocte	℞ Iodini	
manequ.		Glycyrrhizæ, pulv.	
		Syrupi, q. s. ut f. mas. pil.	

to warm water Cong. xxv., for adults; or iodine gr. ss., to the quart of water, for children).

TINCTURA IODINI COMPOSITA, U. S. TINCTURA IODINII COMPOSITA, L. Compound Tincture of Iodine.

Prep.—Take of iodine \mathfrak{z} ss.; iodide of potassium \mathfrak{z} j.; alcohol a pint. Dissolve the iodine and iodide of potassium in the alcohol, U. S. Macerate (till dissolved) iodine \mathfrak{z} i., and iodide of potassium \mathfrak{z} ii., in rect. spirit \mathfrak{O} ii., strain, L.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in scrofulous and syphilitic glandular diseases, &c.; see foregoing. Dose, *m. v.*— \mathfrak{x} — \mathfrak{z} i. (*Extl.*) in lupus, psoriasis, lepra, and various other cutaneous diseases, it has proved serviceable also in chilblains. A hair pencil will be found useful in applying the tincture to the parts affected.

TINCTURA IODINI, U. S. TINCTURA IODINEI, E. TINCTURA IODINII, D. Tincture of Iodine.

Prep.—Dissolve iodine \mathfrak{z} j. in alcohol \mathfrak{O} i., U. S. Dissolve iodine \mathfrak{z} iiss., in rect. spirit \mathfrak{O} ii., at a moderate heat, shaking the while; keep in well stopped bottles, E,—*or*—Mix and dissolve iodine \mathfrak{z} ii., in rect. spirit \mathfrak{z} i., by aid of heat; preserve in well-closed bottles, D.

Use.—(*Intl. and Extl.*) same as foregoing, but of less efficacy. Dose, gtt. v.— \mathfrak{z} ss. Tinctures of iodine do not retain their original strength for any time, and therefore require to be as recently made as possible for using.

UNGUENTUM IODINI, U. S. UNGUENTUM IODINII, D. Iodine Ointment.

Prep.—Rub iodine \mathfrak{z} j. with alcohol \mathfrak{m} xx., and then with lard \mathfrak{z} j., U. S. Rub together iodine \mathfrak{z} i., and prepared lard \mathfrak{z} i., so as to form ointment.

Use.—Applied to bronchocele, scrofulous swellings, &c.

UNGUENTUM IODINII COMPOSITUM, L. UNGUENTUM IODINEI, E. Compound Iodine Ointment.

Prep.—Triturate together iodine \mathfrak{z} ss., iodide of potassium \mathfrak{z} i., and rect. spirit \mathfrak{z} i.; then mix with lard \mathfrak{z} ii., L.—*or*—Rub together iodine \mathfrak{z} i., iodide of potassium \mathfrak{z} ii. and axunge \mathfrak{z} iv. E.

Use.—Similar to foregoing, but a more powerful remedy.

R	Tr. iodini comp.	Aquæ	M. f. haustus.
	Potassii iodidi	R	Tr. iodini comp.
	Aqu. destil.	M. sumat.	Aqu. destil.
R	Tr. iodini		M. f. haustus.
	Syrupi		(in increasing doses).

FERRI IODIDUM, U. S. L. E. Iodide of Iron.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in anæmia, dyspeptic cases, atonic amenorrhœa, bronchocele, scrofulous diseases, tabes mesenterica, chlorosis, rickets; secondary syphilis, where constitutional debility suggests the employment of chalybeates. Dose, gr. ii.—vi. (*Extl.*) in leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, &c. (in form of ointment, applied to the inner side of the thighs.)

LIQUOR FERRI IODIDI, U. S. FERRI IODIDI SYRUPUS, E. Syrup of Iodide of Iron.

Prep.—Iodine ℥ij., iron filings ℥j., prepared honey f. ℥v., distilled water q. s. Mix iodine with f. ℥x. of water and gradually add the iron filings, stirring constantly. Heat till liquor becomes of a light green, add the honey, heat a short time and filter. Pour water on filter till f. ℥xx. ounces of solution are obtained, u. s. Boil iodine (dry) grs. 200, and fine (cleaned) iron wire grs. 100, in distilled water ℥vi., gently at first, to prevent expulsion of iodine vapour, afterwards briskly, till about ℥ii. of liquid remain. Filter quickly while hot into a matrass containing white sugar powdered ℥ivss.; dissolve the sugar at a gentle heat, and (if necessary) add distilled water to make up ℥vi. Twelve minims contain gr. i. of iodide of iron.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding. Dose, m. xv.—℥i. (combined with vegetable astringents, or sufficiently diluted mineral acids.)

PLUMBI IODIDUM, L. E. Iodide of Lead.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in tedious scrofulous and other tumours, mesenteric and other glandular enlargements. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —grs. iii., and cautiously upwards,—should be employed externally at same time. (*Extl.*) see the following:—

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI IODIDI, L. Ointment of Iodide of Lead.

Prep.—Rub together and mix lard ℥viii., and iodide of lead ℥i.

Use.—Applied to tumours and glandular enlargements of scirrhus or scrofulous character, swellings of joints; generally administered by friction.

POTASSII IODIDUM, U. S. L. E. POTASSÆ HYDRIODAS, D. Iodide of Potassium.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in scrofula, bronchocele, and glandular diseases

℞ Ferri iodidi		Aquæ	Solve. F. haustus.
Ext. gentianæ	M. f. mass.	℞ Ferri iodidi	℥i.
in pil. div.		Adipis	℥i.
℞ Ferri iodidi		M. f. Unguentum.	
Tr. aurantii cort.			

generally; secondary syphilitic symptoms. Dose, grs. v.—grs. x., 2ce or 3ce daily.

LIQUOR IODINI COMPOSITUS, U. S. LIQUOR POTASSII IODIDI COMPOSITUS, L. IODINEI LIQUOR COMPOSITUS, E. Compound Solution of Iodine.

Prep.—Iodine ℥vi., iodide of potassium ℥iss., distilled water a pint, dissolve, U. S. Mix together so as to dissolve, iodide of potassium grs. x., and iodine grs. v., in distilled water 0i., L.—*or*—Dissolve at a moderate heat, and with agitation, iodine ℥ii., and iodide of potassium ℥i., in distilled water ℥xvi., E.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in bronchocele, enlargements of glands, scirrhus swellings, cancerous sores, &c., and as a stimulating alterative in uterine obstructions. Dose, m. xx.—℥ss., 3 or 4 times daily. (*Extl.*) as a stimulating or rubefacient application.

UNGUENTUM POTASSÆ HYDRIODATIS, D. Ointment of Iodide of Potassium.

Prep.—Triturate together so as to form an ointment, hydriodate of potass ℥i., and prepared lard ℥i.

Use.—As an application to glandular and other tumours, &c.—little used.

Potassæ Bicarbonas, U. S. L. E. D. Bicarbonate of Potassa. (Formerly the carbonate.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases of glandular obstruction. Dose, grs. x.—℥ss. (See antacids.)

[OLEUM JECORIS ASELLI. Cod Liver Oil. A fixed oil obtained from the livers of codfish.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in scrofula and rickets, chronic, gouty, and rheumatic affections, constipation, worms, &c. Dose, a table-spoonful three or four times a day. (*Extl.*) as a friction in gout, &c., and in opacity of the cornea, a drop or two applied by means of a brush to the eye.]

℞ Potass. iodidi		℞ Potassii iodidi	
Iodini		Ext. gentianæ	M. et div.
Aquæ destil.	Solve, f. col-	in pilulas	
lyrium (in scrofulous cases).		℞ Potass. bicarbonatis (vel li-	
℞ Potass. iodidi		quor. potassæ)	
Ext. conii	M. f. pil.	Potassii iodidi	
℞ Potassi iodidi		Syrupi	
Ferri sulphatis		Aquæ	Misce. Dosis
Syrupi		℞ Liquoris iodini comp.	
Aquæ destil.	M. Dosis	Aquæ destil.	Misce.

Sarsaparilla, U. S. SARZA, L. E. The root of *Smilax officinalis*, L. E., (and probably other species, E.) **SMILAX SARSAPARILLA, D.** Sarsaparilla.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cachectic states, however induced; cutaneous affections; a valuable adjuvant in the treatment of venereal complaints and their consequences. Dose, \mathfrak{Z} i— \mathfrak{Z} ii. powdered, several times daily. (Cases of *salivation* from use of fresh sarza have been related by travellers.)

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ, D. DECOCTUM SARZÆ, L. E. Decoction of Sarsaparilla.

Prep.—Macerate during 4 hours (in a lightly covered vessel) sarsaparilla sliced \mathfrak{Z} v., in boiling distilled water \mathfrak{O} iv. Take out and bruise the roots; replace them in the liquor, and macerate during 2 hours more. Now boil down to \mathfrak{O} ii., strain, L.—*or*—Digest during 2 hours, sarza (in chips) \mathfrak{Z} v., in boiling water \mathfrak{O} iv., (the water kept a little below the boiling point). Take out and bruise the sarsaparilla; then return it to the liquid, and boil down to \mathfrak{O} ii., squeeze, strain, E.—*or*—Digest at a moderate heat, during 4 hours (in a slightly covered vessel), sarsaparilla root sliced (and cleaned with cold water), \mathfrak{Z} iv., in boiling water \mathfrak{H} iv. Take out and bruise the sarsaparilla, return it to the liquor, boil down to \mathfrak{O} ii., strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding. Dose, \mathfrak{Z} iv.— \mathfrak{Z} viii., 2ce or 3ce daily, alone or in milk.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM, U. S. D. DECOCTUM SARZÆ COMPOSITUM, L. E. Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla.

Prep.—Sarsaparilla sliced or bruised \mathfrak{Z} vi., bark of sassafras, sliced guaiacum wood rasped, liquorice root bruised, each \mathfrak{Z} i., mezereon sliced \mathfrak{Z} iii., water \mathfrak{O} iv. Boil for a quarter of an hour and strain, U. S. Mix together decoction of sarsaparilla boiling hot \mathfrak{O} iv., sassafras sliced, guaiac-wood shavings, and liquorice bruised, each \mathfrak{Z} x., mezereon \mathfrak{Z} iii. Boil during a quarter of an hour, strain, L. (The Ed. Ph. only differs from this by ordering \mathfrak{Z} ss. of mezereon.)—*or*—Boil together during 15 minutes, decoction of sarza boiling hot \mathfrak{O} iv., sassafras root sliced and bruised, guaiacum-wood rasped, liquorice root bruised, each \mathfrak{Z} i., mezereon bark \mathfrak{Z} iii., strain, D.

SARSAPARILLA.		Decoet. sarsaparill. comp.	
R	Ext. sarsaparill.	F. haustus, in die sumend.	
	Decoet. sarsaparill.	F. R	Decoc. sarsaparill. comp.
	haust. in die sum.		Liquoris calcis M. f.
R	Ext. sarsaparill.		haustus in die sum.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as, but more cordial and stomachic than the foregoing. Dose, ℥iv.—℥viii.; resembles the Lisbon drink.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ, U. S. D. EXTRACTUM SARZÆ, L.
Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Prep.—Sarsaparilla in coarse powder ℔i., diluted alcohol four pints; moisten the powder with half a pint of the alcohol, allow to stand for 24 hours, put in displacement apparatus, add gradually the remainder of the alcohol; add water gradually, and cease to filter when the liquid which passes causes a precipitate, in that before obtained. Distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to proper consistence, u. s.—Macerate during 24 hours sarsaparilla root sliced ℔iiss. in boiling distilled water cong. ii., strain; then boil down to cong. i., evaporate to proper thickness, L.—*or*—Macerate during 24 hours sarsaparilla root sliced ℔i., in boiling water cong. i., then boil down to 0iv., and strain the liquor while hot; lastly, evaporate to due consistence, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as Sarsaparilla, and its decoctions. Dose, ℥ss.—℥ii.

EXTR. SARSAPARILLÆ FLUIDUM, D. EXTRACTUM SARZÆ FLUIDUM, E. Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Prep.—Digest during 2 hours sarza (in chips) ℔i., in boiling water 0iv. Take out and bruise the root; then return it to the liquor, and boil during 2 hours, filter and squeeze. Boil the residuum in other 0ii. of water; filter and squeeze this as before. Concentrate the united liquids to the consistence of a thin syrup, and when cool add as much rect. spirit as will make the whole amount to ℥xvi., filter. This extract may be aromatized by adding volatile oils, or warm aromatics, E—*or*—Boil together during 1 hour, sarsaparilla root sliced ℔i., and water 0xii., then pour off the liquor. Add other 0xii. of water, and repeat the boiling and effusion. Express the liquor strongly from the residual mass. Mix both liquors together, and after the dregs have subsided, evaporate (by continued boiling) to ℥xxx., then add rectif. spirit ℥ii., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding. Dose ℥ss.—℥iii.

INFUSUM SARSAPARILLÆ, U. S. INFUSUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM, D. Compound Infusion of Sarsaparilla.

Prep.—Digest for two hours sarsaparilla root, bruised ℥i. in boiling water 0i., strain, u. s.—Macerate during 12 hours in a covered vessel, shaking occasionally sarsaparilla root (cleaned with cold water and then cut), ℥i., in lime water 0i., strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as the decoction. Dose, ℥iv.—℥viii.

SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ, D. SYRUPUS SARZÆ, L. E. Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Prep.—Macerate during 24 hours sarsaparilla sliced $\bar{\text{z}}\text{xv.}$, in boiling water cong. i.; then boil down to 0iv.; strain while hot. Now add sugar $\bar{\text{z}}\text{xv.}$, and concentrate to due consistence, L. E.—*or*—Macerate during 24 hours sarsaparilla root sliced ℥i. , in boiling water cong. i., and boil down to 0iv.; strain while hot, then gradually add refined sugar ($\bar{\text{z}}\text{xxix.}$ to every 0i. of liquor), and form syrup, D.

Use.—Possesses properties similar to the above preparations of sarsaparilla; employed chiefly as an addition to the *Decoction*. Dose, $\bar{\text{z}}\text{i.}$ — $\bar{\text{z}}\text{i.}$

[SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUS, U. S. Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Prep.—Sarsaparilla ℥ii. , guaiacum wood rasped $\bar{\text{z}}\text{iii.}$, hundred leaved roses, senna, liquorice root bruised, each $\bar{\text{z}}\text{ii.}$, oil of sassafras, oil of anise, each ℥v. , oil of partridge berry, ℥iii. , diluted alcohol, 0x., sugar ℥viii. , macerate the roots, wood, and leaves, in the alcohol for 14 days; express and filter. Evaporate the tincture by a water bath to 0iv., filter, add the sugar, heat, then rub the oils in a little of the syrup, mix thoroughly, U. S.

Use.—The same properties as the simple syrup, but is much superior to it. Dose, f. $\bar{\text{z}}\text{ii.}$ to f. $\bar{\text{z}}\text{ss.}$, three or four times a-day.]

SPONGIA, U. S. E. SPONGIA OFFICINALIS, D. Sponge. Official Sponge.

Use.—Much employed in Surgery and Midwifery, as compress, tent, pessary, &c.; also to prepare the following:—

SPONGIA USTA, U. S. PULVUS SPONGIÆ USTÆ, D. Burnt Sponge.

Prep.—After cutting sponge into small portions, beat it so as to free it from stones; place it in a covered iron vessel, and burn it till it becomes black and friable.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in general use formerly (and on the Continent still) in those diseases where iodine and its preparations are now more relied on. Dose, $\bar{\text{z}}\text{i.}$ — $\bar{\text{z}}\text{ii.}$, as lozenge, electuary, &c.

ULMUS, L. ULMUS CAMPESTRIS, D. The bark from U. campestris, Common Elm.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in scrofulous diseases; scorbutus, lepra, herpes, &c.; administered in the following form:—

DECOCTUM ULMI, L. D. Decoction of Elm.

Prep.—Boil fresh elm bruised $\bar{\text{z}}\text{iiss.}$, in distilled water 0ii.,

down to 0i., and strain, L.—*or*—Boil fresh elm bark bruised ℥ii., in water 0ii., down to 0i., and strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see foregoing; said to be also diuretic. Dose, ℥iv.—℥viii., 2ce or 3ce daily.

Fucus Vesiculosus, D. Bladder-wrack. The herb with the fruit.

Use.—(*Intl.*) powder of the charcoal obtained by burning this plant, was formerly in high repute (under the title *Æthiops Vegetabilis*,) as a remedy for bronchocele, &c.; its medicinal properties have been attributed to the soda which it contains, but they are due, more probably, to the presence of a minute amount of iodine. Dose, grs. x.—℥ii.

ANTACIDS. ABSORBENTS.

Ammonia.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ, U. S. L. AQUA AMMONIÆ, E. AQUA AMMONIÆ CAUSTICIÆ, D. Water of Ammonia. (*Vide class Stimulants.*)

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a stimulating antidote in acidity of the stomach and bowels, and in treating various symptoms therefrom arising. Dose, m. x.—xx., largely diluted with milk, beer, veal-broth, or water. (*Extl.*) see Rubefacients, &c.

AMMONIÆ BICARBONAS, D. Bicarbonate of Ammonia.

Use.—(*Intl.*) similar to the *carbonate*; the present is a milder preparation, and therefore more suitable to particular cases; also better adapted for effervescing draughts. Dose, grs. v.—℥i., dissolved in cold water.

AMMONIA.			
℞	Liquoris ammoniæ	℞	Ammoniæ carb.
	Confec. amygdalæ		Ext. rhei. F. massa in
	Tr. opii. F. haustus	℞	pil. dividenda.
	sumendus.		Ammoniæ carb.
℞	Liquor ammoniæ		Aqu. menth. pip. F. haus-
	Magnesiæ		tus.
	Sp. cinnamoni	℞	Ammoniæ carb.
	Aquæ		Aq. menth. pip.
		M.	Syrup. rosæ M. sumat
			pro haustu.

AMMONIÆ CARBONAS, U. S. E. D. AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONAS, L. (Formerly the subcarbonate.) Carbonate of Ammonia.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases alluded to under *Liq. Ammoniæ*; the carbonate is a more powerful antacid. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xv., (sometimes employed in forming extemporaneous effervescing draughts).

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS, L. AMMONIÆ CARBONATIS AQUA, E. D. Water of Carbonate of Ammonia.

Prep.—Dissolve sesquicarbonate (carbonate, E.) of ammonia \mathfrak{z} iv., in distilled water 0i.; strain, L. E.—*or*—Dissolve carbonate of ammonia 4 parts, in distilled water 15 parts; filter through paper, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss.— \mathfrak{z} ii., in some simple liquid.

Calx, U. S. L. E. D. Lime, Fresh Burnt Lime. (*Vide under Escharotics.*)

Use.—For preparation of *Liquor Calcis*, *Liquor Ammoniæ*, &c.

LIQUOR CALCIS, U. S. L. AQUA CALCIS, E. D. Lime Water.

Prep.—Lime \mathfrak{z} iv., distilled water, cong. j., proceed as below, U. S. With lime \mathfrak{h} ss., and distilled water 0xii., proceed as follows:—Slake the lime with a small portion of the water; after which, add the rest of the water, and shake these together; then immediately cover up, and set aside, during 3 hours. Afterwards keep the solution with the remaining lime in well-secured glass vessels, and take from the clear solution when it is to be used, L.—*or*—Pursue the same method with any convenient quantity of water, and about 1-20th of its weight of lime. When the clear liquor is withdrawn, replace it with more water, and agitate briskly as before, E.—*or*—Take fresh burnt lime, and hot water, each 1 part. Place the lime in an earthen vessel and sprinkle it with water, keeping it covered till slaked. Then add to it 30 parts of cold water. Again cover up the vessel, and during 24

LIME.		Magnesiæ	M. capiat
R Liquoris calcis		æger cochleare magnum	
Confec. aromaticæ			in die, ex poculo
Magnesiæ carb.		jusculi bovini.	
Tr. lupuli.	M. F. haus-	R Liquor calcis.	
	tus in die repetendus.	Lactis	Misce sit pro
R Liquoris calcis		dose.	
Liquoris potassæ			

hours shake frequently; then, after subsidence of the lime, pour off and keep the clear solution in securely stopped vessels, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) sometimes effectual in relieving acidities of the primæ viæ in dyspeptic complaints. Dose, ℥ii.—℥iv., 2ce or 3ce daily, best given in milk.

Creta, U. S. L. E. D. (CALCIS CARBONAS, D.) Carbonate of Lime (friable), L. E. White Chalk, and White Marble. Carb. of Lime, D.

Use.—In the following form:—

CALCIS CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATUM, D. (A very pure carbonate of lime.) Precipitated Carbonate of Lime.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see Creta Præparata. Dose, grs. x.—℥i.

CRETA PRÆPARATA, U. S. L. E. D. Prepared Chalk.

Prep.—The process for obtaining prepared chalk, as ordered by all the Colleges, is that of *elutriation*, and hardly needs separate description. The chalk having been well triturated in a little water, a large quantity of water is added; and after thoroughly stirring or shaking the mixture—and allowing time for subsidence of the grosser particles—the upper portion is to be poured off; from this, on standing a little, the finer particles are deposited at

CHALK.		
℞ Cretæ præp.		Syrupi papaveris
Liquor. calcis		Aquæ anethi
Aquæ anethi	M. su-	Spiriti ammoniæ aromatic.
mantur	mag-	M. sumatur cochleare mini-
na	die.	mum frequentur.
℞ Cretæ præp.		℞ Pulv. cretæ comp.
Ipecacuanhæ, pulv.		Aquæ cinnamomi
Aq. menth. pip.	F. haus-	Syrupi papav. F. haustus.
tus quaque hora repet.		horis sumendus.
℞ Cretæ præp.		℞ Pulv. cretæ comp. cum opio
Cinnamomi, pulv.		Catechu, pulv.
Tormentillæ, pulv.		Mistur. acaciæ.
Acaciæ	separatim in	Aquæ M. f. mistura,
pulverem subtilissime tere,		ejus capiat coch. post
dein M. Dos.		sing. sed. liquid.
℞ Pulv. cretæ comp.		℞ Pulv. cretæ comp. cum opio
Sacchari		Catechu, pulv. sit pulvis,
Acaciæ		post singulas sedes liquid-
Aqu. M.		as sumendus.
℞ Pulv. cretæ comp.		℞ Pulv. cretæ comp.
Acaciæ, pulv.		Opii, contrit. M. fiat
		pulvis.

the bottom of the containing vessel; lastly, remove the water and dry the powder for use.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cardialgia, diarrhœa, and other diseases arising from, or accompanied by, intestinal acidity—its employment must of course be preceded by suitable evacuations, grs. x.— \mathfrak{J} ii., or upwards.

OS, U. S. OSSA, D. Bones.

Use.—When burnt they are employed to afford the following:—

CALCIS PHOSPHAS PRÆCIPITATUM, D. Precipitated phosphate of Lime.

Use.—(*Intl.*) formerly recommended as serviceable in mollities ossium. Dose, grs. x.— \mathfrak{J} ss. (It forms one of the constituents of James's Powder, and of Pulv. Antimonii Compositus.)

CORNU USTUM, L. PULVIS CORNU CERVINI USTI, D. Burnt Hartshorn.

Use.—In preparation of Antimonial Powder.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS, L. E. D. Compound powder of Chalk.

Prep.—Triturate separately, then together (to very fine powder) prepared chalk \mathfrak{H} ss., cinnamon \mathfrak{Z} iv., tormentil, and acacia, each \mathfrak{Z} iii., long pepper \mathfrak{Z} ss.; mix, L. D.—*or*—Rub well together prepared chalk \mathfrak{Z} iv., cinnamon finely powdered \mathfrak{Z} iss., nutmeg finely powdered \mathfrak{Z} i., E.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as foregoing—but preferable for many cases (especially in those of young patients), from its aromatic carminative properties. Dose, grs. v.— \mathfrak{Z} i., or more, several times daily.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO, L. D. PULVIS CRETÆ OPIATUS, E. Compound Powder of Chalk and Opium.

Prep.—Mix together comp. powd. of chalk \mathfrak{Z} viss., and hard opium \mathfrak{Z} iv., L. D.—*or*—Rub thoroughly together, comp. chalk powd. \mathfrak{Z} vi., and powdered opium \mathfrak{Z} iv., E.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in excessive diarrhœas attended by acidity; and intestinal irritation from teething. Dose, grs. v.— \mathfrak{Z} i.

MISTURA CRETÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Chalk Mixture.

Prep.—Take prepared chalk \mathfrak{Z} ss., sugar (refined), gum Arabic in powder, each \mathfrak{Z} ij., cinnamon water, water, each f \mathfrak{Z} iv. Rub well together., U. S.—*or*—Mix together prepared chalk \mathfrak{Z} ss., sugar \mathfrak{Z} iii., mixture of acacia \mathfrak{Z} iss., cinnamon water \mathfrak{Z} xviii., L.—*or*—Rub together prepared chalk \mathfrak{Z} x., pure sugar \mathfrak{Z} v., and mucilage \mathfrak{Z} iii.; then slowly add water \mathfrak{O} ii., and spt. of cinnamon \mathfrak{Z} ii., E.—

or—Mix together prep. chalk $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, refined sugar $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii.}$, mucilage of gum Arabic $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, and water Oi. , d.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in intestinal acidities, diarrhœa, &c.; see the above preparations of chalk. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, 3 or 4 times daily.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA, U. S. L. D. Aromatic Confection.

Prep.—Take aromatic powder $\mathfrak{z}\text{vss.}$, powdered saffron $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, syrup of orange peel $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj.}$, clarified honey $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij.}$. Rub the aromatic powder with the saffron, then add the syrup and honey, and beat together till perfectly mixed., u. s.—or—Rub together to very fine powder cinnamon, and nutmeg, each $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, cloves $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, cardamoms $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, saffron $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, prep. chalk $\mathfrak{z}\text{xvi.}$, and sugar $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ii.}$; when to be used, gradually add water and mix till thoroughly combined, L. D. (The latter College directs *dried* saffron, and *refined* sugar to be used—and the whole ingredients to be mixed at once with water $\mathfrak{lb}\text{i.}$)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases alluded to under *creta præparata*, when stimulating aromatics are also indicated. Dose, grs. x.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, in bolus or mixture.

TROCHISCI CRETÆ, U. S. E. Troches of Chalk.

Prep.—Rub to powder prepared chalk $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv.}$, gum Arabic $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, nutmeg $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, pure sugar $\mathfrak{z}\text{vi.}$, and beat up with a small quantity of water, so as to form a suitable mass for lozenges.

Use.—Same as *creta præparata*; a convenient form for exhibiting chalk in many cases.

Testa, U. S. TESTÆ, L. The shells of *Ostrea Edulis*, &c., the common edible Oysters. Oyster shell.

Use.—To form the following:—

R Mistur. cretæ	Tr. cinnamomi
Aquæ cinnamomi	Tr. opii M. sumat haust.
Confect. opii	post singulas sedes liquid-
Confect. aromaticæ	as.
Syrupi aurantii cort. M. su-	R Misturæ cretæ
mat, &c.	Spirit. ammoniæ aromat.
R Misturæ cretæ	Tr. opii
Aquæ cinnamomis	F. haustus.
Tr. kino	R Mistur. cretæ
Tr. opii	Ipecacuan., pulv.
Syrupi M. (for children.)	Sp. cinnamomi
R Misturæ cretæ	Syrupi pavav. M. ut f.
Confectionis aromat.	haustus.

TESTA PRÆPARATA, U. S. TESTÆ PRÆPARATÆ, L. Prepared Oyster Shell.

Prep.—After freeing the shells from impurities, wash them in boiling water, then proceed in the way directed for obtaining prepared chalk.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as *prep. chalk*. (*Extl.*) recommended to be sprinkled over foul sores, &c.

Magnesia, U. S. L. E. D. *Calcined Magnesia.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) in gastric and intestinal acidities, however originating. On neutralizing the acids it meets with, it frequently has some laxative effect, from forming muriate, &c., of magnesia. Dose, grs. v.— \mathfrak{z} i.; best in milk.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS, U. S. L. E. D. Formerly the Subcarbonate. Carbonate of Magnesia.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to form the preceding (q. v.), and used medicinally for the same purposes. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss.— \mathfrak{z} ii. Its employment as an antacid (in flatulent cases especially) is often attended with inconvenience, from the liberation of carbonic acid gas.

TROCHISCI MAGNESIÆ, U. S. E. Troches of Magnesia.

Prep.—Rub together magnesia \mathfrak{z} iv., sugar \mathfrak{lb} i., nutmeg in powder \mathfrak{z} i., mix with mucilage of tragacanth into mass, to be divided into troches of ten grains each, U. S.—*or*—Pulverize together carb. of magnesia \mathfrak{z} vi., pure sugar \mathfrak{z} iii., and nutmeg \mathfrak{z} i.; beat (along with tragacanth mucilage) into suitable mass for lozenges.

Use.—See Magnesia; this is a convenient form for exhibition of magnesia, especially with children.

MAGNESIA.		R Magnesiæ carb.	
R Magnesiæ		Confectionis aromat.	
Zingiberis, pulv.	M. f. pulv.	Opii	
R Magnesiæ		Aquæ pimentæ	F. haustus
Canellæ, pulv.	M. f. pulv.	(in cholera).	
(for young patients.)		R Magnesiæ carb.	
R Magnesiæ carb.		Tr. gentianæ comp.	
Sodæ carb.		Syrupi aurantii cort.	
Zingiberis, pulv.		Aqu. pimentæ	M. cap.
Aquæ menth. pip.	F.	æger cochl.	
mistura.		R Magnes. carb.	
R Magnesiæ carb.		Fœniculi	
Aqu. menthæ pip.		Sacchari	ā ā
Tr. opii	M. sum. cochl.	Terant. in pulv.	

MARMOR, U. S. L. E. MARMOR ALBUM, D. Marble. White Marble.

Use.—To yield carbonic acid gas for certain pharmaceutic purposes.

Potassa. (*v.* Escharotics.)

LIQUOR POTASSÆ, U. S. L. POTASSÆ AQUA, E. POTASSÆ CAUSTICÆ AQUA, D. Solution of Potassa.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to neutralize acidities, and allay irritability of stomach and bowels; employed as an antilithic, and diuretic, in calculous and other affections of the urinary organs. Dose, grs. v.—grs. x.—℥ss., in linseed infusion, beef-tea, or the like.

POTASSÆ BICARBONAS, U. S. L. E. D. (Formerly the Carbonate.) Bicarbonate of Potassa.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to correct acidity in the primæ viæ; and as an antilithic, and lithontriptic, in cases of uric acid deposits. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xv.—℥i. and upwards, in distilled water, 2ce or 3ce daily between meals. It is more grateful to the stomach than the carbonate, and less nauseous in taste; it is also suitable for preparing extemporaneous effervescing draughts.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS IMPURUS, U. S. POTASSÆ CARBONAS IMPURA, L. LIXIVUS CINIS, D. Impure Carbonate of Potash. Potashes.

Use.—To form the following:—

POTASSÆ CARBONAS, U. S. L. E. POTASSÆ CARB. C LIXIVO CINERE, D. Purified Potashes. Pearlashes. (Formerly the Subcarbonate.) Carbonate of Potassa.

Prep.—Dissolve impure carbonate of potash ℥ii., in distilled water Oiss.; strain, pour it off into a suitable vessel; evaporate the water that the liquor may thicken. Afterwards, stir continuously with a spatula till the salt concretes, L.—*or*—Mix by triturating pearlashes (roughly powdered) and cold water, each 1 part; macerate during a week, in a wide vessel, shaking it frequently.

R Liquor potassæ
Aqu. calcis M. (taken
in beef-tea, or some bitter
infusion, as a lithontriptic,
&c.)
R Liquor. potass. carb.
Myrrhæ, pulv. Macera
per dies quatuor, et per
chartam cola.

R Sodæ carb. exsic.
Ipecacuan.
Pulv. ipecacuan. comp.
Pulv. cretæ comp. Di-
vide in chart. sumat, &c.
(for children where cough
and intestinal irritation co-
exist.)

Filter the lee, and evaporate to dryness, in a silver or iron vessel ; stir constantly with a spatula towards the end of the evaporation. Thus reduced to powder, preserve in closed vessels. Should the ashes (before dissolving) not be pure, let them be roasted to whiteness in a crucible, D. [The Edin. Ph. gives no formula for this preparation ; it merely states, that this is "carbonate of potash not quite pure, obtained by lixiviating, evaporating, and granulating by fusion and refrigeration the potashes of commerce."]

Use.—(*Intl.*) see the following :—

POTASSÆ CARBONAS PURUS, U. S. POTASSÆ CARBONAS PURUM, E. POTASSÆ CARBONAS e TARTARI CRYSTALLIS, D. (A purer carb. of potash than the foregoing.) Pure Carbonate of Potassa.

[Prepared by heating to redness bicarb. of potash ; or (more cheaply) by burning, roasting, &c., bitartrate of potash (with nitrate of potassa, U. S.)]

Use.—(*Intl.*) chiefly in the formation of extemporaneous effervescing draughts ; it is also employed in cases of intestinal acidity, &c. ; but the bicarbonate is preferable. Dose, grs. v.—ʒi.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ CARBONATIS, U. S. L. POTASSÆ CARBONATIS AQUA, D. Solution of Carbonate of Potassa.

Prep.—Dissolve carb. of potassa ℥bi., in distilled water fʒxii., and filter, U. S. Dissolve carb. of potash ʒxx., in distilled water ʒi. ; strain, L.—or—Dissolve carbonate of potass (from crystals of tartar) 1 part, in distilled water 2 parts ; filter, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as *carbonate*, and *bicarbonate*, m. x.—ʒss.—ʒi.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ EFFERVESCENS, L. POTASSÆ AQUA EFFERVESCENS, E. Kali Water. Effervescing Solution of Potassa.

[Prepared by passing excess of carbonic acid gas (under pressure) through a solution of *bicarb. potassæ*, L. E.]

Use.—(*Intl.*) to allay irritability of the stomach, &c. Dose, ʒiv. and upwards, ad libitum.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES, E. Effervescing Powders.

[v. Formulæ under class Refrigerants.]

Use.—(*Intl.*) for same purposes as preceding.

Sapo, U. S. L. SAPO DURUS, E. D. Soap made of Olive Oil and Soda. *Spanish or Castile Soap.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) in calculous affections and intestinal acidities. More serviceable as a laxative, and basis of cathartic pills, &c. Dose, grs. v.—ʒss., in pills.

SAPO MOLLIS, L. E. D. Soap made of Olive Oil and Potash.
Soft Soap.

Use.—(*Intl.*) never thus employed; see foregoing.

Soda.

SODÆ CARBONAS IMPURA, L. SODÆ CARBONAS VENALE. BARILLA, D. Impure Carb. of Soda.

Use.—To form the following:

SODÆ CARBONAS, U. S. L. E. D. (Formerly the Subcarbonate.) Carbonate of Soda.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in acidities of the stomach and bowels, ardor urinæ, scrofula, as a lithontriptic in calculous diseases, and much employed in preparing extemporaneous effervescing draughts. It possesses properties analogous to those of *carb. of potash*—with a less nauseous alkaline taste than the latter. Dose, grs. v.—ʒi., and upwards.

SODÆ CARBONATIS AQUA, D. Solution of Carbonate of Soda.

Prep.—Dissolve any quantity of carbonate of soda in distilled water, and let the spec. gravity of the solution be to that of distilled water as 1024 to 1000.

Use.—(*Intl.*) similar to *potassæ carbonatis aqua*, D. (q. v.)
Dose, m. x.—ʒi.

SODA CARBONAS EXSICCATUS, U. S. SODÆ CARBONAS EXSICCATA, L. SODÆ CARBONAS SICCATUM, E. D. Dried Carbonate of Soda.

Prep.—Take carb. soda any convenient quantity. Expose to heat in a clean iron vessel, until thoroughly dried, stirring con-

SODA.		R Sodæ carb.	
R Sodæ carb.		Tr. lupuli	
Infusi quassiae		— cardamomi comp.	
Tr. colom bæ	F. haustus	— rhei	
	quotidie sumendus.	Aquæ cinnamomi	
R Sodæ carbonatis		Syrupi zingiberis	M.
Tr. gentianæ		f. haustus.	
Syrupi aurantii cort.		R Sodæ carb.	
Infusi gentianæ comp.		Sodæ et potassæ tart.	
F. haustus cum (q. s.)		Aquæ menth. pip.	
succi limonis recentis in		F. haustus.	
statu effervescentis sumendus		R Sodæ carb. exsicc.	
		Pulv. cretæ comp.	
		Tragacanthæ, pulv.	M.
		Divide in	

stantly with an iron spatula, then rub into powder, *U. S.*—*or*—Place in a suitable vessel, carb. of soda ℥i. , and apply heat until it is dried; afterwards heat it to redness; lastly, triturate it to powder, *L.*—*or*—Heat to dryness, in a shallow vessel, any convenient amount of carb. of soda; then urge it with a red heat in a crucible; rub to powder when cold, *E.*—*or*—Liquefy over a fire crystals of carb. of soda in a silver crucible; then increase the heat, and stir the liquefied salt till it becomes dry. Reduce to powder, and preserve in close vessels, *D.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding, but more suitable for exhibition as powders or pills. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xv.

LIQUOR SODÆ EFFERVESCENS, *L.* SODÆ AQUA EFFERVESCENS, *E.* AQUA CARBONATIS SODÆ ACIDULA, *D.* Effervescing Solution of Soda.

Prep.—Prepared by passing excess of carbonic acid gas (under pressure) into a solution of sesquicarbonate (bicarb.) of soda, *L. E. D.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) in febrile diseases, to appease irritability of the stomach, &c.—chalybeates are suitable adjuncts. Dose, ℥iv. , and upwards, repeated 3 or 4 times daily.

SODÆ BICARBONAS, *U. S. E. D.* SODÆ SESQUICARBONAS, *L.* (Formerly the Carbonate.) Bicarbonate of Soda.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see *sodæ carbonas*. More suitable for effervescing mixtures than the carbonate. Dose, grs. v.— ℥i. , and upwards.

TROCHISCI SODÆ BICARBONATIS, *E.* Troches of Bicarbonate of Soda.

Prep.—Reduce to powder bicarb. of soda ℥i. , pure sugar ℥iii. , gum Arabic ℥ss. ; and, with mucilage, beat into suitable mass for making lozenges.

Use.—To correct acidity of the stomach.

R Sodæ carb. exsic.		R Sodæ bicarb.	
Myrrhæ		Cinnamomi, pulv.	
Ipecacuanhæ	M. div.	Saponis	
in chartulas.		Balsam. peruvian. q. s.	F.
R Sodæ bicarb.		pil. æqu.	
Aqu. menthæ pip.	M. f.		
haustus.			

ANTHELMINTICS.

Absinthium, U. S. L. E. The herb *Artemisia Absinthium*. Wormwood. **ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM**, D. Common Wormwood. The flowering tops.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a general vermifuge. Dose, ℥i.—℥iii., powdered; or of infusion (say wormwood ℥i.—boiling water ℥xvi.) ℥i.—℥iss., 3 or 4 times daily.

EXTRACTUM ARTEMISIE ABSINTHII, D. Extract of Wormwood.

[Prepared in the same way as Ext. of Logwood, q. v. in class Astringents.]

Use.—See foregoing. Dose, grs. x.—℥i. 2ce or 3ce daily.

Acidum Muriaticum Dilutum, U. S. E. D. **ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM**, L. Diluted Muriatic Acid.

Use.—(*Intl.*) has been recommended (after copious evacuations) as a preventive of the generation of intestinal worms. Dose, m. v.—m. xx., frequently repeated, in a very strong infusion of quassia.

Aloe, L. E. D. Aloes. (See varieties under class Aperients.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) to expel worms. Dose, grs. v.—grs. x. All the preparations into which aloe enters as an ingredient, are anthelmintic;—an enumeration of these is unnecessary, here; they will be found as above indicated.

Artemisia Santonica, D. Wormseed.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in worm cases, especially those of lumbrici. Dose, grs. x.—℥ss., 3 or 4 times daily. Its employment should be followed up by a smart purge.

ALOES.

R Aloes, pulv.

Saponis F. supposito-
rium (after unloading the
bowels).

WORMSEED.

R Absinthii
Valerianæ, pulv.
Jalapæ, pulv.

Potassæ sulph.

Oxymel. scillæ, q. s. ut fiat
electuarium

R Absinthii
Hydr. chloridi mit.

Camphoræ

Rhei, pulv.

Syrupi

bolus, &c.

M. divide in

[Azedarach, u. s. Bark of the root. Pride of India.

Use.—(*Intl.*) a powerful vermifuge given in decoction of ℥iv. bark to Oii. water, boiled to Oi. Dose, a tablespoonful every three or four hours, till it affects the bowels.]

Gambogia, u. s. D. CAMBOGIA, L. E. Gamboge. (*See under class Cathartics.*)

Use.—(*Intl.*) a valuable contribution to anthelmintic powders, &c. Supposed to be especially efficacious in expelling tænia. From its powerful drastic-cathartic action, it is rarely administered alone. Dose, grs. i.—grs. v.—grs. x. The *Gamboge Pills* (q. v.) form a very useful remedy of the vermifuge kind.

[Chenopodium, u. s. The fruit. Wormwood.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to expel worms, especially lumbrici. Dose, in powder mixed with syrup, ℥i.—℥ii. for a child.

OLEUM CHENOPODII, u. s. Oil of Wormwood.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in the expulsion of worms. Dose, ℥iv.—℥viii. for a child, morning and evening, for three or four days, to be followed by a brisk purge.]

Colocynthis, u. s. L. E. CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS, D. Colocynth. (*v. Cathartics.*)

Use.—(*Intl.*) too violent in its action to be administered by itself—but in combination, may be made serviceable as a remedy of the present class. Dose, grs. iii.—grs. x.

Ferrum, u. s. L. D. FERRI RAMENTA, u. s. FERRI LIMATURA *et* FERRI FILUM, E. Iron. The Filings, L. Iron Filings. Iron Wire, E. Iron Wire. Filings. Scales of the Oxyde, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to expel worms (ascarides particularly) from the intestines. Dose, grs. v.—℥i., in powder.

FERRI OXIDUM HYDRATUM, u. s. FERRUGO, E. Hydrated Sesquioxide of Iron.

Prep.—See Tonics.

GAMBOGE.

℞ Gambogiæ
Hydr. chloridi mite
Misturæ acaciæ q. s. ut fiat
bolus mane sumendus.
℞ Gambogiæ
Sacchari, purif. M. f.
pulvis quaque hora
sumendus

℞ Gambogiæ
Hydrarg. chloridi mit. M.
et sumatur subinde haustulus theæ viridis

IRON.

℞ Ferri
Ammoniaci
Ext. taraxaci F. pil.
quarum sumat

RUBIGO FERRI, D. Rust of Iron.

Use.—(*Intl.*) much employed as a vermifuge formerly for weak constitutions. Dose, grs. v.— ℥ss . (in jelly.)

Filix Mas, U. S. L. D. ASPIDIUM, L. FILIX, E. ASPIDIUM FILIX MAS, D. The root of Aspid. Filix Mas, U. S. L. D. Rhizoma of Nephrodium Filix Mas, E. Male Shield Fern.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to remove tape-worm chiefly. Dose, ℥i .— ℥iii ., night and morning, and succeeded by an active purge.

Geoffroya Inermis, D. The Cabbage-tree. The Bark.

Use.—(*Intl.*) for the dislodgment and expulsion of intestinal worms, more especially lumbrici. Dose, grs. xv.— ℥ss .

DECOCTUM GEOFFROYÆ, D. Decoction of Cabbage Tree Bark.

Prep.—Boil cabbage-tree bark bruised ℥i ., in water ℔ii ., down to ℔i .; strain, and add syrup of orange peel ℥ii .

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding. Dose, ℥ss .— ℥ii .,—for children ℥ii . (Drinking of cold water must be avoided during its administration, as this, or an overdose, will produce violent vomiting, delirium, &c.,—the best remedies for which are warm water, castor oil, or a vegetable acid.)

Granatum, L. GRANATI RADICIS CORTEX, U. S. GRANATI RADIX, E. PUNICA GRANATUM, D. The exterior coat from the fruit of Punica Granatum, L. The bark from the root of P. Granatum, E. The outer rind of the berry. Bark of the root. Flowers, D. Pomegranate.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a remedy in worm cases, particularly in tænia. Dose, ℥i .— ℥i ., powdered.

DECOCTUM GRANATI, L. Decoction of Pomegranate.

Prep.—v. Astringents.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding. Dose, ℥iii .— ℥vi ., repeated every hour during 3 or 4 hours.

R Rubiginis ferri

Sumatur ex vehiculo aliquo
crasso, singulis auroris.

R Rubiginis ferri

Sacchari (alb.) M. fiat
pulvis.

MALE SHIELD FERN.

R Decoct. fil. mas, (fil. mas
 ℥iss .—water ℔i .)

Ætheris sulph. M. fiat haust.
mane sumendus. (May
be followed up with an
enema composed of same
ingredients.)

Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite, U. S. **HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM**, L. **CALOMELAS**, E. **CALOMELAS SUBLIMATUM**, *et* C. **PRÆCIPITATUM**, D. Calomel.

Use.—(*Intl.*) combined with vegetable remedies of this class to augment their action. Dose, grs. iii.—grs. x.

Jalapa, U. S. L. E. D. **Jalap.** (*v.* Purgatives.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a vermifuge adjunct chiefly. Dose, grs. x.— ζ ss. (rarely alone.)

Mucuna, U. S. L. E. **DOLICHOS PRURIENS**, D. The hairs from the pods of *Mucuna Pruriens*. Cowhage. Cowitch.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to remove lumbrici and ascarides. It frequently proves a very troublesome remedy, on account of the excessive, painful itching it causes at the lower extremity of the bowels. Dose, grs. v.—grs. x., well mixed with simple syrup, honey or treacle; (rarely selected.)

Terebinthinæ Oleum, U. S. L. E. D. (*And also*) **T. OLEUM PURIFICATUM**, L. E. **OLEUM T. RECTIFICATUM**, D. (*See under class Diuretics.*) Oil of Turpentine.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in all worm cases; especially those of *tænia*, which is always dead when expelled under employment of this remedy. Turpentine is a decidedly effective anthelmintic. Dose, ζ ii.— ζ ii., every morning.

ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ, L. E. D. Turpentine Clyster.

Prep.—Under class Cathartics.

Use.—See preceding.

Scammonium, U. S. L. E. D. Scammony. (*v.* Purgatives.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) a valuable remedy against worms, and the disordered state of bowels therewith connected in children. Dose,

JALAP.		R Mucunæ	
R Jalapæ		Artemis. santon.	
Hydrarg. chloridi mite	M.	Hydrarg. chlor. mite	
f. bolus		Syrupi	F. boli
R Jalapæ		quor. sum.	
Absinthii		TURPENTINE.	
Hydrarg. chloridi mite		R Ol. terebinth.	
Syrupi q. s. ut fiat electuarium.		Decoct. hordei	M. fiat
COWHAGE.		haustus	
R Mucunæ		R Ol. terebinth.	
Conservæ rosæ q. s. ut fiat bolus.		Ol. ricini	M. fiat
		haustus	

grs. iii.—grs. xv. The extract (E.) and other preparations of scammony are also suitable in worm diseases. See these under the class just named.

Sodii Chloridum, U. S. L. **SODÆ MURIAS**, E. D. (*and*) **SODÆ MURIAS PURUM**, E. Muriate of Soda. Common Salt. (v. Stimulants.)

Use.—To correct that state of the intestinal canal which is so frequently attendant on worm cases. Dose, grs. x.— \mathfrak{z} i.; in glysters (aperient as well as anthelmintic) it is also valuable (say \mathfrak{z} ss.— \mathfrak{z} i., for a dose in this way).

Spigelia, U. S. L. E. The root of *Spigelia Marilandica*, the Carolina Pink. Maryland Wormgrass. **SPIGELIA MARILANDICA**, D. Perennial Wormgrass. The Root. Pinkroot.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to expel lumbrici chiefly. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xv.— \mathfrak{z} i., powdered, or as infusion (say spigel. \mathfrak{z} ss.—to water \mathfrak{z} xii.), morning and evening, till worms are discharged from the bowels. Its action must be aided by exhibition of a smart purgative.

Stannum, U. S. L. E. D. **Tin**. **STANNI PULVIS**, E. D. Powder of Tin.

Prep.—Having melted tin, place it in a stone mortar (previously heated somewhat above the melting point of the metal), and rub smartly as the metal cools—stopping when a considerable proportion is pulverized. Sift the powder, and repeat the process with the grosser part left in the sieve, E.—*or*—Melt the tin, and stir briskly until it is formed into a powder; pass this (when cold) through a sieve, D.

CHLORIDE OF SODIUM.

R **Sodii chlor.**
Cocci F. pulvis, et
detur pro dosi

CAROLINA PINK.

R **Spigeliæ**
Aquæ bullient. Macera
per horam et cola
R **Spigeliæ**, concis.
Sennæ, fol.
Aurantii, cort.
Absinthii
Fœniculi
Aquæ ferv. Macera

per horas duas, in vase le-
viter clauso, et cola.

Dosis, singulis auroris,
jejuno ventriculo.

TIN.

R **Stanni**, limatur.
Confect. rosæ gallicæ
Syrupi q. s. ut fiat electuar.
capiat cochlear. quo-
tidie mane.
R **Stanni**, limatur.
Magnesiæ
Syrupi zingiberis q. s. ut fiat
elect.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to expel intestinal worms (*tænia* principally). Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} ss., in honey or treacle, on 2 or 3 consecutive mornings, *fasting*; a purgative should follow. (Not much used in modern practice.)

Tanacetum, U. S. **TANACETUM VULGARE**, D. Common Tansy. The leaves, and flowers.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in worm cases—supposed to possess especial efficacy against lumbrici. This is one of the oldest popular vermifuges. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} ii., powdered. An infusion (as tea) has been extolled; and the powdered seeds have by some been employed as a substitute for *Art. Santonica*. (Scarcely ever used.)

ANTISPASMODICS.

Aether Sulphuricus, U. S. L. E. D. Sulphuric Æther. (*v.* Stimulants.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in tetanus, epilepsy, hysteria, asthma, and other *spasmi*. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss.— \mathfrak{z} i., in some simple fluid.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI COMPOSITUS, U. S. L. Compound

Spirit of Sulphuric Ether. Hoffman's Anodyne.

Prep.—Mix together sulphuric æther \mathfrak{z} viii., rect. spirit \mathfrak{z} xvi., and æthereal oil \mathfrak{z} iii.

Use.—(*Intl.*) *v.* foregoing. Dose, *m.* xx.— \mathfrak{z} ii., repeated as may be found requisite.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI, E. Spirit of Sulphuric Ether.

Use.—See *æther sulphuricus*, above. Dose, *m.* xx.— \mathfrak{z} ii.

SULPHURIC ETHER.	
R Æther. sulphurici	R Tr. valerian. comp.
Tr. valerian.	Aqu. anethi
Liquor. ammoniæ	Tr. castorei
Aquæ M. (prophylactic	Sp. æther. sulph. F. haus-
against epileptic fits.)	tus in die sumendus.
R Magnesiae carb.	R Tr. calumbæ
Sp. æther. sulph. comp.	Tr. digitalis
Tr. castorei	Spir. æther. sulphuric.
Aqu. anethi	Tr. opii
Ol. anisi	Mistur. camphoræ F.
F. haustus.	haust. sum.

OLEUM ÆTHEREUM, U. S. L. LIQUOR ÆTHEREUS OLEOSUS, D.
Ethereal Oil.

Use.—Only in formation of *comp. sp. of sulphuric ether*.

LIQUOR ÆTHEREUS SULPHURICUS, D. Sulphuric Ethereal
Liquor.

Use.—In preparation of *sulphuric ether*.

AMMONIACUM, U. S. L. E. AMMONIACUM GUMMI, D. The concrete juice
of Dorema Ammoniacum, U. S. The gum-resin obtained
from Dorema Ammoniacum, L. E.—from Heracleum Gum-
miferum, D. Ammoniac.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in asthma, pertussis; and those chronic complaints
of the chest where expectorants are indicated; in unyielding
(spasmodic) obstipation, colic, &c. Dose, grs. x.—ʒi. (*Extl.*) as
a discutient application to indolent tumours, especially those of
scrofulous character; swellings, and painful affections of the joints
—as white swelling, &c.; see the following:—

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI, U. S. L. E. D. Plaster of Ammo-
niac.

Prep.—Take of ammoniac ʒv., vinegar Oss., dissolve the
ammoniac in the vinegar, and strain, then evaporate by means of
a water bath, to proper consistence, U. S. Dissolve ammoniacum
ʒv., in distilled vinegar ʒviii. Evaporate the liquor at a slow
heat (stirring all the while) to a proper consistence, L.—*or*—Pro-
ceed as stated, with ammoniac ʒv., and distilled vinegar ʒix.
Evaporate at vapour-bath heat, stirring frequently, E.—*or*—Dis-
solve pure gum-ammoniac ʒv., in vinegar of squill lbss. Evap.
as directed in the first of the preceding formulæ, E.

Use.—As a resolvent, stimulating application, in tumours, &c.
enumerated under *ammoniacum*, q. v.

R Tr. opii		R Ammoniaci, pulv.
Syrupi papav.		Scillæ, pulv.
Sp. æther. sulphur.	M. f.	Ext. conii
mistura.		Contunde
GUM AMMONIAC.		simul et div. in pil.
R Ammoniaci, pulv.		R Acidi nitrici
Benzoini, pulv.		Aquæ M., <i>dein tere cum</i>
Myrrhæ, pulv.		Ammoniaci, pulv. donec
Assafœtid., pulv.		emulsio evadit. (When
Camphoræ		expectoration is feeble,
Tr. opii	M. div. in pil.	and where the air-pas-
quarum cap.		sages are obstructed with
		accumulating purulent or
		viscid matter.)

MISTURA AMMONIACI, L. D. Ammoniac Mixture.

Prep.—Triturate ammoniacum $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$. ($\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$., u. s.) with water (gradually added) Oj . (Oss ., u. s.), until thoroughly combined, L.—*or*—Rub gum ammoniac $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$., with pennyroyal water (by measure) $\mathfrak{z}\text{viii}$., gradually poured in until the mixture has the appearance of milk; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in asthma, hysteria, &c. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$., 3 or 4 times daily; more useful as an expectorant.

Assafœtida, u. s. L. E. D. The concrete juice of the root of *Ferula*
Assafœtida, u. s. The Gum-resin obtained from *Ferula*
Assafœtida. Assafœtida.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in hysterical affections, dyspnœa, asthma, flatulent dyspepsia, pertussis, tympanitis, uterine obstructions; and other affections attended with spasmodic action. Dose grs. v.—grs. xxv. Has long been relied on, in India, as *the* remedy for Guinea-worm.

EMPLASTRUM ASSAFŒTIDÆ, U. S. E. Plaster of Assafœtida.

Prep.—Assafœtida and lead plaster, each $\mathfrak{lb}\text{i}$., galbanum, yellow wax, each $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ss}$., diluted alcohol Oij . Dissolve the gum-resins in the alcohol by means of a water bath, strain while hot, evaporate to consistence of honey, add lead plaster and wax, previously melted together, stir well and evaporate to proper consistence, u. s. Mix perfectly together litharge plaster, and assafœtida, each $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$., galbanum, and bees-wax, each $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.; let the gum-resins be previously melted together, and strained; then to these add the wax and plaster, also melted.

Use.—As an application to the stomach, &c., in flatulent colic, hysteric paroxysms.

ENEMA FŒTIDUM, E. D. Assafœtida Clyster.

Prep.—To the cathartic enema (q. v.) add tr. of assafœtida $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$., E. D.

R Mistur. ammoniaci	R Assafœtidæ
Mistur. amygdalæ	Moschi M. (in nervous diseases).
Tr. scillæ M. pro haustu	R Mistur. assafœtid.
(in hoarse cough.)	Tr. valerianæ comp.
ASSAFŒTIDA.	Tr. castorei
R Assafœtidæ	Æther. sulphurici
Ext. cinchonæ	Aqu. menth. pip. M. f.
Saponis	mistura.
Ol. menth. puleg. M. f.	
pil.	

Use.—A stimulating anodyne clyster in cases alluded to under *Assafœtida*.

MISTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ, U. S. L. D. Assafœtida Mixture.

Prep.—Take assafœtida \mathfrak{z} ij.; water 0ss. Rub well together, adding the water gradually until they are thoroughly mixed, U. S.—*or*—Triturate assafœtida \mathfrak{z} v., in water (gradually poured in) 0i., till thoroughly mixed L.—*or*—In same way rub assafœtida \mathfrak{z} i., with pennyroyal water (by measure) \mathfrak{z} viii., so as to form an emulsion, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as assafœtida. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss.— \mathfrak{z} iss., 3 or 4 times daily; more suitable as an adjunct to fluid medicines of this class. May be employed as an enema in convulsions of young patients.

PILULÆ ASSAFŒTIDÆ, U. S. E. Pills of Assafœtida.

Prep.—Take assafœtida \mathfrak{z} iss.; soap \mathfrak{z} ss. Beat with water into a mass; divide into 240 pills, U. S.—*or*—Mix and rub together into pill mass assafœtida, galbanum, and myrrh, each 3 parts, conserve of red roses 4 parts, or q. s.

Use.—See following:—

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ, U. S. L. D. Compound Pills of Galbanum.

Prep.—Galbanum, myrrh, each \mathfrak{z} iss.; assafœtida \mathfrak{z} ss.; syrup, q. s. Beat into mass and divide into 480 pills, U. S.—*or*—Rub together into pill mass galbanum \mathfrak{z} i., myrrh, and sagapenum, each \mathfrak{z} iss., assafœtida \mathfrak{z} ss., syrup q. s., L. D.

Use.—This and the foregoing are very similar in constitution, and equally suitable in cases of hysteria, chlorosis, asthma, gastric spasms, &c. Dose, grs. v.— \mathfrak{z} i.

Spiritus Ammoniaë Fœtidus, L. E. D. Fœtid Spirit of Ammonia.

Prep.—Mix together hydrochlorate of ammonia \mathfrak{z} x., carb. of potash \mathfrak{z} xvi., rect. spirit, and water, each 0iii., and assafœtida \mathfrak{z} v.; distil at a slow heat 0iii., L.—*or*—Macerate during twelve hours assafœtida broken into small fragments \mathfrak{z} ss., in spt. of ammonia \mathfrak{z} xss.; then let \mathfrak{z} x. distil at vapour-bath heat, E.—*or*—Digest during 3 days (shaking occasionally) assafœtida \mathfrak{z} i. and \mathfrak{z} ii., in spt. of ammonia 0ii.; pour off the liquor and (from it) distil 0iss. D.

R Mistur. assafœtid.

Aquæ, tepidæ F. enema,
statim injiciendum.

R Mistur. assafœtid.

Tr. opii
Decoct. hordei M. pro
enemate.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in hysteria, &c. &c.—see Assafoetida and its preparations. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss.— \mathfrak{z} i. (this, to say the least, is an unnecessary item in the Pharmacopœias—seeing that the same combination may more conveniently be effected by adding sp. of ammonia to the following):—

TINCTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Tincture of Assafoetida.

Prep.—Take of assafoetida \mathfrak{z} iv. alcohol \mathfrak{O} ii. Macerate for 14 days, and filter through paper, U. S.—*or*—Digest during 14 days assafoetida \mathfrak{z} v., in rectif. spirit \mathfrak{O} ii.; strain, L.—*or*—Macerate said materials during 7 days, and filter the supernatant liquor. (This tincture could not well be prepared by percolation), E.—*or*—Digest during 14 days assafoetida (previously rubbed with \mathfrak{z} viii. water) \mathfrak{z} iv., in rectif. spirit \mathfrak{O} ii., strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a stimulating remedy in spasmodic cases alluded to under assafoetida. Dose, *m.* x.— \mathfrak{z} i., also employed as a contribution to clysters. Dose, say \mathfrak{z} ii.— \mathfrak{z} iii., see *Enema Catharticum*.

Benzoinum, U. S. L. E. STYRAX BENZOIN, D. The concrete juice of Styra^x Benzoin, U. S. The balsamic exudation from Styra^x Benzoin, L. E. The resin, D. Benzoin.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in asthma, &c. &c.—its employment in substance is nearly obsolete. (See *Tr. Benzoini*); valuable as the chief source of the following:—

ACIDUM BENZOICUM, U. S. L. E. D. Benzoic Acid.

Use.—(*Intl.*) has been regarded as serviceable in cases where expectorant and antispasmodic effects are required. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xv., powdered, but scarcely ever prescribed thus. Forms an ingredient in several officinal tinctures (see *Expectorants*, *Anodynes*, &c.).

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA, U. S. L. E. TINCTURA BENZOES COMPOSITA, D. Compound Tincture of Benzoin.

Prep.—Take of benzoin \mathfrak{z} iii., purified storax \mathfrak{z} ii., balsam of tolu \mathfrak{z} i., powdered aloes \mathfrak{z} ss., alcohol \mathfrak{O} ii.; macerate for 14 days, and filter through paper, U. S.—*or*—Digest, during 14 days, benzoin \mathfrak{z} iiiiss., storax strained \mathfrak{z} iiss., balsam of tolu \mathfrak{z} x., aloes

R Spir. ammoniæ fœtid.

Spir. armoraciæ comp.

Tr. valerianæ

Aq. anethi F. haustus
in die sumendus
(in paralysis).

R Spir. ammoniæ fœtid.

Mistur. camphoræ

Syrupi F. haustus, ur-
genti spasmo sumendus.

℥v., in rectific. spirit Oii. ; strain, L.—*or*—Macerate during 7 days, benzoin roughly powdered ℥iv., Peru. balsam ℥iiss., East India aloes ℥ss., in rectific. spirit Oii. ; pour off and filter the liquor, E.—*or*—Digest, during 7 days, benzoin ℥iii., purified storax ℥ii., bals. of tolu ℥i., socot. aloes ℥ss., in rectific. spirit Oii. ; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chronic catarrh, and asthma, chiefly. Dose, ℥ss.—℥ii., combined with yolk of egg, or mucilage, by trituration, as this tincture is decomposed when added to watery fluids. (*Extl.*) the present preparation, long known by the title of *Friar's Balsam*, has been popularly extolled as a *styptic* remedy in cases of wounds, &c. ; the impropriety of its employment under such circumstances requires no remark. It has been used as a stimulating application to indolent sores.

Camphora, U. S. L. E. D. Camphor. (*v.* Narcotics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in asthmatic affections, chorea, epilepsy, &c., when stimulating antispasmodic action is desired. Dose, grs. v.—℥i. ; from its tendency to induce nausea and irritation, it is better to give repeated smaller doses. It may be prescribed to the extent of ℥i. a day. Among the numerous qualities ascribed to it, that of an *aphrodisiac* was in former times religiously conceded, for, according to the old distich :—"Camphora per nares, castrat odore mares."

AQUA CAMPHORÆ, U. S. MISTURA CAMPHORÆ, L. E. D. Camphor Water.

Prep.—*v.* in class Narcotics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) chiefly as a vehicle for more effective medicines. Dose, ℥ss.—℥ii.

CAMPHOR.		R Mistur. camphor.	
R Camphoræ		Tr. digitalis	
Moschi		Tr. columbæ	M. f. haustus (in palpitations of the heart, with great nervous irritability).
Spir. rectific.			
Confec. rosæ gal.	camphoram primum cum spiritu tere, et deinde, secund. art., f. bolus.	R Camphoræ	
R Mistur. camphoræ		Tr. columbæ	
Mistur. amygdalæ		Sp. anisi	
Liquor ammoniæ acetat.		Aq. pimentæ	
Sp. æther. nitrici		Aq. menth. virid.	Tere camphoram cum tinctura et spiritu, dein adde gradatim aquas. F. haustus.
Vini antim.			
Syrupi	M. sumat. cochl.		
R Misturæ camphoræ			
Sp. ammonia fœtid.	F.		
haustus			

Cardamine, L. CARDAMINE PRATENSIS, D. The flowers of *C. Pratensis*. The Cuckoo-flower.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in epilepsy, spasmodic asthma, &c. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} ii., powdered.

Castoreum, U. S. L. E. CASTOR FIBER, D. A peculiar concrete substance obtained from Castor Fiber, *U. S.* The peculiar concrete found in the preputial follicles of Castor Fiber (the Beaver), *L. E.* Castor, *L. D.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) in epilepsy, dyspnœa, &c.; has been regarded as especially serviceable in cases of uterine obstruction. Dose, grs. x.— \mathfrak{z} i., as pills, bolus, or powders; and in form of clyster \mathfrak{z} i., and upwards.

TINCTURA CASTOREI, U. S. L. E. TINCTURA CASTOREI ROSSICI, D. Tincture of Castor.

Prep.—Take castor bruised \mathfrak{z} ij., alcohol \mathfrak{O} ij.; macerate 7 days and filter, *U. S.*—*or*—Digest during 14 days castor powdered \mathfrak{z} iiss., in rectif. spirits \mathfrak{O} ii.; strain, *L.*—*or*—Macerate, during 7 days, castor bruised \mathfrak{z} iiss., in rectif. spirit \mathfrak{O} ii.; strain, express, filter. This *Tr.* may be prepared by the process of *percolation*; (see *per Index*), *E.*—*or*—Digest during 7 days Russian castor powdered \mathfrak{z} ii., in purif. spirit \mathfrak{O} ii.; strain, *D.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) in hysteric affections, &c.; but is calculated to produce very feeble if any effect. Dose, *m.* xx.— \mathfrak{z} ii.

TINCTURA CASTOREI AMMONIATA, E. Ammoniated Tincture of Castor.

Prep.—Macerate during 7 days (in a well closed vessel) castor bruised \mathfrak{z} iiss., assafœtida in small fragments \mathfrak{z} x., spt. of ammonia

CASTOR.		Liquor. ammoniæ	
R Castorei		Misturæ moschi	
Assafœtidæ		Syrupi papaver.	F.
Galbani		haustus	
Rutæ (recentis)		R Castorei	
Aceti vini	Macera bene	Digitalis, pulv.	
et cola (in hysteria)		Opii, pulv.	
R Tr. castorei		Syrupi q. s. F. pil.	
Tr. valerian. comp.		die sumend.	
Aqu. menth. pip.		R Tr. castorei	
Mistur. assafœt.		Æther. sulph.	
Æther. sulph.	M. f.	Tr. opii	
mistura		Aq. cinnamomi	F. haus-
R Tr. castorei		tulus quotidie sumendus	

Oii.; strain, and squeeze strongly the residual mass—filter. The process of percolation is not so well suited to this Tr.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases where employment of stimulating antispasmodics is indicated. Dose, *m.* xv.— ℥ii. ; a more efficient remedy than the foregoing.

Coccus, U. S. **COCCI**, L. E. **COCCUS CACTI**, U. S. L. E. D. (The entire insects, E.) **Cochineal**.

Use.—Only employed in modern pharmacy as a colouring agent.

Crocus, U. S. L. E. **CROCUS SATIVUS**, D. The Stigmas of **Crocus Sativus**, U. S. The dried Stigmata from **C. Sativus**, L. E. D. **Saffron**.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in hysteria and other *spasmi*; a remedy of great reliance in old times; but now of service only as a colouring and slightly flavouring adjunct. Dose, *grs.* v.— ℥ss.

SYRUPUS CROCI, L. E. **Syrup of Saffron**.

Prep.—Digest during 12 hours (in a lightly covered vessel) saffron ℥x. , in boiling water ℥i. ; strain, and add sugar ℔biii. , L.—*or*—Proceed (with same ingredients) as stated—and dissolve the sugar with *the aid of heat*, E.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a colouring and sweetening contribution to mixtures and draughts. Dose, ℥i. — ℥ss. , and upwards.

TINCTURA CROCI, E. **Tincture of Saffron**.

Prep.—Macerate during 7 days saffron, chopped fine, ℥ii. in purif. spirit ℥ii. , strain. The method by percolation is more convenient and expeditious.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as an adjunct to antispasmodic, and other mixtures, &c., chiefly on account of its colour. Dose, ℥i. — ℥ii.

Cuprum Ammoniatum, U. S. E. D. **CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHAS**, D. **Ammoniated Copper**.

Prep.—Sulphate of copper ℥ss. , carbonate of ammonia ℥vj. ; rub together in a glass mortar, till there is no effervescence, dry in bibulous paper with a gentle heat, U. S.—*or*—Rub together, sulphate of copper ℥i. , and sesquicarbonate of ammonia ℥iss. , till carbonic acid is no longer evolved; dry the substance, wrapped in bibulous paper, in the air, L.—*or*—Triturate together thorough-

R Tr. castorei ammoniat.

Mist. moschi

Tr. opii

Sp. æther. sulph.

haustus

COPPER.

R Cupri ammon. sulph.

Micæ panis q. s. F. pil.

F. Sumat unam bis quotidie

ly (till effervescence ceases) sulphate of copper ℥ii. , and carbonate of ammonia ℥iii. ; dry the produce by folding in blotting-paper, and afterwards by a short exposure to the air—keep in well-stopped bottles, E. D. (The latter College orders sulphate of copper 2 parts—carbonate of ammonia 3 parts.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in epilepsy, chorea, hysteric affections, spasmodic asthma, &c. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —grs. v.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHATIS, L. CUPRI AMMONIATI SOLUTIO, E. CUPRI AMMONIATI AQUA, D. Solution of Ammoniated Copper.

Prep.—Dissolve ammonio-sulphate of copper ℥i. , in distilled water Oi. , strain, L. E.—*or*—Dissolve ammoniated copper 1 part, in distilled water 100 parts; filter through paper, D. (The Edin. Ph. orders *water* simply.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as the preceding. Dose, ℥ss. — ℥iss. , sufficiently diluted, gradually increased. (*Extl.*) dropped into the eyes to remove filmy opacities from the cornea.

PILULÆ CUPRI AMMONIATI, E. Pills of Ammoniated Copper.

Prep.—Beat together, into suitable mass, ammoniated copper (finely powdered) 1 part, bread crumb 6 parts, and solution of carb. of ammonia q. s. Divide into pills containing gr. ss. of ammoniated copper each.

Use.—See ammonio-sulphate of copper above. Dose, one pill 2ce or 3ce daily.

[*Dracontium*, U. S. The root of *Dracontium Fœtidum*. Skunk Cabbage.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in hysteria, asthma, chronic catarrh, &c. Dose, gr. x.—gr. xx., two or three times a day, gradually increased.]

Galbanum, U. S. L. E. D. The concrete juice of an unknown plant, U. S. The gum-resin obtained from *Galbanum officinale* (L.)—from an undetermined umbelliferous plant, probably a species of *Opoidia* (E.)—from *Bubon Galbanum*, (D.) *Galbanum*.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in hysteria associated with uterine obstructions, asthma. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xx. (as pills, or in form of emulsion), 2ce or 3ce daily. *Assafœtida* is preferable for said purposes.

GALBANUM.
R Galbani
Assafœtidæ

Myrrhæ
Ol. succini
Syrupi q. s. f. pil.

TINCTURA GALBANI, D. Tincture of Galbanum.

Prep.—Macerate during 7 days galbanum, cut into small pieces ℥ii., in proof spirit Oii., strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in flatulencies, and spasmodic diseases generally. Dose, ℥i.—℥iii.

Lobelia, U. S. L. E. (v. Narcotics.)

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ, U. S. E. Tincture of Lobelia.

Prep.—Lobelia (herb) ℥iv., diluted alcohol Oij., macerate 14 days, express and filter, U. S.—*or*—Digest during 7 hours lobelia powdered to moderate fineness ℥v., in purif. spirit Oii., strain; it is best prepared by the process of percolation (*q. v. per Index*).

Use.—(*Intl.*) in croup, asthma, pertussis, &c. (the active qualities of lobelia bear strong resemblance to those of *tobacco*.) Dose, ℥ss.—℥ii., every 2d or 3d hour.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ ÆTHEREA, E. Ethereal Tincture of Lobelia.

Prep.—Take dry lobelia in moderately fine powder ℥v., and spt. of sulphuric ether Oii.; best by percolation as directed for *Tr. of Capsicum*, but may be also obtained by digesting in a well-closed vessel during 7 days, &c.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see foregoing; the present is a more powerful remedy. Dose, ℥ss.—℥ii.

Moschus, U. S. L. E. MOSCHUS MOSCHIFERUS, D. A peculiar concrete substance obtained from *Moschus Moschiferus*, U. S. The inspissated secretion found within the musk follicle (which is situated immediately anterior to the preputial opening) of *Moschus Moschiferus* (the Musk-deer). Musk.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in epilepsy, in hysteria, convulsive maladies, hydrophobia, pertussis, asthma, dyspnœa, and other *spasmi*. Dose,

Musk.			
R Moschi		R Moschi	
Zinci sulphatis		Sacchari pur.	
Camphoræ	M. div.	Acaciæ	simul tritis
in pil.		admisceantur jusculi (cujusvis) tenuioris	ut f.
R Moschi		enema.	
Ammoniac carb.		R Moschi	
Ol. cinnamomi	M. div.	Zinci oxyd.	
mass in pil.	æqu.	Mistur. acaciæ q. s. ut f.	
(in hysteria.)		mass. in pil. div.	

grs. ii.—grs. xxx. Musk in substance, is preferable to any of its preparations.

MISTURA MOSCHI, L. Musk Mixture.

Prep.—Rub together musk and sugar, each ℥iii., then add acacia powdered ℥iii., and rub—gradually pouring in rose water 0i.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as foregoing. Dose, ℥ss.—℥ii., 3 or 4 times daily; (should be of recent preparation.)

TINCTURA MOSCHI, D. Tincture of Musk.

Prep.—Digest during 7 days, musk powdered ℥ii., in rect. spirit 0i., strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as *moschus*—but the small proportion of this substance which it contains, renders it useless for antispasmodic purposes. Dose, ℥i.—℥iss.; it is much employed as a perfume.

Oleum Cajuputi, U. S. CAJUPUTI, L. CAJUPUTI OLEUM, E. MELALEUCA LEUCADENDRON, D. The Volatile Oil of the Leaves of Melaleuca Cajuputi, U. S. The Oil distilled from the Leaves of Melaleuca minor, L. E. Volatile Oil of Cajeput, D. Cajeput Oil.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases of hysteria, epilepsy, palsy of the tongue, flatulent colic, &c., where stimulating action is also required. Dose, m. i.—m. vi., dropped on sugar, or diffused in syrup, &c. (*Extl.*) sometimes appeases the pain of toothache, when properly applied.

Opoponax, L. D. The gum-resin obtained from O. Chironium, L.—from Pastinaca Opoponax, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in hysteria, &c. &c. Dose, grs. x.—℥ss., scarcely ever employed.

Petroleum, L. E. D. PETROLEUM BARBADENSE, D., and BITUMEN PETROLEUM, D. Petroleum. Rock Oil.

R Moschi		CAJEPUT OIL.	
Valerian.		R Cajuputi	
Camphoræ	f. pulv.,	Mistur. acaciæ	
ejus sumantur		Aquæ	F. mistura
R Mistur. moschi		R Cajuputi	
Liquor. ammoniæ		Aq. carui	
Tr. castorei		Magnesiæ	
Syrupi papav.	F. haus-	Syrupi	
tus quaque hora		Mist. acaciæ	M. Dosis
sumend.		ter in die (for children).	

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chronic catarrh, asthma, tedious coughs, &c. Dose, grs. x.— $\overline{3}$ ss., and upwards. (*Extl.*) applied (by friction) to rheumatic joints, morbus coxarius, paralytic limbs, &c.

Sagapenum, L. D. An uncertain species of *Ferula*, L., the Gum resin, L. D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) similar (but inferior in power) to assafœtida. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xx.

PILULÆ SAGAPENI COMPOSITÆ, L. Compound Pills of Sagapenum.

Prep.—Beat together so as to incorporate sagapenum $\overline{3}$ i., aloes $\overline{3}$ ss., and syrup of ginger q. s.

Use.—In cases where laxative as well as antispasmodic effects are desired. Dose, grs. v.— $\overline{3}$ i.

Stramonii Folia, U. S. L. STRAMONIUM, Thorn Apple, E. STRAMONII SEMINA, L. DATURA STRAMONIUM. The plant, D., and SEMEN STRAMONII. Stramonium Seed, U. S.

Use.—See in class Narcotics.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII SEMINIS, U. S. EXTRACTUM STRAMONII, L. E. D. Extract of Stramonium Seeds.

Prep.—v. Narcotics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in asthma, and others of the *spasmi*. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —grs. ii.

STYRAX, U. S. L. E. STYRAX OFFICINALE, D., and STYRAX COLATUS, L. EXT. STYRACIS, E. (v. Expectorants.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in asthma, and some other spasmodic affections; but rarely given alone. Dose, grs. x.— $\overline{3}$ ss.

Tabacum, U. S. L. E. NICOTIANA TABACUM, D. (v. Diuretics.)

Use.—To prepare the following:—

INFUSUM TABACI, U. S. **ENEMA TABACI**, L. E. Infusion of Tobacco.

Prep.—Macerate during 1 hour tobacco $\overline{3}$ i., in boiling water Oi., strain, U. S. D. L.—or—Infuse during $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour tobacco grs. xv. (to $\overline{3}$ ss.), in boiling water $\overline{3}$ viii., and then strain, E.

STRAMONIUM.	℞ Ext. stramonii	
℞ Ext. stramonii	Potassæ carb.	
Saponis dur.	Cajuputi q. s. f. pil.	pro
Acaciæ	dose.	
Glycyrrh. (rad., pulv.) q. s.		
Ut f. pil. div.		

Use.—In spasmodic intestinal obstructions, ileus; strangulated hernia; (it was formerly employed in cases of suspended animation, but is now very properly regarded as dangerous—its strength, and consequently its action, being uncertain.)

Succinum, U. S. L. D. Amber.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to afford the following:—

OLEUM SUCCINI, U. S. L. (*ACIDUM SUCCINICUM, et*) OLEUM SUCCINI, D., *and* OL. SUCCINI RECTIFICATUM, U. S. D. Oil of Amber.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in epilepsy, convulsive affections, and other spasmi. Dose, *m. v.*—*m. x.*, triturated with syrup, or suspended in mucilage; rarely prescribed. (*Extl.*) as a stimulating application (by means of friction) in cases of paralysis, rheumatism, pertussis, &c. Succinic acid is never used medicinally.

Valeriana, U. S. L. E. VALERIANA OFFICINALIS, D. The root of V. Officinalis. Valerian.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in hysteric affections, hemicrania, epilepsy (the former especially), chorea, where stimulating antispasmodic action is required. It is little relied on as a remedy of the present class; but considered sometimes serviceable in hypochondriac cases, as an excitant of the nervous system. Dose $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ, U. S. L. D. Infusion of Valerian.

Prep.—Infuse during $\frac{1}{2}$ hour (1 hour, U. S.) (in a lightly covered vessel) valerian $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$., in boiling distilled water Oi ., strain, L.—*or*—Digest during an hour wild valerian root roughly powdered $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$., in boiling water $\mathfrak{z}\text{vii}$., strain when cold, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see the foregoing. This infusion will be found suitable in cases where valerian powder offends the stomach. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$. 2ce or 3ce daily.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Tincture of Valerian.

Prep.—Digest, during 14 days, valerian bruised $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$. ($\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$. U. S.) in pf. spirit (diluted alcohol, U. S.) Oii .; strain, L.—*or*—Take the matters just named, and macerate during only seven days. The process of *percolation* (*q. v. per Index*) is applicable to this Tr. E.—*or*—Digest, during 7 days, valerian root powdered $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$., in pf. spirit Oii .; filter, D.

VALERIAN.

R Valerian., pulv.

Moschi

Camphoræ

cujus sumat. indie.

F. pulv.

R Valerianæ, pulv.

Cinchonæ

Syrupi aurant. q. s. Ut f.
electuarium, cujus, &c.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in hysteria, &c., see Valeriana. Dose, ℥ss.—℥iii., not sufficiently impregnated with valerian to be of much efficacy, unless taken in improperly large doses, considering the amount of spirit which must thus be imbibed.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA, U. S. E. D. TINCTURA VALERIANA COMPOSITA, L. Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian.

Prep.—Macerate, during 14 days, valerian bruised ℥v. (℥iv. u. s.) in aromatic spirit of ammonia Oii., strain, L.—or—Macerate, during 7 days, the matter as just named (or *percolate v. process per Index*), E.—or—Digest, during 7 days, valerian root powdered ℥ii.—in spt. of ammonia Oi., filter, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding, but more stimulating. Dose, ℥ss.—℥i.

Zinci Oxidum, U. S. E. ZINCI OXYDUM, L. E. D. Oxide of Zinc.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chorea, epilepsy, and others of the *spasmi*. Dose, gr. i.—grs. viii., as pil., 2ce daily.

ZINCI SULPHAS, U. S. L. E. D. Sulphate of Zinc.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in spasmodic diseases, especially epilepsy; it is chiefly valuable for its tonic and astringent qualities. Dose, gr. i.—grs. ii., 2ce daily.

AROMATICS.

V. under Stimulants, Carminatives, Tonics.

℞ Valerianæ, pulv.
Serpentariæ, pulv.
Aqu., ferv. Digere per
horam et liquorem frige-
factum cola; colaturæ
adde
Sp. ammoniæ aromat.
Tr. serpentariæ sumat, &c.

ZINC.
℞ Zinci oxidii
Ex. gentianæ
Syrupi q. s. M. f. massa in
pil. div.
℞ Zinci oxidii
Ext. hyosciami
Ext. gentianæ F. pil.

ASTRINGENTS. STYPTICS.

Acetum, U. S. L. *Vinegar prepared by fermentation.*

ACETUM BRITANNICUM, E. *Common British-made Vinegar ;*
—density 1006 to 1019.

ACETUM DESTILLATUM, U. S. L. E. D. *Distilled Vinegar.*

ACETUM GALLICUM, E. *French Vinegar ;—density 1014 to*
1022.

ACETUM VINI, D. *Wine Vinegar.*

Uses.—(*Intl.*) in inflammatory complaints, internal hemorrhages, especially during the exhibition of acetas plumbi. (*Extl.*) as gargle, (or the vapour inhaled) in putrid sore throat ; as an application in some cases of ophthalmia ; in epistaxis ; also injected into the rectum in hemorrhoidal affections.

ACIDUM ACETICUM, U. S. L. E. D. *Acetic Acid, the basis of all*
the Vinegars.

Use.—(*Intl.*) when sufficiently diluted, may be substituted for acetum. (*Extl.*) in cases of ring-worm. When it is applied to the skin, and evaporation prevented, it acts as a rubefacient. Its vapour is useful as a pungent refreshing scent in faintness, &c.

ACIDUM PYROLIGNEUM, E. *Diluted Acetic Acid obtained from*
wood by destructive distillation ; density at least 1034.

Use.—See foregoing.

Acidum Sulphuricum, U. S. L. E. ACIDUM SULPHURICUM VENALE, D.
Sulphuric Acid of the Sp. Gr. 1.845, U. S. Sulphuric Acid
of Commerce,—and Acidum S. Purum, E. D.

Use.—To form the following :—

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM, U. S. L. E. D.

Prep.—Mix sulphuric acid, ℥i., with water ℥xiii., U. S. E.—or
—Gradually add sulphuric acid ℥iss., to distilled water ℥xivss.,

VINEGAR.

℞ Aceti
Alcoholis
Aquæ M. (applied to
sprains, some burns, &c.)

℞ Plumbi acetat.
Acidi acetic.
Liq. opii sedat.
Aquæ destil. M. f.
haust. horis repetendus.

L.—or—Slowly add *pure* sulphuric acid 1 part, to distilled water 7 parts, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in hemorrhages, hectic sweatings; and as an antidote to salivation. Dose, *m.* x—*m.* xxx. largely diluted. (*Extl.*) in gargles for ulcerated mouth, throat, &c.

[*Acidum Tannicum*, U. S.

Use.—(*Intl.*) wherever a vegetable astringent is indicated, as in hemorrhages, diarrhœa, sore throat. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain to grs. iii., in pill. (*Extl.*) as a wash grs. v. to f $\overline{3}$ i. water, to ulcers, &c.]

Alumen, U. S. L. E. D. Sulphate of Alumina and Potash, U. S.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in atonic mucous discharges; passive hemorrhages, diarrhœa; colica pictonum; excessive uterine secretions; diabetes, gleet; pyrosis; variola confluentia. Dose, grs. v.—x.— $\overline{3}$ i., every hour or two. (*Extl.*) as collyria in ophthalmia, ecchymosis of the eye; as gargle in relaxed uvula, &c.; and in local inflammations generally. Whey of alum may be formed by boiling it powdered (say $\overline{3}$ ii.) in milk ($\overline{3}$ xvi.), and then straining.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM, U. S. L. E. ALUMEN SICCATUM, D. Dried Alum.

[Alum fused and dried, by placing it in an earthen or iron vessel over the fire.]

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xv.—grs. xx. (*Extl.*) see Escharotics, &c.

SULPHURIC ACID.		R Acid. sulphurici dilut.	
R Acid. sulphurici diluti		Tr. opii.	
Aluminis		Syrupi tolu	
Infusi anthemidis		Aquæ	M. f. haustus
Syrupi aurantii cort.			horis sumendus.
Tr. opii		ALUM.	
F. haustus in die		R Aluminis	
sumendus.		Ipecacuanha, pulv.	
R Acid. sulphurici dil.		Syrupi papaveris	ut
Mellis		fiat bolus, horis	
Aquæ	Fiat mistura, cujus	sumendus.	
	capit sæpius in die.	R Aluminis	
R Acid. sulphurici diluti		Mellis rosæ	
Syrupi		Decoct. cinchonæ	M. f.
Aquæ	Misce		gargarisma.
R Acid. sulphurici		R Aluminis	
Infusi rosæ comp.		Aquæ rosæ	
Syrupi	M. f. haustus	Aquæ	M. fiat collyrium.
sumendus.			

CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS, D. Alum Cataplasm.

Prep.—Shake together the whites of two eggs, and alum $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$., until they form a coagulum.

Use.—As an application in some cases of inflammation, and ecchymosis of the eye; generally inclosed between a folding of muslin.

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS, L. Compound Alum Water.

Prep.—Dissolve together alum, and sulphate of zinc, each, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. in boiling water Oiii .; afterwards strain.

Use.—(*Extl.*) an application to wounds, foul sores; a styptic to bleeding surfaces; an injection in fluor albus, gonorrhœa, gleet; a collyrium in ophthalmic affections.

PULVIS ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS, E. Compound Powder of Alum.

Prep.—Mix together and reduce to fine powder alum $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$., and kino $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as *alumen*—but principally employed against unyielding diarrhœa, and hemorrhage from the intestines. Dose, grs. v.—x.—xv. (Kino decomposes alum, when in solution.)

BORAX, L. E. D. SODÆ BORAS, U. S. D. SODÆ BIBORAS, L. Borax. Borate of Soda, U. S.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in gastric and intestinal irritations. Dose, grs. v.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. (*Extl.*) as a detergent application in thrush; (borax occupies an elevated position, as a remedy, in the *Nursery Codex*.)

MEL BORACIS, L. E. D. Honey of Borax.

Prep.—Mix borax powdered $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$., with honey $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. L. E. D.

℞ Aluminis, pulv.		℞ Aluminis	
Opīi pulv.	M. in	Kino, pulv.	F. pulv.
chartulas divide, ex quibus capiat unam singulâ (tertia, vel quarta) hora.		in die sumendus.	
℞ Aluminis		℞ Līqu. aluminis comp.	
Catechu		Acid. sulphuric. dil.	
Opīi M. f. pilulæ capiendæ quotidie.		Aqu.	Probe commisc.
℞ Aluminis		(as a styptic in epistaxis—a strip of lint soaked in the mixture to be placed in the nostril.)	
Mellis rosæ		BORAX.	
Decoct. hordei		℞ Boracis	
Decoct. rosarum.	Misce	Sacchari	
pro gargarismate. (F.)		Aquæ rosæ	M.

Use.—(*Extl.*) in aphthæ; and swelled or sore mouth, tongue, &c., in ptyalism, or from other causes.

Calx, see the various preparations of *Lime* (and relative formulæ) as given in class *Antacids*.

Catechu, U. S. L. E. D. The Extract of the wood of *Acacia Catechu*, U. S.

Use.—(*Intl.*) a remedy of great power—and, at the same time, of comparatively mild action—in diarrhœa, hemorrhages, and excessive discharges from the uterus; gonorrhœa, gleet, &c. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xv. (*Extl.*) in aphthous, or ulcerated mouth, relaxed uvula, or hoarseness. An excellent *tooth powder* may be formed from catechu, cinchona lancifolia, and myrrh, for cases of spongy gums.

ELECTUARIUM CATECHU, E. ELECTUARIUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM, D. Electuary of Catechu.

Prep.—Triturate together catechu, and kino, each ℥iv.; cinnamon, and nutmeg, each ℥i.; then to them add opium (diffused in a small portion of sherry) ℥iss., syrup of red roses (reduced to honey consistence) Oiss.; beat all into smooth mass, E.—or—Mix together catechu ℥iv., cinnamon bark ℥ii., kino ℥iii., rub (these) to powder, then add Turkey opium (diluted in Spanish white wine) ℥iss., syrup of ginger (boiled to honey-consistence) ℥bii½., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding. Dose, ℥i.—℥i., dissolved in some suitable liquid, or as bolus.

INFUSUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM, U. S. L. D. INFUSUM CATECHU, E. Compound Infusion of Catechu.

Prep.—Take of catechu in powder ℥ss., cinnamon ℥i.; infuse

CATECHU.		R Catechu	
R Catechu, pulv.		Aqu. cinnamomi	
Cinnamomi, pulv.		Tr. opii	F. mistura cu-
Sacchari, pur.		jus, &c.	
Mucilag. tragacanth, q. s. Ut	R Catechu, pulv.		
f. mass in troch. form.	Opil, pulv.		F. pulv.
R Elect. catechu (Ph. E.)	bis vel sæpius in die su-		
Infusi angusturæ	mend.		
Tincturæ angusturæ (Ed.	R Catechu, pulv.		
Ph.) F. mistura.	Cascarillæ		
R Catechu	Acaciæ		
Opil	Cinnamomi āā		F. pulv.
Confect. rosæ gal. q. s. F.	quor. sum. (in chronic di-		
bolus.	arrhœa).		

for one hour in covered vessel in boiling water 0j, u. s.—*or*—Digest during 1 hour (in a lightly covered vessel) powdered extract of catechu ℥vi., cinnamon bruised ℥i., in boiling water 0i.; strain, L.—*or*—Macerate the same proportion of ingredients named during 2 hours, and strain; then add syrup ℥iii. May also be prepared by percolation (*v. Index*),—the mixed powders being placed in the percolator in their dry state, E.—*or*—Digest during 1 hour (in a covered vessel) extract of catechu ℥iiss., and cinnamon bark bruised ℥ss., in boiling water 0ss.; strain through linen, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in diarrhœas from lax condition of bowels. *See Catechu.* Dose, ℥i.—℥ii., every 4th or 6th hour; or better, *after* each liquid dejection.

TINCTURA CATECHU, U. S. L. E. D. Tincture of Catechu.

Prep.—Macerate for 14 days catechu ℥iii., bruised cinnamon ℥ii., in diluted alcohol 0ii., express and filter. U. S.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days catechu ℥iiss., cinnamon bruised ℥iiss., in purif. spirit 0ii., strain, L.—*or*—Digest the same proportions of ingredients just named during 7 days, and strain, E.—*or*—Macerate during 7 days catechu ℥iii., and cinnamon bark bruised ℥ii., in purif. spirit 0ii., then strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in obstinate diarrhœa, dysentery, &c., (*see Catechu.*) Dose, ℥i.—℥ii., an excellent adjunct to chalk mixture.

Cinchona, U. S. From the host of species (nearly 30 in number) now regarded as belonging to the Cinchona tribe, the Colleges have presented the following as officinal:—

CINCHONA CINEREA, E. The bark from *C. micrantha*. Gray or Silver Bark.

CINCHONA CORDIFOLIA, L. D. CINCHONA FLAVA, E. The bark from the Heart-leaved Cinchona (L. D.)—from an unascertained species of Cinchona (E.) Yellow Bark.

CINCHONA LANCIFOLIA, L. D. CINCHONA CORONÆ, E. The bark from Lance-leaved Cinchona. Pale, or Quill Bark (L. D.)—from *C. Condaminea*, Crown Bark (E.)

R Acaciæ
Pulv. cretæ comp. cum opio
Tr. catechu
Aquæ M. dosis, &c.
R Tr. catechu
Infusi krameriæ
Aquæ menth. pip F.
haustus post sing. sed.
liqu. sumendus.

R Tr. catechu
Infus. quassiæ
Tr. opii M. sumat coch.
ter quaterve in die.
R Ipecacuan.
Tr. catechu
Infus. angusturæ M. f.
haustus.

CINCHONA OBLONGIFOLIA, L. D. CINCHONA RUBRA, E. The bark from Oblong-leaved Cinchona (L. D.)—from an undetermined species of Cinchona, (E.) Red Bark, (L. E. D.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in passive hemorrhages; excessive uterine discharges (floodings, &c.), inordinate bronchial secretion, &c. Dose, grs. xv.— ζ ii. (*Ext.*) in form of decoction or infusion (generally combined with more decided *astringents*) employed as gargle, fomentation and enema.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ, U. S. E. D. DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ CORDIFOLIÆ. DECOCT. C. LANCIFOLIÆ. DECOCT. C. OBLONGIFOLIÆ, L. Decoction of Peruvian Bark.

Prep.—v. Tonics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as preceding. Dose, ζ i.— ζ iv., 3 or 4 times daily.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Infusion of Peruvian Bark.

Prep.—v. Tonics.

Use.—See the Cinchonæ. Dose, ζ i.— ζ ii.— ζ iii.

[Diospyros, u. s. Persimmon. The bark of Diospyros Virginiana.

Use.—(*Intl.*) As a gargle in ulcerated sore throat, in decoction—also in intermittents in powder and decoction. The unripe fruit is given in infusion and syrup, in diarrhœa, uterine hemorrhage, &c.]

Ferrum.

FERRI SULPHAS, U. S. L. E. D. Sulphate of Iron.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases of inordinate uterine discharges, chronic mucous catarrh; diabetes, colliquative sweatings; passive hemorrhages, in debilitated habits, &c. &c. Dose, gr. i.—grs. v. (*Extl.*) sometimes as an injection in leucorrhœa, gleet, and to remove ascarides.

CINCHONA.		Vini xeric.	M. F. gar-
R Cinchonæ, pulv.		garisma.	
Copaibæ		R Decoct. cinchonæ	
Syrupi zingib.	F. electuarium—sumat cochl.	Acidi sulphurici aromat.	
in die.		Syrupi	F. haustus
R Cinchon. pulv.		horis sumend.	
Potassæ bicarb.	M. et	R Decocti cinchonæ	
detur.		Infusi rosæ comp.	
R Decoct. cinchon.		Myrrhæ, pulv.	
		Tr. opii.	

TINCTURA FERRI CHLORIDI, U. S. TINCTURA FERRI SESQUI-
CHLORIDI, L. TINCTURA FERRI MURIATIS, E. Tincture of
Chloride of iron.

Prep.—*vide* Tonics.

Use.—(*Extl.*) as a styptic application to bleeding surfaces, and
to moderate excessive discharges from sores.

Galla, U. S. GALLÆ, L. E. D. Diseased buds, or morbid excres-
cences, found on *Quercus infectoria*, Dyer's Oak. (*These*
excrescences are caused by perforation of the insect Diplo-
lepis Gallæ Tinctorum.) GALLS.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in severe and tedious diarrhœa, especially of tro-
pical climates, intestinal hemorrhages. Dose, grs. x.— \mathfrak{z} i. (*Extl.*)
As gargle in relaxed uvula, fauces, &c.: as injections, washes,
or ointment, for hemorrhoids, prolapsus ani, excoriated nipples;
hemorrhages from the intestines, leucorrhœa, dysentery, diarrhœa.

TINCTURA GALLÆ, U. S. L. TINCTURA GALLARUM, E. D. Tinc-
ture of Galls.

Prep.—Bruised galls \mathfrak{z} iv., diluted alcohol 0ij; macerate for 14
days, express and filter through paper, U. S.—*or*—Macerate dur-
ing 14 days galls bruised \mathfrak{z} v., in purif. spirit 0ii., strain, L.—*or*—
With same ingredients either digest during only 7 days, and
then strain, squeeze and filter; or proceed by *percolation* (*v. pro-*
cess per Index), E.—*or*—Digest during 7 days galls powdered
 \mathfrak{z} iv., in purif. spirit 0ii., strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss.— \mathfrak{z} iii.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ, U. S. UNGUENTUM GALLARUM, D. Oint-
ment of Galls.

Prep.—Mix together, so as to form an ointment, galls finely
powdered \mathfrak{z} i., and prepared lard \mathfrak{z} viii. (\mathfrak{z} vii., U. S.)

Use.—An application to hemorrhoids.

IRON.		Tr. gallæ (as gargle, enema or injection.)	
R	Tr. ferri chloridi	R	Morphiæ
	Aqu. F. haustus (in		Ol. olivæ
	uterine hemorrhage.)		Tere optime simul, et adde
GALLS.		Unguent. zinci	
R	Gallæ pulv.		Gallæ, pulv. F. un-
	Aqu. destil.		guentum.
	Decoque ad		
	dein adde		et cola,

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ COMPOSITUM, L. UNGUENTUM GALLÆ ET OPII, E. Compound Ointment of Galls.

Prep.—Mix together galls finely powdered ℥ii., lard ℥ii., hard opium powdered ℥ss., L.—*or*—Rub together galls in fine powder ℥ii., opium powdered ℥i., axunge ℥i., E.

Use.—In hemorrhoidal diseases; preferable to the foregoing from the addition of opium.

[Geranium, U. S. The root of Geranium Maculatum.

Use.—(*Intl.*) a powerful astringent, used in same cases as other vegetable astringents. Dose, powder gr. xx.—xxx. In decoction (℥i. to water 0iss. boiled to 0j.) f℥i. to f℥ii.]

Geum, U. S. GEUM URBANUM, D. The root of Geum Rivale, U. S. The root of Common Avena.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in diarrhœa, but not often employed. Dose, ℥ss.—i., powdered, 4 times daily, or as infusion (say avens ℥i.—water 0i.), ℥i.—℥iss., every 4 or 5 hours.

Granatum, L. GRANATI FRUCTUS CORTEX. GRANATI RADICIS CORTEX, U. S. GRANATI RADIX, E. PUNICA GRANATUM, D. *vide* Anthelmintics. Pomegranate.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in obstinate diarrhœas, colliquative perspirations. Dose, ℥i.—℥i., powdered.

DECOCTUM GRANATI, L. Decoction of Pomegranate.

Prep.—Boil pomegranate (rind) ℥ii., in distilled water 0iss. down to 0i., and strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding. Dose, ℥ss.—℥ii.

Hæmatoxylon, U. S. E. HÆMATOXYLUM, L. HÆMATOXYLUM CAMPECHIANUM, D. The wood of Hæmatoxylon Campechianum. Logwood.

Use.—To form the following preparations:—

DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLI, U. S. E. D. Decoction of Logwood.

Prep.—Boil logwood chips ℥i. in water 0i., (0ii., U. S.) down to ℥x. (0i., U. S.); towards the end add cinnamon powdered ℥i.,

LOGWOOD.		Kino, pulv.	F. massa
℞ Ext. hæmatoxyli		in pill æqu. div.	
Aqu. cinnamomi		℞ Ext. hæmatox.	
Tr. catechu	F. haus-	Aquæ	
tus sumendus.		Spir. cinnamomi	
℞ Ext. hæmatox.		Tr. catechu	M. dent.
		cochl. quaque hor.	

strain, *E.*—*or*—Boil shavings of logwood ℥iss. in water Oii., evaporate to Oi.; towards the end of the boiling add cinnamon bark bruised ℥i., strain, *D.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chronic dysentery and diarrhœa. Dose, ℥i.—℥iii. repeatedly.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI, U. S. L. E. EXT. SCOBIS HÆMATOXYLI CAMPECHIANI, D. Extract of Logwood.

Prep.—Boil rasped logwood ℔bi. in water *cong.* i. down to Oiv., strain while hot, evaporate to proper consistence, *U. S.*—*or*—Digest during 24 hours, logwood (rasped) ℔biiss., in boiling distilled water *con.* ii., then boil down to *con.* i., strain while hot; evaporate to due thickness, *L.*—*or*—Digest during 24 hours, logwood (in fine chips) ℔bi., in boiling water *con.* i., boil down to Oiv., strain; evaporate to proper consistence, *E.*—*or*—Boil logwood (rasped) in eight times its weight of water, to the consumption of half the liquid—express; and after subsidence of the dregs, strain; evaporate till it begins to thicken; finally inspissate at a moderate heat, stirring frequently, until it attains consistence suitable for forming pills, *D.*

Use.—See Hæmatoxylon. Dose, grs. x.—℥i., as pills, or may be employed in solution.

[Heuchera, *U. S.* Alum Root. The root of Heuchera Americana.

Use.—(*Intl.*) a powerful astringent, useful in all cases where medicines of this class are needed; usually given in decoction, (*Extl.*) as a styptic, and to indolent ulcers.]

Kino, *U. S. L. E. D.* An extract obtained from an uncertain plant, *U. S.* The extract, (*L.*)—Concrete exudation from Pterocarpus erinaceus, and from other genera and species which are not determined, (*E.*) Kino.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dysentery, cases of chronic diarrhœa (which resist other remedies), internal hemorrhages, fluor albus. Dose, grs. x.—℥ss. (*Extl.*) as a styptic.

KINO.		℞ Kino, pulv.	
℞ Kino, pulv.		Aluminis	F. pulvis
Misturæ acaciæ		in die sumend.	
Aq. cinnamomi	M.	℞ Pulv. kino comp.	
dosis.		Aq. cinnamomi	
℞ Kino, pulv.		Infusi cascarillæ	
Pulv. cretæ comp.	F.	Syrupi papav.	F. haus-
pulvis, p. r. n. sumendus.		tus in die sumendus.	

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS, L. D. Compound Powder of Kino.

Prep.—Rub to fine powders separately kino $\mathfrak{z}\text{xv.}$, cinnamon $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, hard opium $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$; then mix all together, L. D.

Use.—Same as foregoing. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xx., and upwards.

TINCTURA KINO, L. E. D. Tincture of Kino.

Prep.—Digest during 14 days kino bruised $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiiiss.}$, in rectif. spirit Oii. , strain, L.—*or*—With the same ingredients, digest during only 7 days, and filter, (this tr. could not well be prepared by percolation.) E.—*or*—Macerate during 7 days kino powdered $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii.}$, in pf. spirit Oii. , strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see Kino. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$; the mixtures to which it may be added must contain *mucilage*.

KRAMERIA, U. S. L. E. KRAMERIA TRIANDRA, D. The root of K.

Triandra, U. S. L. E. The root and extract, D. Rhatany.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dysentery, leucorrhœa, intestinal hemorrhages, &c. Dose, grs. xx.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$

EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ, U. S. E. Extract of Rhatany.

Prep.—By same method as for Ext. of Liquorice, (of Gentian, U. S.) *q. v.*

Use.—See preceding. Dose, grs. v.—x.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$

INFUSUM KRAMERIÆ, U. S. L. Infusion of Rhatany.

Prep.—Digest during 4 hours (in a lightly covered vessel) rhatany $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, in boiling distilled water Oj. ; strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as Krameria. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$ (*Extl.*) in relaxed uvula, &c. &c.

Lythrum Salicaria, D. The herb of Purple Loose-strife.

Use.—(*Intl.*) sometimes employed in dysentery and diarrhœa. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss.}$, or of infusion (say salicar. $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, to water $\mathfrak{z}\text{xvi.}$) $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii.}$, 2ce or 3ce daily. It has mucilaginous as well as astringent properties.

RHATANY.

R Ext. krameriaë

Aqu. rosæ

Syrupi papav. F. S. A.
mistura.

R Infusi krameriaë

Tr. catechu

— cinnamomi M. F.
mistura. (in chronic dysentery.)

R Infusi kramer.

Acid. sulphurici diluti

Syrupi mori M. f. gar-
garisma (in relaxed uvula,
&c.

R Infusi krameriaë

Tr. opii.

F. mistura,
cujus, &c.

Plumbum. Lead.

PLUMBI ACETAS, U. S. L. E. D. Acetate of Lead.

Use.—(*Intl.*) a remedy of great value—in pulmonary, uterine, and intestinal hemorrhages (active or passive); obstinate, protracted, or colliquative diarrhœa, and the simple autumnal cholera of Great Britain. Opium should always be prescribed with it when given as pills. During its exhibition, it is requisite that distilled vinegar (sufficiently diluted) be taken, to prevent accidental formation of carbonate of lead in the intestines. Dose, gr. ss.—gr. i. (*Extl.*) in solution, as collyria, injections, washes, poultices—in cases of superficial inflammation, ophthalmia, some ulcerations, gonorrhœa, &c.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI ACETATIS, E. D. CERATUM PLUMBI ACETATIS, L. Ointment of Acetate of Lead.

Prep.—Dissolve white wax $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, in olive oil $\mathfrak{z}\text{vii.}$, then to this slowly add acetate of lead powdered (and separately rubbed with olive oil $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$) $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$; stir with a spatula until they unite, L.—or—Mix thoroughly together simple ointment $\mathfrak{z}\text{xx.}$, and acetate of lead in fine powder $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, E.—or—With ointment of white wax $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ss.}$, and acetate of lead $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, let an ointment be formed, D.

Use.—As a cooling soft dressing for excoriations, inflamed surfaces from burns, &c. &c.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS, U. S. PLUMBI DIACETATIS LIQUOR, L. PLUMBI DIACETATIS SOLUTIO (AQUA), E. PLUMBI SUBACETATIS LIQUOR, D. Solution of Subacetate of Lead.

Prep.—Acetate of lead $\mathfrak{z}\text{xvi.}$; semivitrefied oxide of lead in fine powder $\mathfrak{z}\text{ixss.}$; distilled water Oiv. ; boil together in a glass or porcelain vessel for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, adding water to preserve the quan-

LEAD.			
R	Plumbi acet.	R	Plumb. acet.
	Tr. opii		Confec. rosæ gal.
	Aq. cinnamomi		Tr. Opii
	Aquæ		F. pilula
	Syrupi		una hora sumenda, (in
	tus sumend.	F. haus-	hemorrhage from lungs,
R	Plumbi acet.		uterus, &c.)
	Zinci sulphat.	R	Plumbi acet.
	Aq.		Opium
	M. et cola.		Ext. conii
R	Plumbi acet.		F. massa in
	Aq. destil.		pil. divid.
	Syrupi papav.	R	Plumbi acet.
	mistur.		Pilulæ saponis c. opio
		M. f.	F. pil.

tity, filter, u. s.—*or*—Boil together during half-an-hour, acetate of lead ℥ii. and ℥iii., oxide of lead powdered ℥i. and ℥iv., in water 0vi.; stir frequently—and when cold, add distilled water enough to make the whole amount to 0vi., strain, L.—*or*—Boil together during $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, acetate of lead ℥vi. and ℥vi., litharge finely powdered ℥iv., in water 0iss., stir occasionally; when cold, add, if required, water sufficient to make all amount to 0iss., filter, and preserve in well-secured bottles, E.—*or*—Boil together, semi-vitreous oxide of lead 1 part—in distilled vinegar 12 parts, until 11 parts of the liquid remain; set it aside; filter after subsidence of impurities, D.

Use.—(*Extl.*) similar to *Acetas Plumbi* in solution, or the following:—

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS, U. S. PLUMBI DIACETATIS LIQUOR DILUTUS, L. PLUMBI SUBACETATIS LIQUOR COMPOSITUS, D. Lead Water. GOULARD'S WATER.

Prep.—Add solution subacetate of lead f℥ii., to distilled water 0i., u. s.—*or*—Mix together solution of diacetate of lead ℥iss., pf. spirit ℥ii., and distilled water 0i., L.—*or*—Mix together solution of subacetate of lead ℥i., distilled water ℥i., and pf. spirit ℥i., D.

Use.—Same as foregoing when a weaker preparation is required.

CERATUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS, U. S. CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM, L. *Goulard's Cerate.*

Prep.—Solution of subacetate of lead f℥iiss., white wax ℥iv., olive oil f℥ix., camphor ℥ss., melt the wax and mix with f℥viii. of the oil, remove from fire, and when mixture begins to thicken, gradually add the solution of subacetate of lead, stirring constantly till cool, then add the camphor dissolved in the remainder of the oil, u. s.—Mix together wax (melted) ℥iv., with olive oil ℥viii.; remove then from the fire, and when they begin to thicken, slowly add solution of diacetate of lead ℥iii., and stir continuously with a spatula till they cool; lastly, mix with them camphor ℥ss. (previously dissolved in olive oil ℥ii.)

Use.—In cases similar to *Unguent. Plumb. Carb.*

PILULÆ PLUMBI OPIATÆ, E. Opiate pills of Lead.

Prep.—Beat together into suitable mass acetate of lead 6 parts, opium 1 part, conserve of red roses *about* 1 part. Divide into pills of grs. iv. each. Twice the above quantity of opium may be employed (if wanted.)

Use.—Similar to all the above preparations of acetate of lead (for internal employment), particularly serviceable in hemorrhage

from the lungs, unyielding dysentery, diarrhœa, excessive bronchial mucous secretion. Dose, gr. i.—grs. iii.

PLUMBI CARBONAS, U. S. L. E. D. (CERUSSA, D.) Carbonate of Lead.

Use.—(*Extl.*) sometimes sprinkled over indolent sores, inflamed surfaces, &c., and to form the following:—

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS, U. S. E. D. Ointment of Carbonate of Lead.

Prep.—Mix completely together simple ointment $\mathfrak{z}\text{v.}$, and carb. of lead $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, E.—*or*—Let an ointment be made with carb. of lead finely powdered $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, and ointment of white wax $\mathfrak{lb}\text{i.}$, U. S. D.

Use.—A cooling and drying ointment suitable for some ulcers, burns, abrasions, &c., especially those attended with irritation.

PLUMBI CHLORIDUM, L. Chloride of Lead.

Use.—Only in preparation of *Hydrochlorate of Morphia*.

PLUMBI NITRAS, E. Nitrate of Lead.

Use.—To prepare the *Iodide of lead*; it has the properties of other salts of lead, but is never used medicinally.

PLUMBI OXIDUM SEMIVITREUM, U. S. D. PLUMBI OXYDUM, L. LITHARGYRUM, E. D. LITHARGE.

Use.—Only in preparation of *soap cerate*, &c. &c.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI, U. S. L. EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI, E. D. Lead Plaster. The plaster named *Diachylon*.

Prep.—Boil together over a slow fire oxide of lead finely powdered $\mathfrak{lb}\text{vi.}$, ($\mathfrak{lb}\text{v.}$, U. S.), olive oil cong. i., water Oii. ; stir constantly till the oxide and oil unite into the consistence of a plaster. It will be proper to add a small portion of boiling water, if nearly the whole of that employed at first should be consumed before the end of the boiling, L.—*or*—Mix together litharge finely powdered $\mathfrak{z}\text{v.}$, olive oil $\mathfrak{z}\text{xii.}$, and water $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii.}$; boil and stir continuously until the litharge and oil unite, replacing the water if it evaporate too far, E.—*or*—Take litharge finely powdered $\mathfrak{lb}\text{v.}$, olive oil cong. i., and boiling water Oii. ; mix these together, by stirring (at a temperature between 200° and 212°) till the oil and litharge unite into the consistence of plaster, obviating evaporation of the water by occasionally adding fresh supplies, D.

Use.—As a protective and healing application for superficial excoriations, slight wounds, &c.; much employed in surgery to give support to parts, retain dressings, &c.; it is generally spread on cloth. It forms a basis for other plasters.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM, L. Compound Ointment of Lead.

Prep.—Melt with slow heat plaster of lead ℥iiii., in olive oil ℥i.; then slowly add prepared chalk ℥viii. separately mixed with distilled vinegar ℥vi. (and the effervescence being finished)—stir constantly till they are cooled.

Use.—As an application to tedious sores.

PLUMBI OXYDUM HYDRATUM, L. Hydrated Oxide of Lead.

Use.—Only in the preparing of *Disulphate of Quina*.

PLUMBI OXYDUM RUBRUM, U. S. E. Red Oxide of Lead.

Use.—Only employed in the processes for obtaining *Chlorine water*, and *Acetic acid*.

Potassium.

POTASSII FERROCYANURETUM, U. S. POTASSII FERROCYANIDUM, L. E. Ferrocyanuret of Potassium.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in vesical catarrh, &c. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xv., or of solution (℥ii. of ferrocyanide of pot.—to distilled water ℥i.) m. xv.—m. xxx.; scarcely ever employed.

Polygonum Bistorta, D. The root of Great Bistort or Snake-weed.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in diarrhœa from debility, internal hemorrhages, inordinate intestinal discharges. Dose, ℥i.—℥i., 2ce or 3ce daily; or may be employed in form of decoction, (the latter is sometimes applied as an astringent lotion for external purposes.)

Quercus, L. QUERCUS CORTEX, E. The bark from Quercus Pedunculata, the common Oak-tree. Quercus Robur, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) a powerful remedy (but not often selected)—in diarrhœa, and dysentery, of unyielding character; to check immoderate secretions. Dose, grs. xv.—grs. xxx., 2ce or 3ce daily. Has been used (by inhalation of the bark in substance when subtly powdered) in phthisis. (*Extl.*) as gargle, in relaxed uvula, fauces, &c.; as injection, in leucorrhœa, and discharges consequent on abortion; in prolapsus uteri and ani; as lotion for inflammatory swellings of the genitals from venereal affections, &c. Powder of bark is also sometimes sprinkled on ulcerated and mortifying parts.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS, L. E. D. Decoction of Oak Bark.

Prep.—Boil oak-bark ℥x., in distilled water ℥ii., down to ℥i.; strain, L. E. (the Edin. Phar. orders "water" simply.)—or—Proceed in same way with oak-bark ℥i., and water ℥ii., and boil down to ℥i.; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl. and Extl.*) see foregoing; this is an excellent preparation for external employment.

EXTRACTUM QUERCUS, D. Extract of Oak Bark.

Prep.—By same method as Ext. Hæmatoxyli of the Dublin C.

Use.—(*Extl.*) as injection, gargle, lotion, &c.—see *Quercus*, to which this is preferable, however.

[QUERCUS ALBA, U. S. White Oak Bark.

QUERCUS TINCTORIA, U. S. Black Oak Bark.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS ALBA, U. S. Decoction of White Oak Bark.

Prep.—White-oak bark ℥i., boiled in water Oiss., down to Oi., and strained, U. S.]

Use.—(*Intl. and Extl.*) the same as foregoing.

Rosa Gallica, U. S. L. E. D. The petals from R. Gallica, the Red-Rose, (L. E. D.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in the following forms:—

CONSERVA ROSÆ, U. S. E. D. CONFECTIO GALLICÆ, L. Conserve of Roses.

Prep.—Red roses in powder ℥iv., sugar (refined) ℥xxx., clarified honey ℥vj., rose water f℥viiij. Rub the roses with the rose water at a boiling heat, add gradually the sugar and honey, and beat together thoroughly, U. S.—*or*—Beat in a stone mortar, petals of red rose ℥bi., then add sugar ℥biii., and rub till thoroughly combined, L.—*or*—Rub petals of rosa gallica into pulp, gradually adding twice as much (as their weight) of white sugar, E.—*or*—Triturate in a stone mortar the unblown petals of red rose ℥bi.; then add clarified sugar ℥biii.; and again triturate, so as to incorporate all completely, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in moderate diarrhœa of delicate habits; chiefly valued as a basis or vehicle for more active remedies; forms a pleasant contribution to gargles.

INFUSUM ROSÆ COMPOSITUM, U. S. L. INFUSUM ROSÆ, E. INFUSUM ROSÆ ACIDUM, D. Compound Infusion of Roses, L. Inf. of Roses, E. Acid Infus. of Roses, D.

Prep.—Dried petals of red roses ℥ss., boiling water Oijss., diluted sulphuric acid f℥iij., refined sugar ℥iss.; pour the water on the roses, add the acid, and macerate for half an hour; strain, and add the sugar, U. S.—*or*—Pour boiling distilled water Oi., on red-rose petals (dried) ℥iii.; then add diluted sulphuric acid ℥iss.; infuse during 6 hours; strain, and add sugar ℥vi., L. E. (the latter College orders “boiling water” simply.)—*or*—Proceed as just

stated, with dried petals of red-roses (without the claws) \bar{z} ss., boiling water 0iii., diluted sulphuric acid (by measure) \bar{z} iii. Digest during $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour; strain the cooled liquor, and add refined sugar \bar{z} iss., D. A stone or glass vessel must be used for this preparation.

Use.—(*Intl.*) a vehicle for active medicines; employed also as gargle, &c. &c. Dose, \bar{z} i.— \bar{z} iii.

MEL ROSÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Honey of Roses.

Prep.—Red-roses \bar{z} ij., clarified honey 0ii., boiling water 0iss.; macerate the roses in the water for 2 hours, strain, add the honey, evaporate by water-bath to proper consistence, U. S.—*or*—Digest during 6 hours dried petals of red rose \bar{z} iv., in boiling water 0iiss.; strain, then add despumated honey \bar{h} v.; and in a water-bath boil down to proper thickness, L.—*or*—With same ingredients—after infusing and straining the petals as above, let impurities subside; remove the clear fluid; mix the honey with it, and concentrate to the thickness of syrup; remove the scum, E.—*or*—Proceed, according to the London directions, with unblown petals of red roses, previously dried (and freed from their claws) \bar{z} iv., boiling water 0iii., and honey \bar{h} v., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) chiefly as an agreeable adjunct to gargles for inflammatory affections of throat, aphthous mouth, &c., in young patients. Dose, \bar{z} i.— \bar{z} iv., and upwards.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ GALLICÆ, E. Syrup of Red Roses.

Prep.—Infuse during 12 hours red rose petals (dried) \bar{z} ii., in boiling water 0i.; strain, then dissolve in it, by means of heat, pure sugar \bar{z} xx.

Use.—(*Intl.*) an elegant, slightly astringent, red-colored syrup, forms a pleasant contribution to electuaries, &c. &c.

Rubia, U. S. RUBIA TINCTORUM, D. The root of Dyer's Madder.

Use.—(*Intl.*) formerly employed as an astringent and tonic, but now obsolete. Dose, \bar{z} i.— \bar{z} iss., 3 or 4 times daily.

[Rubus.

RUBUS TRIVIALIS, U. S. Dewberry Root. RUBUS VILLOSUS, U. S. Blackberry Root.

Use.—(*Intl.*) much used in bowel complaints in decoction (\bar{z} i. of root to 0iss. water, boil down to 0j.) Dose, f \bar{z} i. to f \bar{z} ii., 3 or 4 times a day.]

Rumex Aquaticus, D. The root of Great Water-dock.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in former times highly esteemed as an astringent and alterative remedy for scorbutus, and skin diseases. Dose, of

decoction (say rumex root dried $\bar{3}$ i.—to water $\bar{3}$ xvi.) $\bar{3}$ i.— $\bar{3}$ ii., 2ce or 3ce daily.

[*Spiræa*, u. s. The root of *Spiræa Tomentosa*. Hardhack.

Use.—(*Intl.*) tonic and astringent, useful in bowel complaints. Dose, of extract grs. v. to xv., of decoction ($\bar{3}$ i. to 0i. water) f $\bar{3}$ i.—f $\bar{3}$ ij.]

[*Statice*, u. s. The root of *Statice Caroliniana*. Marsh Rosemary.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as kino and catechu, usually in infusion or decoction, also as a gargle in aphthous and malignant sore throat. (*Extl.*) as a wash to indolent ulcers.]

Tormentilla, u. s. l. e. *TORMENTILLA OFFICINALIS*, D. The root of *Potentilla Tormentilla*, u. s. l. e. Common Tormentil, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dysentery, and obstinate diarrhœa, especially of consumptive patients; hemorrhages of the passive kind. Dose, $\bar{3}$ i.— $\bar{3}$ ii. in powder. (*Extl.*) applied (as wash, &c.) to indolent sores on any part; tender or ulcerated gums, mouth, fauces, relaxed uvula, &c.—See following:—

DECOCTUM TORMENTILLÆ, L. Decoction of Tormentil.

Prep.—Boil tormentil bruised $\bar{3}$ ii., in distilled water 0iss., down to 0i.; strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding. Dose, $\bar{3}$ i.— $\bar{3}$ ii., 3 or 4 times daily. (*Extl.*) as wash, injection (in leucorrhœa), gargle, &c.

Uva Ursi, u. s. l. e. D. The leaves of *Arbutus Uva Ursi*, u. s. The leaves from *Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi*, l. e. From *Arbutus Uva Ursi*, D. Whortleberry. Bearberry.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in tedious diarrhœa and dysentery, diabetes, cys-

TORMENTIL.		Syrupi papav. M. f.	
R	Ol. cinnamomi	mistura cap. coch.	
	Sacchari pur. M. dein	in die.	
	adde	WHORTLEBERRY.	
	Decoct. tormentillæ	R	Decoct. (vel infus.) uvæ ursi
	Pulv. cretæ comp. cum opio		Acidi sulphurici dil.
	Tr. kino M. f. mis-		Tr. digitalis
	tura, ejus sum.		Syrupi papav. M. f.
	in die, urgente diarrhœa.		mistura, (in chronic in-
R	Decoct. tormentil.		flammation of larynx, &c.
	Tr. cubebæ		or of the mucous mem-
	— catechu		brane of urinary organs.)

terrhœa from calculous diseases, renal complaints, and discharges from the intestines generally; it possesses tonic properties. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}—\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, powdered, 3 or 4 times daily; also given as infusion, and in the following form:—

DECOCTUM UVÆ URSI, U. S. L. Decoction of Uva Ursi.

Prep.—Uva ursi $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xx.}$; boil down to a pint and strain, U. S.—*or*—Boil whortleberry bruised $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, in distilled water Oiss. , down to $\text{O}\text{i.}$; strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in diseases of any or all of the urinary organs, especially where attended by purulent or other discharges; diabetes, &c. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss.}—\mathfrak{z}\text{iii.}$, 3 times daily; or if an infusion (say uva ursi $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$ —to Aq. bullient. $\mathfrak{z}\text{viii.}$, macera per horas tres.) $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}—\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, 2 or 3 times daily.

EXTRACTUM UVÆ URSI, L. Extract of Uva Ursi.

Prep.—Digest, during 24 hours, whortleberry bruised $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}\text{ss.}$, in boiling distilled water cong. ii. , then boil down to cong. i. ; strain while hot; evaporate to due consistence.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see foregoing. Dose, grs. v.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$

ZINCUM, U. S. L. E. D. Zinc.

ZINCI ACETATIS TINCTURA, D. Tincture of Acetate of Zinc.

Prep.—Rub together sulphate of zinc, and acetate of potass, each 1 part; then add rectif. spirit 16 parts; macerate during a week, shaking occasionally, and filter through paper.

Use.—(*Extl.*) as collyrium, and injection in gonorrhœa; must be diluted sufficiently.

ZINCI CARBONAS, U. S. CALAMINA, L. D. (ZINCI CARBONAS IMPURUM, D.) Impure Carbonate of Zinc. Calamine.

Use.—To form the following:—

ZINCI CARBONAS PRÆPARATUS, U. S. CALAMINA PRÆPARATA, L. E. ZINCI CARBONAS IMPURUM PRÆPARATUM, D. Prepared Calamine.

[After roasting, it is prepared in same way as *chalk*.]

R Decoet uvæ ursi

Potassæ carb.

Ext. conii

— papav.

Syrupi zingib.

mistura cujus cap.

ZINC.

R Calaminæ

Cerati plumbi acet.

unguent.

F. R Ung. zinci ox.

Cerati plumbi acet.

ut f. unguentum.

F.

Tere

Use.—(*Extl.*) sprinkled (from a muslin bag) over some sores, excoriations of the skin in infants, &c.

CERATUM ZINCI CARBONATIS, U. S. CERATUM CALAMINÆ, L. E.
 UNGUENTUM CALAMINÆ, D. *Turner's Cerate.* Cerate of Calamine.

Prep.—Prepared carbonate of zinc, yellow wax, each ℥ss., lard ℥iij.; melt wax and lard together; on cooling, when they begin to thicken, add carbonate of zinc, and stir constantly, U. S.—*or*—Mix together *melted* wax ℥ss., and olive oil ℥xvi.; remove these from the fire, and when first they begin to thicken, add calamine ℥ss., and stir continuously, till they cool, L.—*or*—Mix well together calamine (prepared in same way as *prepared chalk*) 1 part, and simple cerate 5 parts, E.—*or*—Triturate prep. impure carb. of zinc (dried) ℥i., so that it be entirely pulverized; then add it to ointment of yellow wax ℥v., and mix, D.

Use.—A valuable healing application for excoriations, wounds, sores, &c.

ZINCI OXIDI, U. S. ZINCI OXYDUM, L. E. D. Oxide of Zinc.

Use.—In composition of the following:—

UNGUENTUM ZINCI OXIDI, U. S. UNGUENTUM ZINCI, L. E. UNGUENTUM ZINCI OXYDI, D. Ointment of Oxide of Zinc.

Prep.—Mix together oxide of zinc ℥i., with lard ℥vi., U. S. L.—*or*—Mix thoroughly together simple liniment ℥vi., and oxide of zinc ℥i., E.—*or*—Melt ointment of white wax ℥i., and mix with it oxide of zinc (previously well triturated) ℥ii., D.

Use.—An application to some acrid eruptions, chaps, excoriated nipples, ophthalmic affections, &c.

ZINCI SULPHAS, U. S. L. E. D. Sulphate of Zinc.

Use.—(*Extl.*) one of the most valuable remedies of the present class; employed as wash, collyrium, injection, &c.—in ophthalmic, and venereal diseases, leucorrhœa, indolent flabby sores; and to expedite the union of parts which have undergone surgical operations, &c.

℞ Zinci sulphat.
 Myrrhæ, pulv.
 Confect. rosæ gal. q. s. F.
 pilulæ cap
 in die. (In leucorrhœa,
 chronic catarrhs, &c.)
 ℞ Zinci sulphatis
 Sacchari, pur. Hæc

optime terantur simul, et cum mucilagine tragacanthæ f. mas. in troch. formanda. (In chest affections attended with profuse secretion; also as a styptic injection, or a collyrium.)

CARMINATIVES.

Anethum, L. E. **ANETHUM FÆNICULUM**, D. The fruit from *Anethum Graveolens*, L. E. The Seeds, D. Dill.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspepsia, flatulent colic, hiccough of infants. Dose, grs. x.— ζ i.; seldom thus used.

AQUA ANETHI, L. E. Dill water.

Prep.—Mix together dill bruised \mathfrak{H} iss., pf. spirit ζ vii., and water cong. ii.; then distil therefrom cong. i., L.—*or*—Mix together anethum seeds bruised ζ xviii., water cong. ii., rectif. spirit ζ iii., and distil off cong. i., E.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding; employed mostly as a fluid vehicle for other remedies suited to infant-patients. Dose, ζ ss.— ζ ii., and upwards.

OLEUM ANETHI, E. The volatile oil obtained from fruit of *Anethum Graveolens*. Oil of Dill.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in the flatulent bowel complaints of infants chiefly; (may be employed to prepare *Aqua Anethi* by a readier method than that described in the foregoing.) Dose, *m.* ii.—*m.* v., on sugar.

Anisum, U. S. L. E. D. The fruit or seeds of *Pimpinella Anisum*. Anise.

Use.—(*Intl.*) much the same as Dill—in tormina and griping flatulency, and diarrhœa, especially of infants. Dose, grs. x.— ζ i., bruised; the following is preferable:—

DILL.			
R	Magnesiae	Liquoris potassæ	
	Aquæ anethi	——— ammoniæ	
	Syrupi rosæ	Aquæ anethi	M. f.
		haust. carminativ.	
ANISEED.		R	Ol. anisi
R	Anisi (sem.)		Sacchari, pur.
	Aq. bullientis		Intime misceantur et adde
	Sacchari		Aquæ
	M. Dosis,		Rhei, pulv.
	coch. min. pro re nata.		Magnesiae carb.
R	Magnesiae carb.		Tr. opii
	Rhei, pulv.		Spir. ammoniæ fæt.
	Ol. anisi		sumat cochl.
			M. horis.

OLEUM ANISI, U. S. L. E. D. The oil obtained from the fruit.
Oil of Anise.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see foregoing. Dose, *m. v.*—*m. xv.*, generally combined with white sugar.

SPIRITUS ANISI, L. SPIRITUS A. COMPOSITUS, D. Spirit of Anise.

Prep.—Mix together (and then distil cong. i., from) the following:—anise, bruised $\bar{3}x.$, pf. spirit cong. i., water Oii. , L.—*or*—Macerate during 24 hours aniseeds, and angelica seeds (both bruised) each lbss. , pf. spirit cong. i., and water a sufficiency to prevent empyreuma; then distil cong. i., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as anisum, but with addition of stimulating qualities; forms a useful adjunct to fluid medicines; sometimes of service in cases of dyspepsia consequent on drunkenness. Dose $\bar{3}ss.$ — $\bar{3}iv.$ The compound spirit (D. Ph.) is of course the more strongly aromatic of the two preparations.

Carota, U. S. DAUCI FRUCTUS, L. DAUCUS CAROTA, *var. Sylvestris*, D. The fruit from Daucus Carota, U. S. L. Seeds of the Wild Carrot, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in flatulency, &c. Dose, $\bar{3}i.$ — $\bar{3}i.$, bruised down; scarcely ever selected as a remedy.

CARUM, U. S. CARUI, L. E. CARUM CARUI, D. The fruit from Carum Cari (U. S. L. E.) The Seeds (D.) Common Caraway.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspeptic flatulency; enters into composition of numerous articles of bread-food, and confectionary wares.

AQUA CARUI, L. D. Caraway Water.

Prep.—Mix together, and distil cong. i. from the following:—caraway bruised lbiss. , pf. spirit $\bar{3}vii.$, water cong. ii., L.—*or*—Take of caraway seeds bruised lbj. , and pour on these water, a sufficiency to prevent empyreuma; distil cong. i., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in griping colic, and flatulency, especially of infants; and much employed as a vehicle for other remedies. Dose, $\bar{3}i.$ — $\bar{3}iv.$

OLEUM CARI, U. S. OLEUM CARUI, L. E. D. The oil distilled from the fruit. Oil of Caraway.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as an ingredient in various pills, &c. &c., to prevent griping or nausea. Dose, *m. i.*—*m. x.*

SPIRITUS CARUI, L. E. D. Spirit of Caraway.

Prep.—Mix together caraway bruised $\bar{3}xxii.$, pf. spirit cong. i., water Oii. ; then distil therefrom (at a slow heat) cong. i., L.—*or*—Macerate during 2 days, in a covered vessel, caraway

bruised ℥ss., in pf. spirit Ovii.; add water Oiss., then distil off Ovii., E.—*or*—Macerate during 24 hours, caraway seeds bruised ℥i., in pf. spirit cong. i., and water a sufficiency to prevent empyreuma; then distil cong. i., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding; suitable as an addition to fluid remedies. Dose, ℥i.—℥iv.

Coriandrum, U. S. L. E. **CORIANDRUM SATIVUM**, D. The fruit from **C. Sativum**, U. S. L. E. The Seeds, D. The Common Coriander.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspeptic flatulency, &c. &c.; compounded with other medicines in various preparations (and infused with senna, &c.) to overcome their nauseous taste and griping tendency. Dose, ℥i.—℥i.

Cuminum, L. **CUMINUM**, E. The fruit from **Cuminum Cyminum**, L. E. Cummin.

Use.—(*Intl.*) for carminative purposes generally; but rarely employed. Dose, grs. x.—℥i. (*Extl.*) formerly applied, in combination with other ingredients, as a stimulating plaster, to the region of the stomach, &c., in hysteria.

Fœniculum, U. S. L. E. D. The fruit from **Fœniculum Vulgare**, (U. S. L.)—from **F. Officinale**, (E.)—from **Anethum Fœniculum**, D. Common Fennel.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in flatulent dyspeptic cases. Dose, grs. xv.—℥i., rarely employed alone, but as an ingredient in several preparations.

AQUA FœNICULI, U. S. L. E. D. Fennel Water.

Prep.—The London and Edin. processes for this preparation are exactly those directed for **Aqua Anethi** (*q. v.*) (**aquæ cinnamomi**, U. S.)—*or*—Take fennel seeds bruised ℥i., and water a sufficiency to prevent empyreuma, and distil cong. i., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a vehicle for more active medicines. Dose, ℥ss.—℥ii., and upwards.

OLEUM FœNICULI, E. **OLEUM F. DULCIS**, D. The essential oil obtained from **Fœniculum**. Oil of Fennel.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see **Fœniculum**. Dose, m. i.—m. xx.

FENNEL.		Aquæ fœniculi		M. f.
R	Ol. terebinth.		mistura—capiat	
	Ol. ricini		horis.	
	Syrupi papav.			

Lavandula, U. S. L. E. **LAVANDULA SPICA**, D. The flowers from **L. Spica**, L. D. The flowering heads of **Lavand. Vera**, U. S. E. **Lavender**.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in flatulent colic, &c. Dose, ℥i.—℥i.; seldom employed as a remedy of the present class.

OLEUM LAVANDULÆ, U. S. L. E. D. The essential oil obtained from the above. **Oil of Lavender**.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspeptic affections, especially those resulting from drunkenness; hysteria, nervous headache, weakened digestion attendant on chlorosis; also employed as a corrective adjunct to cathartics, &c. Dose, m. i.—m. v., dropped on a piece of sugar.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ, U. S. L. E. D. **Spirit of Lavender**.

Prep.—Fresh lavender flowers ℔ij.; alcohol cong. j., water 0ij.; mix and distil cong. j., by a slow fire, U. S.—*or*—Mix together fresh lavender ℔iiss., rectif. spirit. cong. i., water cong. ii.; then distil cong. i., L.—*or*—Mix together fresh lavender ℔iiss., rectif. spirit cong. i.; and at heat of a vapour-bath distil 0vii., E.—*or*—Macerate, during 24 hours, fresh lavender flowers ℔ii., pf. spirit cong. i., water a sufficiency to prevent empyreuma; then distil at a moderate heat 0v., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in flatulency and languor of delicate females; rarely prescribed alone. Dose, ℥ss.—℥ii. (*Extl.*) in great request as a perfume. Forms an ingredient in several pharmaceutic preparations.

SPIRITUS L. COMPOSITUS, U. S. E. D. **TINCTURA LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITA**, L. **Compound Spirit of Lavender**.

Prep.—Digest, during 14 days, spirit of lavender 0iiss., sp. of rosemary 0ss., cinnamon bruised, and nutmegs bruised, each ℥iiss., red saunders sliced ℥v.; strain, L.—*or*—Macerate, during 7 days, spirit of lavender 0ii., spirit of rosemary ℥xii., cinnamon, in rough powder ℥i., cloves bruised ℥ii., nutmeg bruised ℥ss., red sandal-wood in shavings ℥iii., strain, E.—*or*—Digest during 10 days (14 days U. S.) sp. of lavender 0iii., sp. of rosemary 0i., nutmegs bruised, and cinnamon bruised (℥i., U. S.) each ℥ss., cloves ℥ii., and red saunders wood sliced ℥i. (℥iii., U. S.); filter, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding, but this preparation being more aromatic, is of greater efficacy. Dose, ℥ss.—℥ii.

Lauri Baccæ, et LAURI FOLIA, L. **LAURUS NOBILIS**, D. The Berries and the Leaves from **Laurus Nobilis**. **Bay Leaves and Berries**.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspeptic flatulency, hysteria, &c. Dose, grs. xv.—℥ss., very seldom employed.

Mentha.

MENTHA PIPERITA, U. S. L. E. D. Peppermint. The Herb.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspeptic complaints, chiefly to relieve attendant flatulency, griping colic, nausea, &c. Dose, grs. x.— ʒi. , powdered; scarcely ever given thus in modern practice; see *Oleum Menth. Pip.*

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, U. S. L. E. AQ. MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS, D. Peppermint Water.

Prep.—Like aqua cinnam., U. S.—*or*—Mix together peppermint dried ℥ii. (or oil of peppermint ʒii.), pf. spirit ʒvii. , and water cong. ii., distil cong. i., L.—*or*—Mix together fresh peppermint ℥iv. (if dry ℥ii.), water cong. ii., rectif. spirit ʒiii. ; distil off cong. i., E.—*or*—Mix peppermint ℥iss. , and water a sufficiency to prevent empyreuma; distil cong. i., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in flatulency of dyspeptic affections—see preceding—a useful adjunct to, or vehicle for, other liquid medicines. Dose, ʒi. — ʒiv.

OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, U. S. L. E. OL. MENTH. PIPERITIDIS, D. The essential oil obtained from Mentha Piperita. Oil of Peppermint.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases named under foregoing, and in hysteria, cramp of stomach, nervous headache, &c. Dose, m. i.—m. v., dropped on sugar.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, L. D. SPIRITUS MENTHÆ, E. Spirit of Peppermint.

Prep.—Mix together peppermint oil ʒiii. , pf. spirit cong. i., and water ʒi. ; then at a slow heat distil cong. i., L.—*or*—With fresh peppermint ℥iss. ; proceed as for *spirit of caraway* (q. v.) E.—*or*—To oil of peppermint (by weight) ʒss. , add rectif. spirit cong. i., and pour on a sufficiency of water to prevent subsequent empyreuma; at a slow heat distil cong. i., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see the foregoing. This preparation may be advantageously added to purgative draughts, &c. Dose, ʒss. — ʒii.

TINCTURA OLEI MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, U. S. Essence of Peppermint.

Prep.—Dissolve oil of peppermint fʒii. in alcohol ʒi.

MENTHA PULEGIUM, L. D. PULEGIUM, E. Pennyroyal. The Herb.

Use.—(*Intl.*) sometimes substituted for Mentha Piperita, but is less agreeable, and considerably less pungent. Dose, grs. x.— ʒi. ; now all but laid aside.

AQUA MENTHÆ PULEGII, L. AQ. PULEGII, E. D. Pennyroyal Water.

[Prepared by same process as Peppermint Water, L. E. D.]

Uses, and Dose. See *Aq. Menth. Pip.*

OLEUM MENTHÆ PULEGII, L. OL. PULEGII, E. D. The essential oil obtained from *Mentha Pulegium*. Oil of Pennyroyal.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as Oil of Peppermint. Dose, *m. i.*—*m. v.*, its former specific reputation as an emmenagogue is now little credited.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PULEGII, L. SPIRITUS PULEGII, D. Spirit of Pennyroyal.

Prep.—Proceed in same way as for Spirit of Peppermint, L. —or—Mix together essential oil of pennyroyal ℥vi., and pf. spirit cong. i., and by means of convenient apparatus apply heat, so that the mixture may distil, D.

Uses, and Dose. Same as Spirit of Peppermint.

MENTHA VIRIDIS, U. S. L. E. D. Spearmint. The Herb.

Use.—(*Intl.*) for same purposes as peppermint; the latter is more grateful and pungent. Dose, grs. x.—℥i., rarely employed thus.

AQUA MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, U. S. L. E. D. Spearmint Water.

[Prepared in same manner as Peppermint Water, L. E. D.]

Uses, and Dose. See *Aqua Menth. Pip.*

INFUSUM MENTHÆ SIMPLEX, D. Infusion of Spearmint.

Prep.—Infuse leaves of spearmint dried ℥ii., in boiling water a sufficiency to afford ℥vi. (by measure) when strained.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a vehicle for other medicines chiefly. Dose, ℥ss.—℥iss.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ COMPOSITUM, D. Compound Infusion of Spearmint.

Prep.—Digest, during half an hour, the same proportion of the ingredients stated in the preceding; when cooled, strain the liquor, and add refined sugar ℥ii.; and then add oil of spearmint *m. iii.* dissolved in compound tincture of cardamom ℥ss.; mix.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in nausea, anorexia, &c., and as a vehicle for other remedies. Dose, ℥ss.—℥iss., every 2d or 3d hour.

OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, U. S. L. E. D. The essential oil obtained from *Mentha Viridis*. Oil of Spearmint.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspeptic flatulency, &c. Dose, *m. i.*—*m. v.*, dropped on, or rubbed up with, sugar.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, L. D. Spirit of Spearmint.

Prep.—Mix together oil of spearmint ℥iii., pf. spirit cong. i., and water Oi.; then at a slow heat distil cong. i., L.—*or*—Add rectific. spirit cong. i., to oil of spearmint (*by weight*) ℥ss., and pour on a sufficiency of water to prevent subsequent empyreuma; with a slow fire distil cong. i., D.

Use.—Similar to Oil of Peppermint. Dose, gtts. xxx.—f℥i.

TINCTURA OLEI MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, U. S.

Prep.—Dissolve oil of spearmint f℥ii. in alcohol Oi.

Use.—The same as the above. Dose, gtts. xx.—xl.

Origanum, U. S. L. E. ORIGANUM VULGARE, D. O. VULGARE, L.
The Herb of O. V., U. S. E. Oil from the Herb, D. Common Marjoram.

Use.—(*Intl.*) has been supposed serviceable in some weak conditions of stomach; but hardly ever employed. It was one of the standard emmenagogues of old times. Dose, grs. x.—℥ss., in powder; has also been used in form of infusion.

OLEUM ORIGANI, U. S. L. D. The essential oil obtained from the foregoing. Oil of Origanum.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see *Origanum*; the oil is acrid, and very rarely prescribed for internal purposes. Dose, m. i.—m. v. (*Extl.*) v. Stimulants.

ORIGANUM MAJORANA, D. Sweet Marjoram. (v. Errhines.)

OLEUM ORIGANI MAJORANÆ, E. Oil of Sweet Marjoram. (v. Stimulants.)

Uses, &c.—See remarks as to *Origanum* and its oil, above.

Ruta, U. S. (v. Emmenagogues.)

CONFECTIO RUTÆ, L. CONSERVA RUTÆ, D. Confection of Rue.

Prep.—In class Emmenagogues.

Use.—(*Intl.*) sometimes serviceable in the convulsive affections and flatulent colic of young patients. Dose, ℥ss.—℥ii.; also administered by injection (say the dose just named, to gruel ℥viii.) for the same cases.

CATHARTICS.

(Including Eccoprotics, Drastics, Hydragogues, &c. &c.)

Aloe, U. S. L. The inspissated juice from the leaves of Aloe Spicata (and other species of Aloe, U. S.)

ALOE BARBADENSIS, E. The extract or inspissated juice from the leaves of one or more undetermined species of Aloe.

ALOE INDICA, E. ALOE HEPATICA, D. From one or more undetermined species of aloe, (E.)—from Aloe Vulgaris, (D.)

ALOE SOCOTORINA, E. (SOCOTRINA), D. Probably from an undetermined species of Aloe, (E.)—from A. Spicata, (D.)

Use.—(Intl.) in constipatio, dyspepsia. Dose, grs. v.—grs. x., to be cautiously given where piles exist, or irritable condition of any of the pelvic viscera. It is to be feared that doses of aloes injuriously large are too frequently exhibited.

DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM, L. D. DECOCTUM ALOES, E.
Decoction of Aloes.

Prep.—Boil together extract of liquorice ʒvii., carb. of potash

ALOES.			
R	Ext. aloes purif. (L. and D. Ph.)	R	Aloes
	Rhei, pulv.		Cinnamomi
	Ipecacuan. pulv.		F. pulvis.
	Capsici	R	Aloes
	Saponis		Pil. hydrarg.
	Ol. Carui q. s. Contunde		F.
	bene, et divid. in pilulas.		massa in pilulas
R	Aloes		div.
	Ext. gentianæ		e quibus sumantur
	Ol. cari		h. s.
	Syrupi aurant. F. mas.,	R	Ext. aloes purif.
	in pil. div.		Potassæ bitart.
R	Aloes socot.		Mellis q. s. M. pro una
	Ext. cinchon.		dosi.
	Canellæ, pulv. M.	R	Aloes
	inter se, et subige in mas-		Myrrhæ
	sam cum syrupo		Ext. gentianæ
	Aurantii cort. Sumat		Ferri sulphatis
	ante cibum. (tonic and		Mistur. acaciæ
	aperient.)		M. f.
			pil.
		R	Aloes
			Sodii chlorid.
			Farinæ
			Mellis q. s. F. suppositorum

℥i., aloes powdered, myrrh powdered, and saffron, each ℥iss., in distilled water Oiss., down to Oi., and strain; then add comp. tincture of cardamom ℥vii., L.—*or*—Mix together socotorine, or hepatic aloes, myrrh powdered, and saffron, each ℥i., ext. of liquorice ℥ss., carb. of potash ℥ii., and water ℥xvi.; boil down to ℥xii., then filter, and add comp. tincture of cardamom ℥iv., E.—*or*—Mix together ext. of liquorice ℥ss., carb. of potass ℥ii., hepatic aloes powdered, myrrh powdered, and saffron, each ℥i., water Oi.; boil down to ℥xii., strain, then add comp. tincture of cardamoms ℥iv., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in constipation, especially when attendant on hypochondriasis, amenorrhœa, chlorosis; jaundice, &c. Dose, ℥ss.—℥ii.,—should be taken in the morning. It acts very mildly.

ENEMA ALOES, L. Clyster of Aloes.

Prep.—Mix and rub together aloes ℥ii., carb. of potassa grs. xv., and decoction of barley Oss.

Use.—See preceding. Will be serviceable in numerous cases, especially when exhibition of medicines by the stomach are inadmissible.

EXTRACTUM ALOES PURIFICATUM, L. EXT. ALOES HEPATICÆ, D. Purified Extract of Aloes.

Prep.—Macerate during 3 days (at a gentle heat) aloes powdered ℥xv., in boiling water cong. i., strain; and after allowing the dregs to subside, pour off the clear liquid; then evaporate to due consistence, L.—*or*—Proceed with hepatic aloes, &c., in the way directed for preparing *ext. hæmatoxyli campechiani*, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as aloes. Dose, grs. v.—grs. x.—grs. xv. It is preferable to crude aloes, from removal of a considerable amount of irritating resinous matter, and adventitious impurities.

PILULÆ ALOES, U. S. E. PIL. ALOES COMPOSITÆ, L. D. Aloetic Pills.

Prep.—Beat together into pill mass aloes powdered ℥i., ext. of gentian ℥ss., oil of caraway m. xl., syrup q. s., L. D. (the latter College orders *hepatic* aloes)—*or*—Proceed as just stated with socotorine aloes, and castile soap aa, conserve of red-roses q. s. (This pill may also be prepared with the finer qualities of E. India aloes, as the socotorine variety is very scarce; and many, not without reason, prefer the stronger Barbadoes aloes, E.

Use.—In cases of constipation, and habitual costiveness from torpidity of the bowels,—the large intestines particularly. Dose, grs. x.—℥i.

PIL. ALOES ET MYRRHÆ, U. S. E. PILULÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHÆ,
L. D. Pills of Aloes and Myrrh.

Prep.—Aloes in powder $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij.}$, powdered myrrh $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, saffron $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, syrup q. s. beat into mass and divide into 480 pills, U. S.—*or*—Rub together aloes $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$ and myrrh $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, then add saffron $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ and syrup q. s.; and beat all into proper pill mass, E. D. (the latter College orders *hepatic* aloes)—*or*—Beat into proper mass aloes (socot., or E. Indian) 4 parts, myrrh 2 parts, saffron 1 part, conserve of red-roses q. s., E.

Use.—In cases alluded to in foregoing, especially of females. Dose, grs. x.— $\mathfrak{D}\text{i.}$

PILULÆ ALOES ET ASSAFÆTIDÆ, U. S. E. Pills of Aloes and
Assafœtida.

Prep.—Beat together into suitable pill mass aloes (socotorine, or E. Indian), assafœtida, and castile soap $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$, (with water, U. S.,) with conserve of red-roses q. s., E.

Use.—In costiveness and flatulence of dyspeptic patients; hysteria, &c. &c., where carminative purges are indicated. Dose, grs. x., 2ce daily.

PILULÆ CAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITÆ, L. PIL. CAMBOGIÆ, E. PIL.
GAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITÆ, D. Compound Pills of Gamboge.

Prep.—Mix together gamboge powdered $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, aloes powdered $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss.}$, ginger powdered $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$; then add soap $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, and beat all together till combined, L.—*or*—Rub to powder separately gamboge, and aloes (E. Indian, or Barbadoes), each, 1 part; then mix with these aromatic powder 1 part, castile soap 2 parts, and syrup q. s.; beat all into proper pill mass, E.—*or*—Reduce to powder separately gamboge $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, hepatic aloes $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss.}$ and ginger $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$; mix them, and then with soap $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$ and syrup q. s., let pill mass be formed, E.

Use.—In cases of obstinate constipation, and in worm cases. Dose, grs. x.— $\mathfrak{D}\text{i.}$

PILULÆ ALOES ET FERRI, E. Pills of Aloes and Iron.

Prep.—Reduce to powder separately sulphate of iron 3 parts, and Barbadoes aloes 2 parts; then mix with these aromatic powder 6 parts, and conserve of red-roses 8 parts; beat into suitable pill mass—which divide into pills of grs. v. each.

Use.—As a tonic purgative in cases of amenorrhœa, chlorosis, &c. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xv.

PULVIS ALOES COMPOSITUS, L. D. Compound Powder of
Aloes.

Prep.—Rub to powder separately aloes $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss.}$ and guaiacum resin $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$; then mix these with comp. powder of cinnamon $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, L. D.

(the latter College orders *hepatic* aloes, and *aromatic* powder; but its formula is otherwise identical with the above.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a stimulating diaphoretic purgative—in unyielding constipation, jaundice, &c. Dose, grs. x.— \mathfrak{z} i., a *nauseating remedy*.

PULVIS ALOES CUM CANELLA, U. S. D. Powder of Aloes and Canella.

Prep.—Reduce to powder separately hepatic aloes \mathfrak{lb} i., and white canella \mathfrak{z} iii.; then mix.

Use.—In cases of constipation generally; the addition of canella is for the purpose of communicating its aromatic flavour, and warmth, to the aloes. Dose, grs. x.— \mathfrak{z} i. It has gone by the name of *Hiera Picra*.

TINCTURA ALOES, U. S. L. E. D. Tincture of Aloes.

Prep.—Digest during 14 days aloes powdered \mathfrak{z} i., ext. of liquorice \mathfrak{z} iii., water \mathfrak{O} iss., rectif. spirit \mathfrak{O} ss.; strain, U. S. L.—*or*—Mix together and digest during 7 days (shaking occasionally) aloes (socotorine or Indian) coarsely powdered \mathfrak{z} i., ext. of liquorice \mathfrak{z} iii., rectif. spirit \mathfrak{z} xii., water \mathfrak{O} i. and \mathfrak{z} viii., separate the clear liquor from the sediment; filter. This Tr. cannot be prepared by percolation, without difficulty and delay, E.—*or*—Macerate during 7 days socotorine aloes powdered \mathfrak{z} ss., ext. of liquorice (previously dissolved in \mathfrak{z} viii. of boiling water) \mathfrak{z} iss., pf. spirit (by measure) \mathfrak{z} viii.; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in amenorrhœa; costiveness of dyspeptic, hysteric, and other affections; and in cases of simple constipation; employed chiefly as a contribution to cathartic mixtures, &c. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ii.— \mathfrak{z} iss.

TR. ALOES ET MYRRHA, U. S. E. TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA, L. D. Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh.

Prep.—Aloes in powder \mathfrak{z} iii., saffron \mathfrak{z} i., tincture of myrrh \mathfrak{O} ii.; macerate 14 days, and filter through paper, U. S.—*or*—Digest during 14 days aloes powdered \mathfrak{z} iv., saffron \mathfrak{z} ii., tincture of myrrh

R Tr. aloes
— gentianæ comp.
— aurantii F. mis-
tura, vel haustus
R Tinc. aloes comp.
Tr. jalapæ
Infusi sennæ F. haus-
tus purgans

R Vini aloes
Infusi sennæ comp.
Magnesiæ sulphatis M.
f. mistura
R Infusi anthemidis
Vini aloes
Liqu. potassæ F. haus-
tus, (in duodenal *dyspep-
sia*, to act as an aperient.)

0ii.; strain, L.—*or*—Macerate during 7 days aloes (socotorine or E. Indian) powdered \bar{z} iv., saffron \bar{z} ii., tincture of myrrh 0ii.; filter the supernatant liquid (it cannot well be formed by percolation), E.—*or*—Digest during 14 days socotorine aloes powdered \bar{z} iii., in tincture of myrrh 0ii.; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding. Dose \bar{z} i.— \bar{z} ii. (*Extl.*) sometimes as a stimulating application to tedious ulcers.

VINUM ALOES, U. S. L. E D. Wine of Aloes.

Prep.—Powdered aloes \bar{z} i., cardamom seeds and ginger, bruised, each \bar{z} i., sherry wine 0i.; macerate 14 days, occasionally shaking, filter, U. S.—*or*—Digest during 14 days aloes powdered \bar{z} ii., canella powdered \bar{z} iv., in sherry wine 0ii. (shaking frequently); strain L.—*or*—Macerate during 7 days aloes (socot. or E. Ind.) \bar{z} iss., cardamom seeds ground, and ginger coarsely powdered, each \bar{z} iss., in sherry 0ii.; strain through calico or linen, E.—*or*—Reduce to powder separately socotorine aloes \bar{z} iv., and canella bark \bar{z} i., mix; then add Spanish white wine 0iii. (previously mixed with pf. spirit 0i.), macerate the whole during 14 days, shaking frequently; filter, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a stimulating aperient for cold habits, dyspeptic, and chlorotic cases, &c. Dose, \bar{z} ss.— \bar{z} ii. (stomachic in doses \bar{z} i.— \bar{z} ii.)

[Apocynum Cannabinum, U. S. The Root. Indian Hemp.]

Use.—(*Intl.*) cathartic, hydragogue, emetic and diuretic—found useful in dropsical complaints. Dose, powder grs. xv. to grs. xxx. causes severe vomiting and purging;—extract grs. iii.—grs. iv. 3ce a day; decoction (\bar{z} ss. root, to 0iss. water, boiled to 0i.) f \bar{z} i.— \bar{z} ii. 2ce or 3ce a day.]

Calomel.—See also Hydrargyri Chloridum mite.

CALOMEL.		R Hydr. chlor. mit.	
R Hydrarg. chlor. mit.		Scammonii	
Pulv. antimonialis		Sacchari, pur.	F. pul-
Ext. colocyn. comp.	F.	vis (for young patients.)	
pilulæ (in acute hepatitis.)		R Hydrargyri chlor. mit.	
R Hydr. chlor. mit.		Jalapæ	
Jalapæ, pulv.	M. f.	Ipecacuanhæ	
pulvis.		Sacchari	M.
R Hydrarg. chlor. mit.		R Hydr. chloridi mit.	
Pulv. Jacobi (<i>veri</i>)		Jalapæ, pulv.	
— rhei	F. pulvis	Rhei, pulv.	M. f.
		pulvis.	

Gambogia, U. S. D. **CAMBOGIA**, L. [**C. SIAMENSIS**], E. The concrete juice of an unknown tree, U. S. The gum-resin from *Stalagmitis Cambogioides*, (L.)—from an unascertained plant inhabiting Siam, probably a species of *Hebradendron*, (E.)—from *Stalagmitis Cambogia*, (D.) Siam Gamboge.

(**CAMBOGIA** [**ZEYLANICA**], E. The gum-resin from *Hebradendron Cambogioides*. Ceylon Gamboge, E. The preceding is the Gamboge of commerce.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in stubborn costiveness of bowels, as a drastic hydragogue purgative. Dose, grs. ii.—grs. v.; should never be given by itself—the *compound gamboge pill* is a valuable preparation.

Cassia Fistula, U. S. D. **CASSIA**, L. **CASSIÆ PULPA**, E. Pulp from the pods of *C. Fistula*. Cassia. Cassia-pulp.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in costiveness, of delicate females chiefly; it is very slightly laxative. Dose, ℥ii.—℥i.; rarely employed, unless in the *confection of senna*, L. (q. v.) and the following:—

CONFECTIO CASSIÆ, L. **ELECTUARIUM CASSIÆ**, D. Confection of Cassia.

Prep.—Dissolve manna bruised ℥ii., in syrup of rose ℥viii.; then mix in cassia (pulp) ℥ss., and tamarind (pulp) ℥i.; evaporate to proper consistence, L.—*or*—Dissolve at a moderate heat manna bruised ℥ii., in syrup of orange ℥ss.; then add tamarind pulp ℥i., and cassia pulp ℥ss.; and evaporate slowly to due consistence, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a mild purgative—see foregoing; may be employed as a vehicle for more decided medicines. Dose, ℥i.—℥i., of no reliance by itself.

Colchici Radix, U. S. **COLCHICI CORMUS**, L. E. The cormus of *Colchicum Autumnale*. Meadow-Saffron. *Colchicum-bulb*. **Colchici Semina**, U. S. L. E. Seeds of Meadow-Saffron. *Colchicum Autumnale*, D. The bulb and seeds. Either may be employed.

GAMBOGE.

℞ Gambogiæ
Hydrarg. chlor. mit.
Misturæ acaciæ q. s. ut f.
bolus, mane sumendus

CASSIA.

℞ Cassiæ fistulæ
Mannæ
Ol. amygdalæ
Aqu. aurantii M.
(*Marmalade de Tron-*
chin.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in some rheumatisms, and other inflammatory diseases, instead of, or as an adjuvant to venæsection; it acts energetically as a stimulant of the secretions, and as an irritant on mucous surfaces generally—more especially, however, on that of the duodenum (in large doses it acts as a sedative); from these properties, it has been administered in dropsical diseases, and for the purpose of expelling intestinal worms. Dose, gr. i.—grs. iv. powdered. In most cases its use is attended with uncertainty of action; it seems, therefore, now agreed, that unless pushed so as to induce giddiness, nausea, griping, &c. &c., its desired influence as a remedy need hardly be expected.

ACETUM COLCHICI, U. S. L. E. D. Vinegar of Colchicum.

Prep.—Dried colchicum root bruised ℥ij., distilled vinegar Oij., alcohol f ℥i.; macerate the root in the vinegar in a close vessel 7 days, express, let dregs subside, pour off clear liquor, and add alcohol to it, u. s.—*or*—Digest during 3 days fresh meadow-saffron cormus sliced ℥i., in distilled vinegar ℥xvi., squeeze and strain; then set by the liquor that the dregs may subside; then (to the clear liquor) add pf. spirit ℥i., L. E. The Dublin formula differs from this only in one point, namely, by ordering ℔i. of vinegar, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see the preceding. Dose, ℥ss.—℥iss., in some simple liquid.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI ACETICUM, L. E. Acetic Extract of Colchicum.

Prep.—Bruise fresh meadow-saffron cormus ℔i. (gradually sprinkling it) with acetic acid ℥iii., squeeze out the juice; evaporate in an earthen vessel (not glazed with lead) to due consistence, L.—*or*—Proceed as just stated, with bulb of colchicum ℔i., and pyroligneous acid ℥iii., E.

MEADOW-SAFFRON.		℞ Ext. colch. acetici	
℞ Colchici, pulv.		— aloes	F.
Pulv. ipecacuanhæ comp.		pilula, nocte maneque su-	
Sulph. potassæ c. sulphure		mend. donec alvus benè	
F. pulvis	qua-	soluta fuerit.	
que hora sumendus (in	℞ Ext. colch. acetici		
rheumatic gout.)	Hydrarg. chloridi mit.		
℞ Colchici, pulv.	Antimonii et potassæ-tart.		
Potassæ nitratis	F. moles, in pil.		
Hydrarg. chloridi mit.	F.	div.	
pulvis.			

Use.—(*Intl.*) see employment of *colchicum* (it is said to be serviceable in promoting the healthy flow of bile). Dose, gr. i.—grs. ii., may be repeated 2ce or 3ce daily.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI CORMI, L. Extract of Colchicum Cormus.

Prep.—Bruise (in a stone mortar) fresh meadow-saffron cormus ℥i., sprinkling on it a small quantity of water; squeeze out the juice, and then evaporate to due consistence.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in peritonitis and some others of the *phlegmasiæ*; in hæmoptysis, &c. Dose, grs. i.—grs. ii., repeated every 3d or 4th hour.

OXYMEL COLCHICI, D. Oxymel of Colchicum.

Prep.—Macerate during 2 days fresh bulb of meadow-saffron (cut into thin slices) ℥i., in distilled vinegar Oii.; squeeze and strain, then add thereto clarified honey ℥ii.; boil to syrup consistence—stirring frequently with a wooden spoon.

Use.—(*Intl.*) chiefly employed in dropsical affections and humoral asthma. Dose, ℥i. 2ce a-day, and gradually enlarged.

TINCTURA COLCHICI SEMINIS, U.S. TINCTURA COLCHICI, L.
E. TINCTURA SEMINUM COLCHICI, D. Tincture of Colchicum Seed.

Prep.—Digest during 14 days, meadow-saffron seeds bruised ℥v., (℥iv., U.S.) in pf. spirit (diluted alcohol, U.S.) Oii.; strain, L.—or—With colchicum seeds (finely ground in a coffee-mill) ℥v., and pf. spirit Oii., proceed by the method of percolation, (v. per Index) which is more convenient and speedy for this Tr., E.—or—Digest during 14 days, seeds of meadow-saffron ℥ii., in pf. spirit ℥i.; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see employment of Colchici Cormus, &c., and foregoing preparations thereof. Dose, m. x.—m. xv.—m. xx.—℥ss.; the tincture is esteemed preferable to other preparations of colchicum, as the seeds from which it is prepared possess greater medicinal equality than the cormus.

R Oxymellis colch.
Ammonia acet. liquoris
Aquæ M. f. mistur.
ejus capiat cochl.
R Tr. colchici

Infusi sennæ comp.
Magnesiæ
Sp. pimentæ
Infusi caryophylli M.
f. haustus.

TINCTURA COLCHICI COMPOSITA, L. Compound Tincture of Colchicum.

Prep.—Digest during 14 days meadow-saffron bruised \mathfrak{z} v., in aromatic spirit of ammonia Oii. ; strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding, in cases where addition of ammonia (as an antacid or otherwise) may be suitable. Dose, *m. x.*— \mathfrak{z} ss.; extemporaneous combination of ammonia with the simple Tr. would be equally useful, and perhaps preferable.

VINUM COLCHICI RADICIS, U. S. VINUM COLCHICI, L. E. Wine of Colchicum.

Prep.—Colchicum root bruised $\mathfrak{Hj.}$, sherry wine Oij. ; macerate 14 days, shaking occasionally, express and filter, *U. S.*—*or*—Digest during 14 days, meadow-saffron cormus dried \mathfrak{z} viii., in sherry wine Oii. ; strain, *L.*—*or*—Macerate the articles just named during only 7 days; strain, express strongly, and filter, *E.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) in gout, rheumatism, and most inflammatory complaints,—see Colchicum, &c. Dose, *m. x.*— \mathfrak{z} ss. (has been regarded as specific in podagra.)

[Convolvulus Panduratus, U. S. The root of Convolvulus Panduratus. Wild Potato.

Use.—(*Intl.*) a mild cathartic, with some diuretic properties. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ii. to \mathfrak{z} j., in powder.]

R Tr. colchici comp.		R Vini colch.	
Sodæ carb.		Magnesiae	
Infus. sennæ comp.		Tr. sennæ comp.	
— aurantii comp.		Infus. sennæ	M. f.
Sp. lavandulæ comp.	M.	haustus (in gout.)	
f. haust.		R Vini colchici	
R Vini colch.		Solutionis magnesiæ	
Aq. menth. pip.		Syrupi croci	
Liq. ammon. acetat.		Mistur. camphoræ	M. ;
Syrupi tolutani	M. f.	sumantur cochl.	
haustus.		quâque horâ.	
R Vini colchici		R Vini colchici	
Tr. cardamomi comp.		Mistur. camphoræ	
Infus. rhei		Magnesiae	M. f.
Magnæs. carb.		haustus	in die
Infusi aurant. comp.	M.	sumendus.	
f. haustus.			

Colocynthis, U. S. L. E. **CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS, D.** The fruit of *C. Colocynthis* deprived of its rind, U. S. The dried pulp from the fruit of *Cucumis Colocynthis*, (L. E.) The pulp from the fruit, (E. D.) Bitter Cucumber, Colocynth.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dropsical and lethargic diseases, as a stimulating hydragogue; but from its violent action, scarcely ever administered alone. Dose, grs. iii.—grs. x.; its objectionable qualities may be somewhat moderated (when given in powder) by intimately triturating with gum Arabic. In form of decoction it has been employed as a vermifuge.

ENEMA COLOCYNTHIDIS, L. Clyster of Colocynth.

Prep.—Mix and triturate together comp. extract of colocynth ℥ii., soft soap ℥i., water 0i.

Use.—In constipation from habitual torpidity of the bowels, whether constitutional, induced by sedentary habits, or otherwise.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS, L. E. **EXT. COLOCYNTHIDIS SIMPLEX, D.** Extract of Colocynth.

Prep.—Mix and boil (during 6 hours) at a slow fire, colocynth cut to pieces ℔i., in distilled water cong. ii., frequently adding supplies of distilled water to amount of what has evaporated; strain whilst hot; evaporate to due consistence, L.—*or*—Boil gently during 6 hours colocynth ℔i., in water cong. ii., occasionally adding water to the amount of what has evaporated; strain while hot; evaporate (in the vapour bath) to suitable consistence, E.—*or*—With colocynth pulp ℔i., and water cong. i., boil down to 0iv.; strain whilst hot; evaporate to due consistence.

Use.—(*Intl.*) for general purgative purposes—not so apt to induce griping as colocynth in substance. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xxv. in form of pills; more usually combined with other medicines of the present class.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM, U. S. L. D. Compound Extract of Colocynth.

Prep.—Colocynth without seeds and sliced ℥vi., powdered aloes ℥xii., powdered scammony ℥iv., powdered cardamom ℥i., soap ℥iij., diluted alcohol cong. j.; macerate the colocynth in the alcohol, with a gentle heat, 4 days, express and filter, and add the aloes, scammony and soap; evaporate to proper consistence,

COLOCYNTH.		R Ext. colocynthidis comp.	
R Ext. colocynth.		Opii	
Mellis despum.		Ol. myristicæ	F.
Glycyrrhizæ, pulv.	F.	massa in pil.	div.
bolus.		e quibus cap.	

then mix the cardamom, *u. s.*—*or*—Digest (at a moderate heat) during 4 days, colocynth cut in pieces ℥vi. , in *pf.* spirit *cong. i.*; strain, and then add purified ext. of aloes ℥xii. , scammony powdered ℥iv. , and soap ℥iii. ; evaporate to proper thickness and (towards the end) mix in cardamom powdered ℥i. , *L. D.* (the latter College orders *hepatic* aloes, and *hard soap* to be employed; in other respects, its formula for this preparation is the same as that of *Lond.*)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in obstinate, or habitual costiveness; visceral obstructions; a stimulating and efficacious remedy. Dose, *grs. v.*—*grs. xxx.* as pills; generally combined with calomel, or other medicines.

PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS, E. PIL. COLOCYNTH. COMPOSITÆ, D.
Compound Colocynth Pills.

Prep.—Rub together aloes (*socot.* or *E. Ind.*), and scammony, each 8 parts, and sulphate of potash 1 part; then add (to these) colocynth finely powdered 4 parts; now add oil of cloves 1 part; and with *retif.* spirit *q. s.* beat into proper pill mass; divide into pills of *grs. v.* each, *E.*—*or*—Triturate to powder, hepatic aloes and scammony, each ℥i. , and sulphate of potash ℥i. ; then mix (with these) colocynth pith ℥ss. , and essential oil of cloves ℥i. —finally rub all together with castile soap ℥ii. —and empyreumatic syrup *q. s.*, *D.*

Use.—In cases alluded to in the preceding; and an equally effective and valued remedy. Dose, *grs. v.*—*grs. x.*—*grs. xx.*

PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI, E. Pills of Colo-
cynth and Henbane.

Prep.—Beat perfectly together colocynth-pill-mass 2 parts, and ext. of hyoscyamus 1 part (a few drops of *rectif.* spirit, if necessary, may be added during the process); divide into pills of *grs. v.*

Use.—Same as last—in cases where risk of intestinal irritation requires to be guarded against.

℞ Ext. col. comp.

—— gentianæ

Ipecacuanhæ

Pil. hydrarg.

Ext. hyosciami

Saponis

in pil.

9

M. f. mas.

div. pro dosi.

℞ Hydrarg. chloridi mit.

Pulv. Jacobi

Ext. colocyn. comp. F.

pil. (in fever, where the skin is dry.)

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ COMPOSITÆ, U. S. Compound Cathartic Pills.

Prep.—Beat together compound ext. colocynth $\bar{3}$ ss., extract of jalap in powder, calomel, each $\bar{3}$ ij., gamboge in powder $\bar{3}$ ii.; mix with water into a mass, and divide into 180 pills, U. S.

Use.—Same as above, acts effectually in dose of 3 pills, a single one usually proves laxative.

Elaterium, U. S. L. E. D. A substance deposited by the juice of the fruit of *Momordica Elaterium*, U. S. The fresh fruit of *Momordica Elaterium*, (L.)—Feculence subsiding from the juice of said plant (E.)—The fruit; fecula; and leaves, (D.) Wild Cucumber. Squirting Cucumber. To this substance the following misnomer has been applied.

EXTRACTUM ELATERII, L. D. EXT. ELATERII, SEU ELATERIUM, E. Extract of Elaterium, (*a most absurd title.*)

Prep.—Gently squeeze the juice from ripe wild cucumbers sliced, and strain through a hair sieve; set aside till the thicker part has subsided; the thinner supernatant part being rejected; dry the thicker part at a moderate heat, L. E. D. (The Edin. Ph. orders the fruit of *Momordica elaterium*, before it is quite ripe.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) for its powerful hydragogue properties—in drop-sical affections chiefly (when other remedies of the present class have proved inefficacious); and sometimes in cases of tedious costiveness, some fevers, &c. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ —gr. i.; it is better to give smaller doses (say gr. 1–16.—gr. $\frac{1}{8}$) at hourly intervals, until the action of the remedy becomes perceptible; two grains combined with grs. viii.—grs. x. of soap may be found useful in cases of apoplexy.

ELATERIUM.			
R	Elaterii	R	Elaterii
	Hydr. chloridi mit.		Potassæ bitart.
	Capsici		Zingiberis, pulv.
	Confec. rosæ caninæ q. s. M.		f. pulv.
	ut f. pilula mane sum.	R	Elaterii
R	Elaterii		Hydrarg. chloridi mit.
	Hydr. chloridi mit.		Pulv. cinnamomi comp.
	Ext. colo. comp.		Sacchari, pulv.
	Capsici		intime et div. in chart.
		F. pil.	(in anasarca, ascites,
R	Elaterii		&c.)
	Ext. gentianæ	F.	
	pilula.		

Geoffroya Inermis, D. Cabbage Tree Bark. (*v.* Anthelmintics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) chiefly for expelling worms; sometimes employed as a purgative. Dose, grs. xv.— ℥ss .

Guaiaci Resina, U. S. L., &c. &c. Guaiac. (*v.* Alteratives, and Diaphoretics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) from its stimulant properties (in doses of grs. xv.— ℥ii .) it acts purgatively on the bowels—but is never prescribed for this purpose alone.

Helleborus, U. S. L. E. **HELLEBORUS NIGER**, D. The root of *H. officinalis*, (L.)—of *H. niger* (U. S. E. D.) Hellebore. Black Hellebore, &c. Christmas Rose.

Use.—(*Intl.*) formerly in high repute, chiefly in maniacal cases, when profuse evacuation was deemed an essential part of their treatment. Dose, grs. v.— ℥i ., seldom now used.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI, U. S. L. **TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI**, D. Tincture of Black Hellebore.

Prep.—Digest during 14 days hellebore bruised ℥v . (℥iv . U. S.), in pf. spirit (diluted alcohol, U. S.) Oii .; strain, L.—*or*—Macerate during 7 days black hellebore roughly powdered ℥iv ., in pf. spirit Oii .; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases of uterine obstruction, especially where tonic remedies are inadmissible; (see preceding). Dose, *m.* xxx.— ℥i ., never selected, unless as an adjunct.

Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite, U. S. **HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM**, L. **CALOMELAS**, E. **CALOMELAS SUBLIMATUM**, (et **PRECIPITATUM**), D. Calomel.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in numerous cases requiring smart evacuation of the intestines; especially useful for children, when it is *judiciously* exhibited; the fact of its being too often indiscriminately selected

CABBAGE-TREE.		R	Hydrarg. chloridi mit.
R	Geoffroyæ iner.		Jalapæ
	Jalapæ, pulv.	M. f.	Sacchari
	pulv.		Sit pulvis
			(in bilious fever, and slimy state of bowels.)
MERCURY.		R	Hydrargyri chloridi mit.
R	Hydrarg. chloridi mit.		Pulv. scammonii comp.
	Gambogiæ, pulv.		F. pulvis.
	Jalapæ, pulv.	R	Hydrarg. chlor. mit.
	Rhei, pulv.		Scammonii
	Cinnamomi, pulv.	M.	Sacchari, pur.
	dosis		(in a little honey.)

cannot be denied however. Dose, grs. iii.—grs. vi. and upwards; but generally combined with other purgatives.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA, (U. S.) L. E. D. Mercury with Chalk.

Prep.—See class Alteratives.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to clear out and correct loose condition of bowels, in young patients chiefly. Dose, grs. ii.—grs. v., and upwards.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNESIA, D. Mercury with Magnesia.

Prep.—See Alteratives.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xxx., and upwards.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI, U. S. L. E. D. Mercurial Pills. Blue Pills.

Prep.—See class Sialagogues.

Uses.—Combined with other medicines of the present class (as aloes, comp. colocynth pill, &c.) forms an excellent remedy in cases of costiveness attendant on torpidity of the liver, jaundice, or dropsies. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xv.— \mathfrak{z} i., sometimes, but rarely given by itself, as a *purgative*.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI COMPOSITÆ, L. PIL. CALOMELANOS COMP., E. D. Compound Calomel Pills.

Prep.—See Alteratives.

Use.—In such cases as are alluded to in the preceding. Dose, grs. v.—grs. x.— \mathfrak{z} i., generally accompanied by one or two aloetic, or other cathartic pills, at bed-time.

Jalapæ, U. S. L. E. D. The root of *Ipomæa Jalapæ*, (U. S. L.)—*Ipomæa Purga*, (E.)—*Convolvulus Jalapæ*, (D.) Jalap.

Use.—(*Intl.*) a remedy of great reliance in constipated conditions of the bowels, worms, dropsical affections, &c. Dose, grs.

R Hydrargyri chloridi mit.	Saponis	M. F.
Jalapæ	massa in pil.	dis-
Confect. rosæ caninæ q. s. ut	tribuenda	
f. bolus		
R Hydrarg. chlor. mit.	R Hydrargyri chlor. mit.	
Rhei, pulv.	Magnesiæ sulphatis	
Jalapæ, pulv.	Syrupi rhamni q. s. F. bo-	
pulvis	lus.	
R Hydrarg. chlorid. mit.	R Pil. hydrarg.	
Jalapæ	Rhei, pulv.	
	Aquæ q. s.	Divide in pilu-
	las	quarum sumat

x.—3ss., by itself, or combined with calomel, or other purgative medicines. A minute addition of potassio-tart. of antimony, promotes its action; and one or two drops of essential oil will obviate the tendency it has to cause griping.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ, U. S. L. D. EXTRACTUM *sive* RESINA JALAPÆ, E. Extract of Jalap.

Prep.—Prepared like extract. cinchonæ, U. S.—*or*—Digest during 4 days jalap root powdered ℥iiss., in rectif. spirit cong. i., then pour off the tincture. Boil the residue in distilled water cong. ii., down to cong. ss.; strain this, and also the tincture, separately,—let the latter evaporate, and distil the former, till each thickens; mix both together and evaporate to due consistence. This extract should be kept *soft* to form pills, and *hard* for reducing to powder, L.—*or*—Mix any convenient amount of jalap (in moderately fine powder) with a sufficiency of rectified spirit to moisten it well; place it during 12 hours in a percolator, and exhaust with rectif. spirit; distil off the most of the spirit, then concentrate the residuum to due consistence at vapour-bath heat, E.—*or*—Macerate during 4 days jalap root powdered ℥i., in rectif. spirit Oiv., and pour off the spirit; boil the residue in water cong. i., down to Oii.; then separately strain the tincture and decoction,—distil the former and evaporate the latter, until both begin to thicken; mix both together, and evaporate to proper consistence, at boiling water heat, D.

JALAP.			
R Jalapæ		R Jalapæ	
Rhei		Misturæ amygdalæ	M.
Hydrarg. chloridi. mit.	M.	R Jalapæ	
divide in pulveres		Ipecacuanhæ	
cap.		Ol. cinnam.	F. pulvis, ex vehiculo aliquo idoneo sumendus
R Jalapæ		R Ext. Jalapæ	
Potassæ bitart.		Saponis	
Sacchari pur.		Alcoholis	Solve
Ol. limon.	M. f.	extractum et saponem in	
pulv.		alcohole et vapore lente	
R Jalapæ		ad spissitudinem idone-	
Cinnamomi, pulv.		am. F. pil.	
Rhei	F. pulvis	R Ext. Jalapæ	
(for children)		Hydrarg. chloridi mit.	
R Jalapæ		Saponis	
Scammonii		Ol. lavand.	F. massa
Mellis q. s.	F. bol.	in pil.	div.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see foregoing. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xv.—℥i., as pills or bolus.

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS, U. S. L. E. D. Compound Powder of Jalap.

Prep.—Rub separately to powder jalap ℥iii., bitartrate of potash ℥vi., and ginger ℥ii.; then mix together, L.—*or*—Reduce to a very fine powder jalap powdered ℥i., and bitartrate of potash ℥ii. U. S. E. D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in sluggish or constipated state of bowels, when hydragogue effects are desired; worms. The addition of ginger (Lond. Ph.) is of great advantage in obviating the tendency which jalap has to cause griping. Dose, grs. xv.—℥ii. for adults—grs. v.—grs. x. for children.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Tincture of Jalap.

Prep.—Macerate powdered jalap ℥viij., in diluted alcohol 0ij., for 14 days, express and filter, U. S.—*or*—Digest during 14 days jalap bruised ℥x., in pf. spirit 0ii., strain, L.—*or*—With jalap moderately powdered ℥vii., and pf. spirit 0ii., digest during 7 days and then strain; or prepare by the process of percolation (*v. per Index*), E.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days jalap-root coarsely powdered ℥viii., in pf. spirit 0ii.; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) a valuable adjuvant to purgative draughts, or mixtures. Dose, ℥i.—℥iii.

[Juglans, U. S. The inner bark of the root of Juglans Cinerea. Butternut.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases of costiveness and other bowel affections, especially dysentery, given in decoction or extract, never in substance.

EXTRACTUM JUGLANDIS, U. S.

Prep.—Similar to manner directed for extract of gentian, U. S.

R	Ext. Jalapæ		R	Tr. jalapæ	
	Sacchari, pur.	Tere		Syrupi rhamni	
	simul in mortario et gra-			Aq. menth. pip.	F.
	datim adde vitellum unius			haust.	
	ovi dimidium, agita et in		R	Tr. jalapæ	
	misturam paulatim affun-			— sennæ comp.	
	de:—			potassæ tart.	
	Mistur. acaciæ	M. et		Syrupi sennæ	M. f.
	denique adde			haustus, primo mane su-	
	Aq. cinnamomi	F.		mendus.	
	emulsio.				

Use.—(*Intl.*) as above. Dose, ℥i.—℥ss.]

Linum Catharticum, E. The Herb. Purging Flax.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases of costiveness. Dose, ℥ii.—℥i.; or as infusion (say ℥ii.—in boiling water, or whey 0i.) ℥ii.; a good purgative, but rarely selected.

Magnesia, U. S. L. E. D. (*v.* Antacids.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) to neutralize, and remove (by stool) acidity of the stomach, &c. during pregnancy; in gout, and in other affections (especially in children) attended with irritation of the intestinal mucous membrane; it is preferable to the *carbonate*, from not causing (or augmenting) flatulency; on this account it is important to ascertain that *magnesia* has really been obtained in cases where requisite. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xv.—℥i.—℥i.; better in combination with rhubarb, or other vegetable purgatives.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS, U. S. L. E. D. Carbonate of Magnesia.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see foregoing, to which it is similar in action, but very apt to induce (or increase existing) flatulency. Dose, grs. v.—℥ii.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS, U. S. L. E. D. (*et MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS PURUM, D.*) Sulphate of Magnesia. Epsom Salts.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in numerous diseases where watery purgation is necessary; especially those of inflammatory and febrile character; (very unsuitable, however, in cases where there exists considerable irritation, or confirmed disease in any portion of the intestinal passage. An invaluable remedy when depletion is requisite, and

MAGNESIA.			
℞ Magnesiae		℞ Magnes. sulphat.	
Rhei		Sodæ sulphatis	
Ol. cari	M. f. pulvis.	Aq. menth. viridis	
℞ Magnesiae		Vin. antim. (D. Ph.)	
Aq. menth. pip.		F. mistura.	
Tr. aurantii cort.	F. haus.	℞ Magnesiae sulphat.	
℞ Magnesiae		Sodii chloridi	
Rhei, pulv.		Aquæ	M. f. haustus.
Sacchari, pur.		℞ Magnesiae sulphatis	
Ol. anisi		Rhei, pulv.	M.
Tr. castorei		℞ Magnes. sulphatis	
— opii		Sodæ sulphatis	
Aq.	M. (for in-	Ferri sulph.	
fants.)		Misturæ camphoræ	F.
		mistura, de qua sum.	
		cochl. amp.	

only limited abstraction of blood is allowable. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.; abundance of gruel or other bland fluid should be taken to promote its action. Much employed in form of glyster; the following is an excellent example:—

ENEMA CATHARTICUM, E. D. Cathartic Clyster.

Prep.—Infuse during 1 hour senna $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$., in boiling water $\mathfrak{z}\text{xvi}$., and add (so as to dissolve) sulphate of magnesia $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$., and sugar $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$., now add olive oil $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$., and mix by agitation, E.—*or*—Dissolve manna $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. in compound decoction of chamomile $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$., then add olive oil $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$., and sulphate of magnesia $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$., D.

Use.—In constipation, and habitual costiveness.

Manna, U. S. L. E. D. The concrete exudation from *Ornus Europæa*, (U. S. L.)—probably from several species of *Fraxinus*, and *Ornus*, (E.)—from *Fraxinus Ornus*, (D.) Manna.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in complaints of children chiefly—its sugary sweetness, and confectionery appearance, renders it a remedy of much service with them; it frequently occasions flatulency and griping, therefore it is better in combination with some pleasant carminative. Dose for adults $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.—for children $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.

[*Podophyllum*, U. S. The Rhizoma of *P. peltatum*. May apple.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as Jalap, and in the same combinations. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.

EXTRACTUM PODOPHYLLI, U. S.

Prep.—In the same manner as Extract of Peruvian Bark, (U. S.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) is an active purgative, suitable to same condition of the bowels as Extract of Jalap. Dose, gr. v.—xv.]

Potassa.

POTASSÆ ACETAS, U. S. L. E. D. Acetate of Potassa.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in febrile affections, to move the bowels gently; and for its cooling qualities. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$. (in solution).

MANNA.		Infus. sennæ comp.	M.
R Mannæ		f. haustus.	
Ol. amygd.	Tere simul	R Mannæ	
et adde		Rhei pulv.	
Syrupi	Dos. (for	Aquæ, ferv.	Macera
infants)		cola, et divide in doses.	
R Mannæ		R Mannæ	
Anisi		Potassæ bitart.	
		Seri lactis	M.

POTASSÆ BISULPHAS, L. E. D. Bisulphate of Potassa.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in torpid conditions of the bowels—in dyspeptic cases chiefly—and those only where aperient, and, at same time, acid remedies are indicated. Dose, grs. x.— \mathfrak{z} ii., repeated 2ce or 3ce daily.

POTASSÆ BITARTRAS, U. S. L. E. D. (TARTARI CRYSTALLI, D.)
Bitartrate of Potassa.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in inflammatory and febrile affections; an agreeable adjunct to other medicines of the present class, the action of which it considerably increases, and contributes to them a cooling effect. Dose, \mathfrak{z} iii.— \mathfrak{z} i.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS, U. S. L. E. D. Sulphate of Potassa.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases of habitual costiveness; visceral obstructions of children; generally given in combination with other aperients. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i— \mathfrak{z} vi.

PULVIS SALINUS COMPOSITUS, E. D. Compound Saline Powder.

Prep.—Dry separately at a gentle heat pure muriate of soda, and sulphate of magnesia, each \mathfrak{z} iv., sulphate of potash \mathfrak{z} iii.; reduce each to powder, then rub all well together; keep in well-stopped bottles, E. D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in habitual costiveness—an efficacious, gently stimulating aperient. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ii.— \mathfrak{z} iv. dissolved in water, or some simple fluid.

POTASSA.			
R Potassæ acetat.		R Potassæ bitart.	
Oxymel. colchici		Tamarindi	
Aquæ		Aquæ	M.
Sp. juniperis comp.	F.	R Potassæ sulphatis	
haust. pro re nata sumen-		Rhei, pulv.	M. divide
dus		in chartulas	quar.
		cap.	
R Potass. acetatis		R Potassæ sulphat.	
Sp. ætheris nitric.		Decoct. hordei	
Aq. cinnamomi		solve, et adjice	
Syrupi	M. f. mistura	Oxymellis	
R Potass. bitart.		Aceti	M. f. mistura
——— nitratiss			
Sacchari	M. dosis		
ex. cyatho lactis			

POTASSÆ SULPHAS CUM SULPHURE, E. Sulphate of Potassa with Sulphur.

Prep.—Mix together thoroughly nitrate of potash, and sulphur, equal parts;—deflagrate by small quantities, in a red-hot crucible; when action ceases and the substance is cool, triturate, and keep it in well-stopped bottles.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cutaneous, and other affections, where the employment of sulphureous mineral waters is indicated. Dose, grs. x.— \mathfrak{z} i.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS, U. S. L. E. D. Tartrate of Potassa.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in febrile affections; melancholia, hypochondriasis; it has the property of preventing griping from resinous purgatives with which it may be combined. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ii.— \mathfrak{z} i.

Prunum, U. S. PRUNA, L. E. PRUNUS DOMESTICA, D. The dried (preserved) fruit of Prunus Domestica, U. S. E. Prunes.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases of costiveness accompanied with febrile symptoms—in debilitated constitutions. Prunes have nutrient as well as laxative properties. Dose, ad libitum.

Rhamnus, L. RHAMNI BACCÆ, E. RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS, D. The berries of Rhamnus Catharticus, (L. D.)—the fruit, (E.) Purging Buckthorn.

Use.—(*Intl.*)—in cases where senna, jalap, &c., might be employed—these are infinitely preferable, however, as the acrid taste, and the thirst, griping, and nausea, produced by buckthorn, form serious objections to its exhibition under any form. Dose, 20 fresh berries; \mathfrak{z} vi. of newly-expressed juice; or \mathfrak{z} i. of berries dried; very rarely used.

SYRUPUS RHAMNI, L. E. D. Syrup of Buckthorn.

Prep.—Set aside during 3 days (that the dregs may subside) fresh juice of buckthorn Oiv. ; strain. To Oj. of clear juice add ginger sliced, and pimenta powdered, each \mathfrak{z} vi.; macerate at a gentle heat during 4 hours, and strain; boil down that which is left to the measure of Oiss. ; mix the liquors, and add (so as to dissolve) sugar ℥iv. , L. E.—*or*—Set aside (that dregs may subside) fresh juice of buckthorn berries Oiss. ; strain. To \mathfrak{z} x. of clear juice add ginger-root sliced, and pimenta berries bruised,

BUCKTHORN.

R Syrupi rhamni
Tr. jalapæ
Decoct. hordei
haustus

R Infusi sennæ
Syrupi rhamni
f. haustus

M.

F.

each ℥iii.; digest during 24 hours and filter; what remains boil down to Oī., and make into syrup, D.

Use.—Similar to foregoing; employed sometimes as a contribution to senna draughts, &c., or in clyster. Seldom prescribed—unless, perhaps, nothing better is at hand. *Dose*, ℥i—℥i.

Rheum, U. S. L. E. **RHEUM** (PALMATUM, et R. UNDULATUM), D. The root of R. Palmatum, and other species of Rheum, (U. S.) The root of R. Palmatum, (L.)—of an undetermined species of Rheum, (E.) The root, (D.) Rhubarb.

Use.—(Intl.) in costive, sluggish, and irregular conditions of the bowels, in patients of all ages; in icterus, hypochondriasis, &c. &c. *Dose*, grs. x.—℥i.—℥ss. (stomachic in small doses—its tonic astringency is increased by its being baked.)

EXTRACTUM RHEI, L. E. D. Extract of Rhubarb.

Prep.—Digest during 4 days at gentle heat rhubarb powdered ℥xv., in pf. spirit Oī., and distilled water Ovii.; set aside that the dregs may subside. Pour off the liquor and strain; then evaporate to due thickness, L.—or—Macerate during 24 hours rhubarb cut into small bits ℔i., in water Oiii.; filter through cloth, and squeeze moderately with the hands or otherwise; macerate the residual mass in water Oii. during at least 12 hours; filter (in the cloth before employed) and squeeze strongly. Filter the liquors again if requisite; then evaporate them together to due consistence in the vapour-bath. A finer extract may be obtained by evapo-

RHUBARB.

R Rhei	R Rhei
Jalapæ	Hydrarg. chloridi mit.
Potassæ bitart.	Zingiber. F. pul-
Syrupi rosæ F. boli.	vis, cujus cap. pro
R Rhei	dose
Hydrarg. chloridi mit.	R Rhei
Syrupi althææ q. s. ut F. bolus, horâ somni sumend.	Potassæ sulphat. M.
R Rhei	f. pulv. in pulmento, vel
Scammonii	in poc. seri lact. vinos.
Hydr. chloridi mit. M. f.	sumend.
pulv. purg. extemplo in	R Rhei
pulpâ pomi tosti sumend.	Zingiberis
R Rhei	Ext. aloës purif. F.
Potassæ carb.	pil. p. r. n. sumendæ
Columbæ M. dosis	R Rhei
in die	Aquæ Coque paulisper,
	cola et adde
	Mannæ Dos. (for
	children.)

rating in a vacuum, L.—*or*—Macerate during 4 days rhubarb-root bruised ℥i., in pf. spirit Oi., and water Ovii.; strain, and set aside that the dregs may subside. Evaporate the decanted liquor to suitable thickness, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xxx., forms a good basis for pills; or it may be given dissolved, but is by no means a remedy of any reliance, uncombined.

INFUSUM RHEI, U. S. L. E. D. Infusion of Rhubarb.

Prep.—Digest during 2 hours (in a lightly covered vessel) rhubarb sliced ℥iii., in boiling distilled water Oi.; then strain, L.—*or*—Infuse during 12 hours (in a covered vessel) rhubarb coarsely powdered ℥i., in boiling water ℥xviii.; then add spir. of cinnamon ℥ii., and strain through calico or linen, E.—*or*—Infuse during 2 hours (in a suitable vessel) rhubarb-root sliced ℥i, in boiling water Oss.; strain, U. S. D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see Rheum; employed chiefly in cases of constipation attendant on dyspepsia; or as a vehicle for neutral salts. Dose, ℥ii.—℥iii. (stomachic and tonic in smaller doses.)

PILULÆ RHEI, U. S. E. Pills of Rhubarb.

Prep.—Beat into a mass with water, powdered rhubarb ℥vi., soap ℥ii., to be divided into 120 pills, U. S.—*or*—Beat together into pill mass rhubarb finely powdered 9 parts, acetate of potash 1 part, and conserve of red-roses 5 parts; divide into pills of grs. v. each.

Use.—See Rheum. Dose, grs. v.—grs. x.—grs. xv.—℥i. (stomachic in minor doses.)

PILULÆ RHEI COMPOSITÆ, U. S. L. E. Compound pills of Rhubarb.

Prep.—Beat into a mass, powdered rhubarb ℥i., powdered aloes ℥vi., powdered myrrh ℥ss., oil of peppermint f℥ss., syrup of orange peel q. s., and divide into 240 pills, U. S.—*or*—Mix together rhubarb powdered ℥i., aloes powdered ℥vi., and myrrh powdered ℥ss.; then add soap ℥i., oil of caraway ℥ss., and syrup q. s.; and beat all together until incorporated, L.—*or*—Mix together rhubarb finely powdered 12 parts, aloes in fine powder 9 parts, myrrh and castile soap, each 6 parts, oil of peppermint 1 part, and conserve of red-roses 5 parts; then beat into pill mass,

R Infusi rhei
Tr. Jalapæ
Syrupi zingiberis
haustus purgans.

R Infusi rhei
Potassæ tart.
F. Tr. jalapæ
— cardamom. comp.
M. pro haust. aperiente.

and divide into pills of grs. v. each. The peppermint oil may be omitted if preferable, E.

Use.—In constipation attending dyspepsia; chlorosis, and cases alluded to under Rheum; much employed as a mildly stimulating remedy for females.

PILULÆ RHEI ET FERRI, E. Pills of Rhubarb and Iron.

Prep.—Beat into suitable pill mass, dried sulphate of iron 4 parts, extract of rhubarb 10 parts, and conserve red-roses 5 parts; then divide into pills of grs. v. each.

Use.—In cases where costiveness and debility co-exist. Dose, grs. v.—grs. x.—grs. xv.

PULVIS RHEI COMPOSITUS, E. (Gregory's Powder.)

Prep.—Mix thoroughly together magnesia ℥i., ginger finely powdered ℥ii., and rhubarb in fine powder ℥iv.; preserve in well-stopped bottles.

Use.—This is a well known, and valuable preparation; employed in constipation, irregular conditions of bowels, &c. Dose, ℥i.—℥i. for adults,—grs. iii.—grs. x. for young patients.

[SYRUPUS RHEI, U. S.

Prep.—Bruised rhubarb ℥ii., boiling water 0i., sugar ℥ii.; macerate the rhubarb in the water 24 hours, strain, add sugar, and evaporate to proper consistence.

Use.—(Intl.) a mild cathartic, well suited to infants, for whom dose f℥i.—f℥ii.

SYRUPUS RHEI AROMATICUS, U. S.

Prep.—Bruised rhubarb ℥ijss., bruised cloves and cinnamon, each ℥ss., bruised nutmeg ℥ii., diluted alcohol 0ii., syrup 0vi.; macerate the rhubarb and spices in the alcohol 14 days, strain, evaporate by water bath to 0i., while hot add syrup heated.

Use.—(Intl.) a warm stomachic laxative, well suited for children. Dose, f℥i. pro re natâ.]

TINCTURA RHEI, U. S. E. Tincture of Rhubarb.

Prep.—Mix together rhubarb moderately powdered ℥iiiss (℥iii. U. S.), cardamom seeds bruised ℥ss.—and with pf. spirit (diluted alcohol, U. S.) 0ii., proceed by the process of *percolation* (v. per Index). This tincture may also be prepared by digestion.

Use.—(Intl.) see the following. Dose, ℥ss.—℥i.

TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA, L. D. Compound Tincture of Rhubarb.

Prep.—Digest during 14 days rhubarb sliced ℥iiss., liquorice

bruised ℥vi., ginger sliced, and saffron, each ℥iii. in pf. spirit Oii.; then strain, L.—*or*—Macerate during 7 days rhubarb-root sliced ℥ii., cardamom seeds husked and bruised, and liquorice, each ℥ss., saffron ℥ii., in pf. spirit Oii.; then filter, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases where aperient and stomachic remedies are required; this, or the preceding tincture, may be chosen according to circumstances; they are both preferable to other preparations of rhubarb. Dose, ℥ss.—℥i. (may be used as a stomachic, in minor doses.)

TINCTURA RHEI ET ALOES, U. S. E. Tincture of Rhubarb and Aloes.

Prep.—Rhubarb bruised ℥x., powdered aloes ℥vi., cardamom seeds bruised ℥ss., diluted alcohol Oii.; macerate 14 days, express and filter, U. S.—*or*—Mix together rhubarb moderately powdered ℥iss., aloes (soc. or E. Ind.) in moderately fine powder ℥vi., cardamom seeds bruised ℥v.; and with pf. spirit Oii., proceed by *percolation* (v. process). It may be also prepared, though less expeditiously and with greater loss, by digestion (during 7 days), the bark, in that case, being only reduced to coarse powder.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases of costiveness, &c. &c., where an energetic purgative is requisite. Dose, ℥ii.—℥vi.—℥i.

TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ, U. S. E. Tincture of Rhubarb and Gentian.

Prep.—Mix together rhubarb in moderately fine powder ℥ii., gentian finely cut or coarsely powdered ℥ss.; and with pf. spirit (diluted alcohol, U. S.) Oii., proceed as directed for the preceding Tr.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases where laxative and stomachic effects are desirable. Dose, ℥ss.—℥i.

[TINCTURA RHEI ET SENNÆ, U. S.

Prep.—Macerate bruised rhubarb ℥i., senna ℥ii., coriander seed, fennel seed bruised, each ℥i., red saunders rasped ℥ii., saffron, extract of liquorice, each ℥ss., raisins stoned ℥ss., in diluted alcohol Oiii. for 14 days; express and filter.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases where stomachic and laxative effects are indicated; known as *Warner's gout cordial*. Dose, f ℥ss.—f ℥ii., U. S.]

VINUM RHEI, U. S. E. Wine of Rhubarb.

Prep.—Macerate during 7 days rhubarb coarsely powdered ℥v. (℥ii., U. S.), canella in coarse powder ℥ii. (℥i., U. S.), in pf. spirit ℥v. (diluted alcohol f ℥ii., U. S.), and sherry Oi. and ℥xv. (sherry

Oi., v. s.),—strain; squeeze strongly the residual mass, and filter the liquors.

Use.—(*Intl.*) similar to 'Tr. Rhei. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ss.— $\bar{3}$ ii.

Ricini Oleum, U. S. L. E. D. The oil expressed from the seeds of *Ricinus Communis*. Castor Oil.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in almost every case of costiveness; more especially where stimulating and irritating purgatives are inadmissible; a valuable laxative in piles, spasmodic colic, &c. &c. Dose, $\bar{3}$ iii.— $\bar{3}$ i.—for infants $\bar{3}$ ss. Unlike the action of most medicines, castor-oil is found to operate in lesser doses on frequent use.

Rosa Centifolia, U. S. L. E. D. The petals of *Rosa Centifolia*, U. S. The petals of the Damask, or Hundred-leaved Rose.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to form the syrup (*see below*); their infusion forms a pleasant vehicle for more active medicines.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ, L. D. **SYRUP. ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ**, E. Syrup of Roses.

Prep.—Macerate during 12 hours damask rose petals dried $\bar{3}$ vii., in boiling water Oi., and strain; evaporate in a water-bath to Oii.; then add (so as to dissolve) sugar $\bar{1}$ vi., L.—*or*—Infuse during 12 hours fresh damask-rose petals $\bar{1}$ bi., in boiling water Oi.; strain the liquor and dissolve in it (by aid of heat) pure sugar $\bar{1}$ iii., E.—*or*—Macerate during 12 hours dried petals of the hundred-leaved rose $\bar{3}$ vii., in hot water Oiv.; strain, then evaporate the liquor (by means of the water-bath) to Oiiss., and add sugar q. s. to form syrup, D.

Use.—To gently move the bowels—of infants chiefly. Dose, $\bar{3}$ i.— $\bar{3}$ i.

CASTOR OIL.

R Ol. ricini
Mellis
Decoct. hordei F.
enema.
R Ol. ricini
Syrupi aurant. cort.
Ol. amygd. M. dosis
singulâ semi-horâ.
R Ol. ricini
Oxymellis scillæ
Syrupi rhamni F. haus-
tus.
R Ol. ricini

Unius ovi vitel.

Syrupi tolu.

Spir. lavand.

Aq. Tere simul oleum
et vitellum, dein gradatim
adde aquam, spiritum et
syrupum.

R Ol. ricini
Potassæ carb.

Aqu. pimentæ F.
haustus.

R Ol. ricini
Tr. sennæ comp. F.
haustus purg.

Saccharum, U. S. L. **SACCHARUM COMMUNE**, E. **SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM**, D. Sugar of *Saccharum Officinarum* refined, U. S. Sugar (L.)—Impure *Muscovado* Sugar from *S. officinarum* (E.)—Common sugar-cane. The *concrete juice* [*a. unrefined. b. refined (sugar).* Molasses] (D.) **SACCHARUM PURUM**, E. Pure or White Sugar, from the foregoing.

Use.—(*Intl.*) though laxative, it is never prescribed for that purpose; but on account of its nutrient properties, or to sweeten and cover the taste of medicines. Dose, ad libitum. (*Extl.*) dusted over some fungous sores; and blown into the eye for the removal of specks from the cornea.

SACCHARI FÆX, L. E. The prepared juice from *S. Officinale*, (L.)—Concentrated uncrystallizable juice of *S. Officinarum*, (E.) Treacle. Molasses.

Use.—(*Intl.*) it generally moves the bowels, but is never given with this intention in medicine; chiefly employed for *massing* pills, and as an excellent vehicle (probably the best that could be chosen) for powders. Dose, ad libitum.

SYRUPUS, U. S. L. **SYRUPUS SIMPLEX**, E. D. Syrup.

Prep.—Dissolve sugar ℥iiss., in water ℥i., with the aid of heat, remove scum, and strain while hot, U. S.—*or*—At a gentle heat dissolve sugar ℥x., in water ℥iii., L. E.—*or*—Gradually add purified sugar in fine powder ℥xxix., to water ℥i.; digest (so as to dissolve) by moderate heat in a close vessel; stir frequently; pour off from any dregs that may be present, D.

Use.—See preceding. Dose, ad lib.

Sambucus, U. S. L. E. **SAMBUCUS NIGRA**, D. The flowers of *S. Canadensis*, (U. S.) The flowers of *S. Nigra*, (L. D.) The flowers. Berries. Inner Bark. (D.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) the berries and inner bark are purgative, the flowers diaphoretic, &c., but the employment of *Elder* in any way is now obsolete. Dose, grs. v.—℥i. of the powdered bark, or ℥i.—℥ii. of berry-juice.

Sapo, U. S. L. **SAPO DURUS**, E. D. Soap made from Olive Oil and Soda. Hard, Spanish, or Castile Soap.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in jaundice, constipation—but rarely given alone. It promotes the action of medicines, with which it is often combined to form pills, on account of its plastic consistence. Dose, grs. v.—℥i.

Scammonium, U. S. L. E. D. The concrete juice of the root of *Convolvulus Scammonia*, U. S. The gum-resin obtained from *Convolvulus Scammonia*. Scammony.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in torpor of bowels, worms, dropsical affections—for its hydragogue cathartic properties. Dose grs. iii.—grs. xv.

CONFECTIO SCAMMONII, L. ELECTUARIUM SCAMMONII, D. Confection of Scammony.

Prep.—Rub together scammony powder \mathfrak{z} iss., cloves bruised, and ginger powder, each \mathfrak{z} vi.; and when the confection is wanted, add syrup of rose q. s., and rub again; lastly, having added oil of caraway \mathfrak{z} ss., mix all together, L. D.; (the latter College orders this electuary to be formed at once.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) for stimulating laxative purposes. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss.— \mathfrak{z} i.; rarely used.

EXTRACTUM *sive* RESINA SCAMMONII, E. Extract of Scammony.

Prep.—Boil any convenient quantity of scammony (in fine powder) in successive portions of pf. spirit until the spirit ceases to dissolve anything; filter; and distil the liquid till little else than water passes over. Pour off the watery solution from the resin at the bottom; then agitate the resin with renewed portions of boiling water, so as to wash it well; lastly, dry it at a temperature not above 240° .

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as scammonium; may be considered purer than the crude gum-resin.

MISTURA SCAMMONII, E. Scammony Mixture.

Prep.—Rub resin of scammony grs. vii., with (a little first, then with the rest of) unskimmed milk \mathfrak{z} iii., so as to form a uniform emulsion.

Use.—(*Intl.*) similar to foregoing, but more suitable in cases of debility—being devoid of unpleasant taste, it is a purgative of no small service.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS, L. D. Compound Powder of Scammony.

Prep.—Rub to very fine powders (separately) scammony, and extract of jalap, each \mathfrak{z} ii., and ginger \mathfrak{z} ss.; then mix them, L. D.

SCAMMONY.		R Scammonii	
R Scammonii		Ext. jalapæ	
Hydrarg. chloridi mit.		Zingiber.	Divide
Potass. bitartratis	M.	in chartulas	
f. pulvis.		quar. cap.	quotidie.
R Scammonii		R Scammonii	
Rhei		Hydrarg. chloridi mit.	
Ammonia carb.	F.	Sacchari	F. char-
pulv., ex vehiculo aliquo		tulæ	de quibus
idoneo sumendus.		sumat quotidie.	

Use.—(*Intl.*) in torpid condition of the bowels, constipation, &c. Dose, grs. x.— \mathfrak{D} i.; minor doses for children.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS, E. Compound Powder of Scammony.

Prep.—Triturate together into very fine powder scammony, and bitartrate of potash, equal parts.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see foregoing; this combination of bitartrate of potash with scammony is supposed to render the latter less irritating. Dose, grs. x.— \mathfrak{D} iss., (in slimy conditions of the intestines, especially of children, it is a serviceable remedy.)

Senna, U. S. L. D. The leaves of *Cassia acutifolia* (*Delile*). *Cassia* *ovata* (*Decandolle*), and *Cassia elongata* (*Lemaire*), (U. S.) The leaves of *Cassia lanceolata* and *C. obovata*, (L.) The leaves of *C. Senna*, (D.) Senna.

SENNA ALEXANDRINA, E. The leaves from various species of *Cassia*, probably *C. lanceolata*, *C. acutifolia*, and *C. obovata*. ALEXANDRIAN SENNA, (as imported, it also contains plentiful admixture of *Cynanchum Argel*; which ought to be removed). SENNA INDICA, E. The leaves from *C. Elongata*. *E. Indian Senna, var. Tinnivelly.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) in constipation, habitual costiveness; must always be combined with aromatics to correct its griping quality. Dose, grs. x.— \mathfrak{Z} iss., in powder—rarely now employed thus. (*See Infusum.*)

CONFECTIO SENNÆ, U. S. L. ELECTUARIUM SENNÆ, E. D. Confection of Senna.

Prep.—Rub together senna \mathfrak{Z} viii., and coriander \mathfrak{Z} iv.; and pass \mathfrak{Z} x. of the mixed powder through a sieve. Boil figs \mathfrak{L} bi., and liquorice \mathfrak{Z} iii., in water \mathfrak{O} iii., down to \mathfrak{O} iss.; then squeeze out the liquor, and strain; evaporate in a water-bath until only \mathfrak{Z} xxiv. remain; now add sugar \mathfrak{L} biiss., and form a syrup. Lastly, gradually rub with the syrup cassia pulp, tamarind pulp, and prune pulp,

SENNA.		R Sennæ	
R Sennæ, pulv.		Aquæ, ferv.	Decoque per
Potassæ bitart.			horam, cola et adde
Scammonii		Succi limonis	Dosis
Zingiberis	F. pulvis.		quâque horâ donec alvus
R Sennæ, pulv.			bene soluta fuerit.
Rhei		R Sennæ	
Ipecacuanhæ (gr. i.)		Infusi lini	Macera per
M. f. pulvis.		et cola.	

each ℥ss.; and having thrown in the sifted powder, mix all together, *U. S. L.*—*or*—Powder senna ℥viii., and coriander ℥iv.; pass ℥x. of the mixture through a sieve. Boil the residue (*of the mixed powders*) along with figs ℥i., and liquorice-root bruised ℥iii., in water Oiii $\frac{1}{4}$, down to one half. Squeeze and strain the liquor, and evaporate to ℥xxiv.; dissolve (in this) white sugar ℥iiss., add the liquid by degrees to pulp of prunes ℥i.; slowly mix in the powder, then pound the whole carefully into smooth pulp, *E.*—*or*—Boil pulp of prunes ℥i., and pulp of tamarinds ℥ii., in molasses Oiss., to the thickness of honey; then add senna leaves finely powdered ℥iv.; and when the mixture has cooled, add essential oil of caraway ℥ii., *D.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) where a mild pleasant laxative is required—as in hemorrhoids, and other diseases of the rectum and pelvic viscera, or during pregnancy. Dose, ℥i.—℥iv.

ENEMA CATHARTICUM, *E. D.* Cathartic Clyster, (*v.* under Magnesia.)

INFUSUM SENNÆ, *U. S. E.* INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM, *L. D.*
Infusion of Senna.

Prep.—Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, senna ℥i., coriander bruised ℥i., in boiling water Oi.; and strain, *U. S.*—*or*—Infuse during one hour (in a lightly covered vessel) senna ℥xv., and ginger bruised ℥iv., in boiling distilled water Oi.; then strain, *L.*—*or*—Proceed in same way with senna ℥iiss., ginger bruised ℥iv., and boiling water Oi., *E.*—*or*—Digest in same manner senna leaves ℥i., ginger sliced ℥i., in boiling water ℥i., *D.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) mildly to move the bowels of children, and delicate adults; it forms a valuable vehicle for more decided cathartics, in acute diseases. Dose ℥i.—℥iv.

INFUSUM SENNÆ CUM TAMARINDIS, *D.* INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM, *E.* Infusion of Senna with Tamarinds.

Prep.—Macerate during 4 hours in a covered vessel, not glazed with lead, (stirring occasionally,) senna ℥i., tamarinds ℥i., coriander bruised ℥i., and muscovado ℥ss., in boiling water ℥viii.; strain. This infusion may be likewise prepared with 2ce or 3ce the above amount of senna, *E. D.* (The latter College orders *raw* sugar.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) similar to the foregoing, but more cooling—gene-

℞ Confec. sennæ
Jalapæ, pulv.
Potassæ bitart.
Syrupi zingib. M. f. Elec-
tuarium.

℞ Infusi sennæ (*L. D. Ph.*)
Sodæ (vel magnesiae) sulpha-
tis M. f. haustus.

rally prescribed in combination with other laxatives. Dose, ℥ii. — ℥v.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ, U. S. L. E. Syrup of Senna.

Prep.—Digest senna ℥ii. , and fennel seed bruised ℥i. , in boiling water Oj. , with a gentle heat for 1 hour; strain, add sugar ℥xv. , and evaporate to proper consistence, U. S.—*or*—Macerate at a gentle heat during 1 hour senna ℥iiss. , and fennel bruised ℥x. , in boiling water Oj. ; strain, and add manna ℥iii. , and sugar ℥xv. ; mix, and boil down to due thickness, L.—*or*—Infuse during 12 hours senna ℥iv. , in boiling water Oj. , and ℥iv. ; strain, and squeeze strongly through calico, so as to obtain Oj. and ℥ii. at least of liquor. Take treacle ℥xlviii. , and concentrate it (in the vapour-bath) as far as possible, or until a little lifted upon a rod becomes nearly concrete on cooling; then while the treacle is still hot, add the infusion, stirring carefully; remove the vessel from the fire as soon as the mixture is complete. If Alexandrian senna is used, it must be carefully freed from leaves of *cynanchum*, E.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a purgative for children chiefly; or may be added to other laxatives. Dose, ℥i. — ℥ii.

TINCTURA SENNÆ ET JALAPÆ, U. S. TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA, L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Senna.

Prep.—Macerate for 14 days, senna ℥iii. , powdered jalap ℥i. , coriander and caraway seeds bruised, each ℥ss. , cardamom bruised ℥ii. , sugar ℥iv. ; express and filter, U. S.—*or*—Digest during 14 days, senna ℥iiss. , caraway bruised ℥iiss. , cardamom bruised ℥i. , and raisins ℥v. , in pf. spirit Oij. ; strain, L.—*or*—Digest during 7 days, sugar ℥iiss. , coriander bruised ℥i. ; jalap moderately powdered ℥vi. , senna ℥iv. ; caraway bruised and cardamom seed bruised, each ℥v. , raisins bruised ℥iv. in pf. spirit Oij. ; strain the liquor, strongly express the residuum, and filter the liquid. The more convenient and expeditious method is by percolation (*v. process per Index*). If Alexandrian senna be employed, it must be freed from *cynanchum* leaves, E.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days senna leaves ℥bi. , caraway seeds bruised ℥iiss. , cardamom seeds husked and bruised ℥ss. pf. spirit cong. i.; then filter, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in atonic gout, flatulent colic, &c., as a stomachic purgative. Dose, ℥i. — ℥i.

R Ol. ricini
Tr. sennæ et jalapæ M. f.
haustus.
R Ol. ricini
Tr. sennæ

Mistur. acaciæ
Tr. opii
Aq. menth. pip. F. emul-
sio, cujus sum. hor.

Soda.

SODÆ ACETAS, U. S. L. D. Acetate of Soda.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to move the bowels gently, in febrile complaints, &c.; its action and properties are very similar to acetate of potass; the present preparation is better suited to many purposes from not being deliquescent. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv.}$

SODÆ PHOSPHAS, U. S. L. E. D. Phosphate of Soda.

Use.—(*Intl.*) a cooling and very palatable salt, in any circumstances of constipation, when gentle motion of the intestines is requisite. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{vi.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss.}$ in gruel, soup, &c.

SOLUTIO SODÆ PHOSPHATIS, E. Solution of Phosphate of Soda.

Prep.—Dissolve phosphate of soda (free of efflorescence) grs. 175, in distilled water $\mathfrak{z}\text{viii.}$; keep in a well-closed bottle.

Use.—As a test.

SODÆ ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS, U. S. D. SODÆ POTASSIO-TARTRAS, L. POTASSÆ ET SODÆ TARTRAS, E. Tartrate of Potassa and Soda. Rochelle Salt.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in febrile diseases, hypochondriasis, &c.; languor, attendant on habitual costiveness; much employed as the laxative ingredient in the effervescing draught formed from what are called *Seidlitz Powders*. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{x.}$

SODÆ SULPHAS, U. S. L. E. D. Sulphate of Soda. Glauber Salts.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in inflammatory complaints, habitual or accidental constipation—a remedy of reliance and value at least equal to sulphate of magnesia, which it resembles in all its qualities. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii.}$

SODII CHLORIDUM, U. S. L. SODÆ MURIAS, E. D. (et) SODÆ MURIAS PURUM, E. Common Salt. (*v. Stimulants.*)

Use.—(*Intl.*) purgative; but only employed as an adjunct (to anthelmintic remedies chiefly); very serviceable as a stimulating contribution to enemata. Dose, grs. x.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$; ($\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ in glyster.)

Sulphur, U. S. L. E. SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM, D. Sublimed Sulphur, U. S.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chronic catarrh, rheumatism, gout, rachitis, hemorrhoidal diseases. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$

SULPHUR LOTUM, U. S. D. Washed Sulphur.

Prep.—Repeatedly wash sublimed sulphur with warm water,

until the latter shall afford no trace of acid when tested by means of *litmus*; dry on bibulous paper.

Use.—*v.* foregoing.

Tamarindus, U. S. L. E. TAMARINDUS INDICUS, D. The preserved fruit of *Tamarindus Indica*,[®](*U. S.*) The pulp of the Legume from *T. Indica*. *Tamarinds*.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in febrile and inflammatory cases, &c.; for its pleasant, cooling, acidulous, and laxative properties; much employed in sore throats, &c., (on which it at same time acts as an agreeable astringent.) Dose, $\bar{3}i$.— $\bar{3}i$.

Terebinthinæ Oleum, U. S. L. E. D. Oil of Turpentine.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see the following:—

TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM PURIFICATUM, L. E. OLEUM T. RECTIFICATUM, D. Purified Oil of Turpentine.

Prep.—With oil of turpentine $\text{O}i$., and water $\text{O}iv$., distil off the oil cautiously, *L.* (distil as long as oil comes over with the water,) *E.*—*or*—With oil of turpentine $\text{O}ii$., and water $\text{O}iv$., let $\text{O}iss$. of oil distil, *D.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) in flatulent colic; constipation—especially when dependent on diseases of the brain; chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago; epilepsy; puerperal peritonitis; gonorrhœa, gleet; invaluable for expelling intestinal worms, (the *T. solium* more particularly) and in slimy conditions of bowels. *v.* Anthelmintics.

ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ, L. E. D. Turpentine Clyster.

Prep.—Rub together oil of turpentine $\bar{3}i$., and yolk of eggs q . s.; then add decoction of barley $\bar{3}xix$., and mix, *L.*—*or*—Proceed in same way with oil of turpentine $\bar{3}i$., yolk of eggs q . s., and water $\bar{3}xix$., *E.*—*or*—Proceed as above with common turpentine $\bar{3}ss$., the yolk of one egg, and water (at temperature not exceeding 100° F.) $\bar{3}x$., *D.*

Use.—See preceding.

OIL OF TURPENTINE.		Glycyrrhiz., <i>pulv.</i> q . s. ut fiat linctus.	
R	Ol. terebinth. purif.	R	Ol. terebinth.
	— ricini.		Sacchari
	Tr. sennæ		Ovi unius vitel. tere si-
	Mistur. acaciæ		mul et adde
	Aq. menth. pip. q . s. ut f. haustus.		Mistur. amygdalæ sumat
R	Ol. terebinth. pur.		coch. in dies.
	Mellis		

Tiglii Oleum, U. S. L. CROTONIS OLEUM, E. CROTON TIGLIUM, D.
The oil expressed from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*. Croton Oil.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases of unyielding constipation, which less energetic cathartics have failed to overcome, and which are free from inflammatory symptoms; apoplexy; tetanic affections; convulsions, mania, &c. Dose, *m. ss.*—*m. iv.* (a most convenient remedy in many serious cases, from the minuteness of the dose,) —(*Extl.*) a few drops, applied by friction, over the stomach, act purgatively on the bowels.

[**Triosteum, U. S.** The root of *T. Perfoliatum*. Fever Root.

Use.—(*Intl.*) cathartic, in large doses, emetic. Is suited to cases where an active purgative is required, either alone or in combination with calomel. Dose, *grs. xx.*—*grs. xxx.*]

Veratrum Album, U. S. D. VERATRUM, L. E. The rhizoma of *V. Album*, (*U. S.*) The root of *V. Album*, (*L. D.*) The rhizoma of *V. Album*, (*E.*) White Hellebore.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a hydragogue in cases of mania, epilepsy, gout, &c. Dose, *gr. 1–12th*, and very cautiously increased to *grs. ii.* or *grs. iii.* (an acrid energetic stimulating remedy.)

VINUM VERATRI ALBI, U. S. VINUM VERATRI, L. Wine of White Hellebore.

Prep.—*v.* Emetics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding. Dose, *m. v.*—*m. xx.*

Viola, E. VIOLA ODORATA, D. The flowers of *V. odorata*. Violet.

Use.—(*Intl.*) from the gently laxative property of the fresh flowers, they are employed for newly born infants, chiefly in the following form:

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ, E. D. Syrup of Violets.

Prep.—Infuse during 24 hours (in a covered glass or earthenware vessel) fresh violets *libi.*, in boiling water *Qiiiss.*; strain with-

CROTON OIL.		R Ol. tiglii
R Ol. tiglii		Mistur. acaciæ
Syrupi		Sacchari q. s. F. mistura.
Misturæ acaciæ	R Ol. tiglii	
Infusi anthemidis	Tere	Micæ panis q. s. F. pilulæ.
simul oleum et mucilaginem, dein adde syrupum,	R Ol. tiglii	
et paulatim infusum.		Glycyrrhizæ, pulv. q. s. ut f. pil.

out squeezing, then dissolve (in the filtered liquid) pure sugar ℥viiss., E.—*or*—With fresh petals of violets ℥ii., and hot water 0v., proceed in the same way as just stated.

Use.—To move the bowels of very young infants, those especially who suffer from retention of the meconium. Dose, a teaspoonful or more, with as much castor or almond oil.

DEMULCENTS, NUTRIENTS, DILUENTS.

Acacia, U. S. L. GUMMI ACACIÆ, E. ACACIA ARABICA, (*et*) A. VERA, D. The concrete juice of Acacia vera and other species of Acacia, (U. S.) The gum from Acacia vera, (L.)—from various species of Acacia, (E.) Gum Arabic.

Use.—(*Intl.*) an excellent demulcent in catarrhal complaints, pertussis, strangury, ardor urinæ; affections of the kidneys, &c.; useful as an addition to some mixtures, from imparting to them a suitable degree of thickness for the equable distribution of their ingredients. In many conditions of debility, gum Arabic may be employed on account of its nutritious qualities alone. Dose, ℥i.—℥i.

MUCILAGO ACACIÆ, U. S. MISTURA ACACIÆ, L. MUCILAGO, E. MUCILAGO GUMMI-ARABICI, D. Mucilage of Gum Arabic.

Prep.—Powdered gum Arabic ℥iv.; add, gradually, boiling water 0ss., rub together till a mucilage is formed, U. S.—*or*—Rub acacia ℥x. in boiling water (slowly added) 0i.; dissolve, L.—*or*—Mix gum Arabic ℥ix., with *cold* water 0i., allow the gum slowly to dissolve; stir occasionally; strain, E.—*or*—Digest with frequent agitation (so as to dissolve) gum Arabic reduced to rough powder ℥iv., in hot water (by measure) ℥iv.; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as foregoing, and as a vehicle for other medicines. Dose, ad libitum.

MISTURA ACACIÆ, E. EMULSIO ARABICA, D. Gum Arabic Emulsion.

Prep.—Blanch sweet almonds ℥i. and ℥ii.; and rub them to fine pulp, first with sugar ℥v., then with mucilage ℥iii.; now slowly add water 0ii., and stir constantly; strain through linen, E.—*or*—Dissolve gum Arabic powdered ℥ii., in hot water 0i. When quite cold, pour this gradually on decorticated sweet almonds, and refined sugar, each ℥ss. (previously pounded together),

now rubbing the whole so that the liquor may assume a milky appearance ; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding.

TROCHISCI ACACIÆ, E. Troches of Gum Arabic.

Prep.—Mix and rub together (with rose water, so as to form lozenge-mass) gum Arabic ℥i., starch ℥i., pure sugar ℔i.

Use.—In troublesome, tickling coughs. Dose, grs. x.—℥i., ad. lib.

Althæa, U. S. The root of *A. officinalis*. ALTHÆÆ FOLIA, L. E. The leaves of *A. officinalis*. ALTHÆÆ RADIX, the root, L. E. ALTHÆA OFFICINALIS, D. The leaves and root. Marsh Mallow.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to prepare various extemporaneous gargles, fomentations, decoction, &c., and the following:—

MISTURA ALTHÆÆ, E. DECOCTUM ALTHÆÆ, D. Decoction of Marsh Mallow.

Prep.—Boil together althæa root dried ℥iv., and raisins freed from their seeds ℥ii., in boiling water 0v., down to 0iii.; strain, and when the sediment has fallen down, decant the clear liquid, E.—or—Boil the herb and root of marsh mallow, dried and bruised ℥iv., raisins stoned ℥ii., in water 0vii., down to 0v.; when the dregs have subsided, decant, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in inflammatory diseases of the lungs, intestines, bladder, &c. Dose, ad libitum. (*Extl.*) as enemata, gargles, fomentations, &c.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ, L. E. D. Syrup of marsh mallow.

Prep.—Boil marsh mallows bruised ℥viii., in water 0iv., down to 0ii.; when cold, express the liquid. Set by during 24 hours, to let the dregs subside; then decant the liquor, and after adding sugar ℔iiss., boil down to proper consistence, L. E.; (the latter College orders pure sugar.)—or—Boil fresh marsh mallow root bruised ℔ss., in water 0iv., down to one half; express the liquor when cold. Set it aside during 24 hours, that the dregs may subside; then pour off the liquor, and add to it refined sugar ℔ii.; then boil to due consistence, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in fevers, and numerous complaints, as a contribution to demulcent drinks, &c. Dose, ℥i.—℥ss.

Amygdala amara, U. S. L. E. AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ, D. The kernels from one of the varieties of *Amygdalus communis*, (amara, U. S.), (L. E.)—from the common Almond tree, (D.) Bitter Almonds.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in inflammatory complaints, especially those in-

volving the respiratory organs—but chiefly employed as a vehicle (in form of emulsion) for medicines possessing more active properties.

Amygdala dulcis, U. S. L. E. AMYGDALÆ DULCES, D. The kernels from a variety of *Amygdalus communis* (*dulcis*, U. S.), (L. E.)—from the common almond tree, (D.) Sweet Almond.

Use.—(*Intl.*) similar to foregoing; and to prepare the following:—

CONFECTIO AMYGDALÆ, L. CONSERVA AMYGDALARUM, E.
CONFECTIO AMYGDALARUM, D. Almond Confection.

Prep.—Beat together, into smooth mass, sweet almonds (previously blanched) ℥viii., gum Arabic powdered ℥i., and sugar ℥iv., L. E. (the Lond. Ph. directs *cold* water to be employed in blanching the almonds)—*or*—Blanch sweet almonds ℥i., then mix (by pounding them) with gum Arabic, powdered ℥i., and purified sugar ℥ss., D. It will be best to keep the ingredients of this preparation separately powdered, and to rub them together only when wanted.

Use.—(*Intl.*) added to watery mixtures, &c., to give these due consistence for suspension of other ingredients; also employed to form the following:—

MISTURA AMYGDALÆ, U. S. L. MISTURA AMYGDALARUM, E. D.
Almond Emulsion.

Prep.—Sweet almonds ℥ss., powdered gum Arabic ℥ss., sugar ℥ii., distilled water f℥viii.; blanch the almonds, beat them with the gum and sugar in a marble mortar, gradually add the water, rubbing till thoroughly mixed, strain, U. S.—*or*—Slowly add distilled water Oi., to confection of almonds ℥iiss., triturating at same time till they are mixed; strain, L. E. (the Edin. Ph. gives two formulæ for the preparation; the *first* directs the same process as that of the Lond. P., just described—with conserve of almonds ℥ii., and water Oii. And the *second*, to take sweet almonds blanched ℥x., pure sugar ℥v., mucilage ℥ss., water Oii.; and then proceed as for *Mistura acaciæ*; (q. v.) E.)—*or*—Rub together sweet almonds blanched ℥iiss., bitter almonds ℥ii., and refined sugar ℥ss., gradually adding water Oiiss.; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in catarrhal affections; gonorrhœa, &c.; febrile diseases—but mostly as a vehicle for other medicines. Dose, ad libitum.

[SYRUPUS AMYGDALÆ, U. S. Syrup of Almonds. Orgeat.

Prep.—Sweet almonds ℥bj., bitter almonds ℥iv., water Oijj., sugar ℥vi. Blanch the almonds, rub them in a mortar to a fine paste, gradually adding water f℥iij., and sugar ℥bi. Mix the paste

thoroughly with the remainder of the water; express and strain, add the rest of the sugar, and dissolve with a gentle heat; strain through fine linen, *U. S.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a demulcent and nutrient; and also as an addition to cough mixtures. Dose, *ad libitum*.]

AMYGDALÆ OLEUM, *U. S. L.* OLEUM AMYGDALARUM, *D.* Oil of Almonds.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in pulmonary affections, grating catarrhal coughs, especially when accompanied by inflamed and excoriated fauces, &c.; sometimes added to castor oil; more usually employed in form of emulsion, linctus; also as enemata, &c. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. (*Extl.*) alone, or combined variously, in numerous cases requiring emollient application.

Amylum, *U. S. L. E.* TRITICUM HYBERNUM, *D.* The fæcula from seeds of *Triticum hybernum*, (*L. D.*)—from *Triticum vulgare*, (*U. S. E.*) Starch.

Use.—Mixed with Euphorbium, and others of the more acrid errhines, to moderate their action; also valuable in preparing numerous enemata, and the following :—

DECOCTUM AMYLI, *L.* MUCILAGO AMYLI, *E. D.* Mucilage of Starch.

Prep.—Triturate starch $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$., in water (slowly added) Oi .; boil during a moderate time, *L.*—*or*—Use the same amount of the foregoing ingredients, rubbing the starch first with only a little of the water; then add the rest, and boil during a few minutes, *E.*—*or*—Triturate starch $\mathfrak{z}\text{vi}$., gradually adding water Oi .; then boil during a short time, *D.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) in abraded conditions of the stomach—but scarcely ever selected (from the list of mucilages) for this purpose alone; forms an admirable vehicle for opiates, &c., in glysters. Dose unlimited.

Aqua, *U. S. E.* Natural water in the purest attainable state, (*U. S.*). Spring Water, (*E.*)

Use.—(*Intl.*) much employed for its invaluable diluent, solvent, and other properties. (*Extl.*) either cold or hot; alone, or containing medicinal substances—in form of decoction, infusion, &c.

AQUA DESTILLATA, *U. S. L. E.* (DISTILLATA,) *D.* Distilled Water.

Use.—In numerous pharmaceutic operations, where undistilled water (from its containing carbonic acid, carb. of lime, &c.) would be improper.

Avenæ Farina, U. S. Meal prepared from the Seeds of *Avena Sativa*.
Oatmeal. **AVENA**, L. E. **AVENA SATIVA**, D. The seeds of
Avena Sativa, the common Oat.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to form mucilaginous decoction of any convenient extemporaneous consistence; from its simple and very nutrient properties, forms an excellent supporting beverage in acute diseases. (*Extl.*) much employed in the composition of poultices, for great variety of purposes.

Canna, E. Fecula of the root of an imperfectly determined species of *Canna*. *Tous-les-mois*.

Use.—Same as *Maranta*, q. v.

Cetaceum, U. S. L. E. D. A concrete found occupying certain cavities in the head of *Physeter macrocephalus* (the *Spermaceti* Whale). *Spermaceti*.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dysentery, irritable condition of the bowels—or of the air-passages. Dose, ℥i.—℥iss., in form of emulsion; not in so much repute as formerly. (*Extl.*) enters into the composition of numerous extemporaneous unguents.

Cetraria, U. S. L. E. **CETRARIA ISLANDICA**, L. E. D. (**LICHEN ISLANDICUS**, D.) Liverwort. Iceland Lichen or Moss.

Use.—To form mucilaginous decoctions, as the following:—

DECOCTUM CETRARIE, U. S. L. **DECOCTUM LICHENIS ISLANDICI**, D. Decoction of Iceland Moss.

Prep.—Iceland moss ℥ss., water 0iss., boil down to 0i., and strain with compression, U. S.—*or*—Boil Iceland moss ℥v., in water 0iss., down to 0i.; strain, L.—*or*—Macerate during 2 hours (in a closed vessel) Iceland liverwort ℥ss., in boiling water 0i., then boil during $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour, and strain whilst hot, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) chiefly as an agreeable nutritious article of diet, in phthisis, and conditions of emaciation consequent on fevers, surgical operations, &c., dysentery, coughs. Dose, ℥ss.—℥ii., three or four times daily.

Cornu, L. E. **CORNUA CERVINA**, D. Horn obtained from *Cervus Elaphus*, the Hart or Red Deer, (L. E.) Hartshorn. Shavings, (D.)

Use.—When boiled in water (say shavings ℥vi., water 0iv., and strained), it forms a good jelly, which may be seasoned with sherry wine, &c., and given as food to children.

Cydonia, L. The seeds from *Cydonia Vulgaris*. Common Quince.

Use.—To prepare Quince mucilage (with which the episperm, or most external coat of the seed, abounds) and the following:—

DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ, L. Decoction of Quince Seeds.

Prep.—Boil at a slow heat during 10 minutes quince seeds ℥ii., in distilled water Oi., and strain.

Use.—(*Extl.*) applied to excoriated nipples, chapped lips, aphthous mouth and throat; sometimes employed as an application to conjunctival inflammation; hemorrhoidal tumours; and to surfaces affected with erysipelas; it nearly resembles linseed tea—but rarely used.

Dauci Radix, L. E. DAUCUS CAROTA, D. The root of the common Carrot.

Use.—(*Extl.*) as an application (poultice, either alone or combined with hemlock) to cancerous or other foul ulcers. *v.* Emollients.

Ficus, U. S. FICI, L. E. FICUS CARICA, D. The dried fruit of *Ficus Carica*, the common Fig-tree. Figs.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in inflammatory complaints of air passages, bladder, urethra, &c.; decoctions made from figs form a pleasant demulcent drink, (*vide* *Decoctum Hordei*.) When taken in substance they have a tendency to move the bowels, and are, therefore valuable in many cases. Dose, ad. lib. (*Extl.*) half a roasted fig has long been recommended as an *elegant* application to *gum boil*; it very rarely happens, however, that patients are willing to endure the annoyance thus caused for any sufficient length of time.

Glycyrrhiza, U. S. L. GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX, E. GLYCYRRHIZA GLABRA, D. The root of *Glycyrrhiza Glabra*. Common Liquorice, Liquorice root.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in catarrhal complaints, &c.; not often prescribed by itself, but as an agreeable and nutritive adjunct to other remedies, the unpleasantness of some of which it greatly covers by its flavour and taste. Dose, ad. lib.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ, E. Troches of Liquorice.

Prep.—Dissolve (in a sufficiency of boiling water) extract of liquorice, and gum Arabic, each, ℥vi., pure sugar ℔i.; concentrate over the vapour-bath to a consistence suitable for making lozenges.

Use.—Same as *ext. of liquorice*. Dose, ad libitum.

DECOCTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ, D. Decoction of Liquorice.

Prep.—Boil during 10 minutes, liquorice root bruised ℥iiss., in water 0i.; strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) an agreeable drink of the present class. Dose, ad libitum.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ, L. E. EXTRACT. GLYCYR. GLABRÆ, D. Extract of Liquorice.

Prep.—Macerate during 24 hours liquorice root sliced ℔iiss., in boiling distilled water cong. ii.; then boil down to cong. i., and strain while hot; concentrate to due thickness, L.—*or*—Take liquorice root minced into fine chips (dried thoroughly at a gentle heat) and reduced to moderately fine powder; mix it with half its weight of distilled water. In 12 hours exhaust by *percolation* with temperate distilled water. Concentrate the liquor; filter before it becomes too thick; by means of the vapour-bath evaporate to proper consistence, E.—*or*—Proceed by the method described for Extractum Scobis Hæmatoxyli, (q. v.) D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in tickling catarrhal or other coughs;—a familiar remedy, and probably, from its peculiar adhesive qualities, the best possible *syrup* (when allowed to dissolve in the mouth) for protection of the fauces, &c., in such cases. Dose, ad lib., (taken in small bits.)

Hordeum, U. S. L. E. HORDEUM DISTICHON, D. The decorticated or shelled seeds of H. distichon. Barley. Pearl-Barley.

Use.—To form nutritive mucilaginous drinks (and enemata) for invalids; see the following:—

DECOCTUM HORDEI, U. S. L. D. Barley water.

Prep.—Boil during a short time pearl-barley (previously freed from foreign matters by washing) ℥iiss., in water 0ss.; throw away this water, then add (to the seeds) hot water 0iv.; and boil down to 0ii.; strain, L.—*or*—Boil during a little time pearl-barley (previously cleansed by means of cold water) ℥ii., in water 0ss.; throw away the *liquor*, and add boiling water 0v.; boil down till half the water is consumed; and strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding—and the following:—

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM, L. D. MISTURA HORDEI, E. Compound Barley water.

Prep.—Boil together decoction of barley (L. Ph). 0ii.; sliced figs ℥iiss., sliced and bruised liquorice ℥v., raisins stoned ℥iiss., in water 0i., down to 0ii.; strain, L.—*or*—Boil pearl-barley (cleansed, if necessary, by washing it with cold water) ℥iiss., in water 0ivss., down to 0ii.; now add figs sliced, and raisins freed

from their seeds, each \mathfrak{Z} iiss., liquorice root sliced and bruised \mathfrak{Z} v., and (additional) water $\text{O}i$.; boil the whole down to $\text{O}ii$.; strain, E.—*or*—Boil decoction of barley (D. Ph.) $\text{O}iv$., and add raisins stoned, then figs sliced, each \mathfrak{Z} ii.; and lastly, liquorice root sliced and bruised \mathfrak{Z} ss., a short time before the end of the boiling, which will be completed when only $\text{O}ii$. of the strained liquor shall remain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in fevers, strangury, gonorrhœa, &c., as a nutritious, bland, mucilaginous diluent; much employed as a vehicle for medicines of active character, given as enemata. Dose, unlimited.

Lacmus, L. E. LITMUS, D. The prepared Thallus, (L.) a peculiar colouring matter, (E.)—from *Roccella tinctoria*, Dyer's Lichen. Orchall, &c. Litmus.

Use.—(*Intl.*) has been sometimes employed as a demulcent, in the tickling cough of phthisis, &c.; but chiefly useful as a delicate test for detection of acids, and alkalis.

Linum, U. S. LINI SEMINA, L. E. LINUM USITATISSIMUM, D. The seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*, common Flax, U. S. L. E.—the seeds and expressed oil, D. Flaxseed.

Use.—To form decoctions and infusions, as the following:—

INFUSUM LINI, U. S. E. INFUSUM LINI COMPOSITUM, L. D. Infusion of Flaxseed.

Prep.—Flaxseed \mathfrak{Z} ss., liquorice-root bruised \mathfrak{Z} ii., boiling water $\text{O}ii$., macerate 4 hours in a covered vessel, and strain, U. S.—*or*—Digest (near the fire) during 4 hours, in a slightly covered vessel, linseed bruised \mathfrak{Z} vi., liquorice sliced \mathfrak{Z} ii., in boiling distilled water $\text{O}i$.; strain, L. E.; (the latter College orders *boiling water* simply)—*or*—Digest during 4 hours in a covered vessel, linseed bruised \mathfrak{Z} i., liquorice-root sliced \mathfrak{Z} ss., boiling $\mathfrak{H}ii$.; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in pneumonic complaints, catarrh; dysuria, gonorrhœa, &c. Dose, \mathfrak{Z} vi., ad libitum.

Malva, L. E. The herb of *Malva sylvestris*. Common Mallow.

Use.—To form extemporaneous decoctions, and the following:—

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM, L. Decoction of Mallow.

Prep.—Boil during $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour dried mallow \mathfrak{Z} i., dried chamomile \mathfrak{Z} ss., in water $\text{O}i$.; strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dysentery, renal complaints, &c.—as clyster, either alone or to contain active ingredients. (*Extl.*) as fomentations, &c.

Maranta, U. S. L. E. The Fecula of the rhizoma of *Maranta arundinacea*, (U. S.) The Fecula from the rootstock, (L.)—from the tubers (E.) of *Maranta arundinacea*; and from *M. Indica*, (E.) Arrowroot.

Use.—(Intl.) the nutrient and mucilaginous properties of this invaluable substance, as diet for the sick, and for infants, are well known; it is of great service, as a demulcent, in dysentery, diarrhoea, urinary complaints, &c. The kind which is obtained from *Tous-les-mois* (v. *Canna*), is said to yield a firmer jelly than the present.

Mel, U. S. L. E. D. A liquid prepared from flowers by *Apis mellifica*, (U. S.) The saccharine juice extracted from flowers, and prepared by *Apis mellifica*, (the Bee). Honey.

Use.—(Intl.) in fevers, inflammatory affections (especially of infants), as a pleasant addition to gruel, barley-water, and other beverages, which may be acidulated with lemon-juice. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i. and upwards. (Extl.) as a sweetening and detergent contribution to gargles; sometimes applied to tedious sores.

MEL DESPUMATUM, U. S. D. Clarified Honey.

Prep.—Melt the honey in a water-bath, then remove the scum.

Use.—Same as preceding, but a purer honey.

OXYMEL, L. D.

Prep.—Heat despumated honey \mathfrak{H} x., and mix it with acetic acid \mathfrak{O} iss., L.—or—Boil down (at a slow heat) to consistence of syrup, honey \mathfrak{H} ii., and distilled vinegar \mathfrak{O} i.; remove the scum, D.

Use.—(Intl.) as an adjunct to mixtures, gargles, &c. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} vi.

Olivæ Oleum, U. S. L. E. OLEA EUROPÆA, D. The oil of the fruit of *Olea Europæa*, (U. S.) The oil expressed from pericarp of *Olea Europæa*. Olive Oil.

Use.—(Intl.) sometimes employed in complaints of the chest, as linctus or emulsion. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} i. (Extl.) added to enemata; and forms a part in numerous officinal and extemporaneous liniments, ointments, plasters, &c.

Rosa Centifolia, U. S. L. E. D.

AQUA ROSÆ, L. E. D.

Prep.—Hundred-leaved roses \mathfrak{H} viii., water *cong.* ii.; mix and distil a gallon, U. S.—or—With damask roses \mathfrak{H} x., pf. spirit \mathfrak{z} vii., and water *cong.* ii., let *cong.* i. distil, L.—or—Mix together petals of *rosa centifolia* \mathfrak{H} x., water *cong.* ii., and rectif. spirit \mathfrak{z} iii., distil off *cong.* i. The petals should be chosen when fresh; but

those preserved by having been beat up with twice their weight of muriate of soda, will also answer the purpose, *E.*—*or*—Take damask rose petals ℥viii., and water a sufficiency to prevent empyreuma, and distil cong. i. d.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a vehicle for other medicines. Dose, ad libitum.

Saccharum, U. S. L. (*v.* Cathartics.)

SACCHARUM COMMUNE, *E.* (*et*) SACCHARUM PURUM, *E.*

SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM, *D.*

SACCHARUM FÆX, *L. E.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) all the above are demulcent and nutritious, and in an infinite variety of shapes are employed to relieve coughs, &c.; sugar forms a useful and agreeable contribution to various mixtures, draughts, &c.; the following preparation is generally employed for the latter purposes:—

SYRUPUS, *U. S. L.* SYRUPUS SIMPLEX, *E.*

Prep.—*v.* Cathartics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) added to other medicines, chiefly liquids; see foregoing. Dose, ad libitum.

Sago, U. S. L. E. The Fæcula from the pith of *Sagus Rumphii*, (*L.*) Farina from the interior of the trunk of various *Palmeæ* and species of *Cycas*, (*E.*) Sago.

Use.—(*Intl.*) much employed in form of decoction, as diet for invalids; its nutritious and demulcent qualities are familiarly known. What is said as to *arrowroot* is applicable to *sago*.

Sarsaparilla, U. S. D. SARZA, L. E. SMILAX SARSAPARILLA, D. Sarsaparilla. (*v.* Alteratives.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) sarsaparilla, and all its preparations (*q. v.* at page 29) are demulcent.

[**Sassafras Medulla, U. S.** The pith of the stems of *Laurus Sassafras*. Sassafras Pith.

Use.—(*Intl.*) infused in water forms a limpid mucilage, useful in diseases of the bowels and bladder, and also in catarrh. (*Extl.*) the mucilage is a good application in inflammation of the eyes.

Sesamum, U. S. The leaves of *Sesamum Orientale*. Benne Leaves.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in diseases of the bowels and bladder. The fresh leaves placed in cold water afford a bland mucilage; 2 to 0ss. of water renders it sufficiently viscid. Dose, ad libitum. (*Extl.*) for emollient cataplasms.]

Tamarindus, U. S. L. E. **TAMARINDUS INDICUS**, D. Tamarinds. (*v.* Cathartics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in inflammatory diseases, sore throats, &c. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$., allowed to melt in the mouth; or boiled in milk so as to form a whey, forms an agreeable demulcent drink.

Tapioca, U. S. E. Fecula of the root of *Janipha Manihot*. Tapioca.

Use.—(*Intl.*) employed for same purposes as arrowroot, and sago; it has similar qualities.

Tragacantha, U. S. L. E. **TRAGACANTHA GUMMI**, D. The concreted juice from *Astragalus verus*, (L.)—from *A. gummifer*, and probably *A. verus*, and other species, (E.)—from *A. creticus*, (D.) Tragacanth.

Use.—(*Intl.*) allowed to dissolve in the mouth, it forms a *varnish* for the fauces, &c., and thus is often serviceable in appeasing the ceaseless tickling sensation which induces coughs. Dose, grs. x.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.

MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ, U. S. E. **MUCILAGO GUMMI TRAGACANTHÆ**, D. Mucilage of Tragacanth.

Prep.—Macerate during 24 hours tragacanth $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$. ($\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$., U. S.) in boiling water $\mathfrak{z}\text{ix}$. (0i., U. S.); then rub so as to dissolve the gum; squeeze through calico or linen, E.—*or*—Macerate in a covered vessel gum tragacanth powdered $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$., in water $\mathfrak{z}\text{viii}$., until the gum is dissolved; strain through a cloth, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same qualities as preceding; chiefly employed as a vehicle for, or contribution to, other medicines. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii}$.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS, L. E. Compound Powder of Tragacanth.

Prep.—Rub together starch $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$., and sugar $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii}$.; add tragacanth powdered, and acacia, each $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$.; mix all thoroughly, L. E.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as tragacanth; also employed in strangury, dysentery, gonorrhœa, and to allay irritation caused by calculi of the bladder or kidneys; in solution it forms a good vehicle for suspending calomel. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii}$.

Tussilago, L. **TUSSILAGO FARFARA**, L. D. Coltsfoot.

Use.—(*Intl.*) from being slightly tonic as well as expectorant, and demulcent, it has been employed in scrofula, &c. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$., taken in milk; or as decoction or infusion (say $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$., to water 0i.) ad libitum.

[*Ulmus*, U. S. The inner bark of *Ulmus fulva*. Slippery Elm Bark.]

Use.—(*Extl.*) moistened with water as an emollient application, or a poultice made by mixing the powder with hot water.

INFUSUM ULMI, U. S.

Prep.—Slippery elm bark \mathfrak{z} ss., boiling water 0i. ; digest for 1 hour in a covered vessel, and strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in catarrhal and nephritic diseases, and inflammatory affections of bowels. Dose, ad libitum.]

Uva Passa, U. S. UVA, L. UVÆ PASSÆ, E. VITIS VINIFERA, D. The dried fruit of *Vitis Vinifera*, (U. S.) The dried berries of *V. Vinifera* with the stones taken out. Raisins, (L. E.) The Common Vine. *Dried Fruit*, (D.)

Use.—Given to convalescents ; raisins are nutritious, mucilaginous, and slightly laxative. Dose, ad libitum.

DIAPHORETICS.

Ammonia.

AMMONIÆ CARBONAS, U. S. E. D. AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONAS, L. Carbonate of Ammonia. (See Stimulants.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chronic rheumatism, &c. Dose, grs. iii.—grs. xv.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS, U. S. AMMONIÆ ACETATIS LIQUOR, L. AMMONIÆ ACETATIS AQUA, E. D. Spirit of Mindererus.

Prep.—Diluted acetic acid 0ii., carbonate of ammonia q. s. to saturate, to be added gradually, U. S.—*or*—Add sesquicarbonate of ammonia \mathfrak{z} ivss. (or as much as sufficient), to saturate distilled vinegar 0iv., L.—*or*—Mix together carbonate of ammonia \mathfrak{z} i.,

AMMONIA.

R Liq. ammon. acetatis
Mistur. camphoræ
Vini antimonii
Tr. opii M. f. haustus
(in low fever).
R Liq. ammoniæ acet.
Misturæ camphoræ M.

R Liq. ammon. acetat.
Aqu. menth. pip.
Syrupi papav. M.
R Liquor. ammoniæ acetat.
Misturæ camphoræ
Antimonii et potassæ tart.
Tr. opii M.

and distilled vinegar (from *French vinegar* in preference) ℥xxiv.; mix and dissolve the salt. Should the solution have any bitterness, correct this taste by dropping in a sufficiency of distilled vinegar, E.—or—Gradually add to carbonate of ammonia 1 part, as much (*hot*) distilled vinegar as sufficient to saturate the salt—scil. about 30 parts. This can be ascertained by means of *litmus*, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in inflammatory and febrile diseases generally, as a valuable cooling diaphoretic contribution to mixtures, &c. &c. Dose, ℥iii.—℥i.; may be repeated 2ce or 3ce daily.

Antimonii et Potassæ-Tartras, U. S. ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRAS, L. ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM, E. ANTIMONII ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS, sive TARTARUM EMETICUM, D. Tartar Emetic.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in pneumonia, febrile and inflammatory complaints. Dose, gr. 1-16—gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (always in solution) may be repeated several times daily according to circumstances.

PULVIS ANTIMONII COMPOSITUS, L. PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS, E. D. Antimonial Powder.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in febrile diseases generally; (this preparation is an imitation of, or substitute for, James' Powder). Dose, grs. ii.—grs. x.

VINUM ANTIMONII, U. S. VINUM ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRATIS, L. VINUM ANTIMONIALE, E. Antimonial Wine. Wine of Antimony.

Prep.—Dissolve potassio-tartrate of antimony ℥iii. (℥i., U. S.) in sherry wine Oi. (f℥x., U. S.) L. E.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding. Dose, m. x.—℥i., repeated every 2 or 3 hours to keep up determination to the skin; (each ℥ contains grs. ii. of *tartrate*.)

ANTIMONY.			
℞ Antimonii et pot.-tart.		℞ Pulv. antim. comp.	
Potassæ nitrat.		Opīi	
Aq. menth. viridis		Confec. rosæ	M. f. pil.
Syrupi mori	F. mis-	℞ Pulv. antim. comp.	
tura, cujus cap.		Tragacanthæ	M. (in com-
℞ Antim. et potassio-tart.			mencement of fevers.)
Aq., font.		℞ Vini antim.	
Syrupi croci	M.	Sodæ sulphatis	
℞ Pulv. et antimonii comp.		Magnesia sulphatis	
Antimonii sulph. præcip.		Aq. menth. viridi	F.
F. pulvis.		mistura, de qua sum.	

LIQUOR TARTARI EMETICI, D. Antimonial Wine.

Prep.—Dissolve tartrate of antimony and potass ℥i., in hot distilled water (*by measure*) ℥viii.; filter the solution, then add rectif. spir. of wine (measured) ℥ii., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) similar to preceding—and contains the same amount of tartrate of antimony.

ANTIMONII OXYDUM, E. ANTIMONII OXYDUM NITROMURIATICUM, D. Nitro-Muriatic Oxide of Antimony. Powder of Algaroth.

Use.—(*Intl.*) though to presence of this oxide (*sesquioxide*) belongs the activity of the *tartrate*, *oxysulphuret*, and other officinal preparations of antimony; and although it possesses similar properties, it is rarely used in its simple form. Dose, gr. 1-10—gr. i.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM, U. S. E. D. ANTIMONII SESQUISULPHURETUM, L. Native Sesquisulphuret of Antimony, purified by fusion, U. S. The native Sesquisulphuret.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in rheumatic, and scrofulous diseases, cutaneous affections; but reliance cannot be placed on its amount of action, which is determined by the *state of the stomach*. Dose, grs. v.—℥i.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM PRÆPARATUM, D. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony.

Prep.—Let sulphuret of antimony in any quantity be subjected to the process employed for obtaining *prepared chalk*.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as foregoing.

[Aralia Nudicaulis, U. S. The root.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in rheumatic, cutaneous and venereal complaints, usually given in infusion or decoction, to be drank freely.

Aralia Spinosa, U. S. The bark. Angelica tree.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chronic rheumatism and cutaneous affections. Dose of decoction (bark ℥i., water Oiss., boiled to Oi.) f℥i.—℥ii. 3ce to 4mes a day.]

Aretium Lappa, D. Common Burdock. Seeds. Root.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in gout, rheumatism, skin diseases, &c. Dose, of decoction (say, of the root ℥ii., with water Oiss.) a teacupful 3 or 4 times daily. It is said to have served the same purpose as sarsaparilla in some cases of skin diseases. The seeds are supposed to be diuretic.

[*Asclepias Tuberosa*, U. S. The root. Butterfly Weed.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in catarrh and inflammatory affections of the chest, also dysentery and rheumatism. Dose, of powder, grs. xx. to ʒi . 3ce or 4mes a day, of decoction or infusion (ʒi . to ʒi . water), a teacupful every three or four hours.]

Diosma, U. S. L. *BUCKU*, E. *DIOSMA CRENATA*, D. The leaves from *D. Crenata*. Crenated *Diosma*, (L. D.)—from various species of *Barosma*, (E.) *Buchu*.

Use.—To prepare the following:—(*Extl.*) sometimes applied as a cataplasm to the joints, &c., in rheumatism; and to tedious sores.

INFUSUM DIOSMÆ, U. S. L. INFUSUM BUCKU, E. INFUS. BUCHU, D. Infusion of *Buchu*.

Prep.—Infuse during 4 hours (in a lightly covered vessel) *buchu* ʒi ., in boiling distilled water ʒi .; strain, U. S. L.—*or*—With same amount of ingredients infuse during only 2 hours, E. (The E. Ph. orders *boiling water* simply.)—*or*—Macerate during 4 hours leaves of *diosma crenata* ʒss ., in boiling water ʒss .; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chronic rheumatism, irritative febrile conditions. Dose, ʒi .— ʒii ., 2ce or 3ce daily; the following is a more agreeable preparation.

TINCTURA BUCKU, E. TINCTURA BUCHU, D. Tincture of *Buchu*.

Prep.—Macerate during 7 days *bucku* ʒv ., in pf. spirit ʒii .; pour off the liquor, and filter. May be made by the process of *percolation* (*v. per Index*), E.—*or*—Digest during 7 days leaves of *diosma crenata* ʒii ., in pf. spirit ʒi .; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see foregoing. Dose, ʒi .— ʒss .

Dulcamara, U. S. L. E. D. The stalks or twigs from *Solanum Dulcamara*. Woody Nightshade.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in gout, chronic rheumatism; eruptions of long standing; jaundice, scrofula. Dose, grs. xv.— ʒi . The following is the more usual form of exhibition.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Decoction of Bittersweet.

Prep.—Boil woody nightshade sliced ʒx ., in distilled water

WOODY NIGHTSHADE.		
R <i>Dulcamaræ</i>	<i>Sassafras</i>	
<i>Glycyrrhizæ</i>	<i>Guaiaci</i>	
<i>Arctii lappæ</i>	<i>Aquæ</i>	<i>Decoque</i>
	ad et cola.;	cap.

0iss., down to 0i.; strain, L.—*or*—Mix and boil dulcamara chopped down $\bar{3}$ i., in water $\bar{3}$ xxiv.; and concentrate, by evaporating, to $\bar{3}$ xvi., E.—*or*—Boil stalks of woody nightshade sliced $\bar{3}$ i., in water 0iss., down to 0i.; strain, U. S. D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as last. Dose, $\bar{3}$ iii.— $\bar{3}$ ii., 2ce or 3ce daily.

[*Eupatorium*, U. S. The tops and leaves of *E. perfoliatum*. Thoroughwort.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in remittent and intermittent fevers, acute and chronic rheumatism, &c., in warm decoction. Acts as a tonic in cold infusion. Dose of powder grs. xx.—xxx., cold infusion, f $\bar{3}$ i.

INFUSUM EUPATORII, U. S.

Prep.—Thoroughwort dried $\bar{3}$ i., boiling water 0i., infuse 2 hours in covered vessel, and strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as above.]

Guaiaci Resina, U. S. L. *GUAIAECUM*, E. *GUAIAECUM OFFICINALE*, D. Guaiac. (*see* Alteratives.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in skin diseases; gout, chronic rheumatism; sequelæ of syphilis, &c. &c. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xxx.

AQUA CALCIS COMPOSITA, D. Compound Lime water.

Prep.—Macerate without heat during 2 days in a covered vessel guaiac wood shavings $\bar{1}$ ss., liquorice root cut and bruised $\bar{3}$ i., bark of sassafras bruised $\bar{3}$ ss., coriander seeds $\bar{3}$ iii., in lime water 0vi.; agitate occasionally; strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see the following:—

DECOCTUM GUAIACI, E. DECOCTUM GUAIACI COMPOSITUM, D. Compound Decoction of Guaiacum Wood.

Prep.—Boil guaiac turnings $\bar{3}$ iii., and raisins $\bar{3}$ ii., in water 0viii., gently down to 0v.; towards the end add liquorice-root bruised, and sassafras raspings each $\bar{3}$ i.; strain, E.—*or*—Boil

GUAIAEC.		R Guaiaci	
R Guaiaci		Aquæ	
Misturæ acaciæ		Glycyrrhizæ	Coque ad.
Aq. menth. pip.		R Guaiaci	
Sp. lavand. com.	M.	Sacchari	
dosis cochl.	quâque	Mistur. acaciæ	
horâ.		Aq. cinnamomi	Tere
R Guaiaci		guaiacum et saccharum	
Ipecacuanhæ		cum mucilagine, et adde	
Confec. rosæ gal.	F.	aquam cinnamomi. Do-	
bolus.		sis.	

guaiaac wood rasped ℥iii., in water 0x.; evaporate the liquor to one-half; towards the conclusion add liquorice-root bruised ℥iiss., and sassafras root sliced ℥x.; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) intended as a stimulating diaphoretic—in cases alluded to under Guaiaci Resina; it is obvious, however, that the present preparation must hold in solution only a very minute amount of *Guaiaicin*. Dose, ℥ii.—℥iv., and to the extent of 0i.—0iiss. daily.

MISTURA GUAIACI, L. E. Guaiac Mixture.

Prep.—Rub together guaiac resin ℥iii., and sugar ℥ss.; then with mixture of acacia ℥ss.; while rubbing, gradually pour in cinnamon water ℥xix., L.—*or*—Proceed in the way just stated, with guaiac ℥iii., sugar ℥ss., mucilage ℥ss., and cinnamon water ℥xixss., E.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as guaiac in substance. Dose, ℥ss.—℥iss., 2ce or 3ce daily.

TINCTURA GUAIACI, U. S. L. E. D. Tincture of Guaiac.

Prep.—Macerate during 14 days guaiac resin powdered ℥vii., (℥vi., U. S.) in rectif. spirit (alcohol, U. S.) 0ii.; strain, L.—*or*—Digest same amount of said ingredients during only 7 days, then filter, E.—*or*—Macerate during 7 days guaiac ℥iv., in rectif. spirit 0ii.; then strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in atonic gout, arthritis, chronic rheumatism. Dose, ℥ii.—℥ss.

TR. GUAIACI AMMONIATA, U. S. E. D. TINCTURA GUAIACI COMPOSITA, L. Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiac.

Prep.—Macerate during 14 days guaiacum resin bruised ℥vii., (℥iv., U. S.) in aromatic spir. of ammonia 0ii.; strain, L.—*or*—Digest during 7 days guaiac roughly powdered ℥vii., in spirit of ammonia 0ii.; and filter, E.—*or*—Macerate during 7 days guaiac ℥iv., in aromatic spirit of ammonia ℥biss.; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding—but more efficacious. Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls night and morning, in milk, mucilage, &c.

R Tr. guaiaci
Aque
Syrupi M. f. haustus.
R Tr. guaiaci
Misturæ camphoræ
Tr. colchici
Syrupi simp. Sit mis-
tura, cujus capiat coch.

R Tr. guaiaci
Mellis Tere simul,
et adde
Decoct. senegæ
Ammonia carb. M. f.
haustus.

Ipecacuanha, U. S. L. E. **CEPHAELIS IPECACUANHA**, D. **Ipecacuanha**.
(*see* Emetics).

Use.—(*Intl.*) in gout, rheumatism, febrile affections. Dose, grs. ii.—grs. v.; forms a valuable combination with opium.

PILULÆ IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITÆ, L. **PILULÆ IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII**, E. Pills of Ipecacuanha and Opium.

Prep.—Rub together (till incorporated) compound powder of ipecacuan \mathfrak{z} iii., squill root newly dried \mathfrak{z} i., ammoniac \mathfrak{z} i., and mixture of acacia q. s., L.—*or*—Pound together into a proper mass comp. powder of ipecacuan 3 parts, and conserve of red-roses 1 part; to be divided into pills of grs. iv. each, E.

Use.—See the following. Dose, grs. v.—grs. x.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII, U. S. **PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS**, L. E. D. Powder of Ipecacuanha and Opium.
Dover's Powder.

Prep.—Mix together ipecacuan powdered \mathfrak{z} i., hard opium powdered \mathfrak{z} i., and sulphate of potassæ \mathfrak{z} i., U. S. L. E. D. (the Edin. College only differs from it by directing the ingredients to be *trituated* together; and the Dublin orders the sulphate of potass and the opium to be rubbed together, then mixed with the ipecacuan).

Use.—(*Intl.*) in rheumatism; febrile and other diseases, where diaphoresis is desirable. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xx.

SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ, U. S. E. Syrup of Ipecacuanha.

Prep.—Coarsely powdered ipecacuanha \mathfrak{z} i., diluted alcohol \mathfrak{o} i., syrup \mathfrak{o} ii.; macerate the ipecacuanha 14 days in the alcohol and filter, evaporate to \mathfrak{f} \mathfrak{z} ii.; filter, mix with the syrup and eva-

IPECACUAN.		R Ipecacuanhæ	
R Ipecacuan., pulv.		Hydr. chloridi mit.	
Antimonii et potassæ-tart.		Confect. rosæ q. s.	F. pilula
Aquæ menth. virid.	F.	hora somni sum.	
haustus quamprimum sumendus.		R Ipecacuanhæ, pulv.	
R Ipecacuanhæ, pulv.		Sodæ carb. exsiccatae	
Tr. scillæ		Pulv. ipecacuan. comp.	
Aqu. destil.		— cretæ comp.	M.
Syrupi M. sumat cochl.		divide in chartulas	
q. q. horâ.		æquales (for cough of	
R Ipecacuan.		young patients, where <i>in-</i>	
Contrajervæ	F.	testinal or gastric irrita-	
pulvis hor. somni sum.		tion is present).	

porate by a water-bath, u. s.—*or*—Digest during 24 hours at a gentle heat ipecacuan coarsely powdered ℥iv., in rectif. spirit ℥xv.; strain and squeeze the residual mass, then filter. Repeat this process with the residuum, and pf. spirit ℥xiv.; and again with water ℥xiv. Mingle all the liquors thus obtained, and distil off the spirit till the residuum amounts to ℥xii.—to which (residuum) add rectif. spirit ℥v., then syrup ʒvii.

Use.—(*Intl.*) might be employed as a contribution to mixtures, &c. &c.; but more serviceable for expectorant, or emetic purposes, in children's cases. Dose, ℥i.—℥ii.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Wine of Ipecacuanha.

Prep.—Macerate during 14 days ipecacuan bruised ℥iiss. (℥ii., u. s.) in sherry wine ʒii.; strain, L.—*or*—Digest the same amount of ingredients, just named, during 7 days; then filter, E.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days root of ipecacuan bruised ℥ii. in Spanish white wine ʒii.; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see Ipecacuan and its preparations, above. Dose, m. x.—m. xxx., repeated at intervals so long as required.

Mezereum, U. S. L. The bark of Daphne Mezereum and Daphne Gnidium, U. S. L. MEZEREON, E. D. The root-bark of Daphne Mezereum, (L. D.)—D. Mezereon, (E.) Mezereon.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in obstinate rheumatism, scrofula, lepra,—for its stimulating diaphoretic properties. Dose, grs. i.—grs. vi.

DECOCTUM MEZEREI, E. D. Decoction of Mezereum.

Prep.—Mix together and (at a gentle heat) boil mezereon in chips ℥ii., and liquorice bruised ℥ss., in water ʒii., down to ʒiiss.; strain, E.—*or*—Boil mezereon-bark ℥ii., and liquorice-root bruised ℥ss., in water ℥iiss. down to ℥iiss.; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as foregoing, and in syphiloid affections. Dose, ℥ii.—℥viii., repeated 3 or 4 times daily.

℞ Vini ipecacuanhæ		℞ Vini ipecac.	
Antimonii et potassæ-tart.		Oxymel. scillæ	
Aquæ		Syrupi tolutan.	
Syrupi aurantii cort.	F.	Aqu. menth. pip.	F.
haustus.		mistura.	
℞ Vini ipecacuan.		℞ Vini ipecacuan.	
Potass. carb.		— antimonii et potas.-tart.	
Acidi citrici		Liquor. ammonii. acetatis	
Liq. ammoniæ acetatis		Syrupi papav.	
Aquæ cinnamomi	F.	Aquæ destil.	M. su-
mistura.		mat	subinde.

Sambucus, U. S. L. E. The Flowers of *Sambucus Canadensis*, (U. S.) **SAMBUCUS NIGRA, D.** Elder. (*v. Cathartics.*)

Use.—(*Intl.*) the flowers are diaphoretic, and discutient; they have also been used in the following form:—

AQUA SAMBUCI, L. E. Elder water.

Prep.—With elder flowers ℥x. (or oil of elder ℥ii.), pf. spirit ℥vii., and water cong. ii., let cong. i. distil, L.—*or*—With fresh elder-flowers ℥x., water cong. ii., and rectif. spirit ℥iii., distil cong. i., E.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as foregoing, but serviceable chiefly as an agreeable flavouring vehicle for other medicines.

Sassafras Radicis Cortex, U. S. The bark of the root of *Laurus Sassafras*. **SASSAFRAS, L. E. D.** The root of *Laurus Sassafras*, (L. D.)—of *Sassafras Officinale*, (E.) **Sassafras.**

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chronic rheumatism, secondary syphilis; diseases of the skin. Dose, ℥ss.—℥i., powdered; rarely employed. An infusion (say sassafras ℥iss., to water ℥bii.) is better; *decoc-tions* are valueless, as the volatile oil must be dissipated in the boiling.

OLEUM SASSAFRAS, U. S. E. D. The essential oil obtained from the above. Oil of Sassafras.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as the preceding, or may be added to some diaphoretic or sudorific mixtures, &c. Dose, m. ii.—m. viii., rubbed up with sugar when given alone—which is rarely the case.

Senega, U. S. L. E. **POLYGALA SENEGA, D.** The root of *Polygala Senega*, U. S. **Seneka.** (*v. Diuretics.*)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chronic rheumatism; and cases of peripneumonia (after subsidence of inflammatory action has been obtained) where further depletion is inadmissible. Dose, grs. x.—℥ii.; the following preparation will be found preferable:—

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ, U. S. L. D. Decoction of Seneka.

Prep.—Boil senega ℥x. (℥i., U. S.) in distilled water Oii. (Oiss.,

ELDER.

R Althææ
Melissæ
Menthæ viridis
Sambuci, *flor.*
Arnica
Anisi F. infusio, pro
potu ordinario.

SENEGA.

R Decoct. senegæ
Tr. hyosciami
Sodæ carb.
Aq. menth. M. f.
mistura (in hysteria).

u. s.), down to 0i. ; strain, L.—*or*—Boil senega-root ℥iii., in water ℥iiss., down to ℥viii. ; and strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding. Dose, ℥ss.—℥ii., 2ce or 3ce daily.

INFUSUM SENEGÆ, E. Infusion of Seneka.

Prep.—Infuse during 4 hours in a covered vessel senega ℥x., in boiling water 0i. ; and strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) may be employed indifferently with the *decoction*. (*Extl.*) as gargle in croup.

Sulphur, U. S. SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM, L. E. D. Sublimed Sulphur.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in catarrhs, rheumatic and hemorrhoidal complaints, where, along with its laxative qualities, gentle sweating is desired. Dose, ℥i.—℥ii.

[Xanthoxylum, U. S. The bark of X. Fraxineum. Prickly Ash.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chronic rheumatism, and the same class of diseases in which mezereum and guaiac have been beneficial. Dose of powder grs. x.—grs. xxx., 3ce a day ; of decoction (℥i. in 0iii., boiled down to 0ii.,) a pint in divided doses in 24 hours.]

DISINFECTANTS. CORRECTIVES.

Calx Chlorinata, U. S. L. E. Chlorinated Lime, (U. S. L.) Hypochlorite of Lime, (E.) *Chloride* of Lime.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a stimulating antiseptic in some putrid fevers, &c. Dose, gr. i.—grs. v. ; but rarely thus employed. (*Extl.*)

R Infusi senegæ		R Sulphur.	
Syrupi ipecacuanhæ		Potassæ bitart.	M.
Oxymellis scillæ	M.	CHLORIDE OF LIME.	
sum. cochl.	subinde.	R <i>Liquoris</i> calcis chlorinat.	
R Decoct. senegæ		Mellis	
Tr. opii camph.		Aquæ destil.	M. (as
Syrupi zingiberis		a detergent gargle.)	
Misturæ camphoræ	M.	R Calcis chlorinatæ	
sum. cochl.	in die.	Mistur. acaciæ	
SULPHUR.		Syrupi aurantii cort.	F.
R Sulphuris		gargarisma. (in ulcerated	
Saponis		gums, &c.)	
Syrupi	F. bolus,		
mane nocteque sumendus.			

applied as lotion, injection, gargle, ointment, &c., to cancerous, and other foul ulcers, to correct their fetid effluvia; in scabies; as a contribution to tooth-powders, it has sometimes proved serviceable in purifying bad breath, and at same time in decolorizing or whitening the teeth. From its powerful disinfecting agency, it is applied to the following and various similar purposes:—To fumigate sick apartments, wards of hospitals, &c., more especially those occupied by patients labouring under contagious disease; to correct the putrid vapours and odour of water-closets, &c. &c. It is usually employed in solution, (say $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, to water $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, or stronger.)

Carbo Animalis, U. S. L. E. Charcoal prepared from bones, (U. S.)
—Charcoal prepared from flesh and bones, (L.)—Impure
Animal Charcoal, obtained commonly from bones, (E.)—
Animal Charcoal. Ivory-black.

Use.—To prepare the following:—

CARBO ANIMALIS PURIFICATUS, U. S. L. E. Purified Animal
Charcoal.

Use.—Possesses antiseptic properties, but employed only in
pharmaceutic operations.

Carbo Ligni, U. S. L. E. D. Charcoal prepared from wood. Char-
coal.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in some dyspeptic affections, to correct the fetidity
of eructations, &c. Dose, grs. x.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$ combined with rhubarb.
(*Extl.*) as a poultice-application to foul sores; forms an excellent
dentifrice.

CATAPLASMA CARBONIS LIGNI, D. Charcoal Cataplasm.

Prep.—Take of finely powdered charcoal (heated to redness
in the fire, and extinguished in sand) q. s.; add it in a tepid state
to the simple cataplasm.

Use.—In cases of gangrenous and fetid sores.

Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ, U. S. L. (*Labarraque's Soda disinfecting
Liquid.*) Solution of Chlorinated Soda.

Use.—As gargle or wash for the mouth and throat—as a cor-
rective of the fætor (and as an application to sores on these situ-
ations) from ptyalism; also for ulcers on the limbs. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$
to water $\mathfrak{z}\text{v.}$, may be used for said purposes.

[Free ventilation; Water, cold or hot; Chlorine, and some
others of the gases; the fumes of Muriatic, Nitrous, and Sulphur-
ous acids, with many other substances possessed of properties
analogous to these, might be here added; the application of the

most important of them, however, as remedies of the present class, is so obvious as to require no detail.]

DIURETICS.

Æther Nitrosus, D. Nitrous or Hyponitrous Ether.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici, U. S. L. E. SPIRITUS ÆTHEREUS NITROSUS, D. (Properly Spirit of Nitrous Ether.) Sweet Spirit of Nitre.

Uses.—(*Intl.*) a valuable contribution to mixtures, draughts, &c., for numerous purposes—more especially in dropsical disorders. Dose, *m. x.*— $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.; best along with acetate of potash, squill, &c.

Armoracia, U. S. L. E. COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA, D. Horseradish. (*v. Stimulants.*)

Use.—(*Intl.*) stimulant and diuretic; sometimes employed in dropsies occurring after intermittent fever.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ, U. S. INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM, L. D. Infusion of Horseradish.

Prep.—*v. Stimulants.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as foregoing; more suitable as a vehicle for diuretic medicines, &c. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii}$., 3 or 4 times daily.

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS, L. D. Compound Spirit of Horseradish.

Prep.—*v. Stimulants.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as *Armoracia*; may form a contribution to infusions, &c., of the present class. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$.

HORSERADISH.		
R	Sp. armoraciæ comp.	R Sp. armoraciæ comp.
	— juniperi comp.	Decoct. chimaphil.
	— ætheris nitrici	Potassæ acetatis M.
	Potass. acetatis	f. mistura.
	Infusi gentianæ comp. M.	
	f. mistura.	

Cantharis, U. S. L. E. CANTHARIS VESICATORIA, L. E. D. The whole of (*C. Vesicatoria*) the blistering fly or blistering beetle. Spanish Fly.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in gleet, dropsies, leucorrhœa; and in stimulating the urinary organs to action, in retention and incontinence of urine. Dose, gr. ss.—gr. i.; must be employed with greatest caution.

ACETUM CANTHARIDIS, L. E. Vinegar of Spanish Flies.

Prep.—Macerate during 8 days, cantharides powdered ℥ii., in acetic acid 0i.; shake frequently; lastly, press and strain, L.—or—Mix together acetic acid ℥v., and pyroligneous acid ℥xv.; add cantharides powdered ℥iii., and euphorbium in rough powder ℥ss.; and macerate during 7 days, shaking occasionally; strain, squeeze strongly, and filter, E.

Use.—See foregoing. This preparation is too irritating, however, for internal administration.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS, U. S. L. E. D. Tincture of Spanish Flies.

Prep.—Macerate during 14 days, cantharides ℥iv., (℥i. U. S.) in pf. spirit (diluted alcohol, U. S.) 0ii.; strain, L.—or—Digest during 7 days, cantharides ℥ss., in pf. spirit 0ii.; strain the residuum strongly, and filter. This Tr. may be obtained with greater facility by percolation (*v. per Index*), E.—or—Digest during 7 days, cantharides powdered ℥ii., in pf. spirit 0iss.; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dropsies, gleet, leucorrhœa, &c. &c., see *Cantharis* above. Dose, m. x.—℥ii., in any demulcent fluid.

[**Carota, U. S.** Fruit of *Daucus Carota*. Carrot Seed.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in nephritic complaints, dropsy, and strangury from blisters. Dose of powder grs. xxx.—℥i.; of infusion (℥ss.—℥i. seed to 0i. water) a pint during the day in divided doses.]

Chimaphila, U. S. L. PYROLA, E. PYROLA UMBELLATA, D. The leaves of *Chimaphila Umbellata*. *Pipsissewa, (U. S.)* The leaves of *Chimaphila Corymbosa*. **Winter Green, L.** The Herb Ground Holly, D.

Use.—In dropsies originating in organic diseases of the liver; strangury, ardor urinæ, gravel, and derangements of the urinary apparatus generally; given as infusion, or in the following form:

DECOCTUM CHIMAPHILÆ, U. S. L. DECOCTUM PYROLÆ, D. Decoction of *Pipsissewa*.

Prep.—Boil winter green ℥i., in distilled water 0iss., down to 0i.; and strain, U. S. L.—or—Macerate during 6 hours ground

holly \mathfrak{z} i., in water Oii. ; take out and bruise the holly, then return it to the liquor. Reduce the mixture, by evaporation, when strained and expressed to Oj. , d.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see the foregoing. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} iii., 3 or 4 times daily; it has tonic properties.

Cochlearia Officinalis, d. Common Scurvy-Grass. *The Herb.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) formerly a highly popular remedy (for scurvy particularly), but now obsolete. It possesses gentle diuretic and stimulant properties. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} iv. of the juice; or may be eaten raw, *ad libitum*.

Colchici Cormus, U. S. *COLCHICI CORMUS*, C. SEMINA , L. E. *COLCHICUM AUTUMNALÆ*, D. (*vide Cathartics.*) Colchicum bulb, and seeds (either may be employed).

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dropsies, and inflammatory complaints; it exercises a stimulating influence over the secretions. Dose, gr. i. — grs. v. , 2ce or 3ce daily.

Other preparations of Colchicum may be employed for same purposes as the above. (These will be found in class Cathartics.)

Copaiba, U. S. L. E. *COPAIFERA OFFICINALIS*, D. The juice of *Copaifera Officinalis* and other species, (U. S.) The liquid resin from *Copaifera Langsdorfii*, (L.)—from various species of *Copaifera*, (E.)—from *C. officinalis*, (D.) Balsam of *Copaiba*, or *Copaiva*.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in gleet, and chronic stages of any discharge from the mucous membrane of the uterine, or urinary organs; or (to fulfil the same purposes) in cases of asthma, chronic bronchitis, pertussis, &c. Dose, m. x. — m. xl. , 2ce or 3ce daily, as an

COLCHICUM.		Mistur. acaciæ	M. sum.
R Colchici corm. (vel sem.)		cochl.	in die.
Pulv. cinnamomi comp.		R Copaibæ	
Fiat pulvis.		Tr. catechu	
R Colchici sem. (vel corm.)		Ol. juniperi	
Carb. ammoniæ.	F.	Mistur. acaciæ	M.
pulvis.		R Copaibæ	
R Colchici corm.		Ol. terebinth.	M. suman-
Pulv. ipecacuanhæ et opii		tur guttæ	in die, ex
M. f. pulvis sumendus.		cyatho aquæ.	
COPAIBA.		R Copaibæ	
R Copaibæ		Magnesiæ carb. q. s.	Ut f.
Kino, pulv.		massa, in pilulas	divi-
Tr. lavand. comp.		denda.	

emulsion, in syrups, in mucilaginous vehicles ; it may be likewise combined into pills ; or swallowed in capsules.

OLEUM COPAIBÆ, E. Oil of Copaiba.

Prep.—Mix together copaiva \mathfrak{z} i., and water Oiss., and distil, preserving the water, which (when most of it has passed over) is to be returned to the still, and re-distilled—and this process repeated so long as a sensible quantity of oil comes over with the water.

Use.—(*Intl.*) identical with the preceding, but esteemed preferable.

Cubeba, U. S. D. PIPER CUBEBA, L. CUBEBA, E. The berries, (U. S. L.)—the fruit, (E. D.) of Piper Cubeba. Cubebs.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a stimulating diuretic, in gonorrhœa ; its efficacy is undoubted ; it ought never to be administered, however, until subsidence of the early or inflammatory stage has occurred. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} iss., 3 or 4 times daily.

OLEUM CUBEBA, U. S. E. The essential oil obtained from the foregoing. Oil of Cubebs.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as the *cubebs* in substance, and of equal service. Dose, *m. v.*—*m. xxx.*, in syrup, &c.

TINCTURA CUBEBA, U. S. L. TINCTURA PIPERIS CUBEBA, D. Tincture of Cubebs.

Prep.—Macerate during 14 days cubebs bruised \mathfrak{z} v. (\mathfrak{z} iv. U. S.) in rectif. spirit (diluted alcohol, U. S.) Oii. ; strain, L.—or—With cubebs \mathfrak{z} iv., and pf. spirit Oii., macerate during 14 days, and strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) similar to *cubebs*, in gonorrhœa, and in gleet. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} ii., 3 or 4 times daily.

Digitalis, U. S. E. DIGITALIS FOLIA, *et* D. SEMINA, L. DIGITALIS PURPUREA, D. The leaves and seed, (L.)—the leaves (U. S. E. D.) of Digitalis Purpurea, Foxglove.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dropsies, more especially those induced by immoderate purging or bleeding. Dose, gr. i., fractionally increased

CUBEBS.		R		M.	
R	Cubebæ		Ol. cubebæ		
	Vini xerici	F. haustus	Copaibæ		
	in die sumendus.		Liqu. potassæ		
			Spiriti myrist.		
R	Cubebæ		Misturæ camphoræ		
	Decoct. malvæ comp.	M.			
	f. haustus.				

to grs. ii., every 6 or 8 hours, until the kidneys are sufficiently influenced. Great attention must be paid to its operation, from its tendency to accumulate in the system and produce serious effects, often without warning symptoms. Diluents should accompany its use.

EXTRACTUM DIGITALIS, L. E. Extract of Foxglove.

Prep.—Bruise in a stone mortar fresh leaves of foxglove ℥i. (having previously moistened them with water); then squeeze out the juice, and, without defæcating it, concentrate to due consistence, L.—*or*—Proceed with fresh leaves of digitalis in the same way as for Ext. of Conium, q. v., E.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding. Dose, gr. ss.—grs. iii.; the variableness of medicinal power in different specimens of this preparation, renders great caution necessary in its employment.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS, U. S. L. E. D. Infusion of Foxglove.

Prep.—Macerate during 4 hours, in a lightly covered vessel, dried leaves of foxglove ℥i., in boiling distilled water Oi. (0ss., U. S.); strain, then add spirit of cinnamon ℥i., L.—*or*—Infuse during 4 hours, in a covered vessel, digitalis dried ℥ii., in boiling water ℥xviii.; strain through calico or linen, and add spirit of cinnamon ℥ii., E.—*or*—Digest during 4 hours dried leaves of purple foxglove ℥i., in boiling water 0ss.; then add spirit of cinnamon 0ss., D.

DIGITALIS.

℞ Digital., pulv.
Hydrarg. chloridi mit.
Opii
Confec. rosæ Fiant pil.
 sumat (in ascites,
 and anasarca.)
℞ Digitalis, pulv.
Scillæ, pulv.
Pil. hydrargyri F. pilula
 nocte maneque sumenda.
℞ Infusi digitalis
Liquor. hydrarg. bichlor.
Aq. menth. virid.
Tr. cantharidis M. f.
 haustus. (In *anasarca*,
 where the effusion is con-
 siderable, and the action
 of the heart and arteries
 feeble.)

℞ Infusi digitalis
Aq. menth. pip.
Potassæ acetatis
Sp. æth. nitrici F. haus-
 tus, bis in die sum.
℞ Infusi digitalis
Tr. digitalis
Potassæ acetatis
Tr. opii F. mistura, cu-
 jus sumatur coch.
 in die.
℞ Tr. digitalis
Infusi rosæ
Syrupi rosæ F. haustus.
℞ Tr. digitalis
Misturæ camphoræ
Tr. calumbæ F. haustus.
℞ Tr. digitalis
— lavand. comp.
Aquæ M. dosis.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dropsical diseases. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ss.— $\bar{3}$ i., 2ce or 3ce daily; this, like all preparations of *Digitalis*, requires to be cautiously administered.

PILULÆ DIGITALIS ET SCILLÆ, E. Pills of Foxglove and Squill.

Prep.—Beat together into proper pill mass digitalis and squill, each 1 part, aromatic electuary 2 parts, and conserve of red roses q. s.; then divide into grs. iv. pills.

Use.—In dropsies; the addition of squill to the foxglove, gives greater precision to its operation. Dose, grs. iv.—grs. viii.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS, L. E. D. Tincture of Foxglove.

Prep.—Macerate during 14 days leaves of foxglove dried $\bar{3}$ iv., in pf. spirit (diluted alcohol, u. s.) 0ii.; strain, L—or—With digitalis moderately powdered $\bar{3}$ iv., and pf. spirit 0ii., digest during 7 days; and strain (or better *percolate* as directed for Tr. Capsici.) If $\bar{3}$ xl. be passed through, the density is 944, and the solid contents of a fluid $\bar{3}$ amount to grs. xxiv., E.—or—Macerate during 7 days dried foxglove leaves (rejecting the large ones) roughly powdered $\bar{3}$ ii., in pf. spirit 0i.; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in ascites, hydrothorax, &c. Dose, m. x.— $\bar{3}$ ss., and upwards, by careful gradations.

Diosma, U. S. L. BUCKU, E. DIOSMA CRENATA, D. Buchu. (*see* Diaphoretics.)

Use.—In chronic affections of the urinary organs; given in form of infusion, and tincture (q. v. among Diaphoretics).

Dulcamara, U. S. L. E. D. Bitter sweet. (*v.* Diaphoretics).

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dropsies, and humoral asthma. Dose, grs. xv.— $\bar{3}$ i.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Decoction of Bittersweet.

Prep.—*v.* Diaphoretics.

R Tr. digitalis
Acidi hydrocyanici diluti
M.
R Tr. digitalis
Sp. ætheris nitrici
Potassæ nitratis
Aq. menth. pip. F. haustus.
R Tr. digitalis
Potass. nitratis
Sp. æth. nitrici
Syrupi rosæ F. haustus.

BUCHU.

R Bucku
Uvæ ursi
Aq., *ferventis* Macera
per horas duas; dein cola,
et adde
Liquoris potassæ
Tr. cinnamomi
— hyosciami M. su-
mantur cochl. in die.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as foregoing. Dose, ℥iv.—℥iv.

[*Erigeron Philadelphicum* and *E. Heterophyllum*, U. S. The Herb. Various leaved and Philadelphia Flea-bane.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in calculous and nephritic affections, and also in dropsy. Dose of decoction or infusion (herb ℥i. boiling water Oi.) f℥ii.—f℥iv., 3ce or 4mes a day.]

Juniperus, U. S. JUNIPER CACUMINA, ET JUNIPERI FRUCTUS, L. E. JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS, D. The fruit of *J. Communis*, (U. S.) The tops and fruit of (*Juniperus Communis*) Common Juniper.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dropsical diseases, those particularly which have been incurred through drunkenness, and its consequences. Dose, ℥i.—℥i. of the berries beat up with sugar, 2 or 3 times daily. Infusion of the tops, or the fruit (℥iii., to water ℥xii.) are also serviceable, alone, or as vehicles, in some cases.

OLEUM JUNIPERI, U. S. L. E. D. The essential oil obtained from the fruit. Oil of Juniper.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as preceding. Dose, m. ii.—m. v.—m. x.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS, U. S. L. E. D. Compound Spirit of Juniper.

Prep.—Mix together juniper (berries) bruised ℥xv., caraways bruised ℥ii., fennel seed bruised ℥ii., pf. spirit cong. i., and water Oii.; then at a slow fire distil cong. i., L.—or—Macerate during 2 days juniper berries bruised ℥bi., fennel bruised, and caraway bruised, each ℥iss., in pf. spirit Ovii. (diluted alcohol, cong. i., U. S.); then add water Oii., and distil off Ovii., U. S. E.—or—Macerate during 24 hours juniper berries bruised ℥bi., caraway seeds bruised, and fennel seeds bruised, each ℥iss., in pf. spirit cong. i.; then add a sufficiency of water to prevent empyreuma, and distil cong. i., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as the above forms; an agreeable contribution to diuretic infusions. Dose, ℥i.—℥vi.

Pareira, U. S. L. E. The root of *Cissampelos Pareira*. *Pareira Brava*.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in retention, &c., of urine; and diseases of the kidneys and bladder generally. Dose, ℥i.—℥i., powdered; used chiefly in form of infusion.

EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ, L. E. Extract of *Pareira Brava*.

Prep.—Macerate during 24 hours *pareira* ℥biiss., in boiling

distilled water cong. ii. ; strain, and evaporate to proper thickness, L.—*or*—Prepare in same way as Ext. of Liquorice, q. v., E.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see foregoing. Dose, grs. v.— \mathfrak{z} i.

INFUSUM PAREIRÆ, L. E. Infusion of Pareira Brava.

Prep.—Macerate in a lightly covered vessel during 2 hours pareira \mathfrak{z} vi., in boiling distilled water 0i. ; strain, L. E.—(*boiling water*, simply, is ordered by the latter College.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases alluded to under Pareira, also employed in irritable condition of stomach. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} iii., 2ce or 3ce daily.

Potassa.

POTASSÆ ACETAS, U. S. L. E. D. Acetate of Potassa.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dropsical complaints. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} i., 2ce or 3ce daily, *in solution*.

POTASSÆ BICARBONAS, U. S. L. E. D. Bicarbonate of Potassa.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dropsies, and derangements of the urinary apparatus. Dose, grs. x.— \mathfrak{z} ss., and upwards.

POTASSÆ BITARTRAS, U. S. L. E. D. Bitartrate of Potassa.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dropsies. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss.— \mathfrak{z} ii.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS, U. S. L. E. POTASSÆ CARB. E LIXIVO CINERE, D. Carbonate of Potassa.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dropsical diseases, with the view of neutralizing excess of uric acid in the urine. Dose, grs. x.— \mathfrak{z} ii.— \mathfrak{z} ss.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS PURUS, U. S. POTASSÆ CARBONAS PURUM, E. POTASSÆ CARBONAS E TARTARI CRYSTALLIS, D. (A purer Carbonate than the last.) Pure Carbonate of Potassa.

Use.—(*Intl.*) for same purpose as foregoing.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ CARBONATIS, U. S. POTASSÆ CARBONATIS LIQUOR, L. POTASSÆ CARBONATIS AQUA, D. Solution of Carbonate of Potassa.

Prep.—*v.* Antacids.

PAREIRA.

R Ext. pareiræ
Infusi pareiræ M. f. haustus (vel mistura).

POTASSA.

R Potassæ acetatis
Infusi quassiae
Aquæ cinnamomi
Aceti scillæ
Sp. æther, nit. M. f. haustus.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see Potassæ Carbonas. Dose, *m.* xx.— ζ i., 3 or 4 times daily.

POTASSÆ NITRAS, U. S. L. E. D.—(*et*) POTASSÆ NITRAS PURIFICATUM, D. Nitrate of Potassa. Saltpetre.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in gonorrhœa, dropsy, &c. Dose, grs. v.—grs. x., repeated several times daily.

Scilla, U. S. L. E. SCILLA MARITIMA, D. The bulb of Scilla Maritima, (U. S.)—The recent bulb of Scilla Maritima, (L. D.)—Squilla Maritima, (E.)—the Sea Onion, or Squill.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dropsical diseases. Dose, grs. v.—grs. x., of the fresh root; gr. i.—grs. iv., when dried; generally given in combination.

ACETUM SCILLÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Vinegar of Squill.

Prep.—Digest in close vessel 7 days, bruised squill ζ iv., in distilled vinegar Oii; express, let dregs subside, pour off clear liquid, add alcohol $\mathfrak{f}\zeta$ i., U. S.—*or*—Macerate (at a gentle heat) in a covered glass vessel, during 24 hours, fresh dried squill ζ xv., in distilled vinegar Ovi.; squeeze out the liquor, and let it stand, that the dregs may subside; then add pf. spirit Oss., to the defæcated liquor, L.—*or*—Macerate in a covered glass vessel during 7 days,

SQUILL.			
R Pulvis scillæ		R Scillæ, pulv.	
Ipecacuanhæ		Potassæ bitart.	
Camphoræ		Zingiberis	Sit pul-
Pulv. antimonii comp.		vis	quâque horâ
Ext. hyosciami		sumendus (in ascites).	
Syrupi tolutan.	M.	R Pulv. scillæ	
F. massa æq., et divide		Myrrhæ	
in cap.		Ext. hyosciami	
R Scillæ, pulv		Ol. anisi q. s.	M. f. pilulæ
Hydrarg. chloridi mit.		sumantur	horis.
Opii		R Aceti scillæ	
Confec. rosæ	F. pi-	Tr. jalapæ	
lulæ	sumat	Aq. menth. pip.	F.
quâque horâ.		haustus.	
R Scillæ, pulv.		R Scillæ, pulv.	
Potass. nitrat.		Digitalis	
Sodæ carb. exsic.		Ext. hyosci.	M.
Sacchari		divide in	pil.
Ol. anisi	M. Con-	R Aceti scillæ	
tere bene et f. pulvis.		Ipecacuanhæ	
		Aq. menth. viridis	M.
		fiat haustus.	

dried squill (in small pieces) $\mathfrak{z}\text{v.}$, in distilled vinegar Oii. ; strain and express; then add pf. spirit $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii.}$; and filter, *E.*—*or*—Macerate during 7 days (in a glass vessel) bulb of squill, cut and recently dried $\mathfrak{H}\text{ss.}$, in distilled vinegar Oiii. , frequently shaking them; express the vinegar, and after the impurities have subsided, add rectific. spirit, *by measure*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv.}$, *D.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dropsies, and to form the following:—

OXYMEL SCILLÆ, U. S. L. D. Oxymel of Squill.

Prep.—Mix together vinegar of squill Oiss. , (Oii. , *U. S.*) and honey $\mathfrak{H}\text{iii.}$; then (in a glass vessel) at a slow heat, boil down to proper consistence, *U. S. L.*—*or*—Boil in a glass vessel, at a slow fire, clarified honey $\mathfrak{H}\text{iii.}$, in vinegar of squill Oii. , down to the thickness of syrup, *D.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) chiefly employed as an adjunct to diuretic and other mixtures, &c. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv.}$; and,

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ, U. S. E. Syrup of Squill.

Prep.—Vinegar of squill O i. ; add sugar $\mathfrak{H}\text{ij.}$, and proceed as for syrup, *U. S.*—*or*—Mix so as to dissolve (at a gentle heat, and with agitation) pure sugar powdered $\mathfrak{H}\text{vii.}$, in vinegar of squill Oiii.

Use.—Very similar to the preceding in all respects.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ, U. S. L. D. PILULÆ SCILLÆ, E.
Compound Pills of Squill.

Prep.—Mix together powder of recently dried squill $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, ginger powdered $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, ammoniac $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, then triturate them with soap $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii.}$; and add a sufficiency of syrup to give the whole due consistence, *L.* (to be divided into 120 pills, *U. S.*)—*or*—Mix together squill finely powdered 5 parts, ammoniac and ginger in fine powder, each 4 parts; then add Spanish soap 4 parts, and conserve of red roses 2 parts; and beat them all into uniform mass. Divide into grs. *v.* pills, *E.*—*or*—Mix together dried squill powdered $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, ginger-root powdered $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii.}$, add gum-ammoniac $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$; and hard soap $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii.}$, and with syrup *q. s.* form pill mass of sufficient consistence, *D.*

Use.—In hydrothorax, ascites, &c. &c. Dose, one to three pills, 2ce or 3ce daily; usually combined with digitalis, &c.

R Tr. scillæ	Mistura camphoræ	M.
Acidi nitrici dil.	f. mistura.	
Ext. hyosciami	R Tr. scillæ	
Aquæ M. f. haustus	Sp. lavand. comp.	
in die sumendus.	Aq. menth. pip.	F.
R Tr. scillæ	haustus.	
Sp. ætheris nitrici		

PULVIS SCILLÆ, D. Powder of Squill.

Prep.—After being divested of its membranous integuments, squill bulb is cut into transverse slices, and dried by means of a slow heat; it is then reduced to powder, and kept in well-stoppered bottles.

Use.—See Scilla, &c.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Tincture of Squill.

Prep.—Macerate during 14 days, fresh dried squill \bar{z} v. (\bar{z} iv. U. S.) in pf. spirit Oii.; strain, L.—*or*—With squill roughly powdered \bar{z} v., and pf. spirit Oii., prepare this tincture by *percolation*, as directed for Tr. Cinchonæ, but without *firmly* packing the pulp. It may likewise be made by digesting the sliced bulb, E.—*or*—Macerate during 7 days, bulb of squill dried \bar{z} iv., in pf. spirit Oii.; then set aside, and when the dregs have subsided, pour off the pure liquor, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as *Squill*, and its other preparations. Dose, m. x.—m. xxx.— \bar{z} i., in a bland fluid.

Scoparius, U. S. L. E. SPARTIUM SCOPARIUM, D. The tops of *Cytisus Scoparius*, (L. E.)—*Spartium Scoparium*, (D.) Common Broom.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dropsical diseases. Dose, $\bar{\theta}$ i.— \bar{z} i.; scarcely ever thus given. See the following:—

DECOCTUM SCOPARII COMPOSITUM, L. DECOCTUM SCOPARII, E. Decoction of Broom.

Prep.—Mix together and boil broom-tops, dandelion, and juniper berries, each \bar{z} ss., in distilled water Oiss., down to Oi.; strain, L.—*or*—Boil broom-tops, and juniper-tops, each \bar{z} ss., with bitartrate of potash \bar{z} iiss., in water Oiss., down to Oi.; and then strain, E.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see foregoing. Dose, \bar{z} i.— \bar{z} iii., 2ce or 3ce daily; the addition of bitartrate of potash (in formula of E. Ph.) is advantageous.

EXTRACTUM SPARTII SCOPARII, D. Extract of Broom.

Prep.—By same process as *Ext. Hæmatoxyli Campechiani*, D. (v. page 69.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) for same purposes as *Scoparium*. Dose, \bar{z} ss.— \bar{z} i., in pills; but rarely selected.

BROOM.		Decoct. senegæ	
R	Decoct. scopar.	Potassæ acetatis	
	Potassæ acetatis	Tr. serpentariæ	F.
	Sp. æther. nitrici	haustus.	
	Tr. lavandulæ comp.	M. R	Decoct. scoparii
	f. haustus.		Sp. juniperi comp.
R	Decoct. scoparii		haustus.
			F.

INFUSUM SCOPARII, L. Infusion of Broom.

Prep.—Macerate in a lightly covered vessel during 4 hours broom-tops $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, in boiling distilled water $\text{O}\text{i.}$; strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dropsies. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$ This preparation (or the decoction above) may serve as a useful vehicle for other medicines of the present class.

Senega, U. S. L. E. POLYGALA SENEGA, D. The root of Polygala Senega, Rattlesnake Milkwort. Senega Snake-root. Seneka.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dropsical affections. Dose, grs. x.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, powdered; scarcely ever selected; the following is better:—

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ, U. S. L. D. Decoction of Seneka.

Prep.—Senega bruised $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, boil in water $\text{O}\text{i}\text{ss.}$, down to $\text{O}\text{i.}$; and strain, U. S.—*or*—Boil senega-root $\mathfrak{z}\text{x.}$, in distilled water $\text{O}\text{ii.}$, down to $\text{O}\text{i.}$; strain, L.—*or*—Boil senega-root $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii.}$, in water $\text{H}\text{i}\text{ss.}$, down to $\mathfrak{z}\text{viii.}$, and strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same diseases as the last. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, 2cē or 3cē daily.

INFUSUM SENEGÆ, E. Infusion of Seneka.

Prep.—Macerate in a covered vessel during 4 hours senega $\mathfrak{z}\text{x.}$, in boiling water $\text{O}\text{i.}$; strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as the *Decoction*.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici, U. S. L. E. SPIRITUS ÆTHEREUS NITROSUS, D. Sweet Spirit of Nitre. Æther Nitrosus is also given by the D. Ph.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dropsies; a valuable auxiliary to other medicines of the present class. Dose, $m. \text{xx.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$

SENEGÆ.		Syrupi tolu.	M. f. mis-
R Senegæ		tura.	
Mucilag. tragacanth.	q. s.		
Div. in pil.			
R Decocti senegæ		SPIRIT OF NITRIC ÆTHER.	
Oxymellis scillæ	M.,	R Spir. ætheris nitrici	
coch. ampl. omni bihorio		Acidi nitrici diluti	
sumendum.		Infusi digitalis	
R Decoct. senegæ		Aquæ destillatæ	
Sp. juniperi comp.		Syrupi zingiberis	M.
— ætheris nit.		f. haustus.	
Tr. scillæ	F. haustus.	R Sp. æther. nitrici	
R Decoct. senegæ		Misturæ althææ	
Ammoniaci		Syrupi ejusdem	M. f.
		mistura.	

Tabacum, U. S. L. E. **NICOTIANA TABACUM**, D. The leaves of *Nicotiana T.* Tobacco. Virginian Tobacco.

Use.—For preparing the following:—

INFUSUM TABACI, U. S. D. Infusion of Tobacco.

Prep.—Digest in a covered vessel during 1 hour tobacco leaves \mathfrak{z} i., in boiling water \mathfrak{O} i.; and strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) has sometimes been employed for diuretic purposes; but from its energetic action (however applied to the system), it should be resorted to as seldom as possible, even in cases of extremest urgency. Dose, *m.* xv.— \mathfrak{z} i., gradually upwards.

Taraxacum, U. S. L. E. **LEONTODON TARAXACUM**, D. The root, (L.) —the herb and root, (D.)—of *Leontodon Taraxacum*, common Dandelion. The root of *T. Dens Leonis*, (E.) Dandelion.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dropsical affections, where tonic, deobstruent, and alterative treatment is wanted. The root has sometimes been taken roasted, or dried and reduced to powder; but the following forms are preferable:—

DECOCTUM TARAXACI, U. S. E. D. Decoction of Dandelion.

Prep.—Boil dandelion-root \mathfrak{z} ii., in water \mathfrak{O} ii., down to \mathfrak{O} i., and strain, U. S.—*or*—Boil together taraxacum herb and root fresh \mathfrak{z} vii., and water \mathfrak{O} ii., down to \mathfrak{O} i.; and then strain, E.—*or*—Boil recent herb and root of dandelion \mathfrak{z} iv., in water \mathfrak{I} ii., down to \mathfrak{I} i.; filter the expressed liquor, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases alluded to under the foregoing. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} ii., 3 or 4 times daily.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI, L. E. D. Extract of Dandelion.

Prep.—Prepared in mode directed for *Ext. Gent.*, U. S.—*or*—Macerate during 24 hours dandelion-root \mathfrak{I} biiss., in boiling distilled water cong. ii., then boil down to cong. i.; strain while hot; evaporate to proper consistence, L.—*or*—With fresh root of taraxacum \mathfrak{I} bi., and boiling water cong i., proceed in the manner directed for preparing *Ext. of Poppy heads*, E.—*or*—Prepare by same process as for *Ext. Hæmatox. Campech.* (v. page 69), D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see *Taraxacum* above. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss.— \mathfrak{z} vi., and upwards, as pills; or dissolved in the foregoing, or other decoctions, &c.; also much employed in enemata.

Terebinthina.

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS, U. S. L. **BALSAMUM CANADENSE**, E. D. The juice of *Abies balsamea*, (U. S.) The liquid

resin obtained from *Pinus Balsamea*, (L. D.)—from *Abies balsamea*, (E.) Canadian Turpentine. Canada Balsam.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in gleet, leucorrhœa, dropsies. Dose, ℥ss.—℥i., as emulsion, or bolus.

TEREBINTHINA CHIA, L. E. D. The liquid resin obtained from *Pistacia Terebinthus*. Chian, or Cyprus Turpentine.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding. Dose, ℥ss.—℥i., as bolus, or emulsion with yolk of egg, or acacia mixture.

TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM, U. S. L. E. D. Oil of Turpentine.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dropsical complaints, gleet, &c. Dose, m. x.—m. xl., 3 or 4 times daily.

TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM PURIFICATUM, L. E. Terebinth. Oleum Purificatum, D. Purified Oil of Turpentine.

Use.—(*Intl.*) identical with the preceding.

TEREBINTHINÆ VULGARIS, L. PINUS SYLVESTRIS, D. The liquid resin of *Pinus Sylvestris*, L. D.—(The Edin. Ph. considers this resin the product of various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*.) Common European Turpentine.

Use.—(*Intl.*) has the same properties as the above oil (which it affords), but scarcely ever employed internally.

ULMUS, L. ULMUS CAMPESTRIS, D. Elm. (*v.* Alteratives.)

Use.—Employed in the following form:—

DECOCTUM ULMI, L. D. Decoction of Elm.

Prep.—At page 31.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dropsies; it possesses slight efficacy. Dose, ℥iv.—℥viii., repeated 2ce or 3ce daily.

UVA URSI, U. S. L. E. D. Uva Ursi. (*v.* Astringents.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in urinary disorders. Dose, grs. xv.—℥i., powdered.

DECOCTUM UVÆ URSI, L. Decoction of Uva Ursi.

Prep.—See page 78.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in diabetes, and other diseases of any or all of the urinary organs, especially where attended with purulent or other discharges. Dose, ℥iss.—℥iii., 3 or 4 times daily.

EXTRACTUM UVÆ URSI, L. Extract of Uva Ursi.

Prep.—*v.* Astringents.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as foregoing. Dose, grs. v.—℥i.

EMETICS.

Ammonia Carbonas, U. S. E. D. *AMMONIAE SESQUICARBONAS*, L. Carbonate of Ammonia.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to empty the stomach, in cases where employment of ammonia would not be prejudicial. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss., dissolved in some bland liquid, (very rarely selected.)

Ammonia Hydrosulphuretum, D. Hydrosulphuret of Ammonia.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in diabetes mellitus—from supposition of its efficacy in diminishing the activity of the digestive organs in said disease. Dose, grs. v.—grs. x. (in water \mathfrak{z} viii.) 3 or 4 times a day.

Anthemis, U. S. L. E. *ANTHEMIS NOBILIS*, D. The flowers of *A. Nobilis*, (U. S.) The simple flowers of *Anthemis Nobilis*. Common Chamomile.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to form the following:—

DECOCTUM CHAMÆMELI COMPOSITUM, D. Compound Decoction of Chamomile.

Prep.—Boil during a short time, chamomile flowers dried \mathfrak{z} ss., fennel seeds \mathfrak{z} ii., in water \mathfrak{o} i.; and strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to assist the action of more decided emetics. Dose, \mathfrak{z} iv., and upwards (taken warm), and repeated as occasion may require. It is employed *cold*, and in smaller doses, as a tonic, &c.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS, E. *EXT. CHAMÆMELI*, D. Extract of Chamomile.

Prep.—Boil together chamomile \mathfrak{h} bi., in water cong. i., down to \mathfrak{o} iv., filter the liquor while hot; evaporate in the vapour-bath to proper consistence, E.—or—Proceed in same way as for *Ext. Hæmat. Campech.*, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) may be employed as a vehicle and auxiliary to other medicines of the present class—in pills, &c. Dose, grs. x.— \mathfrak{z} i., 2ce or 3ce daily.

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS, U. S. L. E. *INFUSUM CHAMÆMELI*, D. Infusion of Chamomile.

Prep.—Infuse chamomile \mathfrak{z} ss., in boiling water \mathfrak{o} i., for ten minutes, and strain, U. S.—or—Macerate in a lightly-covered vessel, during 10 minutes, chamomile \mathfrak{z} v., in boiling distilled water \mathfrak{o} i.; strain, L.—or—Infuse in a covered vessel, during 20 minutes, chamomile \mathfrak{z} v., in boiling distilled water \mathfrak{o} i.; and then strain, E.

—or—Digest in a covered vessel, during 24 hours, chamomile flowers $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, in boiling water Oss. ; strain through linen, *d.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) employed precisely as the *decoction*, *q. v.*

Antimonii et Potassæ-Tartras, *U. S.* ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRAS, *L.*
ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM, *E.* ANTIMONII ET POTASSÆ TAR-
TRAS, *sive* TARTARUM EMETICUM, *D.* Tartar Emetic.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as an effective means of evacuating the stomach, on the accession of inflammatory febrile complaints. Dose, *gr. i.*—*grs. iv.*; best in solution.

ANTIMONII OXIDUM, *E.* ANTIMONII OXYDUM NITRO-MURIATICUM,
D. Nitro-muriatic Oxide of Antimony. Powder of Al-
garoth.

Use.—(*Intl.*) might be employed as a substitute for James's Powder, or for the following:—

VINUM ANTIMONII, *U. S.* VINUM ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRA-
TIS, *L.* VINUM ANTIMONIALE, *E.* Antimonial Wine.

Prep.—See Diaphoretics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in inflammatory and febrile diseases. Dose, a teaspoonful every few minutes, till vomiting is induced; given to the extent of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss.}$

LIQUOR TARTARI EMETICI, *D.* Antimonial Wine.

Prep.—*v.* at page 133.

Use.—Same as foregoing; and contains the same proportion of *tartrate of antimony*.

[Apocynum Androsæmifolium, *U. S.* The root. Dogsbane.

Use.—(*Intl.*) the powder acts on the stomach in doses of *grs. xx.*—*grs. xxx.*; in smaller, *grs. x.*— $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, it is said to be a useful tonic.

Asclepias Incarnata, *U. S.* The Root. Flesh-colored Asclepias.

Use.—(*Intl.*) the powder has been used in doses *grs. xx.*—*grs. xxx.*, as an emetic and cathartic.]

Asarum, *L.* ASARUM EUROPEUM, *D.* The leaves of *A. Europæum*.
European Asarabacca.

Use.—(*Intl.*) produces vomiting; but never *selected* by modern medical practitioners for this purpose. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$ (of the leaves or root) powdered. Before the virtues of Ipecacuanha, or of the salts of Antimony were accredited, Asarum held an important place among the remedies of the present class.

Cupri Sulphas, U. S. L. E. D. Sulphate of Copper.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in incipient phthisis; to evacuate the stomach in cases where narcotic vegetable poisons have been *recently* swallowed. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xv., dissolved in water ℥ii. (sulphas zinci will be found to act with more decision.)

[Erythronium, U. S.] The root and herb. Erythronium.

Use.—(*Intl.*) both the recent bulb and leaves act as efficient emetics, but lose their activity on drying. Dose, of root grs. xx.—grs. xxx.]

Euphorbium, L. E. EUPHORBIA CANARIENSIS, D. The gum-resin obtained from Euphorbia officinarum, (L.)—from undetermined species of Euphorbia, (E.)—from Euphorb. Canariensis, (D.) Euphorbium. The Official Spurge.

Use.—Produces vomiting, but is too acrid, and acts too energetically for internal employment.

[EUPHORBIA COROLLATA, U. S.] The root of E. Corollata. Large flowering Spurge.

Use.—(*Intl.*) acts with certainty on the stomach, and usually on the bowels. Dose, as an emetic, grs. x.—grs. xx., as a cathartic, grs. iij.—grs. x.—(*Extl.*) the fresh root bruised and applied to the skin, will vesicate.

EUPHORBIA IPECACUANHA, U. S. The root of E. Ipecacuanha. Ipecacuanha Spurge.

Use.—(*Intl.*) Acts powerfully on the stomach, and often on the bowels; in small doses diaphoretic. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xv., as an emetic.

Gillenia, U. S. The root of G. Trifoliata. Gillenia.

Use.—(*Intl.*) mild and efficient, sometimes acts on the bowels; a good substitute for ipecacuanha. Dose, grs. xx.—grs. xxx.]

Ipecacuanhæ, U. S. L. E. CEPHÆLIS IPECACUANHA, D. The root of Cephælis Ipecacuanha. Ipecacuanha.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in many diseases, where emptying the stomach, as well as expectorant action, is desired; as in croup, bronchitis, pertussis; the onset of febrile, and some inflammatory complaints, &c. &c. Dose, grs. xv.—℥ss.

IPECACUAN.

℞ Ipecacuanhæ

Antimonii et potassæ-tart.

M. f. pulvis emeticus.

℞ Ipecacuan., pulv.

Vini ipecacuanhæ

Aquæ F. haustus emetic.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Wine of Ipecacuanha.

Prep.—v. page 138.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding. Dose, ℥iv.—℥i.; for young patients a teaspoonful, (repeated every $\frac{1}{4}$ hour if necessary.)

Lobelia, U. S. L. E. The herb of Lobelia Inflata, Indian Tobacco.
Lobelia.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as an emetic and expectorant in spasmodic asthma; coughs attending phthisis pulmonalis, &c., which are dependent on accumulation of mucus. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xx., powdered.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ, U. S. E. Tincture of Lobelia.

Prep.—v. at page 56.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as foregoing. Dose, ℥ii.—℥iv.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ ÆTHEREA, E. Ethereal Tincture of Lobelia.

Prep.—See under Antispasmodics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) similar in action to preceding, but chiefly employed for antispasmodic purposes; this being a much more energetic tincture than the foregoing, it is employed chiefly as an antispasmodic.

[Phytolacæ Radix, U. S. The root of Phytolacca decandra. Poke-root.

Use.—(*Intl.*) the powder acts as an emetic, but very slowly, and operates on the bowels, also causes some narcotic effects; in small doses is alterative. Dose, as an emetic gr. x.—grs. xxx., as alterative gr. i.—grs. v.]

[Sanguinaria, U. S. The rhizoma of S. Canadensis. Blood-root.

Use.—(*Intl.*) an acrid emetic, and in large doses acro-narcotic, has been given as emetic, nauseant and alterative, in diseases of

R Ipecacuanhæ

Syrupi

Aquæ

F. mistura

sumat partem tertiam omni quadrante horæ donec supervenerit vomitus.

R Ipecacuanhæ, rad. contus.

Sennæ

Aquæ, bullientis

Ma-

cera per horas duas, et liquori colat. adde

Oxymel scillæ

Syrupi tolu.

M. f. mis-

tura, cujus sumat cochl. tuss. urg. (in hooping cough.)

R Ipecacuanhæ

Sacchari, purif.

Div.

in chartulas

de

quibus sumat unam quar-

ta q. q. parte horæ, donec

emesis supervenerit.

the chest, jaundice, &c. Dose as emetic grs. x.—grs. xx., in pill, as nauseant gr. i.—grs. v. (*Extl.*) acts on fungous surfaces as escharotic.

TINCTURA SANGUINARIÆ, U. S. Tincture of Blood-root.

Prep.—Blood-root bruised ℥iv., diluted alcohol Oii.; macerate 14 days, express and filter.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as above. Dose, as emetic f℥iii.—f℥iv., as expectorant or alterative gtts. xxx.—℥i.]

Scilla, U. S. L. E. SCILLA MARITIMA, D. Squill. (*v.* Diuretics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) will produce vomiting if given to the following amount. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xv. (of dried bulb) powdered; but never selected for emetic purposes.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ, U. S. L. D. Oxymel of Squill—(*and*) SYRUPUS SCILLÆ, U. S. E. Syrup of Squill.

Prep. of both—*vide* under Diuretics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) sometimes employed to empty the stomach of young patients. Dose, ℥i., or more.

Sinapis, U. S. L. SINAPI, E. The seeds of *S. Nigra* and *S. Alba*, (U. S.) SINAPIS NIGRA, D. The seeds of *S. Nigra*, (L.) Flour from the seeds of *S. Nigra* (generally mixed with those of *S. Alba*), and freed from fixed oil by expression, (E.) Powder from the seeds of *S. Nigra*, (D.) (the latter college gives also *Sinapis Alba*, White Mustard seeds.) Mustard.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to induce vomiting in some cases of paralysis, &c. Dose, ℥ii.—℥ii. (of the bruised seed, or the powder) diffused in tepid water.

Tabacum, U. S. L. E. NICOTIANA TABACUM, D. Tobacco. (*v.* Diuretics.)

Use.—To form the following:—

INFUSUM TABACI, U. S. D. Infusion of Tobacco.

Prep.—See Diuretics.

Use.—(*Extl.*) applied to the epigastrium to induce vomiting in extreme cases, where the usual emetics have proved unavailing.

Veratrum Album, U. S. D. VERATRUM, L. E. White Hellebore. (*v.* Cathartics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) only in urgent cases where drastic action of the stomach is required. Dose, gr. i.—grs. v.; more employed as a remedy for pediculi, &c.; or as an errhine.

VINUM VERATRI, L. Wine of White Hellebore.

Prep.—Macerate during 14 days veratrum sliced ℥viii. (℥iv., u. s.), in sherry wine Oii. (Oii., u. s.); and strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see foregoing. Dose, m. v.—m. xx.

Zinci Sulphas, U. S. L. E. D. Sulphate of Zinc.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to evacuate the stomach expeditiously; especially serviceable in numerous cases of poisoning. Dose, grs. x.—℥i., dissolved in water.

EMMENAGOGUES.

Aloe, U. S. L. E. D. Aloes. (*v.* varieties under Cathartics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, &c. Dose, grs. v.—℥i. Most of the preparations of Aloe may be used as remedies of the present class. They will be found on page 87, et seq.

Assafœtida, U. S. L. E. D. Assafœtida. (*v.* Antispasmodics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in amenorrhœa, hysterical affections. Dose, grs.

SULPHATE OF ZINC.		℞ Aloes, pulv.	
℞ Zinci sulphatis		Pilulæ ferri comp.	
Aquæ destil.	F. haus-	— hydrarg.	F.
tus, quamprimum sumen-		pil.	quo-
dus, (in commencement		tidie capiendæ.	
of intermittent fever pa-		℞ Aloes socot.	Tere bene
roxysm; or in cases of		cum	
poisons having been taken		Mastich.	
into the stomach.)		Ext. gentianæ	
℞ Zinci sulphatis		Massæ pil. galbani comp.	
Conservæ rosæ q. s. Ut f.		Ol. anisi q. s. fiant pilulæ	
bolus, ex pauxillo infus.		h. s. sumendæ.	
anthemidis hauriendus;		℞ Aloes, pulv.	
post quamlibet vomitio-		Myrrhæ, pulv.	M. f.
nem superbibantur cyathi		pulvis.	
aliquot infusi ejusdem te-		ASSAFÆTIDA.	
pidi.		℞ Assafœtidæ	
ALOE.		Saponis	
℞ Ext. aloes purif.		Ol. fœniculi	F. massa
Pil. galbani comp,	Di-	in pil.	distribuenda.
vide in pil.	nocte		
maneque sumendæ.			

v.—grs. xxv. The whole of the preparations of assafœtida (those for *internal* exhibition) may be employed as emmenagogues; they are inserted under Antispasmodics.

Cantharis, U. S. L. E. CANTHARIS VESICATORIA, D. Spanish Fly.
(v. Diuretics.)

Use.—(Intl.) in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, leucorrhœa. Dose, gr. ss.—gr. i.

Castoreum, U. S. L. E. CASTOR FIBER, D. Castor. (v. Antispasmodics.)

Use.—(Intl.) in hysteria, &c., uterine obstructions. Dose, ʒss.—ʒii., in bolus, pills; powdered, or as mixture.

TINCTURA CASTOREI, U. S. L. E. TR. CASTOREI ROSSICI, D.
Tincture of Castor.

Prep.—See Antispasmodics.

Use.—(Intl.) in chlorotic diseases, &c. Dose, ʒss.—ʒii.; a remedy of small reliance.

TINCTURA CASTOREI AMMONIATA, E. Ammoniated Tincture of Castor.

Prep.—v. Antispasmodics.

Use.—(Intl.) in cases alluded to under Castor; and is preferable to the preceding. Dose, m. xx.—ʒii.

Ergota, U. S. L. E. ACINULA CLAVUS. Spurred Rye. Ergot. Numerous suppositions have been offered in description of Ergota. The following opinion seems the most probable:—that it is a morbid development *consequent on* the presence of a parasitic plant in rye, and others of the gramineæ.

Use.—(Intl.) in amenorrhœa. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xv.

R Misturæ assafœt.
Tr. valerianæ comp.

— castorei

Æther. sulphurici

Aquæ menth. pip. M.

fiat mistura (in hysteria).

R Assafœt.

Ipecacuanhæ

Scillæ

Aquæ q. s. Fiant pilulæ
ex quibus sum.

R Assafœtidæ

Ammoniæ acetatis

Aq. menth. pulegii M.

Dos.

ERGOT.

R Ergotæ, pulv.

Misturæ acaciæ

Aq. aurantii

Syrupi limon. F. mis-
tura, cujus sumat cochl.
ampl.

Ferrum, U. S. L. D. **FERRI LIMATURA** *et* **FERRI FILUM**, E. Iron filings. (*v.* Anthelmintics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chlorosis, hysteria, &c. Dose, grs. v.— ʒss .

All the preparations of iron are tonic, and consequently may, when otherwise suitable, be used as remedies of the present class; these are given under Tonics.

Galbanum, U. S. L. E. D. **Galbanum**. (*v.* Antispasmodics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in uterine obstructions associated with hysteria, chlorosis. Dose, grs. v.— ʒi ., 2ce or 3ce daily.

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ, U. S. L. D. Compound Galbanum Pills.

Prep.—*v.* page 50.

Use.—Same as foregoing. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xx.

TINCTURA GALBANI, D. Tincture of Galbanum.

Prep.—See Antispasmodics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a contribution to liquid remedies of the present class. Dose, ʒi .— ʒiii .

[**Hedeoma**, U. S. Penny Royal. (*v.* Stimulants.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) the warm infusion taken in a large dose at bedtime, the feet being previously bathed in hot water, often is of benefit in recent cases of suppressed menstruation.]

Helleborus, U. S. L. E. **HELLEBORUS NIGER**, D. Black Hellebore. (*v.* Cathartics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in amenorrhœa, &c. Dose, grs. ii.—grs. v., 2ce or 3ce daily.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI, U. S. L. **TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI**, D. Tincture of Black Hellebore.

Prep.—Macerate, during 14 days, hellebore bruised ʒv . (ʒiv ., U. S.), in pf. spirit (diluted alcocol, U. S.) Oii .; strain, L.—*or*—Ma-

IRON.		Magnesiæ sulphat.	
R Ferri sulphatis		Infusi quassiæ	F. haustus
Pl. aloes c. myrrha	Tere	ter in die sumendus	(in
et div. in pil.	æq. quas	chlorosis).	
sumat nocte maneque.		R Ferri subcarb.	
R Ferri limituræ		Valerianæ, pulv.	F. pulvis
Hellebori		(in hysteria).	
Ext. gentianæ		R Ferri sulphatis	
Syrupi croci q. s.	Divide	Assafœtidæ	
in pilulas	ex quibus.	Misturæ acaciæ	M. f.
R Ferri sulphat.		pil.	

cerate, during 7 days, black hellebore-root in rough powder $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv.}$, in pf. spirit Oii. ; then strain, *D.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) in amenorrhœa, &c., in females of full habit, where employment of stimulating tonic emmenagogues might be improper. Dose, a teaspoonful once or twice daily.

Iodinum, U. S. **IODINIUM**, L. **D.** **IODINEUM**, E. Iodine.

[Iodine, as obtained in commerce, being almost always adulterated with variable proportions of water, and being consequently unfit for making pharmaceutic preparations of fixed and uniform strength, it must be dried by being placed in a shallow basin of earthen-ware, in a small, confined space of air, with ten or twelve times its weight of fresh-burnt lime, till it scarcely adheres to the inside of a dry bottle. *Edin. Ph.*]

Use.—(*Intl.*) in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, &c. Dose, grs. $\frac{1}{8}$ —grs. *iv.*, as pill.

The tincture of Iodine, Iodide of Iron, and other preparations of iodine, may be serviceable as remedies of the present class; they will be found under class Alteratives.

Juniperus Virginiana, U. S. The Tops. Red Cedar.

Use.—(*Intl.*) has much the same properties as Savine, but is less active; as an emmenagogue, it is given in infusion (red cedar $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, boiling water Oss.). Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iss.}$ — $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iii.}$]

Rosmarinus, U. S. L. E. **ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS**, D. The tops of *R. Officinalis*. Rosemary.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chlorotic cases, and amenorrhœa. Dose, grs. *x.*— $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, powdered; scarcely ever applied to said purposes.

OLEUM ROSMARINI, U. S. L. E. **OLEUM ROSMARINI**, D. The essential oil obtained from the foregoing. Oil of Rosemary.

Use.—(*Intl.*) formerly valued as an emmenagogue, &c., but scarcely ever now employed thus, or for any other *internal* purpose. Dose, *m. ii.*—*m. vi.*, triturated with a little sugar. (*Extl.*) as an agreeable perfuming addition to liniments, &c.

SPIRITUS ROSMARINI, U. S. L. E. **SPIRITUS ROSMARINI**, D. Spirit of Rosemary.

Prep.—Oil of rosemary $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$ (by weight), alcohol *cong. j.*, water Oj. ; mix, and distil off *cong. j.* by a slow fire, U. S.—or—Mix together oil of rosemary $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, rectif. spirit *cong. i.*, and water Oj. ; then with a slow fire distil *cong. i.*, L.—or—With rosemary $\mathfrak{lb}\text{iiiss.}$, proceed as for *Sp. of Lavender*, E.—or—With fresh rose-

mary tops ℥biss., and pf. spirit cong. i., distil ℥bv. at a moderate heat, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see Rosmarinus. Dose, ℥i.—℥ss., as a stimulant. (*Extl.*) added to lotions, &c., chiefly to impart to these its agreeable odour.

Ruta, U. S. L. E. RUTA GRAVEOLENS, D. The leaves, (L. D.) and unripe fruit, (E.) of R. Graveolens. Rue.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in hysteria, dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa, &c. Dose, grs. x.—℥ii., in powder; (has stimulating, tonic, antispasmodic properties.)

CONFECTIO RUTÆ, L. CONSERVA RUTÆ, D. Confection of Rue.

Prep.—Mix together, then rub to fine powder, dried rue, caraway and bay berries, each ℥iss., sagapenum ℥ss., and black pepper ℥ii.; when the confection is to be used, add honey ℥xvi.; and mix thoroughly, L.—or—Triturate to fine powder, rue leaves, caraway seeds, and laurel berries, each ℥iss., sagapenum ℥ss., black pepper ℥ii.; then add clarified honey ℥xvi.; and mix them together, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see foregoing;—this preparation is more serviceable as an antidote to flatulent colics of infants. Dose, ℥ss.—℥iss.

EXTRACTUM FOLIORUM RUTÆ, D. Extract of Rue.

Prep.—By same process as *Ext. hæmatox. campech.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) intended as a convenient form for exhibiting rue, but the essential oil, on which its activity depends, is dissipated in the process required for obtaining this preparation; it can, therefore, only be regarded as a bitter of no great value. Dose, grs. x.—℥i., in pills, or dissolved; may serve as a vehicle or basis for other medicines.

OLEUM RUTÆ, E. D. The volatile oil obtained from Ruta Graveolens. Oil of Rue.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as Rue. Dose, m. ii.—m. v., dropped on, or rubbed up with, sugar.

Sabina, U. S. L. E. JUNIPERUS SABINA, D. The tops (E.), both fresh and dried (L. D.), of Juniperus Sabina. Common Savine.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in amenorrhœa, especially of chlorotic patients. Dose, grs. v.—grs. x. (from its irritant, energetic action, must be employed with greatest caution.)

OLEUM SABINÆ, U. S. E. D. The essential oil obtained from foregoing. Oil of Savine.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding. Dose, *m. ii.*—*m. iv.* on sugar, or mixture of acacia; a very stimulating, and acrid remedy.

Senega, U. S. L. E. POLYGALA SENEGA, D. Seneka. (*v.* Diuretics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dysmenorrhœa; should be given ten days or a fortnight before each expected menstrual term. Dose, *grs. x.*—*℥ii.*, powdered. Rarely employed; it acts as a (stimulating) deobstruent, expectorant, and purgative.

Sinapis, U. S. L. SINAPI, E. SINAPIS NIGRA, (*et S. Alba*) D. (*v.* Emetics.) Mustard.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chlorosis, &c. Dose, *℥ss.*—*℥ss.* of the seeds.

EMOLLIENTS.

Adeps, U. S. L. AXUNGIA, E. ADEPS SUILLUS, D. The prepared Lard (L.)—the Fat (E. D.) of *Sus Scrofa*. Hog's Lard. Axunge.

Use.—As a simple dressing to superficial sores, abrasions, &c., also valuable as a basis for ointments, cerates, &c.

ADEPS SUILLUS PRÆPARATUS, D. Lard.

Prep.—Both prepared by being cut in pieces, and melted at a

SAVINE.		Aloes	F. massa, in pil.
℞ Sabinæ, pulv.			distribuend., quar.
Zingiberis			capiendæ pro dosi.
Potassæ sulphatis	Div.	MUSTARD.	
in chartulas	quarum	℞ Sinap. contus.	
capiend.	in die.	Lact. vac.	Coquantur simul donec pars casearia in coagulum abierit, deinde coletur serum, et hujus sumatur cyathus subinde.
℞ Ol. sabinæ		℞ Sinapeos, contus.	
— rutæ		Armoraciæ	
Syrupi		Aquæ, ferv.	Macera per horam, et cola.
Aq. aurantii	F. haustus.		
℞ Sabinæ			
Ext. anthemidis			
Ferri oxidi nigri			

moderate heat ; then pressed through linen. Lard (of the shops) usually contains salt, from this it will be freed by being melted in boiling water, stirring all the while ; then removing the lard when the mixture cools.

Amygdalæ Oleum, U.S. L. OLEUM AMYGDALARUM, D. Oil of Almonds.

Use.—By itself, or as a component of liniments and ointments in cases where unirritating applications are required.

Calx.

LINIMENTUM CALCIS, U.S. E. D. Liniment of Lime Water. (*Carron Oil.*)

Prep.—Mix and shake well together linseed oil, and lime water āā, E.—*or*—Proceed in same way with lime water, and olive oil, each (by measure) ʒiii., D.

Use.—A long celebrated defensative application for burns, and scalds, of various degrees ; it is considered also serviceable as a preventive of contraction in parts so injured, and in this view is often employed *after* cicatrisation.

Cera, L. CERA FLAVA, U.S. E. D. A concrete, (L.) waxy secretion, (E.) prepared by, and derived from *Apis Mellifica* (the Bee). Bee's Wax. Yellow Wax.

Use.—To form the following :—

CERA ALBA, U.S. L. E. D. The foregoing when bleached. White Wax.

Use.—(*Intl.*) has been employed in diarrhœa, dysentery, as emulsion (thus :—melt white wax grs. xv.—grs. xx., in a small quantity of olive oil, rub this up with the yolk of an egg ; then add gruel ʒii.—ʒiii.) Wax is chiefly serviceable in composition of ointments, cerates, &c. ; the following are examples :—

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX, U. S. E. CERATUM, L. UNGUENT. CERÆ ALBÆ, D. Simple Ointment.

Prep.—White wax ℥i., lard ℥iv. ; melt at a moderate heat, and stir till cold, U.S.—*or*—Melt wax ʒiv., and then add to it olive oil ʒiv. ; mix, L.—*or*—Melt white wax ʒii., in olive oil ʒvss. ; stir smartly while the mixture concretes on cooling, E.—*or*—Take white wax ℥i., and prepared lard ℥iv., and let them be formed into an ointment, D.

Use.—A soft, bland dressing for excoriations, healthy ulcers, &c. ; much employed as a basis for active medicines suited to ointment purposes.

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ, L. EMPLASTRUM SIMPLEX, E. Wax Plaster.

Prep.—Melt together wax, and suet, each ℥iii., resin ℥i.; strain, L.—*or*—Melt together at moderate heat bees'-wax ℥iii., suet, and resin, each ℥ii.; stir the mixture smartly until it concretes on cooling, E.

Use.—A mild preparation; employed chiefly as a basis for ointments, plasters, &c.

LINIMENTUM SIMPLEX, E. Simple Liniment.

Prep.—Dissolve at a gentle heat white wax 1 part, in olive oil 4 parts; agitate well as the melted mass cools and concretes.

Use.—Wherever an unguent application of the blandest kind is requisite.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ FLAVÆ, D. Simple Ointment.

Prep.—Proceed with *yellow* wax in same way as for *unguent. ceræ albæ* (v. above).

Use.—Same as *Ointment of white wax*.

Cetaceum, U. S. L. E. D. Spermaceti. (v. Demulcents.)

Use.—To form the following cerate and ointment preparations:—

CERATUM CETACEI, U. S. L. CERATUM SIMPLEX, E. UNGUENTUM CETACEI, D. Spermaceti Cerate.

Prep.—Spermaceti ℥i., white wax ℥iii., olive oil f℥vi., melt the spermaceti and wax together, add the oil previously heated, stir till cool, U. S.—*or*—Melt together spermaceti ℥ii., and white wax ℥viii.; add olive oil Oi.; and stir with a spatula till they are cool, L.—*or*—Gently heat olive oil 6 parts, add spermaceti 1 part, and white wax 3 parts; stir briskly when it is fluid, and continue the agitation as it cools, E.—*or*—Melt together white wax ℥ss., spermaceti ℥i., and prepared lard ℥iii.; stir whilst concreting, with a wooden rod, D.

Use.—A valuable application for sores, blistered surfaces, &c., where softening and cooling effects are desired; it also forms a basis for active remedies of the ointment kind.

UNGUENTUM CETACEI, L. Spermaceti Ointment.

Prep.—Melt together at a slow heat spermaceti ℥vi., white wax ℥ii., olive oil ℥iii.; stir until the whole becomes cold.

Use.—Similar to the preceding, but, from its softer consistence, is sometimes a more appropriate application for sores, burns, scalds, &c., when they are of wide extent.

Dauci Radix, U. S. L. E. **DAUCUS CAROTA**, D. Carrot. (*v.* Demulcents.)

Use.—To form poultices such as the following :—

CATAPLASMA DAUCI, D. Carrot Cataplasm.

Prep.—Boil common carrot-root q. s., in water until it be soft enough to form a poultice.

Use.—As a soothing, corrective application to foul sores, cancerous ulcers.

Farina, L. E. The flour of the seeds of *Triticum hybernum*, (L.) —from *Triticum Vulgare*, (E.) Flour.

Use.—Dusted over burns and scalds, and surfaces affected with erysipelas : the doughy part of bread made from flour is a suitable basis for some pills ; the term *mica panis* has been applied to it when so used. The value of bread in preparing cataplasms, and in forming *toast-and-water* drink for patients, is familiarly known.

Gossypium, E. The hairs attached to the seeds of *G. Herbaceum* and other species of the genus. Raw Cotton.

Use.—Placed in layers over burnt, scalded, and erysipelatous surfaces ; cotton and flour together will be found highly serviceable in numerous cases.

Lini Farina, E. The meal obtained by grinding the mass which remains after expression of the fixed oil from *Lini Semina*. Flaxseed Meal.

Use.—To form extemporaneous emollient cataplasms, and the following :—

PULVIS PRO CATAPLASMATE, D. Powder for a Cataplasm.

Prep.—Mix together the linseed remaining after the oil has been expressed 1 part, and oatmeal 2 parts.

Use.—For preparation of poultices, especially the following :—

CATAPLASMA SIMPLEX, D. Simple Cataplasm.

Prep.—Take (of the foregoing) powder for cataplasm q. s., and boiling water enough to form a poultice, which is to be anointed, while hot, with olive oil.

Use.—As an application to irritable ulcers, inflamed and swelled parts, &c.

CATAPLASMA LINI, L. Flaxseed Meal Cataplasm.

Prep.—Mix together boiling water Oi., and linseed powdered q. s. to form a poultice of proper consistence.

Use.—An excellent application in all cases where a bland cataplasm is required.

LINI OLEUM, U. S. L. E. D. Flaxseed Oil.

Use.—*v.* Demulcents; it proves an efficient contribution to clysters of the present class in cases of flatulent colic, &c. &c.; an ingredient in the *linimentum calcis*.

Olivæ Oleum, U. S. L. E. OLEA EUROPÆA, D. Olive Oil. (*v.* Demulcents.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) to defend the stomach, &c., from action of acrid matters that may have been swallowed. (*Extl.*) employed in formation of various liniment and ointment applications.

Ovum, L. E. The egg of Phasianus Gallus.

Use.—The fluid contents of the common hen's egg are the *yolk*, and the *white*; both are bland and emollient, and are used in pharmacy—chiefly to render resinous and oily matters miscible with water.

Sambucus, L. E. SAMBUCUS NIGRA, D. Elder. (*v.* Cathartics.)

Use.—To form the following:—

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI, L. D. Ointment of Elder Flowers.

Prep.—Boil together elder flowers, and lard, each ℥ii., till they become crisp; then squeeze through linen, L.—*or*—Boil (until they become crisp) fresh leaves of elder ℥iiii., in prepared lard ℥iv., and prepared mutton suet ℥ii.; strain through a sieve, D.

Use.—In cases for which *spermaceti ointment* might be suitable; the present preparation is sometimes preferred on account of its agreeable odour.

Sevum, U. S. L. E. ADEPS OVILLUS, D. The prepared suet of Ovis Aries, (U. S.)—the suet, (L.)—the fat, (E.)—of Ovis Aries. Mutton Suet, (D.) Suet

Use.—In formation of ointments, plasters, &c.

[Ulmus, U. S. (*v.* Demulcents.)

Use.—The powder made into a poultice with hot water, or the bark well softened by soaking.]

Verbascum Thapsus, D. Great broad-leaved Mullein.

Use.—As a soothing fomentation chiefly; the boiled leaves have sometimes been employed as cataplasm.

EPISPASTICS.

(Including Detergent, Rubefacient, Vesicatory, and Escharotic applications.)

Acidum Aceticum, U. S. L. E. D. Acetic Acid.

Use.—(*Extl.*) as a rubefacient, and vesicant in croup and other cases, where immediate counter-irritation is demanded (evaporation must be prevented when the acid is so employed); and as an escharotic for removal of cutaneous excrescences.

Allium, U. S. L. E. **ALLIUM SATIVUM**, D. The bulb of *A. Sativum*.
Garlic.

Use.—(*Extl.*) applied to the soles of the feet in some fevers; and behind the ears in inflammation of the ear—in form of poultice, or the bulb simply bruised.

[**Alumen Exsiccatum**, U. S. L. E. **ALUMEN SICCATUM**, D. Dried or Burnt Alum.

Prep.—Melt alum in a vessel over the fire, till it becomes dry, then rub into powder.

Use.—As a mild escharotic for destroying fungous flesh.]

Ammonia.

AMMONIÆ MURIAS, U. S. E. D. **AMMONIÆ HYDROCHLORAS**, L.
Muriate of Ammonia, (U. S. D.) Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, (L. E.) *Sal-ammoniac*.

Use.—As a counter-irritant in rheumatic affections, especially of the joints, (*housemaid's knee*, &c.); tedious swellings; some chest complaints; it is frequently employed in form of plaster (say ʒss. of sal-ammoniac, added to soap ʒi., and lead plaster ʒii.—the latter melted together,) it should always be recently prepared, when thus used.

Liquor Ammoniæ Fortior, U. S. **AMMONIÆ LIQUOR FORTIOR**, L. **AQUA AMMONIÆ FORTIOR**, E. Stronger Solution of Ammonia.

Use.—(*Extl.*) in cases of deep-seated inflammation; a piece of blotting-paper, or of cloth, wetted with the above (diluted with

AMMONIA.
℞ Ammoniæ liquoris
Ol. olivæ

Ol. terebinth. purif.
— limon. Agita
simul donec misceantur.

water, or mixed with oil) will act either as rubefacient, or vesicant.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ, U. S. L. AQUA AMMONIÆ, E. AQUA AMMONIA CAUSTICÆ, D. Water of Ammonia.

Use.—(*Extl.*) same as foregoing, differing only in original strength.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Liniment of Ammonia.

Prep.—*v.* under Stimulants.

Use.—As a rubefacient application in rheumatism, some glandular enlargements, cynanche tonsillaris; bruises, sprains, &c. &c.; it is best to spread the liniment thinly over a suitable piece of flannel, and place this on the affected part.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUM, E. Compound Liniment of Ammonia.

Prep.—*v.* class Stimulants.

Use.—In same cases as preceding,—the camphor of the present preparation adds considerably to the stimulating effect of the ammonia, and renders it a suitable embrocation where *anodyne* properties are at same time desired.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS, L. Liniment of Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia.

Prep.—*v.* in class Stimulants.

Use.—In cases alluded to under *linimentum ammoniæ*, when a less stimulating application is required.

Antimonii et Potassæ-Tartras, U. S. ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRAS, L. ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM, E. ANTIMONII ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS, *sive* TARTARUM EMETICUM, D. Tartar Emetic.

Use.—(*Extl.*) in inflammatory diseases of the chest, abdominal viscera; and of the joints. May either be sprinkled in grs. xv.—grs. xxx. finely pulverized) on a pitch plaster; or better in the following form:—

UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII, U. S. UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRATIS, L. UNGUENT. ANTIMONIALE, E. UNGUENT. TARTARI EMETICI, D. Tartar Emetic Ointment.

Prep.—Mix tartrate of antimony and potassa in very fine powder ℥ii., with lard ℥i., U. S.—*or*—Mix potassio-tartrate of antimony

℞ Ammoniæ liquor. fort.
Adipis, ovil.
Ol. olivæ M. (in cases
where energetic revulsion

is demanded; the liq. ammoniæ should be in proportion as 2 to 1 of the other ingredients.)

powdered \mathfrak{z} i., with lard \mathfrak{z} iv., L. E.; (the latter College directs the tartar-emetic to be reduced to *very fine powder*, and the ointment to be carefully *trituated*.)—*or*—Rub to fine powder tartrate of antimony \mathfrak{z} i.; then mix it with prepared lard \mathfrak{z} i., D.

Use.—An invaluable counter-irritant; it is applied by rubbing in until a pustule-eruption is produced, in cases of deep-seated inflammation; see preceding. (Unless the salt be rubbed to impalpable powder, and then thoroughly combined with the lard, it need not be expected to produce the desired effect.)

Argentum, U. S. L. E. D. Silver.

ARGENTI NITRAS, U. S. L. E. ARGENTI NITRAS FUSUM, (*et* A. NITRATIS CRYSTALLI,) D. Lunar Caustic. Nitrate of Silver.

Use.—(*Extl.*) employed as a stimulating, or escharotic application, in cases of sluggish sores, warts, and excrescences, of venereal, or other character; ophthalmia, ulcers on the cornea, tarsi, &c., (removal of warts;) has been recommended as a caustic remedy in stricture of the urethra. It proves serviceable as a vesicant, in cases of immediate urgency; and when applied along the boundaries of erysipelatous inflammation is frequently efficacious in detaining said disease within its outline; it is a remedy of great reliance in cauterising poisoned wounds.

Calx, U. S. L. E. D. CALX RECENS USTA. Fresh-burnt Lime.

Use.—(*Extl.*) its action is too violently escharotic; it is therefore never employed by itself in modern practice.

CALX CHLORINATA, U. S. L. E. Chlorinated Lime.

Use.—*v.* under class Disinfectants, on page 140.

CALCIS HYDRAS, L. Fresh-burnt Lime slaked with water.
Hydrate of Lime.

Use.—See Calx above.

POTASSA CUM CALCE, L. E. D. Potassa with Lime.

Prep.—Rub together hydrate of potassa, and lime, equal parts; and keep in a well stopped vessel, L.—*or*—Evaporate (in a clean covered iron vessel) any suitable amount of aqua potassæ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of its original volume; then add slaked lime until the mixture has the consistence of firm pulp; preserve in carefully covered vessels, E.—*or*—Let water of caustic potass evaporate to $\frac{1}{4}$ part, then add fresh burnt lime powdered as much as sufficient to form a mass of due consistence; to be kept in a well stopped vessel, D.

Use.—(*Extl.*) chiefly employed as a stimulant cauterising application to the superficial walls of tedious abscesses, with view

of evacuating their contents; or as the means of establishing issues. In order, as much as possible, to confine its action to the required district, cloth plaster should be applied to the immediately surrounding surface.

Cantharis, U. S. L. E. CANTHARIS VESICATORIA, L. E. D. Spanish Fly. (v. Diuretics.)

Use.—(*Extl.*) an application to sluggish sores; to induce counter-action, vesication, &c., in cases of deep-seated inflammations, and determination of blood to internal organs; employed in form of ointments, &c., or sprinkled over plasters.

ACETUM CANTHARIDIS, L. E. D. Vinegar of Spanish Flies.

Prep.—v. Diuretics.

Use.—(*Extl.*) in same cases as Emplast. Cantharidis q. v.; its employment may be so regulated as merely to induce *rubefacient action*, in treatment of chronic inflammations, &c. The best mode for its application is by cloths, or blotting paper, moistened with it; it is also suitable as an adjunct to embrocations, &c., (said not to induce strangury.)

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS, U. S.

Prep.—Melt together yellow wax, resin and lard, each ℥viii., add finely powdered Spanish flies ℥bi.; stir till cool, U. S.

Use.—The same as *Emplastrum Cantharidis*.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS, E. CERATUM CANTHARIDIS, L. Cerate of Spanish Flies. Blister Plaster.

Prep.—By aid of heat melt spermaceti cerate ℥vi., and add cantharides finely powdered ℥i.; mix L.—*or*—Melt resinous ointment ℥vii.; and sprinkle into it cantharides in fine powder ℥i.; stir briskly during cooling and concretion of the mixture, E.

Use.—As irritant dressing, after the successful application of Emplast. Cantharidis, &c.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS CUM CANTHARIDE, U. S. EEMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS, D. *Warming Plaster.*

Prep.—Melt together at a moderate heat plaster of cantharides 1 part, and burgundy pitch 7 parts; mix, and form a plaster, U. S. D.

Use.—In inflammatory affections of the chest.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS, L. E. D. Plaster of Spanish Flies.

Prep.—Melt together lard ℥ss., and wax plaster ℥biss.; remove these from the fire, and a short while before they concrete add (by sprinkling in) cantharides powdered ℥bi.; mix thoroughly, L.—*or*—Liquefy together resin, bees'-wax, and suet, each ℥ii.; remove from the heat; sprinkle in cantharides very finely pow-

dered ℥ii.; and stir smartly as the mixture concretes on cooling, *E—or*—Melt together mutton suet, and hog's lard, each ℔ss., yellow-wax ℔i., and yellow resin ℥iv.; and on these (a little before they solidify by cooling) sprinkle cantharides finely powdered ℔i.; mix so as to form a plaster, *D.*

Use.—Applied, spread on leather—to the surface of the body, wherever an energetic counteraction is advisable; its application should be continued during 12 hours, when vesication generally results.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS COMPOSITUM, *E.* Compound Plaster of Spanish Flies.

Prep.—Liquefy together bees'-wax ℥i., and burgundy pitch ℥iii.; and Venice turpentine ℥ivss.; while the mixture is hot sprinkle into it cantharides ℥iii., verdigris ℥ss., white mustard seed, and black pepper, each ℥ii., (the latter three ingredients in fine powders); stir the whole briskly as it concretes on cooling.

Use.—For same purposes—but more active than the foregoing.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS, *U. S. L. E. D.* Tincture of Spanish Flies.

Prep.—*v.* Diuretics.

Use.—(*Extl.*) employed chiefly as a rubefacient contribution to embrocations, in rheumatic complaints, &c.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS, *L. D.* UNGUENTUM INFUSI CANTHARIDIS, *E.* Ointment of Spanish Flies.

Prep.—Boil cantharides finely powdered ℥i., in distilled water ℥iv., down to one half, and strain. Mix with this liquor cerate of resin ℥iv., and evaporate to proper consistence, *L.—or—*Macerate during 1 night cantharides moderately powdered ℥i., in boiling water ℥v., squeeze strongly and filter; add axunge ℥ii., and boil till the water is dispersed. Now add resin, and bees'-wax, each ℥i.; when these are liquid remove the vessel from the fire; add Venice turpentine ℥ii., and mix all perfectly, *E.—or—*Boil cantharides rubbed to fine powder ℥ii., in distilled water (*by measure*) ℥viii., down to one-half; strain, and to this liquor add ointment of white resin ℥viii.; mix, then evaporate to proper consistence, *D.*

Use.—To maintain a purulent discharge from surfaces which have recently been blistered.

Capsicum, *U. S. L. E.* CAPSICUM ANNUUM, *D.* The berries or fruit of *C. Annum*. Capsicum. Cayenne or Guinea Pepper. Chillies.

Use.—(*Extl.*) as a stimulating and rubefacient application (for

the feet usually) in form of cataplasm, in cases of delirium, and coma.

Chlorinei Aqua, E. AQUA CHLORINII, D. Concentrated watery solution of Chlorine, with a little sulphate of soda. Chlorine Water.

Use.—As stimulating lotion-applications, gargles, &c.,—in cases of foul sores, ulcers of mouth, &c.; it must be diluted with 8 or 10 parts of some liquid. (*Intl.*) it has been employed in scarlatina maligna, and typhus. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ss.— $\bar{3}$ i., in distilled water (or simple vehicle) $\bar{3}$ viii.

Creasotum, U. S. E. CREASOTON, L. CREOSOTE. An Oxy-hydrocarburet prepared from pyroxilic oil, (L.) Creasote, (E.)

Use.—(*Extl.*) frequently successful in allaying toothache—this can never be expected, however, unless the creosote is *properly* applied (*i. e.*, by being placed in actual contact with the corroded, or hollowed portion of the tooth), and only in cases *suitable* for its employment.

Cupri Subacetat, U. S. D. ÆRUGO, L. E. Impure (or commercial) Diacetate of Copper. Verdigris.

Use.—As an application to fungous growths; foul sores, especially those having callous edges.

CUPRI SUBACETAS PRÆPARATUM, D. Prepared Subacetate of Copper.

Prep.—Reduce to powder subacetate of copper, then proceed with it in same manner as for *prepared chalk*.

Use.—See preceding.

OXYMEL CUPRI SUBACETATIS, D. LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS, L. Oxymel of Subacetate of Copper.

Prep.—Dissolve verdigris powdered $\bar{3}$ i., in vinegar $\bar{3}$ vii.; strain through a linen cloth; add despumated honey $\bar{3}$ xiv., and boil down to due consistence, L. D. (The latter College orders *distilled* vinegar, and *clarified* honey.)

VERDIGRIS.

R Ammoniaci

Ceræ flav.

Cupri subacetatis Am-
moniaco balneo in aquoso
liquefacto, adde ceram, et,
ab igne remotis, paulo an-
tequam concrecant, æru-

ginem adjice, atque om-
nia misce, ut fiat emplas-
trum, (spread on leather,
and applied to corns—
said to be an infallible
cure.)

R Linimenti æruginis
Misturæ camphoræ

M.

Use.—Chiefly as a detergent, and partially escharotic dressing, to foul ulcers; for this purpose it will be best applied directly to the part by means of a hair pencil. It has sometimes been employed (in a sufficiently diluted state) as a gargle.

UNGUENTUM CUPRI SUBACETATIS, U. S. D. UNGUENTUM ÆRUGINIS, E. Ointment of Subacetate of Copper.

Prep.—Subacetate of copper, powdered ℥i., simple ointment ℥xv.; melt the ointment, add the salt of copper, and stir till cold, U. S.—*or*—Melt resinous ointment ℥xv., and sprinkle into it verdigris finely powdered ℥i.; stir the mixture smartly as it cools and concretes, E.—*or*—Rub together prepared subacetate of copper ℥ss., and olive oil ℥i.; then add these to melted ointment of white resin ℔bi.; mix, D.

Use.—As an application to tedious and foul sores; and thus far it may be employed indifferently with the foregoing.

Euphorbium, U. S. L. E. EUPHORBIA CANARIENSIS, D. The gum resin obtained from *Euphorbia Officinarum*, L.—from undetermined species of *Euphorbia*, E.—from *Euph. Canariensis*, D.

Use.—(*Extl.*) chiefly as an adjunct to other medicines of the present class—as *Acetum Cantharidis*; or may be combined with some liniments, or plasters. It is too irritating to be used by itself.

Mezereum, U. S. L. MEZEREON, E. D. Mezereum. (v. Diaphoretics.)

Use.—(*Extl.*) applied as ointment to induce suppuration from issues, &c.,—for which purpose, having no tendency to affect the urinary organs, it is preferable to ointment, &c., of Spanish flies. A piece of the bark, macerated to a soft condition in warm vinegar, will effect vesication.

Moxa, (ARTEMISIA CHINENSIS et A. INDICA,) D. Moxa. The leaves.

Use.—Formed into cones, and after being lighted, applied burning to parts of the body where establishment of powerful counter-irritation is desirable—as in cases of morbus coxarius, and other joint diseases, &c. Moxa was formerly employed internally as an antispasmodic, tonic remedy.

[*Oleum Monardæ*, U. S. Oil of Horsemint.

Use.—As a stimulating or rubefacient application in cholera infantum, chronic rheumatism, &c. It usually requires to be diluted.]

Origanum Oleum, U. S. L. D. Oil of Origanum. (v. Carminatives.)

Use.—As a stimulating or rubefacient application to sprains, &c.; sometimes serviceable in toothache.

Oleum Origani Majoranæ, E. Oil of Sweet Marjoram. (v. Er-rhines.)

Use.—Same as preceding.

[**Oleum Tigllii, U. S. L.** (v. Cathartics.)

Use.—Applied externally, causes rubefaction and a pustular eruption; beneficial in gout, neuralgia, and pulmonary diseases, &c.—either used alone or diluted with olive oil, &c.]

Piper, U. S. PIPER NIGRUM, L. E. D. The berries, (L.)—the dried unripe berries, (E.)—the seeds (D.) of *P. Nigrum*. Black Pepper.

Use.—(*Extl.*) sometimes added to sinapisms.

Pix Abietis, U. S. ABIETIS RESINA, L. PINUS ABIES, (THUS,) D. The prepared concrete juice of *Abies Excelsa*, (U. S.) Burgundy Pitch. The resin from *Pinus Abies*, the Spruce Fir.

Use.—For rubefacient purposes; employed as a contribution to various plasters.

[**Pix Canadensis, U. S.** The prepared concrete juice of *Abies Canadensis*. Canada Pitch.

Use.—As a gentle rubefacient, resembling Burgundy Pitch, and used for the same purposes.]

Potassa, U. S. E. POTASSÆ HYDRAS, L. POTASSA CAUSTICA, D. Hydrate of Potash, (L.)—Protoxide of Potassium, (E.)—Caustic Potash, (D.) Potassa Fusa.

Use.—(*Extl.*) employed to produce an eschar, or issue, according to circumstances—in cases of deep-seated inflammation, &c., it is extremely deliquescent; and in consequence, its action can hardly be confined, though the immediately surrounding surface should be covered with cloth plaster.

POTASSA CUM CALCE, L. E. D. Potassa with Lime.

Prep.—q. v. page 173.

Use.—(*Extl.*) see Potassæ Hydras (above). The addition of lime, in the present preparations, controls the characteristic deliquescence of the potassa, and also renders its action less energetic.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ, U. S. L. POTASSÆ AQUA, E. POTASSÆ CAUSTICA AQUA, D. Solution of Potassa.

Use.—Diluted sufficiently as lotion-applications in cases of gouty enlargements, and in rachitis; has been employed (in the proportion of gr. i.—grs. ii., to water \mathfrak{z} i., and dropped into the eye) to remove specks from the cornea.

Pyrethrum, U. S. L. E. D. Pellitory. (*v.* Sialagogues.)

Use.—(*Extl.*) employed as an irritant, masticatory, in paralysis of tongue, and muscles of throat, &c.

[Ranunculus, U. S. Cormus and herb of R. Bulbosus. Crowfoot.

Use.—The same as the following:—]

RANUNCULUS ACRIS, D. The leaves of Upright Meadow Crowfoot.

Use.—See the following:—

RANUNCULUS FLAMMULA, D. The recent herb of Lesser Spearwort.

Use.—This and the foregoing possess qualities exactly similar—all are acrid, and highly irritant, and hence have been employed for rubefacient and blistering purposes.

Ruta, U. S. L. E. RUTA GRAVEOLENS, D. Rue. (*v.* Emmenagogues.)

Use.—(*Extl.*) sometimes added whole, or in powder, to stimulating cataplasms.

Sabina, U. S. L. E. JUNIPERUS SABINA, D. Savine. (*v.* Emmenagogues.)

Use.—(*Extl.*) employed in the form of powder, to blistered surfaces, to promote their discharge; *see following*:

CERATUM SABINÆ, U. S. L. E. UNGUENTUM SABINÆ, D. Savine Cerate.

Prep.—Savine powdered $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.; add to resin cerate $\mathfrak{lb}\text{i}$., previously softened by heat, U. S.—*or*—Melt together wax $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ss}$., and hog's lard $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ii}$.; then add savine bruised $\mathfrak{lb}\text{i}$., and mix; then squeeze through linen cloth, L.—*or*—Melt together beeswax 1 part, and axunge 4 parts; then add fresh savine 2 parts. Boil all together till the leaves are friable; strain, E.—*or*—Boil fresh leaves of savine freed from stalks and bruised $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ss}$., in prepared lard $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ii}$., till they become crisped; strain with expression. Lastly, add yellow wax $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ss}$., and melt all together, D.

Use.—As an irritating dressing for keeping up discharge from blistered surfaces, in those cases especially where employment of Spanish fly applications are to be avoided.

OLEUM SABINÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Oil of Savine. (*v.* Emmenagogues.)

Use.—(*Extl.*) as an auxiliary to rubefacient applications.

Sapo, U. S. L. SAPO DURUS, E. D. Soap. (*v.* Antacids.)

Use.—Detergent, and stimulant; very serviceable as an adjunct to some applications of the present class.

Sinapis, U. S. L. SINAPI, E. SINAPIS NIGRA, D. Mustard. (*v.* Emetics.)

Use.—(*Extl.*) a remedy of utmost reliance; may be added (in powder) to baths for the feet, &c.; or made into cataplasms, either by itself, with crumb of bread, or as follows:—

CATAPLASMA SINAPIS, L. D. Mustard Cataplasm.

Prep.—Mix together powdered mustard-seed, and linseed powdered, each ℥ss.; and add a sufficiency of boiling vinegar to make them of cataplasm consistence, L.—*or*—With mustard seeds in powder, and linseed powdered, each ℥ss., and vinegar (hot) q. s., form a cataplasm, which can be made stronger by addition of horse radish root ℥ii., D.

Use.—A valuable stimulating and rubefacient application, in various diseases:—viz., (to the soles of the feet, &c.) in low stages of typhus; coma, apoplexy; to the pit of the stomach in gastritis; and to the throat, and other parts where counter-irritation is desired.

Staphisagria, L. E. DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA, D. The seeds of Delphinium Staphisagria. Stavesacre.

Use.—(*Extl.*) applied in powder (diluted with some simple substance) to destroy pediculi.

Terebinthinæ Oleum, U. S. L. E. D.

Use.—(*Extl.*) a valuable adjuvant to stimulating and rubefacient liniments, &c.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ, U. S. L. D. LINIMENTUM TERE-
BINTHINATUM, E. Turpentine Liniment.

Prep.—Mix together by shaking camphor ℥i., soft soap ℥ii., and oil of turpentine ℥xvi., L.—*or*—Melt resinous ointment ℥iv., and gradually add camphor ℥ss., and oil of turpentine ℥v., till a uniform liniment is obtained, E.—*or*—Melt ointment of white resin ℥bi., and gradually mix with it oil of turpentine ℥bss., U. S. D.

Use.—As a stimulating application, in chronic rheumatism, &c.; more especially intended for cases of recent burns (by Mr. Kentish, of Newcastle).

Unguentum Acidi Nitrici, D. Ointment of Nitric Acid.

Prep.—Melt prepared lard ℥iv., in olive oil ℥bi.; and when these are becoming nearly concrete add nitric acid *by measure*

℥vss.; stir continuously with a glass rod until the mixture becomes firm.

Use.—A powerful application in cases of foul sores, to destroy unhealthy granulations; in syphilitic and other obstinate cutaneous diseases.

Unguentum Acidi Sulphurici, D. Ointment of Sulphuric Acid.

Prep.—Mix together (into an ointment) sulphuric acid ℥i., and prepared lard ℥i.

Use.—In tedious cases of scabies, &c.

ERRHINES. STERNUTATORIES.

Asarum, L. ASARUM EUROPEUM, D. Asarabacca. (*v. Emetics.*)

Use.—To excite increased secretion from the nasal membrane, &c.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS, D. Compound Powder of Asarabacca. (*Herb Snuff.*)

Prep.—Rub together into powder dried leaves of asarabacca ℥i.; and flowers of lavender dried ℥i.

Use.—A very agreeable mild and effective remedy of the present class; employed in ophthalmia, coma, headache, odontalgia, &c., as a counter-irritant.

Euphorbium, U. S. L. E. EUPHORBIA CANARIENSIS, D. Euphorbium. (*v. Emetics.*)

Use.—Administered as snuff—in amaurosis, tedious ophthalmic diseases, lethargic conditions; and wherever it is desirable to induce considerable discharge from the *schneiderian membrane*.

Hydrargyri Sulphas Flavus, U. S. HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM SULPHURICUM, D. Yellow Sulphate of Mercury. Turpeth Mineral.

Use.—Snuffed up the nostrils in chronic ophthalmic diseases, must be diluted with liquorice powder, or the like.

Lavandula, U. S. L. E. LAVANDULA SPICA, D. Lavender. (*v. Carminatives.*)

Use.—As an agreeable contribution to powerful errhines.

Origanum Majorana, D. The herb. Sweet Marjoram.

Use.—Added to more active errhines, on account of its odour

chiefly; much employed in culinary operations. Its infusion is sometimes employed externally as an embrocation.

Tabacum, U. S. L. E. **NICOTIANA TABACUM**, D. Tobacco. (*v.* Diuretics.)

Use.—As an errhine in epilepsy of plethoric habits; and for the purposes described under *Euphorbium*.

Veratria, U. S. L. E. (*v.* Narcotics.)

Use.—Sometimes employed in cases of apoplexy, lethargy, &c.—on account of its energetic action on mucous membrane—to deplete, by inducing increased secretion from the nostrils. The utmost caution must be observed in using it. Dose, gr. 1-12, increased gradually, and to small extent diluted with some starch, or other simple powder.

Veratrum, L. E. **VERATRUM ALBUM**, D. White Hellebore. (*v.* Cathartics.)

Use.—See preceding. Dose, gr. i.—grs. iii., compounded with liquorice powder, starch, or the like.

EXPECTORANTS. NAUSEANTS.

Allium, U. S. L. E. **ALLIUM SATIVUM**, D. Garlic. (*v.* Epispastics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in fevers of typhoid character; dropsy, asthma, catarrhal affections—especially in leucophlegmatic habits. Dose, from 1 to 6 of the cloves swallowed in an unbroken state, 2ce or 3ce daily; or of their juice ʒss.—ʒii.

[**SYRUPUS ALLII**, U. S.]

Prep.—Macerate fresh garlic sliced in distilled vinegar ʒi., 4 days, express, let dregs subside, add sugar ℥ii., and proceed as for syrup.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chronic catarrhal affections, and is especially useful in cases of children. Dose, fʒi. for a child one year old.]

Ammoniacum, U. S. L. E. **AMMONIACUM GUMMI**, D. Ammoniac. (*v.* Antispasmodics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in asthmatic complaints, chronic catarrh of aged persons. Dose, grs. x.—ʒss.

MISTURA AMMONIACI, U. S. L. D. Ammoniac Mixture.

Prep.—At page 49.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as the gum-resin; *tincture of squill* forms an excellent adjuvant to this mixture. Dose, \bar{z} ss.— \bar{z} i.

Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras, U. S. ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRAS, L. ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM, E. ANTIMONII ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS, *sive* TARTARUM EMETICUM, D. Tartar Emetic.

Use.—(*Intl.*) for expectorant purposes generally. Dose, gr. 1-20—1-10, repeated with suitable frequency—in solution; or combined with squill, &c., in form of pills.

Assafœtida, U. S. L. E. D. Assafœtida. (*v.* Antispasmodics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in pertussis, dyspnœa, asthma; not often selected as an expectorant solely. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xxv.

Benzoinum, U. S. L. E. STYRAX BENZOIN, D. Benzoin. (*v.* Antispasmodics.)

Use.—Only in preparing the officinal *Paregoric Tinctures*, and for *chemically* affording the acid which bears its name.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM, U. S. L. E. D. Benzoic Acid.

Use.—(*Intl.*) formerly regarded as a serviceable stimulating expectorant, and antispasmodic. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xv., powdered; now very rarely prescribed thus.

AMMONIACUM.		R Ammoniaci	
R Ammoniaci		Acaciæ	
Oxymellis scillæ	De-	Sacchari	
coque ammoniacum cum		Copaibæ	
oxymelle et adde		Aq. cinnamomi	M.
Aquæ pulegii		sum. coch.	
Menth. piperitæ	M.	R Misturæ ammoniaci	
dosis cochl.		Aq. cinnamomi	
R Acidi nitrici		Syrupi tolutan.	
Aquæ	M., dein	Tr. castorei	
tere cum		— opii	F. mistura,
Ammoniaci	donec	cujus sumatur cochl.	
emulsio evadit.	Do-	urgente tussi.	
sis cochl.	ex	R Ammoniaci	
liquore demulcente.		Scillæ	M. f. pil.
R Misturæ ammoniaci		R Ammoniaci	
Oxymel. scillæ	M.,	Myrrhæ	
sumat coch. minimum su-		Aquæ q. s.	In pilulas
binde.		forma.	

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA, U. S. L. E. TINCTURA BENZOES COMPOSITA, D. Compound Tincture of Benzoin.

Prep.—*v.* Antispasmodics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in catarrhal complaints, chronic coughs; of little value but as a fragrant contribution to active remedies. Dose, ʒss.—ʒii. combined with mucilage, or white of egg, by trituration.

Copaiba, U. S. L. E. (*v.* Diuretics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chronic inflammation of the bronchial mucous membrane. Dose, gtts. xx.—xxx.

Galbanum, U. S. L. E. D. (*v.* Antispasmodics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chronic pulmonary affections, asthma. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xx., 2ce or 3ce daily, formed into pills, or as emulsion.

Iodinum, U. S. IODINIUM, L. D. IODINEUM, E. Iodine. (*v.* Alteratives.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) along with its characteristic properties iodine acts as a remedy of the present class, and the same, of course, may be said as to those of its preparations which are suited to internal exhibition; but neither it nor they are ever selected for expectorant purposes solely. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ —grs. iv.

The preparations of Iodine will be found at page 24, et seq.

Ipecacuanha, U. S. L. E. CEPHAELIS IPECACUANHA, D. Ipecacuanha. (*v.* Emetics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) a valuable remedy in chest affections generally. Dose (should not exceed) gr. ss., but to be given frequently. During exhibition of ipecacuan or its preparations, its characteristic

IPECACUAN.		with intestinal irritation, of children).	
R	Ipecacuanhæ	R	Vini ipecacuan.
	Myrrhæ (vel Scillæ)	M.	Misturæ amygdalæ
	f. pulv.		Tr. scillæ
R	Ipecacuanhæ		Syrupi tolutani
	Pulv. antimonii comp.		sumat coch.
	Ext. conii	M., f.	
	pilula.	R	Vini ipecacuanhæ
R	Vini ipecac.		Misturæ amygdalæ
	Infusi menth. simp.		Potassæ carbonati
	Sodæ bicarb.		sumatur cum succi limon.
	Syrupi aurantii cort.		in impetu effervescentiæ.
	Tr. opii	M., dosis	
	horis (in cough,		

emetic action must be controlled by avoidance (as much as possible) of the use of liquids.

PILULÆ IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITÆ, L. PILULÆ IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII, E. Pills of Ipecacuanha and Opium.

Prep.—At page 137.

Use.—See following. Dose, grs. v.—grs. x.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII, U. S. PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS, L. E. D. Powder of Ipecacuanha and Opium. Dover's Powder.

Prep.—v. Diaphoretics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases of chest affections, where diaphoresis may be desirable. Dose, grs. ii.—grs. xv.

SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ, U. S. E. Syrup of Ipecacuanha.

Prep.—Under Diaphoretics.

Use.—As a contribution to mixtures, &c. Dose, ℥i.—℥ii.; serviceable as an emetic for children.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Wine of Ipecacuanha.

Prep.—At page 138.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as an adjunct to other medicines. Dose, m. x.—m. xxx.

Marrubium, U. S. L. MARRUBIUM VULGARE, D. The herb of M. Vulgare, (L.) Common White Horehound.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in asthma, phthisis pulmonalis, and chronic coughs attended with great debility, where active remedies are considered inadmissible. Dose, ℥ss., powdered; or of infusion (say horehound ℥ss.—boiling water ℥viii., macerated during 1 hour) ℥i.—℥iv., 2ce daily.

Mastiche, L. E. D. The resinous exudation from Pistacia Lentiscus, the Mastiche or Lentisk-tree. Mastich.

Use.—(*Intl.*) has been employed in stubborn coughs. Dose, ℥ss.—℥i., 2ce daily. May be sometimes serviceable as an addition to pills for the purpose of protracting their solubility in the stomach, when that is required.

Myroxylon, U. S. BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM, L. E. MYROXYLUM PERUVIANUM, D. The fluid concrete exudation from Myroxolon

HOREHOUND.		sis	in die, (℥i.
R Marrubii		of <i>Tr. camphoræ comp.</i>	
Aquæ, ferv.	Macera	may be advantageously	
per horam et cola.	Do-	added to each dose.)	

Peruiferum, (L.)—from *Myrospermum Peruiferum*, (E.)
Peruvian Balsam.

Use.—(Intl.) in chronic affections of the lungs; but, from its stimulating qualities, improper in cases attended with inflammation. Dose, *m. x.*— ζ i.

Myrrha, U. S. L. E. D. The concrete juice of *Balsamodendron Myrrha*, (U. S.) The gum-resinous exudation (*supposed*) from *Balsamodendron* (Protium? E.) Myrrha, L. E. Myrrh.

Use.—(Intl.) in obstinate catarrh, asthma, &c.; advanced stages of phthisis pulmonalis attended with much prostration of strength, but only in cases where its excitant qualities are not forbid.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Tincture of Myrrh.

Prep.—Digest bruised myrrh ζ iv. in alcohol Oiii., for 14 days, filter, U. S.—or—Macerate during 14 days myrrh bruised ζ iii., in rectific. spirit Oii., strain, L.—or—With myrrh in moderately

PERUVIAN BALSAM.

R Myroxylonis
Mellis Simul diligenter tere, et gradatim adde

Aquæ M., dosis
bis, quaterve quotidie.

R Myroxylonis
Myrrhæ, pulv.
Assafœtidæ
Galbani
Capsici M. f. pilulæ
e quib.

MYRRH.

R Myrrhæ
Decocti glycyrrhizæ simul tere, et cola. Dosis
bis vel ter quotidie.
Singulis dosibus interdum adde

Sodæ carb.

Acidi sulphurici aromat.

Tr. opii camph. M.
(in the latter stages of phthisis.)

R Myrrhæ
Sacchari, pur. Tere

optime simul ut fiat pulvis, partitis dosibus quotidie sumendus, in vehiculo aliquo idoneo.

R Myrrhæ
Ext. hyoseyami
Scillæ
Aquæ q. s. F. massa in pilulas div.

R Myrrhæ
Ext. lactucæ
Ipecacuanhæ
Zinci sulphatis
Syrupi tolutani Probe conterantur—dividatur massa in pil.

R Tr. myrrhæ
Decocti hordei M. f. injectio, (in *coryza* accompanied by great discharge of mucus.)

R Myrrhæ
Ipecacuanhæ
Potassæ nitratis M.
et div. in pilulas quarum.

fine powder \mathfrak{z} iiiiss., and rectific. spirit \mathfrak{O} ii., proceed as follows:—gently pack the myrrh *by itself*, in a percolator; then pour on it the spirit, and when \mathfrak{z} xxxiii. shall have passed through, shake sufficiently to dissolve the oleo-resinous matter which comes first, and which lies at the bottom. This tincture may be obtained (but much less conveniently) by the process of digestion during 7 days, *E.*—*or*—Digest during 7 days myrrh bruised \mathfrak{z} iii., in pf. spirit \mathfrak{O} iss., and rectific. spirit \mathfrak{O} ss., strain, *D.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) sometimes, but rarely, as an adjunct to other medicines of the present class. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss.— \mathfrak{z} i.; (more employed as a lotion for loose or spongy gums, foul ulcers, and as a contribution to gargles, &c. &c.)

Olibanum, L. D. The thickened resinous juice from *Boswellia Thurifera*, (usually stated as *B. Serrata*.) *Olibanum. Frankincense.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) formerly had much repute as a remedy in pleurisy, &c. &c.; and chronic diseases of mucous membranes. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xxx., formed into emulsion with yolk of egg; seldom used for any purpose but that of perfuming or fumigating sick-rooms.

Pix Liquid, U. S. L. E. D. The impure turpentine procured by burning, from the wood of *Pinus Palustris* and other species, (*U. S.*) The prepared liquid resin from *Pinus Sylvestris*, (*L.*)—from various species of *Pinus*, (*E. D.*)—and *Abies*, (*E.*) *Tar.*

Use.—Inhalation of the vapour from boiling tar has long been employed in treatment of phthisis, and some cases of chronic bronchitis; tar contains *acetic acid*, which should be neutralized before being applied to the above purposes.

Potassa Sulphuretum, U. S. L. E. POTASSÆ SULPHURETUM, D. Sulphuret of Potassium, (*L. E.*)—Sulphuret of Potass, (*D.*)

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a stimulating expectorant and diaphoretic; in asthmatic complaints, chronic catarrh, pertussis, &c.; rarely now employed. Dose, grs. v.—grs. x.

Scilla, U. S. L. E. SCILLA MARITIMA, D. Squill. (*v. Diuretics.*)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in asthma, and pulmonary affections generally,

SQUILL.		AQUÆ		M. f. syrupus;	
R	Scillæ			singulis unciis	adde po-
	Senegæ			tassio-tartratis	antimonii
	Mellis			granum.	

after inflammatory action has been subdued. Dose, gr. i.—grs. ii., when dried and powdered; of the fresh root grs. v.—grs. x.

ACETUM SCILLÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Vinegar of Squill.

Prep.—*Vide* under Diuretics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding, and to form *Oxymel Scillæ*, &c. Dose, m. xx.—℥i.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ, U. S. L. D., and SYRUPUS SCILLÆ, U. S. E.
Oxymel and Syrup of Squill.

Prep.—*Vide* under Diuretics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as Scilla; much employed as a contribution to mixtures, &c., of the present class. Dose, ℥ss.—℥iv.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ, U. S. L. D. PILULÆ SCILLÆ, E.
Compound Pills of Squill.

Prep.—*Vide* Diuretics.

Use.—Same as Squill-bulb. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xv.

PULVIS SCILLÆ, D.

Prep.—*Vide* under Diuretics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see Scilla and its preparations.

[Senega, U. S. L. E. (*v.* Diuretics.)

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ, U. S. L. D. Decoction of Seneka.

Use.—As an expectorant in small doses, but not equal to next.

SYRUPUS SENEGÆ, U. S. Syrup of Seneka.

Prep.—Boil bruised senega ℥iv. in water 0j., to one-half, add sugar ℔bj., and proceed as for syrup.

Use.—(*Intl.*) an active preparation and good expectorant. Dose, f℥i.—℥ij.]

Stramonii Radix, U. S. Stramonii Semen, U. S.

℞ Scillæ, pulv.		Tr. opii	M. f. mis-
Ext. conii		tura.	
Ipecacuan.	Div. in	℞ Vini ipecacuan.	
pil.	sumatur una	— antimonii et	potassæ
in die.		tart.	
℞ Oxymel scillæ		Syrupi scillæ	
Sp. æther. nitrici		Aquæ	M.
Tr. opii camph.	M.	℞ Oxymel scillæ	
sumat cochl.		Vini ipecacuanhæ	
℞ Oxymel scillæ		Antimonii et potassæ-tart.	
Misturæ acaciæ		Decoct. senegæ.	M.
Syrupi tolutan.			

Stramonii Folia, U. S. L. **STRAMONIUM**, E. **DATURA STRAMONIUM**, D.
The leaves, (U. S. L.)—the Herb, (E.)—the Herb, and Seeds
(D.)—the root and the seeds (U. S.) of D. Stramonium.
Stramonium. Thornapple.

Use.—Administered by smoking it (from a tobacco-pipe) in pulmonary affections, where expectoration is difficult, and during asthmatic paroxysms.

Styrax, U. S. L. E. **STYRAX OFFICINALE**, D. The concrete juice of S. Officinale, (U. S.) The balsam exudation from S. Officinale, (L. E.) The Resin, (D.) Storax.

Use.—(Intl.) formerly much employed in a variety of pulmonary complaints, but now scarcely ever given by itself; sometimes combined with other remedies, to impart fragrance and aromatic zest when required. Dose, grs. x.—℥iss.

STYRAX PURIFICATA, U. S. **STYRAX COLATUS**, L. **EXTRACTUM STYRACIS**, E. Purified Storax.

Prep.—Dissolve storax in rectif. spirit, and strain; distil off the spirit at a gentle heat; evaporate to due consistence, U. S. L.—or—Exhaust any convenient quantity of finely powdered storax, by boiling in repeated portions of rectif. spirit; filter the solutions, and after distilling off the greater part of the spirit, evaporate the remainder over the vapour-bath to the consistence of thin extract, E.

Use.—(Intl.) has been recommended in cases of chronic cough, &c. Dose, grs. x.—℥i.

PILULÆ STYRACIS COMPOSITÆ, L. **PILULÆ STYRACIS**, E. **PILULÆ STYRACE**, D. Compound Pills of Storax.

Prep.—Beat together strained storax ℥iii., hard opium powdered, and saffron, each ℥i., till incorporated, L.—or—Proceed in same way with opium, and saffron, each 1 part, and an extract of storax 2 parts, E.

Use.—In chronic pulmonary affections chiefly. Dose, grs. iii.—grs. x. (grs. v. contain gr. i. of opium.)

Tabacum, U. S. L. E. **NICOTIANA TABACUM**, D. Tobacco. (v. Diuretics.

Use.—Employed similarly to Stramonium.

Tolutanum, U. S. **BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM**, L. E. **TOLUIFERA BALSAMUM**, D. Tolu Balsam, (L.) The juice of Myroxylon toluiferum, (U. S.) The concrete exudation from Myrospermum toluiferum, (E.) The resin from Toluifera Balsamum, (D.) (There is little doubt of this being also a product of the plant which yields the foregoing.) Tolu Balsam.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as the Peruvian balsam; the balsam of tolu is milder in operation, however, owing probably to some difference of preparing. Dose, grs. x.—℥ss.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANI, U. S. SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS, L. E. SYRUPUS BALSAMI TOLUTANI, D. Syrup of Tolu.

Prep.—Tincture of tolu, f℥i., syrup ℥iiss.; mix and evaporate on water-bath to proper consistence, U. S.—*or*—Boil together during half an hour (in a lightly-covered vessel) tolu balsam ℥x., and boiling water ℥i., stirring occasionally; and when cold, strain, and dissolve in it sugar ℥iiss., L.—*or*—To simple syrup newly prepared and scarcely cool ℥iiss., gradually add tincture of tolu ℥i.; shake briskly, E.—*or*—With simple syrup ℥iiss., and tincture of balsam of tolu ℥i., proceed exactly as directed by the Edin. Ph., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as the balsam, but its action is necessarily very slight; employed as a contribution to mixtures, draughts, &c., chiefly for its grateful flavour and odour. Dose, ℥i.—℥iv.

TINCTURA TOLUTANA, U. S. E. TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI, L. D. Tincture of Tolu.

Prep.—Balsam of tolu ℥iiss., alcohol ℥ii.; digest till balsam is dissolved, filter, U. S.—*or*—Macerate tolu balsam ℥ii. in rectif. spirit. ℥ii., till dissolved; strain, L.—*or*—By means of gentle heat dissolve tolu balsam powdered ℥iiss., in rectif. spirit ℥ii., E.—*or*—Digest in a closed vessel balsam of tolu ℥i. (so as to dissolve) in rectif. spirit ℥ii.; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) similar to preceding. Dose, ℥ss.—℥iss.

TOLU BALSAM.		Misturæ acaciæ	M.
℞ Syrupi tolutani		et adde gradatim	
Misturæ acaciæ		Aquæ destil.	
Ol. amygdal.	M. f.	Tr. camphoræ comp.	
mistura.		Syrupi tolutani	Misce,
℞ Tr. tolutani		f. mistura, cujus	capiat
		coch.	in die.

NARCOTICS.

(Including Calmants, Sedatives, Hypnotics, &c.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum, U. S. **ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM, L.**
(Hydrocyanic acid, diluted with nearly 50 parts of water.)

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM, E. (Hydrocyanic acid, diluted with about 30 parts of water.)

ACIDUM PRUSSICUM, D. (The Dublin College merely states that its sp. gravity is to the sp. gravity of distilled water, as 998 to 1000.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) to allay irritability—of the pulmonary organs in asthma, hooping-cough, phthisis, &c.,—of the stomach and bowels in dyspepsia. (*Extl.*) in some cutaneous diseases, &c. &c. Dose, *m.* iii.—very gradually increased to *m.* x.—and even to *m.* xx.

Hydrocyanic acid should be given in a *draught*—numerous accidents having occurred from large quantities being placed in the hands of patients.

Aconitum, U. S. **ACONITI FOLIA ET ACONITI RADIX, L.** **ACONITUM, E.** **ACONITUM PANICULATUM, D.** The leaves of *A. Napellus* and of *A. Paniculatum*, (*U. S.*) The leaves (*D.*) and root of *Ac. Paniculatum*, (*L.*) The leaves of *Aconitum Napellus*, (*E.*) Monkshood. Wolfsbane.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in gout, chronic rheumatism; venereal nodes, scrofulous swellings; paralysis, tetanus, neuralgic affections, &c. Dose, *gr.* i.—*grs.* ii.—*grs.* iii. (in powder), and very cautiously increased; not now in repute, however, from the unequal medicinal condition of the parts employed.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.		R <i>Acidi hydrocyanici</i>	
R <i>Acidi hydrocyan.</i>		<i>Alcoholis</i>	
<i>Syrupi althææ</i>		<i>Aquæ</i>	<i>Sit pro lotionē.</i>
<i>Aquæ destil.</i>	<i>M. sumat</i>	MONKSHOOD.	
<i>cochl. med.</i>	<i>quâ-</i>		
<i>que horâ.</i>			
R <i>Acidi hydrocyanici</i>		R <i>Ext. aconiti</i>	
<i>Micæ panis</i>		<i>Antimonii sulphureti</i>	
<i>Mellis</i>		<i>præcip. sulphureti</i>	
<i>Glycyrrhizæ, pulv. q s. F.</i>		<i>Magnesi carb.</i>	<i>Tere</i>
<i>boli</i>	<i>ex quibus.</i>	<i>simul ut fiat pulvis.</i>	

ACONITINA, L. The alkaloid obtained from the foregoing.

Use.—(*Intl.*) its excessive energy renders it unsafe. (*Extl.*) in cases alluded to in preceding. Dose, gr. i., rubbed with adeps ʒi.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI, U. S. L. E. SUCCUS SPISSATUS ACONITI, D. Extract of Aconite.

Prep.—Like extract of stramonium leaves, U. S.—*or*—Bruise fresh aconite leaves ℥i., (previously sprinkled with a small quantity of water,) in a stone mortar; press out the juice, and evaporate it unstrained to due consistence, L.—*or*—Beat into pulp any quantity of fresh monkshood, and express the juice; percolate the residual mass with rectif. spirit as long as the latter passes materially coloured. Mix the two liquids; filter; distil off the spirit, and evaporate the residuum in the vapour-bath; as soon as it attains due consistence, remove the extract from the heat, E.—*or*—Having moistened fresh wolfsbane-leaves ℥i., pound them in a mortar; express the juice, and without any depuration, evaporate it to suitable consistence, by means of the steam of boiling water; stir continuously towards the end of the evaporation, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding. Dose, grs. ss.—grs. ii.—grs. v., by small gradations.

[EXTRACTUM ACONITI ALCOHOLICUM, U. S. Alcoholic Extract of Aconite.

Prep.—Aconite in coarse powder ℥i., diluted alcohol Oiv., moisten aconite with Oss. of alcohol, allow to stand 24 hours, place in percolator, and gradually add remainder of alcohol, and afterwards water. When what passes causes a precipitate, stop operation. Distil off alcohol from filtered liquid, and evaporate to proper consistence.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding, but more powerful. Dose, gr. ss.—gr. i., to be gradually increased if required.]

Æther Sulphuricus, U. S. L. E. D. Sulphuric Æther. (*v. Stimulants.*)

Use.—(*Intl.*) chiefly valued hitherto as a stimulant antispasmodic, and refrigerant; but recent discovery of its powerful pro-

SULPHURIC ETHER.
R Æther. sulphurici
Camphoræ
Syrupi
Aquæ F. gar-
garisma (in malignant an-
gina).

R Æther. sulphurici
Camphoræ
Liquor opii sedat.
Aq. cinnamomi F.
potio, cujus capiat cochl.

perty—when inhaled by animals—of inducing in them a peculiar condition of insensibility to pain during surgical operations, &c., or rather of converting the attendant pain into an endurable (*agreeable!*) sensation, has given to this remedy a new character. *In judiciously selected cases*, it bids fair to prove an incalculable boon to those requiring the treatment referred to. Dose, *m. xx.*—*℥i.*, but rarely given by itself for narcotic purposes. (*Extl.*) see Refrigerants.

Alcohol, U. S. L. E. D. Alcohol, (L. E. D.) Absolute Alcohol, (E.)
Sp. gr. 0.815, (L.)—794–6, (E.)—796 at 60° F., (D.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) powerfully narcotic when taken in excess, but never administered by itself as a remedy of the present class; much employed in combination (as a menstruum of resinous matter, &c.) in the various tinctures and spirits. See Stimulants.

Amygdalus Persica, D. The common Peach-tree. The leaves.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in irritable states of the bladder and urethra, and in some spasmodic affections; also employed formerly as an anthelmintic; but now obsolete. Dose, of infusion (say, dried peach leaves *℥iii.*—boiling water *℔i.*, macerated 3 hours) *℥iii.*, 2ce or 3ce daily.

Belladonna, U. S. L. E. *ATROPA BELLADONNA*, D. The leaves of
Atropa Belladonna, (U. S. L. E.) The leaves and root, (D.)
Deadly Nightshade.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in nervous, scirrhus, and cancerous diseases; tic douloureux, amaurosis, palsy, pertussis, &c. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, gradually increased to grs. v. daily, or until a dry sensation in the fauces is perceived. The *Extract* is now generally preferred. (*Extl.*) applied (in powder, or a poultice of the leaves themselves) to scrofulous or cancerous ulcers.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ, U. S. L. E. SUCCUS SPISSATUS BELLADONNÆ, D. Extract of Belladonna.

Prep.—Prepared from fresh leaves of *A. belladonna* in the

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE.			
R	Belladonnæ, pulv.	R	Belladonnæ
	Potass. nitratis		Sacchari, pur.
	Sacchari		vis, in partes
	F. pulvis, hora		videndus.
	somni omni nocte sumen-	R	Ext. belladonnæ
	dus, (in chronic rheuma-		Aq. destil.
	tism, extensive ulceration,	R	Ext. belladon.
	&c.)		— cinchonæ
			f. pil.
			quarum capiat.
			M.
			F. pul-
			di-
			Liqua.

same manner as directed for *Ext. stramon. fol.*, u. s.—or—Bruise in a stone mortar fresh belladonna leaves (sprinkled with a little water) ℥i.; squeeze out the juice, and evaporate it, *unstrained*, to due consistence, L.—or—Bruise to pulp any desired quantity of fresh belladonna leaves in a marble mortar. Express the juice; moisten the residual mass with water, and again express. Unite the expressed fluids; filter, and in the vapour-bath evaporate to consistence of firm extract, stirring continuously towards the close, E.—or—Prepare in same way as *succus spissatus aconiti*, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as foregoing. Dose, gr. ss. (cautiously increased to) grs. ii.—grs. iv. (*Extl.*) rubbed into neck of womb to obviate rigidity or spasm; it dilates the pupil when dropped (in solution) into the eye—some apply it undiluted to the ball of the eye.

[EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ ALCOHOLICUM, U. S. Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna.

Prep.—In the same manner as directed for the alcoholic extract of aconite (*Ext. aconiti alcohol*), U. S.

Use.—(*Intl.*) As the last. Dose to begin with gr. ss.—gr. i.]

EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Belladonna Plaster.

Prep.—Melt by heat of a vapour-bath plaster of resin ℥iii., and add to it extract of deadly nightshade ℥iss.; mix, L. E. (the latter College orders *a gentle heat*, and *brisk agitation* after adding the extract.)—or—With inspissated juice of belladonna ℥i., and soap plaster ℥ii., form a plaster, D.

Use.—Against stubborn rheumatic and other local pains; violent palpitation of the heart; nervous irritability of bladder, and rectum.

Camphora, U. S. L. E. D. A peculiar concrete substance derived from *Laurus Camphora*, and purified by sublimation, (U. S.) A peculiar Concrete purified by sublimation, (L.)—Camphor of *Camphora officinarum*, (E.)—from *Laurus Camphora*, (D.) [*Dryobalanops Camphora* is also given by the D. Ph.] Camphor.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in putrid fevers, typhoid exanthemata; asthma, epilepsy, hysteria; gout, gonorrhœa; constitutional irritation from pneumonia, &c. &c. Dose, grs. ii.—℥i. suspended in emulsion,

CAMPHOR.		Acidi benzoic.	
R Camphoræ		Sacchari	M., et
Ext. hyoscyami	M. f.	divide in chartulas	
pilulæ.		quarum capiat	q. q.
R Camphoræ		horâ.	

or mixture; sometimes in pills. (*Extl.*) as an application to local pains from any cause; glandular and other tumours; paralysis, local inflammations, bruises; gangrenous sores, &c.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ, U. S. L. E. OLEUM CAMPHORATUM, D.
Camphor Liniment.

Prep.—v. Stimulants.

Use.—Applied (by rubbing in) to sprained or bruised parts—when inflammation has subsided; also employed in cases alluded to under *Camphora*. Merely spreading it on flannel, and placing this on the affected part, will be found a preferable mode of application in numerous cases, particularly in sore throat.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM, L. D. Compound
Camphor Liniment.

Prep.—See Stimulants.

Use.—In same cases as the foregoing, but this is a more powerful application.

AQUA CAMPHORÆ, U. S. MISTURA CAMPHORÆ, L. E. D. Cam-
phor Water.

Prep.—v. Stimulants.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as *camphor*; chiefly employed as a vehicle for other medicines. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ss.— $\bar{3}$ ii.

R Camphoræ
Moschi
Ext. opii pur.
Syrupi simp. Fiant
pilulæ.
R Camphoræ
Confec. rosæ F. boli
(vel pil.)
R Camphoræ
Ext. opii purif.
Potassæ nitratis
Syrupi Div. in pi-
lulas.
R Misturæ camphoræ
Sp. ammoniæ fœtid. F.
haustus.
R Misturæ camphoræ
Syrupi papav.
Sp. ætheris sulphurici comp.
Tr. opii Misce.

R Misturæ camphoræ
Carb. potassæ F.
haustus efferves., cum
succo limon. q. s., in im-
petu ipso effervescentiæ
sumendus.
R Mistur. camphor.
Carb. ammoniæ
Sp. æther. nitrici
Antimonii et potassæ tart.
M.umat horis,
(in delirium tremens.)
R Mist. camphoræ
Liq. ammoniæ acetatis
Sp. æther. nit.
Vini antim.
Syrupi papav.
Vini ipecacuan. M.
cochleare horis.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ CUM MAGNESIA, E. D. Camphor Mixture with Magnesia.

Prep.—See Stimulants.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding; the magnesia greatly aids the solution of the camphor. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ss.— $\bar{3}$ ii.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ, U. S. L. E. (*sive* SPIRITUS CAMPHORATUS), D. Tincture of Camphor.

Prep.—Given under class Stimulants.

Use.—(*Extl.*) in chilblains, paralysis of limbs, &c.

Cocculus, E. COCCULUS SUBEROSUS, D. The fruit of Anamirta Cocculus, (E.) The fruit *commonly called* Cocculus Indicus, (D.) Cocculus Indicus.

Use.—(*Intl.*) never employed thus by medical men, on account of its energetic acro-narcotic, poisonous qualities; by another sort of *practitioners*, however, namely, brewers, it has long been *prescribed wholesale*, and without scruple, in some of their stuffs! (*Extl.*) in form of ointment has been employed in porrigo, and to destroy pediculi on the head.

Colehiei Radix (et) Colehiei Semen, U. S. COLCHICI CORMUS (et) C. SEMINA, L. E. C. AUTUMNALE, D. Colchicum. (*v.* Cathartics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in gout, rheumatism, rheumatic iritis. Dose, gr. i.—grs. iv. (see remarks as to its operation, page 93.)

ACETUM COLCHICI, U. S. L. E. D. Vinegar of Colchicum.

Prep.—*v.* Cathartics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as the *bulb.* Dose, $\bar{3}$ ss.— $\bar{3}$ iss., in any mild fluid vehicle, this is considered an efficient and gentle preparation.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI CORMI, L. Extract of Colchicum Cormus.

Prep.—*v.* page 94.

		COLCHICUM.	
R	Misturæ camphoræ		R Colchici, pulv.
	Antim. et potassæ tart.		
	Tr. opii	M.	Opii, pulv.
R	Misturæ camphoræ		Plumbi acetatis
	Liq. opii sedativ.		Misturæ acaciæ q. s. Misce
	Ammonia carb.	F.	optime, et divide in pil.
	haustus.		æquales quar.
R	Misturæ camphoræ		sumat unam 6to q. q. ho-
	Tr. opii		ra, (in phthisis,—and ac-
	Sp. ammonia aromat.		tive hemorrhages, after v.
	M. f. haustus.		s.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding. Dose, gr. i.—grs. ii., every 3 or 4 hours.

OXYMEL COLCHICI, D. Oxymel of Colchicum.

Prep.—v. Cathartics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) may be employed as a contribution to other medicines of the present class. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i., 2ce daily.

TINCTURA COLCHICI SEMINIS, U. S. TINCTURA COLCHICI, L. E.

TINCTURA SEMINUM COLCHICI, D. Tincture of Colchicum.

Prep.—At page 94.

Use.—(*Intl.*) for purposes alluded to under Colchici Cormus. Dose, m. x.— \mathfrak{z} ss. (by very gradual increase.)

TINCTURA COLCHICI COMPOSITA, L. Compound Tincture of Colchicum.

Prep.—v. Cathartics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) similar to the *simple* tincture—but in cases particularly attended with acidity in the *primæ viæ*. Dose, m. x.—m. xx.—m. xxx.

VINUM COLCHICI RADICIS, U. S. VINUM COLCHICI, L. E. Wine of Colchicum.

Prep.—See page 95.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as Colchicum, and all its other preparations; it is regarded by many as a specific in gout. Dose, m. x.—m. xxx.

Conii Folia, U. S. L. CONIUM, E. CONIUM MACULATUM, D. The leaves of Conium Maculatum. Hemlock.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in irritation from pulmonary affections; cancer; neuralgic diseases. Dose, grs. ii.—(and by minute gradations enlarged till some sensible effect is perceived) to \mathfrak{z} i. or more, in pills. (*Extl.*) as a poultice, either alone or mixed with bread, meal, &c.; and as fomentation (say hemlock \mathfrak{z} ii.— \mathfrak{z} iii. to water \mathfrak{o} i., and boiled) for irritable cancerous, and other ulcers.

CONII SEMEN, U. S. CONII FRUCTUS, L. The fruit of the foregoing.

Use.—Same as the preceding, but the fruit possesses greater energy.

HEMLOCK.	℞ Conii fol. <i>recentis</i> (vel exsic.)
℞ Conii fol.	Aquæ coque ad et cola.
Coriandri, <i>contusi</i>	℞ Ext. conii
Aquæ, <i>bullientis</i> Macera	— hyoscyami, āā. Con-
per horas duas et cola.	tunde simul et f. pilula,
	quatidie sumenda.

CATAPLASMA CONII, L. D. Hemlock Cataplasm.

Prep.—Mix together ext. of hemlock ℥ii., and water 0i.; add bruised linseed q. s. to make the whole of suitable consistence, L.—*or*—Boil dried leaves of hemlock ℥i., in water 0iss., down to 0i.; strain, and add powdered hemlock q. s. to form a cataplasm, D.

Use.—As an anodyne application to scrofulous, and some other glandular tumours; irritable ulcers.

EXTRACTUM CONII, U. S. L. E. SUCCUS SPISSATUS CONII, D.
Extract of Hemlock.

Prep.—Prepared from fresh hemlock leaves, in the manner directed for *Extract Stramonii Fol.*, U. S. Sprinkle with a little water, and bruise in a stone mortar fresh hemlock leaves ℔i.; squeeze out the juice, and evaporate it, unstrained, to due consistence, L.—*or*—Beat (in a marble mortar) any convenient amount of conium into uniform pulp; express and filter the juice. Evaporate to consistence of a very firm extract, either in a vacuum with aid of heat, or spontaneously in shallow vessels exposed to a strong current of air freed of dust by gauze-screens. This extract cannot be of good quality unless it emits strong odour of *conia* by degrees when carefully triturated with *aqua potassæ*, E.—*or*—Prepare with fresh leaves of hemlock in same manner, as for *suc. spiss. aconiti*, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) for the purposes alluded to under *Conii Folia*. Dose, grs. ii. cautiously increased to ℥i.

[EXTRACTUM CONII ALCOHOLICUM, U. S. Alcoholic Extract of Hemlock.

Prep.—In the same manner as ordered for *Extract Aconiti Alcoholicum*, U. S.

℞ Ext. conii	℞ Ext. conii
Magnesiæ sulphat.	Pulv. scillæ
Aquæ cari	Ipecacuanhæ M. f. pilula.
Syrupi rhæados	℞ Ext. conii
haustus	— hyoscyami
mendus.	Misturæ acaciæ Tere
℞ Ext. conii	simul donec quam optime
Sodæ carb.	misceantur, dein adde
Decoct. glycyrrhizæ	Liquor. acetat. ammoniæ
Sp. pimentæ F. mistura.	Aquæ
℞ Ext. conii	Syrupi rhæados F. haus-
Liquor. potassæ	tus, quâque horâ
Misturæ camphoræ M.	sumendus, (in pulmonary
f. haustus, (in chordee.)	irritation, and pertussis.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) the same as above. Dose, grs. ii., to be gradually increased.]

PILULÆ CONII COMPOSITÆ, L. Compound Pills of Hemlock.

Prep.—Beat together so as to incorporate ext. of hemlock ℥v., ipecacuan powdered ℥i., and mixture of acacia, q. s.

Use.—In the beginning of phthisis; pertussis, &c.; neuralgic affections; it is employed for its anodyne and slightly narcotic qualities. Dose, grs. v., 2ce or 3ce daily.

TINCTURA CONII, U. S. L. E. D. Tincture of Hemlock.

Prep.—Digest hemlock leaves ℥iv., in diluted alcohol, 14 days, express and filter, U. S.—or—Macerate during 14 days dried hemlock leaves ℥v., cardamom bruised ℥i., in pf. spirit Oii.; strain, L.—or—Bruise fresh leaves of conium ℥xii.; express the juice strongly; bruise the residuum, and pack it in a percolator. First transmit tincture of cardamom Oss., then rectif. spirit Oiss., allowing the spirituous fluids to mingle with the expressed juice as they pass through; gently add water enough to the percolator for pushing through the spirit remaining in the residual mass; shake, then filter, E.—or—Macerate during 7 days dried hemlock leaves ℥ii., and cardamom seeds bruised ℥i., in pf. spirit Oi.; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cancerous, scirrhus, serofulous, and pulmonary diseases; to allay irritation during the passing of calculi from the kidneys, &c. Dose, m. xv., by slow, and minute gradations, to ℥i.

UNGUENTUM CONII, D. Ointment of Hemlock.

Prep.—Boil together fresh leaves of hemlock, and prepared lard, each ℔ii.; when the leaves are crisped, express through a linen cloth.

Use.—An application for irritable, cancerous, and other sores.

Digitalis, U. S. E. DIGITALIS FOLIA, *et* D. SEMINA, L. DIGITALIS PURPUREA, D. Foxglove. (*v.* Diuretics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in certain nervous affections; pulmonary diseases (when acute inflammation has been subdued) to control immoderate action of the heart; general irritability, &c. Dose, gr. i.—grs. ii., as a pill, or in powder. See remarks as to Foxglove and its preparations, at page 146.

DIGITALIS.

R Digitalis

Camphoræ

Ext. hyoscyami
lulæ sumat

F. pi-
omni

nocte, (in maniacal, and
tetanic affections.)

R Infusi digitalis

Aquæ anethi

Potassæ acetatis

Tr. opii

M. f. mistura.

EXTRACTUM DIGITALIS, L. E. Extract of Foxglove.

Prep.—*v.* Diuretics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as the foregoing. Dose, gr. ss.—grs. iii.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS, U. S. L. E. D. Infusion of Foxglove.

Prep.—*v.* Diuretics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as *Digitalis* in substance. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ss.— $\bar{3}$ i., 2 or 3 times daily.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS, U. S. Tincture of Foxglove.

Prep.—At page 147.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see *Foxglove*; the tincture is a suitable contribution to numerous mixtures, &c., of the present class. Dose, *m.* x.— $\bar{3}$ ss., cautiously increased.

DULCAMARA, U. S. L. E. D. Bitter Sweet. (*v.* Diaphoretics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chronic rheumatism, &c., but very rarely as a *sedative* merely. Dose, grs. xv.— $\bar{3}$ i., in powder; the following form is preferable:—

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Decoction of Bitter Sweet.

Prep.—At page 134.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding. Dose, $\bar{3}$ iii.— $\bar{3}$ ii., 2 or 3 times daily.

HUMULUS, U. S. LUPULUS, L. E. HUMULUS LUPULUS, D. The Strobiles of *H. Lupulus*, (U. S.)—the dried Strobiles, (L. D.)—the Catkin (E.) of *Humulus Lupulus*. The Hop.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in pectoral complaints; rheumatism; restlessness of exhaustion, gout, &c. Dose, grs. iii.—grs. xv., in powder; not now in repute. (*Extl.*) in cases of delirious and maniacal watchfulness, the soporific influence of a pillow filled with hops, (laid beneath the patient's head,) has long been esteemed—and is worth trying.

EXTRACTUM HUMULI LUPULI, D. EXT. LUPULI, L. E. Extract of Hop.

Prep.—Macerate during 24 hours hops $\bar{1}$ ss., in boiling distilled water cong. ii.; then boil down to cong. i., and strain while hot; lastly, evaporate to due consistence, L.—*or*—Prepare from hops,

HOPS.		℞ Humuli, pulv.
℞ Humuli		Adipis Liqua lente ca-
Aquæ cinnamomi	M. f.	lore et cola, et f. unguent.
haustus.		(with the view of allaying
		pain, in cancerous ulcers.)

in same way as *ext. of Logwood*, E.—or—Proceed with hops in manner directed for *ext. scobis hæmatoxyli campecheani*, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in mania, delirium tremens, &c.; see preceding. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xx., as pills.

INFUSUM HUMULI, U. S. INFUSUM LUPULI, L. Infusion of Hop.

Prep.—Macerate during 4 hours in a lightly covered vessel hops \bar{z} vi. (\bar{z} ss., U. S.) in boiling distilled water Oii.; strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) from its slightly narcotic properties sometimes serviceable in allaying spasmodic pains of the uterus consequent on parturition, articular rheumatic affections, &c. Dose, \bar{z} i.— \bar{z} iss., 2ce or 3ce a-day.

TINCTURA HUMULI, U. S. D. TINCTURA LUPULI, L. E. Tincture of Hop.

Prep.—Digest hops \bar{z} v., in diluted alcohol Oii., for 14 days, express and filter, U. S.—or—Macerate during 14 days hops \bar{z} vi., in pf. spirit Oii.; strain, L.—or—Take any convenient amount of recently dried hops; detach (by friction and sifting) the yellowish-brown powder from their scales;—take of said powder \bar{z} v., and rectif. spirit Oii., and prepare the tincture by *percolation* (v. process), or by digesting as directed for *tincture of capsicum*, E.—or—Macerate during 14 days dried strobiles of the hop \bar{z} v., in pf. spirit \bar{z} ii., stirring frequently; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see *Humulus*, and its other preparations, above. The tincture of the Edin. Ph. possesses more decided sedative properties than those of L. or D.—the whole are stomachic and tonic. Dose, m. xxx.— \bar{z} ii.

Hyoscyami Folia, U. S. L. HYOSCYAMUS, E. HYOSCYAMUS NIGER, D.
The leaves of H. Niger, (U. S.) The leaves of Common Henbane.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in mania, tetanus, arthritis, rheumatic complaints; epilepsy, hysteria, paralysis, &c.; from not inducing constipation,

R Ext. hyoscyami
Glycyrrhizæ rad. in pulv.
trit. q. s. ut fiant pil.
detur mane et nocte
in morbis dolorificis.

R Ext. hyoscyami
Acidi nitrici diluti
Aquæ destil.
Syrupi zingiber. M. f.
mistura, (during the asthmatic paroxysm.)

R Myrrhæ
Zinci sulphatis
Ipecacuanhæ, pulv.
Ext. hyoscyami
Syrupi papav. q. s. M. fiant
pilulæ sumantur
in die.

R Tr. hyoscyami
Misturæ camphoræ F.
haustus.

it is a safe substitute for opium and its preparations, in nervous, and many other cases. Dose, grs. ii.—grs. v.— \mathfrak{D} ss, in powder; more frequently the ext. and tincture are selected. (*Extl.*) as a poultice in painful tumours, indurations of the mammæ; rheumatism, inflammation of the bowels, testes, kidney; in piles, &c.; sometimes applied (by dusting) in powder over ill-conditioned and painful ulcers.

Hyoscyami Semen, U. S. HYOSCYAMI SEMINA, L. The seeds of the foregoing.

Use.—(*Intl.*) the same as the leaves. Dose, grs. ii.— \mathfrak{D} ss., powdered.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI, U. S. L. E. SUCCUS SPISSATUS HYOSCYAMI, D. Extract of Henbane.

Prep.—Prepared from fresh henbane leaves, as directed for *Extract. Stramonii Fol.*, U. S.—*or*—Sprinkle a little water on fresh henbane leaves \mathfrak{H} i., then bruise them in a stone mortar; squeeze out the juice, and evaporate it *unstrained* to proper consistence, L.—*or*—Proceed, with fresh leaves of hyoscyamus, according to either of the processes indicated for extract of conium, E.—*or*—Prepared from fresh herb of henbane, in same manner as *succus spissatus aconiti*, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as Henbane in substance; also employed in chordee; it does not bind up the bowels, nor confuse the head, and therefore is applicable to numerous cases where opium (from its contrary qualities) would be prejudicial. Dose, grs. iii.— \mathfrak{D} i., as pills.

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI, L. E. D. Tincture of Henbane.

Prep.—Digest henbane leaves \mathfrak{Z} iv., in diluted alcohol \mathfrak{O} ii., for 14 days; express and filter, U. S.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days, henbane leaves dried \mathfrak{Z} v., in pf. spirit \mathfrak{O} ii.; strain, L.—*or*—Take dried hyoscyamus in moderately fine powder \mathfrak{Z} v., and of pf. spirit \mathfrak{O} ii.; and prepare by *percolation* (*v. process per Index*); or digest for 7 days, and strain, E.—*or*—Digest during 7 days, henbane leaves dried \mathfrak{Z} v., in pf. spirit \mathfrak{H} ii.; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) a valuable sedative, and hypnotic remedy, where

R	Ext. hyoscyami		Syrupi rhœados	M. (in
	— conii		pulmonary irritation.)	
	Misturæ acaciæ	Tere	R	Tr. hyoscyami
	simul donec quàm optime			Misturæ camphoræ
	misceantur; dein adde			Syrupi papav.
	Liquoris ammon. acetat.			mat coch.
	Aquæ			M. su-
				in die.

the exhibition of opium would be improper—see foregoing. Dose, *m. xv.*—*℥ii.*

Lactucarium, U. S. L. E. **LACTUCA SATIVA**, D. The inspissated juice of *Lactuca Sativa*, (U. S. L. E.)—and of *Lactuca Virosa*, (E.) The Herb, (D.) **Lactucarium**. Lettuce—Opium.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in rheumatic affections, acute or chronic; pulmonary phthisis, coughs; gastro-enteritis, chronic irritable condition of bladder; and for the general purposes of an *unobjectionable* opiate; (till lately morphia was believed to exist in Lactucarium—this is now proved to be erroneous.) Dose, grs. i.—grs. vi.

EXTRACTUM LACTUCÆ, L. Extract of Lettuce.

Prep.—Sprinkle a little water over fresh lettuce leaves, *℔i.*, then bruise them in a stone-mortar; squeeze out the juice, and evaporate (unstrained) to due consistence.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as the foregoing, when a remedy of much milder character is required. Dose, grs. v.—grs. x., 2 or 3 times daily.

TINCTURA LACTUCARII, E. Tincture of Lactucarium.

Prep.—With lactucarium finely pulverized *℥iv.*, and *pf.* spirit *Oii.*, prepare by *percolation*, as for *Tr. of Myrrh.* It may also be prepared by digesting during 7 days, &c., in which case the lactucarium must be in rough powder.

Use.—See Lactucarium;—the tincture is suitable as an adjunct to liquid remedies of the present class. Dose, *m. x.*—*m. lx.*

TROCHISCI LACTUCARII, E. Troches of Lactucarium.

Prep.—Proceed, with same quantities of ingredients, exactly as directed for *opium lozenges*—only substituting lactucarium for the opium.

Use.—In same cases as Lactucarium and its preparations. Dose, 1—3—4 lozenges (of grs. x. each) daily.

Lauro-Cerasus, E. **PRUNUS LAURO-CERASUS**, D. The leaves of *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. Cherry-Laurel.

Use.—(*Intl.*) formerly employed as a sedative. Dose, grs. iii.—grs. viii., in powder; but now chiefly to prepare the subjoined

CHERRY-LAUREL.		R	Aq. lauro-cerasi	
R	Aq. lauro-cerasi		Ether. sulphurici	
	Misturæ acaciæ	Sit mis-	Ext. belladonnæ	M.
	tura cujus capiat cochl.		(used by friction, in ner-	
	in die.		vous, arthritic, and rheu-	
			matic pains.)	

water. (*Extl.*) sometimes as a soothing contribution to poultices, with linseed meal, for painful sores.

AQUA LAURO-CERASI, E. D.

Prep.—Mince down fresh leaves of cherry-laurel, ℥i., and mix them with water Oiiiss.; distil off Oi., and agitate this well; filter it if it should have a milky appearance after a few seconds of rest; now add compound spirit of lavender ℥i., E.—*or*—With fresh leaves of cherry-tree laurel ℥i., and water Oiii.; let Oi. distil; then add compound spirit of lavender ℥i., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as (equally diluted) hydrocyanic acid. Dose, *m.* xx.—℥i.; on account of its unequal medicinal strength, however, it should never be trusted too much.

Lobelia, U. S. L. E. (*v.* Emetics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in coughs attending phthisis, &c., from accumulation of mucus in the air-passages; asthma, pertussis, croup. Dose, gr. i.—grs. v.; the subjoined are preferable:—

TINCTURÆ LOBELIÆ AETHEREA, E. Ethereal Tincture of Lobelia.

Prep.—Under Antispasmodics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as foregoing. Dose, ℥ss.—℥i.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ, U. S. E. Tincture of Lobelia.

Prep.—At page 56.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see Lobelia; the foregoing is a more powerful sedative. Dose, ℥ss.—℥i.

Opium, U. S. L. E. D. The concrete juice from unripe capsules, (U. S. L. E.)—from ripe capsules (D.) of *Papaver Somniferum*.
Opium.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in painful and irritable conditions generally (unless contra-indicated by *severe* inflammatory symptoms, or by

OPIUM.		R Opii, pulv.	
R Opii, pulv.		Ext. hyoscyami	
Pil. hydrargyri	F.	— conii	Simul con-
pilula h. s. sumenda.		tunde, et f. massa in pilu-	
R Opii, pulv.		las	div., e quibus
Tragacanthæ	F.	om. nocte.	
pulvis, hora somni su-		R Opii, pulv.	
menda.		Potassæ nitratis	
R Opii, pulv.		Sacchari pur.	M.
Ext. humuli	F.	div. in chartulas	
pilula nocte manequæ ad-		quar.	
hibenda.			

determination to the head); putrid and intermittent fevers; eruptive typhoid diseases, to allay restlessness, &c.; spasmodic, convulsive, and some neuralgic affections; tickling coughs, bronchitis, pleuritis (V. S. having previously been had recourse to); pyrosis, colic, cholera, diarrhœa; diabetes; uterine hemorrhage, &c. &c. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.—gr. ss. stimulant; gr. i.—grs. iii. anodyne, narcotic; grs. iii. and (sometimes to great extent) upwards, antispasmodic. It is also valuable in form of suppository (gr. i.—grs. iii.); dissolved in water as injection in spasmodic stricture, and in gonorrhœa; and as an addition to various enemata. (*Extl.*) applied in solution to irritable parts, painful sores, &c.; the torture arising from a decayed tooth will frequently be allayed by cautious insertion (into its cavity) of a small portion of opium.

MORPHIA, U. S. L. MORPHIA.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as Opium, with less of exciting power. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.—gr. i., and cautiously increased; from its insolubility in the simple state, it is more frequently employed in the forms subjoined. (*Extl.*) as an anodyne it is sometimes administered (combined with olive oil) by rubbing into the skin.

MORPHIÆ ACETAS, U. S. L. E. Acetate of Morphia.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in all cases for which the exhibition of opium is

R Opii	R Opii, pulv.	
Hydrarg. chloridi mit. M.	Saponis	Contunde
f. pilula quartis horis repetendis, (in pericardial inflammation).	simul.	F. suppositorium.
R Opii	R Opii, pulv.	
Cupri sulphatis	Ext. conii	F. pilula
Ext. cinchonæ	horâ recubitûs sumenda.	
Syrupi q. s. M., fiat massa in pilulas div.	MORPHIA.	
R Opii	R Morphiæ acet.	
Zinci sulphatis	Acidi acetici	
Pulveris aromatici	Aquæ destil.	
Syrupi q. s. M., divide in pilulas Sumatur una ter in die.	Alcoholis	M. (for anodyne purposes.)
R Opii	R Morphiæ acetatis	
Aquæ destil. ferventis	Hydrarg. chloridi mit.	
Macera per horas duas, et cola, (employed as lotion.)	Ext. hyosciami	F.
	pilula h. s. sum.	
	R Morphiæ acetatis	
	Syrupi	Misce diligenter. F. syrupus.

suitable; it is preferable to that substance from not usually inducing headache and other unpleasant consequences. Dose, grs. $\frac{1}{8}$ —gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —gr. i.

MORPHIÆ MURIAS, U. S. E. MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORAS, L. Muriate of Morphia.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding; the *acetate* being more apt to become decomposed during its formation, the present preparation is considered of greater efficacy. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ —gr. i. (*Extl.*) this and the preceding are often employed endermically—see Morphia.

MORPHIÆ MURIATIS SOLUTIO, E. Solution of Muriate of Morphia.

Prep.—Mingle together rectif. spirit \mathfrak{z} v., and distilled water \mathfrak{z} xv.; then dissolve in the mixture (at a gentle heat) muriate of morphia \mathfrak{z} iss.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as *laudanum*, but where it is necessary to guard against the inconvenient effects of opium-preparations. Dose, m. x.—m. xxx. (has nearly the strength of *tr. opii*).

TROCHISCI MORPHIÆ, E. Troches of Morphia.

Prep.—Dissolve muriate of morphia \mathfrak{z} i., in a small portion of hot water; mix this with tincture of tolu \mathfrak{z} ss., pure sugar \mathfrak{z} xxv., and mucilage q. s. to form suitable mass for lozenges, each of which should weigh about grs. xv. (each contains about gr. 1–40 of muriate of morphia). Dose, v.—xv.—xx. lozenges daily.

Use.—Chiefly to allay the tickling sensation which induces cough.

TROCHISCI MORPHIÆ ET IPECACUANHÆ, E. Troches of Morphia and Ipecacuanha.

Prep.—Dissolve muriate of morphia \mathfrak{z} i., in a small quantity of hot water; mix this with tincture of tolu \mathfrak{z} ss., ipecacuan finely powdered \mathfrak{z} i., pure sugar \mathfrak{z} xxv., and mucilage q. s. to form suit-

R Morphiæ muriat.
Syrupi limonis
Aquæ M. sumat.
R Morphæ acetatis
Confectionis aurantii
M., divide in pilulas
sumat.

R Morphæ muriat.
Antimonii et potassæ tart.
Syrupi limonis
Aquæ M.
R Morph. muriat.
Aquæ destillatæ
Syrupi aurantii cort. F.
haustus, vespere sumendus.

able lozenge-mass, which is to be divided into lozenges of grs. xv. (each contains gr. 1-40 of muriate of morphia.)

Use.—Same as foregoing; the addition of ipecacuan is valuable in aiding expectoration. Dose, x.—xx. lozenges in course of a day.

ACETUM OPII, U. S. E. D. Vinegar of Opium. Black Drop.

Prep.—Opium in coarse powder \mathfrak{z} viii., nutmeg in coarse powder \mathfrak{z} iss., saffron \mathfrak{z} ss., sugar \mathfrak{z} xii., distilled vinegar *q. s.* Digest the opium, nutmeg, and saffron in the vinegar \mathfrak{o} iss., on sand bath for 48 hours, and strain; digest the residue with an equal quantity of the vinegar in the same way for 24 hours, put the whole in a percolator and return the filtered liquid till it passes clear. When the percolation has ceased, pour distilled vinegar on residue, till the whole quantity that has passed equals \mathfrak{o} iii.; add the sugar and evaporate by a water bath to \mathfrak{o} iii. f \mathfrak{z} iv., u. s.—*or*—Take opium (cut into small pieces) \mathfrak{z} iv., and distilled vinegar \mathfrak{z} xvi.; triturate the opium into pulp with a small portion of the vinegar; macerate with the rest of the vinegar in a closed vessel during 7 days, shaking occasionally; strain, and express strongly; then filter, *E.*—*or*—Proceed in same manner with Turkey opium \mathfrak{z} iv., and distilled vinegar \mathfrak{lb} i., *D.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases of gastric hemorrhage, and others requiring astringent and narcotic remedies. Whether it be (as conjectured) that the formation of an *acetate* of morphia is effected by the above process, there is no doubt that from its combination with vinegar the opium is deprived of its characterizing objectionable qualities. Dose, *m.* v.—*m.* xx. (the latter quantity is equal to about *m.* xxx. of *laudanum*).

CONFECTIO OPII, U. S. L. D. ELECTUARIUM OPII, *E.* Confection of Opium.

Prep.—Opium in powder \mathfrak{z} ivss., aromatic powder \mathfrak{z} vi., clarified honey \mathfrak{z} xiv.; rub the opium with the aromatic powder, add the honey, and beat together till thoroughly mixed, u. s.—*or*—Rub together (to fine powder) hard opium powdered \mathfrak{z} vi., long pepper \mathfrak{z} i., ginger \mathfrak{z} ii., caraway \mathfrak{z} iii., and tragacanth powdered \mathfrak{z} ii., and keep in close vessel. When the confection is to be used, add syrup made hot \mathfrak{z} xvi., and mix, *L.*—*or*—Mix together and beat into an electuary aromatic powder \mathfrak{z} vi., senega finely powdered \mathfrak{z} iii., opium (diffused in a small portion of sherry) \mathfrak{z} ss., syrup of ginger \mathfrak{lb} i., *E.*—*or*—Triturate hard opium powdered \mathfrak{z} vi., with syrup made hot \mathfrak{lb} i.; then add ginger-root \mathfrak{z} ii., long pepper \mathfrak{z} i., caraway-seeds \mathfrak{z} iii., and gum tragacanth in powder \mathfrak{z} ii.; mix, *D.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) in tedious or excessive diarrhœa, a tonic form of

gout, flatulent colic, &c. ; as a stimulating anodyne and narcotic.
Dose, grs. x.— \mathfrak{z} i.

ENEMA OPII, L. D. ENEMA OPII VEL ANODYNUM, E. Clyster of Opium.

Prep.—Mix together decoction of starch \mathfrak{z} iv., and tincture of opium *m.* xxx., L.—*or*—Boil starch \mathfrak{z} ss., in water \mathfrak{z} ii.; and when sufficiently cool for use add tincture of opium \mathfrak{z} ss. to \mathfrak{z} i., E.—*or*—Mix together tincture of opium \mathfrak{z} i., and tepid water \mathfrak{z} vi., D.

Use.—In irritative conditions of the bladder, prostate gland, and urinary apparatus generally; painful menstruation; some affections of the bowels, &c. &c.; it is often of great service in controlling restlessness, where sedatives given by the mouth have failed.

EXTRACTUM OPII PURIFICATUM, L. EXT. OPII, E. EXT. OPII AQUOSUM, D. Extract of Opium.

Prep.—With opium sliced \mathfrak{z} xx., and distilled water cong. i., proceed as follows:—Macerate (so as to soften) the opium in a small quantity of the water during 12 hours; then gradually pour in the rest of the water, and rub until they are very well mixed; set aside that the dregs may subside, and afterwards strain the liquor, and evaporate to proper consistence, L.—*or*—Having cut into small pieces opium \mathfrak{lb} i., macerate it during 24 hours in water \mathfrak{O} i.; break down the fragments with the hand: strongly squeeze the liquid; again break down the residual mass in water (another) \mathfrak{O} i.; allow it to macerate during 24 hours, and express the liquor. Repeat the maceration and expression in the manner just described, until \mathfrak{O} v. in all of water shall have been employed; filter the successive infusions as they are made, passing them through *the same filter*; unite the whole and evaporate in the vapour-bath to due consistence, E.—*or*—Triturate during 10 minutes opium sliced \mathfrak{z} ii., in boiling water \mathfrak{O} i.; and after a short time pour off the solution: rub the residuum during the same space of time with an equal quantity of boiling water, and pour off as before; repeat this a third time; mix the decanted liquids, and expose the mixture in a broad open vessel to the air during 2 days. Lastly, filter through a linen cloth, and evaporate slowly to extract-consistence, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as opium, but not so powerful, nor so certain in effect. Dose, gr. ss.—grs. v.; in spite of the above purifying processes, it is doubtful if any advantage be thereby obtained; the salts of morphia are quite sufficient for any purposes where opium might be objectionable.

PILULÆ OPII *sive* THEBAICÆ, E. Pills of Opium.

Prep.—Beat together opium in powder ℥i., soap grs. xii., and divide into 60 pills, v. s.

Use.—In all cases in which opium is used—each pill contains one grain.

PILULÆ SAPONIS COMPOSITÆ, L. PILULÆ SAPONIS CUM OPIO, D. Compound Pills of Soap.

Prep.—Beat together until incorporated hard opium powdered ℥ss., and soap ℥ii., v. s. L. D. (the latter College orders *Turkey* opium.)—*or*—Beat together (into pill mass) opium 1 part, sulphate of potass 3 parts, and conserve of red roses 1 part; divide into pills of grs. v. each. This pill contains 2cc as much opium as the opiate pill of the last edition of the Edin. Pharmacopœia.

Use.—In cases where treatment by means of anodynes and narcotics is requisite. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xv. (and cautiously upwards) in a day, (grs. v. hold *one grain of opium*.)

TINCTURA OPII, U. S. L. E. D. Tincture of Opium. Laudanum.

Prep.—Digest opium in powder ℥iiss., in diluted alcohol Oii., for 14 days, express and filter, v. s.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days hard opium powdered ℥iii., in pf. spirit Oii., and strain, L.—*or*—Digest during 2 hours opium sliced ℥iii., in water (at a temperature nearly 212°) ℥xiiiss.; break down the opium with the hand; strain and express the infusion; macerate the residual mass during about 20 hours in rectif. spirit Oi. and ℥vii.; then strain and squeeze out very strongly. Mingle the watery and the spirituous infusions and filter, E.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days *Turkey* opium coarsely powdered ℥x., in pf. spirit Oi.; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to allay irritation and acute pain, and to induce sleep; to relax spasms in tetanic affections; it is probably the best form under which the various powers of opium may be made generally and immediately available. Dose, m. x.—m. xl., and (especially in spasmodic cases) to a seemingly enormous extent upwards; it should never be prescribed for very young patients.

℞ Tr. opii	℞ Tr. opii	
Spir. ætheris sulphurici	Syrupi tolu	
Aquæ	M. f. haustus.	Misturæ camphoræ
℞ Tr. opii		haustus.
Misturæ camphoræ	M.	
sumat cochl.		

(*Extl.*) an application (alone or variously combined) to parts affected with spasm; to relieve superficial as well as deep-seated pains; a valuable adjunct to glysters, &c.

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA, E. Ammoniated Tincture of Opium. *Scotch Paregoric (Elixir).*

Prep.—Digest during 7 days benzoic acid, and saffron chopped, each \mathfrak{zvi} ., opium sliced \mathfrak{zss} ., and oil of anise \mathfrak{zi} ., in spirit of ammonia \mathfrak{Oii} .; then filter.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to appease the tickling sensation which induces cough, in catarrhal and asthmatic complaints. Dose, *m.* xxx.— \mathfrak{zii} .—(*m.* 80. hold gr. i. of opium.)

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA, U. S. E. D. TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA, L. Camphorated Tincture of Opium. *English Paregoric (Elixir).*

Prep.—Digest for 14 days powdered opium, benzoic acid, each \mathfrak{zi} ., oil of anise \mathfrak{fzi} ., clarified honey \mathfrak{zii} ., camphor \mathfrak{Oii} ., in diluted alcohol \mathfrak{Oii} ., and filter, *u. s.*—*or*—Macerate during 14 days camphor \mathfrak{Oii} ss., hard opium powdered, and benzoic acid, each grs. lxxii., and oil of anise \mathfrak{zi} ., in pf. spirit \mathfrak{Oii} .; strain, *L.*—*or*—Digest during 7 days camphor \mathfrak{Oii} ss., opium sliced and benzoic acid, each \mathfrak{Oiv} ., and oil of anise \mathfrak{zi} ., in pf. spirit \mathfrak{Oii} ., *E.*—*or*—Macerate during 14 days Turkey opium powdered, and benzoic acid, each \mathfrak{zi} ., camphor \mathfrak{Oii} ., and essential oil of aniseed \mathfrak{zi} ., in pf. spirit \mathfrak{Oii} .; strain, *D.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as foregoing, and in pertussis. Dose, *m.* xx.— \mathfrak{zii} .—(\mathfrak{zss} . holds about gr. i. of opium.)

[TINCTURA OPII ACETATA, U. S. Acetated Tincture of Opium.

Prep.—Rub opium \mathfrak{zii} ., with vinegar \mathfrak{fzxi} ., add alcohol \mathfrak{Oss} .; macerate 14 days, express and filter.

Use.—(*Intl.*) the same as laudanum. Dose, *m.* x., or gtts. xx.]

TROCHISCI OPII, E. Troches of Opium.

Prep.—Reduce to a fluid extract opium \mathfrak{zii} . (*v. process for ext. opii purificatum*); mix it completely with ext. of liquorice (previously reduced to consistence of treacle) \mathfrak{zv} .; add tincture of tolu \mathfrak{zss} .: now sprinkle into the mixture powdered gum-arabic \mathfrak{zv} ., and pure sugar in fine powder \mathfrak{zvi} .; and beat into proper mass, which is to be divided into lozenges of grs. x. each.

Use.—See the two preparations preceding. Dose, 1 or 2 lozenges occasionally, (\mathfrak{zi} . holds nearly gr. i. of opium.)

VINUM OPII, L. E. D. Wine of Opium. (*The Liquid Laudanum of Sydenham.*)

Prep.—Macerate powdered opium \mathfrak{zii} ., bruised cardamom and

cloves each ℥i., in wine Oi., for 14 days, with occasional agitation, express and filter, *u. s.*—*or*—Macerate during 14 days purified extract of opium ℥iiss., cinnamon bruised, and cloves bruised, each ℥iiss., in sherry wine Oii.; strain, *L.*—*or*—Digest during 7 days opium ℥iii., cinnamon moderately powdered, and cloves bruised each ℥iiss., in sherry Oii.; filter, *E.*—*or*—Macerate during 8 days Turkey opium ℥i., cinnamon bark bruised, and cloves bruised, each ℥i., in Spanish white wine Oi.; filter, *D.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) about equal in strength with *Tinctura opii*, and may be employed in same cases; from the purified extract employed in its formation, and addition of the aromatic ingredients, it is rendered a much more palatable remedy. Dose, *m x.*—*m. xl.* (*Extl.*) much employed as an application (by dropping it on the ball of the eye) in ophthalmia.

EMPLASTRUM OPII, *U. S. L. E. D.* Opium Plaster.

Prep.—Melt together lead plaster ℔bi., Burgundy pitch ℥iii.; add powdered opium ℥ii., mixed with boiling water f℥iv., and boil to proper consistence, *u. s.*—*or*—Melt plaster of lead ℔bi., and add to it resin of the spruce fir powdered ℥iii., hard opium ℥ss., and water ℥viii.; boil down at a slow heat, till all unite into a proper consistence, *L.*—*or*—Liquefy together, litharge plaster ℥xii., and Burgundy pitch ℥iii.; slowly add powder of opium ℥ss., and mix thoroughly *E. D.* (The *D.* College orders the plaster to be melted *first*, and the opium and pitch added afterwards.)

Use.—Intended as an anodyne application for rheumatism, and other local pains.

LINIMENTUM OPII, *L. E.* LINIMENTUM SAPONIS CUM OPIO, VEL
LINIMENTUM ANODYNUM, *D.* Liniment of Opium. Anodyne Liniment.

Prep.—Mix together liniment of soap ℥vi., and tincture of opium ℥ii., *L.*—*or*—Macerate during 3 days, Castile soap ℥vi., and opium ℥iiss., in rectif. spirit Oii.; filter, then add oil of rosemary ℥vi., and camphor ℥iii.; agitate smartly, *E.*—*or*—Mix together soap liniment 4 parts, and tincture of opium 3 parts, *D.*

Use.—In cases of sprain, local rheumatic affections, &c., to remove attendant pain, applied by friction; a very serviceable preparation.

Papaver, *L. E.* PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, *D.* The ripe capsules, (*u. s. L. D.*)—the capsules not quite ripe, (*E.*) of *P. Somniferum*.
White Poppy Heads.

Use.—To form extemporaneous fomentations, &c., and the following officinal preparations:—

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS, L. E. D. Decoction of Poppy.

Prep.—Boil during $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, poppy-capsules sliced \mathfrak{z} iv., in water \mathfrak{O} iv.; strain, L.—*or*—Proceed in same way with poppy-heads sliced \mathfrak{z} iv., and water \mathfrak{O} iii., E.—*or*—With capsules of white poppy cut \mathfrak{z} iv., and water \mathfrak{O} ii., proceed as just stated, D.

Use.—As an anodyne emollient fomentation—applicable to local inflammations, painful swellings, &c., of nearly every variety.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS, L. E. Extract of Poppy.

Prep.—Macerate during 24 hours, poppy-capsules bruised (without the seeds) \mathfrak{z} xv., in boiling distilled water cong. i.; then boil down to \mathfrak{O} iv., and strain while hot; evaporate to due consistence, L. E. (the latter College orders *boiling water* simply, and the evaporation by *vapour-bath* heat.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in all cases where opium might be employed; and is said to be free from the nauseating and other objectionable qualities of that substance. Dose, grs. ii.—grs. x.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS, L. E. SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS SOMNIFERI, D.

Syrup of Poppy.

Prep.—Boil poppy-capsules \mathfrak{H} iii., in boiling water cong. v., down to cong. ii., and press strongly; boil the strained liquor further down to \mathfrak{O} iv., and strain while hot; set it by during 12 hours that the dregs may subside; then boil the clear liquor down to \mathfrak{O} ii.; now add (so as to dissolve) sugar \mathfrak{H} v., L.—*or*—Infuse during 12 hours poppy-heads sliced (and without the seeds) \mathfrak{H} iss., in boiling water \mathfrak{O} xv., boil down to \mathfrak{O} v.; strain and express strongly

POPPY HEADS.

R Papaveris
Lini sem.
Aquæ *ferv.*
Syrupi (vel mellis) F.
gargarisma.
R Papaveris
Infusi lini Decocque
et cola (anodyne enema.)
R Decocti papaveris
Misturæ acaciæ
Albuminis ovi F.
injectio.
R Papaveris
Belladonnæ *sicc.*
Aquæ Coque et cola
(a local bath.)

R Syrupi papaveris
Decocti amyli M.
(in painful angina.)
R Syrupi papaveris
Oxymellis scillæ
Ol. olivæ M.—*or*—
R Syrupi papav.
Misturæ acaciæ
Conservæ rosæ
Acidi sulphurici dil. M.
Dosis cochl. min.,
subinde, (in obstinate
coughs, pertussis.)

through calico, and boil again down to Oiiiss. ; then add (and by aid of heat dissolve) pure sugar ℥iiiii. , E. —*or*—Macerate, during 24 hours, dried capsules of white poppy, without their seeds ℥xvii. , in boiling water cong. ii. ; then, by means of a water-bath, reduce to cong. i. , and strongly squeeze out the liquor; now, further reduce the liquor to Oii. , and strain it while hot; set aside during 12 hours that the dregs may subside; boil down the clear liquor to O i. , and let a syrup be made of it, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as an anodyne and sedative, either alone, or as an adjunct to mixtures, &c., when prepared as above, it forms the only suitable opiate (or rather, the one which is least objectionable) for infants. It is not unusual, however, to find that a compost of *laudanum* and *treacle* is passed off instead—a dangerous and highly reprehensible *substitution*. Dose, ℥i. — ℥iv. , for adults;— m. x. — m. xx. , for children; (it is liable to ferment and spoil, and therefore should be kept in a cool place.)

Potassii Ferrocyanidum, L. E. Ferrocyanide of Potassium. Ferrocyanate of Potash.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in some chronic affections of the kidneys, &c.; *v. Astringents.* Dose, m. xv. — m. xxx. , but rarely prescribed in this country.

Rhœas, L. E. PAPAVER RHÆAS, D. The petals of Papaver Rhœas. The Red, or Corn Poppy.

Use.—(*Intl.*) may possess some faint sedative properties, but employed rather as a colouring contribution to draughts, &c.

SYRUPUS RHÆADOS, L. E. SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS RHÆADOS, D.
Syrup of Red Poppy.

Prep.—Slowly add petals of the red poppy ℥i. , to boiling water (heated in a water-bath) O i. ; stir frequently, and, the vessel being removed, macerate during 12 hours; afterwards press out the liquid; let the dregs subside, and add (so as to dissolve) sugar ℥biiss. , L. E. D. (the Edin. College orders *pure* sugar, and *the aid of heat* to melt it.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) to sweeten and give its fine colour to mixtures, &c.

Sabadilla, L. E. The Seeds of *Helonias Officinalis*, L. The fruit of *Veratrum Sabadilla*, and probably of other *Melanthaceæ*, E. Sabadilla. Cevadilla.

Use.—(*Intl.*) rarely thus exhibited. It is the chief source from which *Veratria* is obtained. (*Extl.*) sometimes in powder to destroy pediculi.

Stramonii Folia et Stramonii Semina, L. STRAMONIUM, E. D. DATURA STRAMONIUM, D. Stramonium. (v. Expectorants.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in epilepsy, mania, melancholia; convulsive affections, neuralgia, &c. Dose, gr. i. increased cautiously to extent of grs. viii.; the *extract* is preferable.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII SEMINIS, U. S. EXTRACTUM STRAMONII, L. E. D. Extract of Stramonium Seed.

Prep.—Macerate near the fire during 4 hours (in a vessel lightly covered) thorn-apple seeds ℥xv. , in boiling distilled water cong. i.; take out and bruise the seeds in a stone mortar, then return them to the liquor. Boil down the liquor to Oiv. , and strain while hot; evaporate to proper thickness, L.—*or*—Grind any convenient quantity of stramonium seeds in a coffee-mill; and rub the powder into a thick mass with pf. spirit—place this in a percolator and transmit pf. spirit till it passes colourless; distil off the spirit, and evaporate (what remains) in the vapour-bath to due consistence, E.—*or*—Digest during 4 hours (in a vessel lightly closed) thorn-apple seeds ℔i. , in hot water cong. i.; take out the seeds and pound them in an earthen mortar, then return them to the liquor and boil down to Oiv. ; strain the decoction, and reduce it to proper consistence, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases alluded to in the preceding, and in asthmatic cases. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —grs. ii. daily, as pill.

[EXTRACTUM STRAMONII FOLIORUM, U. S. Extract of Stramonium Leaves.

Prep.—Stramonium leaves ℔i. , bruise them in a stone mortar with a little water; express the juice, heat it to a boiling point; strain and evaporate to a proper consistence.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as preceding. Dose, gr. i. 2ce a day, to be gradually increased.]

Tabacum, U. S. L. E. NICOTIANA TABACUM, D. Tobacco. (v. Diuretics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) smoked from a tobacco-pipe, &c., or chewed (taking care not to swallow the saliva) to relieve attacks of toothache, neuralgic affections of the face, &c.

VINUM TABICI, U. S. E. Wine of Tobacco.

Prep.—Digest tobacco cut in pieces ℥i. , in wine Oj. , for 14

STRAMONIUM.	Mucilag.	M. f.
R Ext. stramonii	massa, in pilulas	
Glycyrrhizæ, <i>pulv.</i>	dividenda. Dosis	in
Saponis	die.	
Acaciæ, <i>pulv.</i>		

days ; express and filter, *U. S.*—*or*—Digest during 7 days tobacco ℥iiss. , in sherry *Oii.* ; strain ; strongly squeeze the residual mass, and filter the liquors.

Use.—(*Intl.*) tobacco is powerfully sedative in whatever form it may be administered ; it has been chiefly employed in spasmodic affections ; its *local* action is stimulating. Dose, *m.* x.—*m.* xl., very rarely selected, owing to its dangerous qualities even when superficially applied. (*Extl.*) to allay the acute darting pain so frequently attendant on ophthalmic affections—a few drops rubbed on the temple are sufficient for this purpose.

Veratria, *U. S.* *L. E.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) it powerfully stimulates the secretions, inducing at same time anodyne and sedative effects ; it has hence been tried (after subsidence of the acute stages) in rheumatic affections, gout, and other cases for which exhibition of *Colchicum* might be suitable ; but its intensely acrid and poisonous character renders its employment hazardous. Dose, *gr.* 1-12, and slightly and cautiously increased. (*Extl.*) in cases just named.

VINUM VERATRI ALBI, *U. S.* VINUM VERATRI, *L.* Wine of White Hellebore.

Prep.—At page 161.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see foregoing. Dose, *m.* v.—*m.* xx.

REFRIGERANTS.

Acetum. Vinegar. (*v.* varieties at page 61.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in inflammatory and febrile complaints ; hemorrhage, (more particularly during exhibition of *acetate of lead* ;) as an antiseptic in scurvy, &c. Dose, ℥i. — ℥ss. (*Extl.*) forms a valuable adjuvant to cooling lotions, &c.

VINEGAR.

R Aceti
Mellis
Aquæ

R Aceti
Ammoniaë muriat.

Mellis

Aquæ

R Aceti

Alcoholis

Ammoniaë muriat.

M. (in cutaneous diseases,
sprains, &c.)

F. gargarisma.

M.

Acidum Aceticum, U. S. L. E. D. Acetic Acid. (*v.* Astringents.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) when suitably diluted with water, may be employed for same purposes as the foregoing.

SYRUPUS ACETI, E. Syrup of Vinegar.

Prep.—Boil together vinegar (French in preference) ℥xi., and pure sugar ℥xiv.

Use.—(*Intl.*) a pleasant contribution to mixtures, drinks, &c., of the present class. Dose, ℥i.—℥ii.

Acidum Citricum, U. S. L. E. D. Citric Acid.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in inflammations, febrile affections; (as an antiscorbutic in) scurvy. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xxx., dissolved in as much water, or other simple fluid, as may thereby be agreeably acidulated—sugar being added; also employed in formation of effervescing draughts.

Acidum Muriaticum Dilutum, U. S. E. D. ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM, L. Diluted Muriatic Acid.

Prep.—*v.* Tonics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in venereal diseases; scarlatina, typhus; cutaneous affections; inflammatory complaints generally. Dose, *m.* v.—*m.* xxx., and upwards, sufficiently diluted. (*Extl.*) as gargle in inflammatory and putrid sore throats, aphthous mouth, &c.; also sometimes as injection in gonorrhœa.

Acidum Nitricum Dilutum, U. S. L. E. D. Diluted Nitric Acid.

Prep.—Under Tonics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) a powerful remedy in chronic liver affections; venereal complaints: a valuable accompaniment to the employ-

℞ Aceti
Mellis rosæ
Decocti hordei M.
(in cases of sore throat,
&c.)

CITRIC ACID.

℞ Acidi citrici, *pulv.*
Sacchari pur.
Ol. limon. q. s. M.

MURIATIC ACID.

℞ Acidi muriat.
Decocti hordei
Syrupi M. sumat
bis, ter, sæpiusve quotidie.

℞ Acidi muriat.
Ætheris sulphurici
Syrupi
Aq. cinnamomi F. mis-
tura, cujus, sumat cochl.

℞ Acidi muriat.
Mellis
Syrupi rhæados simul
agita ut fiat linctus, (in
inflammatory and putrid
sore throats.)

NITRIC ACID.

℞ Acidi nitrici diluti
Aquæ cinnamomi
Syrupi F. mistura.

ment of mercury, the irritative effects of which it considerably modifies. Dose, *m. x.*—*m. xxx.* (in water ℥iii. — ℥iv.), 2ce or 3ce daily. (*Extl.*) as an application to indolent foul sores.

Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum, U. S. L. E. D. Diluted Sulphuric Acid.

Prep.—At page 61.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in febrile and inflammatory complaints. Dose, *m. v.*—*m. x.*—*m. xxx.*, sufficiently reduced with water, administered as drink. (*Extl.*) in cynanche, as gargles.

Acidum Tartaricum, U. S. L. E. D. Tartaric Acid.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in scurvy; inflammatory and febrile complaints. Dose, *grs. x.*— ℥i. , dissolved in a sufficiency of some simple fluid, for drink; added to *carb. soda* in water it forms the common effervescing draught.

TROCHISCI ACIDI TARTARICI, E. Troches of Tartaric Acid.

Prep.—Pulverize together pure sugar ℥viii. , and tartaric acid ℥ii. , add volatile oil of lemons *m. x.*, and with mucilage beat the whole into proper mass for making lozenges.

Use.—In inflammatory soreness of throat, &c. Dose, one or two lozenges, allowed to dissolve in the mouth, occasionally.

Acetosella, L. OXALIS ACETOSELLA. Woodsorrel.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in complaints of inflammatory kind generally; in putrid fevers. Dose, of infusion, or whey (say a handful of leaves, to water or milk Oii.), ad libitum, as drink.

Æther Sulphuricus, U. S. L. E. D. Sulphuric Ether.

Use.—(*Extl.*) to produce diminution of temperature in some parts affected with acute inflammation—as the ear, &c.; it must be allowed to evaporate for this purpose.

℞ Acidi nitrici dil.
Sp. ætheris sulphurici
Infusi digitalis
Aquæ destil.
Syrupi zingiber. M.
f. haustus.

℞ Acidi nitrici dil.
Aquæ destil. M. f.
lotio.

℞ Acidi nitrici dil.
Tr. scillæ
Ext. hyosciami
Aquæ destil. M.
fiat haustus, tertiis horis
sumendus.

Ammonia.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS, U. S. AMMONIÆ ACETATIS LIQUOR, L. AMMONIÆ ACETATIS AQUA, E. D. Spirit of Mindererus.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in fevers, and numerous inflammatory diseases. Dose, \mathfrak{z} iii.— \mathfrak{z} i., 2 or 3 times a-day, alone or combined. (*Extl.*) as a collyrium; an application in parotitis, &c.

Aurantii Cortex, U. S. AURANTIUM, L. CITRUS AURANTIUM, (D.) The outer rind of the fruit of Citrus Aurantium, (U. S.) The fruit of Citrus Aurantium, (L.) The Orange. The juice and outer rind of the fruit. Flowers. Leaves, (D.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in inflammatory and febrile affections; scorbutic complaints. Dose, ad libitum.

Limon. U. S. LIMONES, L. E. D. The fruit of Citrus Limonum, (L.)—of Citrus Medica and Citrus Limonum, (E.)—of C. Medica, (D.) Lemons, (L.) Lemons and Limes, (E.) The juice and outer rind of the fruit, and its essential oil, (D.) The Lemon.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as preceding; given, sufficiently diluted, as drink. Dose, (of juice from) half a lemon, or more; also employed to form effervescing draughts.

SYRUPUS LIMONIS, D. U. S. SYRUPUS LIMONUM, L. E. Syrup of Lemons.

Prep.—Dissolve sugar \mathfrak{H} ii., in strained lemon juice \mathfrak{O} j., and proceed as directed for syrup, U. S.—*or*—Dissolve with gentle heat sugar \mathfrak{H} iiss., in lemon juice strained \mathfrak{O} i.; set aside during 24 hours, that the dregs may subside; then remove the scum, and pour off the clear liquor from the dregs, if there be any, L. E.—*or*—Take the juice of fresh lemons \mathfrak{O} ii.; and when the dregs shall have subsided, place it in a matrass, and during $\frac{1}{4}$ hour apply the heat of boiling water; strain it, when cold, through a sieve, and let a syrup be formed, D. (The Edin. College directs that the juice be freed from impurities by subsidence and filtration before adding the sugar.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) to give agreeable zest to barley-water, and other

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS.

R Liq. ammoniæ acetatis

Alcoholis, *dilut.*

Aq. destil.

M. f.

lotio, (in erysipelatous,

and other external inflammations.)

R Liquor ammoniæ acet.

Tr. opii

Misturæ camphoræ

M.

f. collyrium.

beverages, in febrile cases, where its acidity may not be objectionable.

Mora, L. MORUS NIGRA, D. The fruit of *Morus Nigra*. Mulberries.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in febrile affections, to give an agreeable acidity and colour to simple drinks, &c.; and to form the following:—

SYRUPUS MORI, L. Syrup of Mulberries.

Prep.—Dissolve at a gentle heat sugar lbiss., in the juice of mulberries strained Oi.; and proceed in same way as for *Syrup of Lemons*.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a pleasant sweetening contribution to drinks, &c., for fever patients. Dose, ad lib. (*Extl.*) employed as an adjunct to some gargles.

Potassa.

POTASSÆ ACETAS, U. S. L. E. D. Acetate of Potassa.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a contribution to mixtures, &c., of the present class. Dose, ℥i.—℥ii., 2 or 3 times a-day.

POTASSÆ BITARTRAS, U. S. L. E. D. Bitartrate of Potassa.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a refreshing and cooling drink in complaints of inflammatory and febrile character. Dose, ℥ss.—℥ii. dissolved in (about 15 parts) boiling water and allowed to cool; addition of sugar and lemon-juice renders it very agreeable.

POTASSÆ NITRAS, U. S. L. E. (NITRUM), D. Nitrate of Potassa. Saltpetre.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in inflammatory complaints; most usually employed as an adjunct to cooling mixtures, &c. Dose, grs. v.—

℞ Potassæ bitart.	Syrupi mori	F. mis-
Sulphuris	tura Dosis	omni
Rhei, pulv.	hora, (in	inflammatory
Anthemidis, pulv.	diseases.)	
Syrupi aurantii cort.	℞ Potassæ nitratis	
Ol. pimentæ	Mellis rosæ	
sit electuarius pro dosi.	Infusi rosæ comp.	M.
℞ Potassæ nitratis	F. gargarisma, sæpe uten-	
Tr. digitalis	dum.	
Infusi rosæ comp.	℞ Potassæ nitratis	
Syrupi rosæ	Mellis rosæ	
F. haustus ter in die sumendus.	Oxymellis	M. f.
℞ Potassæ nitratis	linctus; dosis cochl. mini-	
Decoct. hordei	mum subinde.	

grs. xv. (*Extl.*) in various forms of sore throat as detergent gargles; and as a wash in superficial inflammations.

Rosa Canina, L. D. *ROSÆ FRUCTUS*, E. The pulp of the Fruit, (L.) —the Hip, (E.)—the fruit (D.) of *R. Canina* (and of several allied species, deprived of the carpels, E.) The Dog Rose.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see following:—

CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ, L. *CONSERVA ROSÆ FRUCTUS*, E.
Confection of the Dog Rose.

Prep.—Expose to gentle heat in an earthen vessel pulp of the dog rose $\mathfrak{H}\text{bi.}$; then gradually add powdered sugar $\mathfrak{Z}\text{xx.}$, and rub together until they are thoroughly combined, L.—*or*—Take any convenient quantity of dog rose hips, and, after removing their carpels, beat them into fine pulp; then gradually add three times their weight of white sugar, E.

Use.—(*Intl.*) a pleasant cooling vehicle for more efficient remedies.

ROSÆ OLEUM, L. The volatile oil from petals of *Rosa Centifolia*. Oil of Roses.

Use.—(*Intl.*) and (*Extl.*) for its agreeable and refreshing odour, it is added to numerous lotions, &c. &c.

RUMEX, L. *RUMEX ACETOSA*, D. The leaves of *R. Acetosa*. Common Sorrel.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in febrile and inflammatory complaints, cutaneous affections (as an antiscorbutic):—*v. Acetosella*. Dose, of the fresh leaves, ad libitum; of the expressed juice $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ss.}$ — $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ii.}$

Soda.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES, E. Effervescing Powders. (*Soda Powders.*)

Prep.—Take tartaric acid $\mathfrak{Z}\text{i.}$; and bicarbonate of soda $\mathfrak{Z}\text{i.}$ and grs. liv., or bicarb. of potass $\mathfrak{Z}\text{i.}$ and grs. clx.; reduce the acid, and (either) bicarbonate separately to fine powder, then divide each into 16 powders; preserve the acid, and alkaline powders, in separate papers of different colours.

Use.—(*Intl.*) one of each of the above acid, and (one or other) alkaline powders, dissolved in half a tumbler of cold water, and taken during effervescence, forms a refreshing cooling drink.

Tamarindus, L. E. *TAMARINDUS INDICUS*, D. Tamarind. (*v. Cathartics.*)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in fevers, inflammatory complaints; sore throats, &c. Dose, $\mathfrak{Z}\text{i.}$ — $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ii.}$, dissolved in water as a drink; or boiled with milk to form whey.

Uva Passa, U. S. UVA, L. UVA PASSÆ, E. VITIS VINIFERA, D. (*v.* Demulcents.) Raisins.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a pleasant addition to drinks for patients, in febrile cases; often serviceable for nutrient purposes during convalescence.

SIALAGOGUES.

Armoracia, U. S. L. E. The fresh root of Cochlearia Armoracia. Horseradish.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as an auxiliary evacuant in dropsies. Dose, of the root, minced into small bits \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} ii. (*Extl.*) in paralysis of the tongue, for its stimulating local action.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ, U. S. INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM, L. D. Infusion of Horseradish.

Prep.—*v.* Stimulants.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} iii., 3 or 4 times daily.

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS, L. D. Compound Spirit of Horseradish.

Prep.—Under Stimulants.

Use.—See Armoracia, (the present preparation is more suitable as a contribution to *diuretic* mixtures, &c.) Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss.— \mathfrak{z} iv.

Hydrargyrum, L. E. D. Mercury. Quicksilver.

[The whole of the officinal preparations of Mercury will be found under class Alteratives.]

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI, U. S. L. E. D. Blue Pill.

Prep.—Rub together mercury \mathfrak{z} j., confection of roses \mathfrak{z} iss., till all the globules disappear, then add liquorice root \mathfrak{z} ss., and beat into a mass; divide into 480 pills, U. S.—*or*—Rub together mercury \mathfrak{z} ii., and confection of red-roses \mathfrak{z} iii., until the metallic globules can no longer be seen; then add liquorice powdered \mathfrak{z} i., and beat the whole together until incorporated, L. E. D.

Use.—In numerous diseases where the action of mercury is required; *pytalism* induced by mercurials is valuable merely as a *symptom* of their influence being in operation on the system generally. Dose, gr. i.—grs. v.—grs. x.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE, U. S. HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM, L. CALOMELAS, E. CALOMELAS SUBLIMATUM, *et* PRÆCIPITATUM, D. Calomel.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see the preceding. Dose, grs. i.—grs. ii., morning and night, combined with opium to prevent disturbance of the bowels.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI COMPOSITÆ, L. PILULÆ CALOMELANOS COMPOSITÆ, E. D. Compound Calomel Pills.

Prep.—At page 21.

Use.—Same as foregoing. Dose, gr. i.—grs. x., night and morning.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS, U. S. Calomel Pills.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as foregoing. Dose, gr. i.—grs. ii., morning and night.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORROSIVUM, U. S. HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI, L. SUBLIMATUS CORROSIVUS, E. HYDRARGYRI MURIAS CORROSIVUM, D. Corrosive Sublimate.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases alluded to under *Pil. hydrargyri*, but where more immediate mercurialization is advisable. Dose, gr. 1-12—gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI, L. Solution of Corrosive Sublimate.

Prep.—Under Alteratives.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding. Dose, ʒss.—ʒii., in a suitable fluid.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI, U. S. E. D. UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS, L. Mercurial Ointment.

Prep.—At page 24.

Use.—See *Pill of mercury* above. Dose, ʒss.—ʒii., administered by *rubbing in* to various parts of the body, as the inner aspect of the thighs, arms, groins, &c.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS, L. D. Mild Mercurial Ointment.

Prep.—At page 24.

Use.—Same as foregoing, but less powerful.

Mezereum, U. S. L. MEZEREON, E. D. Mezereum. (*v.* Diaphoretics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in palsy of the tongue. Dose, gr. i.—grs. vi., chewed in thin slices.

Pyrethrum, U. S. L. E. D. The root of Anthemis Pyrethrum, (L. D.) —of Anacyclus Pyrethrum, (E.) Pellitory of Spain.

Use.—In paralyzed states of the tongue, muscles of the throat ;

toothache; strumous enlargement of the tonsils, and deafness originating therefrom; apoplexy and some other affections of the head. Dose, grs. x.— ʒss. , chewed.

Tabacum, U. S. L. E. NICOTIANA TABACUM, D. Tobacco. (*v.* Diuretics.)

Use.—Smoked in a pipe, and by other means, or chewed, to relieve toothache, earache, &c.; it cannot be recommended for internal use.

Zingiber, U. S. L. E. D. Rhizoma of Zingiber Officinalis (L.) Officinale, (E.) The root of Ammomum Zingiber, (D.) Ginger.

Use.—Chewed in some cases of paralysis in the muscles of the tongue; relaxations of the tonsils and uvula, toothache, &c. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xxx. of the solid root.

STIMULANTS.

Æther Sulphuricus, U. S. L. E. D. Sulphuric Ether. [Density, 735 or under, (E.)—750, (L.)—to that of distilled water as 765 to 1000, (D.)]

Use.—(*Intl.*) in faintings, hysteric affections, &c., for its diffusibly stimulating and antispasmodic action. Dose, ʒss. — ʒi. in barley water, or the like; it may be added to various *liquid* medicines, suited to restless febrile conditions; its stimulant effects are less enduring than those of alcohol, on which account the adaptation of *ether* to a wider range of cases is very obvious. (The preparation of the Edin. College is stronger than the others.) (*Extrl.*) may be employed as a stimulant and rubefacient, or as a refrigerant, by *preventing* or *allowing* its evaporation, as the case

SULPHURIC ACID.		Misturæ camphoræ	M.
℞ Æther. sulphurici		f. haustus, (in the com-	
Ol. cari		mencement of ague.)	
Aquæ menth. pip.		℞ Sp. ætheris sulphurici comp.	
Sacchari		Quinæ sulphatis	
Aquæ	M. sumat.	Acidi sulphurici aromat.	
unciam subinde, (in flatu-		Infusi rosæ comp.	
lence of stomach.)		Tr. opii.	M. fiat
℞ Sp. æther. sulphurici		haustus bis in die sumen-	
Tr. opii		dus.	
Syrupi croci			

may be: also as a contribution to gargles in inflammatory sore throat.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI, E. Spirit of Sulphuric Ether.

Prep.—Mix together sulphuric ether Oi., and rectific. spirit Oii. [Density should be 809.]

Use.—(*Intl.*) v. *Æther Sulphuricus*. Dose, m. xx.—℥ii.

OLEUM ÆTHEREUM, U. S. L. LIQUOR ÆTHEREUS OLEOSUS, D. Ethereal Oil.

Use.—See page 48.

LIQUOR ÆTHEREUS SULPHURICUS, D. Sulphuric Ethereal Liquor.

Use.—v. page 48.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI COMPOSITUS, U. S. L. Compound Spirit of Sulphuric Ether. Hoffman's Anodyne.

Prep.—Mix together sulphuric ether ℥viii., rectific. spirit ℥xvi., and ethereal oil ℥iii.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding. Dose, m. xx.—℥ii.

Alcohol, U. S. L. E. D. Alcohol, (L. D. E.) (Density, 0.835, U. S.) Absolute Alcohol, (E.) [Density, 815 (L.); 794–6 (E.); 810, (D.)]

Use.—(*Intl.*) never exhibited in the concentrated form, but diluted, either extemporaneously, or as wine, &c. &c.; in faintings; depressed stages of delirium tremens, typhoid fevers; dyspepsia, hysteria. Dose, ℥i.—℥ss., diluted sufficiently. The solvent and preservative powers of alcohol are made available in the formation of Tinctures, &c.; it is an invaluable agent for numerous pharmaceutical purposes. (*Extl.*) undiluted alcohol is advised to be applied, directly, to burns, in cases where the cuticle is unbroken; and to superficial inflammations, particularly of the joints; passive hemorrhages, sprains, &c.

℞ Sp. ætheris sulphurici comp.	Tr. opii	
— ammoniæ fœtid.	Mistur. camphoræ	M.
Misturæ moschi	fiat haustus.	
Syrupi zingiberis	℞ Sp. æther. sulphurici	
haustus, spasma ventri-	Tr. moschi	
culi urgenti, capiendus.	Misturæ amygdalæ	
℞ Sp. æth. sulphurici comp.	— ammoniaci	M.
Ammoniæ carb.	f. haustus, bis, terve, in	
Confec. aromaticæ	die sum.	

[ALCOHOL DILUTUM, U. S. Diluted Alcohol.

Prep.—Alcohol and distilled water each 0i. ; mix. (Density, 0.935.)]

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS, L. E. D. Rectified Spirit. Spirit. Contains 2 equ. of alcohol to 1 of water. [Density, 838, (E.)—838 (58 over proof, E.)—844 at 51° or 840 at 60°, (D.)]

Use.—(*Intl.*) see foregoing. Dose, ʒi.—ʒss., diluted sufficiently.

SPIRITUS TENUIOR, L. E. D. Weaker, or Proof Spirit. Contains 1 equ. of alcohol to 3 of water. [Density, 920, (L.)—912 (7 over proof, E.)—should be 923 at 51°, or 919 at 60°, (D.)]

Use.—(*Intl.*) and (*Extl.*) same as alcohol. Dose, ʒss.—ʒi., diluted considerably.

SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI, L. Spirit of French Wine, or Brandy.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in depressed conditions of fever; faintness from accidents, or other causes. Dose, ʒii.—ʒi. (*Extl.*) a valuable contribution to some lotions, &c.

MISTURA SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI, L. Brandy Mixture.

Prep.—Mix together spirit of French wine, (brandy) and cinnamon water, each ʒiv., the yolk of 2 eggs, purified sugar ʒss., and oil of cinnamon m. ii.

Use.—(*Intl.*) stimulating restorative in sunk stages of typhus, and for numerous purposes. Dose, ʒii.—ʒiss.

Allium, U. S. L. E. ALLIUM SATIVUM, D. Garlick. (*v.* Epispastics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in fevers of typhoid character; asthmatic complaints, chronic catarrh, &c. Dose, from 1 to 6 of the cloves (swallowed whole) 2 or 3 times a-day; or of their expressed juice ʒss.—ʒii. (*Extl.*) *v.* under Epispastics.

Allium Cepa, D. The bulb of the Onion.

Use.—(*Extl.*) as a stimulating maturing poultice to some tumours.

Liquor Ammoniae Fortior, U. S. AMMONIAE LIQUOR FORTIOR, L. AQUA AMMONIAE FORTIOR, E.

Use.—(*Intl.*) never in the concentrated state, but when sufficiently reduced with milk, water, veal-broth, &c., in some spasmodic affections, hysteria, asphyxia, &c. Dose, m. i.—m. xv. (*Extl.*) a piece of cloth, or bibulous paper wetted with this liquor, is sometimes useful as a vesicatory or rubefacient in cases of pain-

ful deep-seated inflammations; acts as a valuable excitant in syncope.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ, U. S. L. AQUA AMMONIÆ, E. AQUA AMMONIÆ CAUSTICÆ, D. Water of Ammonia.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in faintings, spasmodic and paralytic affections, &c.; nervous debility. Dose, *m.* x.—*m.* xx., largely diluted with beer, milk, &c. (*Extl.*) same as preceding.

AMMONIÆ CARBONAS, U. S. E. D. AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONAS, L. Carbonate of Ammonia. (*v.* Antacids.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) similar to, but less energetic than the preceding. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xv. (*Extl.*) forms the active basis of various *smelling salts*.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS, L. AMMONIÆ CARBONATIS AQUA, E. D. Water of Carbonate of Ammonia.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as foregoing; especially suitable to dyspeptic complaints attended with acidity of stomach, &c. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss.— \mathfrak{z} ii., in some simple liquid.

AMMONIÆ OXALAS, E. Oxalate of Ammonia.

Use.—Only as a test.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Spirit of Ammonia.

Prep.—Muriate of ammonia, lime, each \mathfrak{H} bi., alcohol $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ xx., water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ix.; slake the lime with the water, mix with the muriate of ammonia, and proceed as for solution of ammonia, the alcohol being substituted for the water, U. S.—*or*—Mix together and distil \mathfrak{O} iii. from the following:—hydrochlorate of ammonia \mathfrak{z} x., carbonate of potash \mathfrak{z} xvi., rectif. spirit and water, each \mathfrak{O} iii., L.—*or*—Slake (in an iron or earthen vessel) fresh-burnt lime \mathfrak{z} xii., in water \mathfrak{z} viss.; cover up till the powder is cold; now add to it, and quickly and completely mix (in a mortar) muriate of ammonia, in fine powder \mathfrak{z} viii.; transfer the mixture at once to a retort; place rectif. spirit \mathfrak{O} ii. in a bottle with a connecting tube (passing to near its bottom) from the retort; apply sand-bath heat so long as anything passes down the neck of the retort, preserving the bottle cool—the bottle should be large enough to hold $\frac{1}{2}$ more than the spirit used, E.—*or*—Mix together rectif. spirit \mathfrak{O} iii., and carbonate of ammonia, roughly powdered, \mathfrak{z} iiiss.; dissolve the salt at a gentle heat; filter, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) a diffusible stimulant of great energy—in spasmodic and hysterical affections, faintings, and general purposes for which preparations of ammonia are employed; it is a valuable pharmaceutic agent. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss.— \mathfrak{z} i., sufficiently diluted. (*Extl.*) applied as a rubefacient, either in the way described under *liquor*

ammonia fortior, or as a stimulating contribution to liniments, &c.

SPIRITUS AMMONIAE AROMATICUS, U. S. L. E. D. Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.

Prep.—Mix together hydrochlorate of ammonia $\mathfrak{z}\text{v.}$, carb. of potash $\mathfrak{z}\text{viii.}$, cinnamon bruised, and cloves, each $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, lemon-peel $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv.}$, rectif. spirit and water, each Oiv. ; distil Ovi , U. S. L.—*or*—Mix together spirit of ammonia $\mathfrak{z}\text{viii.}$, volatile oil of lemon-peel $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, volatile oil of rosemary $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss.}$; agitate so as to dissolve the oils in the spirit, E.—*or*—Digest in a covered dish, during 3 days (shaking occasionally) spirit of ammonia Oii. , essential oil of lemons $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, nutmegs bruised $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, cinnamon bark, bruised, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii.}$; then distil $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ss.}$, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) similar to the foregoing—but much more agreeable for all purposes. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ (*Extl.*) in syncope, &c., the pungent vapour of ammonia is rendered more acceptable by addition of the aromatics.

SPIRITUS AMMONIAE FÆTIDUS, L. E. D. Fætid Spirit of Ammonia.

Prep.—Mix together hydrochlorate of ammonia $\mathfrak{z}\text{x.}$, carb. of potash $\mathfrak{z}\text{xvi.}$, rectif. spirit and water, each Oiii. , and assafœtida $\mathfrak{z}\text{v.}$; then, at a slow heat, distil Oiii. , L.—*or*—Digest during 12 hours, assafœtida broken into fragments $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, in sp. of ammonia $\mathfrak{z}\text{xss.}$; then, at vapour-bath heat, distil over $\mathfrak{z}\text{xss.}$, E.—*or*—Macerate during 3 days (shaking occasionally) assafœtida $\mathfrak{z}\text{x.}$, in spirit of ammonia Oii. ; then pour off the liquor, and let Oiss. be distilled therefrom, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as *spiritus ammonia*; from combination with assafœtida, this preparation (though by no means an agreeable one) is adapted to afford relief in dyspeptic flatulency, and other cases where antispasmodic and carminative action are required. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, diffused in water.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIAE, U. S. L. E. D. Liniment of Ammonia. Volatile Liniment.

Prep.—Shake together till mixed, solution of ammonia $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, and olive oil $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, U. S. L. E.—*or*—Mix by shaking, water of caustic ammonia $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, and olive oil $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, D.

Use.—As stimulating applications in varieties of sore throat, cynanche tonsillaris, spasmodic pains, &c.; sprains, and rheumatism, especially of the joints. It may be either rubbed over the part affected, or (which is greatly better) lightly spread on flannel, and thus applied.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUM, E. Compound Liniment of Ammonia.

Prep.—Mix well together stronger water of ammonia ℥v., tincture of camphor ℥ii., and spirit of rosemary ℥i. It may be made weaker when required, with tincture of camphor ℥iii., and spirit of rosemary ℥ii.

Use.—As an application similar in purpose to the preceding, the camphor is supposed to contribute anodyne properties.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS, L. Liniment of Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia.

Prep.—Shake together till mixed, solution of sesquicarbonate of ammonia ℥i., and olive oil ℥iii.

Use.—Similar to *Linimentum ammoniæ*—the present is a milder preparation.

TINCTURA AMMONIÆ COMPOSITA, L. Compound Tincture of Ammonia.

Prep.—Digest (so as to dissolve) mastich ℥ii., in rectif. spirit ℥ix.; pour off the clear tincture; then add oil of lavender *m.* xiv., oil of amber *m.* iv., and stronger solution of ammonia 0i.; shake all together.

Use.—(*Intl.*) similar to *Spir. of ammonia*, sometimes employed in pertussis;—it is a powerfully excitant remedy. Dose, *m.* v.—*m.* x., largely diluted.

Ammoniacum.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI, U. S. L. D. Ammoniac Plaster.

Prep.—At page 48.

Use.—In cases of indolent tumours, particularly those of a scrofulous kind; white swelling, &c.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO, L. D. EMPLAST. AMMONIACI ET HYDRARGYRI, E. Plaster of Ammoniac with Mercury.

Prep.—Gradually add sulphur grs. viii. to *heated* olive oil ℥i., stirring constantly with a spatula, until they unite; then rub along with them mercury ℥iii., until globules are no longer visible; lastly, slowly add ammoniacum (melted) ℔i.; and mix them all,

AMMONIACUM.		R Senegæ	
R Ammoniaci		Aquæ <i>feru.</i>	Coque, cola
Saponis		et adjice	
Ol. juniperi	Div. in	Ammoniaci	
pilulas.		Syrupi tolu.	F. mistura,
		cujus sumat.	

L. E.—*or*—Rub mercury ℥iii., with turpentine ℥ii., till the metallic globules disappear; then slowly add melted ammoniacum ℔i., and at a moderate heat rub all together until they unite, D.

Use.—As an application to venereal nodes; and for the same purpose with the foregoing,—but a more powerful remedy.

Armoracia, U. S. L. E. Horseradish. (*v.* Sialagogues.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) chronic rheumatism, paralytic diseases, &c.
Dose, ℥i.—℥ii. (*Extl.*) *see* Sialagogues.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ, U. S. INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM, L. D.

Prep.—Fresh horseradish root sliced, mustard seed bruised, each ℥i., boiling water Oi.; macerate 2 hours in a covered vessel, U. S.—*or*—Macerate in a lightly covered vessel during 2 hours horseradish sliced, and mustard bruised, each ℥i., in boiling distilled water Oi., and strain; then add compound spirit of horseradish ℥i., L.—*or*—Digest in a covered dish during 6 hours horseradish root sliced, and mustard seeds bruised, each ℥i., in boiling water Oi.; strain, then add comp. spirit of horseradish ℥i., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a stimulant (*diuretic*) in cases alluded to in foregoing; also employed in dropsies. Dose, ℥i.—℥iii., 2ce or 3ce daily.

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS, L. D. Compound Spirit of Horseradish.

Prep.—Mix together horseradish sliced, dried orange peel, each ℥xx., nutmeg bruised ℥v., pf. spirit cong. i., and water Oii.; then at a slow heat distil cong. i., L.—*or*—Macerate during 24 hours fresh horseradish root, and dried orange peel, each ℔i., nutmegs bruised ℥ss., pf. spirit cong. i., and water enough to prevent empyreuma; then distil cong. i., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases of debility attendant on dropsical diseases. Dose, ℥ss.—℥ss.

Arnica, U. S. ARNICA MONTANA, D. Mountain Arnica. *The Flowers. Leaves. Root.* Mountain Tobacco.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in convulsions, rheumatism, paralytic affections; gout, chlorosis, &c.; amaurosis; formerly as an emmenagogue, and

ARNICA.		Aquæ	
R Arnicæ		Vini albi	Coque, cola,
Aquæ, <i>ferv.</i>	cola per	et adde	
chartam. (in some cases		Syrupi aurantii	Misce.
of apoplexy, and para-		R Arnicæ	
lysis.)		Camphoræ	
R Arnicæ		Cinnamomi	M. f. bolus.
20			

in intermittent fevers. Dose, grs. v.—grs. x., or as infusion (say $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, in water $\mathfrak{z}\text{viii.}$) $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss.}$, 2ce or 3ce daily. Its acrid nature and the great irritation of the throat, &c., which it is apt to excite, form a strong objection to its employment.

Oleum Cajuputi, U. S. CAJUPUTI, L. CAJUPUTI OLEUM, E. MELALEUCA LEUCADENDRON, D. Cajeput Oil. (v. Antispasmodics.)

Use.—(Intl.) in paralytic, hysteric, and epileptic diseases; it also acts as a stimulating diuretic. Dose, m. i.—m. vi., in sugar. (Extl.) sometimes of efficacy as an application in toothache; in rheumatism, gout, &c.

Camphora, U. S. L. E. D. Camphor. (v. Narcotics.)

Use.—(Intl.) in typhoid diseases generally. Dose, grs. v.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ (Extl.) see the following preparations:—

ACIDUM ACETICUM CAMPHORATUM, E. D. Camphorated Acetic Acid.

Prep.—Triturate (by aid of a small quantity of rectif. spirit) camphor $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, and then dissolve it in acetic acid $\mathfrak{z}\text{viss.}$, E.—or—Proceed in same way with camphor $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, and acetic acid $\mathfrak{z}\text{vi.}$, D.

Use.—In faintings, &c.; administered by being inhaled by the nose.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ, U. S. L. E. OLEUM CAMPHORATUM, D. Camphor Liniment.

Prep.—Dissolve camphor $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$ in olive oil $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, U. S.—or—Dissolve camphor $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, in olive oil $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv.}$, L. E. (the latter College directs the camphor to be rubbed with the oil in a mortar)—or—Rub together camphor $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, and olive oil $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, D.

Use.—A stimulant and anodyne application to sprains, glandular swellings, chronic rheumatic complaints; bruises—the liniment is applied by rubbing in.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM, L. D. Compound Camphor Liniment.

Prep.—Mix together solution of ammonia $\mathfrak{z}\text{viiss.}$, and spirit of

CAMPHOR.		Ol. terebinth.	
R Camphoræ		Liq. potassæ	
Potassæ nitratis		Ol. olivæ	M. pro em-
Ovi, vitelli q. s.			brocations.
Aquæ	F. emulsio, cujus	R Linimenti camphoræ comp.	
capiat	pro dosi.	Tr. cantharidis	
R Linimenti camphoræ		— opii	M. parti dolenti
— ammoniæ			applicand.

lavender Oj. ; then distil therefrom at a slow heat (and with a glass retort) Oj. ; lastly dissolve it in camphor ℥iiss. , L.—*or*—Mix water of caustic ammonia ℥vi. , with spirit of lavender Oj. ; then from a glass retort distil at gentle heat Oj. , and dissolve therein camphor ℥ii. , D.

Use.—A more powerful application than the foregoing, but employed for similar purposes.

AQUA CAMPHORÆ, U. S. MISTURA CAMPHORÆ, L. E. D. Camphor Water.

Prep.—Rub together camphor ℥ss. , and rectif. spirit $m. x.$; then gradually pour in water Oj. ; and strain, L.—*or*—Blanch sweet almonds (in hot water) ℥ss. ; rub together camphor ℥i. , and pure sugar ℥ss. ; to this add the almonds, and beat all into smooth pulp; then gradually add water Oj. , stirring constantly; strain, E.—*or*—Rub camphor ℥i. , with rectif. spirit $m. x.$; then with refined sugar ℥ss. ; and, lastly, with hot water gradually added Oj. ; strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) chiefly as an excipient for more active medicines. Dose, ℥ss. — ℥ii.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ CUM MAGNESIA, E. D. Mixture of Camphor with Magnesia.

Prep.—Rub together camphor grs. $x.$, and carbonate of magnesia grs. $xxv.$; then gradually add water ℥vi. , E.—*or*—Proceed in same manner with camphor grs. $xii.$, carbonate of magnesia ℥ss. , and water ℥vi. , D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as foregoing. Dose, ℥ss. — ℥ii.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ, U. S. L. E. (*sive* SPIRITUS CAMPHORATUS,) D. Tincture of Camphor.

Prep.—Mix so as to dissolve camphor ℥v. , in rectif. spirit Oii. , L.—*or*—Dissolve camphor in small fragments ℥iiss. , rectif. spirit Oii. , E.—*or*—Mix so as to dissolve camphor ℥i. , in rectif. spirit ℥viii. , U. S. D.

Use.—(*Extl.*) as a stimulating and anodyne application, in cases of chilblains; spasmodic and rheumatic pains, &c.

R Sp. ætheris sulphurici comp.
Tr. opii
Syrupi papav.
Mistur. camphoræ M. f.
haustus (a night draught).
R Mistura camphoræ
Sp. æther. sulphurici comp.

Tr. cardamomi comp.
Sp. anisi
Ol. cari
Sp. zingiberis
Aquæ menth. pip. F. mis-
tura, cujus sum. cochl.
(in flatulent colic.)

Cardamine, L. CARDAMINE PRATENSIS, D. Cuckoo Flower. (v. Antispasmodics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in spasmodic affections chiefly. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} ii., in powder.

[**Cardamomum, U. S. L. E. Cardamom. (v. Tonics.)**

Use.—(*Intl.*) an agreeable and grateful aromatic, rarely given alone, but enters into a number of officinal preparations.]

Caryophyllus, U. S. L. E. D. The unexpanded flowers of C. Aromaticus, (U. S.) The dried buds (L.)—the dried undeveloped flower (E.) of Caryophyllus aromaticus. The unopened flowers, and essential oil of Eugenia caryophyllata (D.)—the Clove-tree. Clove.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a stimulating corrective addition to other medicines, those especially which are apt to induce griping. Dose, grs. v.—grs. x., in powder.

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLI, U. S. L. E. INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLORUM, D.

Prep.—Digest bruised cloves \mathfrak{z} ii., in boiling water \mathfrak{O} i., for 2 hours in a covered vessel, and strain, U. S.—*or*—Macerate during 2 hours in a lightly covered vessel cloves bruised \mathfrak{z} iii., in boiling distilled water \mathfrak{O} i.; strain, L. E. (the latter College orders *boiling water* simply)—*or*—Proceed in same way with bruised cloves \mathfrak{z} i., and boiling water \mathfrak{O} ss., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a stimulating stomachic in gout, flatulent colic, &c.; chiefly as a vehicle. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} ii.

CARYOPHYLLI OLEUM, U. S. L. E. (See Caryophyllus above), D. The volatile oil from Caryophyllus. Oil of Cloves.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as the *clove* in substance; added to pills, &c. &c., to prevent griping from their ingredients. Dose, *m. i.*—*m. vi.*, on sugar. (*Extl.*) combined with oil it forms a useful application in whooping-cough; the oil inserted into a hollow tooth is frequently serviceable in appeasing the pain of toothache.

[**Capsicum, U. S. L. Cayenne Pepper. (v. Epispastics.)**

Use.—(*Intl.*) a powerful stimulant, but more local than general; in dyspepsia and atonic gout, but more employed as a gargle

OIL OF CLOVES.		R	Ol. caryophylli	
R	Ol. caryophylli		— succini	
	Tr. opii		— olivæ	M.
	Ætheris sulphurici	M.	(in pertussis).	
	(in toothache).			

in malignant sore-throat, as an infusion with common salt. Dose, grs. v.—grs. x., of infusion, (℥ij. to boiling water 0ss.) f℥ss.

TINCTURA CAPSICI, U. S. L. E. D. Tincture of Cayenne Pepper.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in low states of system, with great gastric insensibility. Dose, f℥i.—℥ij.]

Cerevisiæ Fermentum, L. D. Yeast.

Use.—To form the following:—

CATAPLASMA FERMENTI, L. CATAP. FERM. CEREVISIÆ, D. Yeast Cataplasma.

Prep.—Mix together flour ℔bi., and yeast of beer 0ss.; apply a gentle heat until they begin to rise, L.—or—Proceed in same way with yeast ℔ss., and flour ℔bi., D.

Use.—As an antiseptic discutient, and digestive application to sloughing ulcers, tedious abscesses.

[Cinnamomum, U. S. L. E. D. Cinnamon. (*v.* Tonics.)

Use.—As a stimulating carminative, acts more as a local than general stimulant. Dose of powder gr. x.—℥j.; chiefly used as adjuvant.]

Cocculus, E. COCCULUS SUBEROSUS, D. Cocculus Indicus. (*v.* Narcotics.)

Use.—(*Extl.*) to destroy pediculi, &c.—for this purpose it is dusted over the infested region; also employed in the following form:—

UNGUENTUM COCCULI, E. Ointment of Cocculus Indicus.

Prep.—Take any requisite amount of cocculus indicus and 5 times their weight of axunge, separate, and retain the kernels of the cocculus indicus; beat these well in a mortar by themselves, and then with a little axunge; add the rest of the axunge.

Use.—Same as foregoing.

Cochlearia Officinalis, D. The Herb. Common Scurvy-Grass.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a stimulant, antiscorbutic, and diuretic; as an antidote to sea-scurvy particularly, it formerly was esteemed specific. Dose (of the fresh plant), ad libitum; of the expressed juice ℥i.—℥iii.

Creasotum, U. S. E. CREASOTON, L. Creasote. (*v.* Epispastics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a stimulating diuretic, antiseptic, and tonic—in diabetes, dropsies, gout, sea-sickness, &c. Dose, m. i.—m. vi. (mixed with alcohol and water, or *mistura camphoræ*), 2ce a-day.

(*Extl.*) in persistent skin diseases, tedious foul ulcers, &c.—in all of these cases the object being to induce healthy action in the affected parts.

MISTURA CREASOTI, E. Creasote Mixture.

Prep.—Mix together creasote, and acetic acid, each *m.* xvi.; then slowly add water $\bar{3}$ xiv., and lastly syrup, and comp. spirit of juniper, each $\bar{3}$ i.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ss.— $\bar{3}$ ii., (each $\bar{3}$ i. holds *m.* i. of creasote.)

UNGUENTUM CREASOTI, U. S. L. E. Creasote Ointment.

Prep.—Creasote \bar{f} ss.; add to lard $\bar{3}$ i., previously melted, and stir till cold, U. S.—*or*—Rub and mix together creasote $\bar{3}$ ss., and lard $\bar{3}$ i., L.—*or*—Melt axunge $\bar{3}$ iii., and add creasote $\bar{3}$ i.; stir them smartly, and until the mixture concretes on cooling, E.

Use.—As an application in cases alluded to under Creasoton.

Cupri Subacetat, U. S. D. ÆRUGO, L. E. Subacetate of Copper.
(*v.* Epispastics.)

Use.—(*Extl.*) an application to foul ulcers, those especially with tough edges, fungous growths, &c. The *liniment* and *ointment* of Verdigris may be used in same way: see these at page 176.

Curcuma, U. S. L. E. CURCUMA LONGA, D. The rhizoma of C. Longa, (U. S.) The rootstock, (L. E.)—the root (D.) of C. Longa. Turmeric.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in uterine and urinary complaints; being slightly stimulant and tonic, it has been employed as a stomachic—and for this purpose as an ingredient in curries. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ss.— $\bar{3}$ ii., or of infusion (say $\bar{3}$ ii., to water \bar{O} i.) 2 or three tablespoonfuls daily.

Elemi, L. E. D. The resinous exudation obtained from Amyris Elemifera, (L. D.)—from one or more unascertained plants, (E.)

Use.—Only in formation of the following:—

UNGUENTUM ELEMI, L. D. Ointment of Elemi. (The old *Linimentum Arcæi*.)

Prep.—Melt together elemi \bar{H} i., and suet \bar{H} ii.; remove from the fire, and immediately add and mix in common turpentine $\bar{3}$ x., and olive oil $\bar{3}$ ii.; press through linen cloth, L.—*or*—Form the

CREASOTE.
℞ Creasoti
Altheæ rad., pulv.

Ext. glycyrr.
Aquæ q. s. ut fiat massa; ex-
quâ form. pil. āā gr.

following into an ointment:—elemi resin ℥i., white wax ℥ss., and prepared lard ℥iv.; strain whilst hot through a sieve, D.

Use.—As a stimulant, digestive application to unhealthy sores; also employed to maintain discharge from issues and setons.

Galbanum, U. S. L. E. D. Galbanum. (v. Antispasmodics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chlorotic cases (see p. 163); rheumatism, asthma. Dose, grs. v.—℥i., 2 or 3 times a-day, as pills or emulsion.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI COMPOSITUM, U. S. EMPLASTRUM GALBANI, L. D. EMPLASTRUM GUMMOSUM, E.

Prep.—Galbanum ℥viij., lead plaster ℥iij., turpentine ℥x., burgundy pitch ℥iij. Melt the galbanum and turpentine, strain; add the pitch and then the lead plaster melted over a gentle fire; mix the whole together, U. S.—*or*—Melt together galbanum ℥viii., and common turpentine ℥x.; add first resin of the spruce-fir powdered ℥iii., then plaster of lead (melted at a slow fire) ℥iii.; mix, L.—*or*—Melt together ammoniac, and galbanum, each ℥ss., then strain; melt also together litharge plaster ℥iv., and bees-wax ℥ss.; add the former to the latter, and mix completely, E.—*or*—Melt galbanum ℥ss., and add to it litharge plaster ℥ii., and scrapings of yellow wax ℥iv.; strain, D.

Use.—As a highly stimulant, discutient (or suppurative) application; considered highly efficacious in cases of tedious glandular tumours.

[Gaultheria, U. S. Leaves of G. Procumbens. Partridge berry.]

Use.—(*Intl.*) used in infusion as an aromatic stimulant, especially in chronic diarrhœa, but generally to prepare the following.

OLEUM GAULTHERIÆ, U. S. Oil of Partridge berry.

Use.—(*Intl.*) chiefly as an adjuvant to disguise the taste of other medicines; is poisonous in over doses.]

Manganesii Oxidum, U. S. E. MANGANESII BINOXYDUM, L. (OXYDUM), D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) combined with aloes, and savine as a stimulant emmenagogue. Dose, grs. ii.—grs. iv., 3 or 4 times daily. It is employed in some pharmaceutic processes.

Melissa, U. S. E. MELISSA OFFICINALIS, D. The herb of M. Officinalis. Common Balm.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a gently stimulating stomachic; has some diuretic properties. Dose, grs. x.—℥ss.; more usually in form of infusion, *balm-tea* (say ℥iv., to water 0i.)

[*Monarda*, U. S. Herb of *Monarda Punctata*. Horsemint.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a stimulant and carminative in infusion, given in flatulent colic, but principally used to obtain the following:—

OLEUM MONARDÆ, U. S. Oil of Horsemint.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a carminative. Dose, gtts. ii.—gtts. iii., with sugar and water. (*Extl.*) v. Epispastics.]

Myristicæ Adeps, E. The concrete expressed oil from the kernel of the fruit of *Myristica Officinalis*. Concrete oil of Nutmeg.

Use.—As a gentle stimulant, and emollient application for sprains, &c.

Nux Vomica, U. S. L. E. D. The seeds of *Strychnos Nux Vomica*.
Nux Vomica, or Koochla tree. *Ratsbane*.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in gout, rheumatism, dyspeptic complaints; as an excitant of the nervous system in paralysis, whether from absorption of lead, or otherwise. Dose, grs. iii.—grs. xii. (*Extl.*) in paralytic affections of the extremities, &c., it is sometimes administered by dusting it in powder over (previously blistered) parts of the spinal region.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS-VOMICÆ, U. S. E. D. Extract of *Nux Vomica*.

Prep.—Expose (in a proper vessel) to steam any convenient quantity of *nux vomica*; when perfectly softened slice, then dry it completely; and immediately grind it in a coffee-mill; exhaust the powder either by percolating (*v. process*) with rectif. spirit, or by boiling with successive portions of rectif. spirit until said spirit comes off free of bitterness. Distil away the greater part of the spirit; evaporate what remains (in the vapour-bath) to due consistence, U. S. E.—*or*—Digest in a closed vessel during 3 days *nux vomica* rasped ℥viii., in pf. spirit Oii.; strain, and then express the residual mass by a press; to this mass add pf. spirit ℥biss.; digest during 3 days, and again express; mix the liquors, distil off to $\frac{1}{4}$ part, then reduce to proper consistence, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as foregoing. Dose, gr. ss., very gradually raised to grs. iii.

NUX VOMICA.

℞ *Nucis vomicæ*
Acaciæ
Sacchari, pur.
vide in chartulas
quar.umat.

℞ *Nucis vomicæ*
Confect. rosæ gal. q. s. M.
f. pil.

Di-

TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ, D. Tincture of Nux Vomica.

Prep.—Macerate during 7 days fruit of *strychnos nux vomica* rasped \bar{z} ii., in rectif. spirit \bar{z} viii. ; and strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as *nux vomica* in substance, but more efficient. Dose, *m.* v.—*m.* xx. (*Extl.*) as an embrocation for palsied limbs, &c.

Origani Oleum, U. S. L. D. (*v.* Carminatives.) Oil of Origanum.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in weakened conditions of stomach ; but scarcely ever thus employed. Dose, *m.* i.—*m.* v. (*Extl.*) as a stimulant and rubefacient in sprains, &c. ; said sometimes to have relieved tooth-ache.

Oleum Origani Majoranæ, E. Oil of Sweet Marjoram. (*v.* Er-rhines.)

Use.—See foregoing.

Petroleum, U. S. L. E. D. Petroleum. (*v.* Antispasmodics.)

Use.—(*Extl.*) as an application (by friction) in rheumatic affections of the joints ; paralysis of limbs, &c. &c.

Phosphorus, U. S. L. Phosphorus.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in asphyxia of cholera, it has been administered with advantage. Dose, gr. 1-16—gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, dissolved in *ether* or *alcohol* ; never in the solid state.

Piper, U. S. PIPER NIGRUM, L. E. D. Black Pepper. (*v.* Epis-pastics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a contribution to other medicines, to obviate flatulency, and correct their griping and nauseating tendency. Much employed for culinary purposes, as a condiment.

UNGUENTUM PIPERIS NIGRI, D. Ointment of Black Pepper.

Prep.—Mix together so as to form an ointment, prepared lard \bar{z} bi., and black pepper powdered \bar{z} iv.

Use.—As a stimulating application in porrigo.

PIX Abietis, U. S. PIX ABIETINA, L. PIX BURGUNDICA, E. D. The prepared concrete juice of *Abies Excelsa*, (U. S.) The prepared resin from *Pinus Abies*, (L. D.) The concrete resin-

BLACK PEPPER.		R Piperis
R Piperis		Conservæ aurantii cort.
Vini	F. infu-	Syrupi q. s. M. dosis
sum cujus sumat coch-	pro dosi.	in die.
learia		

ous exudation probably in a great measure from *Abies Excelsa*, (E.) Burgundy Pitch.

Use.—(*Extl.*) in renal complaints; severe catarrh, pertussis, dyspnœa, and pulmonary affections generally; applied as a rube-facient in the following form:—

EMPLASTRUM PICIS, L. E. Pitch Plaster.

Prep.—Melt together Burgundy pitch ℥ii., resin and wax, each ℥iv.; then add resin of the spruce fir ℥i., expressed oil of nutmegs ℥i., olive oil and water, each ℥ii. Mix all, and boil down to proper consistence, L.—*or*—Proceed in same way with Burgundy pitch ℥biss., resin and bees'-wax, each ℥ii., oil of mace ℥ss., olive oil ℥i., and water ℥i., E.

Use.—See preceding.

Pix Liquidæ, U. S. L. E. D. (v. Expectorants.) Tar.

Use.—(*Intl.*) it possesses stimulant, diaphoretic and alterative qualities; and has been employed in skin diseases. Inhalation of the vapour from tar (when boiling) has been recommended in phthisis, and chronic affections of the bronchial tubes, (v. page 187.) (*Extl.*) as a detergent application in tinea capitis, and tedious foul sores.

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Tar Ointment.

Prep.—Melt together liquid pitch and suet, equal parts; strain through linen, U. S. L.—*or*—Melt at a gentle heat bees'-wax ℥ii., and add to it tar ℥v.; stir briskly while the mixture concretes on cooling, E.—*or*—Melt together tar and mutton suet, equal parts; then strain through a sieve, D.

Use.—Same as *external* use of preceding.

AQUA PICIS LIQUIDÆ, D. Tar Water.

Prep.—Mix together tar Oii., and water cong. i.; stir with a wooden rod during $\frac{1}{4}$ hour; then, after the tar has subsided, strain the liquor, and keep in well-stopped vessels.

Use.—(*Intl.*) formerly esteemed *specific* in scorbutus, and cutaneous affections. Dose, ℥viii.—Oii., in course of a day (now obsolete).

Pix Nigra, L. PIX ARIDA, E. The prepared solid resin, (L.)—from various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*, (E.) Black Pitch.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a stimulant alterative, in ichthyosis. Dose, grs. x.—℥i., as pills. (*Extl.*) in the following form:—

UNGUENTUM PICIS NIGRÆ, L. Ointment of Black Pitch.

Prep.—Melt together black pitch, wax and resin, each ℥ix., and olive oil ℥xvi.; then press through linen.

Use.—In cases of foul eruptions, sores, &c.; where detersive and stimulating remedies are wanted.

PORRUM, L. The bulb of *Allium Porrum*. The Leek.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a gently stimulating expectorant, diaphoretic, &c.—in some asthmatical affections, catarrh, dropsy; much employed for culinary purposes. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} iv.

Potassa.

POTASSÆ CHLORAS, L. Chlorate of Potash.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in low stages of typhus and typhoid diseases. Dose, grs. v.— \mathfrak{z} i. (it possesses stimulant and tonic properties.)

LIQUOR POTASSÆ, U. S. L. POTASSÆ AQUA, E. POTASSÆ CAUSTICÆ AQUA, D. Solution of Potassa.

Use.—(*Extl.*) as an active contribution to stimulant lotions, in swellings of gouty character; rickets, &c.

POTASSII BROMIDUM, L. Bromide of Potassium.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a stimulant deobstruent in glandular enlargements, (of the *spleen* more particularly.) Dose, grs. iii.—grs. x., 2 or 3 times daily, (*v.* page 15.)

POTASSII SULPHURETUM, U. S. L. E. POTASSÆ SULPHURETUM, D. Sulphuret of Potassium.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in rheumatism; asthma, pertussis, &c. Dose, grs. iii.—grs. xv., (scarcely ever now employed.) (*Extl.*) in unyielding cutaneous eruptions—as lepra, scabies, &c.; in form of (sufficiently diluted) lotion (say \mathfrak{z} ss., to water \mathfrak{z} vi.)

POTASSÆ SULPHURETI AQUA, D. Water of Sulphuret of Potassium.

Prep.—Boil during 10 minutes, washed sulphur 1 part, and water of caustic-potass 11 parts; then filter through paper, and keep in well-stopped vessels. [Sp. gravity should be 1117.]

Use.—(*Intl.*) see foregoing. Dose, m. xx.— \mathfrak{z} iss., 2cc daily. (*Extl.*) same as the sulphuret.

Resina, U. S. L. E. PINUS ABIES, D. The residuum after the distillation of the volatile oil from the turpentine of *Pinus Palustris*, and other species of *Pinus*, (*U. S.*) The residue of Turpentine after the oil has been distilled, (*L.*)—Residue of the distillation from Turpentines of various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*, (*E.*)—Resin of Spruce Fir, (*D.*) Resin.

Use.—In formation of plasters, it is employed as a stimulant contribution or basis; the following are examples:—

CERATUM RESINÆ, U. S. L. UNGUENTUM RESINOSUM, E. UNG.
RESINÆ ALBÆ, D. Resin Cerate. (*Yellow Basilicon.*)

Prep.—Melt together at a slow heat, resin and wax, each ℥i.; then add olive oil ℥xvi., and press the cerate while hot through linen, L.—*or*—Melt together at a gentle heat, resin ℥v., axunge ℥viii., and bees'-wax ℥ii.; stir the mixture smartly while it cools and concretes, U. S. E.—*or*—Form an ointment (by aid of heat) from the following:—yellow wax ℥i., white resin ℥ii., and prepared lard ℥iv.; strain whilst hot through a sieve, D.

Use.—As a stimulant, detergent application to indolent foul ulcers, &c.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ, U. S. L. EMLASTRUM RESINOSUM, E.
EMPLASTRUM LYTHARGYRI CUM RESINA, D. Adhesive Plaster.

Prep.—Melt at a slow heat, plaster of lead ℥iiii., and add to it powdered resin ℥ss.; mix, U. S. L.—*or*—Melt together at a moderate heat, litharge plaster ℥v., and resin ℥i.; stir the mixture well, until it concretes on cooling, E.—*or*—Melt at a moderate heat, litharge plaster ℥iiiiss.; then add yellow resin in fine powder ℥ss., and form a plaster, D.

Use.—As a defensative, bracing application, in some cases of wounds; and to protect surfaces from irritating discharge of neighbouring sores, &c.

ROSMARINUS, U. S. L. E. ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS, D. Rosemary.
(*v. Emmenagogues.*)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chlorosis, amenorrhœa, hysteria, &c. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xxx.; its employment in substance is obsolete.

OLEUM ROSMARINI, U. S. L. E. OL. ROSMARINI, D. Oil of Rosemary.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding. Dose, *m.* ii.—*m.* vi., rubbed with white sugar. (*Extl.*) as a pleasant active adjunct to liniments, &c., for resolvent purposes.

Sambuci Oleum, L. Oil of Elder Flowers.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a slightly aromatic stimulant contribution to mixtures, &c. Dose, *m.* ii.—*m.* v.

Sapo, U. S. L. SAPO DURUS, E. D. Soap. (*v. Antacids.*)

Use.—(*Extl.*) valuable as a detergent and stimulant in cutaneous affections; much employed as a basis for embrocations, &c.; the following are good examples:

TINCTURA SAPONIS CAMPHORATA, U. S. LINIMENTUM SAPONIS,
L. E. D. Camphorated Tincture of Soap.

Prep.—Soap in shavings \bar{z} iv.; digest in alcohol \bar{o} ii., by means of a water bath, till dissolved; filter, add camphor \bar{z} ii., oil of rosemary \bar{f} ss., U. S.—*or*—Dissolve camphor \bar{z} i., in spirit of rosemary \bar{z} xvi.; then add soap \bar{z} iii., and macerate at a gentle heat until dissolved, L.—*or*—Digest during 3 days, Castile soap \bar{z} v., in rectif. spirit \bar{o} ii.; then add camphor \bar{z} iiss., volatile oil of rosemary \bar{z} vi., and shake smartly, E.—*or*—Digest soap \bar{z} iii., in spirit of rosemary \bar{o} i., until dissolved; then add camphor \bar{z} i., D.

Use.—In cases of local pain, applied by continued friction.

[LINIMENTUM SAPONIS CAMPHORATUM, U. S. Camphorated
Soap Liniment. Opodeldoc.

Prep.—Common soap \bar{z} iii.; digest the soap in alcohol \bar{o} i., by means of a sand-bath, till dissolved; add camphor \bar{z} i., oil of rosemary, oil of origanum, each \bar{f} zi.; when dissolved, pour into broad mouthed bottles, U. S.

Use.—(*Extl.*) the same as *Liniment. Sapon.*]

CERATUM SAPONIS, U. S. L. Soap Cerate.

Prep.—Boil soap \bar{z} vi., in solution of subacetate of lead \bar{o} ii., over a slow fire, to consistence of honey; then transfer to water-bath, and evaporate till all moisture is dissipated, then add wax \bar{z} x., melted with olive oil \bar{o} i., and mix, U. S.—*or*—Boil at a slow heat, vinegar cong. i., with oxide of lead powdered \bar{z} xv., stirring continuously until they unite; then add soap \bar{z} x., and boil again as just described, until all the moisture is evaporated. Lastly, mix with these, wax \bar{z} xiiss., melted in olive oil \bar{o} i.

Use.—As a gently stimulating application to sores, especially those of the scrofulous kind; being generally spread on calico, it is valuable in protecting and giving support to the affected parts.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS, U. S. L. E. D. Soap Plaster.

Prep.—Melt plaster of lead \bar{f} iii.; and add to it soap sliced \bar{f} ss.; then boil down to proper consistence, U. S. L.—*or*—Melt together, litharge plaster \bar{z} iv., and gum plaster \bar{z} ii.; then add Castile soap in shavings \bar{z} i., and boil during a short time, E.—*or*—Melt at a gentle heat, litharge plaster \bar{f} iii.; then mix in shavings of hard soap \bar{f} ss., and boil so as to form a plaster, D.

Use.—As a discutient application to scrofulous and other tedious tumours; glandular indurations, &c.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM, D. Compound Soap or
Adhesive Plaster.

Prep.—Form the following into a plaster:—soap plaster \bar{z} ii., and plaster of litharge with resin \bar{z} iii.

Use.—As a stimulating defensative, bracing application, in treatment of inactive ulcers.

Sassafras Oleum, U. S. E. D. Oil of Sassafras. The essential oil obtained from sassafras, (*v.* page 139.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a stimulant adjunct to diaphoretic mixtures, &c. Dose, *m.* ii.—*m.* viii., (rubbed up with sugar when employed by itself, but scarcely ever thus prescribed.)

Scrophularia Nodosa, D. Figwort Leaves.

Use.—(*Extl.*) formerly employed in some skin diseases; and in tumours, hæmorrhoids, on account of its slightly stimulant action—as fomentation, or in the following form:—

UNGUENTUM SCROFULARIÆ, D. Ointment of Figwort.

Prep.—Boil together fresh leaves of the *scrophularia nodosa*, and prepared lard, each ℥i., and prepared mutton suet ℥i., until they are crisped, then strain by expression.

Use.—See foregoing.

Serpentaria, U. S. L. E. ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA, D. The root of *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, (*U. S.*) Serpentry. Virginia Snakeroot.

Use.—(*Intl.*) formerly in dyspeptic debility; bilious vomiting, low fever; and in the exanthemata to encourage the eruption out, &c. Dose, ℥i.—grs. xxx., in powder (it has tonic and diaphoretic properties).

INFUSUM SERPENTARIÆ, U. S. L. E. Infusion of Virginia Snakeroot.

Prep.—Infuse in a covered vessel for 2 hours Virginia snake-root ℥ss., in boiling water Oi., and strain, *U. S.*—*or*—Macerate in a lightly covered vessel during 4 hours serpentry ℥ss., in boiling distilled water Oi.; strain, *L. E.* (the latter College orders boiling water simply.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as foregoing; employed as an excipient for *cinchona*. Dose, ℥i.—℥ii., 3 or 4 times repeated in course of a day.

VIRGINIA SNAKE-ROOT.

R *Serpentariæ*, pulv.
Contrajervæ, pulv.
Acidi succinici
Syrupi aurantii cort. q. s.
 Fiant boli in die
 capiendi.

R *Tr. serpentariæ*
Sp. æther. sulphurici comp.
Misturæ camphoræ M.
 f. haustus quartis horis
 sumendus.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Tincture of Virginia Snakeroot.

Prep.—Digest for 14 days Virginia snakeroot bruised \bar{z} iii., in diluted alcohol 0ii. ; express and filter, u. s.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days serpentaria bruised \bar{z} iiiiss., in pf. spirit 0ii. ; strain, l.—*or*—Digest during 7 days, or proceed by *percolation* (v. process), as for Tr. of cinchona, with the following ingredients :—serpentaria in moderately fine powder \bar{z} iiiiss., cochineal bruised \bar{z} i., and pf. spirit 0ii., e.—*or*—Macerate during 7 days snake-root cut and bruised \bar{z} iii., in pf. spirit 0ii. ; then filter, d.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in gout; typhoid fevers; periodic headache—see *Serpentaria* above. Dose, \bar{z} i.— \bar{z} iii. (a suitable addition to cinchona infusions.)

Sinapis Alba, D. White Mustard Seed.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspepsia chiefly. Dose, \bar{z} i.— \bar{z} iv. (of the whole seeds.)

Soda.

SODII CHLORIDUM, U. S. L. SODÆ MURIAS, E. D. (*et*) SODÆ MURIAS PURUM, E. Chloride of Sodium. Muriate of Soda.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in epileptic attacks; and as a stimulant of the intestines in worm cases (v. Anthelmintics). Dose, grs. x.—grs. xxx. (*Extl.*) in solution, as a gentle application (hot or cold) to bruises.

LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATE, U. S. L. Solution of Chloride of Soda.

Use.—v. page 141.

Strychnia, U. S. L. E. Strychnia.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in paralytic affections of the extremities; gout, &c. Dose, gr. 1–12, and slowly and minutely upwards; see *employment of Nux Vomica*.

Sulphur, U. S. L. E. SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM, D. Sulphur. (v. Cathartics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in skin diseases, scabies more especially. Dose, \bar{z} i.— \bar{z} ii. (mixed with treacle) at bedtime. (*Extl.*) in diseases just mentioned, applied in the following forms :—

WHITE MUSTARD SEED.

R Sinap. alb. sem. *contusi Lactis vacc.* Coquantur simul.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS, U. S. L. E. D. Sulphur Ointment.

Prep.—Mix sulphur ℥i., lard ℥ii., U. S.—*or*—Mix together sulphur ℥iii., lard ℥ss., and oil of bergamot *m.* xx., L.—*or*—Mix perfectly together axunge ℥iv., and sublimed sulphur ℥i., E.—*or*—Pulverize sublimed sulphur ℥i.; then mix it with prepared lard ℥iv., D.

Use.—An efficacious preparation in cases alluded to in preceding.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM, U. S. L. Compound Sulphur Ointment.

Prep.—Melt lard ℥ss., add sulphur ℥i.; ammoniated mercury, benzoic acid, each ℥i.; oil of bergamot, sulphuric acid, each f℥i.; stir well till cold, U. S.—*or*—Mix together sulphur ℥ss., white hellebore powdered ℥ii., nitrate of potash ℥i., soft soap ℥ss., lard ℥ss., and oil of bergamot *m.* xxx.

Use.—As an application for *itch*; it has the objection of being often productive of considerable irritation.

Terebinthina Veneta, E. D. The liquid resinous exudation from *Abies Larix*, (E.)—from *Pinus Larix*, (D.) Venice Turpentine.

Use.—As an ingredient in some plasters, &c.; *seldom found genuine in this country.*

Toxicodendron, U. S. L. RHUS TOXICODENDRON, D. The leaves of *Rhus Toxicodendron*. Sumach. Poison Oak.

Use.—(*Intl.*) has sometimes proved efficacious in paralytic cases; a sensation of pricking in the affected limb, is said to be experienced under its use.

Veratria, U. S. L. E. (*v.* Narcotics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) *v.* page 215. Dose, gr. 1-12, and increased with utmost caution. (*Extl.*) in neuralgic and rheumatic complaints; paralysis—administered in form of ointment; also employed as an errhine.

Veratrum Album, U. S. D. VERATRUM, L. E. White Hellebore. (*v.* Cathartics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) to produce energetic action of the intestines (*v.* pages 119 and 160). Dose, gr. i.; cautiously raised grs. ii.—grs. iii. (*Extl.*) as an application to scabies; employed in form of lotion or ointment.

DECOCTUM VERATRI, L. D. Decoction of White Hellebore.

Prep.—Boil white hellebore bruised ℥x., in distilled water Oii.,

down to 0i.; and when cooled add rectif. spirit ℥iii. , then squeeze, and strain, L.—*or*—Boil white hellebore-root ℥i. , in water 0ii., down to 0i.; when it is cold, add rectif. spirit ℥ii. , D.

Use.—(*Extl.*) as lotion-applications in cases of *itch*, scald head, and other cutaneous eruptions.

UNGUENTUM VERATRI ALBI, U. S. UNGUENTUM VERATRI, L. D.
Ointment of White Hellebore.

Prep.—Mix together white hellebore powdered ℥ii. , lard ℥viii. , and oil of lemons *m. xx.* U. S. L.—*or*—Form an ointment from white hellebore root powdered ℥iii. , and prepared lard ℔bi. , D.

Use.—As an application in scabies; the *sulphur ointment* is preferable.

Vinum, U. S. VINUM XERICUM, L. VINUM ALBUM, E. VINUM ALBUM
HISPANUM, D. Sherry Wine, (L.) Sherry, (E.) Spanish
White Wine, (D.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in the sunk stages of typhus, and typhoid diseases generally; as a restorative and cordial in numerous conditions of debility—as, during convalescence from disease, &c. Dose, ℥iii. —0ii. (or upwards) in a day.

[Xanthoxylum, U. S. Bark of X. Fraxineum. Prickly Ash.

Use.—(*Intl.*) an active stimulant, thought to resemble mezereon, given in chronic rheumatism. Dose, powder grs. x.—grs. xxx.; decoction (℥i. , boiling water 0iii., boil down to 0ii.), a pint in divided doses in 24 hours. (*v.* Diaphoretics.)]

TONICS.

Absinthium, U. S. L. E. ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM, D. Wormwood.
(*v.* Anthelmintics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspeptic complaints; gout; intermittents; dropsy; jaundice; worms. Dose, grs. x.— ℥ii. , powdered, 2ce or 3ce daily; or of infusion (say ℥vi. , in water ℥xv.) ℥ss. — ℥ii. , several times a-day.

EXTRACTUM ARTEMISIAE ABSINTHII, D. Extract of Worm-
wood.

Prep.—At page 42.

Use.—(*Intl.*) similar to preceding. Dose, ℥ss. — ℥i. , in pills.

Acidum Arseniosum, U. S. L. **ARSENICUM ALBUM**, E. **ARSENICI OXYDUM ALBUM**, *et* **ARSENICI OXYDUM ALBUM SUBLIMATUM**, D. Arsenious Acid prepared by sublimation, (L.) Sesquioxide of Arsenic, (E.) White Oxide of Arsenic, (D.) Arsenious Acid.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in intermittent, and remittent fevers; rheumatism; chorea; epilepsy; periodic headache. Dose, gr. 1-10—gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, in pill, or as solution. (*Extl.*) as an (escharotic) application to cancerous and phagedenic sores.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ ARSENITIS, U. S. L. **LIQUOR ARSENICALIS**, E. D. Solution Arsenite of Potassa. Fowler's Solution.

Prep.—Boil arsenious acid in small fragments, pure carbonate of potassa, each grs. lxiv., with distilled water f̄ \bar{z} xii., till dissolved; when cold, add spirit of lavender f̄ \bar{z} ss., and then distilled water sufficient to make Oi., U. S.—*or*—Boil (so as to dissolve) in a glass vessel, arsenious acid broken into fragments, and carb. of potash, each grs. 80, in distilled water 0ss.; add (when the liquor is cooled) compound tincture of lavender \bar{z} v.; lastly, add more distilled water, enough to make the whole fill a Oi. measure, L. E. (the latter College orders *water* simply).—*or*—With white oxide of arsenic reduced to powder, and carbonate of potass (*from tartar*), each grs. 60, compound spirit of lavender \bar{z} iv., and distilled water 0ss., proceed exactly as for the L. and E. preparations, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding. Dose, m. iii.—m. xv., twice a day.

Acidum Muriaticum, U. S. E. D. **ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM**, L. [Sp. gr. 1.16 (U. S. L.)—at least 1.180 (E.)—1.160 (D.)] *et* **ACIDUM MURIATICUM PURUM**, E. [Density, 1170.] Muriatic Acid.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in typhus gravior, scarlatina, liver complaints, &c. Dose, m. v.—m. x., sufficiently diluted.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM DILUTUM, U. S. E. D. **ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM**, L. Diluted Muriatic Acid.

Prep.—Mix together hydrochloric acid \bar{z} iv., and distilled water \bar{z} xii., L. E.—*or*—Mix together muriatic acid 10 parts, and distilled water 11 parts, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see foregoing. Dose, m. v.—m. xxx., properly diluted with water, or other simple fluid.

Acidum Nitricum, U. S. L. E. D. [Sp. gr. 1.50 (U. S. L.)—1.300 to 1.390 (E.)—1.490 to 1000 (D.)] *et* **ACIDUM NITRICUM PURUM**, E. [Sp. gr. 1500.]

Use.—(*Intl.*) scarcely ever thus employed—see the subjoined.

(*Extl.*) sometimes as an escharotic; it is an important agent in numerous pharmaceutic operations.

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM, U. S. L. E. D. Diluted Nitric Acid.

Prep.—Mix together nitric acid $\bar{\text{z}}\text{i.}$, and distilled water $\bar{\text{z}}\text{ix.}$, L. E. (the latter College orders *pure* nitric acid)—*or*—Mix together nitric acid 3 parts, and distilled water 4 parts, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) abundantly diluted as a drink in typhoid fevers; dyspeptic complaints. Dose, *m. x.*—*m. xxx.*, in water ($\bar{\text{z}}\text{iii.}$ — $\bar{\text{z}}\text{iv.}$) 2ce or 3ce daily. (*Extl.*) as an application to some indolent foul sores.

ACIDUM NITROMURIATICUM, U. S. D. Nitromuriatic Acid.

Prep.—Mix together in a perfectly cold vessel nitric acid 1 part, and muriatic acid 2 parts; keep the mixture in a cold and dark place, in a well stopped phial.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chronic hepatic diseases; typhus, and typhoid fevers. Dose, *m. iii.*—*m. v.*, sufficiently diluted. (*Extl.*) as a stimulant lotion in cutaneous, and some liver complaints.

Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum, L. Diluted Phosphoric Acid.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a tonic, and lithontriptic, in calculous diseases, &c.; and as a refrigerant, when properly diluted. Dose, *m. xx.*—*m. xxx.*, in a few ounces of water, several times daily. (*Extl.*) as an application to tedious ulcers, &c.

Acidum Sulphuricum, L. E. ACIDUM SULPHURICUM VENALE, D. (*v. Astringents.*) [Sp. gr. 1.845 (U. S. L.)—1.840 (E.)—1.850 to 1000 (D.)] *et* ACIDUM SULPHURICUM PURUM, E. D. [Density, 1.845 (E.)—1.845 to 1000 (D.)] Sulphuric Acid.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see the *dilute* acid, below. (*Extl.*) as an application to poisoned wounds; employed in many pharmaceutic processes.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM, U. S. L. E. D. Diluted Sulphuric Acid.

Use.—(*Intl.*) valuable in many cases of dyspepsia; colliquative sweating of hectic fever; and to check salivation. Dose, *m. x.*—*m. xxx.*, sufficiently diluted in watery vehicles. (*Extl.*) as gargles.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM, U. S. E. D. Aromatic Sulphuric Acid. Elixir of Vitriol.

Prep.—Gradually add sulphuric acid (*commercial*) $\bar{\text{z}}\text{iiiss.}$, to rectific. spirit Oiss.; and let the mixture digest in a closed vessel

at a gentle heat during 3 days. Mix together cinnamon moderately powdered \mathfrak{z} iss., and ginger in moderately fine powder \mathfrak{z} i.; moisten these powders with a small portion of the acid-spirit; let the mass rest during 12 hours, then place it in a percolator, and transmit the rest of the acid-spirit. The process of digesting (during 6 days only), &c., is also applicable to this preparation, U. S. E.—*or*—Gradually add sulphuric acid \mathfrak{z} vi., to rectified spirit \mathfrak{O} ii.; digest the mixture in a close vessel at a gentle heat during 3 days; then add cinnamon bark bruised \mathfrak{z} iss., and ginger bruised \mathfrak{z} i.; digest the mixture again during 6 days, then filter through paper placed in a glass funnel.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding;—this is a very grateful preparation. Dose, *m.* x.—*m.* xxx.

[*Aletris*, U. S. Root of *A. Farinosa*. Star Grass.

Use.—(*Intl.*) tonic in small doses, and used like others of its class; in large doses causes nausea. Dose, grs. x.; may also be given in decoction or tincture.]

Angelica, U. S. E. ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA, D. The root and herb of *A. Atropurpurea*, (U. S.) The root of *A. Archangelica*, (E.) The seeds, (D.) *Angelica*, (U. S.) Garden *Angelica*.

Use.—(*Intl.*) employed formerly on account of its aromatic properties chiefly. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss.— \mathfrak{z} iii., or as infusion (say \mathfrak{z} ii., in water \mathfrak{O} i.) \mathfrak{z} ii.— \mathfrak{z} iv.

Angustura, U. S. CUSPARIA, L. E. BONPLANDIA TRIFOLIATA, D. The bark of *Galipea Cusparia*, (L.)—of *Galipea Officinalis*, (U. S. E.)—of Three-leaved *Bonplandia*, (D.) *Angustura* Bark.

Use.—(*Intl.*) though a remedy of no small tonic, condimental power, it is now scarcely ever employed: it possesses properties analogous to (and was formerly used in some cases as) cinchona bark—without tendency to disorder the bowels. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} ss., in powder.

INFUSUM ANGUSTURÆ, U. S. INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ, L. E. D.

Prep.—Macerate for 2 hours in a covered vessel angustura bark bruised \mathfrak{z} ss., in boiling water \mathfrak{O} i.; strain, U. S.—*or*—Macerate in a lightly covered vessel during 2 hours, cusparia bruised \mathfrak{z} v., in boiling distilled water \mathfrak{O} i.; strain, L. E. (the latter College orders *boiling water* simply)—*or*—Proceed in same way with angustura bark bruised \mathfrak{z} ii., and boiling water \mathfrak{H} ss., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspeptic complaints, bilious diarrhœa, dysen-

tery, &c.—after evacuation of the bowels by suitable medicines. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} iii., 2ce or 3ce daily.

TINCTURA ANGUSTURÆ, D. TINCTURA CUSPARIÆ, E.

Prep.—With cusparia in moderately fine powder \mathfrak{z} ivss., and pf. spirit Oii., prepare in same way as *tincture of cinchona*; it will be made most expeditiously by the percolating process (*q. v.*), E.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days angustura bark roughly powdered \mathfrak{z} ii., in pf. spirit Oii.; then strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) chiefly as a stomachic stimulant contribution to infusions, such as the preceding. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} ii.

ANthemis, U. S. L. E. ANthemis NOBILIS, D. Chamomile. (*v.* Emetics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspeptic complaints of weakened constitutions; flatulent griping-colic; gout; formerly much extolled in intermittents; rarely now administered in substance. Dose, grs. x.— \mathfrak{z} ss., in powder; its bulkiness in even a moderate dose, renders it a very unpleasant remedy. (*Extl.*) sewed in flannel and soaked in hot water, it forms a good fomenting application.

DECOCTUM CHAMÆMELI COMPOSITUM, D. Decoction of Chamomile.

Prep.—At page 157.

Use.—(*Intl.*) must be taken in a *cold* state, as a remedy of the present class; see preceding. Dose, same as of the infusion, *q. v.* below.

EXTRACTUM ANthemIDIS, L. EXT. CHAMÆMELI, D. Extract of Chamomile.

Prep.—At page 156.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see Anthemis. Chiefly employed as a vehicle for tonics of greater efficiency. Dose, grs. x.— \mathfrak{z} i., 2 or 3 times a-day.

INFUSUM ANthemIDIS, U. S. L. E. INFUSUM CHAMÆMELI, D. Infusion of Chamomile.

Prep.—Given under Emetics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as the decoction (*v.* above); must be taken cold, or prepared with cold water, for stomachic purposes; (when warm, it is apt to excite vomiting, and on this account is useful in aiding the action of emetics.) Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} ii.

OLEUM ANthemIDIS, U. S. L. E. The essential oil obtained from flowers of Chamomile. Oil of Chamomile.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cramp of stomach, colic, &c.; added to aperient pills, to prevent their griping tendency. Dose, *m.* i.—*m.* x.

Argentum, U. S. L. E. D.

ARGENTI NITRAS, U. S. L. E. ARGENTI NITRAS FUSUM, (*et* ARGENTI NITRATIS CRYSTALLI,) D. Nitrate of Silver. Lunar Caustic.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in epilepsy, chorea, and some others of the *spasmi*; and in dyspepsia. Dose, (at first never above) gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ —gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, and gradually increased to gr. i. (*Extl.*) as a caustic in cases of venereal and some other ulcers; fungous excrescences on any part of the body; loose granulations, warts, often serviceable in arresting hemorrhage—as from leech-bites; sometimes successfully applied in a continuous line, outside the boundary of erysipelatous inflammation, to prevent extension of this disease; much employed in ophthalmia, and ulcers of the cornea; inflammation of mucous tissues; as injections, &c.

SOLUTIO ARGENTI AMMONIATI, E. Solution of Ammoniated Silver.

Prep.—Dissolve nitrate of silver grs. 44, in distilled water $\bar{3}$ i., and add aqua ammoniæ gradually (and towards the conclusion cautiously) until the precipitate thereby at first thrown down, is almost but not entirely re-dissolved.

Use.—As a test.

LIQUOR ARGENTI NITRATIS, L. SOLUTIO ARGENTI NITRATIS, E. Solution of Nitrate of Silver.

Prep.—Dissolve nitrate of silver $\bar{3}$ i., in distilled water $\bar{3}$ i.; strain. Keep it in a dark place, in a well-closed vessel, L.—*or*—Dissolve nitrate of silver grs. 40, in distilled water grs. 1600; keep in well-closed bottles, E.

Use.—As a test.

ARGENTI CYANURETUM, U. S. ARGENTI CYANIDUM, L. Cyanide of Silver.

Use.—In extemporaneous preparations of *diluted hydrocyanic acid*.

[Asarum, U. S. The root of *A. Canadense*. Wild Ginger.

Use.—(*Intl.*) an aromatic stimulant, and applicable to same

NITRATE OF SILVER.		R Argenti nitratis
R Argenti nitratis		Aquæ menthæ M. cochl.
Ext. opii		min. cap. quaque hora.
Moschi		(in convulsive diseases.)
Camphoræ	F. S. A. pi-	
lulæ	quarum sumat	
in die.		

cases as serpentaria, and is sometimes used as substitute for ginger; forms a good adjuvant to infusions and decoctions. Dose, grs. xx. —grs. xxx. ; also given in tincture.]

Aurantium, L. **CITRUS AURANTIUM, D.** The fruit of *Citrus Aurantium*. The Orange, (L.) The juice and outer rind of the fruit. Flower. Leaves, (D.)

Use.—(Intl.) in inflammatory and scorbutic affections, on account of its agreeable, mild, subacid, tonic, antiscorbutic qualities. Dose, ad libitum. (Extl.) formerly orange pulp, roasted, was employed as an application to foul ulcers.

AURANTII CORTEX, U. S. L. E. The outer rind of the fruit of *Citrus Vulgaris*, (U. S.) Rind of Orange, (L.) Bitter Orange Rind, (E.)

Use.—(Intl.) to prepare stomachic infusions, as the following :—

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM, L. D. **INFUSUM AURANTII, E.**
Compound Infusion of Orange Peel.

Prep.—Macerate in a lightly covered vessel, during $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, orange peel dried $\bar{3}$ ss., lemon peel fresh $\bar{3}$ ii., cloves bruised $\bar{3}$ i., in boiling distilled water 0i. ; strain, L. E. (the latter College orders *boiling water* simply)—or—Proceed in same way with :—orange peel dried $\bar{3}$ ii., fresh lemon peel $\bar{3}$ i., aromatic cloves bruised $\bar{3}$ ss., and boiling water 0ss., D.

Use.—(Intl.) a grateful aromatic stomachic vehicle for other medicines. Dose, $\bar{3}$ i.— $\bar{3}$ ii., 2ce or 3ce daily.

CONFECTIO AURANTII CORTICIS, U. S. **CONFECTIO AURANTII, L.**
CONSERVA AURANTII, E. Confection of Orange Peel.

Prep.—Bruise (with a wooden pestle) in a stone mortar, fresh rind of orange rasped $\bar{1}$ bi. ; add sugar $\bar{1}$ biii., and pound these together until they are completely incorporated, U. S. L.—or—Grate off the outer rind of bitter oranges, and beat it into pulp, gradually adding 3ce its weight of white sugar, E.

Use.—(Intl.) in dyspepsia of young patients ; an excellent excipient for various powders. Dose, $\bar{3}$ i.— $\bar{3}$ i.

AQUA FLORUM AURANTII, L. **AURANTII AQUA, E.** Orange Flower Water.

Prep.—With orange flowers $\bar{1}$ bx., pf. spirit $\bar{3}$ vii., and water cong. ii., let cong. i. distil, L. [The Edin. Ph. gives no directions for this preparation.]

Use.—(Intl.) as an aromatic vehicle for medicines—the only

property it can be said to possess is agreeable odour. Dose, unlimited. Females employ it as a scent.

AURANTII OLEUM, L. E. The essential oil distilled from the Orange, (L.)—from the flowers of *Citrus Vulgaris*, (E.) Oil of Orange Flowers. Neroli.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a pleasant flavouring adjunct to mixtures, &c. Dose, *m. v.*—*m. x.*

TINCTURA AURANTII, L. E. Tincture of Orange Peel.

Prep.—Macerate during 14 days dried orange peel \mathfrak{z} iiiiss., in pf. spirit \mathfrak{O} ii.; and strain, L.—*or*—Digest during 7 days bitter orange-peel dried \mathfrak{z} iiiiss., in pf. spirit \mathfrak{O} ii.; strain and express strongly, and filter. It may be prepared by *percolation*, (*v. process p. Index*), by cutting the peel into fragments, macerating it in a little of the spirit during 12 hours, and beating the mass into coarse pulp before placing it in the percolator, E.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a tonic stomachic contribution to bitter infusions, draughts, &c. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ii.— \mathfrak{z} vi.

SYRUPUS AURANTII CORTICIS, U. S. SYRUPUS AURANTII, L. E. D. Syrup of Orange Peel.

Prep.—Digest bruised orange peel \mathfrak{z} ij., in boiling water \mathfrak{O} j., in a covered vessel 12 hours, strain, add sugar \mathfrak{f} biiss., and proceed as for syrup, U. S.—*or*—Macerate in a vessel lightly covered during 12 hours fresh orange peel \mathfrak{z} iiss., in boiling water \mathfrak{O} i.; then pour off the liquor, and add to it sugar \mathfrak{f} biii., L. E., (the latter College directs that heat be applied during solution of the sugar.)—*or*—Macerate during 12 hours fresh orange peel \mathfrak{z} viii., in boiling water \mathfrak{O} vi.; then dissolve a sufficiency of sugar in the filtered liquor, and form a syrup, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as an agreeable aromatic sweetening adjunct to various mixtures, &c. Dose, *ad libitum*.

Barii Chloridum, U. S. L. BARYTÆ MURIAS, E. D. Chloride of Barium. Muriate of Baryta.

Use.—(*Intl.*) has been tried in scrofula, and tedious cases of dyspepsia, &c.; but from its energetic poisonous qualities seldom ventured on. Chiefly used as a test, in solution.

LIQUOR Barii CHLORIDI, U. S. L. SOLUTIO BARYTÆ MURIATIS, E. BARYTÆ MURIATIS AQUA, D. Solution of Muriate of Baryta.

Prep.—At page 15.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding. Dose, *m. v.*—*m. x.* (*Extl.*) as an application to fungous sores, specks on the cornea; much caution requires to be observed in its employment.

Bergamii Oleum, U. S. L. **BERGAMOTÆ OLEUM**, E. The oil distilled from the Rind of the fruit of *Citrus Limetta Bergamium*. Oil of Bergamot.

Use.—(*Intl.*) and (*Extl.*) as an agreeable perfuming agent.

Bismuthum, U. S. L. E. D. **Bismuth**.

BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS, U. S. D. **BISMUTHI TRISNITRAS**, L. **BISMUTHUM ALBUM**, E. Trisnitrate, (L. E.)—Subnitrate (D.) of Bismuth. White Oxide of Bismuth.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspepsia, particularly those cases attended by spasmodic symptoms dependent on acidity in the *primæ viæ*, and in irritable conditions of the stomach following other diseases. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xv.

Calamus, U. S. **ACORUS**, L. **CALAMUS AROMATICUS**, E. The root-stock, (L.)—the rhizoma, (E.) of *Acorus Calamus* [var. *a vulgaris*, E.] Sweet Flag.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspepsia; intermittent fevers, &c. Dose, ℥i.—℥i.; it is better as infusion (say ℥vi., to water Oi.) ℥i.—℥iii., 3 or 4 times daily.

Calcii Chloridum, U. S. L. **CALCIS MURIAS**, E. D. Chloride of Calcium, L. Muriate of Lime, E. D.

Use.—In preparation of the following:—

LIQUOR CALCII CHLORIDI, U. S. L. **CALCIS MURIATIS SOLUTIO**, E. **CALCIS MURIATIS AQUA**, D. Solution Chloride of Calcium.

Prep.—Take marble in fragments ℥ix., muriatic acid Oi., distilled water q. s. Mix with water Oss., and gradually add the marble; at close, apply a gentle heat, pour off clear solution, and evaporate to dryness; dissolve the residuum in its weight and a half of distilled water, and filter, U. S.—or—Dissolve chloride of calcium ℥iv., in distilled water ℥xii.; strain, L.—or—Dissolve muriate of lime ℥viii., in water ℥xii., E.—or—Dissolve muriate of lime 2 parts, in distilled water 7 parts, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in scrofulous enlargements, bronchocele, glandular obstructions; general debility of habit, &c. Dose, m. xxx.—℥ii., 2ce or 3ce a-day, for adults; m. xx.—m. xxx., for children.

BISMUTH.		℞ Bismuthi subnit.
℞ Bismuthi subnitratis		Misturæ acaciæ q. s. F. pi-
Magnesiæ		lulæ dosis.
Sacchari, pur.	M., in	
chart.	divide.	

Colomba, U. S. D. CALUMBA, L. E. The root of *Cocculus Palmatus*, (U. S. L. E.) Calumba. Colombo. Columbo.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspeptic cases; nausea and vomiting connected with bilious complaints, or when attendant on pregnancy, cholera, &c. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xv.— \mathfrak{z} ss., several times repeated daily.

INFUSUM COLOMBÆ, U. S. D. INFUSUM CALUMBÆ, L. E. Infusion of Columbo.

Prep.—Digest for 2 hours columbo bruised \mathfrak{z} ss., in boiling water Oii. , and strain, U. S.—*or*—Macerate (in a lightly-covered vessel) during 2 hours calumba sliced \mathfrak{z} v., in boiling distilled water Oii. ; strain, L.—*or*—Triturate roughly powdered calumba \mathfrak{z} ss., in a little cold water so as to moisten it completely; place it in a percolator and transmit cold water until \mathfrak{z} xvi. of infusion be obtained, E.—*or*—With columba-root \mathfrak{z} ii., and boiling water Oss. , proceed as directed for the Lond. process, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a stomachic in same cases as preceding. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} iii., repeated 3 or 4 times a day; it should be recently prepared for use, as it soon spoils.

TINCTURA CALOMBÆ, U. S. D. TINCTURA COLUMBÆ, L. E.

Prep.—Digest for 14 days bruised columbo \mathfrak{z} iv., in diluted alcohol Oii. ; express and filter, U. S.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days calumba sliced \mathfrak{z} iii., in pf. spirit Oii. ; strain, L.—*or*—Digest during 7 days calumba in fragments (if by percolation, in moderate powder) \mathfrak{z} iii., in pf. spirit Oii. ; pour off the clear liquor and strongly squeeze the residual mass; filter the liquors: it is much more conveniently formed by the process of percolation, (*v. per Index*), in which case the calumba must be previously digested during 6 hours in a small portion of pf. spirit, E.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days colomba sliced \mathfrak{z} iiss., in pf. spirit \mathfrak{t} bii.; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see Calumba, above. The tincture is more agreeable to the stomach than either of the foregoing. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss.— \mathfrak{z} iv.

Canella, U. S. L. E. CANELLA ALBA, D. The bark of Canella Alba. Canella.

Use.—(*Intl.*) has some stimulant, antiscorbutic qualities; chiefly

CALUMBA.		pilulæ	quarum
R Colombæ, pulv.		sumat	in die.
Opii, pulv.		R Colombæ	
Ol. menth. pip.		Potassæ sulphatis	
Syrupi caryophil.	F.	Rhei, pulv.	M.
		bis terve die sumend.	

serviceable as a corrective, and aromatic contribution to other medicines. Dose, grs. x.— ʒss. , in powder.

Capsicum, U. S. L. E. **CAPSICUM ANNUM**, D. Cayenne Pepper.
(v. Epispastics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspepsia, gout, &c.—as a seasoning to food chiefly; sometimes added with considerable advantage to cinchona—in intermittents; and to rhubarb, preparations of iron, &c.—in strumous cases. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xv., and upwards, powdered. (*Extl.*) as infusion it forms a valuable gargle in cynanche maligna; relaxed uvula, throat, &c. Powdering the inside of the stockings with capsicum has been recommended in complaints attended with great coldness of the feet.

TINCTURA CAPSICI, U. S. L. E. D. Tincture of Cayenne Pepper.

Prep.—Macerate during 14 days capsicum bruised ʒx. , in pf. spirit Oii. ; strain, L.—*or*—Digest same amount of said ingredients during only 7 days; strain, squeeze, filter: (can also be prepared by percolation, which may be commenced so soon as the capsicum, previously rubbed to moderately fine powder, is made into pulp with a little of the spirit) E.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days capsules of the capsicum annum ʒi. , in pf. spirit ʒbii. ; and strain, D. U. S.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in low stages of typhoid fevers, &c. Dose, m. x.— ʒi. , and upwards; sufficiently diluted, may be used as gargles.

Cardamomum, U. S. L. E. **AMOMUM CARDAMOMUM**, D. The (fruit, U. S.) seeds of *Alpinia Cardamomum*, (L.) The fruit of *Renealmia Cardamomum*, (E.) The seeds of *Amomum Cardamomum*, (D.) Cardamom.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in flatulent colic of young patients; a good adjunct to bitters and cathartics, to prevent griping, and to communicate agreeable flavour. Dose, grs. v.— ʒi. , in powder.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI, U. S. L. E. Tincture of Cardamom.

Prep.—Digest for 14 days cardamom ʒiv. , in diluted alcohol Oii. , express and filter, U. S.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days car-

CAPSICUM.		cynanche maligna and re-
R Capsici		laxed sore throat.)
Sodæ muriatis		R Tr. capsici
Aceti		Aquæ rosæ
Aquæ, <i>bullient.</i>	Ma-	Syrupi
cera et cola, (gargle, in		M. f. gar-
		garisma. (in same cases
		as foregoing.)

damom bruised $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiiss.}$, in pf. spirit Oii. ; strain L.—*or*—Digest during 7 days seeds of cardamoms bruised $\mathfrak{z}\text{ivss.}$, in pf. spirit Oii. ; strain and squeeze the residual mass, and filter the liquors. The method by percolation (*v. per Index*) is also here applicable—the seeds being first ground in a coffee-mill, E.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in the low stages of typhoid fevers; but more employed as an aromatic contribution to bitter and other mixtures. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA, L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Cardamom.

Prep.—Macerate during 14 days cardamom bruised, and caraway bruised, each $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiiss.}$, cochineal powdered $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, cinnamon bruised $\mathfrak{z}\text{v.}$, raisins [stoned] $\mathfrak{z}\text{v.}$, in pf. spirit Oii. ; strain, L.—*or*—With same amount of said ingredients, digest during 7 days; strain, strongly squeeze the residual mass, and filter the liquors. It may also be prepared by percolation (*v. process*), the solid materials being first beat together, moistened with a small portion of spirit, and allowed thus to stand during 12 hours before being placed in the machine, E.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days cardamom seeds husked and bruised, and caraway seeds bruised, each $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, cinnamon bark bruised $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, in pf. spirit Oii. ; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding; its colour and higher aromatic properties render it an elegant contribution to tonic cordial infusions, draughts, &c. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$

Caryophyllus, U. S. L. E. D. Cloves. (*v. Stimulants.*)

Use.—(*Intl.*) see at page 232.

Cascarilla, U. S. L. E. D. The bark of Croton Eleutheria, (U. S.) The bark of Croton Cascarilla, (L. D.)—Bark probably of Croton Eleuteria, and possibly of other species of the same genus, (E.) Cascarilla.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspepsia, flatulent colic; gout; diarrhoea; and *after* dysentery; in weakened appetite from dissipation. Dose, grs. x.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, in powder.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Infusion of Cascarilla.

Prep.—Digest bruised cascarilla $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, in boiling water Oii. , for 2 hours, and strain, U. S.—*or*—Macerate in a lightly covered vessel during 2 hours, cascarilla bruised $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss.}$, in boiling distilled water Oii. ; strain, L. E. (the latter College orders *boiling water* simply.)—*or*—Digest in a covered vessel during 2 hours, cascarilla bark bruised $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, in boiling water $\mathfrak{f}\text{ss.}$; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding; (employed usually in combination with the *tincture of cascarilla.*) Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, 2ce or 3ce daily.

MISTURA CASCARILLÆ COMPOSITA, L. Compound Mixture of Cascarilla.

Prep.—Mix together infusion of cascarilla ℥xvii., vinegar of squill ℥i., and compound tincture of camphor ℥ii.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in lingering catarrhal complaints; and chronic affections of the mucous membrane of the air-passages; in the latter cases it has been long esteemed as a remedy. Dose, ℥ss. —℥iss., 3 or 4 times daily.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ, L. E. D. Tincture of Cascarilla.

Prep.—Macerate during 14 days, cascarilla bruised ℥v., in pf. spirit Oii.; strain, L.—*or*—With same amount of said ingredients (the cascarilla moderately powdered) proceed as directed for Tr. of Cinchona, E.—*or*—Macerate during 7 days, cascarilla bark coarsely powdered ℥iv., in pf. spirit Oii.; strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) employed chiefly as a stomachic contribution to tonic mixtures, &c. Dose, ℥i.—℥iii.

CASSIÆ CORTEX, E. CASSIA, D. The bark of Cinnamomum Cassia, (E.)—of Laurus Cassia, (D.) Cassia Bark.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as an aromatic, stimulating tonic; in flatulence, colic, nausea, &c.; and to obviate the griping tendency of other medicines. Dose, grs. x.—℥ss.

AQUA CASSIÆ, E. Water of Cassia.

Prep.—Mix together cassia-bark bruised ℥xviii., water cong. ii., and rectif. spirit ℥iii.; then distil from these cong. i.

Use.—(*Intl.*) chiefly as a tonic vehicle for carminative medicines. Dose, ad libitum.

OLEUM CASSIÆ, E. The volatile oil obtained from the bark of Cinnamomum Cassiæ. Oil of Cassia.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see Cassia, above. Dose, m. i.—m. v., combined with sugar.

SPIRITUS CASSIÆ, E. Spirit of Cassia.

Prep.—Take coarsely powdered cassia ℔i., and proceed as directed (at page 81) for *spirit of caraway*.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in flatulent colic, &c. &c.; as a pleasant corrective adjunct to mixtures and draughts. Dose, ℥i.—℥iv.

TINCTURA CASSIÆ, E. Tincture of Cassia.

Prep.—Digest during 7 days, cassia moderately powdered ℥iiiss., in pf. spirit Oii.; strain, squeeze strongly, and filter. It may be more conveniently prepared by percolation (*v. process*), the cassia being macerated during 12 hours previously to its being placed in the percolator.

Use.—(*Intl.*) may be employed indifferently with the preceding.
Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} ss.

Centaureum, L. E. D. ERYTHRÆA CENTAURIUM, (L.)—the flowering heads, (E.)—the leaves (D.) of Erythræa Centaurium. Common Centaury.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in convalescence from fevers; in gout, and dyspeptic affections induced by excesses. Dose, grs. xx.— \mathfrak{z} i., in powder; or as infusion (say \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} ii., to water 0ss.—0i.) \mathfrak{z} ii., 2 or 3 times daily; (scarcely ever employed; its medicinal properties are analogous to those of gentian and other bitters, to which, however, it in no respect is preferable.)

Cnicus Benedictus, D. The leaves of Blessed Thistle.

Use.—(*Intl.*) employed in form of infusion, *cold* for tonic purposes: (and *warm* as a diaphoretic, or to aid the action of emetics.) Dose, of infusion (say \mathfrak{z} ss.— \mathfrak{z} i., to water 0i.) \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} ii.

Chiretta, E. The herb and root of Agathotes Chirayta. Chiretta.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspepsia; and during convalescent conditions; employed in the following form:—

INFUSUM CHIRETTÆ, E. Infusion of Chiretta.

Prep.—Infuse during 2 hours chiretta \mathfrak{z} iv., in boiling water 0i.; and strain through calico or linen.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a stomachic. Dose, \mathfrak{z} iss.— \mathfrak{z} iii., 2ce a-day; it should be *cold* when taken, otherwise it may induce nausea, (*tinctura aurantii* is a proper addition.)

Cinchona, U. S. L. E. D.

[Cinchona Cinerea, E. Gray or Silver Bark.—Cinchona Cordifolia, L. D. Cinchona Flava, E. Yellow Bark.—Cinchona Lancifolia, L. D. Cinchona Coronæ, E. Pale or Quill Bark.—Cinchona Oblongifolia, L. D. Cinchona Rubra, E. Red Bark. Peruvian Bark, (U. S.)]

Use.—(*Intl.*) employed as a tonic, antiseptic, antiperiodic; in putrid fevers, confluent small-pox; intermittents, and remittents;

CENTAURY.		R Cinchonæ	
R Centaurii		Potassæ bitart.	
Aquæ, <i>frigidæ</i>	Infunde	Caryophilli	M.,
et macera. (in loss of ap-		et detur	horis.
petite, from <i>dissipation</i> .)		R Cinchonæ	
CINCHONA.		Rhei	
R Cinchonæ, pulv.		Ammoniæ muriat.	
Canellæ	F. pulvis.	Syrupi q. s.	M. f. boli.

passive hemorrhages; some cutaneous affections; debility during convalescence from acute or chronic diseases: has been tried and highly extolled in gout, and rheumatism. Its employment should, in every case, be preceded, and seconded by the use of suitable evacnants. Dose, grs. xv.— ʒii. , in powder, 3 or 4 times daily.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ, U. S. E. D. DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ (CORDIFOLIÆ—LANCIFOLIÆ—OBLONGIFOLIÆ), L. Decoction of Peruvian Bark.

Prep.—Boil in a covered vessel Peruvian bark ʒi. , in water Oi. , for ten minutes, and strain while hot, U. S.—*or*—Boil (in a lightly-covered vessel) during 10 minutes *either of the above varieties of cinchona* bruised ʒx. , in distilled water Oi. ; and strain the liquor while hot, L.—*or*—Boil during 10 minutes crown, gray, yellow, or red cinchona bruised ʒi. , in water ʒxxiv. ; let it cool; then filter, and evaporate to ʒxvi. , E.—*or*—Boil during 10 minutes lance-leaved cinchona bark coarsely powdered ʒi. , in water q. s. to afford (when strained) Oi. , D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see Infusum Cinchonæ, below. Dose, ʒi. — ʒiv. , 2ce or 3ce daily.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ U. S. E. D. EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ (CORDIFOLIÆ—LANCIFOLIÆ—OBLONGIFOLIÆ), L. Extract of Peruvian Bark.

Prep.—Peruvian bark in coarse powder ʒbi. , alcohol Oiv. ;

R Cinchonæ		tura, de qua sumantur
Valerianæ, pulv.		cochl. subinde.
Syrupi aurantii cort. q. s.	R Ext. cinchonæ	
Ut f. electuarium, cujus	Aquæ	
devorat mane ac	Syrupi tolu.	M.
vespere.	sumat cochl. omni hora.	
R Cinchonæ	R Ext. cinchonæ	
Magnesiæ M. div.	Ferri subcarb.	
in chart. quarum	Syrupi aurantii cort. q. s. F.	
cap. unam hora somni.	massa in pilulas div.,	
R Decocti cinchonæ lancif.	quarum capiat duas ante	
Vini rubri M. f.	cibum.	
gargarisma.	R Infusi cinchonæ	
R Decoct. Cinchonæ	Liquor. acet. ammoniæ	
Infus. gentianæ comp.	Tr. cinchonæ	
Tr. cascarillæ	Electuar. aromatic.	F.
Potassæ carb.	haustus tertia vel quarta	
Aquæ F. mis-	quaque hora sumendus.	

water q. s.; macerate the bark in the alcohol for 4 days; then percolate, and when the liquid ceases to pass, pour on sufficient water to keep the bark covered; when 0iv. pints are obtained, set it aside, and proceed till 0vi. of infusion are obtained; distil off the alcohol from the tincture and evaporate the infusion till both are the consistence of thin honey, mix them and evaporate to proper consistence, *U. S.*—*or*—With either of the above varieties of bark \mathfrak{z} xv., and distilled water cong. iv., proceed as follows:—boil down in cong i. of the water, to 0vi.; and strain while hot. Proceed thus with the bark, and a fresh cong. i. of water till it is all consumed, (*i. e.* 4 times,) then strain; lastly, mix all the liquors, and evaporate to due consistence, *L.*—*or*—Percolate any of the varieties of cinchona (especially the *yellow* or *red*) finely powdered \mathfrak{z} iv., in pf. spirit \mathfrak{z} xxiv.; distil off most of the spirit, then evaporate in an open vessel what remains to proper consistence, by means of the vapour-bath, *E.*—*or*—Boil (in a vessel nearly covered) during $\frac{1}{4}$ hour lance-leaved cinchona roughly powdered \mathfrak{lb} i., in water; strain while hot through linen, and set aside; boil the bark a second time in a new supply of water; this may be repeated a third time, 0vi. of water being consumed in all: finally, mingle the liquors together, and evaporate to suitable consistence. This extract should be kept *soft* to form pills, and *hard* that it may be reducible to powder, *D.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) see Cinchona; forms an excellent basis for some pills. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xxx. [Quinine has all but displaced this extract, as well as other preparations of cinchona, from modern medical practice.]

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ, *U. S. L. E. D.* Infusion of Peruvian Bark.

Prep.—Macerate for 2 hours in a covered vessel, Peruvian bark bruised \mathfrak{z} i., in boiling water 0i.; and strain, *U. S.*—*or*—Infuse in a lightly covered vessel during 6 hours lance-leaved cinchona bruised \mathfrak{z} i., in boiling distilled water 0i.; strain, *L.*—*or*—Macerate in a covered vessel during 4 hours, powder of cinchona (any variety according to prescription) \mathfrak{z} i., in boiling water 0i.; then strain through linen or calico, *E.*—*or*—Triturate roughly powdered lance-leaved cinchona bark \mathfrak{z} i., with a small quantity of water, and whilst rubbing pour on cold water (until there has been added in all) \mathfrak{z} xii.; macerate during 24 hours, agitating occasionally; then decant the pure liquor, *D.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspeptic cases, where delicacy of stomach prevents the exhibition of energetic remedies; sometimes employed as a vehicle for other medicines. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} ii.— \mathfrak{z} iii.; the *tincture* is a suitable adjunct.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Tincture of Peruvian Bark.

Prep.—Digest for 14 days, powdered Peruvian bark ℥vi., in diluted alcohol Oii.; express and filter, U. S.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days, heart-leaved cinchona bruised ℥viii., in pf. spirit Oii.; strain, L.—*or*—With finely powdered yellow bark (or any of the other species of cinchona, according to prescription) ℥viii., and pf. spirit Oii., proceed as follows:—moisten the bark with a very little spirit, and after letting it thus stand during 10 or 12 hours, firmly pack it in the cylinder, percolate it with the spirit. This tincture may also be prepared, though less expeditiously, by the process of digestion during 7 days, &c., the bark being only roughly powdered, E.—*or*—Digest during 7 days, lance-leaved cinchona bark in rough powder ℥iv., in pf. spirit Oii.; then strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as the cinchonæ, and all their other preparations, but more grateful to the stomach than either; chiefly employed as a contribution to mixtures, infusion of bark, or the like. Dose, ℥i.—℥iii.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA, U. S. L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Peruvian Bark.

Prep.—Digest for 14 days, in diluted alcohol f℥xx., Peruvian bark in powder ℥ii., bruised orange peel ℥iss., Virginia snake-root bruised ℥iii., saffron, cut, red saunders, rasped, each ℥i; express and filter, U. S.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days, lance-leaved cinchona bruised ℥iv., orange-peel dried ℥iii., serpentaria bruised ℥vi., saffron ℥ii., cochineal powdered ℥i., in pf. spirit Oii.; strain, L.—*or*—Digest during 7 days, yellow bark roughly powdered (finely, if percolation be followed) ℥iv., bitter orange-peel bruised ℥iii., serpentaria in moderate powder ℥vi., saffron chopped ℥ii., cochineal bruised ℥i., in pf. spirit Oii.; strain, squeeze strongly, filter. May also be conveniently prepared by process of percolation, as directed for *comp. tincture of cardamom*, E.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days, lance-leaved cinchona bark roughly pulverized ℥ii., orange peel dried ℥ss., Virginian snake-root bruised ℥iii., saffron ℥i., cochineal powdered ℥ii., in pf. spirit ℥xx.; then strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding; the aromatic additions render this a still more grateful stomachic. Dose, ℥i.—℥iii.

Cinnamomum, U. S. L. E. D. The bark of *C. zeylanicum*, and of *C. aromaticum*, (U. S.) The bark, (L.) and oil, (D.) of *Laurus Cinnamomum*. The bark of *C. zeylanicum*, (E.) Cinnamon.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in flatulency, dyspepsia; and to check nausea; added to various remedies from which griping is to be apprehend-

ed; and to cover the taste of offensive drugs. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xxx., in powder.

PULVIS AROMATICUS, U. S. E. D. PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS, L. Aromatic Powder.

Prep.—Rub together to a very fine powder, cinnamon, ginger, each $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, cardamom seeds, nutmeg, grated, each $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, u. s.—*or*—Rub together into very fine powder, cinnamon $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, cardamom $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss.}$, ginger $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, and long pepper $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, L.—*or*—Mix together, and triturate to a very fine powder, cinnamon, cardamom seeds, and ginger, each in equal parts, E.—*or*—Pulverize together, cinnamon bark $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, cardamom seeds (freed from the husks), and ginger, each $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, and long pepper $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) to contribute warmth to tonic remedies, with which it is combined—in dyspeptic cases, flatulency, &c. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xv., and upwards.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA, U. S. L. D. ELECTUARIUM AROMATICUM, E. Aromatic Confection.

Prep.—Aromatic powder $\mathfrak{z}\text{vss.}$, saffron in powder $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, syrup of orange-peel $\mathfrak{z}\text{vi.}$, clarified honey $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$; rub the aromatic powder with the saffron, add syrup and honey, and beat together till thoroughly mixed, u. s.—*or*—Rub together cinnamon, nutmegs, each $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, cloves $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, cardamom $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, saffron $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, prepared chalk $\mathfrak{z}\text{xvi.}$, sugar $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ii.}$; keep in closed vessel; when confection is wanted, add water, and mix, L. The D. is the same, except water $\text{O}\text{i.}$ is added at once, and the whole well mixed.—*or*—Mix together, and rub into uniform pulp, aromatic powder 1 part, and syrup of orange-peel 2 parts.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a gently stimulating tonic and carminative, in cases of weakened digestion. Dose, grs. x.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$

AQUA CINNAMOMI, U. S. L. E. D. Cinnamon Water.

Prep.—Oil of cinnamon $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, carbonate of magnesia $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$; rub together, then add gradually distilled water $\text{O}\text{ii.}$, and filter, u. s.—*or*—Mix together the following:—cinnamon bruised $\mathfrak{lb}\text{iss.}$ (or oil of cinnamon $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$), pf. spirit $\mathfrak{z}\text{vii.}$, water cong. ii.; and let cong. i. distil, L.—*or*—Prepare with cinnamon in the same way as for *aqua cassiæ*, E.—*or*—Macerate during 1 day, cinnamon bark bruised $\mathfrak{lb}\text{i.}$, in water as much as sufficient to prevent empyreuma; and then distil cong. i., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) only as an agreeable vehicle or diluent. Dose, ad lib.

CINNAMOMI OLEUM, U. S. L. E. (*see* Cinnamomum) D. The oil distilled from the bark of Cinnamon. Oil of Cinnamon.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as an adjunct to other remedies, to impart agree-

able flavour and warmth—employed in same cases as cinnamon in substance; and in syncope, paralysis of the tongue, spasmodic diseases; added to aperient and other pills to prevent their griping tendency. Dose, *m. i.*—*m. iii.*, on sugar. (*Extl.*) like most of the essential oils, it has been employed for relief of toothache, and sometimes with benefit.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI, L. E. D. Spirit of Cinnamon.

Prep.—Mix together oil of cinnamon $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, pf. spirit cong. *i.*, and water $\text{O}\text{i.}$; then at a slow heat distil cong. *i.*, L.—*or*—With cinnamon coarsely powdered $\mathfrak{f}\text{bi.}$, proceed as for *sp. of caraway*, E.—*or*—Macerate during 24 hours, cinnamon bark bruised $\mathfrak{f}\text{bi.}$, pf. spirit cong. *i.*, and water q. s. to prevent empyreuma; then distil cong. *i.*, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) having all the qualities of cinnamon, it forms an agreeable contribution to stimulating stomachic mixtures and draughts. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI, U. S. L. E. D. Tincture of Cinnamon.

Prep.—Digest for 14 days cinnamon bruised $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii.}$, in diluted alcohol $\text{O}\text{ii.}$; express and filter, U. S.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days cinnamon bruised $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiiss.}$, in pf. spirit $\text{O}\text{ii.}$; strain, L.—*or*—With cinnamon moderately powdered $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiiss.}$, and pf. spirit $\text{O}\text{ii.}$, proceed by percolation or digestion, as directed for *tincture of cassia*, E.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days cinnamon bark bruised $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiiss.}$, in pf. spirit $\text{O}\text{ii.}$; then strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) chiefly as a stomachic, slightly astringent contribution to tonic or antacid mixtures in diarrhœa, &c.; employed (slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid) to stimulate the stomach in cases of dyspeptic debility. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii.}$, and upwards.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA, U. S. L. E. Compound Tincture of Cinnamon.

Prep.—Digest for 14 days cinnamon bruised $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, cardamom seeds bruised $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, ginger bruised $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii.}$, in diluted alcohol $\text{O}\text{ii.}$; express and filter, U. S.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days cinnamon bruised, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, cardamom bruised $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, long pepper powdered, and ginger sliced, each $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiiss.}$, in pf. spirit $\text{O}\text{ii.}$; strain, L.—*or*—With cinnamon coarsely powdered (fine if for percolation), and cardamom seeds bruised, each $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, long pepper finely ground $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii.}$, and pf. spirit $\text{O}\text{ii.}$, either proceed by process of digestion during 7 days, &c.; or (best) by the method of percolation as directed for *comp. tincture of cardamom*, E.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding; the additional aromatics render this preferable for many cases. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii.}$

EMPLASTRUM AROMATICUM, D. Aromatic Plaster.

Prep.—Melt together frankincense ℥iii., and yellow wax ℥ss., and strain; when just concreting or cooling, mix cinnamon bark powdered ℥vi., and rubbed up with essential oil of pimento, and essential oil of lemons, each ℥ii., and form a plaster.

Use.—Intended as a stomachic plaster application in nausea, dyspeptic cases, &c.

Contrayerva, U. S. CONTRAJERVA, L. The root of *Dorstenia Contrayerva*. Contrayerva.

Use.—(*Intl.*) an aromatic tonic and diaphoretic; in typhus, and typhoid fevers; diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xxx., in powder; scarcely now heard of.

[Coptis, U. S. Root of *C. Trifolia*. Goldthread.

Use.—(*Intl.*) applicable to cases where quassia is indicated; a very pure bitter, without astringency. Dose, powder grs. x.—xxx.; infusion (℥i., boiling water Oi.) f℥iss.; tincture (℥i., diluted alcohol Oi.) f℥i.; also used as mouth wash in aphthous ulcerations of that part.

Cornus Florida, U. S. Bark of *C. Florida*. Dogwood.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in intermittent fever, and in all cases where Peruvian bark is employed, but is inferior to that substance. Dose, ℥i., to be repeated so that ℥i.—℥ii. is taken in the apyrexia.

DECOCTUM CORNUS FLORIDÆ, U. S. Decoction of Dogwood.

Prep.—Dogwood bruised ℥i., water Oi., boil for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain while hot.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as decoction of Peruvian bark. Dose, f℥ii.

Cornus Circinata, U. S. Bark. Round Leaved Dogwood.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as above; best in infusion (℥i., boiling water Oi.) Dose, f℥i.—℥ii.

Cornus Sericea, U. S. Bark. Swamp Dogwood.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as above, and given in the same manner and doses.

Cotula, U. S. Herb of *Anthemis Cotula*. Mayweed.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in the same cases as chamomile; but from its disagreeable odour often repugnant to a patient; given also in hysteria and other nervous diseases; usually given in infusion made in the same manner as that of chamomile, and administered in the same doses. It also acts as an epispastic, if bruised and applied to the skin.]

Cubeba, U. S. D. PIPER CUBEBA, L. CUBEBAE, E. Cubebs. (v. Diuretics.)

Use.—(Intl.) as a stimulant, diuretic, and (all but) *specific* in gonorrhœa: in cases of great severity, and attended by symptoms of intense inflammation, the employment of cubebs cannot prove *beneficial*; (like other valuable remedies which, under rational direction, have been approved as eminently serviceable, especially in treatment of venereal affections, much *abuse* of its powers has been committed by empirics); it has also been successfully used in leucorrhœa, &c. Dose, grs. xv.— \mathfrak{z} i., powdered, 3 or 4 times daily.

OLEUM CUBEBAE, U. S. E. The volatile oil obtained from the foregoing. Oil of Cubebs.

Use.—(Intl.) same as preceding; it is supposed to have all the medicinal qualities of *cubebs* in substance. Dose, m. x.—m. xxx., in syrup, or on sugar.

TINCTURA CUBEBAE, U. S. L. TINCTURA PIPERIS CUBEBAE, D. Tincture of Cubebs.

Prep.—Digest for 14 days cubebs bruised \mathfrak{z} iv., in diluted alcohol 0ii.; express and filter, U. S.—or—Macerate during 14 days cubebs bruised \mathfrak{z} v., in rectif. spirit 0ii.; strain, L.—or—Macerate during 14 days cubebs \mathfrak{z} iv., in pf. spirit 0ii.; and strain, D.

Use.—(Intl.) as a stimulating tonic, in same cases as cubebs in substance; also employed in dyspeptic complaints originating in drunkenness. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} iii., 2ce or 3ce a-day.

CUBEBS.		Decoct. aloes comp.	
R Cubebæ		Tr. rhei comp.	F.
Confec. opii		haustus.	
Misturæ acaciæ	Tere	R Cubebæ	
simul, et adde		Sodæ carb.	
Aquæ cinnamomi	F.	Potassæ bitart.	M. f.
haustus.		pulvis, ter die sumendus.	
R Cubebæ		R Ol. amygdal.	
Copaibæ		Misturæ acaciæ	M. et
Magnesiæ q. s.	F. boli	adde gradatim	
quorum sumat	in	Aquæ destil.	
die.		Tr. cubebæ	
R Cubebæ		Sp. æther. nitrici	M. f.
Misturæ acaciæ		mistura, cujus cap. cochl.	
Confec. aromatic.	Tere	ampl.	in die.
simul et adde			

Cuprum.

CUPRI ACETAS, D. Crystals of Acetate of Copper.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chorea, epilepsy, and other *spasmi*. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, and cautiously enlarged to grs. ii. ; sometimes employed to afford *acetic acid*.

CUPRI SULPHAS, U. S. L. E. D. Sulphate of Copper.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in chronic dysentery and diarrhœa. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ —gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, combined with opium. (*Extl.*) applied to sluggish sores; sometimes employed as a collyrium in infantile ophthalmia.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM, U. S. E. D. CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHAS, L.
Ammoniated Copper.

Prep.—At page 54.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as preceding; and in epilepsy, hysteric affections. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —grs. v.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHATIS, L. CUPRI AMMONIATI SOLUTIO, E. (AQUA,) D. Solution of Ammoniated Copper.

Prep.—At page 55.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as foregoing. Dose, 3ss.—3iss., sufficiently reduced. (*Extl.*) as a collyrium to remove filmy opacities, specks, &c., from the cornea.

PILULÆ CUPRI AMMONIATI, E. Pills of Ammoniated Copper.

Prep.—At page 55.

Use.—Same as internal employment of all the above preparations of copper. Dose, 1 pill (containing gr. ss. of the ammonio-sulphate) 2 or 3 times a day.

Dianthus Caryophyllus, D. The Clove Pink, or Gillyflower. The flowers.

Use.—(*Intl.*) only on account of the pleasant spicy odour, and fine deep red colour of the flowers; they have probably some slight stimulant properties; employed formerly as a colouring syrup (say petals 1 part, to water 4 parts, and sugar 7 parts) for draughts, &c. Dose, ad libitum.

Ferrum, U. S. L. D. FERRI RAMENTA, U. S. LIMATURA, E. (et) FERRI FILUM, U. S. E. (v. Anthelmintics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) iron, though sometimes prescribed as a tonic, has, in the *metallic* state, no such property; but acquires it from becoming oxidated by meeting with acids in the stomach, &c. Dose, grs. v.—ʒi., the subjoined salts and preparations of iron being all powerfully tonic, are more suitable for selection, as remedies of the present class.

FERRI OXIDUM HYDRATUM, U. S. FERRUGO, E. (*Hydrated Sesquioxide of Iron.*)

Prep.—Sulphate of iron $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv.}$, sulphuric acid $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iiiss.}$, nitric acid $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{vi.}$, or q. s., solution of ammonia q. s., water Oiii. ; dissolve the sulphate of iron in the water, add sulphuric acid, boil, add nitric acid gradually, until it ceases to produce a dark colour; filter, allow to cool, add solution of ammonia to excess, stirring briskly; wash precipitate with water, until the washings do not give a precipitate with chloride of barium; keep in close bottles with water, U. S.—*or*—Dissolve sulphate of iron $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv.}$, in water Oii. , and add thereto commercial sulphuric acid $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiiss.}$, then boil the solution: now add by small portions nitric acid (density 1.380) $\mathfrak{z}\text{ix.}$, boiling the liquid for a minute or two after each addition, until it acquires a yellowish-brown colour, and yields a precipitate of the same colour with ammonia. Filter; allow the liquid to cool; and then add in full stream stronger aqua ammoniæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiiss.}$, stirring the mixture smartly. Collect the precipitate on a calico filter, and wash it till the washings cease to precipitate with *nitrate* of baryta. Squeeze out the water as much as possible, and dry the precipitate at a temperature not exceeding 180° .

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a tonic; may be given as a substitute for the *sesquioxide*, q. v. Dose, grs. x.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$; (it is found to be a decided antidote to poisoning with *arsenious acid*: it is best preserved in a moist state when intended for said purpose.)

RUBIGO FERRI, D. (*v. Anthelmintics.*) Rust of Iron.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in debilitated conditions generally; tic douloureux; it was formerly much esteemed as a remedy for cancer. Dose, grs. v.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, 2ce a-day.

FERRI SUBCARBONAS, U. S. FERRI SESQUIOXYDUM, L. FERRI OXYDUM RUBRUM, E. FERRI CARBONAS, D. Precipitated Carbonate of Iron.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a tonic deobstruent, emmenagogue. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xxx., (myrrh forms a suitable adjunct.)

IRON.

R Ferri subcarb.
Valerianæ, pulv.
Syrupi zingiberis F. bolus.
R Ferri subcarb.
Ext. conii M. Distribue
in pil. æquales Dos.
bis die. (in scrofula and
fluor albus.)

R Ferri subcarb.
Rhei, pulv.
Zingiberis, pulv. Tere
bene simul, et divide in
pulveres.

FERRI OXYDUM NIGRUM, E. D. (The scales of the protoxide purified by aid of the magnet.) Red Oxide of Iron.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspeptic weakness; chlorosis; worms, &c. Dose, grs. v.— \mathfrak{z} i.

FERRI ACETAS, D. Acetate of Iron.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in some cases of much debility, where a mild chalybeate is requisite. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} ii., in water (or ass's milk).

FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATUM, E. Saccharine Carbonate of Iron.

Prep.—Dissolve sulphate of iron \mathfrak{z} iv., in water 0ii.; also dissolve carbonate of soda \mathfrak{z} v., in water 0ii.; mix these two solutions together, and collect (on a cloth filter) the precipitate which is thereby formed; wash it immediately with cold water; squeeze out as much of the water as possible, and directly rub the pulp which remains with pure sugar powdered \mathfrak{z} ii.; dry the mixture at a temperature not much above 120°.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see foregoing; a pleasant form in which to employ a chalybeate. Dose, grs. x.— \mathfrak{z} ss.; (the sugar prevents any change in respect to oxidation.)

FERRUM AMMONIATUM, U. S. FERRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDUM, L. Ammoniated Iron.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in diseases of the mesenteric glands; epilepsy; amenorrhœa; rachitis, &c. Dose, grs. iii.—grs. xx., 2ce or 3ce a-day.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDI, L. Tincture of Ammonio—Chloride of Iron.

Prep.—Dissolve ammonio-chloride of iron \mathfrak{z} iv., in pf. spirit 0i.; strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see preceding. Dose, m. xxx.— \mathfrak{z} ii.; (the *tincture of the sesquichloride* is at least equally efficacious.)

FERRI IODIDUM, U. S. L. E. Iodide of Iron.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspepsia; chlorotic cases, amenorrhœa; rachitis, scrofula, &c. Dose, grs. ii.—grs. vi.

LIQUOR FERRI IODIDI, U. S. FERRI IODIDI SYRUPUS, E. Solution of Iodide of Iron.

Prep.—At page 27.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as foregoing. Dose, m. xv.— \mathfrak{z} i., as a contribution to vegetable astringent mixtures, &c.

FERRI FERROCYANURETUM, U. S. FERRI PERCYANIDUM, L.
FERRI CYANURETUM, D. Percyanide, (L.) Cyanuret, (D.) of
Iron. Prussian-Blue.

Use.—(*Intl.*) has been employed by some as a tonic (and sedative), in remittent and intermittent fevers; dysentery; epilepsy.
Dose, gr. ss.—grs. v., daily; it has very feeble action.

[FERRI PHOSPHAS, U. S. Phosphate of Iron.

Prep.—Dissolve sulphate of iron $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$.; phosphate of soda $\mathfrak{z}\text{vi}$. severally in water Oiv .; mix the solutions, and permit precipitate to subside; pour off fluid; wash the phosphate of iron with hot water and dry, U. S.

Use.—(*Intl.*) has been employed in all cases to which the other preparations are applicable; found very useful in amenorrhœa.
Dose, grs. v.—grs. x.]

FERRI SULPHURETUM, E. D. Sulphuret of Iron.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as an antidote to poisoning with *bichloride of mercury*; (also employed in preparation of *hydrosulphuric acid gas*, for chemical purposes.)

MISTURA FERRI AROMATICA, D. Aromatic Mixture of Iron.

Prep.—Digest in a covered vessel (shaking occasionally) during 3 days lance-leaved cinchona bark in rough powder $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$., colomboa root cut $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii}$., cloves bruised $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$., and iron filings $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$., in peppermint water q. s. to allow $\mathfrak{z}\text{xii}$., after straining. Add to this:—compound tincture of cardamoms $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii}$., and tincture of orange-peel $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii}$.

Use.—(*Intl.*) said to be a good tonic, in general cases of debility. *Dose*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA, U. S. L. E. D. Compound Mixture of Iron.

Prep.—Rub together myrrh $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$., rose water $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{viiss}$., mix with this, spirit of lavender $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$., sugar $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$., carbonate of potassa grs. xxv., and lastly sulphate of iron $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.; pour at once into a glass bottle and keep well stopped, U. S.—*or*—Rub together myrrh powdered $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$., with spirit of nutmeg $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$., and carb. of potash $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.; add to these (while rubbing) first rose water $\mathfrak{z}\text{xviii}$., and pure sugar $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.,—then sulphate of iron powdered $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiss}$.; put the mixture immediately into a proper glass vessel, and stop it, L. E.—*or*—Proceed in same manner with myrrh finely powdered $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$., carb. of potass grs. xxv., rose water $\mathfrak{z}\text{viiss}$., sulphate of iron in powder $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$., spirit of nutmeg $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$., and refined sugar $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases of amenorrhœa, chlorosis; hectic fever, dyspepsia, chorea, &c.—where astringent, tonic treatment is suitable. *Dose*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.

FERRI et POTASSÆ TARTRAS, U. S. FERRI POTASSIO-TARTRAS, L.
FERRUM TARTARIZATUM, E. FERRI TARTARUM, D. Tartrate
of Iron and Potassa.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in scrofula; dyspepsia, &c., and in cases generally where exhibition of a chalybeate is proper. Dose, grs. v.— \mathfrak{z} ss.; this is probably the most palatable of all the preparations of iron; it possesses some diuretic properties.

FERRI SULPHAS, U. S. L. E. D. Sulphate of Iron.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in weakened conditions consequent on various diseases; amenorrhœa, chlorosis; scrofulous and dyspeptic affections. Dose, gr. i.—gr. iv., (larger doses are apt to nauseate) prescribed as pills, or in solution.

FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATUM, E. Dried Sulphate of Iron.

Prep.—By aid of a moderate heat dry any convenient quantity of sulphate of iron (in an earthenware or porcelain vessel not glazed with lead) until converted into a dry grayish-white mass; reduce this to powder.

Use.—As an ingredient in the *sulphate of iron pill*.

EMPLASTRUM FERRI, U. S. E. Iron Plaster. Strengthening Plaster.

Prep.—Add subcarbonate of iron \mathfrak{z} iii. to lead plaster \mathfrak{lb} ii., Burgundy pitch \mathfrak{lb} ss.; melted together and stir till cold, U. S.—*or*—Rub together red oxide of iron \mathfrak{z} i., and olive oil \mathfrak{z} iiiiss.; add this mixture to the following matters liquefied together at a gentle heat:—litharge plaster \mathfrak{z} iii., resin \mathfrak{z} vi., and bee's-wax \mathfrak{z} iii.; melt the whole thoroughly.

Use.—As a bracing application to the muscles of weak parts—as the back, loins, joints.

R Ferri et potassæ tart.	f. haustus (tonic and aperient.)
Aquæ F. solutio, cujus	
cap. bis vel ter in die.	R Ferri sulphatis
R Ferri et potassæ tart.	Valerianæ pulv.
Colombæ, pulv. F. pul-	Mellis q. s. F. boli
vis, quaque hora sum-	quorum capiat; secunda
mendus.	q. q. hora.
R Ferri sulphatis	R Ferri sulphatis
Acidi sulphurici dil. Solve	Sodæ carb.
et adde	Sacchari
Infusi gentianæ comp.	Myrrhæ, pulv. M. divide
Aquæ cinnamomi	in pilulas quar. sum.
Magnesiæ sulphatis M.	in die.

EMPLASTRUM THURIS, D. Iron Plaster.

Prep.—Melt together litharge plaster ℥iij., and frankincense ℥ss.; then add (by sprinkling) red oxide of iron ℥iii.; shake well, and make them into a plaster.

Use.—See foregoing.

PILULÆ FERRI CARBONATIS, U. S. E. Pills of Carbonate of Iron.

Prep.—Dissolve sulphate of iron ℥iv., carbonate of soda ℥v., each in boiling water Oi., and to each solution add syrup f℥i.; mix two solutions, in a vessel just large enough to hold the mixture, set aside for carbonate of iron to subside; wash the precipitate with warm water, sweetened with syrup, (℥ss. to Oi.) till the washings have no saline taste; express in a flannel cloth, and add clarified honey ℥iiss.; evaporate by a water-bath to proper consistence, U. S.—*or*—Beat together into suitable pill mass the following:—saccharine carbonate of iron 4 parts, and conserve of red roses 1 part; then divide into pills of grs. v. each.

Use.—See following.

PILULÆ FERRI COMPOSITÆ, U. S. L. D. Compound Pills of Iron.

Prep.—Rub together, myrrh powdered ℥ii., and carb. soda ℥i.; add sulphate of iron ℥i., and rub again; then add treacle (syrup, U. S.) ℥i., and beat the whole in a *warmed* vessel, until incorporated, U. S. L.—*or*—Proceed in same way with powdered myrrh ℥ii., carb. of soda, sulphate of iron, and raw sugar, each ℥i., and syrup q. s., D.

Use.—In chlorotic cases, tardy menstruation, &c.; and for general purposes of a chalybeate. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xx., 2ce a-day.

PILULÆ FERRI SULPHATIS, E. Pills of Sulphate of Iron.

Prep.—Beat the following together into proper pill mass:—dried sulphate of iron 2 parts, extract of taraxacum 5 parts, conserve of red roses 2 parts, and liquorice powder 3 parts; and divide into pills of grs. v. each.

Use.—Same as the *sulphate*. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xx.

PILULÆ RHEI ET FERRI, E. Pills of Rhubarb and Iron.

Prep.—At page 109.

Use.—As a tonic aperient, in costiveness with debility. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xv.

ACETATIS FERRI TINCTURA, D. Tincture of Acetate of Iron.

Prep.—Rub together in an earthen mortar, acetate of potass 2 parts, and sulphate of iron 1 part, until they unite into a mass;

dry them at a moderate heat, then rub them with rectif. spirit 26 parts; digest the mixture in a well-stopped phial during 7 days, agitating it occasionally; lastly, pour off the clear supernatant liquor, and keep it in a well-closed vessel.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as either of the foregoing preparations of iron. Dose, *m. x.*— ʒi .

TINCTURA ACETATIS FERRI CUM ALCOHOL, D. Tincture of Acetate of Iron with Alcohol.

Prep.—Rub together in an earthen mortar, until they unite into a soft mass, acetate of potass, and sulphate of iron, each ʒi ., dry this at a moderate heat; and, as soon as it is cold, rub it with alcohol Oii . Pour the mixture into a phial which is to be well stopped, and digest during 24 hours, shaking occasionally; lastly, pour off the pure tincture from its dregs, and keep in a stopped vessel.

Use.—(*Intl.*) similar to the preceding; but holds a larger proportion of sulphate of iron. Dose, *m. xx.*— ʒi ., in water (or ass's milk.)

TINCTURA FERRI CHLORIDI, U. S. TINCTURA FERRI SESQUI-
CHLORIDI, L. TINCTURA MURIATIS FERRI, E. MURIATIS
FERRI LIQUOR, D. Tincture of Chloride of Iron.

Prep.—Subcarbonate of iron ℥ss ., muriatic acid Oj ., alcohol Oiii .; pour the acid on the subcarbonate of iron, and shake occasionally for 3 days; set by to settle; pour off the liquid, and add it to the alcohol, *U. S.*—*or*—Pour hydrochloric acid Oj ., on sesquioxide of iron (in a glass vessel) ʒvi .; and digest during 3 days, shaking frequently; now add rectif. spirit Oiii .; and strain, *L.*—*or*—Add red oxide of iron ʒvi ., to *commercial* muriatic acid (in a glass vessel) Oj .; digest at a gentle heat, and agitate occasionally during 1 day, or till the greater part of the oxide be dissolved; then add rectif. spirit Oiii ., and filter, *E.*—*or*—To rust of iron (in a glass vessel) 1 part, add muriatic acid 6 parts, stir occasionally during 3 days; set aside that impurities may subside; then pour off the clear liquor;—evaporate this slowly to $\frac{1}{3}$ part, and (when cold) add rectif. spirit 6 parts, *D.*

Use.—(*Intl.*) has long been approved as one of the most efficacious preparations of iron, in all cases where decided tonic treatment is required, and where chalybeates are suitable; generally

℞ Tr. ferri chlor.

— aloes comp.

— castorei M. Dosis
cochl. min. ex in-
fusi anthemidis cyatho,
ter die.

℞ Tr. ferri chlor.

— colombæ

Infusi colombæ F. haus-
tus, bis in die sumendus.

regarded as specific in dysuria. Dose, *m. x.*—*m. xxx.*— ζ i., and upwards, in cold water; great care should be bestowed on its preparation. (*Extl.*) as a styptic, *v.* page 67.

[*Frasera*, *U. S.* Root of *F. Walteri*. American Columbo.

Use.—(*Intl.*) used in same cases as Columbo and other simple bitters. Fresh root operates as an emetic and cathartic. Dose, *grs. xxx.*— ζ i., of infusion (ζ i. to boiling water *Oi*) $\text{f}\zeta$ i.— ζ ii.]

Gentiana, *U. S. L. E.* GENTIANA LUTEA, *D.* The root of *G. Lutea*.
Gentian.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspeptic complaints, weak condition of stomach, hysteric affections, chlorosis, gout, cachectic habits consequent on tedious diseases; an excellent adjunct to purgatives suitable for torpidity of the intestines; sometimes combined with squill in dropsies. Dose, *grs. x.*— ζ i. (*Extl.*) has been employed as an immediate application to foul sores.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ, *U. S. L. E.* EXTRACTUM RADICIS GENTIANÆ LUTEÆ, *D.*

Prep.—Gentian in coarse powder ℥i. , water *q. s.*; mix the gentian with water *Oi., let stand for 24 hours, place in percolator, and gradually pour water on it till the liquid passing possesses little bitterness; heat the filtered liquid to boiling point, strain and evaporate to proper consistence, *U. S.*—*or*—Macerate during 24 hours, gentian sliced ℥iiss. , in boiling distilled water *cong. ii.*; then boil down to *cong. i.*, and strain while hot; lastly, evaporate to due consistence, *L.*—*or*—Take any convenient quantity of gentian, bruise it to a moderately fine powder; mix it completely with half its weight of distilled water; after 12 hours, place it in a proper percolator, and exhaust by percolation (*v. process*) with temperate distilled water; concentrate the liquid, filter before it is too thick, and then evaporate at vapour-bath heat to proper thickness, *E.*—*or*—Proceed as directed for *ext. scobis hæmatoxyli campechiani* (*v.* at page 69), *D.**

Use.—(*Intl.*) same properties as gentian in substance; a valuable basis for pills, especially those in which chalybeates, and other metallic salts form ingredients. Dose, *grs. x.*— ζ ss.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM, *U. S. L. D.* INFUSUM GENTIANÆ, *E.* Compound Infusion of Gentian.

Prep.—Macerate (in a vessel lightly covered) during 1 hour,

GENTIAN.		chartulas	qua-
R	Gentianæ	rum exhibetur	
	Canellæ	ante prandium.	
	Rhei		
	M.; divide in		

gentian sliced, and orange-peel dried, each ℥ii., lemon-peel fresh ℥iv., in boiling distilled water 0i.; strain, L.—*or*—Pour pf. spirit ℥iv., upon gentian sliced ℥ss., bitter orange-peel dried and bruised ℥i., coriander bruised ℥i.; after 3 hours add *cold* water ℥xvi. (℥xii., U.S.); and after 12 hours more, strain through calico or linen, E.—*or*—Infuse during 1 hour, in a covered vessel, gentian root cut, and orange-peel dried, each ℥i., fresh lemon-peel ℥i., in boiling water ℥xii.; then strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as *Gentiana*, above; also employed in gonorrhœa, and irritation from affections of the urinary organs. Dose, ℥i.—℥iii., 3 or 4 times a-day.

MISTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA, L. Compound Mixture of Gentian.

Prep.—Mix together compound infusion of gentian ℥xii., compound infusion of senna ℥vi., and compound tincture of cardamom ℥ii.

Use.—(*Intl.*) when an aperient and tonic are required in dyspeptic complaints. Dose, ℥i.—℥ii.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA, U. S. L. E. D.

Prep.—Digest for 14 days bruised gentian ℥ii., dried orange-peel ℥i., cardamom seeds bruised ℥ss., in diluted alcohol 0ii.; express and filter, U.S.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days gentian sliced ℥iiss., orange-peel dried ℥x., cardamom bruised ℥v., in pf. spirit 0ii.; strain, L.—*or*—Digest during 7 days gentian sliced and bruised ℥iiss., dried bitter orange-peel bruised ℥x., canella in moderately fine powder ℥vi., cochineal bruised ℥ss., in pf. spirit 0ii.; strain and squeeze strongly; filter. It may be more conveniently prepared by percolation, as for *tincture of cardamom*, E.—*or*—With gentian root cut and bruised ℥ii., orange-peel dried ℥i., cardamom seeds (freed from the capsules) ℥ss., and pf. spirit 0ii., macerate during 14 days, and then strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as an agreeable stomachic in dyspeptic cases; forms a valuable contribution to tonic mixtures, &c. &c. of the bitter kind. Dose, ℥i.—℥iii.

℞ Potassæ carb.	Sp. armoraciæ	
Infusi gentianæ comp.	— æther. nit.	M.
Sp. æther. nit.	Dosis cochl. amp.	
Tr. cinnamomi	subinde.	
haustus pro re nata sum.	℞ Infusi gentianæ	
℞ Acetatis potassæ	Tr. cinchonæ	
Infusi gentianæ comp.	Potassæ carb.	F.
Sp. juniperi comp.	mistura.	

VINUM GENTIANÆ, E. Wine of Gentian.

Prep.—Digest during 24 hours, gentian roughly powdered \mathfrak{z} ss., yellow bark in coarse powder \mathfrak{z} i., bitter orange peel dried and sliced \mathfrak{z} ii., canella roughly powdered \mathfrak{z} i., in pf. spirit \mathfrak{z} ivss.; then add sherry Oi. and \mathfrak{z} xvi., and digest during 7 days; strain, and express strongly; filter the liquor.

Use.—(*Intl.*) similar to Tr. of Gentian. Dose, \mathfrak{z} iii.— \mathfrak{z} i.

Humulus, U. S. LUPULUS, L. E. HUMULUS LUPULUS, D. Hops.
(v. Narcotics.)

Use.—To prepare the following:—

EXT. HUMULI LUPULI, D. EXTRACTUM LUPULI, L. E.

Prep.—at page 200.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a tonic, anodyne, and diuretic; in dyspeptic complaints; gout; rheumatism. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xxx., in form of pills.

INFUSUM HUMULI, U. S. INFUSUM LUPULI, L. Infusion of Hops.

Prep.—at page 201.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same case as foregoing. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} iss., 2 or 3 times a-day; (it has some diuretic and aperient qualities.)

TINCTURA HUMULI, U. S. D. TINCTURA LUPULI, L. E. Tincture of Hops.

Prep.—Under Narcotics.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as the *extract*, above. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss.— \mathfrak{z} ii.

Inula, U. S. L. INULA HELENIUM, E. The root of Inula Helenium. Elecampane.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in asthmatical affections, uterine obstructions. Dose, grs. x.— \mathfrak{z} i., 2ce or 3ce daily; rarely chosen by the medical practitioner.

Limon, U. S. LIMONES, L. E. D. Lemons. (v. Refrigerants.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in febrile, inflammatory, and scorbutic diseases; added to barley-water, or water simply, to form agreeable acidulous drinks (lemonade, &c.); also employed to prepare effervescing draughts. Dose, q. s.

LIMONUM SUCCUS, L. Lemon Juice. The juice from the foregoing.

Use.—(*Intl.*) identical with preceding.

LIMONIS CORTEX, U. S. LIMONUM CORTEX, L. E. (*v. CITRUS MEDICA*), D. Lemon Peel. Rind of the fruit.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as an aromatic tonic ingredient in several official preparations.

OLEUM LIMONIS, U. S. LIMONUM OLEUM, L. E. (*v. CITRUS MEDICA*), D. The oil expressed from the seeds, (L.)—from the rind of the fruit, (E.) Oil of Lemons.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as an aromatic contribution to tonic and stomachic remedies. Dose, *m. i.*—*m. v.* (*Extl.*) has lately been employed as an application in certain cases of ophthalmia; the value of oil of lemons as a perfume is well known.

SYRUPUS LIMONIS, U. S. D. SYRUPUS LIMONUM, L. E. Syrup of Lemons.

Prep.—Add sugar ℥ii., to strained lemon juice 0i; and proceed as for syrup, U. S.—*or*—Dissolve at a gentle heat, sugar ℥iiss., in lemon-juice strained 0i.; set aside during 24 hours, and then remove the scum; now pour off the clear liquor from the dregs, if there be any, L. E. Take the juice of fresh lemons 0ii.; let the dregs subside; then place the juice in a matrass, and apply a gentle heat during $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour; when cold, strain through a sieve, and form it into a syrup.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as an agreeable sweetening contribution to mixtures or draughts, where no alkalis, carbonates, or alkaline earths are to be ingredients. Dose, q. s.

[*Liriodendron*, U. S. Bark of *L. Tulipifera*. Tulip tree Bark.

Use.—(*Intl.*) stimulant tonic, used in same cases as Peruvian bark, and also in dyspepsia and chronic rheumatism. Dose, powder ℥ss.—℥ii., in infusion (℥i., boiling water 0i.), f℥i.—℥iii., in tincture f℥i.]

[*Magnolia*, U. S. Bark of *M. Glauca*. *M. Acuminata*. *M. Tripetala*. *Magnolia*.

Use.—(*Intl.*) gently stimulant, tonic, and aromatic; beneficial in chronic rheumatism, and in periodic fevers. Dose, powder ℥ss. to ℥i., often repeated, also given in infusion and tincture, the latter generally made from the cones or fruit, and given in chronic rheumatism.]

Matricaria, U. S. Flowers of *M. Chamomilla*. German Chamomile.

Use.—(*Intl.*) similar in all respects to chamomile, and suited to the same cases; it is given in the same manner and doses.]

Mastiche, U. S. L. E. D. **Mastich.** (*v.* Expectorants.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspeptic complaints; leucorrhœa, diarrhœa. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xx., 2ce a-day; seldom employed, unless for stopping cavities of decayed teeth.

Menyanthes, L. E. **MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA**, D. **MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA**, (L.)—the leaves, (E. D.) Buckbean, or Bogbean.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as *gentian*, and other bitter tonics; but scarcely ever selected in modern practice. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xxx., powdered; larger doses are apt to purge; or of infusion (say $\bar{3}$ ss.— $\bar{3}$ i. of the dried leaves, to water 0ss.) $\bar{3}$ i.— $\bar{3}$ iv.

Myristica, U. S. L. E. **MYRISTICA MOSCHATA**, D. The kernels of the fruit of *Myristica Moschata*, (U. S.) The Nuts of *M. Moschata*, (L.) The kernel of the fruit of *M. Officinalis*, (E.) The kernel. (Essential oil, and the Involucrum, called *Mace*, D.) Nutmeg.

Use.—(*Intl.*) added to other medicines as a carminative, stomachic, to allay nausea and vomiting; in cases of flatulent dysentery. Much employed as a condiment for seasoning foods, drinks, &c. Dose, grs. v.— $\bar{3}$ i., scraped down.

MYRISTICÆ OLEUM, U. S. L. E. (see foregoing), D. The volatile oil obtained from the above. Oil of Nutmeg.

Use.—(*Intl.*) Seldom employed unless for its fragrance, as an adjunct to liniment-applications; in sprains and rheumatic affections.

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ, U. S. L. E. **SPIRITUS NUCIS MOSCHATÆ**, D. Spirit of Nutmeg.

Prep.—Nutmeg bruised $\bar{3}$ ii.; diluted alcohol cong. i., water 0i.; mix and distil a gallon by a slow fire, U. S.—*or*—Mix together nutmegs bruised $\bar{3}$ iiss., pf. spirit cong. i., and water 0i.; then at a slow heat distil cong. i., L. E.—*or*—Macerate during 24 hours nutmegs bruised $\bar{3}$ ii., in pf. spirit cong. i., and water q. s. to prevent empyreuma; then distil cong. i., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in syncope; and added as a corrective to griping aperients, &c. Dose, $\bar{3}$ i.— $\bar{3}$ vi.

MYRISTICÆ ADEPS, E. The concrete expressed oil from the kernel of *Myristica Officinalis*. Concrete oil of Nutmeg.

Use.—(*Extl.*) as a gently stimulating emollient application; little employed.

Pimenta, U. S. L. E. D. The dried unripe berries, (L.)—the unripe berries, (E.)—the fruit, (D.) of *Myrtus Pimenta*, (L. D.) of *Eugenia Pimenta*, (E.) Pimenta. Pimento. Allspice.

Use.—(*Intl.*) only as an aromatic adjunct to other (especially

nauseous) medicines; much employed as a condiment. Dose, grs. v.— \mathfrak{z} ii.

OLEUM PIMENTÆ, U. S. L. E. D. The essential oil obtained from the foregoing. Oil of Pimento.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspepsia, flatulent colic, tympanites; as a contribution to stimulating tonic pills; and to communicate its flavour to nauseating medicines. Dose, *m.* i.—*m.* v.

AQUA PIMENTÆ, L. E. D. Pimento water.

Prep.—Mix together the following, and distil cong. i. therefrom: pimenta bruised \mathfrak{lb} i. (or oil of pimenta \mathfrak{z} ii.), pf. spirit \mathfrak{z} vii., and water cong. ii. L.—*or*—Proceed in same manner with pimento bruised \mathfrak{lb} i., water cong. ii., and rectif. spirit \mathfrak{z} iii., E.—*or*—Macerate during 24 hours pimenta berries bruised \mathfrak{lb} ss., in water a sufficiency to prevent empyreuma; and then distil cong. i., D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as an aromatic vehicle for active medicines. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} ii.

SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ, U. S. L. E. D.

Prep.—Pimento bruised \mathfrak{z} ii., diluted alcohol cong. i., water \mathfrak{O} i.; macerate the pimento in the alcohol 24 hours, add water and distil cong. i., by a slow fire, U. S.—*or*—Mix together pimenta bruised \mathfrak{z} iiss., pf. spirit cong. i., and water \mathfrak{O} i.; and at a slow heat distil cong. i., L.—*or*—With pimento bruised \mathfrak{lb} ss., proceed as directed for *spirit of caraway*, E.—*or*—Macerate during 24 hours pimenta bruised \mathfrak{z} iii., in pf. spirit cong. i., and water a sufficiency to prevent empyreuma; then distil cong. i. D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in faintings, and for same purposes as the preceding. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} iv.

Piper Longum, L. E. D. The dried unripe fruit, (L.)—dried spikes, (E.)—seeds (D.) of *P. Longum*. Long Pepper.

Use.—(*Intl.*) seldom administered by itself, but as an ingredient in some preparations of the present class; in cases of gout, flatulent dyspeptic conditions; and as a condiment to food. Dose, grs. v.—grs. xv., in powder.

Piper, U. S. PIPER NIGRUM, L. E. D. Black Pepper. (*v.* Epispastics.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in retrocedent gout, dyspepsia; paralysis, and in intermittents: much employed as a condiment. Dose, grs. xv.— \mathfrak{z} i., in powder. (*Extl.*) sometimes as an active ingredient of gargles; in relaxed sore throats, &c.

CONFECTIO PIPERIS NIGRI, L. D. ELECTUARIUM PIPERIS, E.

Confection of Black Pepper.

Prep.—Rub together into very fine powder black pepper, and elecampane root, each ℥i., fennel seeds ℥iii., and sugar ℥ii.; and keep them in a covered vessel. When the confection is to be used, add honey (despumated) ℥ii.; and pound all together till completely incorporated, L. D.—*or*—Triturate together into a very fine powder black pepper, and liquorice-root powdered, each ℥i., fennel ℥iii., and white sugar ℥ii.; then add honey ℥ii., and beat the whole into a uniform mass, E.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a stimulant tonic, in cases of constitutional debility; has been recommended (with same intention as that for which *Ward's Paste* has been recommended) in piles and fistula, to obviate dryness in the rectum when said diseases seem to be thus induced. Dose, ʒi.—ʒii.; it should never be administered where there exists active inflammation.

Potassa.

POTASSÆ CHLORAS, L. Chlorate of Potash.

Use.—(*Intl.*) has been employed during the stages of prostration in typhus and typhoid diseases. Dose, grs. iii.—grs. xx.

[*Prinos*, U. S. Bark of *P. Verticillatus*. Black Alder.

Use.—(*Intl.*) as a tonic in periodic fevers, diarrhœa, and especially in gangrene and mortification. Dose, powder ʒss.—ʒi.; infusion (ʒi., boiling water 0i.) f ʒi.—ʒii. (*Extl.*) as a wash for flabby and ill-conditioned ulcers, in infusion or as a poultice.

Prunus Virginiana, U. S. Bark of *Cerasus Virginiana*. Wild Cherry Bark.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in periodic fevers; in hectic fever of scrofula and consumption; in dyspepsia, &c. Dose, of powder grs. xxx.—ʒi.; also given in syrup, dose f ʒi.

INFUSUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ, U. S. Infusion of Wild Cherry Bark.

Prep.—Bruised Wild Cherry Bark ʒss., cold water 0i.; macerate for 24 hours and strain.

Use.—(*Intl.*) used in same cases as above. Dose, f ʒii.—ʒiii., 3 or 4 times a-day.]

Quassia, U. S. L. E. QUASSIA EXCELSA, D. The wood of *Q. Excelsa*, (L. D.)—of *Picraena Excelsa* (seldom of *Q. Amara*), (E.) Quassia.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in weakness of digestive powers; gout; hysteria.

Dose, grs. v.—grs. xxx., powdered; but rarely administered in substance.

EXTRACTUM QUASSIÆ, U. S. E. Extract of Quassia.

Prep.—Proceed as directed for *Ext. Gentianæ*, U. S.—or—With quassia, proceed in same way as with *ext. of liquorice*, q. v., E.

Use.—(*Intl.*) same as preceding; chiefly as a basis for pills, with metallic tonics. Dose, grs. v.—grs. x.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ, U. S. L. E. D. Infusion of Quassia.

Prep.—Infuse rasped quassia ℥ii., in cold water 0i., for 12 hours, and strain, U. S.—or—Macerate (in a vessel lightly covered) during 2 hours quassia sliced ℥ii., in boiling distilled water 0i.; strain, L.—or—Infuse during 2 hours in a covered vessel quassia in chips ℥i., in boiling water 0i.; then strain through calico or linen, E.—or—Digest during 2 hours in a covered vessel the wood of quassia excelsa rasped ℥i., in boiling water 0ss.; and strain, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in same cases as those alluded to under Quassia; and in bilious and other fevers; but chiefly as a vehicle for aromatic tinctures, &c. Dose, ℥i.—℥iv., 2ce or 3ce daily.

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ, U. S. E. D. Tincture of Quassia.

Prep.—Macerate rasped quassia ℥ii., in diluted alcohol 0ii., for 14 days; express and filter, U. S.—or—Digest during 7 days quassia in chips ℥x., in pf. spirit 0ii.; then filter, E.—or—Macerate during 7 days chips of quassia wood ℥i., in pf. spirit 0ii.; then filter, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see foregoing. Dose, ℥i.—℥ii.

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ COMPOSITA, E. Compound Tincture of Quassia.

Prep.—Digest during 7 days cardamom-seeds bruised, and cochineal bruised, each ℥ss., cinnamon moderately pulverized, and quassia in chips, each ℥vi., raisins ℥vii., in pf. spirit 0ii., strain, and squeeze the residual mass strongly, and then filter. May also be prepared by percolation, as directed for *comp. tincture of cardamom*, provided the quassia be rasped, or in powder.

QUASSIA.

℞ Quassiæ

Vini

Caryophylli, pulv.

Macera et cola; dosis
coch. min. in die.

℞ Infusi quassiæ

Tr. ferri chlor.

Tr. calumbæ

f. haustus.

M.

Use.—(*Intl.*) may be employed indifferently with the preceding; this is a more agreeable tincture, however. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$

Quinia, U. S. QUINA, L. The alkali prepared from the bark of *Cinchona Cordifolia*. Quinia.

Use.—(*Intl.*) has the same properties as the following, but on account of its being sparingly soluble is rarely employed.

QUININÆ SULPHAS, U. S. E. QUINÆ DISULPHAS, L. QUININÆ SULPHAS, D. Sulphate of Quinia.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in intermittents, remittents; and in every case where the *cinchonæ* and their preparations have been employed. Dose, gr. ss.—grs. iii.; and (as a febrifuge) to a greater extent; so much as grs. xiv.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, and even $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$, having been taken at once. (*Extl.*) said to have been advantageously rubbed into the *axilla*, as a remedy for ague in young patients; has also been administered by application to abraded surfaces.

[PILULÆ QUININÆ SULPHATIS, U. S. Quinia Pills.

Prep.—Sulphate of quinia $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, gum Arabic in powder $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$; syrup, *q. s.* Mix the sulphate of quinia and the gum, beat with syrup into a mass and divide into 480 pills, U. S.

Use.—As the last, each pill contains a grain of the sulphate.

Sabbatia, U. S. Herb of S. Angularis. American Centaury.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in all cases where the simple bitters are indicated. Usually given in infusion ($\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$, boiling water $\text{O}\text{i.}$) Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$; of powder grs. xxx.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$; also given in decoction and extract.]

QUININE.		Aq. menth. virid.	M. f.
R Quiniæ sulphat.		haustus,	quâque
Ext. cinchonæ		hor. sum.	
Syrupi aurantii cort. q. s.		R Quiniæ sulph.	
F. boli quorum cap.		Ext. gentianæ	
quâque horâ.		Glycyrr., <i>pulv.</i> q. s.	Div. in
R Quiniæ sulph.		pil.	
Opii		R Quiniæ sulph.	
Mellis q. s. F. boli		Antimonii et potassæ tart.	
quor. sumat	q. q.	Div. in chartulas	
horâ.		quarum sumat unam.	
R Quiniæ sulph.		R Quiniæ sulph.	
Acidi muriat.		Acidi sulphurici	
Camphoræ		Tr. aurantii cort.	
Sp. æther. nit.		Syrupi <i>ejusdem</i>	
Tr. cardamomi		Aquæ	M. f. haus-
		tus, ter die sumendus.	

Salix, U. S. **SALIX ALBA**, D. White Willow. The Bark.

Salicis Cortex, E. **SALIX CAPREA**, D. The bark of *S. Caprea*.
Great Round-leaved Willow.

Salix Fragilis, D. Crack Willow. The Bark.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases of weakened digestive powers, debility of convalescence; remittent and intermittent fevers (as a febrifuge); phthisis, hectic. Dose, grs. xx.— \mathfrak{z} i., in powder; or of decoction (say \mathfrak{z} ii., to water \mathfrak{o} ii., boiled to \mathfrak{o} i.), \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} ii. Its alkaloid principle (*salicine*) may be employed for the same purposes as *disulph. of quina*, which it considerably resembles in tonic properties.

Sambucus. Elder. (*v. Cathartics.*)

SUCCUS SPISSATUS SAMBUCI, D. Inspissated Juice of Elder.

Prep.—Proceed in same manner with fresh ripe elder berries, as for *succus spissatus aconiti*.

Use.—(*Intl.*) formerly employed as an adjunct tonic, refrigerant, and aperient in mixtures, &c., chiefly for the fine colour it imparts when diluted. Dose, \mathfrak{z} i.— \mathfrak{z} ii.; now obsolete.

Santalum, U. S. **PTEROCARPUS**, L. E. **PTEROCARPUS SANTALINUS**, D.
The wood of *P. Santalinus*. Red Saunders, or Red Sandal Wood.

Use.—Slightly aromatic, but employed merely to afford its fine color.

Serpentaria, U. S. L. E. **ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA**, D. (*v. Stimulants.*) Virginia Snakeroot.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in conditions of weakness, during convalescence or otherwise; and sometimes in fevers of typhoid character, exanthemata, &c. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xxx.

Simaruba, U. S. L. E. **QUASSIA SIMARUBA**, D. The bark of the root of *S. Officinalis*, (U. S. L.)—of *S. Amara*, (E.)—of *Q. Simaruba*, (D.) Simaruba.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in cases of unyielding diarrhœa and dysentery (especially the latter) where much debility is present; in intermittents; dyspeptic complaints; and wherever the employment of vegetable bitter tonics is indicated. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xxx.— \mathfrak{z} i., powdered; but rarely used thus; the decoction or infusion is more convenient, as the following:—

INFUSUM SIMARUBÆ, L. E. D. Infusion of Simaruba.

Prep.—Macerate in a lightly covered vessel during 2 hours

simaruba bruised ℥iii., in boiling distilled water 0i.; and strain, L. E. (the latter college orders *boiling water* simply)—or—Proceed in exactly the same manner with simaruba bark bruised ℥ss., and boiling water 0ss., D.

Use.—(Intl.) see foregoing. Dose, ℥i.—℥ii., 2 or 3 times daily; in larger doses it frequently acts as an emetic.

Sinapis, U. S. L. SINAPI, E. SINAPIS NIGRA, D. (et) SINAPIS ALBA, E. D. Mustard. (v. Emetics.)

Use.—(Intl.) the seeds *entire* are sometimes employed as a remedy of the present class in dyspeptic cases; chlorosis, &c. Dose, 2 or 3 teaspoonfuls daily.

Ulmus, L. ULMUS CAMPESTRIS, D. Elm. (v. Alteratives.)

Use.—(Intl.) in intermittent fevers; scrofula. Dose, grs. xx.—℥i., in powder (rarely employed).

Wintera. DRIMYS AROMATICA, D. The bark. Winter's Bark.

Use.—(Intl.) formerly employed instead of cinnamon, or cannella, as an aromatic adjunct to powders, &c. Dose, grs. x.—grs. xxx.

[Xanthorrhiza, U. S. Root of X. apiifolia. Yellow Root.

Use.—(Intl.) is useful in all cases where simple bitters are required. Dose, ℥i.—℥ii., of infusion, (℥i., boiling water 0i.) f℥ii.—f℥iii.]

Zincum.

ZINCI OXIDUM, U. S. ZINCI OXYDUM, L. E. D. Oxide of Zinc. (v. Antispasmodics.)

Use.—(Intl.) in chorea, epilepsy, and others of the *spasmi*; has been tried in cases of partial paralysis. Dose, gr. i.—grs. vi., as pill. (*Extl.*) as ointment (v. at page 79.)

ZINC.		R Zinci sulphatis	
R Zinci oxidi		Ext. anthemidis	F.
Ext. hyose.	M.	pill.	bis in die
divide in	pil.	capiend.	
R Zinci oxidi		R Zinci sulphatis	
Valerianæ, pulv.		Acidi sulphurici	
Castorei		Syrupi aurantii cort.	
Syrupi q. s. In pilulas		Infusi aurantii cort.	M.
divide.		sumantur cochlearia duo	
R Zinci sulphatis		ter die.	
Myrrhæ, pulv.			
Confec. rosæ, q. s. Fiant pil.			
capiat	in die.		

ZINCI SULPHAS, U. S. L. E. D. Sulphate of Zinc.

Use.—(*Intl.*) in spasmodic diseases; phthisis; dyspeptic and nervous affections. Dose, grs. i.—grs. ii., 2ce or 3ce daily. (*Extl.*) as lotion and injection, &c., in tedious sores, and to expedite the union of parts after surgical operations; leucorrhœa; gonorrhœa, &c.

Zingiber, U. S. L. E. D. Ginger. (*v.* Sialagogues.)

Use.—(*Intl.*) in dyspeptic complaints, chiefly for its aromatic, carminative qualities. Dose, grs. x.—℥iv., powdered.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS, U. S. L. E. D. Syrup of Ginger.

Prep.—Mix tincture of ginger ℥iv., with syrup cong. i., and by a water bath evaporate to proper consistence, U. S.—*or*—Macerate during 4 hours ginger sliced ℥iiss., in boiling water Oi., and strain; then add (so as to dissolve) sugar ℔iiss., L. E. (the latter College directs the ginger to be *bruised*, and *pure* sugar to be used.)—*or*—Macerate during 24 hours ginger root bruised ℥iv., in hot water Oiii.; then to the strained liquor add (q. s.) of sugar, and form a syrup, D.

Use.—As an agreeable corrective adjunct to griping aperients, and bitter tonic mixtures, &c. Dose, ℥i.—℥iii.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS, U. S. L. E. Tincture of Ginger.

Prep.—Digest ginger bruised ℥viii., in alcohol Oii., for 14 days; express and filter, U. S.—*or*—Macerate during 14 days, ginger sliced ℥iiss., in rectif. spirit Oii.; and strain, L.—*or*—With ginger in rough powder ℥iiss., and rectif. spirit Oii., either proceed by digestion during 7 days, &c.; or by percolation, as for *tincture of cinchona*, E.—*or*—Macerate during 7 days, ginger root coarsely powdered ℥iiss., in rectif. spirit Oii.; then filter, D.

Use.—(*Intl.*) see Ginger; the tincture forms a useful corrective addition to many infusions, and fluid purgatives. Dose, ℥i.—℥ii.

[The Leech is officinal in the L. D. Ph.; but as no position suitable to its use occurs in the foregoing Classification of remedies, it is inserted here.]

Hirudo, L. HIRUDO MEDICINALIS, L. D. The Medicinal Leech.

Use.—A valuable means of local abstraction of blood in various inflammations, whether superficial or deep-seated, and for purposes of depletion in diseases of infants, (the greatest caution is necessary in regard to the amount of blood thus abstracted.) An average-sized leech may be reckoned as containing ℥iiss.—℥iii. of blood.

PERCOLATION, OR DISPLACEMENT.

The above-named process has been recommended by the Edin. College, as superior to that by digesting, &c., for the preparation of most of the officinal tinctures; it is as follows:—The solid materials required, usually in coarse or moderately fine powder, are moistened with a sufficiency of the solvent to form a thick pulp; in 12 hours, or in many cases without any delay, the mass is put into a cylinder of glass, porcelain, or tinned iron, open at both ends, but obstructed at the lower end by a piece of calico or linen, tied tightly over it as a filter; and the pulp being packed by pressure, varying as to degree with various articles, the remainder of the solvent is poured into the upper part of the cylinder, and allowed gradually to *percolate*. In order to obtain the portion of fluid which is kept in the residuum, an additional quantity of the solvent is poured into the cylinder, until the tincture which has passed through equals, in amount, the spirit originally prescribed; and the spirit employed for this purpose is then recovered, for the most part, by pouring over the residuum as much water as there is of spirit retained.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

USED IN PHARMACY AND MEDICINE.

WEIGHTS.

The Gold, or “Imperial Standard Troy Weight,” is that which is employed to regulate quantities of the drier *substances*. The Troy Pound is thus divided:—

One Pound . . . (℔i.)	} = {	Twelve Ounces.
“ Ounce . . . (ʒi.)		Eight Drachms.
“ Drachm . . . (ʒi.)		Three Scruples.
“ Scruple . . . (ʒi.)		Twenty Grains.
“ Grain . . . (gr. i.)		

MEASURES.

The "Imperial Standard Measure," used by the London and Edinburgh Colleges, is that employed to define quantities of *fluids*. The Imperial Gallon is divided thus:—

One Gallon (c. i., or cong. i.)	} = {	Eight Pints.
" Pint (0i.)		Twenty Fluid Ounces.
" Fluid Ounce . . (f̄3i.)		Eight Fluid Drachms.
" Fluid Drachm . (f̄3i.)		Sixty Minims.
" Minim (m. i.)		

[The measure employed in the United States, is the Apothecaries', or Wine measure, divided thus:—

One Gallon (c. i. or cong. i.)	} = {	Eight Pints.
" Pint (0i.)		Sixteen Fluid Ounces.
" Fluid Ounce . . (f̄3i.)		Eight Fluid Drachms.
" Fluid Drachm . (f̄3i.)		Sixty Minims.]
" Minim (m. i.)		

NOTES ON POISONS,

And the means immediately necessary for attempting their Decomposition, Neutralization, and Evacuation, in cases where they may have been received into the stomach.

In every instance where evacuation of a poison has been timeously effected, or its destructive action otherwise combated, the *medical* treatment subsequently applicable, must, of course, be regulated by the circumstances of each case.

[The substances here enumerated as Poisons, are arranged nearly according to the Classification which has been closely followed by the best authors on Toxicology; namely, that of M. ORFILA, in his deservedly approved "*Traité des Poisons*."]]

CLASSIFICATION:—

1. IRRITATING AND CORRODING (Mineral, Animal, and Vegetable) POISONS.
2. NARCOTIZING OR STUPEFYING POISONS.
3. ACRID NARCOTIC POISONS.

I. IRRITATING AND CORRODING POISONS.

(ACIDS:—ALL THE ENERGETIC MINERAL ACIDS.)

Arsenic,

(And Arsenical preparations generally.)

(*Objects*.)—Ejection of the poison by vomiting; its decomposition; and, at the same time, protection of the stomach from its action.

(*Treatment*.)—Abundant draughts of sweet milk, gruel, decoctions of starch, or oily mixtures; tickling the fauces, &c., to induce vomiting; the stomach-pump; emetics of sulphate of zinc; hydrated sesquioxide of iron (newly prepared, *v. process*, page 267) in large doses is the only antidote of reliance.

TESTS.

In the solid state:—entirely sublimed by heat. If previously mixed with charcoal (and placed in a suitable test-tube) deoxidated arsenic will be obtained in form of a metallic coating inside the tube; and this may be reconverted into arsenious acid by urging it in various directions along the tube with the aid of a

minute (spirit-lamp) flame; the facets of the crystals thus formed (on the cooler situations) will be seen in some places with the unassisted eye, but more distinctly by means of a 4-power lens.

In solution:—ammoniacal nitrate of silver produces a lemon-coloured (*arsenite of silver*) precipitate. Ammoniacal nitrate of copper throws down a fresh grass-green (*arsenite of copper*) precipitate. Transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen produces a bright yellow (*sesquisulphuret of arsenic*) precipitate. Lime-water precipitates a white (*arsenite of lime*) powder; but this test is not one of reliance.

Placed with zinc, and diluted sulphuric acid, in Marsh's apparatus, the arseniuretted hydrogen thence arising, when lighted, will deposit metallic arsenic on a piece of glass held over the flame.

The precipitates referred to, if washed and dried, may be treated as directed above for arsenic in the dry or solid condition.

[NOTE.—In testing suspected matters obtained from the stomach, these (and, in cases of death, the stomach itself) must be cut or broken down, and boiled during at least $\frac{3}{4}$ hour: if not sufficiently fluid, add distilled water. Strain, and with addition of a small quantity of potash, again boil during $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, and filter. If this liquor manifests either alkaline or acid reaction, neutralize with potash, or with acetic acid, as may be required; then acidulate it faintly with hydrochloric acid. Solution of nitrate of silver will remove the acid; and solution of muriate of soda will precipitate any excess of silver. The liquor may now be experimented on with the above tests.]

Nitric Acid.

(*Obj.*)—To render the acid inert by neutralizing it with earthy carbonates; and then to withdraw it.

(*Treat.*)—Mixtures composed of chalk, or magnesia, with sweet milk, or water; linseed decoction, or other mucilaginous drinks; soap dissolved in water; and enemata of the same ingredients.

TESTS.

By addition of copper or lead-filings, and application of heat, rich red fumes are evolved.

Hydrochloric (or Muriatic) Acid.

(*Obj.*)—Same as in preceding.

(*Treat.*)—Chalk must be avoided, as chloride of calcium will be formed; but the other means directed for foregoing acid are proper.

Nitro-Muriatic Acid.

(*Obj.* and *Treat.*)—As for the preceding.

TESTS.

Muriatic acid:—Characteristic acid taste. The presence of muriatic acid (in small proportion) is at all times demonstrable in the juices of the stomach, therefore proof of its presence in *excess* is required in cases of poisoning. When a piece of glass, wetted with this acid, is held close to *liquor ammoniæ*, so as to let the vapours of both meet, white (*muriate of ammonia*) fumes are formed. Solution of nitrate of silver produces a white (*chloride of silver*) curdy-looking precipitate.

Oxalic Acid.

(*Obj.*)—To neutralize the acid, and then evacuate the stomach by immediate vomiting.

(*Treat.*)—Mixtures of magnesia, whiting (or plaster scraped from off the inside wall of an apartment) mixed with water (the amount of the latter being as small as convenient for swallowing); abundant drinks *subsequently*. No alkalis should be employed.

TESTS.

In solid state:—Has the characterizing sour taste of most acids; and produces the same changes as they do on vegetable *blues*. When placed in water, a crackling sound accompanies solution of its crystals.

In solution:—Solution of chloride of lime produces a white (*oxalate of lime*) precipitate (which is insoluble in hydrochloric acid; but soluble in nitric acid). Solution of nitrate of silver also throws down a white precipitate, (which, on being carefully dried by aid of heat, on bibulous paper, acquires a brownish outline; and towards the end shows some slight explosions.)

Sulphuric Acid.

(*Obj.* and *Treat.*)—Same as for Nitric Acid.

TESTS.

Solution of chloride of barium, or of nitrate of baryta, produces a white (*sulphate of barytes*) precipitate, which is insoluble by alkalis or acids.

Tartaric Acid.

(*Obj.*)—To neutralize the acid, and thereafter remove it by *emesis*.

(*Treat.*)—Alkaline carbonates in solution; chalk and water. This acid is now all but excluded from the list of poisons.

Alkalis:—Caustic Alkalis.

AMMONIA. SOLUTION OF AMMONIA.

(*Obj.*)—To clear out the stomach as immediately as possible, and protect it from action of the poison.

(*Treat.*)—Irritate the fauces with a feather to promote vomiting; and with same view give repeated teacupfuls of warm fluids containing olive or almond oil (or either of these oils undiluted); or gum mucilage, mixed with vinegar, citric or other vegetable acids; glysters of similar ingredients are also required. Inhalation of the fumes of muriatic acid, or of heated vinegar, has sometimes proved efficacious.

TESTS.

Its powerfully pungent odour, and its alkaline action on vegetable colours; infusion of red cabbage will afford full illustration (this effect is destroyed by subsequent boiling).

Added to sulphate of copper in solution, a blue (*ammoniacal sulphate of copper*) precipitate is obtained; and if more solution of ammonia be added, said precipitate is dissolved, (when in the state of being nearly dissolved, it forms one of the important tests for arsenic.)

Lime.

(*Obj.*)—See preceding.

(*Treat.*)—Induce vomiting by irritation of throat, &c., and administer copious demulcent or oily drinks.

TESTS.

In substance:—Its peculiar odour, and austere styptic taste. When triturated with muriate of ammonia, fumes and odour of ammonia are evolved.

In solution:—Changes the vegetable blues to green. When exposed in an open vessel to the air, a pellicle (of *carb. of lime*) forms on the surface; this will effervesce and dissolve on addition of acid. Oxalic acid produces a white (*oxalate of lime*) precipitate.

Potassa. Soda.

(AND THEIR CARBONATES. NITRATE OF POTASH.)

(*Obj.*)—Same as preceding.

(*Treat.*)—Large doses of fixed oils, mucilaginous draughts; until the matters ejected cease to show alkaline qualities.

TESTS.

Potassa, in solid state:—Its appearance. Deliquesces on exposure to the atmosphere.

In solution:—Changes to green the vegetable blues; turns the yellow of turmeric to a brown colour. Addition of chloride of platinum throws down a yellow precipitate.

Soda, in substance:—In sensible and general alkaline properties resembles potash, but is less deliquescent.

In solution:—No yellow precipitate from addition of chloride of platinum (which distinguishes it from potassa). Alcohol when mixed with soda (or any of its salts) burns with a fine yellow flame; which is probably the most decided test for this alkali.

Nitrate of Potash, in substance:—Dissolved in distilled water, and a small amount of nitric acid added, deep red fumes are disengaged whenever heat (from a spirit-lamp flame) is applied.

In solution:—Chloride of platinum precipitates a yellow substance, as in the case of Potassa (*v.* above).

Chloride of Barium,

(AND PREPARATIONS OF BARYTA.)

(*Obj.*)—Speedy decomposition of the poison, and its withdrawal.

(*Treat.*)—Sulphate of magnesia, or of soda; the stomach-pump.

TESTS.

In solution:—Sulphuric acid throws down a profuse dense white (*sulphate of baryta*) precipitate. Solution of nitrate of silver also produces a white (*sulphate of silver*) precipitate. Sulphuretted hydrogen produces no change of appearance; which circumstance being peculiar to salts of barium, is valuable as a *negative* test.

Antimony,

(TARTAR EMETIC; AND ANTIMONIAL PREPARATIONS GENERALLY.)

(*Obj.*)—To empty the stomach completely.

(*Treat.*)—Encourage vomiting by irritation of the throat; or employ the stomach-pump if requisite; repeated warm-water draughts; decoctions of galls, or of cinchona (with tincture of the latter).

TESTS.

In a solid state:—If first dried and charred, then exposed in a test-tube to intense heat (by aid of a blowpipe) globules of metallic antimony appear at the bottom.

In solution:—Transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen produces a reddish or orange (*hydrated sesquisulphuret of antimony*) precipitate. Should matters from the stomach be present, the so-

lution must be well agitated along with a small portion of muriatic and tartaric acid; then filtered previous to being experimented on.

Bismuth,

(THE TRISNITRATE.)

(*Obj.*)—Complete ejection of the poison.

(*Treat.*)—Induce vomiting by tickling the fauces, &c., and give continuous full draughts of sweet milk.

TESTS.

In substance :—Dissolves in nitric acid, without change of colour, and without effervescing (which distinguishes it from a *carbonate*). Sulphuric acid produces no precipitate (disproving the possible idea of its being a preparation of *lead*). Dissolve it in nitric acid, and add solution of potash so long as any precipitate is thrown down; gather this in a filter, and after washing and drying it, place it on charcoal (and treat it as directed for preparations of lead), when its reduction to the metallic condition will be effected.

Copper,

(ITS SALTS AND PREPARATIONS GENERALLY.)

(*Obj.*)—To decompose the poison, and remove it from the stomach.

(*Treat.*)—Copious draughts of warm liquids containing albumen of eggs; continue to give eggs in the raw state for some time after the vomiting ceases.

TESTS.

The sulphate in a solid state :—Bright blue colour, astringent metallic impression on the tongue.

In solution :—Transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen affords a brownish-black (*sulphuret of copper*) precipitate. Solution of ammonia precipitates a pure blue substance, which, on further addition of ammonia, becomes dissolved; but when only a small amount of the poison is present, no precipitation occurs, a clear violet-coloured solution being then at once presented. Ferrocyanide of potassium throws down a reddish-brown (*ferrocyanide of copper*) precipitate. A piece of polished zinc or iron (as the blade of a table-knife) acquires a plating of copper, if placed in a liquid containing the above salt. The tests for Sulphuric Acid (q. v.) will indicate its presence here as the combining acid.

The Acetate :—Same tests as preceding, excepting the last two.

The Ammonio-Sulphate:—Has a brilliant violet-blue colour, and an ammoniacal odour. Solution of arsenious acid affords a fresh apple-green precipitate; this experiment is, conversely, that for arsenious acid.

The Diacetate:—Same tests as for the Sulphate, with exception of that which is placed last.

Lead,

(ITS ACETATE, CARBONATE, AND PREPARATIONS GENERALLY.)

(*Obj.*)—To decompose the poison, and then promote its ejection.

(*Treat.*)—Administer solution of sulphate of zinc in full doses; induce and continue vomiting; if *red lead* is the poison, almond or olive oil must at first be given in considerable quantity.

TESTS.

In a solid state:—Mixed with potash and charcoal, and exposed to a red heat (or placed in a suitably sized hollow in a piece of charcoal, and exposed to a blow-pipe flame) metallic lead is formed.

In solution:—Sulphuric acid, and sulphates, throw down a white (*sulphate of lead*) precipitate. Solution of carb. of soda gives a white (*carbonate of lead*) deposit: Solution of chromate of potash a rich yellow (*chromate of lead*) precipitate. Transmission of hydrosulphuric acid produces a blackish (*sulphuret of lead*) precipitate. Zinc precipitates lead from solution of any of its salts.

To render the *carbonate* amenable to the foregoing tests, it must first be dissolved in a sufficiency of nitric acid diluted with distilled water.

Mercurials.

(CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE; THE BICYANIDE; CALOMEL; IODIDE; RED PRECIPITATE; PERSULPHATE, OR TURPETH MINERAL, &c. &c.)

(*Obj.*)—Decomposition of the poison, and its ejection from the stomach.

(*Treat.*)—Albumen of eggs in continuous large doses, and infusion of catechu afterwards; sweet milk; mixtures of flour with water (for sake of gluten) in successive cupfuls; iron filings; (emetics of tartrate of antimony have been recommended, to combat ptyalism, when present.)

TESTS.

Corrosive sublimate in a solid state:—Is sublimed when heated in a test-tube; and the acrimonious fumes speedily condense into a crystalline semi-transparent mass. Placed in a test-

tube, and potassa or soda added in solution, a yellow (*peroxide of mercury*) precipitate is thrown down; (lime has the same effect.) Triturated with an equal weight of well-dried carbonate of potassa, metallic globules of mercury will become visible.

In solution:—Ammonia sends down a white (*ammonio-chloride of mercury*) precipitate. Solution of *proto-chloride* of tin affords a (*per-chloride of tin*) precipitate, which at first is white, but acquires a leaden colour on adding more of said test; when this precipitate (after being well agitated) is dried, minute globules of quicksilver are formed. Transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen produces a (*bisulphuret of mercury*) precipitate, which at first is leaden coloured, then black. Solution of iodide of potassium affords an intensely brilliant scarlet (*protoioduret of mercury*) precipitate. Corrosive sublimate may be reduced to the metallic state through galvanic influence applied as follows:—A drop of the suspected fluid laid on a piece of polished gold, and both it and the gold touched at the same instant by a point of iron (as a thick needle, or the end of a penknife), a small silvery coating of mercury soon becomes apparent on the gold. Being most soluble in sulphuric ether, addition of this fluid is of much service when the poison is found mingled with organic or other matters.

The Bicyanide:—When sublimed within a test-tube, it condenses in yellow crystals; these, on being touched with any small point, gradually acquire a fine scarlet colour.

The Calomel:—Is sublimated by heat. When heated along with potash, it at first assumes a black appearance, and then quicksilver globules are observed. Sulphuric ether is equally valuable in treatment of calomel, as in the foregoing.

The Iodide:—On cautious application of heat, it sublimes in red coloured crystals; which soon change to yellow, and subsequently to a dusky hue. On exposure to a sufficient degree of heat, iodine fumes are disengaged. When mixed with potash (in equal weights) and heated in a test-tube, decomposition occurs; metallic mercury being sublimed, and iodide of potassium deposited in the tube.

The Red Precipitate:—Exposed to heat in a test-tube, metallic mercury is sublimed; evolution of oxygen being at the same time demonstrable.

The Persulphate:—Treated in same manner as foregoing, sublimation of the mercury takes place; and sulphurous acid gas is perceptibly evolved.

Silver,

(THE NITRATE.)

(*Obj.*)—Speedy decomposition of the poison, and its subsequent evacuation from the stomach.

(*Treat.*)—Give, in repeated draughts, a strong solution of chloride of sodium (*common salt*), and continue its employment, although vomiting should have been complete.

TEST.

In solution:—Muriatic acid throws down a curdy-looking (*chloride of silver*) precipitate, which acquires a brownish-black colour on short exposure to the light; this substance, after being washed and dried, fuses on being heated; and when cool, has a horny appearance. Solution of ammonia produces a deep brown (*oxide of silver*) precipitate; if the solution of ammonia is added in excess, the precipitate will be dissolved; when only *almost* dissolved, the turbid mixture thus afforded forms the *ammoniaco-nitrate of silver* test for arsenious acid, and may itself be tested with a solution of the latter.

Phosphorus.

(*Obj.*)—Decomposition of the poison, and its total evacuation.

(*Treat.*)—Mixture of magnesia and cold water, in repeated draughts; promote continuous vomiting by tickling application of a feather to the fauces, &c.

TESTS.

The peculiarity of its odour; its highly inflammable property, when only moderately heated.

(IRRITATING AND CORRODING ANIMAL POISONS.)

Cantharides.

(*Obj.*)—Immediate ejection of the poison, and protection of the stomach and intestines from its energetic action.

(*Treat.*)—Promote vomiting by repeated copious draughts of warm water; enemata of water with opium, &c.; camphor.

TESTS.

Characteristic green, and glistening appearance of the flies, when portion of them can be obtained.

The Mussel, Lobster, Dolphin, Conger Eel,

AND SOME MORE VARIETIES OF FISH—CRUSTACEOUS, TESTACEOUS, AND OTHERS—ARE POISONOUS UNDER CERTAIN (DISEASED ?) CONDITIONS.

(*Obj.*)—Their removal from the stomach and intestines.

(*Treat.*)—Induce full vomiting by exhibition of sulphate of zinc; mustard, in tepid water; or warm decoction of chamomile, in repeated *emetic* quantities. Castor oil.

TESTS.

None by chemical agency.

(IRRITATING AND CORRODING VEGETABLE POISONS.)

Colocynth. Elaterium. Euphorbium. Gamboge. Mezereon. Savine.

(*Obj.*)—Evacuation of the poison from the stomach and bowels.

(*Treat.*)—Copious demulcent drinks in a warm state; succeeded by liquid cordial, stimulant, or opiate medicines suited to particular circumstances.

TESTS.

None by means of reagents. The rich yellow colour of *gamboge* may sometimes prove a means of its detection. And familiar acquaintance with others of the above substances may lead to their recognition by smell, taste, &c.

II. NARCOTIZING OR STUPEFYING POISONS.

Opium, Morphia, Hyoscyamus, Lactuca Virosa, Lactucarium,

AND THEIR PREPARATIONS GENERALLY.

(*Obj.*)—To empty the stomach as immediately as possible.

(*Treat.*)—The stomach-pump; copious administration of warm diluents; with full *emetic* doses of tartrate of antimony, sulphate of zinc, or sulphate of copper. *After* sufficient evacuation, give vegetable acids in a suitably diluted state. During said treatment, application of cold water to the head, &c., should be persevered in, and in many instances mustard applications to the feet; and the patient strenuously aroused whenever he subsides into a lethargic condition.

TESTS.

Opium in substance:—Its peculiar taste, colour, and odour (especially the latter quality when arising from opium in a softened or moist state, and more so if it be moderately heated; as when just obtained from the stomach).

In solution:—Nitric acid throws down a red-coloured (*nitrate of morphia*) precipitate. Tincture of the muriate of iron produces a (*meconate of iron*) deposit, which is also red.

When the suspected fluid has been procured from the stomach, it usually contains a mingling of organic substances; these must be broken down, and the whole rendered sufficiently fluid, by addition of distilled water *when necessary*, then slightly acidulated with acetic acid; the liquor thus obtained, when well agitated,

then filtered, must be evaporated to thickness of syrup. And after being digested with alcohol, it must be boiled, and again concentrated to nearly the consistence of syrup. When this alcoholic extract (as it has been called) is dissolved in distilled water, solution of ammonia cautiously added produces a (*morphia*) precipitate, which acquires a yellow colour when nitric acid is dropped into it. When the last named precipitate is removed by filtration, and acetate of lead added to the supernatant (*meconate of ammonia*) liquor, a (*meconate of lead*) deposit is afforded; which, when suspended in water, is decomposed by transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen; a dark precipitate being thereby thrown down. The fluid remaining from this last process acquires a deep cherry-red hue on addition of the sesquichloride of iron.

Morphia, in the solid state:—Is soluble only in a slight degree in water. Nitric acid turns it first to an orange, and then to a yellow colour. When suspended in water, it is changed to a dull blue, on addition of tincture of muriate of iron.

Hydrocyanic (or Prussic) Acid.

CHERRY-LAUREL OIL, AND CHERRY-LAUREL WATER; BITTER ALMOND (and its oil.)

(*Obj.*)—Endeavour to counteract the deadly sedative congesting influence of the poison.

(*Treat.*)—The internal remedies best calculated to act chemically on this poison, are, carbonate of potash in solution, quickly succeeded by watery solutions of sulphate of iron (with the intention of decomposing the acid, and forming the less injurious substance named *prussian blue*); the instances of successful treatment by these, or, indeed, by any other kind of treatment, are extremely rare, however. Inhalation of chlorine gas, ammonia, &c.; artificial respiration; exhibition of energetic stimulants—such as brandy, liquid ammonia; chlorine-water, chloride of soda, and of lime, have all been extolled, and may be tried; also, mustard poultices to the stomach, and cowhage applied over the chest; venesection at the neck, temples, &c.; and affusion of cold water to the head and spinal district, are more likely to prove timely excitant and effective remedies. Employment of the stomach-pump, emetics, &c., seems here a most improbable means of relief—or rather, a waste of time.

TESTS.

The (bitter almond) peculiarity of its odour. When a little potash is mixed with liquids containing this poison, and solution of sulphate, or sesquichloride of iron added, a grayish-green precipitate is thrown down—which deepens to a prussian blue tint,

on addition of a few drops of sulphuric acid. The nitrate of silver produces a white (*cyanide of silver*) precipitate; which, after being washed and dried, and then held on a watch-glass over a flame, burns with a fresh rose-colour, cyanogen being at same time evolved.

When a mixture is to be examined, containing matters from the stomach, &c., if alkaline, it must first be neutralized by addition of sulphuric acid, then $\frac{1}{8}$ part cautiously distilled therefrom into a receiver immersed in some frigorific mixture; and the product may then be tested by nitrate of silver, as above.

Gaseous (Narcotic) Poisons.

CHLORINE, CARBONIC ACID, CARBURETTED HYDROGEN, SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN, &c.

(*Obj.*)—To avert suffocative symptoms, in the first place.

(*Treat.*)—Remove the patient from the situation or apartment in which the poison had been inhaled; or open the doors, windows, &c., for admission of pure air; continued application of cold water to the head and neck. V.S. may be necessary; or cupping at back of the neck; cautious inhalation of steam from warm water placed in a convenient vessel.

TESTS.

Chlorine:—Take a bottle containing distilled water *into the tainted apartment*, and after pouring out rather more than half the water, cork the bottle, and apply the tests directed for Muriatic Acid.

Carbonic Acid:—Proceed with a bottle of (*lime*) water, as just described; the solution of lime acquires a milky appearance on being well agitated, if the said gas may have been in the atmosphere of the apartment. A lighted candle will detect the presence of carbonic acid gas (if in excess) by being immediately extinguished in the tainted atmosphere; it must, for this purpose, be held near the floor. [The utmost caution requires to be observed in introducing lighted tapers into close situations *supposed* to contain this gas, lest an explosive hydrocarbon may, instead, be met with.]

III. ACRID NARCOTIC POISONS.

Alcohol, Belladonna, Cocculus Indicus, Colchicum Autumnale, Digitalis, Fool's Parsley, Hellebore, (Water) Hemlock, (Spotted) Hemlock, (Poisonous) Mushrooms (many varieties), Nux Vomica, Stramonium, Sabadilla, Tobacco, Veratria, Veratrum Album, &c. &c.

(*Obj.*)—To relieve the stomach and bowels of their poisonous contents as speedily as possible.

(*Treat.*)—The stomach-pump, tickling the fauces, emetics, warm diluents, demulcents, sulphate of magnesia, or of soda, and similar treatment to that directed above for Opium, Morphia, &c.

TESTS.

By sensible qualities chiefly. In fatal cases from alcohol, the stomach should, with its contents, be cut and broken down; and after sufficient fluidity given to the mixture by addition of distilled water, it should be submitted to repeated distillation at a heat under 212° .

POISONED WOUNDS OF EVERY KIND.

(*Obj.*)—To prevent absorption of the virus.

(*Treat.*)—If on the extremities, tie a ligature tightly round the limb, &c., between it and the heart; apply cupping-glasses so as to include the wound; then, or at first, apply nitrate of silver, or the actual cautery; removal of the part by the knife;—particular directions for the management of accidents of this nature, however, are here unnecessary, as they more properly belong to works on Surgery.

ERRATA.

<i>Page</i>	20	<i>line</i>	2	<i>for</i>	H. OXIDUM RUBRUM	<i>read</i>	H. OXIDUM NIGRUM.
"	75	"	17	<i>for</i>	CONFECTIO GALLICÆ	<i>read</i>	CON. ROSÆ GALLICÆ.
"	79	"	18	<i>for</i>	ZINCI OXIDI	<i>read</i>	ZINCI OXIDUM.
"	158	"	31	<i>for</i>	IPECACUANHÆ	<i>read</i>	IPECACUANHA.
"	187	"	22	<i>for</i>	PIX LIQUID	<i>read</i>	PIX LIQUIDA.
"	238	"	15	<i>for</i>	PIX LIQUIDÆ	<i>read</i>	PIX LIQUIDA.
"	242	"	4	<i>for</i>	Saseafras	<i>read</i>	Sassafras.

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THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON, AND OF THE
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STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law.
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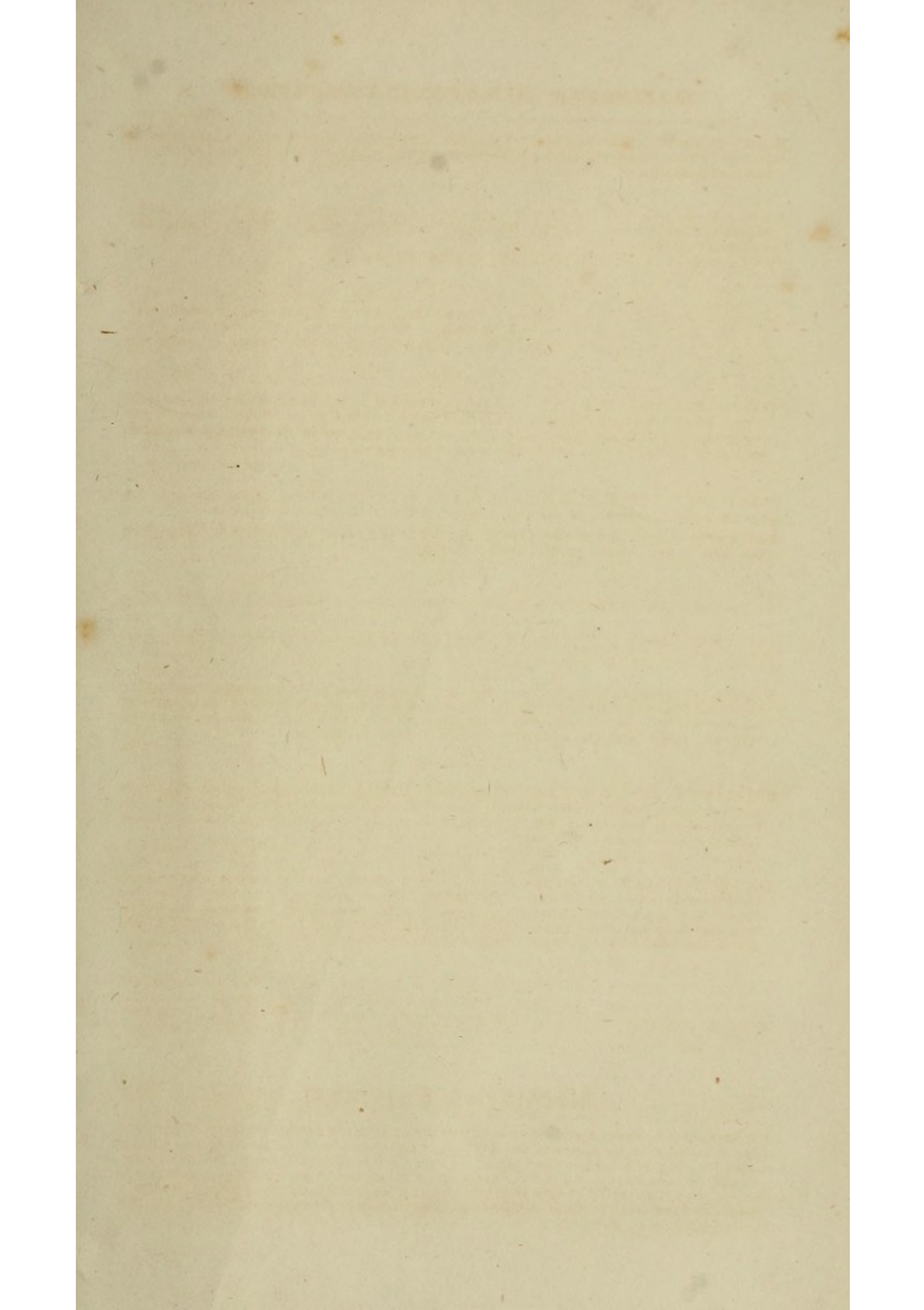
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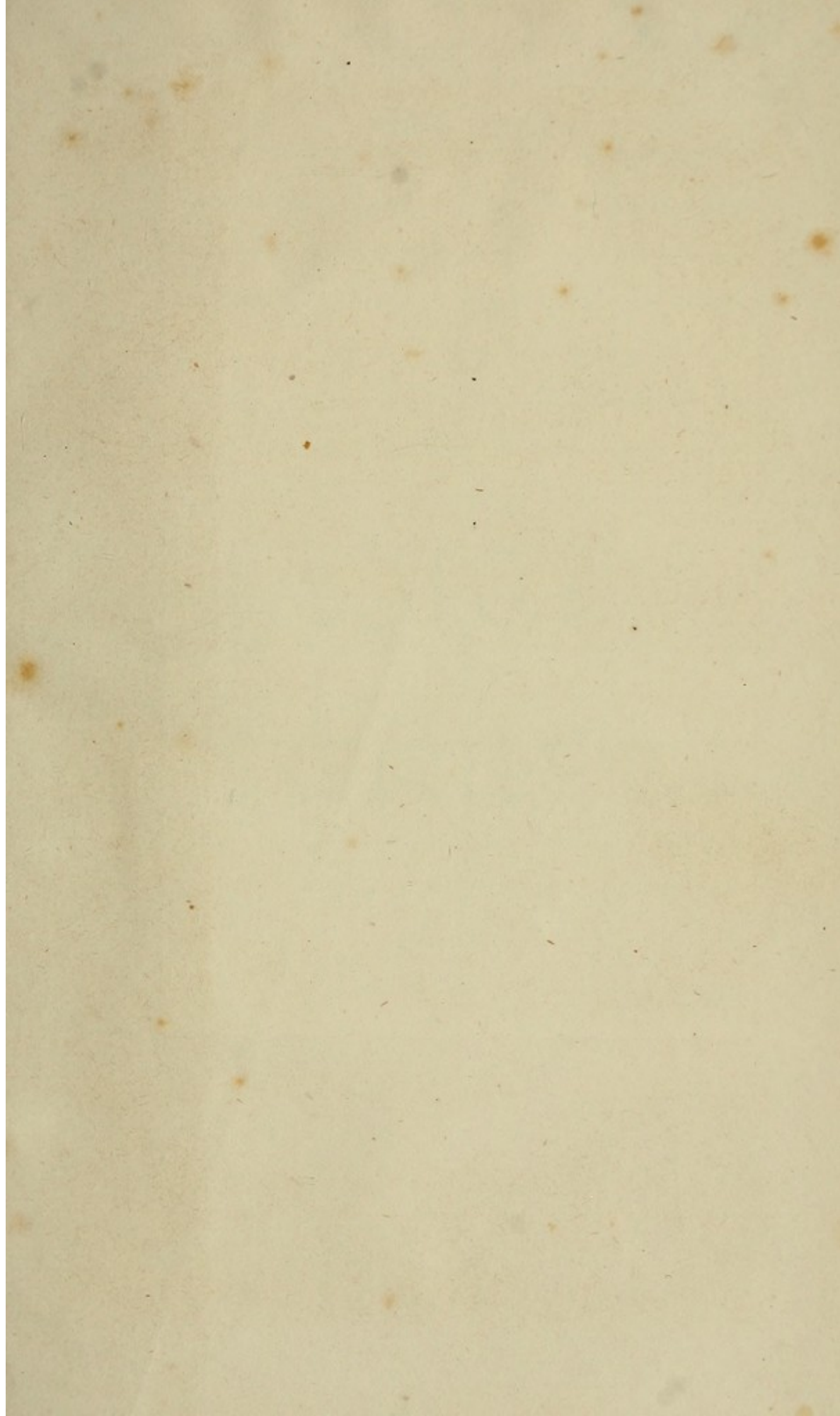
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