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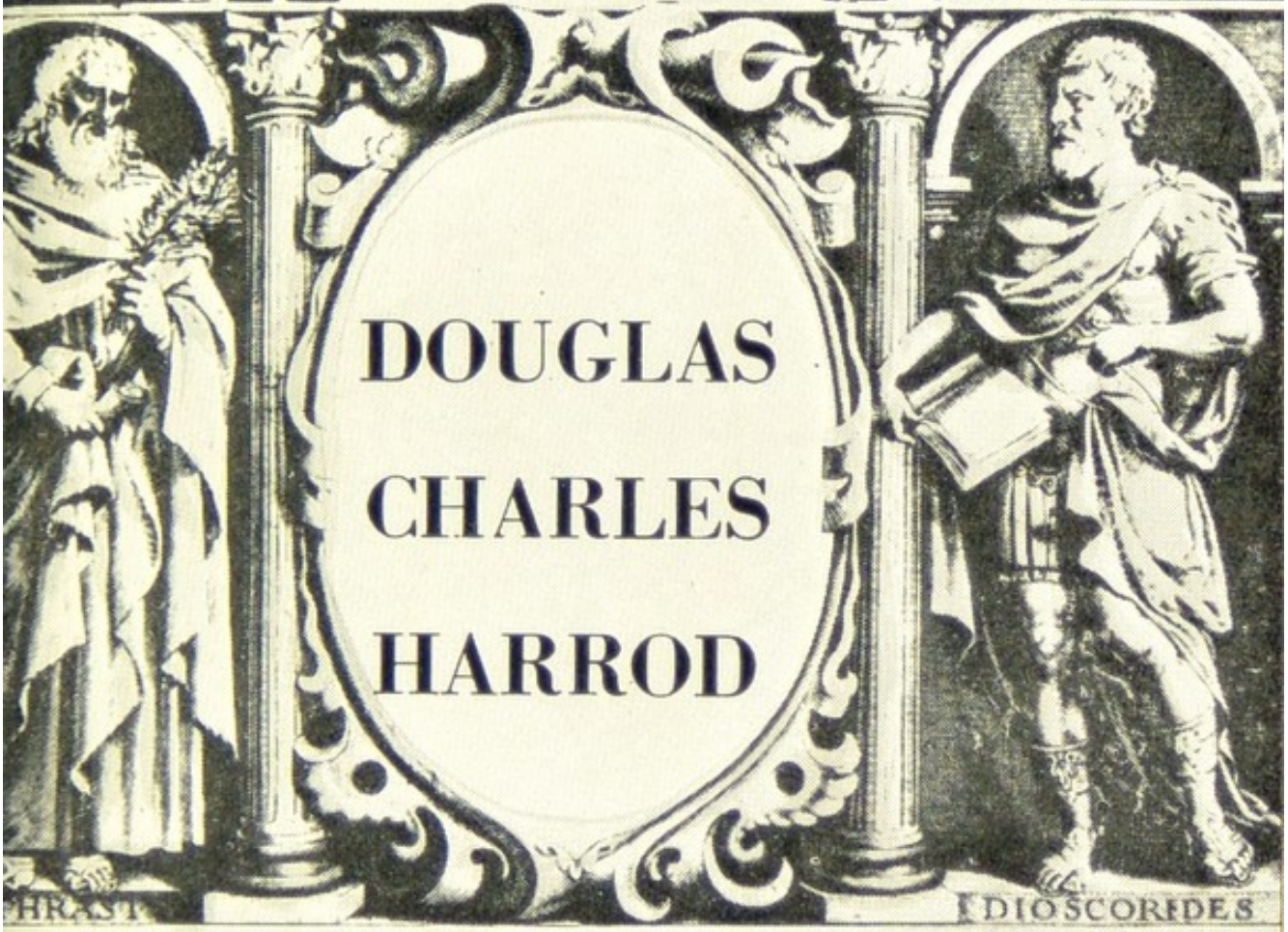
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PREFACE

SINCE the last issue of the POCKET FORMULARY in 1877, new editions of the British, United States, French, and German Pharmacopœias have been published; each of which has been more or less amplified. The present volume—which comprises the whole of the formulæ of the British as well as the most important in the three foreign Pharmacopœias — has therefore been proportionately enlarged.

For convenience of comparison, the formulæ of the British Pharmacopœia of 1867 have been retained, and placed after the corresponding ones of 1885.

A large amount of recent unofficial information has been added, whilst the older matter has been preserved intact.

The thanks of the Editor are due to Mr ORD for many useful suggestions, as well as for his assistance in revising the proofs.

December, 1885.

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B. British Pharmacopœia, 1885.

B. 1867. British Pharmacopœia, 1867.

L. London Pharmacopœia or College.

E. Edinburgh Pharmacopœia or College.

D. Dublin Pharmacopœia or College.

U. S. Pharmacopœia of the United States, 1882.

P. The Codex Medicamentarius or Pharmacopée Francaise, French Pharmacopœia or Codex, 1884.

G. Pharmacopœia Germanica, or German Pharmacopœia.

AUST., BAT., PRUS., RUS., SPAN. PH., &c. The Austrian, Batavian, Prussian, Russian, Spanish Pharmacopœias, &c.

CH. Pharmacopœia Chirurgica, and Ph. Medico-Chirurgica.

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F. H., IT. H., GERM. H. French, Italian, and German Hospitals.

The individual Names attached to the Formulæ are those of the Authors to whom they are commonly attributed, or from whose works they have been taken.

*** *See Appendices* I, II, III, and IV.

SIGNS, ABBREVIATIONS, &c.,

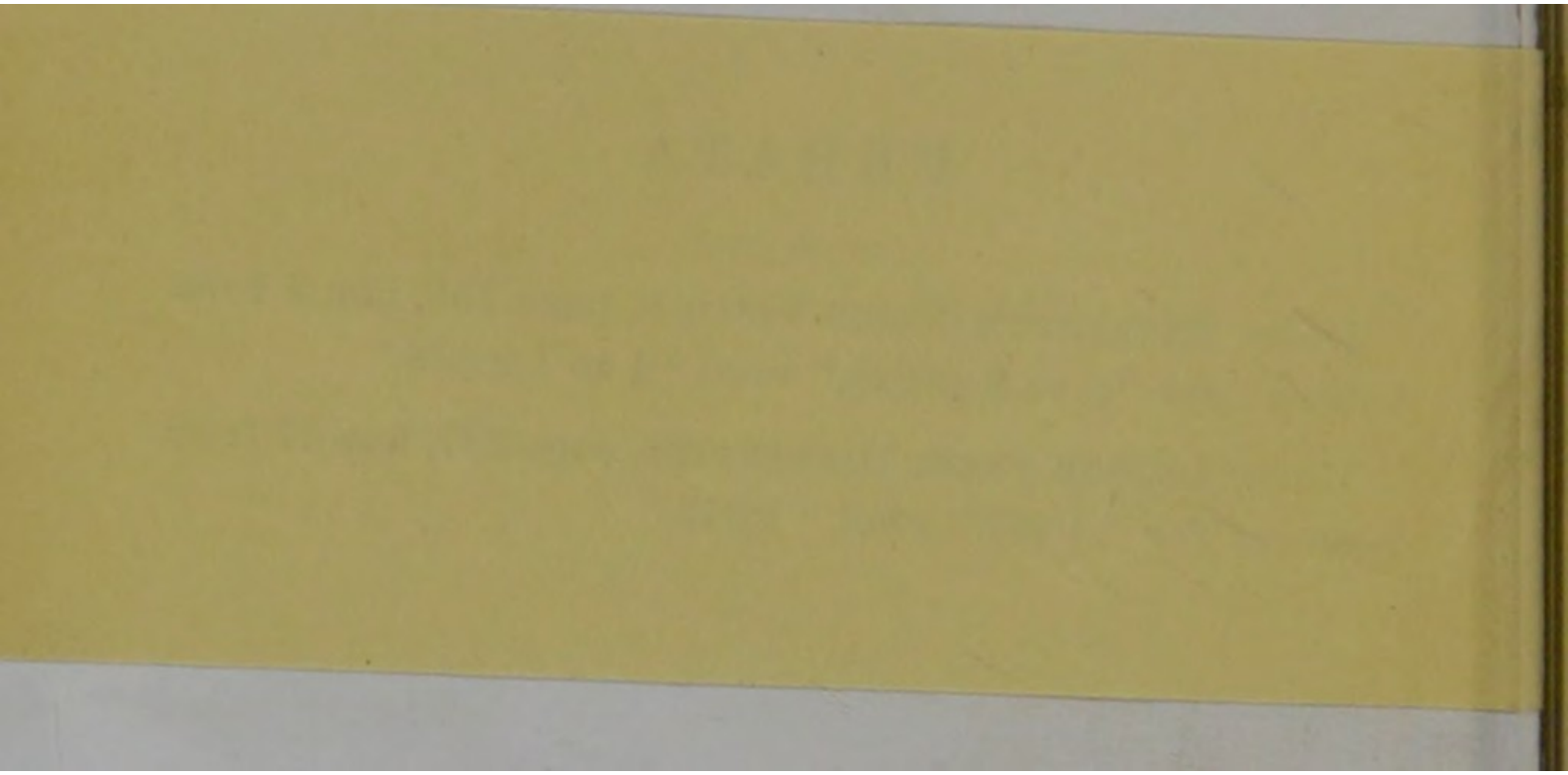
USED IN THE FORMULÆ.

C or Cong. Congius. Imperial Gallon.
O Octarius. Pint of 20 fluid ounces.
℔ Libra. Avoirdupois pound.
℥ Uncia. Troy Ounce.
f℥ Fluiduncia. Fluid Ounce.
ʒ Drachma. Drachm (60 grains).
fʒ Fluidrachma. Fluid Drachm (60 minims).
℈ Scrupulus. Scruple (20 grains).
♏ Minimum. Minim ($\frac{1}{60}$th of fʒj).
gr Granum, or Grana. Grain, or grains.
ss Semis. A half.
Sesqui. One and a half.
q. p. Quantum placet. As much as you please.
q. s. Quantum sufficit. As much as is sufficient.
p. æq. Partes æquales. Equal parts.
Aa, Ana, *and* Sing. Of each ingredient.
M. Misce. Mix.
S. A. Secundum Artem. According to art.
O. M. Old wine measure.
Co. *or* Comp. Compound.
Pp. Precipitate.
c. c. Cubic centimetres.
Pulv. *or* p. Pulvis. Powder.
Sp. Gr. Specific gravity.
Tr. Troy weight.
d. water. Distilled water.
wt. By weight

ERRATA

Under EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ, page 155, line 7 from bottom: *for* "½ to 2 grains," *read* "¼ to 1 grain."

Under LIQUOR FERRI DIALYSATUS, page 237, line 17 from bottom: *for* "1·497," *read* "1·047."



THE POCKET

FORMULARY

ABSINTHINUM. *Absinthin.* Dr LUCK. Treat dried wormwood with alcohol of sp. gr. ·863, until exhausted of bitterness. Having distilled the clear liquid to a syrup, transfer it to a stoppered bottle, and shake it up with ether. When the ether has separated, remove it with a syringe. Repeat this several times, and distil the mixed ethereal solutions. From the dry remainder some brown resin is to be removed, by means of water rendered alkaline by ammonia. The Absinthin is left. Dose ½ gr. to 2 grs.

ABSTRACTUM ACONITI. U.S. With aconite root made the same as ABST. BELLADONNÆ, with the addition of 2 parts of tartaric acid to the 80 parts of alcohol.

ABSTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ. U.S. Belladonna root in No. 60 powder (see PULVERES) 200 parts, sugar of milk recently dried and in fine powder, alcohol (see SPIRITUS), of each q. s. Moisten the root with 80 parts of alcohol and pack in a percolator, then add alcohol q. s. to saturate the powder, and leave a stratum above it. When the liquid begins to drop from the percolator, close the lower orifice, and having closely covered the percolator, macerate for 48 hours. Then allow the percolation to proceed, gradually adding alcohol until the root is exhausted. Reserve the first 170 parts of the percolate, evaporate the remainder to 30 parts at a temperature not exceeding 122° F., and mix with the reserved portion. Place the mixture in an evaporating dish, and having added 50 parts of sugar of milk, cover it with a piece of thin muslin gauze, and set aside in a warm place, where the temperature will not rise above 122° F., until the mixture is dry. Lastly, having added enough sugar of milk to make

the mixture weigh 100 parts, reduce it to a fine uniform powder, and preserve in a well-stopped bottle.

ABSTRACTUM CONII. U.S. From the full-grown fruit of *Conium maculatum*, in No. 40 powder. Made the same as ABSTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ, with the addition of 6 parts of hydrochloric acid to the 80 parts of alcohol.

ABSTRACTUM DIGITALIS. U.S. From the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*. Made the same as ABSTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ.

ABSTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI. U.S. From the leaves of *Hyoscyamus niger*. Made the same as ABSTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ.

ABSTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ. U.S. From the seed of *Strychnos nux-vomica*. Nux vomica in No. 60 powder (see PULVERES) 200 parts, sugar of milk recently dried and in fine powder, alcohol (see SPIRITUS), and water, of each q. s. Mix alcohol and water in the proportion of 8 parts of alcohol to 1 of water, and having moistened the nux with 100 parts of the menstruum, proceed as for ABSTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ. After the nux is exhausted reserve the first 170 parts of the percolate, distil off the alcohol from the remainder, and mix the residue with the reserved portion. Place the mixture in an evaporating dish, and finish as in ABSTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ.

ARSTRACTUM PODOPHYYLLI. U.S. From the rhizome and rootlets of *Podophyllum Peltatum*. Made the same as ABSTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ, except that after reserving 170 parts of the percolate, the alcohol is distilled off from the remainder, and the residue mixed with the reserved portion.

ACETAS CALCIS. See CALCIS ACETAS. [*Note.* The Salts generally are placed under their respective bases; as Potassii Acetas; Plumbi Acetas; Sodii Acetas.]

ACETUM. Vinegar is procured in this country from malt, by fermentation, &c. French vinegar (*Acetum Gallicum*) is made from wine. B. An acid liquid, prepared from malt and unmalted grain, by acetous fermentation. Sp. gr. 1·017—1·019. Contains 5·41 per cent. of real acetic acid. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 1 f. oz. B. 1867, contained 4·6 per cent. of anhydrous acid. P. contains 7 or 8 per cent. of anhydrous acid. G. 6 per cent.

ACETUM ACIDI CARBOLICI. P. Crystallized carbolic acid 10 parts, acetic acid (sp. gr. 1·060) 200 parts, dist. water 980 parts. Mix and filter.

ACETUM ALLII. Fresh garlic ℥j, distilled vinegar f℥xij.

ACETUM ANTIHYSTERICUM. Castor ʒij, galbanum ʒiv, rue ℥j, vinegar ℔ij. Macerate and strain.

ACETUM ANTISEPTICUM. *Four-Thieves' Vinegar.* See ACIDUM ACETICUM AROMATICUM, E.

ACETUM AROMATICUM. P. *Aromatic Spirit of Vinegar.* Strong acetic acid Oj, camphor ℥ij, oil of lavender gr. ix, oil of cloves gtt. xx, oil of cinnamon gr. xx. Acetum Aromaticum G. is made with aromatic tinctures, essent. oils, acetic acid, and water. See ACIDUM ACETICUM, AROMATICUM, E.

ACETUM CAMPHORÆ. P. Camphor 25 parts, crystallizable acetic acid 25 parts, white vinegar 950 parts. Mix. S. A.

ACETUM CANTHARIDIS. B. Mix f℥xiij of acetic acid with f℥ij of glacial acetic acid, and digest in this mixture cantharides in powder 2 oz. for 2 hours, at a temperature of 200° F. (93·3° Cent.), then transfer the ingredients, after they have cooled, to a percolator, and when the liquid ceases to pass, pour f℥v of acetic acid over the residuum. When the percolation is complete, press contents of percolator, filter, mix the liquids, add acetic acid to make 1 pint. B. 1867. Same.

ACETUM CAPSICI. Capsicum ℥j, vinegar f℥xxiv. See TINCTURA CAPSICI ACETICA. Used in gargles.

ACETUM COLCHICI. L. Dried colchicum ℥iiiss, diluted acetic acid Oj. Macerate in a closed vessel for 3 days, express the liquor, and let it settle; add to the strained liquor f℥iss of proof spirit. E. Fresh colchicum ℥j, distilled vinegar f℥xvj, proof spirit f℥j. As the last. D. Colchicum bulbs dried and bruised 1 oz., commercial acetic acid f℥iv, distilled water f℥xij. Dose of L. and E. from f℥ss to ʒiss. D. is nearly three times as strong.

ACETUM DESTILLATUM. L. and E. From 8 pints of vinegar (from a glass retort into a glass receiver) distil 7 pints. E. directs French vinegar in preference. Chiefly used as a pharmaceutical agent. Dose f℥j to f℥j. P. By distilling vinegar made from wine.

ACETUM DIGITALIS. G. Dried foxglove ℥j, acetic acid (sp. gr. 1·041) ℥ij, water 7 oz., rect. sp. (·830 to ·834) ℥j. All by weight. Macerate for 8 days, press, filter. Dose, to 30 minims.

ACETUM LAVANDULÆ. P. Digest 1 oz. of dried lavender flowers with ℥xij of vinegar for 10 days. The vinegars of other flowers are made in the same way.

ACETUM LOBELIÆ. U. S. Lobelia in mod. coarse powd. 10 parts, dil. acetic acid to make 100 parts. By percolation.

ACETUM OPII. E. Opium, sliced, ℥iv, distilled vinegar f℥xvj. Triturate the opium with a little of the vinegar, add the rest, macerate 7 days, agitating occasionally, strain, press, and filter. Dose, 6 drops to 24; 20 drops equal to 30 of tinct. opii. D. directs 1½ oz. of coarsely powdered opium to be macerated for 7 days in Oj of dilute acetic acid, with occasional agitation, strain, press, and filter. This is probably intended to be of the same strength as tinctura opii. Dose, 10 to 30 drops.

ACETUM RUBI IDÆI. P. *Raspberry Vinegar.* Macerate 3 parts of the fruit with two parts of white vinegar for 10 days, and strain without pressure. The vinegars of other fruits are prepared in the same manner.

ACETUM RUTÆ. E. 1744. Rue ℔j, vinegar Cj. Digest and strain.

ACETUM SANGUINARIÆ. U. S. As ACETUM LOBELIÆ.

ACETUM SCILLÆ. B. Macerate squill, bruised, 2½ oz. in dilute acetic acid Oj for 7 days, then strain with expression, and filter. B. 1867 contained proof sp. f℥iss. Dose, 15 to 40 minims. L. Similar. U. S. As ACETUM LOBELIÆ. P. 1 to 10. G. As ACET. DIGITALIS.

ACETUM SINAPIS. BERAL. Mustard 1 oz., vinegar f℥xij. Distil f℥viij. For outward use, as a counter-irritant.

ACIDUM ACETICUM. B. Made from wood by destructive distillation, and subsequently purified. 100 parts by weight contain 33 parts of real acetic acid. B. 1867. Same. Sp. gr. 1·044. See A. PYROLIGNEUM. U. S. 36 per cent. absolute acid. G. *Acid acet. dil.* 30 per cent. of absolute acid. acet. P. sp. gr. 1·060.

ACIDUM ACETICUM AROMATICUM. E. 1839. Dried rosemary ℥j, lavender flowers ℥ss, origanum ℥j, bruised cloves ʒss, acetic acid Oiss. Macerate 7 days, strain, express, and filter. This is substituted for the old Acetum Antisepticum, or *Four-Thieves' Vinegar*, which contained, in addition, rue, garlic, &c.

ACIDUM ACETICUM CAMPHORATUM. E. Camphor (pulverized with spirit) ℥ss, strong acetic acid f℥viss. D. Camphor 1 oz., rect. spirit f℥j, strong acetic acid Oss.

ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM. B. Acetic acid Oj, dist. water Ovij. Sp. gr. 1·006. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 1 f. oz. B. 1867. Same. U. S. contains 6 per cent. of absolute acid.

ACIDUM ACETICUM GLACIALE. B. Concentrated acetic acid, containing nearly 99 per cent. of real acetic acid ($C_2H_4O_2$). B. 1867 contained 84 per cent. anhydrous acid. B. 1864. Place acetate of soda 20 oz. in a porcelain basin on a moderately warm sand-bath, apply heat till it liquefies, and continuing the heat, stir until the salt becomes pulverulent, let the heat be now raised so as to produce fusion, and then instantly remove the salt from the fire; as soon as it has cooled break up the mass, and place it in a stoppered retort capable of holding 3 pints, and connected with a Liebig's condenser; pour sulphuric acid 8 oz. by weight on the salt, quickly replace the stopper, and when the distillation of acetic acid begins to slacken, continue it by the aid of heat until f℥vj have passed over. Sp. gr. 1·058. G. *Acidum Aceticum*, 96 per cent. acetic acid. P. *Acide Acétique crystallizable.* Sp. gr. 1·063.

ACIDUM ANTIMONICUM. P. *Acid. Stibicum.* Antimonic acid is precipitated when diluted sulphuric acid is added to the washings of *Diaphoretic Antimony* (ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM).

ACIDUM ARSENICUM. Obtained by treating arsenious acid diffused in water with nitric acid in slight excess, and boiling down to dryness in a platinum vessel. An addition of hydrochloric acid to the water accelerates the reaction.

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM. B. *Arsenic, Arsenicum Album, White Arsenic, Anhydrous Arsenious Acid, Arsenious Anhydride.* Obtained by roasting arsenical ores, and purified by sublimation. Dose, $\frac{1}{60}$th to $\frac{1}{12}$th grain. B. 1867. Same.

Antidotes for Arsenic and Arsenical preparations.—If vomiting is not already induced, give 20 *gr. sulph. zinc. in water; or give mustard and water, and large quantities of albuminous drinks; and every five or ten minutes give a teaspoonful of moist peroxide of iron, prepared according to the formula given below;* * *or calcined magnesia, or charcoal in large doses. In great depression give brandy or sp. chloroform combined with henbane or opium.*

* MOIST PEROXIDE OF IRON (*Antidotum Arsenici*, G.) Sol. persulphate of iron (sp. gr. 1·428) 100 parts. Water 250 parts, mix and add calc. magnesia 15 parts, previously rubbed up with 250 parts water, shake well together until a thin and smooth paste is formed. This freed from the supernatant liquid forms the antidote for arsenic. The sol. of sulph. of iron, as well as the magnesia in suspension, should be kept in readiness, and separate, so as to be available for immediate use.

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM PRÆPARATUM. White arsenic levigated as CRETA PRÆPARATA.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. B. Prepared, by sublimation, from benzoin, not chemically pure. B. 1864. Place benzoin 4 oz. in a cylindrical pot of sheet iron, furnished with a flange at its mouth; and having fitted the pot into a circular hole in a sheet of pasteboard, interpose between the pasteboard and flange a collar of tow, so as to produce a nearly air-tight junction. Let a cylinder of stiff paper open at one end, eighteen inches high, and having a diameter of at least twice that of the pot, be now inverted on the pasteboard and secured to it by slips of paper and flour paste. Pass two inches of the lower part of the pot through a hole in a plate of sheet tin, which is to be kept from contact with the pasteboard by the interposition of a few corks; and let a heat just sufficient to melt the benzoin (that of a gas lamp answers well) be applied, and continued for at least 6 hours, that benzoic acid may be sublimed. Let the product thus obtained, if not quite white, be pressed firmly between folds of filtering paper, and again sublimed. Dose, from 10 to 15 grains.

ACIDUM BORICUM. B. *Boric Acid, Boracic Acid.* A weak acid, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on borax. and by the purification of native boric acid. M. WACKENRODER gives the following non-official process for preparing this acid:—Dissolve 40 parts of borax in 100 of boiling water, and add 25 of hydrochloric acid to the hot solution. Let the acid which crystallizes on cooling be collected on a filter, drained, washed with cold water, and lastly dried at 234° F. It may be rendered more pure by recrystallizing. [If precipitated by sulphuric acid it obstinately retains a portion of the acid.] Dose, 5 to 30 grains.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM. B. *Phenic Acid. Phenol. Phenylic Alcohol.* Obtained from coal tar by fractional distillation, and subsequent purification. Dose, 1 to 3 grains. B. 1867. Same.

Antidotes. The stomach-pump, emetics, saccharated solution of lime, albumen, olive oil.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM LIQUEFACTUM. B. Carbolic acid liquified by the addition of 10 per cent. of water. Dose, 1 to 4 minims.

ACIDUM CARBONICUM. Put fragments of marble, or chalk, into a gas bottle and pour upon it hydrochloric or sul-

phuric acid previously diluted with eight or ten times its weight of water, and collect in a dry vessel by displacement.

ACIDUM CHROMICUM. B. *Anhydrous Chromic Acid. Chromic Anhydride.* Dissolve 30 oz. bichromate of potassium in a mixture of f℥l of distilled water and f℥xlij of sulphuric acid. Set aside for 12 hours, and decant the liquor from the crystals of acid sulphate of potassium that have separated. Heat the liquor to about 185° F. (85° C.), and add f℥xv more of sulphuric acid, and water just sufficient to redissolve any crystals of chromic acid that may have formed. Let cool, collect and drain the crystals, and dry them on porous tiles at a temperature not exceeding 100° F. (37·8° C.) in an air bath. More crystals may be obtained from the mother liquor on evaporation.

ACIDUM CHRYSOPHANICUM. PARRISH. By extracting rhubarb with weak alkaline alcohol, precipitating by carbonic acid, dissolving in 50 per cent. alcohol containing a little caustic potash, precipitating by acetic acid, dissolving in boiling alcohol, mixing the filtrate with water, and recrystallizing from alcohol. Chrysophanic acid is much more readily obtained by boiling araroba or Goa powder with benzine or petroleum spirit, and filtering whilst hot. On cooling, the filtered liquid (concentrated if necessary) deposits pale yellow crystals, which may be purified by re-solution and crystallization from hot benzine or rectified spirit. See CHRYSAROBINUM.

ACIDUM CITRICUM. B. Just boil lemon juice Oiv and add prepared chalk 4½ oz. by degrees till there is no more effervescence. Collect the deposit on a calico filter, and wash it with hot water till the filtered liquor passes from it colourless. Mix the deposit with a pint of distilled water, and gradually add sulphuric acid f℥iiss, previously diluted with a pint and a half of distilled water, applying for half an hour sufficient heat to produce ebullition, and constantly stirring. Separate the acid solution by filtration, wash the insoluble matter with cold distilled water, and add the washings to the solution. Concentrate to the density of 1·21, cool, and after 24 hours decant the liquor from the crystals of sulphate of lime which have formed; concentrate further till a film forms on its surface, and set it aside to cool and crystallize. Purify the crystals, if necessary, by a second crystallization. Dose, 10 to 30 grains. B. 1867. Same.

ACIDUM FLUORICUM DILUTUM. T. H. An aqueous solution of hydrofluoric acid gas, obtained by passing the gas produced by the action of sulphuric acid on fluor spa, into water. The commercial acid thus prepared is redistilled for therapeutic use. The redistilled acid contains about 30 per cent. of fluoric acid. A half per cent. solution of the redistilled acid is kept in glass bottles for use; the dose of the latter is from 20 to 60 minims.

ACIDUM FORMICUM. Exists naturally in ants. Obtained by the action of binoxide of manganese and sulphuric acid on starch. Formerly given in chronic rheumatism.

ACID GALLICUM. B. Boil one part of coarsely powdered galls with four fluid parts of diluted sulphuric acid for half an hour, then strain through calico while hot; collect the crystals that deposit on cooling, and purify these with animal charcoal and repeated crystallization. B. 1867. Place galls in coarse powder ℔j in a porcelain dish, pour on as much distilled water as will convert them into a thick paste, and keep them in this moistened condition for 6 weeks, at a temperature of between 60° F. and 70° F., adding distilled water from time to time to supply what is lost by evaporation. At the end of that time boil the paste for 20 minutes with f℥xlv of the water, strain through calico, and when the fluid has cooled, collect on a filter the crystalline deposit which has formed, and let it drain. Press it strongly between folds of filtering paper, and redissolve in ℥x of boiling distilled water. When the fluid has cooled to 80° F. pour it off from the crystals which have formed, wash these with ℥iij of ice-cold distilled water, and dry them, first by filtering paper, and finally at a temperature not exceeding 100° F. By boiling the undissolved portion of the galls with an additional ℥xlv of water, filtering into a capsule containing the liquor decanted from the crystals in the preceding process, evaporating to the bulk of ℥x, and cooling to 80° F., an additional quantity of acid may be obtained, which, however, is usually a little darker in colour than the product of the previous crystallization. Dose, 2 to 10 grains.

ACIDUM HYDRIODICUM. Dr BUCHANAN'S *Medicinal Hydriodic Acid* is made by dissolving separately 264 gr. of tartaric acid and 330 gr. of iodide of potassium, each in f℥iss of distilled water. Mix the solutions, agitate, and, when settled, decant the clear liquid, adding water to

make up the measure f℥vj¼. f℥j contains gr. v of hydriodic acid. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 1 f. dr., gradually increased to 4 f. drs. The iodide of potassium used must be free from iodate of potash. As the acid quickly decomposes, Mr MURDOCH proposes to make it into a strong syrup, each drachm of which shall be equivalent to two grains of iodine.

Hydriodic Acid is also obtained by passing sulphuretted hydrogen into a mixture of iodine suspended in water until the brown colour of the iodine disappears, and concentrating by a gentle heat.

ACIDUM HYDROBROMICUM DILUTUM. B. Place f℥j bromine in a glass cylinder and pour over it ℥xv dist. water. Pass sulphuretted hydrogen into the bromine until the red colour of the liquid has disappeared. Filter the fluid and distil the filtrate. Reject the distillate till it is free from odour of sulphuretted compounds, and then collect it until sulphuric acid begins to distil. Dilute the dist. acid with water until it has a sp. gr. at 60° F. (15·50° C.) of 1·077. Preserve in glass-stoppered bottles. From the rejected distillate more hydrobromic acid may be obtained by redistillation. Contains 10 per cent. by weight of gaseous or real hydrobromic acid. Dose, 15 to 50 minims. P. From bromide of barium and sulphuric acid. Same strength as B.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM. B. Hydrochloric acid gas dissolved in water, and forming about 32 per cent. by weight of the solution. Dilute f℥xliv sulphuric acid with ℥xxxij of water, and when the mixture has cooled, pour it upon chloride of sodium, dried, ℔iij, previously introduced into a flask having the capacity of at least one gallon. Connect the flask by corks and a bent glass tube with a three-necked bottle, furnished with a safety tube, and containing ℥iv of water; then, applying heat, conduct the gas into a second bottle containing ℥l distilled water, by means of a bent tube dipping about half an inch below its surface; and let the process be continued until the product measures ℥lxvj. The bottle containing the distilled water must be carefully kept cool during the whole operation. Sp. gr. 1·16. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 31·9 per cent. of hydrochloric acid gas. P. (*Acide chlorhydrique*) sp. gr. 1·17. G. 25 per cent.

Antidotes.—Calc. magnesia, or bicarb. soda in milk at short intervals. In the absence of these, chalk, soap and water, or the plaster from the ceiling.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM. B. Dilute hydrochloric acid f℥viij with distilled water f℥xvj, then add distilled water till at a temperature of 60° F. (15·5° C.); it measures f℥xxviss. B. 1867. Same. Sp. gr. 1·052. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. U. S. Acid 6 parts, water 13 parts. G. p. æ. acid and water (wt.).

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM. B. Dissolve ferrocyanide of potassium 2¼ oz. in ℥x of distilled water, then add sulphuric acid f℥j, previously diluted with ℥iv of distilled water and cooled. Put them into a flask or other suitable apparatus of glass or earthenware, and adapt this to a receiver containing ℥viij of water, which must be kept carefully cold. Distil with a gentle heat until the fluid in the receiver measures f℥xvij. Add to this ℥iij of the distilled water, or as much as may be sufficient to bring the acid to the required strength, so that 100 gr. (or ♏110) of it, precipitated with a solution of nitrate of silver, and the precipitate washed and dried, shall yield 10 gr. of dry cyanide of silver, corresponding to 2 per cent. of real acid. Should be kept in well-corked bottles, tied over with impervious tissue. The bottles should be inverted when not in use, and kept in a dark place. B. 1867. Same. Sp. gr. ·997. Dose, 2 to 8 minims. D. Same strength. E. 4 per cent. U. S. 2 per cent. anhydrous acid. P. 1 per cent. by vol.

Antidotes.—Give ℈j. carb. potash dissolved in about ℥j water, and directly afterwards 10 *grains sulphate iron, also dissolved in about ℥j of distilled water, to which should be added ℥j tinct. ferri perchlor. Whilst this is being prepared, and subsequently, apply cold affusion to the head and neck, artificial respiration, and if practicable, give strong coffee and brandy, and apply electricity.*

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM SCHEELII. The original process of SCHEELE does not yield an acid of uniform strength, and is probably never followed. It is therefore impossible to state precisely what is intended when SCHEELE'S acid is prescribed, or to discover the ground on which it is preferred by certain physicians to the preparation of the Pharmacopœia, which is of a known and definite strength. As prepared by different makers, it has been found to contain from 3 to 5 per cent. of real acid. 1. The following is SCHEELE'S process:—Mix ℥ij of Prussian blue with ℥vj of red precipitate of mercury, and

add ℥vj of water. Boil for some minutes, constantly agitating; pour the whole on a filter, and wash the residuum on the filter with ℥ij of hot water, which is to be added to the filtered liquor. Add to this ℥iss of clean iron filings, and ℥iij of sulphuric acid, shake well, and let it settle; then pour the clear liquor into a retort, and distil a fourth part into a receiver well luted and kept cold. 2. Another process is given in THOMPSON'S 'System of Chemistry.' It is as follows:—Mix together 10 parts of Prussian blue in powder, 5 parts of red oxide of mercury, and 30 parts of water; boil the mixture in a glass vessel for some minutes, or until the blue colour has disappeared; pass the fluid through a filter, and afterwards wash the filter with 10 parts more of hot water. To the clear liquors add 2½ parts of clean iron filings, quite free from rust, and 1 part of strong oil of vitriol; shake the mixture and pour the clear solution from the mercury which separates at the bottom. Put the solution into a retort and distil over one fourth part of it, which keep for use.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM VEGETABILE. SCHRADER. Essential oil of bitter almonds ℥j, rectified spirit ℥ix, distilled water ℥ix. Dose, 2 to 3 drops, in sugared water.

ACIDUM HYDRO-SULPHURICUM AQUA SOLUTUM. *Solution of Sulphuretted Hydrogen.* Pass a current of sulphuretted hydrogen gas (procured by acting on sulphide of iron by diluted sulphuric acid) through cold distilled water, till it ceases to be absorbed.

ACIDUM HYPOPHOSPHOROUSUM. May be obtained by decomposing barium hypophosphite with an equivalent quantity of sulphuric acid.

ACIDUM IODICUM. M. BOURSON. Treat one part of iodine with four parts of strong nitric acid (sp. gr. 1·5) by the aid of a gentle heat. Evaporate to dryness, and leave the mass exposed to the air till it deliquesces. Then put it in a warm and dry place till crystals form. Dose, 3 to 6 grains.

ACIDUM LACTICUM. B. Lactic acid with about 25 per cent. of water. Produced by the action of a peculiar ferment on solution of sugar and subsequent purification of the product (sp. gr. 1·21).

ACIDUM LACTICUM DILUTUM. B. Lactic acid f℥iij, distilled water q. s., to produce Oj, mix. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. (sp. gr. 1·040).

ACIDUM MECONICUM. B. An acid obtained from opium. May be prepared by the following unofficial formula:— Mix ʒj meconate of lime (formed in making hydrochlorate of morphia by the E. process) with Oj of boiling water, and add ʒiij of hydrochloric acid; redissolve the crystals, which the liquor deposits in cooling, in the same quantity of water and acid, till they are freed from lime. It has been proposed as an antidote for corrosive sublimate, but without success.

ACIDUM NITRICUM. B. Made by distilling nitrate of potassium or nitrate of sodium with sulphuric acid and water. Contains 70 per cent. by wt. of real nitric acid. Sp. gr. 1·42. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 69·4 per cent. absolute acid. P. sp. gr. 1·390. G. contains 30 per cent. of absolute acid, sp. gr. 1·185.

Antidotes, as for Acid. Hydrochlor.

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM. B. To nitric acid fʒvj add distilled water at temperature of 60° F. to measure fʒxxxj. Sp. gr. 1·101. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Nitric acid 1 part, distilled water 6 parts.

ACIDUM NITRICUM ALCOHOLISATUM. P. Nitric Acid (sp. gr. 1·31), 1 part (wt.), alcohol at 90° 3 parts (wt.). Mix. Dose, ½ fluid dr. in sugared water.

ACIDUM NITRICUM FUMANS. PRUS. PH. Distilled from ℔iv of nitre and ℔ij of oil of vitriol.

ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCHLORICUM. See ACIDUM NITRO-MURIATICUM.

ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM. B. Add nitric acid fʒiij, and hydrochloric acid fʒiv to distilled water fʒxxv, and keep the mixture in a glass-stoppered bottle for 14 days before using. Sp. gr. 1·07. Dose, 5 to 20 minims. B. 1867. Same proportions. U. S. Acid nit. 4 parts, acid hydrochlor. 15 parts, water 76 parts.

ACIDUM NITRO-MURIATICUM. D. *Nitro-hydrochloric acid. Aqua Regia.* Nitric acid fʒj, muriatic acid fʒij. Mix in a green-glass bottle, furnished with an accurately ground stopper, and keep in a cool place. Dose, 5 drops, properly diluted.

ACIDUM NITROSUM. The red fuming nitric acid (nitric acid containing nitric peroxide) is improperly so termed. See ACIDUM NITRICUM FUMANS. In its weaker forms it is termed Aqua Fortis.

ACIDUM OXALICUM. *Acid of Sugar.* Obtained on the

large scale by oxidizing saw-dust with a mixture of caustic potash and soda.

Antidotes.—Chalk, whiting, or magnesia, in some demulcent drink. The plaster from the ceiling if nothing else is at hand.

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

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM CONCENTRATUM. B. Phosphoric acid with 33·7 per cent. of water. May be obtained as follows: Put nitric acid f℥vj diluted with ℥viij of distilled water into a glass flask, the mouth of which may be connected with a vertical glass receiver, and having added 413 grains of phosphorus, connect the condenser, and boil the contents at such a rate so that all the condensed products shall return to the flask. Continue the action till the phosphorus has disappeared. Remove the condenser and concentrate the fluid either in the flask or in a hard well enamelled porcelain dish, until it is reduced to f℥iv. Then transfer to a platinum vessel and continue the evaporation until it is reduced to about f℥ij, and orange coloured vapours are no longer formed. Now mix it with distilled water, till when cold it measures f℥iij, and has a sp. gr. of 1·5. Phosphoric acid may also be prepared from phosphorus by treatment of the product of atmospheric oxidation with water and a little nitric acid. Dose, from 2 to 5 minims.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM. B. Concentrated phosphoric acid f℥iij, distilled water q. s. to measure Oj. Sp. gr. 1·08. Contains 10 per cent. of phosphoric anhydride. B. 1867. Put nitric acid f℥vj, diluted with ℥viij of distilled water, into a tubulated retort connected with a Liebig's condenser, and, having added phosphorus 413 gr., apply a very gentle heat until f℥v of liquid have distilled over. Return this to the retort, and renew and continue the distillation until the phosphorus has entirely dissolved. Transfer the contents of the retort to a porcelain capsule, and evaporate the liquid until it is reduced to f℥iv. Transfer to a platinum vessel, and evaporate to about f℥ij, and till orange vapours cease to form. Mix when cool in such an amount of distilled water that the volume shall become one pint. It contains 10 per cent. by wt. of

anhydrous acid. Sp. gr. 1·08. Dose, from 10 to 30 minims properly diluted. U. S. sp. gr. 1·057, about 10 per cent. acid. P. 36·4 per cent. anhydrous acid. G. 20 per cent. acid, sp. gr. 1·120.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM GLACIALE. *Metaphosphoric Acid.* Occurs as a transparent glassy mass, very deliquescent, sp. gr. 2·0. This acid is prepared from calcined bones, by decomposing them with sulphuric acid, by which process a superphosphate of lime is produced. The superphosphate is neutralised by carbonate of ammonium, which generates phosphate of ammonium in solution, with precipitation of carbonate of calcium. By calcining phosphate of ammonium at a red heat the volatile ingredient is expelled, and the solid metaphosphoric acid remains.

ACIDUM PRUSSICUM *vel* BORUSSICUM. See ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM.

ACIDUM PYROLIGNEUM. E. Diluted acetic acid procured by the destructive distillation of wood. Sp. gr. 1·034. D. *Acidum Aceticum e ligno venale.* Sp. gr. 1·044.

ACIDUM SACCHARICUM. Saccharic acid is obtained by accurately decomposing saccharate of barium by sulphuric acid.

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM. B. A crystalline acid obtained by the combination of the elements of carbolic acid with those of carbonic acid gas, and subsequent purification; or from natural salicylates, such as the oils of winter green (*Gaultheria procumbens*) and sweet birch (*Betula lenta*). Dose, 5 to 30 grains. KOLBE'S method is as follows:—In a strong crude soda liquor of known strength is dissolved a sufficiency of previously melted crystals of carbolic acid to saturate the caustic soda. The solution is then evaporated in an iron capsule, and by means of stirring brought to a dry powder. The sodium carbolate so obtained is gradually heated in a retort to a temperature of 220° to 250° Cent. in a continuous current of dry carbonic acid. The reaction is ended when at the above-mentioned temperature no more carbolic acid passes over. The salicylic acid is procured by decomposing with hydrochloric acid the disodic salicylate formed by the above process.

ACIDUM SUCCINICUM. *Acid, or Salt of Amber.* Mix amber with its weight of sand, and distil. Press the crystals in bibulous paper, and resublime. Dose, 4 to 12 grains.

ACIDUM SULPHO-CARBOLICUM. GUY. Mix cautiously by the

aid of heat, perfectly pure sulphuric acid, and CALVERT'S carbolic acid No. 2, in the proportion of 49 parts by wt. of the former to 94 of the latter. Put into flask with narrow neck, into which is inserted a thermometer, and cover by means of a paper diaphragm to prevent escape of fumes; place on a sand-bath and heat gradually until the temperature reaches 290° Fah. Keep at this point 10 or 15 minutes, then let gradually cool. Sp. gr. 1·288; very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. See SULPHO-CARBOLATES under the bases.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. B. An acid produced by the combustion of sulphur and the oxidation and hydration of the resulting sulphurous acid gas by means of nitrous and aqueous vapours. It contains about 98 per cent. by weight of real sulphuric acid.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM (PURUM). B. 1864. Having added to sulphuric acid of commerce f℥xij, sulphate of ammonia in powder ¼ oz., introduce the mixture into a plain retort with a few slips of platinum foil, cover the upper part of the body of the retort with a sheet-iron hood, and distil over one-tenth of the acid into a flask. Remove this flask, and reject its contents; and, having applied a fresh flask, continue the distillation till only a fluid ounce of liquid remains behind. Preserve the product in a stoppered bottle. Sp. gr. 1·843. P. same. G. 1·836—1·840. 94 to 97 per cent. of absolute acid. E. If the commercial acid contain nitrous acid, heat f℥viij of it with between gr. x to xv of sugar at a temperature not quite sufficient to boil the acid, till the dark colour produced shall have disappeared. Other impurities may be removed by distillation. Professor REDWOOD prefers fragments of rock crystal to platinum, to prevent explosive bumpings. The operation requires great caution. Arsenic and lead may be removed from the diluted acid by a small quantity of sulphide of barium. For the method of making anhydrous sulphuric acid, see the *Druggists' Receipt Book.* The fuming sulphuric acid of Nordhausen is distilled from dried sulphate of iron.

Antidotes.—Calcined magnesia, or bicarbonate of soda in milk, at short intervals. In the absence of these, chalk, soap and water, or the plaster from the ceiling.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM. B. Sulphuric acid f℥vij, distilled water f℥lxxvij. When cooled to 60° F. (15·5° C.),

add distilled water to measure f℥lxxxiiiss. Sp. gr. 1·094. B. 1867. Same. Dose, 5 to 30 minims. U.S. Acid 1 part, water 9 parts. G. 1 to 5 by wt. P. 1 in 10 by wt.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM ALCOHOLISATUM. P. *Eau de Rabel.* Add gradually 10 parts of sulphuric acid to 30 parts of alcohol at 40° (see SPIRITUS), both by weight, and when cold add ½ part of red poppy petals; digest for 4 days and filter. From ℥ss to ℥j to Oij of water as an acidulous drink. Externally as an escharotic.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM. B. Strong tinct. ginger f℥ij, sp. cinnamon f℥ij, rect. spirit f℥xxxvj, sulphuric acid f℥iij. Mix the acid gradually with the spirit, and add the sp. cinnamon and tinct. ginger. Sp. gr. ·911. Dose, 5 to 30 minims. B. 1867. Mix sulphuric acid f℥iij gradually with f℥xl of rectified spirit, then add cinnamon 2 oz. and ginger 1¼ oz., both in coarse powder, and digest for 7 days, agitating frequently. Filter. Sp. gr. ·927. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. U. S. Sulphuric acid 200 parts, tincture of ginger 45 parts, oil of cinnamon 1 part. Alcohol to make 1000 parts.

ACIDUM SULPHYDRICUM (HYDROSULPHURICUM) AQUA SOLUTUM. Cold water fully saturated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, produced from sulphide of iron and diluted sulphuric acid.

ACIDUM SULPHUROSUM. B. Sulphurous acid gas, or sulphurous anhydride dissolved in water, and constituting 5 per cent. by weight of the solution; equivalent to 6·4 per cent, of real sulphurous acid, H_2SO_3. Sulphuric acid f℥iv, wood charcoal, in small pieces, 1 oz., water f℥ij, distilled water f℥xxx. Put the charcoal and acid into a glass flask; heat, and pass the evolved gas through a small wash bottle containing ℥ij of water, to the bottom of a second bottle containing distilled water ℥xx, which must be kept cold. Continue the distillation until the bubbles of gas pass through the solution apparently undiminished in size. The product should be adjusted to the strength above mentioned by the method described in the next paragraph. Sixty-four grains, by weight, mixed with 1 pint of recently boiled and cooled distilled water and a little mucilage of starch do not acquire a permanent blue colour with the volumetric solution of iodine until 1000 grain measures of the latter have been added. It should be kept in a stoppered bottle and in a cool

place. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 1 f. dr. B. 1867. Sp. gr. 1·04. Sp. gr. 1·025.

P. Sulphurous acid gas (procured by gently heating 3 parts of sulphuric acid with 2 of quicksilver, in a glass matrass) is to be conveyed, first through a very little water to purify the gas, and then into the water to be charged, till the latter is fully saturated. A Woolf's apparatus should be used, with a tube passing from the last bottle into a vessel of moistened chalk, to absorb the excess of gas. U. S. sp. gr. 1·022 to 1·023.

Acidum Tannicum. B. Expose powdered galls to a damp atmosphere for 2 or 3 days. Add sufficient ether to form a soft paste. Leave in a well-closed vessel for 24 hours. Then quickly enveloping in a linen cloth, press strongly to separate the liquid. Powder the cake, mix with ether to which 1-16th of its bulk of water has been added, to form a soft paste, and express as before. Mix the liquids, and with the aid of a little heat let them evaporate to a soft extract. Place it on earthen plates, and dry in hot-air chamber at a temperature not exceeding 212° F. (100° C.). Dose, 2 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same. P. Contains process.

Acidum Tartaricum. B. Boil acid tartrate of potassium 45 oz. with two gallons of distilled water, and add gradually prepared chalk 12½ oz., constantly stirring. When the effervescence has ceased, add chloride of calcium 13½ oz., dissolved in Oij of distilled water. When the tartrate of calcium has subsided pour off the liquid, and wash the tartrate with distilled water until it is rendered tasteless. Pour sulphuric acid f℥xiij, first diluted with 3 pints of the water, on the tartrate of calcium, mix thoroughly, boil for half an hour with repeated stirring, and filter through calico. Evaporate the filtrate at a low temperature until it acquires the specific gravity of 1·21, allow it to cool, and then separate and reject the crystals of sulphate of lime which have formed. Again evaporate the clear liquor till a film forms on its surface, and allow it to cool and crystallize. Lastly, purify the crystals by solution, filtration (if necessary), and recrystallization. Dose, from 10 to 30 grains. B. 1867. Same.

Acidum Valerianicum. P. Bruised valerian ℥x sulphuric acid (1·84) ℥j by wt., bichromate potash 263 grains, water Oiiss. Digest the valerian with the other

substances for 24 hours, distil until the distillate ceases to have an acid reaction, saturate the distilled liquid with carbonate of soda, and decompose the soda salt with sulphuric acid, decant, and rectify. Valerianic acid may also be obtained from fousel oil. See SODÆ VALERIANAS.

ACONITINA. *Aconitia.* B. Pour upon any convenient quantity of aconite root in coarse powder twice its weight of rectified spirit, and heat until ebullition commences; then cool and macerate for four days. Transfer the whole to a displacement apparatus, and percolate, adding more spirit, when requisite, until the root is exhausted. Distil off the greater part of the spirit from the tincture, and evaporate the remainder over a water-bath until the whole of the alcohol has been dissipated. Mix the residual extract thoroughly with twice its weight of boiling distilled water, and, when it has cooled to the temperature of the atmosphere, filter through paper. To the filtered liquor add solution of ammonia, in slight excess, and heat them gently over a water-bath. Separate the precipitate on a filter, and dry it. Reduce this to coarse powder, and macerate it in successive portions of pure ether with frequent agitation. Decant the several products, mix, and distil off the ether until the extract is dry. Dissolve the dry extract in warm distilled water acidulated with sulphuric acid; and, when the solution is cold, precipitate it, by the cautious addition of solution of ammonia diluted with four times its bulk of distilled water. Wash the precipitate on a filter with a small quantity of cold distilled water, and dry it by slight pressure between folds of filtering paper and subsequent exposure to the air. Dose, $\frac{1}{240}$th to $\frac{1}{100}$th of a grain. B. 1867. Same.

It is an energetic poison, chiefly used in outward applications. In P.

Antidotes. Ammonia or brandy, with artificial respiration if necessary; cold affusion and friction with warm towels to the back and limbs.

ADEPS BENZOATUS. B. Melt prepared lard ℔j by the heat of a water-bath, add benzoin, reduced to coarse powder, 140 gr., and frequently stirring, continue heat for two hours; finally, remove residual benzoin by straining. B. 1867. Benzoin 140 gr. U. S. Benzoin 2 parts, lard to 100 parts.

ADEPS MYRISTICÆ. See OLEUM MYRISTICÆ.

ADEPS OVILLUS PRÆPARATUS. Mutton suet is prepared in the same way as lard. Other fats are similarly treated.

ADEPS OXYGENATUS. See UNGUENTUM OXYGENATUM. Another preparation of lard, intended to facilitate its combination with quicksilver, may here be described. The fat is melted and poured in a shower or fine stream into a large vessel filled with cold water; it is then placed on a hair or wicker sieve, in a cool dry cellar, for a few weeks or months.

ADEPS PRÆPARATUS. B. Take of the internal fat of the abdomen of the hog, perfectly fresh, any convenient quantity. Remove as much as possible of the external membranes, and suspend the fat, so that it shall be freely exposed to the air for some hours, then cut it into small pieces, and beat these in a stone mortar until they are thus, or by some equivalent process, redcued to a uniform mass, in which the membranous vesicles are completely broken. Put the mass thus produced into a vessel surrounded by warm water, and apply a temperature not exceeding 130° F. (54·4° C.), until the fat has melted and separated from the membranous matter. Finally, strain the melted fat through flannel. B. 1867. Cut the fat into small pieces, put into a suitable vessel with about 4 galls. of cold water; and while a current of water is running through the vessel, break up the masses of fat with the hands, exposing every part to the water, that whatever is soluble may be carried away. Collect the washed fat on a sieve or in a cloth, drain away water, liquefy fat at heat not exceeding 212° F., strain through flannel, pressing residue while hot; then put into a pan heated by steam, and keep at a temperature a little but not much above 212° F. stirring continually, till it becomes clear and free from water. Finally, strain through flannel.

ÆRUGO PRÆPARATA. *Diacetate or subacetate of copper.* D. directs it to be prepared by trituration and sifting.

ÆTHER. B. (*Sulphuric Ether. Æther Sulphuricus*, E. & D., *Æther Rectificatus*, L. 1824.) Mix sulphuric acid f℥x and f℥xij of rectified spirit in a wide-necked glass flask capable of containing at least two pints, and, without allowing the mixture to cool, connect the flask by means of a bent glass tube with a Liebig's condenser, and distil with a heat sufficient to maintain the liquid in brisk

ebullition. As soon as the ethereal fluid begins to pass over, supply fresh spirit through a tube into the flask in a continuous stream, and in such quantity as to equal the volume of the fluid which distils over. This is best done by using a tube furnished with a stopcock to regulate the supply, connecting one end of the tube with a vessel containing the spirit raised above the level of the flask, and passing the other end into the acid fluid through a cork fitted into the flask. When the whole of the spirit has been added, and f℥xlij have distilled over, the process may be stopped. Dissolve chloride of calcium 10 oz. in distilled water f℥xiij, add slaked lime ½ oz, and agitate the mixture in a bottle with the impure ether. Leave the mixture at rest for ten minutes, pour off the light supernatant fluid, and distil it with a gentle heat until a glass bead of specific gravity 0·735 placed in the receiver begins to float. The ether and spirit retained by the chloride of calcium and by the residue of each rectification may be recovered by distillation and used in a subsequent operation. Sp. gr. 0·735. Contains about 92 per cent. per volume of pure ether. B. 1867. The same. Dose, 20 minims to 1 f. dr. U. S. Sp. gr. about 0·750. P. 0·720. G. 0·724.

ÆTHER ACETICUS. B. *Acetate of Ethyl.* To f℥xxxij¼ of rect. spirit, slowly add f℥xxxiiss of sulphuric acid, keeping the fluid cool, and the product being cold, add 40 oz. of acetate of sodium, mixing thoroughly. Distil f℥xlv. Digest the distillate with 6 oz. of freshly dried carbonate of potassium for 3 days in a stoppered bottle. Separate the ethereal fluid and again distil, until all but about f℥iv have passed over, and keep in a well-closed vessel and cool place. Sp. gr. about ·900. B. 1867. May be obtained by distilling a mixture of 8 parts of dry acetate of soda, 5 of rect. sp., and 10 of sulphuric acid, adding the distilled product to half its weight of chloride of calcium in a stoppered bottle, letting them remain together for 24 hours, and then decanting and rectifying the ethereal liquid. Sp. gr. 0·910. Sol. in all proportions in rect. sp. and ether. 1 part dissolves in 11 or 12 of water at 60° F. Dose, 20 to 60 minims. P. Sp. gr. ·915. G. Sp. gr. ·900—904.

ÆTHER CANTHARIDALIS. ŒTTINGER. Powdered cantharides 1 part, ether 2 parts; digest for 3 days, and express.

ÆTHER CHLORICUS. Before the introduction into the British Pharmacopœia of spirit of chloroform, an alcoholic solution of chloroform of variable strength was employed, and called "chloric ether." Mr REDWOOD states that what was sold in this country consisted of 1 part of chloroform to 6 or 8 of alcohol. Dose, 20 to 30 minims in water, as an antispasmodic. See SPIRITUS CHLOROFORMI.

ÆTHER MURIATICUS. *Æther Hydrochloricus. Chloride of Ethyl.* Into a retort connected with a Woolf's apparatus, put equal weights of alcohol and hydrochloric acid, and distil with a gentle heat. The first bottle should contain a little warm water, and the others be surrounded with ice. Dose, 20 minims to ½ f. dr.

ÆTHER PHOSPHORATUS. Macerate 1 part of phosphorus with 50 of ether, for a month, in a dark place, shaking occasionally. Decant the clear solution and keep it in a dark place. Dr COPLAND directs 2 grains of pure phosphorus, and ℈j of oil of peppermint, or oil of valerian, to be digested with ℥j of ether. Dose, 5 to 10 drops, with some mucilaginous liquid.

ÆTHER PURUS. B. *Oxide of Ethyl.* (Ether free from alcohol and water.) Put ether Oij with distilled water Oj into a bottle, and shake together. Let them rest for a few minutes, and when separated decant off the supernatant ether; mix with Oj more water, again let them separate, and decant. Put the washed ether with fresh burnt lime 1 oz., and chloride of calcium 4 oz. into a retort, with receiver closely attached, let them stand for 24 hours, then distil. Sp. gr. not above ·720. B. 1867. Uses slaked lime ¼ oz. U. S. About ·735.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS CUM ALCOHOLE. See SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS COMPOSITUS.

ÆTHER TEREBINTHINATUS. DURANDE. Ether 3 parts, rectified oil of turpentine 1 part. From 20 to 40 drops in whey, as a solvent for biliary calculi.

Other Ethereal preparations will be found among the Tinctures, Solutions, and Spirits.

ÆTHIOPS ABSORBENS. *Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ.*

ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS. GUIBOURT. Levigated black sulphuret of antimony 2 oz., mercury 1 oz. Mix. Alterative. Dose, 8 to 15 grains. Dr PLUMMER'S Æthiops was prepared from equal parts of golden sulphuret of

antimony and calomel. Port. Ph. directs 3 parts of precipitated sulphuret of antimony, and 2 of purified mercury.

Æthiops Graphiticus. Triturate 2 parts of plumbago with 1 of quicksilver. Dose, 8 grains.

Æthiops Martialis. *Black oxide of iron.* See Ferri Oxidum Nigrum.

Æthiops. Mineralis. See Hydrargyri Sulphuretum cum Sulphure.

Æthiops Saccharatus. Soubeiran. Quicksilver 1 part, white sugar 2 parts. Triturate together with a few drops of water, till the quicksilver is extinct. Baumé's *Sucre vermifuge mercuriel* consists of Æthiops mineral 2 parts, quicksilver 3, sugar 7.

Æthiops Vegetabilis. Burn dried bladder-wrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*) in a covered crucible, with a perforated lid, till vapours cease to rise. Dose, 5 to 10 grains twice a day, in scrofulous affections of the skin or glands. The dose is sometimes increased to 1 drachm or more.

Alcoholata. The Alcoholats of the P. Codex will be found under Spiritus.

Alcoholaturæ. P. These are spirituous tinctures prepared from fresh plants. They are, however, more frequently prepared with active plants, the properties of which have been wholly or partly modified by desiccation. See Succi Alcoholati.

Alcohol Ammoniatum. See Spiritus Ammoniæ.

Alcohol Amylicum. B. *Fousel Oil. Hydrate of Amyl.* Amylic alcohol, with a small proportion of other spirituous substances. An oily liquid, separated in the rectification or distillation of crude spirits, produced by the fermentation of saccharine solutions with yeast. It should be redistilled, and the product passing over at 253° to 263° F. (122·8° to 126·7° C.) be alone collected for use. Sp. gr. 0·818. D. *Fusel Oil.* Take of the light liquid, which may be obtained at any large distillery by continuing the distillation for some time after the pure spirit has been all drawn off, q. p. Introduce it into a small still or retort, connected with a condenser, and apply heat so as to cause distillation. As soon as the oil begins to come over unmixed with water, the receiver should be changed, and the distillation being resumed and carried nearly to dryness, the desired product will be obtained. The liquid

drawn over during the first part of the distillation will consist of an aqueous fluid surmounted by a stratum of fusel oil: the latter should be separated and preserved for use.

ALCOHOL DILUTUS and ALCOHOL FORTIUS. The former names of proof and rectified spirit. See SPIRITUS.

ALCOHOL ETHYLICUM. B. *Absolute Alcohol.* Add anhydrous carbonate of potassium 2 oz., to rectified spirit Oj, in a stoppered bottle, and macerate for 24 hours with frequent agitation. Put the calcium chloride into a covered crucible, and subject to a red heat for half an hour, then pour the fused salt on to a clean stone slab, cover it quickly with an inverted porcelain dish, and when it has conjealed break it up small, and enclose in a dry stoppered bottle. Put ℔j of this fused chloride into a flask, pour over it the spirit decanted from the carbonate of potassium, and, closing the mouth of the flask with a cork, shake them together, and allow them to stand for 24 hours with repeated agitation. Then attaching a dry condenser closely connected with a receiver from which free access of air is excluded, and applying the flame of a lamp to the flask, distil about f℥ij, which should be returned to the flask, after which continue the distillation until f℥xv have been recovered. Sp. gr. ·797 to ·800. U. S. Sp. gr. ·794. P. ·796.

ALCOHOL SULPHURICUM. P. See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM ALCOHOLISATUM.

ALOE COLATA. Heat aloes by steam in a tin vessel till sufficiently soft; then strain it through a hair sieve.

ALOIN. B. *Aloin.* A crystalline substance extracted from aloes by solvents and purified by recrystallization. As obtained from the different variety of aloes, the products differ slightly, but their medicinal properties are similar. Dose, ½ to 2 grains. GROVES gives the following process for obtaining aloin:—Aloes are exhausted by boiling water, the decoction acidulated with hydrochloric acid, filtered, evaporated to a syrupy consistence, and set aside in a cool place to crystallize. The crystals, after a fortnight, are separated and purified by recrystallization from boiling water. These crystals are to be dried by bibulous paper at a moderate heat.

ALLOXANUM. *Alloxan.* To nitric acid of 1·40 to 1·42 density, in a porcelain vessel, gradually add half its weight of dry

uric acid, adding each portion very carefully and waiting till the effervescence is over, and the liquid cold, before adding more. Put the mass on porous paper, or brick, for 24 hours, to dry; then dissolve it by heat in its own weight of water, filter, and set aside in a warm place, that crystals may form. Diuretic. Dose, 10 to 15 grains.

ALUMEN. B. *Alum.* Sulphate of aluminium and potassium (potassium alum or potash alum), or of aluminium and ammonium (ammonium alum or ammonia alum), crystallized from solution in water. Dose, 10 to 20 grains. B. 1867. A sulphate of ammonia and aluminia. U. S. a potash alum.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM. B. *Dried Alum.* Heat 4 oz., alum potassium in a porcelain vessel, and increase the heat, not allowing it to exceed 400° F. (204·4° C.), till it ceases to give off aqueous vapour, and has lost between 45 and 46 per cent. of its weight. Reduce to powder. Must be kept in a well-stopped bottle. B. 1867. Used ammonia alum.

ALUMEN SACCHARINUM. Alum ℥vj, white lead ʒvj, sulphate of zinc ʒiij, white sugar ℥iss. Mix the powder into a paste with vinegar and white of egg. Used in eye-waters and cosmetic washes.

ALUMINA. *Earth of alum.* Dissolve alum in water, and precipitate by carbonate of potash; wash the precipitate freely with distilled water; redissolve it in hydrochloric acid, precipitate by ammonia, and wash it as before.

ALUMINÆ ACETAS. Dissolve fresh precipitated alumina in strong acetic acid; filter the solution, and evaporate it to a gelatinous consistence.

ALUMINÆ SULPHAS. U. S. *Aluminii Sulphas.* By dissolving p. æ. of ammonia alum and carbonate of soda in separate portions of boiling water, mixing and digesting, till the carbonic acid is evolved. The pp. is collected, washed, and dissolved in sulphuric acid somewhat diluted, and then evaporated at a moderate heat to dryness.

ALUMINÆ TANNAS. An article has been sold under this name which does not appear to be a definite compound, and contains but little tannin.

AMMONIACUM PRÆPARATUM. L. Boil lump ammoniacum in sufficient water to cover it, strain through a hair sieve, and evaporate it with constant stirring so far that it shall be hard when it is cold. Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

AMMONIÆ ACETATIS AQUA. See LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS.

AMMONIÆ AQUA. See LIQUOR AMMONIÆ.

AMMONIÆ ARSENIAS. Saturate solution of arsenic acid with ammonia (which should be in slight excess), and evaporate by a gentle heat, that crystals may form on cooling. See LIQUOR ARSENIATIS AMMONIÆ.

AMMONIÆ BICARBONAS. D. Expose finely powdered sesquicarbonate of ammonia to the air on a sheet of paper for 24 hours. Enclose it in a well-stopped bottle. Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

AMMONIÆ BITARTRAS. To a solution of a given quantity of tartaric acid, add q. s. of ammonia or its carbonate to neutralize it; then add to it a solution of the same quantity of tartaric acid. The bitartrate precipitates.

AMMONII CARBONAS. B. *Ammoniæ Sesquicarbonas. Ammoniæ Carbonas.* Produced by submitting a mixture of sulphate or chloride of ammonium, and carbonate of calcium to sublimation and resublimation.* B. 1867. Same. Dose, 3 to 10 grains.

AMMONIÆ CARBONAS PYRO-OLEOSUM. See SAL CORNU CERVI.

AMMONIÆ CITRAS. See LIQUOR AMMONIÆ CITRATIS.

AMMONIÆ HYDRIODAS. *Ammonii Iodidum.* Digest iodine with half its weight of clean iron-filings, in distilled water, till a colourless solution is obtained. Filter, and immediately add sesquicarbonate of ammonia in slight excess. Filter, concentrate by rapid evaporation, and crystallize by refrigeration. It is rather more active than iodide of potassium. Dose, 3 to 20 grains.

AMMONIÆ HYDROCHLORAS. See AMMONII CHLORIDUM.

AMMONIÆ HYDROSULPHURETUM. E. Pass sulphuretted hydrogen gas (from ℥iss of sulphuret of iron, f℥xv of water, and f℥iss of oil of vitriol, passing the gas first through a little water) into f℥iv of solution of ammonia, till the liquid ceases to give a precipitate when added to a saturated solution of sulphate of magnesia. It should be kept in a green-glass bottle with an accurately ground stopper. Sp. gr. ·999. *Poisonous.* Dose, 4 to 8 drops in water, in diabetes.

* The so-called "Volcanic Ammonia," which is evolved during the manufacture of borax from carb. soda and boracic acid, is much to be preferred to that made from bones or gas-liquor.

AMMONIÆ LIQUOR. See LIQUOR AMMONIÆ.

AMMONIÆ OXALAS. E. Dissolve ʒviij of carbonate of ammonia in Oiv of water; add gradually ʒiv of oxalic acid, concentrate by boiling, and set aside to crystallize.

AMMONIA PRÆPARATA. *Ammoniæ Carbonas.*

AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONAS. See AMMONIÆ CARBONAS.

AMMONIÆ SUCCINAS. Mix one part of pure succinic acid with four parts of water, and add ammonia in slight excess; filter, evaporate, and crystallize. This compound is also prepared in a liquid form by saturating spirits of hartshorn with succinic acid.

AMMONIÆ SUCCINAS IMPURUS. Spirit of hartshorn neutralized with succinic acid (salt of amber), and filtered, Dose, a few drops as an antispasmodic.

AMMONIÆ SULPHAS. Saturate diluted sulphuric acid with carbonate of ammonia, and evaporate the solution, that crystals may form as it cools. Dose, 15 to 30 grains.

AMMONIÆ TARTRAS. See LIQUOR AMMONIÆ TARTRATIS.

AMMONIA TARTARIZATA. Saturate a solution of tartaric acid with one of carbonate of ammonia in slight excess. Evaporate to dryness, with a very gentle heat. Dose, 5 grains.

AMMONIÆ VALERIANAS. WOOD and BACHE. Saturate valerianic acid with strong solution of ammonia. Evaporate at 150° Fahr. to a syrupy consistence. Mix with twice its bulk of alcohol, and allow it to evaporate spontaneously when crystals will form. Dose, 2 to 8 grains.

AMMONII BENZOAS. B. *Ammoniæ Benzoas.* Dissolve benzoic acid 2 oz. in solution of ammonia fʒiij previously mixed with distilled water ʒiv, evaporate at a gentle heat, keeping ammonia in slight excess, and set aside, that crystals may form. Dose, 10 to 20 grains. B. 1867. Same.

AMMONII BROMIDUM. B. May be formed by neutralising hydrobromic acid with ammonia, evaporating and crystallizing. Dose, 2 to 20 grains.

AMMONII CHLORIDUM. B. *Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, Muriate of Ammonia, Sal Ammoniac.* Neutralize hydrochloric acid with ammonia or ammonium carbonate, and evaporate to dryness. Generally prepared by sublimation. B. 1867. Same. Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

AMMONII IODIDUM. See AMMONIÆ HYDRIODAS.

AMMONII NITRAS. B. *Ammoniæ Nitras.* Saturate diluted nitric acid with solution of ammonia or carbonate ammonium; evaporate until crystals are formed, and keep these fused at a temperature not exceeding 320° F. (160° C.), until the vapour of water is no longer emitted. Dose, 10 to 30 grains. B. 1867. Same.

AMMONII PHOSPHAS. B. *Ammoniæ Phosphas.* To dilute phosphoric acid Oj add strong solution of ammonia until the solution is slightly alkaline. Evaporate the liquid, adding more ammonia from time to time to keep it in slight excess. When on cooling crystals are formed, dry them quickly on filtering paper placed on a porous tile, and preserve in a stoppered bottle. Dose, 5 to 20 grains. B. 1867. Same.

AMMONIO-CITRAS FERRI. See FERRI AMMONIO-CITRAS.

AMYGDALINUM. *Amygdalin.* Boil well-pressed cake of bitter almonds twice in strong alcohol; strain through linen, and press the residue. Remove any oil that may appear, heat the liquid again, and filter. In a few days part of the amygdalin crystallizes out. Concentrate the residuary liquor to a sixth part, and add ether, which will throw down the amygdalin. Press it between blotting-paper, wash it with ether, redissolve in boiling alcohol, and set aside to crystallize.

AMYLENE. A volatile liquid hydrocarbon. Obtained by distilling fousel oil with anhydrous phosphoric acid. Proposed by Dr SNOW as an anæsthetic for inhalation, but long given up as dangerous.

AMYL NITRIS. B. A liquid produced by the action of nitric or nitrous acid on amylic alcohol, which volatalizes between 262° and 270° F. (or about 128° to 130° C.). It consists chiefly of nitrite of amyl. It should be stored in hermetically sealed vessels, or in well-stoppered bottles, and in a cool dark place. Dose, by inhalation, the vapour of 2 to 5 minims; but in mixtures to be swallowed, from half to 1 minim. To be used with caution. Sp. gr. about 0·880. U. S. Sp. gr. ·872. B. 1867. No formula. [Mr UMNEY states that true nitrite of amyl should be made by passing nitrous acid into amylic alcohol, which has been previously submitted to a fractional distillation, until the portion retained for use has a boiling point of 132° C. A

nitrite so prepared, when deprived of any excess of acid it may contain by rectification over fused carb. potash, will have a boiling point of 98°—99° C. For details of manufacture consult a paper by Mr TANNER [*Ph. Journ., Nov. 25th*, 1871].

AMYLI IODIDUM. Dr BUCHANAN. Triturate 24 grains of iodine with a little water, and gradually add ℥j of powdered white starch. Continue the trituration till the compound assumes a uniform blue colour. Dose, ½ drachm.

AMYLUM. B. The starch procured from the grains of common wheat (*Triticum Sativum*), maize (*Zea Mays*), and rice (*Oryza Sativa*). B. 1867. From seeds of common wheat (*Triticum Vulgare*).

AMYLUM CUM CERÂ. Melt wax, and stir it into four times its weight of starch or arrow-root.

ANTHRACOKALI. POYLA. Carbonate of potash ℥vj, lime ℥ivss, water Oiv. Proceed as in making liquor potassæ, and concentrate the clear solution by boiling in an iron vessel, till an oily looking liquor remains; then stir in ℥v of finely powdered mineral coal; remove from the fire, and continue stirring till the whole is reduced to a uniform powder, which is to be immediately put into small dry bottles. Dose, 2 grains, twice or thrice a day, for skin diseases, scrofula, chronic rheumatism, &c.

ANTHRACOKALI SULPHURATUM. As the last, adding, with the coal, ℥iv of sulphur. Dose and uses as the last.

ANTIDOTUM ARSENICI. G. See ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM.

ANTIHECTICUM POTERII. Fuse together 4 parts of regulus of antimony and 5½ of fine tin; pour it on a metal plate, reduce it to powder, and deflagrate it in a red-hot crucible with 15 parts of nitre; keep it hot for some time, then wash it, and dry with a gentle heat. Dose, 2 to 10 grains in hectic fevers, &c.

ANTIMONII CALX SULPHURATA. HUFELAND. Mix 10 parts of burnt oyster-shells, 4 of sulphur, and 3 of crude antimony; and calcine them in a luted crucible for an hour.

ANTIMONII CERUSSA. BATE. As ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM, substituting metallic antimony for the sulphide. The *Ant. Cerussa Solaris* was made by igniting antimony by means of a lens.

ANTIMONII CHLORIDUM. *Terchloride, Muriate, or Butter of Antimony.* Distilled from a mixture of 1 part of sesquisulphuret of antimony, and 2 of corrosive sublimate (L. 1745), or from 1 part of crocus of antimony, 2 of common salt, and 1 of sulphuric acid (L. 1788). But the liquid chloride is more usually obtained by dissolving, by the aid of heat, the crude or roasted sulphuret in hydrochloric acid. See LIQUOR ANTIMONII CHLORIDI. The chloride of the shops contains iron and free acid.

ANTIMONII CINIS. *Antimony Ash.* The roasted tersulphide.

ANTIMONII CROCUS. L. 1788. *Crocus, or Saffron, or liver of Antimony.* Powdered sesquisulphuret of antimony ℔j, nitre ℔j, common salt ʒj. Mix, and deflagrate by portions in a heated crucible. Pour out the fused mass, and separate it from the scoria. When reduced to powder, boiled, and afterwards repeatedly washed with water, it forms *Crocus Antimonii Lotus.*

ANTIMONII OXYCHLORIDUM. D. *Antimonii Oxydum Nitro-Muriaticum. Algaroth's Powder.* Prepared by adding the chloride (liquor terchloridi) of antimony to water, and washing the precipitate.

ANTIMONII OXYDUM. B. *Oxide of Antimony.* Pour solution of chloride of antimony fʒxvj into water Cij, mix thoroughly, and set aside until the precipitate which forms shall have subsided. Remove the supernatant liquid by a siphon, add one gallon of distilled water, agitate well, let the precipitate subside, again withdraw the fluid, and repeat the processes of affusion of distilled water, agitation, and subsidence. To the precipitate add carbonate of sodium 6 oz., previously dissolved in 2 pints of distilled water, leave them in contact for half an hour, stirring frequently, collect the deposit on a calico filter, and wash with boiling distilled water until the washings cease to give a precipitate with a solution of nitrate of silver acidulated by nitric acid. Lastly, dry the product at a heat not exceeding 212° F. (100° C.). Dose, 1 to 4 grains. B. 1867. Same.

ANTIMONII REGULUS. *Metallic Antimony* is obtained by heating the tersulphuret with half its weight of clean iron filings, in a covered crucible; or by heating the oxide or oxychloride with twice its weight of cream of tartar to dull redness.

ANTIMONII ET SODII SULPHURETUM. SCHLIPPE *Antimonial Salt.* M. VANDEN CORPUT. Mix 8 parts of effloresced sulphate of soda, 6 of sulphuret of antimony, and 3 of charcoal, and expose to a red heat in a covered Hessian crucible till the fused mass ceases to throw up a scum. Boil the residue in a porcelain vessel with 1 part of sulphur and sufficient distilled water, and set the filtered liquor aside for crystallization.

ANTIMONII SUBHYDROSULPHAS. See KERMES MINERALE.

ANTIMONII SULPHIDUM. *Sulphide of Antimony.* See ANTIMONIUM NIGRUM.

ANTIMONII TANNAS. Add to a decoction of cinchona bark a solution of potassio-tartrate of antimony as long as a precipitate is thrown down; collect and dry the precipitate. It may also be made with a solution of tannin instead of the decoction. Dose, 3 to 8 grains, as a contrastimulant.

ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI LIQUOR. See VINUM ANTIMONIALE.

ANTIMONII TERCHLORIDUM. See LIQUOR ANTIM. CHLOR.

ANTIMONII VITRUM CERATUM. L. 1746, and Dr YOUNG. Melt ℥j of yellow wax in an iron ladle, and add ℈j of glass of antimony in fine powder. Keep it over a gentle fire, free from flame, for about half an hour, or till it becomes nearly of the colour of snuff. Pour it out on white paper, and when cold reduce it to powder. Dose, from 2 to 5 grains, in dysentery.

ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM. L. 1788. *Diaphoretic Antimony. Calx of Antimony. Matière perlée de Kergringuis.* Sesquisulphuret of antimony ℥viij, powdered nitre ℥xxiv. Mix and deflagrate by spoonfuls, in a crucible heated to redness. Burn for half an hour, and, when cold, powder. When washed with distilled water, it forms *Calx Antimonii Lota.* The washings yield Antimonic Acid by the addition of sulphuric acid.

ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORETICUM ABLUTUM. See ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM. The PRUS. PH. directs 2 parts of nitre to 1 of regulus of antimony.

ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM. B. *Sulphurated Antimony.* Mix purified black antimony 10 oz. with sublimed sulphur 10 oz. and solution of soda Oivss, and boil for two hours with frequent stirring, adding distilled water occasionally to maintain the same volume. Strain the liquor through

calico, and, before it cools, add to it by degrees dilute sulphuric acid till the latter is in slight excess. Collect the precipitate on a calico filter, wash with distilled water till the washings no longer precipitate with chloride of barium, and dry at a temperature not exceeding 212° F. (100° C.). Dose, 1 to 5 grains. B. 1867. Omits the sulphur. [Similar to *Antimonii Oxysulphuretum*, L.; *Antimonii Sulphuretum Aureum*, E.; and *Ant. Sulphuretum Præcipitatum*, D. P. U. S. as B. 1867. By fusing together 12½ parts of antimony with 5 of sulphur. G. *Stibium sulphuratum aurantiacum.*]

ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM. B. *Antimonii Potassio-tartras. Antimonium Tartarizatum, Tartar Emetic.* Mix oxide of antimony 5 oz. and acid tartrate of potassium in fine powder 6 oz. with sufficient distilled water to form a paste, and set aside for twenty-four hours. Then add distilled water up to Oij, and boil for a quarter of an hour, stirring frequently. Filter, and set aside the clear filtrate to crystallize. Pour off the mother liquor, evaporate to one third, and set aside, that more crystals may form. Dry the crystals on filtering paper at the temperature of the air. Dose, as an emetic, from 1 to 2 grains; as a diaphoretic, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$th of a grain; as a nauseant, ¼ to ½ a grain; formerly given as an antiphlogistic. B. 1867. Same.

Antidote.—Tannic Acid.

ANTIMONIUM NIGRUM PURIFICATUM. B. Native sulphide of antimony purified from siliceous matter by fusion, reduced to fine powder. And if on testing, as described below, any soluble salt of arsenium is present, purified by the following process:—Macerate native sulphide of antimony in fine powder 1 ℔ with sol. ammonia f℥viij for five days, stirring frequently. Then let the powder subside, pour off the supernatant liquid, and thoroughly wash the residue with water. Dry the powder by the aid of heat. B. 1867. Same.

ANTIMONIUM VITRIFACTUM. *Glass of Antimony.* L. 1788. Burn powdered tersulphuret of antimony in a shallow earthen vessel till the sulphurous vapours cease. Put it into a crucible, of which it will occupy two thirds, and, having fitted a cover, apply a gradually increased heat till the matter fuses; and pour it on to an iron plate. Uncertain and violent in its operation.

APIOL. The soft alcoholic extract of parsley seed is either digested or agitated for some time with ether. After sufficient repose in a cool place the ethereal solution is decanted and the ether removed by distillation, the residuum is purified by solution in rectified spirit and agitation, first with a little litharge, and next with animal charcoal; after which the spirit is removed by distillation from the filtered solution. Given in intermittents; also in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa. Dose, 3 to 5 minims, in capsules.

APOMORPHIA. Obtained by treating morphia with excess of hydrochloric acid, under pressure. Dr JUAREZ has given it in doses of one to two grains every two hours in bronchitis. $\frac{1}{10}$th grain acts as a prompt emetic. Hypodermically, $\frac{1}{30}$th to $\frac{1}{20}$th of a grain. A convenient formula is one grain dissolved in 200 minims of water, from which the desired quantity can be measured.

APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORAS. B. *Apomorphiæ Hydrochloras.* The hydrochlorate of an alkaloid, obtained by heating morphine or codeine in sealed tubes, with hydrochloric acid.

APOZEMA. P. The Apozema differs from the PTISAN, in being stronger, and, unlike the latter, is not intended to be drunk *ad libitum*. They are prepared as required.

APOZEMA ACETOSÆ COMPOSITUM. P. Fresh sorrel leaves ℥iv, lettuce leaves ℥ij, do. of white beet, do. of chervil, of each ℥j, salt ʒiij, fresh butter ℥ss, water Ov. Wash the plants, and let them boil until they are cooked, then add butter, and strain.

APOZEMA ANTI-COLICUM. DEGLAND'S mixture for lead colic. Senna ℥ij, sulphate of soda ℥j, syrup of buckthorn ℥ij, water ℥xvj. By wine-glassfuls.

APOZEMA ANTISCORBUTICUM. P. Bruised roots of burdock, patience, of each ℥j, boiling water Ov. Infuse for 2 hours, strain, and add antiscorb. syrup ℥x. By wine-glassfuls.

APOZEMA DIURETICUM. The 5 roots (*species diureticæ*) ℥j, boiling water ℥xvj. Infuse half an hour, strain, and add nitre ℈j, syrup of the 5 roots ℥j. Dose, a wine-glassful.

APOZEMA EMETO-CATHARTICUM. Emetic tartar gr. j, sulphate of soda ʒiv, veal broth f℥xvj. By glassfuls till it operates. The *Eau de Trévez* (Fr. H.) consists of sulphate of magnesia ℥j, emetic tartar gr. ss, water Oij.

APOZEMA FEBRIFUGUM. *Decoctum Cinchonæ.*

APOZEMA DICTUM DE FELTZ. See DECOCTUM SARZÆ COMPOSITUM.

APOZEMA PURGANS. P. See MISTURA PURGANS.

APOZEMA DICTUM PTISANA REGALIS. P. Senna ʒiss, sulphate soda ʒiss, aniseed and coriander, of each ʒss, fresh parsley, ʒiss, cold water Ov, one lemon sliced. Macerate for 24 hours, stirring occasionally; strain, press, and filter. By glassfuls, in the morning, till it operates.

APOZEMA SUDORIFICUM. P. Rasped guaiacum wood ʒij, sliced sarsaparilla root ʒj; sassafras chips ʒiij, liquorice root, ʒvj. Boil the guaiacum in 4½ pints of water for 1 hour, then add the sarsaparilla and liquorice, let stand, and strain, and let the liquid make 5 pints.

APOZEMA VERMIFUGUM. *Decoctum Granati.*

AQUA. B. Natural water, the purest that can be obtained, cleared if necessary by filtration; free from odour, unusual taste and visible impurity. To be used whenever "water" is ordered in the B. P.

In dispensing prescriptions *aqua* should be understood to mean distilled water.

AQUÆ DESTILLATÆ. For the Distilled Spirits, formerly called *waters* [AQUÆ SPIRITUOSÆ], see SPIRITÛS. Many other formulæ for perfumed waters, and factitious mineral waters, will be found in the *Druggists' General Receipt Book.*

AQUA ABIETIS. Bruised buds of spruce fir ℔j, water ℔viij, distil ℔iv. Let the buds macerate in the water some hours before distilling.

AQUA ABSINTHII. P. Wormwood tops ℔ij, water q. s. Distil ℔ij.

AQUA ACIDI CARBOLICI. U. S. Glycerite of Carbolic Acid, ʒx, dist. water to make up to fʒxvj.

AQUA ACIDI CARBONICI. U. S. *Aqua Aerata.* Water charged by pressure with 5 times its volume of carbonic acid gas. Cooling; allays thirst and vomiting. Should not be brought into contact with copper or lead.

AQUA ACIDI CHROMICI. P. See LIQ. ACIDI CHROMICI.

AQUA FLORUM ACACIÆ. As AQ. ROSÆ, from fresh flowers of *Robinia pseudo-acacia.* It contains prussic acid.

AQUA ACIDULA ALKALINA. See LIQUOR POTASSÆ EFFERVESCENS; and LIQUOR SODÆ EFFERVESCENS.

AQUA AERE ORBATA. Water deprived of air by boiling, and cooled in closed vessels. It should always be used in preparing sulphuretted and chalybeate waters; and is preferable for those containing carbonic acid gas.

AQUA ÆTHEREA. P. *Eau Ethérée.* Mix 1 part of ether with 8 of water; agitate frequently in a bottle with a ground stopper; let it rest 24 hours, separate the supernatant ether, and keep the water for use. Dose, 4 f. dr. to 1 f. oz.

AQUA ÆTHEREA CAMPHORATA. P. Camphor ʒij, ether fʒvj, distilled water fʒxv. Dissolve the camphor in the ether, and add the water. Shake the mixture occasionally, and in 24 hours decant; or draw off the water as required from beneath the supernatant ether. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 4 f. dr.

AQUA ALBUMINOSA. White of 2 eggs, water Oj. Beat up the whites with a little of the water, and add the rest. Strain through a sieve and add aq. flor. aurant. ʒij. As an antidote for corrosive sublimate.

AQUA ALEXITERIA SIMPLEX. L. 1746. Fresh mint ℔j, tops of sea wormwood ℔ss, angelica leaves ℔ss, water q. s. Distil Cong. iiss.

AQUA ALEXITERIA SPIRITUOSA. See SPIRITUS ALEXITERIUS.

AQUA ALUMINOSA BATEANA. *Liquor Aluminis Compositus.*

AQUA AMMONIÆ. See LIQUOR AMMONIÆ.

AQUA AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ. U. S. Oil of bitter almonds 1 part; water to make 1000 parts.

AQUA AMYGDALARUM AMARARUM. P. Old form. Mix ℔ij of fresh cake of bitter almonds (from which the oil has been expressed) with enough water to form a thin pap; then introduce it into a still, attach the head and worm, and let them macerate for 24 hours; distil ℔iv, by means of steam conducted to the bottom of the still by a tube connected with a boiler. Filter the distilled water through wet paper. G. *Aqua Amygdalarum Amararum* obtained by distillation from bitter almonds, contains $\frac{1}{1000}$th of its weight of anhydrous hydrocyanic acid. Largest dose, 30 minims. There are many other formulæ for this water in the foreign pharmacopœias, differing widely in strength, but most of them very powerful. A concentrated water, obtained in distilling the essential oil, is sometimes used to flavour confectionery, and as an external application; but for internal use this remedy is

rarely prescribed in this country, not often in France, but more frequently in Germany. An overdose proves rapidly fatal. A very dilute almond water is sometimes solid for *Aqua Cerasi Nigri*. Water slightly impregnated with the essential oil (6 drops to Oij) has also been prescribed as *Aqua Amygd. Am.;* it is therefore important that the dispenser should ascertain what kind is intended.

Antidotes.—As for Hydrocyanic acid.

AQUA ANETHI. B. Bruised dill ℔j, water Cij; distil Cj. B. 1867. Same.

AQUA ANGELICÆ. P. Angelica seeds 1 ℔, water q. s. Distil 4 ℔.

AQUA ANISI. B. Bruised anise fruit 1 ℔, water Cij; distil Cj.

AQUA ANISI STELLATI. P. Star-anise or badian seeds, 1 ℔, water to draw over 4 ℔.

AQUA ANTHEMIDIS. G. Dried chamomile flowers ℔ij, water q. s. Distil ℔xx.

AQUA ANTIMONIATA. M. LENTHOIS' remedy for consumption, consists of 1 grain of emetic tartar in from 6 to 12 pints of water; to be taken as a common beverage.

AQUA ARMORACIÆ. HENRI. Fresh root of horse radish 1 part. Water q. s., distil 2 parts.

AQUA AURANTII FLORIS. B. The distilled waters of the flowers of the bitter orange tree (*Citrus Vulgaris*, RISSO, *Citrus Bigaradia*, DUHAMEL), and of the sweet orange tree (*Citrus Aurantium*). The orange-flower water of commerce is usually three times the strength of that employed in former years. B. 1867. No formula. L. 1836. Orange-flowers ℔x, proof spirit ʒvij, water Cij. Distil Cj. P. Freshly gathered flowers 1 part, distil to obtain 2 parts. U. S. Recent flowers 40 parts, water 200 parts, to produce 100 parts.

AQUA BARYTÆ MURIATIS. See LIQUOR BARII CHLORIDI.

AQUA BENEDICTA COMPOSITA. The old name of Liquor Calcis. *Eau bénite* of H. de la Charité is a solution of gr. v. emetic tartar in Oss of water. *Eau bénite de Ruland* is Vinum Antimonii.

AQUA BENZOATA AERATA. Benzoate of potash, borax, of each gr. xv; bicarbonate of potash ʒss, water fʒxvj. Charge with carbonic acid gas.

AQUA BERGAMII. From Bergamot peel; as Aqua Corticis Aurantii.

AQUA BINELLI. A styptic nostrum, supposed to contain creasote.

AQUA BONNENSIS LEFORT. Monosulphide sodium, gr. iss, Sulphate soda, gr. iij, chloride calcium gr. iss, chloride sodium gr. iss. Distilled water, ʒxxij. The mineral waters of Barèges, Bagnères-de-Luchon, Cauterets, and St. Sauveur, are very similar.

AQUA BORAGINIS. P. From Borage; as AQUA LACTUCÆ.

AQUA BROMINII. See SOLUTIO BROMINII.

AQUA BRYONIÆ. See SPIRITUS BRYONIÆ COMPOSITUS.

AQUA CALCIS. See LIQUOR CALCIS.

AQUA CALCIS CARBONATIS. *Carrara Water.* A pint contains about 16 grains of carbonate of lime, held in solution by carbonic acid gas.

AQUA CALCIS COMPOSITA. D. 1826. *Aqua Benedicta Composita.* Rasped guaiacum wood ℔ss, liquorice root ʒj, sassafras bark ʒss, coriander seeds ʒiij, fresh lime-water Ov. Macerate two days in a close vessel, without heating, and strain.

AQUA CALCIS MURIATIS. See LIQUOR CALCII CHLORIDI.

AQUA CAMPHORÆ. B. *Mistura Camphoræ.* Enclose camphor ½ oz., broken into pieces, in a muslin bag, and attach this to one end of a glass rod, to keep it at the bottom of a bottle containing Cj distilled water. Macerate for two days, then pour off the solution as required. Dose, 1 oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Camphor 8 parts in 1000, and uses additionally S. V. R. P. dissolves camphor in S. V. R., so that 500 parts of the water contain 1 of camphor.

AQUA CAMPHORATA BATEANA. See AQUA CUPRI SULPHATIS CAMPHORATA.

AQUA CARMELITANA. See SPIRITUS MELISSÆ COMPOSITUS.

AQUA CARUI. B. As AQ. ANETHI. B. 1867. Same.

AQUA CARYOPHYLLI. Cloves ℔ij tr., water q. s. Macerate for twelve hours, and distil ℔viij.

AQUA CASCARILLÆ. P. Cascarilla bark ℔iij tr., water q. s. Distil Cj.

AQUA CASSIÆ. E. Cassia bark, ℔iss troy, rectified spirit fʒiij, water Cij. Distil Cj.

AQUA CASTOREI. L. 1746. Castor ʒj, water q. s. Distil ℔ij.

AQUA CERASI NIGRI. PRUS. PH. Black cherries (crushed in the hands, and the stones broken in a mortar) ℔x, water q. s. Distil ℔xx. It contains prussic acid. A

very dilute water of bitter almonds is often substituted for it. It should never be administered unless its exact strength is known.

AQUA CHALYBEATA AERATA. SOUBEIRAN. Water freed from air Oj, sulphate of iron gr. ss. Charge with 5 volumes of carbonic acid gas. Or, sulphate of iron gr. j, carbonate of soda gr. iv; water, freed from air and charged with 5 volumes of gas, Oj. BEWLEY'S *Aqua Chalybeata* is a solution of citrate of iron in aerated water flavoured with orange-peel. It contains about gr. ij of citrate in f℥j. Dose, 2 oz. P. *Eau ferré gazeuse* consists of tartrated iron ½ oz., bottled with 24 oz. of aerated water. The same for spa water.

AQUA CHENOPODII VULVARIÆ. Stinking goose-foot ℔j, water ℔vj. Distil ℔iij. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz., in hysteria.

AQUA CHLORINII. See CHLORINII LIQUOR.

AQUA CHLOROFORMI. B. Chloroform f℥j, dist. water ℥xxv. Put into a Oij stopped bottle and shake them together until the chloroform is entirely dissolved. Dose, ½ f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867, same.

AQUA CINNAMOMI. B. Cinnamon ℥xx, water Cij, distil Cj. B. 1867, same as AQUA ANETHI. U. S. Oil 1 part, water 500 parts. G. 1 bark, distil. 10. P. 1 of bark to product.

AQUA CINNAMOMI SPIRITUOSA. G. *Aqua Cinnamomi Vinosa.* Bruised cinnamon ℔ij, proof spirit (·893) ℔ij, water ℔xx. Distil ℔x.

AQUA COCHLEARIÆ. P. Fresh scurvy-grass ℔ij, water q. s. Distil ℔ij.

AQUA CORIANDRI. GUIBOURT. From coriander seeds, as AQUA ANGELICÆ.

AQUA CORTICIS AURANTII. L. 1746. Rind of oranges ℥v, water q. s. Distil Cj.

AQUA CREASOTI. G. Creasote ℥j wt., distilled water Ov. Shake together, and keep in a well-closed bottle.

AQUA [CUPRI SULPHATIS] CAMPHORATA. BATE'S *Camphorated Lotion.* See LOTIO CUPRI CAMPHORATA.

AQUA DESTILLATA. B. Take of water Cx. Distil from a copper still, connected with a block-tin worm; reject the first half gallon, and preserve the next 8 gallons. B. 1867. Same.

AQUA EUCALYPTI. P. Dried leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus.* 1 part, water q. s. Distil 4 parts.

AQUA FABARUM. From bean-flowers; as AQUA SAMBUCI.
AQUA FŒNICULI. B. as AQUA ANETHI. B. 1867. Same.
AQUA FORMICARUM. Distilled from red ants, with water q. s.
AQUA FORTIS DUPLEX. Nitric acid of sp. gr. 1·36. Aq. Fortis Simplex is acid of sp. gr. 1·22. Dr PEREIRA.
AQUA FRAGARIÆ. Strawberries ℔ij, water q. s. Distil ℔iij.
AQUA HORDEATA. See DECOCTUM HORDEI.
AQUA HUNGARICA. *Queen of Hungary's Water.* Originally distilled with brandy from Rosemary. See SPIRITUS ROSMARINI.
AQUA HYDROCYANICA VEGETABILIS. SCHRADER. Essential oil of bitter almonds ʒj, rectified spirit ʒiss, distilled water ʒxvj. Mix well, and filter through wet filtering paper. Intended as a substitute for Aqua Lauro-Cerasi.
AQUA HYDROGENII. Water charged with hydrogen gas.
AQUA HYDROSULPHURATA. See ACIDUM HYDRO-SULPHURICUM AQUA SOLUTUM.
AQUA HYSSOPI. P. From fresh hyssop 1 part, water to obtain 1 part.
AQUA HYSTERICA. As Spiritus Bryoniæ Comp., omitting the bryony. Under the names of Pennyroyal and Hysteric Water, is sold in the shops a mixture of ʒss comp. spirit of bryony and Oss of pennyroyal water.
AQUÆ IODURETÆ. LUGOL'S original iodurettted waters consisted respectively of ½, ¾, and 1 grain of iodine, dissolved in alcohol, ʒxvj of water, and ʒij of sea salt. For the present form see SOLUTIONES IODINII.
AQUA JAVELLI. *Eau de Javelle.* See LIQUOR POTASSÆ CHLORINATÆ.
AQUA JUNIPERI. P. From bruised juniper berries, as AQ. MELILOTI.
AQUA LACTUCÆ. P. Lettuce at the point of flowering ℔x, water ℔xx. Distil ℔x.
AQUA LAUROCERASI. B. Chop the fresh leaves of cherry laurel ℔j, crush them in a mortar, and introduce them with water Oiiss into a retort. Distil 1 pint of liquid. Shake the product, filter through paper, and adjust the strength of the finished product, either by addition of hydrocyanic acid or by diluting the distillate with distilled water, so that 810 grains of it, tested as described in the process for dil. hydrocyanic acid, shall require 150 grains of the vol. sol. of silver nitrate to be added, before a permanent

pp. begins to form, which corresponds to 0·1 per cent. of real hydrocyanic acid. Dose ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same ingredients and proportions, but does not titrate. [P. directs 1 part of fresh leaves and 4 of water; 1½ parts of the water to be drawn over; the strength of the distillate to be taken by means of a titrated sol. sulph. copper, and to be diluted with distilled water, so as to obtain *Aq. Lauro-Cerasi*, containing 5 parts wt. of anhydrous hydrocyanic acid in 10,000. G. directs 12 parts of leaves, 36 of water, and 1 of sp. rect. to be distilled so as to yield 10 parts of liquid, and to be diluted if necessary so as to equal in strength *Aq. Amygd. Amar.* Dose, 5 to 30 minims. *Antidotes.—Same as for hydrocyanic acid.*]

AQUA LAVANDULÆ. P. Flowering tops of lavender ℔ij, water q. s. Distil by steam ℔iv. The simple and perfumed spirits of lavender are also termed *lavender water.* Several formulæ for the latter will be found in the *Druggists' General Receipt Book.*

AQUA LILIORUM CONVALLIUM. BRUNS. PH. Flowers of lily of the valley ℔j, water ℔iv. Distil ℔ij.

AQUA LIMONIS. E. 1817. Fresh lemon-peel ℔ij, water q. s. Distil ℔x.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATIS. See LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.

AQUA MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS. See LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS.

AQUA MAGNESIÆ CITRATIS. MAURY. Mix ʒij of calcined magnesia, ʒj of carbonate of magnesia, ʒiss of sugar (with a drop or two of oil of orange- or lemon-peel), citric acid ʒviss, in a Oj bottle of water. Cork immediately; in half an hour it will be ready to drink.

AQUA MARINA FACTITIA. *Sea Water.* Common salt ℔ij, chloride of calcium 3 oz., chloride of magnesium 1½ oz., sulphate of magnesium 3 oz., sulphate of sodium 6 oz., iodine of potassium ʒj. Mix and dissolve in 30 gallons of water for a single bath.

AQUA MATRICARIÆ. From corn-chamomile; as AQUA MENTHÆ.

AQUA MELILOTI. P. Dried flowers of melilot ℔j, water q. s. Distil 1 ℔.

AQUA MELISSÆ. P. From fresh tops of balm, as AQ. COCHLEARIÆ.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. B. British oil of peppermint f℥iss, water Ciss. Distil Cj. B. 1867. Same. G. From the leaves. 1 part distils 10 parts. U. S. 2 parts oil in 1000 parts. P. Fresh plant 1 part, water q. s. Distil 1 part.

AQUA MENTHÆ PULEGII. From pennyroyal herb, or oil, as Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ.

AQUA MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. B. (*Vulgaris*, 1745; *Sativæ*, 1788.) From British oil of spear mint, as AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Same as AQ. MENTH. PIP. U. S.

AQUA MYRTI. GRAY. Myrtle flowers ℔iij, water q. s. Draw a gallon.

AQUA NAPHÆ. *Aqua Florum Aurantii.*

AQUA NIGRA. See LOTIO HYDR. NIG.

AQUA NITROGENII PROTOXIDI. See AQUA OXYGENII.

AQUÆ OPHTHALMICÆ. *Eye Waters.* See COLLYRIA.

AQUA OPII. G. Opium, sliced and dried, 1 oz.; put it into a glass retort with ℥x of water, and distil ℥v.

AQUA ORIGANI. P. As Aqua Menthæ Pip., from wild marjoram flowers.

AQUA OXYGENII. Water charged by pressure with oxygen gas. But what is sold as oxygenous water is stated by Dr PEREIRA to be an aqueous solution of protoxide of nitrogen (laughing gas); each bottle containing about a quart of the gas. Dose, 2 bottles daily. Excitant.

AQUA OXYMURIATICA. See LIQUOR CHLORI.

AQUA PARIETARIÆ. P. From wall pellitory; as AQ. LACTUCÆ.

AQUA PERSICÆ. Fresh peach leaves cut small ℔ij, water ℔iv. Distil gently ℔iij.

AQUA PETROSELINI. P. From parsley seed; as Aqua Meliloti.

AQUA PHAGEDÆNICA. See LOTIO HYDRARGYRI FLAVA.

AQUA PICIS. Bp. BERKELEY. Mix a quart of wood tar with Cj of cold water; stir together for a quarter of an hour, and filter. Keep it in a closed vessel. Taken in various chronic disorders, to the amount of a pint daily. P. 1 in 200.

AQUA PIMENTÆ. B. Bruised pimento 14 oz., water Cij. Distil Cj. B. 1867. Same.

AQUA PLANTAGINIS. P. From fresh plaintain leaves; as Aqua Lactucæ.

AQUA POTASSÆ. See LIQUOR POTASSÆ.

AQUA POTASSII SULPHURETI. See AQ. SULPHURETI POTASSÆ.

AQUA PULEGII. See AQ. MENTHÆ PULEGII.

AQUA PULLNÆ ARTIFICIALIS. Sulphate of soda ℥iv, sulphate of magnesia ℥v, chloride of calcium ʒj, chloride of magnesium ʒiv, chloride of sodium ʒij, water Cj, carbonic acid gas Cv.

AQUA RABELII. See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM ALCOHOLISATUM.

AQUA RAPHANI. See AQUA ARMORACIÆ.

AQUA REGIA. The former name of nitro-hydrochloric acid.

AQUA RHODII. GUIBOURT. Rhodium wood 1 part, water 8. Macerate, and distil 4 parts.

AQUA ROSÆ. B. Petals of the hundred-leaved rose ℔x, or an equivalent quantity of the petals, preserved while fresh with common salt, water Cv; distil a gallon. B. 1867. Water Cij; distil Cj. P. Same. U. S. 1 to 5, distil 2½. P. Pale rose (recent) 1 part, distil 1 part. G. Oil 4 drops, tepid water 36 oz.

AQUA ROSMARINI. *Aqua Anthos.* Rosemary in flower ℔j, water q. s. Infuse 24 hours, and distil a gallon.

AQUA RUBI IDÆI. Fresh raspberries ℔vj, water q. s. Distil Cj. G. Take ℔x of the cake left, after expressing the juice, and add water q. s., so as to distil ℔ij.

AQUA RUTÆ. Fresh rue 1 part, water q. s. Macerate 24 hours, and distil 10 parts.

AQUA SALVIÆ. P. As AQUA LAVANDULÆ.

AQUA SAMBUCI. B. From fresh elder flowers separated from the stalks; as AQUA ROSÆ. B. 1867. As Aqua Rosæ, 1867. P. Dried flowers 1 part, water q. s.; distil 4 parts.

AQUA SANTALI. From yellow saunders; as AQUA MELILOTI.

AQUA SAPPHIRINA. Liquor Cupri Ammonio Sulphatis.

AQUA SASSAFRAS. P. From sassafras; as AQ. MELILOTI.

AQUA SEDATIVA. *Eau Sedative de Raspail. Eau, ou Lotion Ammoniacale Camphrée.* No. 1 Liq. Ammon. (·923) 6 parts, camph. sp. 1 part, salt 6 parts, water 100 parts; No. 2 contains 8, and No. 3, 10 parts of liq. ammoniæ.

AQUA SEDLITZENSIS. P. *Eau Saline purgative.* Crys. sulphate of magnesia 1 oz., water ℥xxiv, dissolve, and charge the solution with carbonic acid gas.

AQUA SELTERANA. *Selters,* or *Seltzer Water.* P. Dissolve chloride of sodium gr. xvij, cr. carbonate of soda gr. xij,

sulph. soda gr. iss, in water ʒxij. Dissolve also chloride of calcium gr. v, chloride of magnesium gr. iv, in water ʒxij. Mix the solutions, and aerate with carbonic acid gas.

AQUA SERPYLLI. P. From mother of thyme; as AQUA MELILOTI.

AQUA SINAPIS NIGRÆ. GUIBOURT. Mix 1 part of ground black mustard seed with 8 of water. Macerate for 12 hours, and distil 4 parts, by means of steam conducted by a tube from a boiler to the bottom of the still. Filter through moistened paper to separate the oil. Used externally as a rubefacient.

AQUA SODÆ EFFERVESCENS. U. S. A solution of ʒss of bicarbonate of soda in ʒxvj of water, charged with carbonic acid under a pressure of 7 atmospheres.

AQUA SODII SULPHURETI. *Eau Sulphurée. Barèges Water.* See AQ. BONNENSIS. A stronger solution is prepared for baths. See BALNEUM BARETGINENSE.

AQUA SPADANA. *Spa Water.* See AQ. CHALYBEATA AERATA.

AQUÆ SPIRITUOSÆ. Many of the distilled spirits were formerly termed waters. See SPIRITÛS.

AQUA SULPHURATA. L. 1745. Water ℔ij, sulphur ℔ss, Burn the sulphur in successive portions, in an iron spoon, over the water in a closed vessel.

AQUA SULPHURETI AMMONIÆ. SEE AMMONIÆ HYDROSULPHURETUM.

AQUA SULPHURETI POTASSÆ. D. 1826. Sulphur 1 part, solution of potash 11 parts. Boil for 10 minutes, and filter. Dose, 10 to 40 minims.

AQUA TANACETI. Flowering tops of tansy ℔vj, water q. s. Distil Cj.

AQUA TILIÆ. P. From lime-tree flowers 1 part, water to yield 4 parts of distillate.

AQUA ULMARIÆ. From meadow-sweet; as AQUA SAMBUCI.

AQUA VALERIANÆ. P. Valerian root ℔iij, water q. s. Distil ℔xij.

AQUA VANILLÆ. NIEMANN. Subcarbonate of potash ʒiij, vanilla ℔j, water ℔xij. Macerate 24 hours, and distil ℔vj.

AQUA VICENSIS. *Eau de Vichy.* Carbonate of soda ʒij, chloride of sodium gr. ij, chloride of calcium gr. viij, sulphate of soda gr. viij, sulphate of iron gr. ⅓, sulphate of magnesia gr. iij, water Oj. Charge with 3½ volumes of carbonic acid gas.

AQUA VIOLARUM. Violets 1 part, water 4. After six hours distil 2 parts.

AQUA VITRIOLICA CAMPHORATA. L. 1788. Sulphate of zinc ℥ss, water f℥xxxij, camphor ʒij.

AQUA VULNERARIA. From the same herbs as Spiritus Vulnerarius, but with water only.

AQUA VULNERARIA ACIDA. See MISTURA VULNERARIA.

ARECA. B. 1867. *Areca Nut.* The seed of Areca Catechu, the Betel-nut Tree. Dose, in powder, ½ to ¾ oz.

ARGENTI AMMONIO-CHLORIDUM. SERRE. Saturate liquor ammoniæ with fresh precipitated and carefully washed chloride of silver; heat to boiling point, concentrate, and let the crystals, which form on cooling, be dried between blotting-paper, and immediately put into well-stopped bottles. Dose, from $\frac{1}{14}$th of a grain.

ARGENTI CHLORIDUM. Precipitate solution of nitrate of silver by an excess of chloride of sodium; wash the precipitate thoroughly with distilled water, dry it quickly, and keep it from the light. Dose, ½ to 3 grains, or more, as a tonic and antispasmodic. It is the *Calx Lunæ* of BATE, &c., who extended the dose to 10 grains.

ARGENTI CYANIDUM. L. Dissolve ʒxviij of nitrate of silver in Oj of distilled water. Add Oj of diluted hydrocyanic acid, collect the precipitate, wash, and dry it. Dose, $\frac{1}{12}$th to ⅛th of a grain.

ARGENTI IODIDUM. Dr. PATTERSON. Dissolve separately, in distilled water, equal weights of iodide of potassium and nitrate of silver. Mix the solutions, wash the precipitate with distilled water, and dry it with a gentle heat. Dose, ⅛th to ¼th of a grain.

ARGENTI NITRAS. B. *Lunar Caustic.* Add nitric acid f℥iiss, and dist. water f℥v to refined silver 3 oz., in a flask, and apply a gentle heat till the metal is dissolved. Decant the clear liquor from any black powder which may be present, into a porcelain dish, evaporate, and set aside to crystallize; pour off the liquor, and again evaporate and crystallize. Let the crystals drain in a glass funnel, and dry them by exposure to the air, carefully avoiding the contact of all organic substances. To obtain the nitrate in rods, fuse the crystals in a capsule of platinum or thin porcelain, and pour the melted salt into proper moulds. Nitrate of silver must be preserved in bottles furnished with accurately ground stoppers. Dose, $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. to ⅓ gr.

To form toughened nitrate of silver or toughened caustic, add 5 parts of nitrate of potassium to 95 parts of nitrate of silver before fusion. B. 1867. Same. If impure silver is used, the copper may be removed by washing the salt with pure nitric acid, or heating it in an iron spoon, and again dissolving and crystallizing. By introducing a platinum wire as a core, it is rendered less liable to break when introduced into cavities. Either iodide of potassium or the cyanide will remove the stains caused by nitrate of silver; but the latter must be used with great caution, as it is a most potent poison.

Antidotes for nitrate of silver.—Solut. of common salt and emollient drinks.

ARGENTI ET POTASSII NITRAS. B. *Mitigated Caustic.* Nitrate of silver ʒj, nitrate of potassium ʒij. Fuse and mix thoroughly together in a platinum or thin porcelain capsule, and pour the melted mass into proper moulds. Keep in well-stoppered bottles. G. The same.

ARGENTI OXIDUM. B. Dissolve crystallized nitrate of silver ½ oz. in ʒiv of distilled water, and, having poured the solution into a bottle containing solution of lime Oiiiss, shake the mixture well, and set it aside, to allow the deposit to settle. Draw off the supernatant liquid, collect the deposit on a filter, wash it with ʒvj of distilled water, and dry it at a heat not exceeding 212° F. (100° C.). Dose, ½ to 2 grains. B. 1867. Same.

ARGENTI PULVIS. Heat the oxide to dull redness in a porcelain crucible; when cold, triturate it in an agate mortar, and pass it through a sieve.

ARGENTUM PURIFICATUM. B. *Refined Silver.* Pure metallic silver.

ARNICINUM. A ternary glucoside, obtained from arnica flowers. WALZ. A tincture prepared from the arnica flowers is, after being passed through animal charcoal, evaporated, and the residue treated with ether, which dissolves the arnicin and fat, the former of which is afterwards dissolved by alcohol of 0·85 sp. gr.

ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI HYDRIODAS. See LIQUOR ARSENICI ET HYDR. HYDRIODATIS.

ARSENII IODIDUM. B. *Iodide of Arsenic. Arsenious Iodide.* Obtained by the direct combination of iodine and metallic arsenium, or by evaporating to dryness an aqueous

mixture of arsenious and hydriodic acids. Dose, $\frac{1}{30}$th grain. See LIQUOR ARSENICI PERIODIDI.

ARSENICUM ALBUM SUBLIMATUM. *Arsenious Acid.* Commercial arsenic powdered and resublimed. See ACIDUM ARSENICUM PURUM.

ARSENICUM ANTIMONIATUM. JUSTAMOND'S CAUSTIC. Mix ℥ij of black sulphuret of antimony with ℥j of white arsenic, and melt together, avoiding the fumes.

ARSENICUM PURUM. D. Place ℥ij of white oxide of arsenic at the sealed end of a hard German glass tube, of ½ inch diameter and 18 inches long; and, having covered it with 8 inches of dry and coarsely powdered charcoal, and heated the portion containing the charcoal to redness, place a few ignited coals beneath the oxide so as to effect its slow sublimation. The metallic arsenic will be found attached to the cool end.

ASPARAGINUM. *Asparagin,* or *Althein.* From asparagus juice; but more conveniently from marsh-mallow root. Slice the root, macerate it twice in cold water, evaporate the mixed liquor to half, strain repeatedly through flannel, and evaporate to the consistence of syrup. Expose it to the air for some days; wash the crystals which form with a little water, and purify by recrystallization. The juice of the climbing vetch is said to yield it abundantly. Dose, 1 to 2 grains.

ASSAFŒTIDA PRÆPARATA. L. As AMMONIACUM PRÆPARATUM.

ATROPINA. *Atropia.* B. Take of belladonna root recently dried, and in coarse powder ℔ij, rectified spirit Ox, slaked lime 1 oz., dilute sulphuric acid q. s., carbonate of potassium q. s., chloroform f℥iij, purified animal charcoal q. s., distilled water f℥x. Macerate the root in 2 quarts of the spirit for 24 hours, with frequent stirring. Transfer to a displacement apparatus, and exhaust with the remainder of the spirit by slow percolation. Add the lime to the tincture placed in a bottle, and shake occasionally several times. Filter, add the dilute sulphuric acid in very feeble excess to the filtrate, and filter again. Distil off three fourths of the spirit, add to the residue the distilled water, evaporate at a gentle heat but as rapidly as possible, until the liquid is reduced to one third of its volume and no longer smells of alcohol; then let it cool. Add very cautiously, with constant stirring, a solution of the

carbonate of potassium so as nearly to neutralize the acid, care, however, being taken that an excess is not used. Set to rest for six hours, then filter, and add carbonate of potassium in such quantity that the liquid shall acquire a decided alkaline reaction. Place it in a bottle with the chloroform; mix well by frequently repeated brisk agitation, and pour the mixed liquids into a funnel furnished with a glass stop-cock. When the chloroform has subsided draw it off by the stop-cock, and distil it on a water-bath from a retort connected with a condenser. Dissolve the residue in warm rectified spirit; digest the solution with a little animal charcoal; filter, evaporate, and cool until colourless crystals are obtained. B. 1867. Same. *G. Atropinum.* M. MEIN obtained 3 grains from 1000 grains of the root. A powerful poison. Dose from $\frac{1}{120}$th to $\frac{1}{30}$th of a grain.

Antidotes.—An emetic of ℈j sulphate of zinc, in water; afterwards opium, cautiously administered. Jaborandi in powder, diffused in water, is asserted to be very antagonistic to atropine and its salts.

ATROPINÆ SALICYLAS. Dissolve 289 grains of atropine and 138 grains of salicylic acid in about 20 oz. of water, and evaporate, when 432 grains of the salt will be obtained as an uncrystallizable collodial mass.

ATROPINÆ SULPHAS. B. *Atropiæ Sulphas.* Mix atropine 120 grains with aq. dest. ʒiv, and add gradually acid. sulph. dil. until the alkaloid is dissolved, and the solution is neutral. Evaporate to dryness at a temperature not exceeding 100° F. (37°8 C). B. 1867. Same.

ATROPINÆ VALERIANAS. P. Dissolve valerianic acid in ether, and add atropine just sufficient to saturate the acid. Let the ether evaporate.

AURI PULVIS. P. Triturate leaf-gold with 10 or 12 times its weight of sulphate of potash, and wash out the latter with boiling water. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$th to $\frac{1}{4}$th of a grain; or applied in frictions to the tongue.

AURI [TER] CHLORIDUM. *Perchloride of Gold.* Introduce into a glass matrass 1 oz. wt. of acid, nit. sp. gr. 1·32, previously mixed with 3 oz. (wt.) of acid. hydrochlor. sp. gr. 1·17. Put into the mixed acids 1 oz. rolled gold in small pieces; heat by sand-bath, and when the metal has dissolved, pour into a porcelain dish, and evaporate till vapours of chlorine begin to appear. Set aside to crystallize.

AURO-CHLORIDUM SODII. P. *Soda-muriate of Gold.* Rolled gold 10 parts, officinal nitric acid 8 parts, distilled water 2 parts, officinal hydrochloric acid 40 parts, pure chloride of sodium 3 parts. Dissolve the gold in the *aqua regia*, and evaporate the solution to a syrupy consistence so as to drive off excess of acid; add to the liquid its own volume of water, then the chloride of sodium, and agitate the mixture with a glass rod. Concentrate the liquid at first on a sand-bath, then evaporate to dryness over a water-bath. Dose, as the last. Both require great caution in their administration.

AURI CYANIDUM. DEFOSSES. Boil fresh precipitated oxide of gold (washed, but not dried) with diluted hydrocyanic acid, till the liquid assumes a beautiful yellow tint, and evaporate the clear solution to dryness at a gentle heat. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$th to $\frac{1}{10}$th of a grain.

AURI IODIDUM. To a neutral solution of terchloride of gold add a solution of iodide of potassium as long as it occasions a precipitate. Wash this with alcohol, and dry it with a gentle heat. M. MEILLET substitutes iodide of ammonium for iodide of potassium. Dose, as the last.

AURI OXYDUM. *Teroxide of Gold*, or *Auric Acid.* To a solution of 1 part of chloride of gold in 40 of distilled water, add 4 parts of fresh calcined magnesia. Boil together, and wash the sediment with distilled water, then with pure nitric acid diluted with 20 parts of water, and again with water. Dry it in the shade. Dose, from $\frac{1}{10}$th to $\frac{1}{4}$th of a grain.

AURUM MUSIVUM. See STANNI PERSULPHURETUM.

AURUM STANNO PARATUM. *Purple of Cassius.* Dissolve 1 part of chloride of gold in 200 parts of distilled water. Dissolve also 1 part of pure tin in 3 of nitro-hydrochloric acid, without heat, and dilute with 100 parts of distilled water. Add the solution of tin very gradually to the solution of gold so long as it causes a precipitate. Wash this by decantation, and dry it by a gentle heat.

BALNEÆ IODURETÆ. P. Iodine ʒiiss, iod. potassium ʒv, dissolve in 60 gallons water. For children, about $\frac{1}{4}$th the strength. Wooden vessels must be used.

BALNEA MEDICATA. Baths of cold or heated water, vapour, and heated air, are used medicinally. The following are the temperatures at which they are usually applied: WATER. *Cold*, 50° to 70° Fahr, *Temperate*, 75° to 85°.

Tepid, 85° to 92°. *Warm*, 92° to 98°. *Hot*, 98° to 112. VAPOUR. If breathed—*Tepid*, 90° to 100°. *Warm*, 100° to 110°. *Hot*, 110° to 130°. If not breathed—*Tepid*, 96° to 106°. *Warm*, 106° to 120°. *Hot*, 120° to 160°. HOT AIR.* As a *Sudorific*, 85° to 100°. As a *Stimulant*, 100° to 130°.* Water (usually warm), vapour, and heated air, are often medicated by being charged with the active principles of various herbs and other drugs. The principal kinds in use are mentioned below. There are various contrivances for applying them either to particular parts, or to the whole surface, except that of the head. The various kinds of apparatus invented for this purpose resolve themselves into this:—That the patient should be in bed or on a seat, and take care that the bedclothes or other covering are prevented coming into contact with him, by employing a framework or cradle of some kind. Beneath this, hot air or vapour is introduced, either directly or indirectly, from a suitable contrivance.

BALNEA PNEUMATICA. Air of different temperatures, and variously impregnated with volatile remedies, is applied locally or generally to the body. Compressed air has been applied locally; and M. TABARIE has caused patients to breathe compressed air for 2 or 3 hours daily, in some cases of aphonia. On the other hand, the removal of the pressure of the atmosphere, by dry cupping or an exhausting syringe, is employed as a revulsive.

BALNEUM ACIDUM. U. C. H. Acid. nitro-hydrochlor. dil. 12 oz., water 30 gallons. Dr SCOTT'S *Nitro-muriatic Bath*. Hydrochloric acid f℥iij, nitric acid f℥ij, water, f℥v. Mix. As a knee- or foot-bath, or for sponging, f℥iij of this diluted acid are mixed with each gallon of water. Two gallons of water suffice for an ordinary foot-bath, and will serve for a week, adding daily f℥ss of the mixed acid and Oj of water. In winter it should be warmed. Time of application 20 or 30 minutes daily. Sir J. R. MARTIN advised 15 minutes for two or three weeks; afterwards every second or third day. As a general bath it should be weaker. SOUBEIRAN prescribed from 14 to 16 ounces of nitro-hydrochloric acid to 60 gallons of water; the same

* In the Turkish bath the temperature of the *tepidarium* ranges from about 112° to 118° Fahr.; and that of the *calidarium* from 130° to 140° Fahr. There are frequently other apartments having as high a temperature as 180° or 200° Fahr., and sometimes 240° Fahr., or more, is reached.

quantity of hydrochloric acid is sometimes used. Earthen or wooden vessels should be used.

BALNEUM ALKALINUM. P. Washing soda ℥viij, warm water 60 gallons, or q. s. As a foot-bath, ℥ij of carbonate of potash, or of soda, to q. s. of water.

BALNEUM ALUMINIS. See BALNEUM ASTRINGENS.

BALNEUM AMMONIÆ HYDROCHLORATIS. ℔iv of sal ammoniac to a bath, for an adult.

BALNEUM ANTIMONIALE. SOUBEIRAN. Emetic tartar ℥j to ℥ij, water 64 gallons, or q. s. In lumbago and some diseases of the skin.

BALNEUM ARENÆ, or sand-bath, denotes the heating of a vessel through the medium of sand.

BALNEUM AROMATICUM. P. Aromatic herbs, ℥xvij. (*Species Aromaticæ*), water, q. s. Infuse for half an hour in Cij of water, press and add to Clx water. The aromatic *vapour* bath is made by causing steam to pass through the same herbs.

BALNEUM ASTRINGENS. MOST. Dissolve ℥viij of alum in 6 or 8 pailfuls of cold water, and add one pailful of whey. In extensive burns.

BALNEUM BARETGINENSE. P. *Bain artificel de Barèges.* Monosulphide sodium ℥ij, common salt ℥ij, carb. soda ℥j, water Clx. Or add f℥x of concentrated Barèges water (*Solutio ad balneum Baretginese*) to a bath of 60 or 70 gallons.

BALNEUM BENZOICUM. Benzoin is sometimes used in the same way as camphor. See next paragraph.

BALNEUM CAMPHORÆ. About ℥ss of camphor is placed upon a heated plate within, or communicating with, the chamber of the bath.

BALNEUM CARBONICUM. Carbonic gas acid (procured by the action of diluted sulphuric acid on chalk or marble) is applied to the body (except the head), or to particular parts, by means of a suitable apparatus.

BALNEUM CHLORINII. M. Chlorine gas (procured by gently heating in a glass retort ℥iv to ℥viij of black oxide of manganese, ℥iss of common salt, and f℥j of sulphuric acid previously mixed with ℥j of water) is applied in the same way as carbonic acid (see B. Carbonicum), at the temperature of 104° to 115° F. [Mr WALLACE says 150°] for half an hour. The materials may be gradually increased

to triple this quantity. Care must be taken to confine the gas securely, so that the patient shall not breathe it. In chronic liver diseases.

BALNEUM CONII COMPOSITUM. CUT. H. Extract of hemlock ʒij, powdered starch ℔j, boiling water Cj. Boil. Use Cj to Cxxix of water a little more than tepid.

BALNEUM CREASOTI. CUT. H. Creasote ʒij, glycerine ʒij, boiling water Cj. Mix. To be added to Cxxix of water.

BALNEUM ELECTRICUM. The patient, insulated on a glass-legged seat, is put in contact with the prime conductor of an electrical machine.

BALNEUM FERRI IODIDI. DORVAULT. Iodide of iron may be gradually increased till ʒss is reached for each bath. Water q. s.

BALNEUM FUCI. This is made by adding a decoction of seaweed, or the seaweed chopped up, to an ordinary bath, so as to make the bath more or less gelatinous. Seaweed baths are popularly known as *ozone* baths.

BALNEUM FURFURIS. Boil ℔iv of bran with Cj of water and add it to the bath, which should be used at 90° F.

BALNEUM GELATINII. P. Dissolve gelatin ʒxvij in water by means of heat, and add to 60 gallons water.

BALNEUM GLYCERINI COMPOSITUM. CUT. H. Tragacanth ℔j, glycerine ℔ij, water Cij; boil till dissolved. Oj to Cxxx of water.

BALNEUM HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. F. H. *Bains anti-syphilitiques.* From 5 to 10 grains of corrosive sublimate in water q. s. for a bath. Rarely used. See BALNEUM MERCURIALE.

BALNEUM IODINII. CUT. H. Iodine ʒij, solution of potash ʒij, water Oj. Dissolve. Oij to be added to Cxxx of water.

BALNEUM MARINUM. CUT. H. Common salt ℔viij, sulphate of magnesia ℔ij, solution of chloride of calcium ℔j, water Cij. Dissolve. Add Oj to Cxxx of water. See also AQUA MARINA. A common substitute is 3 oz. of bay salt to 5 gallons of water. As a pediluvium, add a handful of salt to a pailful of water; to which a little mustard is sometimes added.

BALNEUM MERCURIALE. CUT. H. Corrosive sublimate ʒiij, hydrochloric acid ʒj, water Cij. Oj to be added to Cxxx of water.

BALNEUM METALLICUM, as a pharmaceutical agent, is made

by melting together 8 parts of tin, 4 of lead, and 3 of bismuth.

BALNEUM MURIATICUM. RICHARD. Hydrochloric acid ʒij —iv, water 16 pails.

BALNEUM OLEOSUM. Cold baths of olive or other oils, to which aromatic plants may be added, are used in the East as a preservative from the plague: the patient remains in them about half an hour.

BALNEUM OLEOSUM (FOR THE LABORATORY) is made with olive or fish oil, which may be heated to 500° F.

BALNEUM PINI. These may be extemporized by making decoctions of fresh leaflets at certain seasons. In Germany such baths are usually made from ℔j of the extracts dissolved in the requisite quantity of water. Sometimes a small quantity of essential oil also prepared from the leaflets is employed. This essence floats on the surface of the water, and attaches itself to the person on leaving the bath.

BALNEUM PLUMBARIUM. P. Carb. soda ʒiiiss, salt ʒvj, sulph. soda ʒij ½, bicarb. soda ʒvj, gelatin ʒiiiss, water 60 gallons.

BALNEUM QUERCI. Dr ELAESSER. Boil 3 handfuls of oak-bark tied up in linen in 3 quarts of water for half an hour, and add to a bath for a child.

BALNEUM RESOLVENS. F. H. Common salt ʒij, sulphide of potassium ʒj, carbonate of soda ʒss, decoction of sage q. s. Dissolve, and add warm water for a bath.

BALNEUM SALINUM. See BALNEUM MARINUM.

BALNEUM SALINUM GELATINOSUM. Common salt ℔j, Flanders glue ℔ij. Dissolve separately in water by heat, and add water q. s. for a bath.

BALNEUM SAPONIS. F. H. Soap ℔ij½, dissolve in hot water q. s. and add to the bath.

BALNEUM SINAPIS. P. Flour of mustard ʒv, mix it with a little lukewarm water, let it stand as long as convenient, and add it to the foot bath.

BALNEUM SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. F. H. Solution of chlorinated soda ℔iss, water q. s. for a bath. The French solution is weaker than that of our pharmacopœia.

BALNEUM SULPHURATUM. P. Sulphide of potassium ʒiij, warm water Clx. Sulphide of sodium is sometimes used.

BALNEUM SULPHURATUM GELATINOSUM. P. Add to the

Balneum Sulphuratum ʒix bruised gelatin, dissolved in hot water.

Balneum Sulphuris Compositum. Cut. H. Precipitated sulphur ℔iv, hyposulphite of soda ℔j, sulphuric acid ʒij, water Cij. Mix. A pint to be added to 30 gallons of water.

Balneum Sulphurosum. The fumes of burning sulphur, with hot air or vapour, are employed in the cure of itch, &c. About ʒss of sulphur is used at once. Care must be taken to prevent the patient breathing the fumes.

Balneum Terebinthinatum. Dr T. Smith. Camphine from ¼ to ½ pint, common soda ℔ij, oil of rosemary ʒss, water q. s. "It calms the pulse, softens the skin, and renders respiration freer." For children and delicate persons fʒij of camphine may be sufficient.

Balneum Vaporis. See Balnea Medicata. Balnea Vaporis is also applied to the use of steam as a heating agent in pharmaceutical operations. B. 1867. When a water bath (for pharmaceutical purposes) is directed to be used, it is to be understood that this term refers to an apparatus by means of which water or its vapour at a temperature not exceeding 212° F., is applied to the outer surface of a vessel containing the substance to be heated. In the steam-bath the vapour of water is applied at a temperature above 212° F., but not exceeding 230° F.

Balneum Vicense. P. *Bain artificiel de Vichy.* Bicarb. soda ʒxvij, water 60 gallons.

Balsamum Aceticum Camphoratum. M. Pelletier. Curd soap, ʒv, camphor ʒv, oil of thyme ♏ij, acetic ether ʒv. Digest the soap in the ether till dissolved, and add the rest. Dr Sanchez' gout balsam is similar.

Balsamum Acousticum. Dr Hugh Smith. Ox-gall ʒiij, balsam of Peru ʒj. Mix. In fetid discharges from the ear.

Balsamum Acousticum cum Creasotô. Bouchardat. Comp. spirit of balm ʒiiss, almond oil ʒv, ox-gall ʒx, creasote 10 drops.

Balsamum Anodynum. Bate. See Linimentum Opii.

Balsamum ad Apoplecticos. E. 1744. Expressed oil of nutmeg ʒj; liquefy, and add oil of cloves, of lavender, and of rosemary, each ʒss, oil of amber, ♏x, balsam of Peru ʒj.

Balsamum Fioravanti. P. See Sp. Fioravanti.

BALSAMUM GUAIACINUM. L. 1745. Guaiac. ℔j, balsam of Peru ʒiij, rectified spirit Oij. Digest 8 days, and strain.

BALSAMUM HYDRIODATUM. See LINIMENTUM IODURETUM GELATINOSUM.

BALSAMUM LOCATELLI. E. 1744. Melt ℔j tr. of yellow wax with fʒxxiv of olive oil, and add Venice turpentine ℔iss. Remove from the fire, and add balsam of Peru ʒij, powdered dragon's blood ʒj, and stir till cold. L. 1746 directed olive oil ʒxvj, Venice turpentine ℔ss, yellow wax ℔ss, red saunders ʒvj. Dose, ʒss, with conserve of roses; also used as an ointment.

BALSAMUM NERVINUM. *Baume Nerval.* Beef marrow 35 parts, oil of sweet almonds 10 parts, expressed oil of nutmeg 45 parts, oil of rosemary 3 parts, oil of cloves and camphor, of each 1½ parts, balsam of tolu 3 parts, alcohol at 80°, 6 parts. Mix s. a.

BALSAMUM AD PERNIONES. LEJEUNE. Camphor ʒj, tincture of benzoin ʒv, iodide of potassium ʒv, diacetate of lead ʒx, rectified spirit (reduced to proof, with rose water) ʒxx. Mix, and add a warm solution of curd soap ʒx, in ʒxx of the same spirit.

BALSAMUM POLYCHRESTUM. See ELIXIR POLYCHRESTON. E.

BALSAMUM SAPONACEUM. *Linimentum Saponis.*

BALSAMUM SATURNINUM. BATE. Acetate of lead ʒiv, oil of turpentine ʒxij. Digest for some days.

BALSAMUM SULPHURIS. See OLEUM SULPHURATUM.

BALSAMUM SULPHURIS ANISATUM. E. 1722. Originally made by digesting 1 part of sulphur, 3 of turpentine, and 4 of oil of aniseed. A mixture of 1 part of oil of aniseed with 3 or 4 of balsam of sulphur is usually sold for it.

BALSAMUM SULPHURIS TEREBINTHINATUM. Digest 1 part of sulphur with 3 of oil of turpentine till dissolved.

Similar compounds were formerly made with sulphur and Barbadoes tar; and with the empyreumatic oils of amber, benzoin, &c.

BALSAMUM TEREBINTHINATUM. Olive oil ʒvj, oil of turpentine ʒij, yellow wax ʒj, balsam of Peru ʒij, camphor ʒiss.

BALSAMUM TRANQUILLANS. P. Fresh leaves of belladonna, henbane, nightshade, tobacco, poppies and stramonium, of each 20 oz.; essential oils of wormwood, hyssop, wild marjoram, peppermint, rue, rosemary, sage and thyme, of each 22 minims, olive oil 500 oz. Heat the green plants in the oil gently until all their water

is dissipated; keep on the fire till the oil becomes of a green colour, then strain, add the essential oils, and filter. Digest for 12 hours on a water-bath, strain and filter. *Baume Tranquille de Chomel* is made by boiling ℔j each of henbane, houndstongue, and tobacco, in 3 pints of white wine to 2 pints; and boiling the strained liquor with as much olive oil.

BALSAMUM TRAUMATICUM. TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA.

BALSAMUM VITÆ. HOFFMANN'S. *Balsamum Vitæ* consists of ℈j each of the oils of cinnamon, cloves, lemon, lavender, and marjoram; ʒiss each of ambergris and oil of rue, and ʒx of rectified spirit. That of GAUBIUS is similar. *Baume de vie externe* consists of soap liniment, oil of turpentine and subcarbonate of potash. The name *Baume*, or *Elixir de vie*, is also given to some aloetic compounds. The original form is—aloes ʒix; rhubarb, gentian, zedoary, saffron, theriaca, agaric, of each ʒj; proof spirit Oij. For another form, see the *Druggists' Receipt Book*. TINCTURA RHEI ET ALOES may be considered as replacing this remedy.

BARII BROMIDUM. M. Boil a solution of bromide of iron (see SOLUTIO FERRI BROMIDI, MOHR) with fresh precipitated carbonate of baryta; filter and evaporate to dryness.

BARII CHLORIDUM. *Barytæ Murias.* PAREIRA. Dissolve precipitated carb. baryta in hydrochlor. acid to saturation, and evaporate to dryness. Redissolve and crystallize. Dose, $\frac{1}{12}$th to $\frac{1}{16}$th of a grain. See LIQ. BARII CHLOR.

BARII IODIDUM. May be obtained by dissolving barium carbonate in hydriodic acid; or by adding to an alcoholic solution of iodine finely powdered sulphide of barium, and evaporating the filtrate by a moderate heat. The sulphur, which is precipitated, is separated by filtration.

BARII PEROXIDUM. This is formed when a current of oxygen is passed over anhydrous baryta or hydrate of barium heated to dull redness.

BARII SULPHURETUM. *Barii Sulphidum.* Mix 24 parts of sulphate of baryta in very fine powder with 4 of powdered charcoal or lampblack. Heat the mixture for three hours at a low white heat, in a covered crucible; pulverize the product, and treat it with boiling water repeatedly. The hot and clear solution deposits the crystallized sulphuret on cooling; or it may be used to form the salts of baryta,

by adding acids so long as they occasion effervescence, filtering, and concentrating the solutions.

BARYTÆ CARBONAS. *Barii Carbonas.* Carbonate of baryta is found native; but is also procured, for pharmaceutical purposes, by precipitating the nitrate or chloride with a carbonated alkali.

BARYTÆ MURIAS. See BARII CHLORIDUM.

BARYTÆ NITRAS. Dissolve carbonate of baryta in pure diluted nitric acid, and evaporate to dryness. Dissolve it in water, filter, and evaporate, that crystals may form.

BEBERIA. *Bibirina.* Dr RODIE. The bark of the bebeeru or green-heart tree is first boiled with a solution of carbonate of soda, then exhausted with water acidulated with sulphuric acid, and ammonia added as long as it occasions a precipitate. To purify it, Dr MACLAGAN directs the impure alkaloid to be washed and mixed with an equal weight of moist oxide of lead (plumbi oxidum hydratum), and the mass dried and exhausted with alcohol. The clear solution, decanted and evaporated, leaves the alkaloid, which may be further purified by dissolving it in pure ether. Beberia or bebeerine is best obtained in a pure state, from the impure commercial sulphate, by precipitating its solution with ammonia, redissolving the washed precipitate in acetic acid, adding an excess of acetate of lead, precipitating by potassa, and exhausting the precipitate by strong ether; the yellowish syrup left after the evaporation of the ether is dissolved in absolute alcohol, which solution, on being gradually poured into cold water, yields a flocculent precipitate, which is free from colour after washing and drying. Tonic and antiperiodic. Dose, 2 to 10 grains.

BEBERINÆ SULPHAS. B. *Beberiæ Sulphas.* Take of bebeeru bark in coarse ℔j, sulphuric acid f℥ss, slaked lime ¾ oz. or q. s., solution of ammonia q. s., rectified spirit f℥xvj or q. s., dilute sulphuric acid q. s., water Cj, distilled water q. s. Add the sulphuric acid to the water; pour upon the bebeeru bark enough of this mixture to moisten it thoroughly; let it macerate for 24 hours; place it in a percolator, and pass through it the remainder of the acidulated water. Concentrate the acid liquor to the bulk of Oj, cool, and add gradually the lime in the form of milk of lime, agitating well, and taking care that the fluid still retains a distinct acid reaction. Let it rest for two

hours; filter through calico; wash the pp. with a little cold distilled water, and add to the filtrate solution of ammonia until the fluid has a faint ammoniacal odour. Collect the pp. on a cloth, wash it twice with ℥x of cold water, squeeze it gently with the hand, and dry it on the water bath. Pulverize the dry pp., put it into a flask with ℥vj of the rectified spirit, boil, let it rest for a few minutes, and pour off the spirit. Treat the undissolved portion in a similar manner with fresh spirit, until it is exhausted. Unite the spirituous solutions, add to them ℥iv of distilled water, and distil so as to recover the greater part of the spirit. To the residue of the distillation add by degrees, and with constant stirring, dilute sulphuric acid till the fluid has a slight acid reaction. Evaporate the whole to complete dryness on the water bath, pulverize the dry product, pour on it gradually Oj of cold distilled water, stirring diligently, filter through paper, evaporate the filtrate to the consistence of syrup, spread it in thin layers on flat porcelain or glass plates, and dry it at a heat not exceeding 140° F. (60° C.). Preserve the product in stoppered bottles. Dose, 1 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same.

Berberina. Treat a watery extract of barberry root with rectified spirit as long as the latter acquires a bitter taste. Distil off the spirit from the filtered solution, and let the residue cool. Let the crystals which form be recrystallized, first from rectified spirit, and then from water. Dose, 5 to 10 grains, as a tonic; larger doses are laxative.

Betel. A masticatory compound consisting of the leaves of *Piper betel*, Areca nuts, and lime. Sialagogue.

Bismuthi et Ammonii Citras. B. Take of solution of bismuth and ammonium Oj, or q. s. Evaporate over a water-bath to the consistence of syrup. Spread the resulting fluid in thin layers on glass or porcelain plates, and dry at a temperature not exceeding 100° F. (37·8° C.). Remove the scales, and keep them in a stoppered bottle. Dose, 2 to 5 grains.

Bismuthi Carbonas. B. *Oxycarbonate of Bismuth.* Mix nitric acid f℥iv with f℥iij of distilled water, and add in successive portions purified bismuth in small pieces, 2 oz. When effervescence has ceased apply for 10 minutes a temperature approaching ebullition, then decant the solution from any insoluble matter. Evaporate to f℥ij, and

add this in small quantities at a time to a cold filtered solution of 6 oz. carbonate of ammonia in Oij distilled water, constantly stirring. Collect the pp. on a calico filter; wash till washings pass tasteless. Remove water by slight pressure of the hands, and dry at heat not exceeding 150° F. (65·5° C.). Dose, 5 to 20 grains. B. 1867. Same.

Bismuthi Citras. B. Heat subnitrate of bismuth 5½ oz. with nitric acid fʒxj, or q. s., until the salt is dissolved. Pour in some water, with constant stirring, until the cloudiness produced by the water no longer rapidly disappears. Dissolve the bicarbonate of sodium 8 oz. in distilled water, add the citric acid 4 oz., boil until all the gas is expelled, and then add the liquid to the clear or only faintly opalescent solution of bismuth until no further pp. is produced. Heat to boiling, occasionally stirring, set the whole aside to cool; when cold, filter, and wash the pp. of citrate of bismuth until no free nitric acid remains. Dry the product over a water bath. Dose, 2 to 5 grains.

Bismuthi Oleas. Betty. Oxide of bismuth (B.P.) in very fine powder 1 part, pure oleic acid 4 parts. Place the mixture in a suitable vessel, and subject it to a temperature near the boiling point; then allow to digest with frequent agitation at a temperature of about 60° F. during 4 days, or until it solidifies.

Bismuthi Oxydum. B. Bismuth. subnit. ℔j, sol. of soda Oiv. Mix and boil for 5 minutes; then having allowed the mixture to cool and the oxide to subside, decant the supernatant liquid, wash the pp. with distilled water, and finally dry the oxide over a water bath. Dose, 5 to 15 grains. B. 1867. Same.

Bismuthi Subnitras. B. *Oxynitrate of Bismuth.* Mix nitric acid fʒiv with ʒiij of distilled water, and add purified bismuth 2 oz. in small pieces in successive portions. When effervescence has ceased apply for 10 minutes a heat approaching that of ebullition, and decant the solution from any insoluble matter that may be present. Evaporate the solution till it is reduced to fʒij, and pour it into Css of distilled water. When the precipitate which forms has subsided, decant the supernatatant liquid, and agitate the sediment with Css of distilled water. After 2 hours again decant, and, having placed the product on a calico filter, press with the hands and dry it at a tem-

perature not exceeding 150° F. (65·5° C.). Dose, from 5 to 20 grains. B. 1867. Same.

BISMUTHI VALERIANAS. Dissolve metallic bismuth in nitric acid, mixed with an equal volume of water; evaporate to drive off excess of acid, and add to the remaining solution valerianate soda, containing a little free valerianic acid; wash the pp., which falls, with dist. water, and dry by a gentle heat. Dose, ½ grain to 3 grains.

BISMUTHUM PURIFICATUM. B. Melt bismuth 10 oz. in a crucible, then add potassium cyanide ½ oz., and sulphur gr. lxxx, previously mixed. Heat the whole to low redness for about 15 minutes, constantly stirring. Remove the crucible from the fire and let it cool, until the flux has solidified to a crust. Pierce two holes in the crust, and pour the still fluid bismuth into another crucible. Remelt this partially purified bismuth with about 5 per cent. of a mixture of p. œ. of the dried carbonates of potassium and sodium, heating to bright redness and constantly stirring. Remove the crucible from the fire, cool, and pour the bismuth into moulds. B. 1867. Put bismuth 10 oz., nitrate potash 1 oz., into a crucible, and fuse them. Continue the heat, constantly stirring, for 15 minutes, or until the salt is solidified into a slag over the metal. Then remove the salt, add the remainder of the nitrate of potash to the bismuth in the crucible, and repeat the process as before. Finally, pour the bismuth, while fused, into a mould, and let cool.

BOLI. *Boluses* are extemporaneous compounds, which may be regarded as single doses of electuaries, or as large pills. They may be conveniently taken wrapped in moistened wafer paper.

BOLUS ANTIPERIODICUS. See BOLUS AD QUARTANUM.

BOLUS ASTRINGENS. F. H. Cubebs ℥ss, balsam of copaiba ℥ij, sulphate of iron ℥j, powdered resin ℥iij. In boluses of gr. viij each. GER. H. Copaiva ℥ij, p. gum Arabic ℥ij, orange-flower water ℈ij; triturate and add powdered cubebs ℥ij. For 6 boluses, one three times a day.

BOLUS COPAIBÆ. Mr EVANS. Mix pure copaiva with one sixteenth of its weight of recently calcined magnesia, till thoroughly incorporated. Set it aside for a few days, to become solid, form it into oval boluses of ℥ss each, on a hot slab, and wrap each in wafer paper. Place them in

water for a few seconds before taking them. RIGHINI prescribes ʒv of copaiba, ʒiss of extract of rhatany, gr. xv of oil of sassafras, with magnesia q. s. For 80 boluses, 4 to 5 daily. See also BOLUS ASTRINGENS, and BOLUS CUBEBÆ.

BOLUS CUBEBÆ. VELPEAU. Powdered cubebs ʒvj, balsam of copaiva ʒij, calcined magnesia q. s. For 36 boluses, to be taken in 2 days. See also ELECTUARIUM CUBEBÆ, ET COPAIBÆ.

BOLUS GUAIACI. HOME, *in Quinsy*. Guaiacum resin ʒss, elder rob q. s. GUY'S H. Guaiacum gr. xv, conf. rosæ caninæ q. s.

BOLUS AD QUARTANUM. F. H. Cinchona ℥j, carbonate of potash ʒj, tartarized antimony gr. xv, syrup of wormwood q. s. To be divided into 60 boluses; one to be taken every 4 hours, during the intermission.

BOLUS STANNI. GUY'S H. Tin filings ℥ss, comp. tragacanth powder ʒss, syrup q. s. In 3 boluses. Dose, 1 to 3.

BOLUS VERMIFUGUS. Dr CAMPBELL. Basilic powder ℈j, conserve of wormwood q. s. In 1 bolus for an adult, FOY. Powdered pomegranate root ʒj, assafœtida ʒss, croton oil 3 or 4 drops, syrup q. s. Divide into 15 boluses; 5 daily for tapeworm. F. H. Wormseed ℈j, calomel gr. v, camphor gr. xv, syrup q. s. For 3 doses; 1, 2, or 3 in the day.

BORAX. B. *Sodæ Biboras. Pyroborate of Sodium.* A native salt. It is also made artificially by boiling together, in proper proportions, boric acid and carbonate of sodium. Dose 5 to 40 grains. B. 1867. Same.

BRODIUM. See JUSCULUM.

BROMAL. A colourless oily liquid, obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol. Like chloral, it yields a solid hydrate with water. Because of its powerfully irritant properties it seems unlikely to prove useful either as a hypnotic or an anæsthetic.

BROMOFORM. A colourless liquid obtained by decomposing bromal with alkalies. Of somewhat similar properties to chloroform, but much more irritating; hence it has been rarely employed medicinally.

BROMUM. B. *Brominium, Bromine.* No formula. B. 1867. No formula. From bittern; or from the mother-ley of certain brine-springs. To a gallon of the mother-

liquor, in a retort, add 1 oz. of binoxide of manganese, and f℥v or f℥vj of hydrochloric acid, and distil by the heat of a sand-bath into a cooled receiver. See SOLUTIO BROMINII.

BRUCINA. P. *Brucine.* Obtained from the alcoholic mother-liquor left after the preparation and removal of strychnia. The mother-liquor is saturated with oxalic acid and evaporated. The crystals of oxalate of brucia being separated are washed in cold absolute alcohol, and dissolved in water, to which is added an excess of caustic lime. The precipitate is collected, dried, treated with boiling alcohol, and filtered. The brucine crystallizes from the filtrate on cooling; it may be purified by re-crystallization. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$th to ½ grain.

BUGINARIA. T. H. *Nasal Bougies.* When introduced into one of the nasal passages, the bougie slowly dissolves. The material forming the basis of the bougie is made as follows:—

Refined gelatin 5 oz., glycerin 6 oz., water ℥vj. Soak the gelatin in the water for 12 hours, with occasional stirring, add the glycerin, dissolve in a water-bath, and evaporate to produce 15 oz. by weight. In making bougies the basis must be melted, the medicament added in the manner hereinafter described, and the substance poured into moulds of such a shape that each bougie has a length of 8 centimetres (about 3 inches) and is of a tapering form, the diameter of the larger end being 8 millimetres (about ⅓ of an inch), and that of the smaller extremity 3 millimetres (about $\frac{1}{10}$th of an inch).

BUGINARIUM ACID CARBOLICI. Carbolic acid gr. ss, basis gr. xl. Add the acid to the basis previously melted in a water-bath. When dissolved pour into the mould. When solidified, remove for use.

BUGINARIUM BISMUTHI. Subnitrate Bismuth gr. v, glycerin 3 minims, rub together and add the mixture to gr. xl. of the basis melted in a water-bath. Mix and pour into the mould, and remove when solidified.

BUGINARIUM IODOFORMI. Iodoform in fine powder ½ gr. glycerin 1 minim, rub together and add the mixture to 40 gr. of the basis melted in a water-bath, and proceed as above.

BUGINARIUM MORPHIÆ. Acetate morphia $\frac{1}{10}$th of a gr., basis 40 gr. Add the morphia to the basis melted in a water-bath, and proceed as for Buginar. Acidi Carbol.

Butyl-Chloral Hydras. B. *Hydrous Butyl-Chloral. Croton-Chloral Hydrate, wrongly so called.* Butyl-Chloral produced by the action of dry chlorine gas on aldehyd, cooled to a temperature of 14° F. (−10° C.), separated by fractional distillation, and converted into the solid hydrous butyl-chloral by the addition of water. Dose, 5 to 15 grains.

Cadmii Iodidum. B. 1867. Formed by the direct combination of iodine and cadmium in presence of water.

Cadmii Sulphas. U. S. The metal cadmium is dissolved in nitric acid (diluted with an equal vol. of water), by the aid of heat; carb. soda (in the proportion of 3 parts to 2 of acid) is then added, which precipitates the carb. cadmium; this is thoroughly washed, and dissolved in sulphuric acid diluted with water, then evaporated, and set aside to crystallize.

Caffeina. B. *Caffea* or *Theina. Guaranina.* An alkaloid usually obtained from the dried leaves of *Camellia Thea* or the dried seeds of *Coffea Arabica,* by evaporating aqueous infusions from which astringent and colouring matters have been removed. Dose, 1 to 5 grains. [Boil pulverized unroasted coffee in distilled water, strain, and add tribasic acetate of lead to the decoction as long as it throws down a precipitate; pass sulphuretted hydrogen through the filtered solution, refilter, and evaporate, so that crystals may form on cooling. The salts of caffeine may be made by adding to a diluted acid sufficient caffeine to neutralize it, and exposing the solution to a heat of 104° F.]

Caffeinæ Citras. B. Caffeine 1 oz., citric acid 1 oz., dist. water ʒij. Dissolve the citric acid in the water, and stir the caffeine in the heated solution. Evaporate to dryness in a water-bath, constantly stirring toward the end of the operation. Reduce to a fine powder. Dose, 2 to 10 grains.

Calamina Præparata. B. *Lapis Calaminaris preparata.* Native carbonate of zinc calcined in a covered earthen crucible, at a moderate temperature, powdered, and freed from gritty particles by elutriation.

Calcii Bromidum. Parrish. Dissolve pure carbonate of calcium in hydrobromic acid.

Calcii Carbonas Præcipitata. B. *Calcis Carbonas Precipitata.* Dissolve chloride of calcium ʒv and carbo-

nate of sodium ʒxiij each in two pints of boiling distilled water; mix the two solutions and allow the precipitate to subside. Collect this on a calico filter, wash it with boiling distilled water until the washings cease to give a precipitate with nitrate of silver, and dry the product at the temperature of 212° F. (100° C.). Dose, 10 to 60 grains. B. 1867. Same.

CALCII CHLORIDUM. B. Neutralize hydrochloric acid with carbonate of calcium, add a little solution of chlorinated lime and slaked lime to the solution, filter, evaporate, and dry at a temperature of about 400° F., (204·4° C.). Dose, 3 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same. See LIQUOR CALCII CHLORIDI.

CALCII HYDRAS. B. *Calcis Hydras.* Place lime ℔ij in a metal pot and pour upon it dist. water Oj, and when vapours cease to be disengaged, cover the pot with its lid and set aside to cool. When the temperature has fallen to that of the atmosphere, put the slaked lime on an iron-wire sieve, and by gentle agitation cause the fine powder to pass through the sieve, rejecting what is left. Put the powder into a well-stoppered bottle, and keep it excluded as much as possible from the air. Should be recently prepared. B. 1867. Same.

CALCII HYPOPHOSPHIS. B. *Calcis Hypophosphis.* Obtained by heating phosphorus with nearly twice its weight of hydrate of calcium and water until phosphuretted hydrogen ceases to be evolved, then filtering the liquid, separating uncombined lime with carbonic acid gas, and evaporating the remaining sol. until the salt separates in a crystalline condition. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same.

CALCII IODIDUM. MALME. By treating a solution of iodide of iron with milk of lime, filtering and evaporating, when crystals of iodide of calcium are formed.

CALCII OXIDUM. *Quick Lime.* See CALX.

CALCII PHOSPHAS. B. *Calcis Phosphas.* Digest bone-ash 4 oz. in hydrochloric acid fʒvj, diluted with a pint of water, until it is dissolved. Boil for a few minutes. Filter the solution, if necessary; add water Oj, and afterwards solution of ammonia fʒxij or q. s. until the mixture acquires an alkaline reaction; and, having collected the precipitate on a calico filter, wash it with boiling distilled water as long as the liquid which passes through occasions

a precipitate when dropped into solution of nitrate of silver acidulated with nitric acid. Dry the washed product at a temperature not exceeding 212° F. (100° C.). Dose, 10 to 20 grains. B. 1867. Same.

CALCII SULPHAS. B. *Calcis Sulphas.* Native sulphate of calcium, rendered nearly anhydrous by heat.

CALCIS ACETAS. Add prepared chalk to acetic (or purified pyroligneous) acid till fully saturated; filter and evaporate, that crystals may form. Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

CALCIS HYPOCHLORIS. See CALX CHLORATA.

CALCIS LACTAS. HENRY. Evaporate sour whey to a syrup, treat the residue with alcohol, saturate the alcoholic solution with chalk or milk of lime; distil off the spirit, dissolve the residue in a little water, and crystallize.

CALCIS MURIAS. See CALCII CHLORIDUM.

CALX. B. Obtained by calcining chalk or limestone so as to expel the carbonic acid gas. B. 1867. Same.

CALX ANTIMONII. See ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM.

CALX CHLORINATA. B. By passing chlorine gas into a vessel or chamber, in which slaked lime is thinly spread, till the latter is fully saturated with chlorine. B. 1867. Same.

CALX E TESTIS. L. 1824. Carbonate of lime prepared from oyster-shells.

CALX SULPHURATA. *Calcii Sulphidum.* By heating to redness in an earthen crucible 7 parts of sulphate of calcium with 1 part of wood charcoal in fine powder until the black colour has disappeared. Cool and at once place the whitish residue in a stoppered bottle. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$th to 1 grain.

CALOMELAS. See HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM.

CALUMBINUM. See COLUMBINUM.

CAMPHORA MONOBROMATA. *Bromated, or Monobromated Camphor.* A crystallized compound formed when camphor and bromine are made to act upon each other under suitable conditions. In hysteria, nervous headache, and infantile convulsions, and as a sedative in delirium tremens, and insomnia. For adults 2 to 5 grains, in a pill. PROF. MAISH gives minute instructions for its preparation in the *American Journ. of Pharmacy*, xliv, *page* 177.

CANNABINUM. Obtained by exhausting *gunja* with water and solution of sodium carbonate, then washing the residue with water, drying, exhausting with alcohol, treating the tincture with milk of lime, precipitating the lime with

sulphuric acid, treating the filtrate with animal charcoal, filtering, concentrating, and precipitating with water.

CANTHARIDINUM. P. Exhaust powdered cantharides with chloroform and distil off and recover the chloroform over a water bath. Treat the residual chloroformic extract with bisulphide of carbon, which removes the fatty matter, but is without action on the cantharadin. Dissolve this latter in warm chloroform and crystallize by the application of cold.

CARBO ANIMALIS. B. *Bone black.* Obtained by burning bones in close vessels at a red heat. B. 1867. Same.

CARBO ANIMALIS PURIFICATUS. B. Mix hydrochloric acid f℥x with distilled water Oj, and add bone black 16 oz., stirring occasionally. Digest at a moderate heat for two days, agitating from time to time; collect the undissolved charcoal on a calico filter, and wash with distilled water till what passes through gives scarcely any precipitate with nitrate of silver. Dry the charcoal, and then heat it to redress in a closely covered crucible. Dose, 20 to 60 grains. B. 1867. Same.

CARBO LIGNI. B. Obtained by burning wood, without access of air. P. and G. Dose, 10 grains to 1 dr. B. 1867. Same.

CARBONIS BISULPHURETUM. *Carbonis bisulphidum, Bisulphide of Carbon. Sulphuret* or *Bisulphuret of Carbon.* Made by dropping sulphur into charcoal heated to redness in an earthen retort. Dose, as a sudorific in rheumatism, 2 drops, gradually increased to 5 or more. Externally, in liniments for rheumatic pains, &c. It is also dropped (40 to 50 drops) on the part, to promote the reduction of strangulated hernia. (KRIMER.)

CARBONIS TER-CHLORIDUM. What was sold under the name of terchloride of carbon appears to have been an alcoholic solution of chloroform, and to be identical with the so-called chloric ether. See ETHER CHLORICUS and SPIRITUS CHLOROFORMI. Mr Tuson prescribes from 1 to 4 drops in water 2 or 3 times a day in cancer. Externally, ℥j to ℥ij to Oj of water. The precise quantity of chloroform contained in the solution he employs is not stated.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDUM. Obtained by passing dry chlorine through bisulphide of carbon, and afterwards through a porcelain tube wrapped in sheet copper, and filled with fragments of porcelain, maintained at a red heat. The

vapours are condensed by the aid of ice or a refrigerating mixture, and the liquid thus obtained is slowly added to an excess of potassa solution, or milk of lime, whereby the chloride of sulphur is decomposed and dissolved. The chloro-carbon separates at the bottom, and is purified by distillation. Anæsthetic. Seldom employed.

CARYOCOSTINUM. *Confectio Scammonii.* The old preparation contained less scammony.

CASSIA PRÆPARATA. L. Macerate broken cassia pods, in sufficient distilled water to cover them, for 6 hours, constantly stirring; strain the washed pulp through a hair sieve, and evaporate in a water bath to the consistence of a confection. Dose, 2 to 6 drachms.

CATAPLASMA ACETI. BORIES. Wheat flour ʒiij, vinegar ʒj. Applied cold, for sprains. Verjuice is sometimes preferred.

CATAPLASMA ACIDI PYROLIGNOSI. Dr REECE. Bran ℔j, linseed meal ʒj, impure pyroligneous acid q. s. To scrofulous ulcers; occasionally ♏xxx tinct. ferri perchlor., and ʒiij extract or powder of hemlock, are added.

CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS. *Coagulum Aluminis.* L. 1788. Alum ʒj, white of 2 eggs. Agitate together till a coagulum is formed. Applied, between fine linen, to inflamed eyes, and also to chilblains.

CATAPLASMA ANODYNUM. P. Poppy heads ʒj, dried leaves of henbane ʒij, water ʒxxiv. Boil, strain, and add to the liquor ʒiv of emollient meals (see FARINÆ EMOLLIENTES) to form a poultice.

CATAPLASMA ANTISEPTICUM. F. H. Barley flour ʒvj, powdered Peruvian bark ʒj, water q. s. Boil, and when cool enough, add camphor in powder ʒj.

CATAPLASMA AROMATICUM. Similar to CATAPLASMA CUMINI.

CATAPLASMA ASTRINGENS. FOY. Catechu ʒj, powdered oak-bark and barley meal, each ʒj, cold water q. s.

CATAPLASMA BELLADONNÆ. Extract of belladonna made in vacuo ʒj, oatmeal ℔ss, boiling water q. s.

CATAPLASMA BYNES. GUY'S H. Ground malt, with yeast q. s. to form a poultice; to be applied warm.

CATAPLASMA CALCIS. Slaked lime ʒij, oatmeal ʒij, lard ʒiv. Formerly used at Bath Hospital.

CATAPLASMA CALCIS SULPHATIS. Sir W. BLIZARD. Paris plaster mixed with water to a soft paste, and applied before it hardens. Formerly applied to ulcers to form an

artificial scab; now occasionally used to afford mechanical support in some surgical cases.

CATAPLASMA CARBONIS. B. Macerate 2 oz. of bread in Oss of boiling water for 10 minutes near the fire, then gradually stir in 1½ oz. of linseed meal; with this mix ¼ oz. of powdered wood charcoal, and sprinkle ¼ oz. more over the surface. B. 1867. Same.

CATAPLASMA CEPÆ. Onions roasted and mashed.

CATAPLASMA CONII. B. Juice of hemlock f℥j, linseed meal 4 oz., boiling water ℥x. Evaporate the juice to f℥ss, and add to the linseed meal and water previously mixed. Stir together. B. 1867. Hemlock leaf powd. 1 oz., linseed meal 3 oz., boiling water ℥x. Mix hemlock and meal, and add gradually to the water.

CATAPLASMA CUMINI. L. 1788. Cumin seeds ℔j, bayberries, scordium leaves, serpentaria root, of each ℥iij, cloves ℥j; to be powdered together, and mixed with thrice their weight of honey. GUY'S H. Cumin seeds ℔j, bayberries, ℥iij, wormwood ℥vj, pimento ℥j, treacle q. s.

CATAPLASMA DAUCI. GUY'S H. Carrots boiled till soft, and bruised. [Scraped raw carrot is more stimulant.]

CATAPLASMA AD DECUBITUM. G. *Plumbum Tannicum pultiforme.* Boil ℥ij of oak-bark in q. s. water, to yield ℥x of strained decoction; add to this ℥j of liquid subacetate of lead, collect the precipitate on a filter, and put it into a bottle with ℥ij of rectified spirit.

CATAPLASMA DIGITALIS. Mr ALLARD. A strong decoction of foxglove, with bread-crumb, or linseed meal q. s.

CATAPLASMA DISCUTIENS. Barley meal ℥vj, fresh hemlock ℥ij, vinegar q. s. Boil, and add sal ammoniac ℥ss. F. H. the same, with acetate of lead ℥ij.

CATAPLASMA EFFERVESCENS. Fresh wort thickened with oatmeal, and a spoonful of yeast added.

CATAPLASMA EMETICUM. Bruised groundsel (*Senecio Vulgaris*), applied over the stomach, produces vomiting.

CATAPLASMA EMOLLIENS. P. Emollient meals (FARINÆ EMOLLIENTES) ℥iv, cold water q. s. Mix and boil together to a due consistence, stirring constantly.

CATAPLASMA FARINÆ COMPOSITUM. Dr H. SMITH. Rye flour ℔j, old yeast ℥iv, salt ℥ij, hot water q. s.

CATAPLASMA FÆCULÆ. P. Potato starch ℥ij; mix with a little cold water, add to it f℥xx of boiling water, and boil for an instant. Potato or other starch is sometimes mixed

with cold water as an application to fresh bruises. Cataplasms of rice and wheat starch made in the same manner.

CATAPLASMA FÆCULÆ CEREVISIÆ. GUY'S H. Ale-grounds, thickened with oatmeal; to be applied cold.

CATAPLASMA FERMENTI. B. Wheaten flour 14 oz., water at 100° F. (37·8° C.) f℥vj, beer yeast f℥vj. Mix, and place near the fire till it rises. B. 1867. Same.

CATAPLASMA FICI. A dried fig, roasted, or boiled sometimes in milk, and split, is frequently applied to gumboils, &c.

CATAPLASMA FUCI. Dr RUSSELL. Fresh bladder fucus (*sea-wrack*) bruised. Applied to glandular tumours, &c.

CATAPLASMA FURFURIS. Fine bran with one tenth of linseed meal, with boiling water q. s. Mr PAYNE recommends, as a cheap hospital poultice, 3½ pecks of pollard, 14℔ linseed meal, and ¼℔ lard.

CATAPLASMA GALBANI. Lily roots ℥iv, figs ℥j; boil till soft, and bruise them with ℥iss of onions, and ℥ss of galbanum triturated with yolk of egg, and linseed meal q. s. See CATAPLASMA MATURANS.

CATAPLASMA GALVANICUM. RECAMIER. It consists of cotton wadding containing a layer of very thin zinc plates and another layer of copper ones. This pad, conveniently quilted, is enclosed in a bag one face of which is of quilted calico, the other of impermeable tissue. The natural perspiration confined by the impermeable tissue, excites galvanic action between the metals.

CATAPLASMA GOULARDI. See CATAPLASMA PLUMBI.

CATAPLASMA HUMULI. Dr TROTTER. Hops, softened with hot water. To foul ulcers.

CATAPLASMA HYOSCYAMI. GL. H. As CATAPLASMA PAPAVERIS.

CATAPLASMA IODURETUM. LUGOL. To a common poultice add rubefacient solution of iodine (see SOLUTIONES IODINII) q. p.

CATAPLASMA JUGLANDIS. Mr PERFECT. The fresh leaves of walnut, bruised, and mixed with honey. Applied over the abdomen as a vermifuge.

CATAPLASMA LILII. The pulp of the white lily, boiled, and bruised.

CATAPLASMA LINI. B. Mix linseed meal 4 oz. with boiling water ℥x, constantly stirring. B. 1867 contains olive oil ℥ss. P. Same.

CATAPLASMA MALI. The soft pulp of roasted apple. Applied to inflamed eyes; other ingredients are sometimes added.

CATAPLASMA MARCHANTIÆ. Two handfuls of the fresh plant (*Marchantia Hemispherica*) to be boiled till soft, and beaten to a pulp, with linseed meal q. s. Applied over the abdomen in ascites.

CATAPLASMA MATURANS. L. 1745. Pulp of figs ʒiv, resin ointment ʒj, strained galbanum ʒss. *Cataplasme Maturatif*, P. *Species Emollientes*, P. ʒv. Proceed as in CATAPLASMA EMOLLIENS. Mix, and while hot add resin ointment ʒj.

CATAPLASMA ORYZÆ. P. Rice flour, with boiling water q. s.

CATAPLASMA OXALIS. Mr SANDFORD. Bruised sorrel leaves, mixed with oatmeal and beer.

CATAPLASMA PANIS. Pour boiling water on bread-crumb, cover up till soaked, pour off the water, press gently, and beat it up with a spoon. A little oil may be added. Milk is frequently used, but is apt to become sour. Linseed meal renders it more adhesive.

CATAPLASMA PAPAVERIS. GL. H. Decoction of poppy-heads, thickened with linseed meal. (Some surgeons use bread-crumb.)

CATAPLASMA PLUMBI. Goulard water ℔j, bread-crumb q. s.

CATAPLASMA PLUMBAGINIS. BENGAL DISPENSATORY. The powdered bark of *Plumbago Rosea*, with flour and water q. s. Applied for half an hour, it blisters.

CATAPLASMA POTASSÆ ACETATIS. *Cataplasme Neutrale* Acetate of potash ʒj, water Oj, crumb of bread q. s. To ill-conditioned sores.

CATAPLASMA QUERCÛS MARINÆ. See CATAPLASMA FUCI.

CATAPLASMA RAPI. GUY'S H. Peel turnips, boil them till soft, beat them to a pulp, and apply warm.

CATAPLASMA RESOLVENS. F. H. Resolvent meals (FARINÆ RESOLVENTES. P.) ʒviij, emollient decoction q. s., liquid subacetate of lead ʒij. See also CATAPLASMA SAPONIS.

CATAPLASMA ROSÆ. Powdered alum ʒss, confection of roses ʒiv. Mix.

CATAPLASMA RUBEFACIENS. P. Flour of mustard made into a poultice with tepid water.

CATAPLASMA SAPONIS. White soap ʒj, milk Oj, crumb of bread ʒviij. Boil slightly. F. H. Almond soap ʒiv, barley flour ʒviij, water q. s.

CATAPLASMA SIMPLEX. D. *Simple Poultice.* Oatmeal 2 parts, linseed meal 1 part, mixed with boiling water q. s. GUY'S H. Linseed meal 1 part, ground bran 2, boiling water q. s.; to be applied warm, smeared with a little olive oil. The simple linseed poultice and bread poultice are also so named. In some hospitals poultices are nearly exploded, simple water being preferred. Spongio-piline has been introduced as a medium for applying water, or medicated liquids.

CATAPLASMA SINAPIS. B. Mix mustard in powder 2½ oz., with lukewarm water ʒij to ʒiij; then mix linseed meal 2½ oz., with boiling water ʒvj to ʒviij. Add the former to the latter and stir together. B. 1867. Same. GUY'S H. directs the surface of a common poultice to be sprinkled with flour of mustard. P. Mustard only, and tepid water.

CATAPLASMA SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. B. *Chlorine Poultice.* Mix linseed meal 4 oz. with boiling water fʒviij; then add solution of chlorinated soda fʒij, stirring constantly. B. 1867. Same.

CATAPLASMA SODÆ SULPHATIS. Dr KIRKLAND. Sulphate of soda ʒj, boiling water ℔ss, crumb of bread q. s.

CATAPLASMA SOLANI TUBEROSI. Raw potatoes, scraped, grated, or pounded in a mortar. To be used cold. See also CATAPLASMA FÆCULÆ.

CATAPLASMA STIMULANS. Dr HUGH SMITH. Rye flour ℔j, old yeast ʒiv, common salt ʒij.

CATAPLASMA SUPPURANS. E. 1774. To an emollient cataplasm add bruised onions ʒiss, basilicon ointment ʒj.

CATAPLASMA TEREBINTHINÆ. Dr REECE. Oil of turpentine ℥ij, olive oil ʒj, linseed meal ʒj, oatmeal ʒiv, boiling water q. s.

CATAPLASMA TONICUM. GERM. H. Powdered bark ʒj, charcoal ʒj, camphor ℥iss, oil of turpentine q. s.

CATAPLASMA ULMI. The powdered bark of the slippery elm (*Ulmus fulva*) mixed with hot water q. s.

CATAPLASMA VINI RUBRI. GL. H. Linseed meal ʒiss, boiling water ʒv; stir it over a slow fire for a minute, remove, and add ʒij of red wine.

CAUSTICUM ACIDUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. CUT. H. Dissolve ʒj of quicksilver in ʒij of nitric acid (sp. gr. 1·50).

CAUSTICUM AMMONIACALE. GONDRET. See UNGUENTUM AMMONIACALE.

CAUSTICUM ANTIMONIALE. See ANTIMONII CHLORIDUM.

CAUSTICUM ANTI-CANCROSUM. PLUNKETT'S *Caustic for Cancers.* Upright crow-foot, lesser spear-wort, of each ʒj, levigated white arsenic ʒj, sulphur ℈v; beat together to form a uniform paste, which is made into balls, and dried in the sun. The powdered paste is mixed, when required for use, with yolk of egg, and applied on bladder.

CAUSTICUM ARSENIOSUM COMPOSITUM. CUT. H. Calomel ʒiiss, vermilion ℈ij, arsenious acid ℈j to ʒij. Mix.

CAUSTICUM AUREUM. RECAMIER. Chloride of gold gr. v, nitro-hydrochloric acid ʒj. Applied with a glass brush.

CAUSTICUM CANTHARIDIS COMPOSITUM. CUT. H. Powdered cantharides ʒij, strong pyroligneous acid ʒviij, tannin ʒj. Macerate for a week, and strain.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE FORTIUS. L. 1746. *Vienna Paste.* See POTASSA CUM CALCE.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE MITIUS. L. 1746. Soft soap and quicklime in equal parts; to be mixed at the time of using.

CAUSTICUM DEPILATORIUM. CUT. H. Quicklime ʒj, yellow sulphuret of arsenic ℈ij, starch powder ʒvj. Mix.

CAUSTICUM ESCHAROTICUM. P. *Trochisques escharotiques avec le sublimé corrosif.* Perchloride mercury gr. xv, starch ʒss. Levigate the two and mix them, and make into a paste with muc. tragac.; then divide into caustics of 2 grains each.

CAUSTICUM HYDRARGYRI CUM ARSENICO. CUT. H. Quicksilver ʒss, arsenious acid ʒss, nitric acid ʒj. Dissolve.

CAUSTICUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. See HYDRARGYRI NITRAS LIQUIDUS; and CAUSTICUM ACIDUM HYDRARG. NIT.

CAUSTICUM IODINII. LUGOL. Iodine ʒss, iodide of potassium ʒss, distilled water ʒj. Mix.

CAUSTICUM LUNARE. *Argenti Nitras.*

CAUSTICUM NITRICUM. Dr RIVALLIE'S *Solidified Nitric Acid.* On a piece of lint placed in an earthen vessel gradually drop concentrated nitric acid; press the gelatinous mass into a suitable shape, and apply it, with the

forceps, on the part. Remove it carefully in 15 or 20 minutes.

CAUSTICUM OPIATUM. Mr ELSE. Potash with lime ʒiij, opium ʒss, soft soap q. s. Opium is occasionally added to other caustics.

CAUSTICUM PLUMBI OXYDI RUBRI. P. *Trochisques escharotiques avec le minium.* Perchloride mercury ʒss, red lead gr. xv, crumb of bread ʒij; make into a paste, and divide into caustics of 2 gr. each.

CAUSTICUM POTASSÆ BICHROMATIS. A saturated solution of bichromate of potash.

CAUSTICUM POTASSÆ COMPOSITUM. CUT. H. Hydrate of potash ℥ss, quicklime ℥ss, glycerine q. s. Mix.

CAUSTICUM POTENTIALE. See POTASSÆ HYDRAS.

CAUSTICUM SABINÆ COMPOSITUM. CUT. H. Powdered savin ℥ss, burnt alum ℥j, levigated nitric oxide of mercury ʒj. Mix.

CAUSTICUM SULPHURICUM. Saffron, triturated with oil of vitriol to a plastic paste.

CAUSTICUM ZINCI. Dr CANQUOIN'S *Caustics*, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Mix 1 part of chloride of zinc with 2, 3, and 4 parts of wheat flour, and sufficient water to form a paste. The powdered chloride and flour being quickly and carefully mixed, add the water to half the quantity, to form a soft paste, and mix with this as much of the remaining powder as will render it stiff. Form it into cakes, or wafers, of from half a line to four lines in thickness, according to circumstances. T. H. directs them to be rolled into cylinders. It is to remain on 24 hours or more, then to be gently removed, and the part covered with a poultice. Dr RANKIN says it should not be thicker than one or two lines, nor left on longer than from 6 to 10 hours. This will produce an eschar of a quarter inch depth. In Cancers, Lupus, Nævi, &c. Dr ALEX. URE substitutes Paris plaster for flour. Nitrate zinc has been suggested as a substitute for the chloride, it being less deliquescent than the latter.

CAUSTICUM ZINCI ANTIMONIALE. Dr CANQUOIN'S *Caustic*, No. 4. Chloride of zinc 1 part, chloride of antimony ½ part, flour 2½ parts. To be mixed as before, but formed into crayon-shaped rolls, of a consistence to be moulded to any required form.

CAUSTICUM ZINCI IODATI. T. H. Iodide of potassium 240 gr., iodine 480 gr., distilled water 3 dr. Dissolve in a glass mortar, and add drop by drop to the following solution :—Sulphate of zinc 200 gr., distilled water 140 minims, dissolve. Let stand for 6 hours, decant the clear liquid, and keep it in a well-stoppered bottle. Applied cautiously in cases of enlarged tonsils and growths of the pharynx.

CAUSTICUM ZINCI OPIATUM. Powdered opium may be mixed with either of the preceding, to mitigate the pain.

CERA ALBA. *Bleached or White Wax.* Melted beeswax is allowed to run through a perforated vessel upon a cylinder revolving in water; the ribands thus formed are exposed to the air until their colour is removed, and are then melted into cakes.

CERA PURIFICATA. D. 1807. Melt beeswax with a gentle heat; and, after allowing it to settle, carefully decant the wax from the sediment.

CERATUM. L. (*Ceratum Simplex.* L. 1851.) Yellow wax ℥xx, olive oil Oj. Melt the wax with a gentle heat, add the oil, and mix.

CERATUM ÆRUGINIS. G. Wax 12 parts, resin 6, turpentine 4, verdigris 1.

CERATUM ALBUM. L. 1745. See CERATUM CETACEI.

CERATUM AMMONIACALE. RECHOUX. Carbonate of ammonia ℥j, simple cerate ℥j.

CERATUM BELLADONNÆ. P. Extract of belladonna 1 part, cer. galeni 9 parts.

CERATUM CACAO. Butter of cacao and oil of almonds, equal parts.

CERATUM CALAMINÆ. L. Melt together ℥viiss of yellow wax and Oj of olive oil; remove from the fire, and as soon as it begins to thicken stir in ℥viiss of prepared calamine. E. Prepared calamine 1 part, simple cerate 5 parts. Mix well.

CERATUM CALAMINÆ CUM HYDRARGYRO. CH. Calamine cerate ℔ss, nitric oxide of mercury ℥ss. Mix.

CERATUM CALMANS. ROUX. Cerate ℥j, cherry-laurel water ℥ss. Mix. Or, oil of almonds 4, white wax 1, cherry-laurel water 3.

CERATUM CALOMELANOS. Calomel ℥j, spermaceti cerate ℥iv.

CERATUM CALOMELANOS COMPOSITUM. Calomel ℥j, calamine cerate ℥iv.

CERATUM CAMPHORATUM. *Pommade du frère Cosme.* Olive oil ʒxvj, wax ʒviij, camphor ʒj.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS. L. Spermaceti cerate (softened by heat) ʒvj, finely powdered cantharides ʒj.

CERATUM CETACEI. L. Spermaceti ʒij, white wax ʒviij, olive oil Oj; melt together the spermaceti and wax, add the oil, and stir till cool.

CERATUM CINCHONÆ. Extract of bark ʒj, simple cerate ʒss. Mix.

CERATUM CINNABARIS. ALIBERT'S. *Antiherpetic Cerate.* Vermilion ʒj, camphor ℈j, cerate ʒj.

CERATUM CITRINUM. L. 1746. *Ceratum Resinæ.*

CERATUM CONII. ST B. H. Ointment of hemlock ℔j, spermaceti ʒij, white wax ʒiij.

CERATUM COPAIBÆ. Dr HOULTON. White wax ʒj, balsam of copaiva ʒij. Add the balsam to the wax, previously melted, and stir till cool.

CERATUM COSMETICUM. *Pommade en Crème.* Oil of almonds ʒiv, white wax ʒiij, spermaceti ʒiij, rose water ʒiij, tincture of balsam of Mecca ʒij.

CERATUM CRETÆ ACETATIS. See CERATUM NEUTRALE, and UNGUENTUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM.

CERATUM CRETÆ COMPOSITUM. MANCH. H. Lead plaster ʒviij, olive oil fʒiv, prepared chalk ʒiv, distilled vinegar fʒiv, sol. subacetate of lead fʒiv.

CERATUM CROTONIS. M. CAVENTOU. Melt 2½ parts of lard with ½ a part of wax, and, when nearly cold, mix with it one part of croton oil.

CERATUM FUSCUM. See EMPLASTRUM FUSCUM.

CERATUM GALENI. P. White wax ʒiv, oil of almonds, ʒxvj; melt, and gradually add ʒxij of rose water, stirring till cold.

CERATUM GOULARDI. See CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM.

CERATUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM. L. Strong mercurial ointment ʒvj, soap cerate ʒvj, camphor ʒiss.

CERATUM LAUROCERASI. See CERATUM CALMANS.

CERATUM LIMACUM. White wax 3, spermaceti 3, oil of almonds 32, mucilage of snails 24, otto of roses q. s.

CERATUM LITHARGYRI ACETATIS. See CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM.

CERATUM MELLIS. CH. Olive oil ℔ss, wax ʒiv, lead plaster ʒiv; melt together, and add ℔ss of honey. Gal-

banum plaster is sometimes substituted for simple lead plaster.

CERATUM MELLIS CUM TEREBINTHINÂ. PARACELSUS. Common turpentine ℔j, the yolk of 20 eggs, honey ℔j. Beat together the honey and yolks, and add the turpentine, softened by heat.

CERATUM MERCURIALE. L. 1746. Strong mercurial ointment ℥vj, lard ℥iij, yellow wax ℥vj. Mix.

CERATUM METOPII. Dr BARHAM. Hog-gum (gum of *Rhus Metopium*) ℥iv, lard ℥iv, white wax ℥ij, powdered root of sweet Aristolochia (*A. Odoratissima*) ℥ij, yellow resin ℥j.

CERATUM NEUTRALE. KIRKLAND. *Ceratum Cretæ Acetatis.* Lead plaster ℥viij, olive oil ℥iv, chalk ℥iv, distilled vinegar ℥iv, Goulard's extract of lead ℥ss. Melt together the plaster and oil, add the chalk, and, lastly, the subacetate of lead, mixed with the vinegar.

CERATUM OPIATUM. P. Ext. opium 1 part, distilled water 1 part, cer. galeni 98 parts.

CERATUM PLUMBI ACETATIS. L. Acetate of lead finely powdered ℥v, white wax ℥v, olive oil Oj. Melt the wax with f℥viij of the oil, and add the acetate of lead, previously triturated with the rest of the oil, and stir till they unite.

CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. L. Add f℥xvj of olive oil to ℥xviij of melted beeswax, remove from the fire, and when it begins to thicken, gradually add liquor of subacetate of lead f℥vj; stir till cool; and, lastly, add camphor ℥j, dissolved in olive oil f℥iv, and mix.

CERATUM QUINIÆ. Sulphate of quinine gr. vj, cerate ℥j.

CERATUM RESINÆ. L. Yellow resin ℥xv, wax ℥xv; melt them together, add olive oil Oj, and strain while warm through linen.

CERATUM ROSATUM. P. *Lip salve.* Oil of almonds ℥ij wt., white wax ℥j, carmine 4½ grs., melt, strain, and when nearly cold, add 6 drops of otto of roses.

CERATUM RUBRUM. CH. Yellow wax and lard, of each ℔ss, resin ℥ss, red sulphuret of mercury gr. xvj. Mix.

CERATUM SABINÆ. E. Melt together 1 part of beeswax and 4 of lard, add 2 of fresh savin, and boil together till the leaves are friable; then strain. It is injured by too much heat.

CERATUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM. L. (*Ceratum Saponis*, 1836.) Boil together Cj of vinegar and ʒxv of powdered litharge till they combine; then add ʒx of soap; boil till the moisture is dissipated, and, lastly, mix with these ʒxiiss of wax previously melted with Oj of olive oil.

CERATUM SAPONIS DURUM. Soap cerate may be rendered harder and more adhesive than it usually is by thoroughly evaporating the mixture. Some add diachylon plaster. See EMPLASTRUM CERATI SAPONIS.

CERATUM SIMPLEX. E. Spermaceti 1, white wax 3, olive oil 6 parts. Heat the olive oil gently with the wax and spermaceti, stir briskly, and continue the agitation as it cools.

CERATUM SULPHURATUM. P. Washed sulphur ʒss, oil of almonds ʒiiss, benzoated lard, ʒj.

CERATUM TABACI. GER. H. Tobacco juice ʒiij, wax ʒiij, resin ʒss, olive oil q. s.

CERATUM ZINCI CARBONATIS. U. S. A substitute for Ceratum Calaminaris. Precip. carb. zinc ʒij. Ointment ʒx.

CERATUM ZINCI COMPOSITUM. MID. H. Equal parts of zinc ointment and compound lead ointment.

CERATUM ZINCI CUM LYCOPODIO. HUFELAND. Cerate ʒss, oxide of zinc gr. xv, lycopodium gr. xv. Mix.

CEREI *vel* CEREOLI. *Bougies* are made by dipping strips of soft linen cloth, rather wider at one end than the other, into certain emplastic or elastic compositions, folding them up firmly, and rolling them on a smooth slab. For elastic bougies, pieces of catgut, bundles of thread or cotton, or strips of fine open silk, are sometimes used.

The following are some of the compositions which have been held in most repute:

1. BELL'S. Lead plaster ʒiv, yellow wax ʒiss, olive oil ʒiij.

2. HUNTER'S. Olive oil ℔iij, yellow wax ℔j, red lead ℔iss. Boil together over a slow fire until combined.

3. SWEDIAUR'S *White*. White wax ℔j, spermaceti ʒiij, sugar of lead from ʒij to ʒj. Boil together slowly.

4. ST B. H. *Red*. Wax ℔j, Chio turpentine ʒiv; melt together, and add vermilion ʒj. It must be well stirred.

5. PIDERIT'S *Wax*. Yellow wax 6 parts, olive oil 1 part.

6. GOULARD'S. GUIBOURT. Yellow wax, melted and mixed by stirring with from 1-24th to ⅓rd of extract of lead.

7. FALK'S *Mercurial.* Mercurial plaster ℥j, turpentine ʒss, powdered shell-lac gr. xv, calomel ʒj, red oxide of mercury ℈j.

8. DARAN'S. Olive oil (in which hemlock, tobacco, flowers of sweet trefoil, and St. John's wort, have been infused) 50, lard 15, wax 10, litharge 20 parts. DARAN'S *Emollient.* White wax ℥iv, spermaceti ℥iss, rose ointment ℥j, ceruss plaster (P.) ℥j.

9. SHARP'S. Lead plaster ℥ij, Bergundy pitch ℈ij, prepared antimony ℥ss; mix, and add quicksilver ℥j triturated with sulphurated oil q. s.

10. *Elastic.* Boiled linseed oil (drying oil) ℥xij, amber ℥iv, oil of turpentine ℥iv, caoutchouc ʒv. This varnish is repeatedly applied to the web.

11. Dr REECE. Lead plaster, tar, and powdered belladonna, on linen.

CEREVISIA ABIETINA. *Spruce Beer.* Dr WOOD. Essence of spruce Oss, pimento and ginger, bruised, each ℥v, hops ℥v, water Ciij. Boil for 5 or 10 minutes, strain, add Cxj of warm water, yeast Oj, molasses Ovj. Let it ferment for 24 hours.

CEREVISIA ANTISCORBUTICA. P. *Sapinette.* Fresh scurvy-grass ℥j, horse-radish root cut ℥ij, buds of spruce fir ℥j, new beer Oiiiss. Macerate for 4 days, strain, press, and filter for use.

CEREVISIA ARMORACIÆ. HUFELAND. Scraped horse-radish ℥v, new beer Oij; digest in a close vessel for 24 hours; strain, and add ℥j of syrup. A cupful twice a day.

CEREVISIA CANNABIS. BUCHAN. Boil ℥ij of hemp seed in Oiv of ale; sweeten with sugar. Oss every morning for 8 or 9 days.

CEREVISIA CATHARTICA. Senna ℥ij, centaury ℥iss, wormwood ℥iss, aloes ʒij, ale 3 or 4 gallons.

CEREVISIA CINCHONÆ. MUTIUS. ℥iv of bark, ℥xxv of sugar, and Ov of water, to be mixed with yeast, and fermented for 4 or 5 days.

CEREVISIA DIURETICA. DOURVAULT. Whole mustard seed ℥viij, juniper berries ℥viij, carrot seed ℥iij, new beer Cvij,

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM. B. *Beer Yeast.* The ferment obtained in brewing beer. Dose, ½ f. oz. to 1 f. oz.

CEREVISIA PICIS. DUHAMEL. *Tar Beer.* Bran Oij, tar Oj, honey Oss, water Ovj. Mix them in an earthen pipkin, and let the mixture simmer over a slow fire for 3 hours. When cool, add Oss of yeast, and let it work for 36 hours, then strain. Dose, a wineglassful before every meal.

CEREVISIA SARSÆ. *Spanish Jarave.* Pour 4 gallons of boiling water on ℔ij Rio Negro sarsaparilla, ʒviij powdered guaiacum bark, ʒiv each of rasped guaiacum wood, anise seed, and liquorice root; ʒij of bark of mezereon root, ℔ij of treacle, and 12 bruised cloves. Shake it thrice a day, and keep it in a warm place. When fermentation has set in, it is fit for use. Dose, a small tumblerful.

CEREVISIA STOMACHICA. QUINCY. Centaury tops, Roman wormwood, of each 4 handfuls; gentian root ʒij, thin peels of 6 Seville oranges, Spanish angelica root, and Winter's bark bruised, of each ʒj, new ale Cvj.

CEREVISIA ZINGIBERIS. DONOVAN. Infuse ʒiiss bruised ginger in Civ of boiling water. When cold, strain, and add ℔iv of loaf sugar, Oss of solid yeast, and ʒij of cream of tartar. Ferment in a warm situation. When the fermentation subsides, rack off the clear liquor, and return it into the cooler, previously cleaned. In a day or two bottle it. For Dr LANE'S fermented preparations, see LIQUORES VINOSI.

CERII OXALAS. B. It may be obtained as a precipitate by adding a solution of oxalate of ammonium to a soluble salt of cerium. It usually contains some oxalate of lanthanum and oxalate of didymium. Dose, 1 to 2 grains. B. 1867. Same.

CETACEUM SACCHARATUM. G. Spermaceti ʒj, powd. white sugar ʒiij.

CETRARINUM. Digest bruised Iceland moss in rectified spirit, express, distil off most of the spirit, and filter the solution whilst hot. Purify the cetrarin which is deposited, by again dissolving it in spirit. Dose, 2 to 5 grains every 3 hours.

CHARTA ANTIRHEUMATICA. M. BERG. Euphorbium 30, cantharides 15, alcohol 150. Digest 8 days, filter, and add resin 60, turpentine 50. Thin paper to be brushed over 2 or 3 times with this varnish. The following

is said to resemble Poor-man's plaster. Black resin 3 parts, tar 2, yellow wax 1. See CHARTA PICATA.

CHARTA ARSENICALIS. P. *Cigarræ arsenicales.* Cryst. arseniate soda gr. xvss, dist. water ʒvj. Let the whole of this sol. be absorbed by filtering paper, which dry, and divide into 20 equal parts. When required for use, roll one of these up, and smoke it in a paper cigar tube. 4 or 5 inspirations twice or thrice daily.

CHARTA ATROPIÆ. *Atropine Paper.* Paper is impregnated by steeping in solution of sulphate of atropia in such a manner that a piece 1-5th of an inch square shall contain 1-250th of a gr. of the salt, a square of 1-10th of an inch the 1-1000th of a gr. This square inserted beneath the eyelid will dilate the pupil.

CHARTA ATROPIÆ GELATINOSA. Tablets of gelatine are impregnated with sulphate of atropia, as CHARTA ATROPIÆ.

CHARTA EPISPASTICA. B. Digest white wax 4 oz., spermaceti 1½ oz., olive oil fʒij, resin ¾ oz., cantharides in powder 1 oz., and distilled water fʒvj, in a water-bath for 2 hours, stirring constantly, strain, and separate the plaster from the watery liquid. Mix Canada balsam ¼ oz. with the plaster, melted in a shallow vessel, and pass strips of paper over the surface of the hot liquid, so that one surface of the paper shall receive a thin coating of plaster. It may be convenient to employ paper ruled in square inches. B. 1867. Same. WISLIN'S plan of spreading paper with emplastic compositions is this:—Cut white printing paper in strips; melt the composition in a plate over boiling water; take one extremity of the paper in the left hand, and raise the other end with the right, so as to form the arc of a circle; draw the under side of the paper over the surface of the composition, gradually lowering the right hand. BROWN'S Blistering Tissue, and Papier d'ALBESPEYRES are also employed as blistering applications. U. S. 1 in 27. P. No. 1. About strength of B.

CHARTA EPISPASTICA CUM MEZEREO. GUIBOURT. The ingredients are the same as the last, substituting for the cantharides ʒss or ϑij of ethereal extract of mezereon dissolved in a little alcohol. The whole should be melted by a gentle heat, and stirred constantly till the alcohol has evaporated, then strained through linen, and spread as above.

CHARTA EXPLORATORIA. PRUS. PH. *Litmus paper, test*

paper. Infuse 1 part of litmus in 4 of water, and dip unsized white paper into it, and dry. If the infusion be slightly reddened by the smallest quantity of sulphuric acid, it forms red litmus paper. Used to detect acids, the latter for alkalies.

CHARTA CUM EXTRACTO GNIDII. P. White wax 24 oz., spermaceti 9 oz., olive oil 12 oz. wt., Venice turpentine 3 oz., ethereal extract of spurge flax 1½ oz. Dissolve the ext. in 5 oz. of alcohol at 90° (see SPIRITUS), add the oil and the other substances. Melt, and heat, stirring it until the alcohol has evaporated, strain and spread on paper in the same manner as for charta epispastica. A stronger preparation is made by increasing the ext. to 2 oz.

CHARTA FUMIFERA. P. *Carton Antiasthmatique.* Unsized grey filtering paper ℥xij, nitre ℥vj, belladonna leaves, stramonium, digitalis, lobelia inflata, phellandrium, all in powder, ℥ss of each; myrrh and olibanum in powder ℥j of each. Tear the paper in pieces and soak it in water till quite soft; drain off the greater part of the water, and beat it into a paste; incorporate with it the powders previously mixed. Then put into tinned iron moulds, and dry by a stove; when dry divide into 36 rectangular pieces.

CHARTA PRO FONTICULIS. SOUBEIRAN. *Issue Paper.* White wax 10, spermaceti 5, elemi 5, turpentine 6. Melt over a slow fire, and strain. To be spread on paper by a proper machine.

CHARTA NITRATA. P. Take a saturated solution of nitrate of potash in cold water. Soak sheets of white unsized paper in this solution, and hang them on a string to dry.

CHARTA PICATA. P. *Emplâtre du pauvre homme.* Resin ℥iij, purified tar ℥ij, yellow wax ℥j. Melt together and spread on sheets of paper.

CHARTA RESINOSA. G. Paper thinly spread with black pitch 6 parts, turpentine 6, yellow wax 4, and resin 10.

CHARTA SINAPIS. B. Mustard in powder 1 oz., sol. of gutta-percha f℥ij, or q. s. Mix so as to make a semifluid mixture, and having poured this into a shallow flat-bottomed vessel, such ss a dinner plate, pass strips of cartridge paper over its surface, so that one side of the paper shall receive a thin coating of the mixture. Then lay the paper on a table with the coated side upwards, and

let it remain exposed to the air until the coating has hardened. Before being applied let the mustard paper be immersed for a few seconds in tepid water. B. 1867. Same. P. and G. Employ seeds from which the fixed oil has been removed.

CHARTA VESICATORIA. See CHARTA EPISPASTICA, B., TELA VESICATORIA, and SPARADRAPUM VESICANS. TROUSSEAU'S Blistering Paper is made by moistening blotting-paper with ethereal extract of cantharides, and applying it covered with a piece of adhesive plaster.

CHINOLINI TARTRAS. The tartrate of an artificial base named *Chinoline*. Chinoline may be obtained by distilling quinine or cinchonine with potash; it is, however, more cheaply prepared by heating a mixture of 38 parts of aniline, 24 parts of nitro-benzol, 120 parts of glycerine, and 100 parts of oil of vitriol, diluting with water and distilling, to drive off nitro-benzol; on rendering the residue alkaline, and distilling with steam, chinoline passes over. Dose of the tartrate, 5 to 15 grains in 2 oz. water.

CHLORAL HYDRAS. B. Chloral produced by the action of dry chlorine gas on anhydrous alcohol, purified by treatment, first with sulphuric acid, and afterwards with a small quantity of lime, and finally converted into hydrous chloral by the addition of water. Dose, 5 to 30 grains. B. 1867. Same.

CHLORAL HYDRAS CUM CAMPHORÂ. See PIGMENTUM CHLORAL ET CAMPHORÆ.

CHLORAL HYDRATE CROTON. See BUTYL CHLORAL HYDRAS.

CHLOR-ALUM. See LIQUOR ALUMINII CHLORIDI.

CHLORODYNUM. *Chlorodyne. Liquor Chloroformi Compositus* Dr OGDEN. Mix chloroform ʒvj, chloric ether ʒj, tincture of capsicum ʒss, oil of peppermint ♏ij, hydrochlorate of morphia gr. viij, hydrocyanic acid (Scheele's) ♏xij, perchloric acid gr. xx, tincture of Indian hemp ʒj, treacle ʒj. This is said to be an imitation of the secret nostrum of Dr COLLIS BROWNE. See TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI ET MORPHINÆ.

CHLOROFORMUM. B. *Chloroform.* Take of chlorinated lime ℔x, rectified spirit f℥xxx, slaked lime q. s., water Ciij, sulphuric acid q. s., chloride of calcium in small fragments 2 oz., distilled water f℥ix, ethylic alcohol q. s. Place the water and the spirit in a capacious still, and raise

the mixture to the temperature of 100° F. (37·8° C.) Add the chlorinated lime and ℔v of the slaked lime, mixing thoroughly. Connect the still with a condensing worm encompassed by cold water, and terminating in a narrow-necked receiver; and apply heat so as to cause distillation, taking care to withdraw the fire the moment that the process is well established. When the distilled product measures ℥l, the receiver is to be withdrawn. Pour its contents into a gallon bottle half filled with water, mix well by shaking, and set at rest for a few minutes, when the mixture will separate into two strata of different densities. Let the lower stratum, which constitutes crude chloroform, be washed by agitating it in a bottle with ℥iij of the distilled water. Allow the chloroform to subside, withdraw the water, and repeat the washing with the rest of the distilled water, in successive quantities of ℥iij at a time. Agitate the washed chloroform for 5 minutes in a bottle with an equal volume of sulphuric acid, allow the mixture to settle, and transfer the upper stratum of liquid to a flask containing a little alkaline water. After agitation transfer the chloroform to a dry bottle containing the chloride of calcium mixed with ½ oz. of quicklime. Mix well by agitation. After the lapse of an hour decant the chloroform into a flask, connect the flask with a Liebig's condenser, and distil over the pure chloroform by means of a water-bath, add 1 per cent. by weight of ethylic alcohol. Preserve the product in a cool place, in a bottle furnished with an accurately ground stopper. The lighter liquid which floats on the crude chloroform after its agitation with water, and the washings with distilled water should be preserved, and employed in a subsequent operation. Sp. gr. 1·497. Dose, 3 to 10 minims. B. 1867. Same.

Antidotes. Plenty of fresh air, vigilant artificial respiration, and if the collapse continue, an injection of ℥j *brandy into the rectum. The cheeks, abdomen, chest, and limbs, should be dabbed with a wet towel unremittingly.*

HLORUM. *Chlorinium.* Chlorine gas may be procured as directed for Liquor Chlori.

HOCOLATA. The nuts are picked, slightly roasted to loosen the envelopes, broken, winnowed, and cleansed from the skins, &c., again heated, and ground in a mill. The

powder is then beaten to a paste in a warm iron mortar, and mixed with sugar.

CHOCOLATA IODIDI FERRI. PIERQUIN. Iodide of iron ʒij, chocolate ℥xvj. Dose, ½ ounce.

CHOCOLATA LICHENIS. P. Chocolate simple ℥x, saccharated lichen (see SACCHARUM LICHENIS) ʒj. Proceed as for vanilla chocolate.

CHOCOLATA MARTIS. P. *Chocolata cum ferrô.* Chocolate simple 99 parts, subcarbonate of iron 1 part. Proceed as for vanilla chocolate.

CHOCOLATA PAULLINIÆ. Guarana ʒj, simple chocolate ℥xvj.

CHOCOLATA PURGANS. Calomel ʒij, jalap ʒiij, chocolate ʒxxxv. Divide into ʒj cakes. One for a dose.

CHOCOLATA CUM SALEPO. P. To ℥xvj of prepared chocolate add ℥ss of powdered salep. Arrowroot and tapioca are mixed with chocolate in the same proportion.

CHOCOLATA SIMPLEX VEL SALUTIS. *Chocolat de Santé.* P. 9 pounds each of Caraque and Maraignan cacao, treated as above, with 15 pounds of sugar and 1½ ounce of cinnamon, run into moulds and kept in tinfoil.

CHOCOLATA CUM VANILLÂ. P. Chocolate simple ℥x rubbed in a warm mortar, then add to it grs. 175 saccharated vanilla (1 part powdered vanilla to 9 sugar), and run into moulds.

CHRYSAROBINUM. B. *Araroba powder. Goa powder.* The medullary matter of the stem and branches of *Andira araroba,* dried and powdered, containing more or less chrysophanic acid, according to age and condition, and yielding much chrysophanic acid by oxidation. Dose, $\frac{1}{6}$th to ½ grain.

CIGARETTÆ BALSAMICÆ. Soak a piece of thick blotting-paper in a saturated solution of nitre, and dry it; then brush it over with compound tincture of benzoin. A piece 3 inches long and 1¼ wide is rolled into a cigarette.

CIGARRÆ ARSENICALES. See CHARTA ARSENICALIS.

CIGARRÆ BELADONNÆ. P. Each cigarette is directed to contain 15 grains of the dried leaves. Medicinal use the same as CHARTA ARSENICALIS. Prepare in the same manner cigarettes of foxglove, henbane, tobacco, stramonium, and eucalyptus.

CIGARRÆ CAMPHORÆ. M. RASPAIL. These are used cold. Pieces of camphor may be included in a quill (3 or 4 pricks

being made in the end), straw, or other tube, confined by blotting-paper, and the air drawn through them.

CIGARRÆ CANNABIS INDICÆ. The plant is made into cigarettes, which are used in asthma. Must be used cautiously.

CIGARRÆ MERCURIALES. M. BERNARD proposes to steep tobacco leaves (previously deprived of nicotine by maceration in acidulated water and repeated washing) in a weak solution of corrosive sublimate and opium (½ gr. of the former and ¼ gr. of the latter (these quantities being sufficient for 6 cigars), and to smoke it in paper.

CIGARRÆ STRAMONII. Stramonium leaves, rolled into the form of cigars. Smoked for the relief of asthma, but often without benefit. Henbane and belladonna are also used in this form.

CIGARRÆ TABACI. Tobacco leaves are formed into cigars for smoking. May be used in moderation by persons of excitable constitution; too much indulged in, they produce nervousness and debility.

CINCHONÆ RUBRÆ CORTEX. B. The dried bark of the stem and branches of cultivated plants of *Cinchona Succirubra*. When used for purposes other than that of obtaining the alkaloids or their salts, it should yield between 5 and 6 per cent. of total alkaloids, of which not less than half shall consist of quinine and cinchonidine as estimated by the proper methods.

CINCHONIA. May be best obtained by precipitating one of its salts with ammonia.

CINCHONIDINÆ SULPHAS. B. May be obtained from the mother liquors of the crystallization of sulphate of quinine by further concentration. Purified by crystallization from alcohol, and finally from hot water. Dose 1 to 10 grains. U. S. Take of the mother-water remaining after the crystallization of sulphate of quinine, in the process for preparing that salt, a convenient quantity; solution of soda, alcohol, diluted sulphuric acid, animal charcoal in fine powder, of each q. s. To the mother-water add gradually with constant stirring, solution of soda, until the liquid becomes alkaline; collect on a filter the pp. formed, wash it with water and dry it. Then wash it with successive small portions of alcohol to remove other alkaloids. Mix the residue with eight times its weight of water, and having heated the mixture, add gradually diluted sul-

phuric acid until it is neutralized and becomes clear. Then boil the liquid with animal charcoal, filter it while hot, and set aside to crystallize. Lastly, drain the crystals and dry them on bibulous paper. By evaporating the mother-liquid more crystals may be formed. Uses and doses, as disulphate of quinia.

CINCHONINÆ SULPHAS. B. May be obtained from the mother-liquors of the crystallization of the sulphates of quinine, cinchonidine, and quinidine, by precipitating the alkaloid with caustic soda, washing it with spirit until free from other alkaloids, dissolving in sulphuric acid, and after purifying the solution with animal charcoal, allowing to crystallize. Dose, 1 to 10 grains.

CINGULUM ANTIRHEUMATICUM. MARJORLIN. Camphor ʒss, benzoin ʒj, euphorbium ʒj, chloride of ammonium ʒij. Powder them finely and sprinkle on wadding, which is to be slightly quilted between two folds of flannel, to form a belt, to be applied over the seat of rheumatic pains.

CINGULUM MERCURIALE. Agitate ʒiij of quicksilver with ℥ij of lemon-juice; pour off the liquid, and mix the quicksilver with the white of an egg and ℈j of tragacanth. Spread on a belt of flannel.

CINNABARIS. E. See HYDRARGYRI BISULPHURETUM.

COCAINA. *Cocaine.* An alkaloid obtained from the leaf of the *Erythyoxylon Coca.* There are two kinds of leaves in the market, one coming from Peru and the other from Bolivia. The latter are said to be rather richer in alkaloid. The yield of cocaine varies from ·02 to ·2 per cent.

1. (LOSSEN.) Coca leaves are exhausted with rain water at the temperature of 60° to 80° C.; the united extracts are precipitated with neutral acetate of lead and filtered; the filtrate is precipitated with a saturated aqueous solution of sulphate of soda, again filtered and concentrated; and the concentrated liquid after being rendered slightly alkaline with carbonate of soda, is shaken 4 or 6 times with fresh portions of ether. The greater part of the ether is distilled off, the residue allowed to evaporate spontaneously, and the impure cocaine remaining behind is freed from a part of the colouring matter by trituration with cold water, after which a solution in hydrochloric acid is placed in a thin layer in a GRAHAM'S dialyser of parchment paper, when

on thrice renewing the waters in the outer vessel, most of the cocaine diffuses in three days, whilst a large quantity of colouring matter is left in the inner vessel. The cocaine is again separated from the solution, dissolved in alcohol, acidified with acetic acid, and left to evaporate, either spontaneously or over sulphuric acid. Cocaine free from acetic acid remains behind, and is extracted from the residue by ether, whilst foreign substances in combination with acetic acid are left undissolved in the form of greasy drops.

2. (NIEMANN.) Chopped coca leaves are digested for 4 days at a temperature of 40° C. in alcohol of 85 per cent. with which 1-25th of oil of vitriol is mixed. The leaves are pressed, and the pressed cake is moistened with alcohol and again pressed. The filtered extracts are shaken with excess of thin milk of lime, and after 24 hours filtered and neutralized with dilute sulphuric acid. After distilling off most of the alcohol, the residue is evaporated to a syrup, or until the alcohol is all driven off, and poured into 20 times its bulk of water. The black-green resin hereby thrown down is removed by pouring off and filtering the liquid, which is then rendered alkaline by carbonate of soda, and shaken with ether, so long as anything is taken up. By distillation and spontaneous evaporation of the ether, impure cocaine is left behind, and is then dissolved in ether and shaken with water containing sulphuric acid. The ether, holding the greater part of the colouring matter in solution, is removed and the subadjacent solution of sulphate of cocaine is precipitated with carbonate of soda. The pp. is collected and purified by triturating it with a little strong alcohol, which first dissolves the colouring matter; it is then washed and recrystallized from alcohol. The yield of cocaine amounts to ¼ per cent. of the leaves.

See also a paper by Dr SQUIBB in the *Ephemeris* for January, 1885, quoted by *Ph. Journ.*, March 28, 1885.

Solutions of cocaine and its salts, possess the property of producing local anæsthesia, when applied to mucous membranes; such as those of the eye, the throat, the tongue, the ear, the urethra, the anus, &c. Hence amongst other applications, these solutions have lately been largely employed in ophthalmic surgery for iridectomy, for removal of cataract, and in the operation for

the cure of strabismus; in all of which cases, their use has been attended with signal success. In the removal of the tonsils equally good results have been obtained; whilst a correspondent to one of the medical journals states that he has found a 20 per cent. solution of the hydrochlorate of cocaine of the greatest service in the treatment of pruritus ani. The hydrochlorate of cocaine is the salt almost invariably employed by the ophthalmist, who uses it in solution, varying in strength from 2 to 4 and 8 per cent. In other cases the strength of the solution ranges from 5 to 20 per cent. As the aqueous solution is liable to deteriorate by keeping, camphor mixture may be advantageously substituted for water in preparing it. A citrate and salicylate of the alkaloid are also prepared. Given internally in doses of from 1-32 to 1 grain, cocaine and its salts are stated to act as exhilirants on the nervous system; and to prevent the craving for opium.

COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORAS. B. May be obtained by agitating with ether an aqueous sol. of an acidulous alcoholic extract, made alkaline with sodium carbonate, separating and evaporating the ethereal liquid, purifying the product by repeating the treatment with acidulated water, carbonate of sodium and ether, decolourizing, neutralizing with hydrochloric acid and recrystallizing. Dose, $\frac{1}{6}$th to 1 grain.

CODEINA. B. *Codeia.* An alkaloid separated from the ammoniacal liquors from which morphine has been obtained, by evaporating, treating the residue with water precipitating with caustic potash, and purifying the precipitated alkaloid by recrystallization from ether. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains.

COLCHICINA. 1. Digest colchicum seeds in boiling alcohol, precipitate by magnesia, treat the precipitate with boiling alcohol, and evaporate the filtered solution. 2. ASCHOFF. Colchicum root is to be exhausted by cold water, the strained liquid treated with basic acetate of lead and filtered, the filtrate neutralized by carbonate of sodium and again filtered; the filtrate is then precipitated by tannin, this precipitate washed, or pressed, dissolved in 8 parts of alcohol, and digested with freshly precipitated oxide of iron; the filtrate is evaporated, the residue dissolved in a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and

ether, evaporated and again dissolved in water. Dose, 1-60th of a grain.

COLLODIUM. B. *Collodion.* Mix ether f℥xxxvj and rectified spirit f℥xij, and add pyroxylin 1 oz. Set aside for a few days, and, should there be any sediment, decant the clear solution. Keep it in a well-corked bottle. B. 1867. Same. MIALHE. Dissolve 1 oz. of gun-cotton in ℥xvj of rectified ether, and add f℥j of alcohol. It may be strained through coarse muslin, and thinned with more ether if too thick. The gun-cotton for this purpose may be made by mixing ℥x of powdered nitre with ℥xv or ℥xx of strong sulphuric acid in a porcelain vessel, and stirring into it ℥¼ of carded cotton wool, moving it constantly with glass rods for a few minutes (Mr DAVENPORT says half an hour); then washing it thoroughly in a large quantity of cold water, squeezing, and again opening it under a stream of water. Press it strongly in a dry cloth, then open it, and dry it gradually in a warm place free from danger. U. S. Pyroxylin 1, ether 17½, alcohol (see SPIRITUS) 6½, all by wt. G. Pyroxylin 1, ether 21, rect. sp. 3, all by wt. P. nearly as G.

COLLODIUM FLEXILE. B. Mix collodion f℥vj with Canada balsam 120 gr. and castor oil f℥j and keep in a well-corked bottle. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Nearly the same. P. Pyroxylin 5, ether 75, rect. sp. 20, castor oil 7, all by wt. G. Oil 1, collodion 49.

COLLODIUM HÆMOSTATICUM. Collodion 10, carbolic acid 1, tannic acid ½, benzoic acid ½, all by weight, applied with pencil brush.

COLLODIUM MORPHIÆ (L'UNION MEDICALE). Dissolve 1 part of hydrochlorate morphia in 30 parts of flexible collodion, and apply with a camel-hair brush.

COLLODIUM STYPTICUM. *Styptic Colloid.* Dr RICHARDSON. To a saturated solution of tannic acid in alcohol and ether, equal parts, as much pyroxylin is added as the liquid will dissolve.

COLLODIUM TINCTUM. CUT. H. Collodion ℥j, palm oil ʒss, alkanet root q. s. to colour it. Mix and strain.

COLLODIUM VESICANS. B. Blistering liquid f℥xx, pyroxylin 1 oz. Mix.

COLLUNARIA. *Nasal douches.* T. H. directs the nose to be rinsed by means of a proper apparatus, with from ℥x

to ℥xx of water at 90° F. containing the active ingredient. The Collunaria of the T. H. are the following:—

Collunarium Acidi Carbolici. Carbolic acid, pure, ½ gr., glycerine 20 gr., water to 1 oz. Antiseptic.

„ Acidi Tannici. Tannin, gr. iij to ℥j. Astringent.

„ Aluminis. Alum, gr. iv to ℥j. Mildly astringent.

„ Potassæ Permanganat. Sol. Permang. potash ♏vj to ℥j. Detergent.

„ Quiniæ. Quinine, ½ gr. to ℥j, dissolve by aid of heat. In hay fever.

„ Sodæ. Bicarbonate of soda, 30 gr. water 1 oz. Detergent.

„ Zinci Sulphatis. Sulphate of zinc, ½ gr. water 1 oz. Mildly stimulant and astringent.

„ Zinci Sulpho-carbolat. Sulpho-carbolate of zinc, gr. ij to ℥j. Antiseptic.

COLLUTORIA. *Mouth washes;* usually of a thicker consistence than gargles. They are altogether extemporaneous.

COLLUTORIUM ACIDUM. Hydrochloric acid ℥j, honey of roses ℥iij.

COLLUTORIUM ACIDI OXALICI. M. NARDO. Oxalic acid ℥j, barley water ℥xv.

COLLUTORIUM ANTISEPTICUM. WENDT. Extract of bark ℥j, rue water ℥ij, hydrochloric ether ℥ij, honey of roses ℥j.

COLLUTORIUM ASTRINGENS. NEUHOF. Alum ℥j, honey of roses ℥ij, tincture of myrrh ℥ss. KOEKER prescribes tincture of catechu ℥ij, clarified honey ℥ij, infusion of sage ℥vss.

COLLUTORIUM BORACIS. SWEDIAUR. Borax ℥ij, water ℥j, tincture of myrrh ℥j, honey of roses ℥ij. BAHI. Mucilage of quince seeds f℥viij, borax ℥iij, honey of roses ℥ij.

COLLUTORIUM CREASOTI. Dr FAULCON. Creasote ℥ss, infusion of sage Oj.

COLLUTORIUM DETERGENS. PRINGLE. Infusion of roses ℥iss, borax ℥iij, honey of roses ℥ij.

COLLUTORIUM DISINFECTANS. F. H. Chloride of lime gr. xv, mucilage f℥j, water f℥j, syrup of orange-peel f℥iv. Mix.

COLLUTORIUM HYDRIODATUM. RIGHINI. Dissolve ϑj of iodide of potassium in ʒiv of water and ʒij of rose water, and add 10 drops of tincture of iodine and fʒiv of simple syrup.

COLLUTORIUM MYRRHÆ. CH. Lime-water ʒiss, tincture of myrrh ʒij, honey of roses ʒij.

COLLUTORIUM SODÆ POTASSIO-TARTRATIS. MIALHE. Rochelle salts ʒj, water ʒiij, syrup of currants ʒj. See also GARGARISMA, for other mouth washes.

COLLYRIA. *Eye Waters. Aquæ Ophthalmicæ.*

COLLYRIUM ACETI. SCARPA. Vinegar fʒj, brandy fʒj, rose water fʒviij. When used to remove particles of lime from the eye, the brandy may be omitted.

COLLYRIUM ACIDUM. KRIMER. Hydrochloric acid ♏xv, mucilage of quince ʒj, rose water ʒij. For removing particles of iron from the eye. See COLLYRIUM IODINII.

COLLYRIUM ALOETICUM. *Collyre de Brun.* Aloes ʒj, rose water ʒiss, white wine ʒiss.

COLLYRIUM ALUMINIS. GUY'S H. Alum ϑj, distilled (or rose) water ʒvj. MID. H. Alum gr. iv, water fʒj.

COLLYRIUM AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. CH. Sol. acetate of ammonia fʒj, rose water fʒvij.

COLLYRIUM ANODYNUM. F. H. Tincture of saffron ʒj, decoction of linseed ʒiv, wine of opium ʒss.

COLLYRIUM ANTIMONIALE. PEREIRA. Potassio-tartrate of antimony gr. j, distilled water fʒij.

COLLYRIUM ARGENTI NITRATIS. MACKENZIE. Nitrate of silver gr. ij to iv, distilled water fʒj. A stronger solution is used in some cases.

COLLYRIUM ATROPIÆ. Atropine gr. j, distilled water ʒj. A few drops only to be used. BOUCHARDAT, for his stronger solution for dilating the pupil, prescribes one grain of atropine to ʒv of water; one or two drops to be used. His weaker solution consists of one grain to 1000 grains of water. See LIQ. ATROPIÆ and LIQ. ATROPIÆ SULPH.

COLLYRIUM BATEANUM. BATE'S camphorated water (LOTIO CUPRI SULPHATIS CAMPHORATA) fʒij, distilled water fʒiv.

COLLYRIUM BORACIS. RICHARD. Borax ʒss, white sugar ʒj, rose water fʒij.

COLLYRIUM CADMII. ROSENBAUM. Sulphate of cadmium gr. j to ij, rose water fʒj.

COLLYRIUM CALCIS CHLORIDI. VARLEZ. Chloride of lime ℈j, water ℥j; dissolve and filter.

COLLYRIUM CAPSICI. CH. Capsicum gr. viij, distilled water ℥viij. Infuse without heat for 3 hours, and filter. 2 or 3 drops to be used daily.

COLLYRIUM CUPRI ACETATIS. Verdigris gr. viij, rose water f℥viij, sedative solution of opium ℥ij.

COLLYRIUM CUPRI AMMONIATI. CH. Verdigris gr. iv, lime water f℥viij, chloride of ammonium ℥ss. Digest 24 hours, and decant.

COLLYRIUM CUPRI SULPHATIS. ST B. H. Gr. ij to ℥j.

COLLYRIUM DIVINUM. P. Dissolve gr. xxxv of the compound called Lapis Divinus (P.) in Oj of water, and filter.

COLLYRIUM EMOLLIENS. F. H. Marsh-mallow root ℥j, boil in water q. s. to obtain ℥iv of decoction.

COLLYRIUM HYDRARGYRO-IODO-CYANIDI POTASSII. Hydrargyro-iodo-cyanide of potassium gr. iv, water f℥iv.

COLLYRIUM HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. Bichloride of mercury gr. ij [TRAVERS], or gr. j [MACKENZIE], or f℥ij of the solution (Liq. Hyd. Bich. L.) [MAN. H.], to f℥viij of distilled water.

COLLYRIUM HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS. Mr WARE. Calomel ℥ss, water ℥ss. Agitate the bottle when used, and drop 3 drops into the eye.

COLLYRIUM HYDRARGYRI ET PLUMBI ACETATIS. Dr REECE. Acetate of mercury gr. ij, acetate of lead gr. v, distilled vinegar f℥ss, distilled water f℥vj. Mix. ℥ss of wine of opium is occasionally added.

COLLYRIUM IODINII. M. Iodine gr. j to ij, iodide of potassium ℈j, rose water ℥vj. A similar solution has been proposed by Dr REINIGER for removing particles of iron from the eye. Dr LOHSSE prescribes a stronger solution for dropping into the eye in opacity of the cornea.—Iodine gr. j, iodide of potassium gr. ij, water f℥vj.

COLLYRIUM JUGLANDIS. M. NEGRIER. Decoction of walnut leaves f℥viij, extract of belladonna ℈j, wine of opium ♏xx.

COLLYRIUM LITHARGYRI ACETATIS. See COL. PLUMBI.

COLLYRIUM MORPHIÆ. Dr C. LEE. Sulphate of morphia gr. ij, distilled water f℥j.

COLLYRIUM OPIATUM. P. Extract of opium gr. xviij, rose water Oj.

COLLYRIUM OPII COMPOSITUM. GUY'S H. Solution of acetate of ammonia f℥iij, wine of opium f℥j.

COLLYRIUM PAPAVERIS. BEER. Decoction of poppy-heads f℥iv, rose water f℥ij, camphor mixture f℥ij.

COLLYRIUM PLUMBI. CH. Solution of diacetate of lead 10 drops, distilled water, or rose or elder-flower water f℥iv. [mxx of wine of opium, or of spirit of camphor, are occasionally added.]

COLLYRIUM PLUMBI ACETATIS. MID. H. Acetate of lead gr. ij, distilled water ℥j.

COLLYRIUM PLUMBI CUM OPIO. MAN. H. Goulard water f℥xij, tincture of opium f℥ij. Wine of opium is often used.

COLLYRIUM PLUMBI CARRONATIS. Mr CAM. Compound ceruss powder ℥j, rose water f℥viij.

COLLYRIUM RESOLVENS. ALIBERT. Melilot flowers ℈j, boiling water f℥xij. Infuse, strain, add acetate of lead ℥ss. U. C. H. Distilled water f℥x, chloride of ammonium gr. xij, sol. of subacetate of lead f℥ss.

COLLYRIUM SEDATIVUM. U. C. H. Distilled water f℥viij, opium ℈j, prussiate of potash ℈j. Mix, and filter.

COLLYRIUM SICCUM. P. Calomel, sugar, p.æ. These powders should be triturated till perfectly impalpable, and a small pinch blown into the eye through a quill. For Collyrium Siccum Ammoniacale, P., see PULVIS AMMONIATUS AROMATICUS.

COLLYRIUM SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. Dr HERZBERG. Labarraque's solution gr. xv, distilled water ℥iv.

COLLYRIUM SODÆ MURIATIS. Dr J. HAYS, in granular ophthalmia. A saturated solution of common salt,

COLLYRIUM STRYCHNIÆ. HENDERSON. Strychnia gr. iss, distilled vinegar f℥j, water f℥j. Mix, and filter.

COLLYRIUM TABACI. Dr VETCH. Tobacco ℥j, boiling water f℥viij. Infuse and strain.

COLLYRIUM TANNINI. M. CAVARRA. Tannin gr. ij to iij, water f℥j.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI ACETATIS. WARE. Acetate of zinc gr. xv to ℥ss, distilled water f℥xij.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI CAMPHORATUM. GUY'S H. Sulphate of zinc ℈j, tincture of camphor f℥j, distilled water f℥viij. Mix, and filter.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI CYANIDI. KOCH. Cyanide of zinc gr. viij, wine of opium mxxiv, powdered gum acacia ℥ij, cherry-laurel water ℥iv, black cherry water ℥iij.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI IODIDI. MANNOIR. Iodide of zinc gr. iv, distilled water ʒvj.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI OXIDI. DE HAEN. Oxide of zinc ℈j, elder-flower water fʒij.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI SULPHATIS. Various authorities direct gr. j, ij, and iiss of sulphate of zinc to each fʒj of distilled water, rose water, or elder water. P. ¼ gr. to ʒj. Extract or wine of opium is frequently added.

COLOCYNTHINUM. *Colocynthin* is obtained by digesting watery extract of colocynth in alcohol, evaporating the clear tincture to dryness, washing the residue with cold water, and again drying it.

COLOCYNTHIS PRÆPARATA. *Trochisi Alhandal.* PRUS. PH. Colocynth pulp (without seeds) ʒv, powdered gum Arabic ʒj; form them into a paste with water q. s; dry, and reduce to powder.

COLUMBINUM. *Columbin.* WITTSTOCK. Exhaust columbo root by rectified spirit, evaporate to dryness, dissolve the extract in water, and agitate with an equal bulk of ether. Remove the ether with a syphon, distil off the greater part, and set it aside. Wash the crystals with cold ether, and press them in bibulous paper. Dose, 1 to 3 grains.

CONFECTIO ALKERMES. L. 1745. Strained juice of kermes ℔iij, rose water fʒvj, white sugar ℔j, oil of cinnamon ℈ss.

CONFECTIO ALUMINIS. ST B. H. Powdered alum ʒss, confection of roses ʒiij. Dose, 1 drachm three times a day. FOY directs ʒj alum to ʒj of confection.

CONFECTIO AMYGDALÆ. See PULVIS AMYGDALÆ COMP. B.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA. L. Cinnamon ʒij, nutmegs ʒij, cloves ʒj, cardamom seeds ʒss, saffron ʒij, prepared chalk ʒxvj, white sugar ℔ij. The ingredients, finely powdered and uniformly mixed, are to be kept in a close vessel, and each ounce of the powder mixed with fʒij of water when required for use. Dose, 15 grains to 1 drachm. See PULV. CRET AROM. U. S. Aromatic powder (see PULV. CINNAM. CO.) and honey p.æ.

CONFECTIO AURANTII. L. Fresh bitter orange-peel rasped ℔j, white sugar ℔iij; beat the peel in a marble mortar with a wooden pestle, add the sugar, and beat again. U. S. uses sweet orange-peel.

CONFECTIO CASSIÆ. L. Cassia pulp ʒvj, manna ʒij, tamarind pulp ʒj, syrup of roses fʒviij. Dissolve the bruised

manna in the syrup, add the pulps, and evaporate to a due consistence. Dose, 2 drachms to 1 ounce.

CONFECTIO CATECHU COMPOSITA. D. Compound powder of catechu 5 oz., simple syrup f℥v. Mix.

CONFECTIO CINCHONÆ. St B. H. Powdered bark (yellow) ℥vi, ginger ℥ss, treacle ℥iiiss. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

CONFECTIO COCHLEARIÆ. P. Fresh leaves of scurvy grass ℥j, sugar ℥iij. Beat to a pulp, and pass through a hair sieve. Conserves of all fresh plants are prepared in the same way.

CONFECTIO CONII. Dr OSBORNE. Fresh hemlock leaves beaten up with an equal weight of treacle. Dr O. proposes to preserve other narcotic plants in the same manner. Dr M. HALL had previously recommended the use of sugar for the same purpose.

CONFECTIO CYNOSBATI. See CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ.

CONFECTIO DAMOCRATIS. *Mithridate.* L. 1746. This confection was formerly reputed to contain the antidote for every known poison. It had the following composition:—Cinnamon ℥xiv, myrrh ℥xj, agaric, spikenard (*Nardus indica*), ginger, saffron, seeds of treacle mustard (*Thlaspi arvense*), or mithridate mustard (*Lepidium campestre*), frankincense, and Chio turpentine, of each ℥x, camels' hay (*Juncus odoratus*), costus (*Costus arabicus*), or, in its stead, zedoary, Indian leaf (*Malabathrum folium*), or, in its stead, mace, French lavender, long pepper, seeds of partworth, juice of the rape of cistus, strained storax, opoponax, strained galbanum, balsam of Gilead, or, in its stead ,expressed oil of nutmegs, Russia castor, of each ℥j. Poley-mountain, water-germander, fruits of balsam tree, or, in its stead, cubebs, white pepper, seeds of the carrot of Crete (*Daucus creticus*), strained bdellium, of each ℥vij. Celtic nard, gentian root, leaves of dittany of Crete (*Amaracus dictamnus*), red roses, seeds of Macedonian parsley, seeds of lesser cardamoms, seeds of sweet fennel, gum arabic, strained opium, of each ℥v. Root of sweet flag, root of wild valerian, aniseed, strained sagapenum, of each ℥iij. Spignel, St John's root, juice of acacia, or, in its stead, catechu, the bellies of scinks, of each ℥iiss. Clarified honey 3 times the weight of all the rest. Dissolve the opium first in a little wine, and then mix it with the honey made hot; in the meantime melt together in

another vessel, the galbanum, storax, turpentine and other ingredients of this kind, continually stirring them, that they may not burn, and when these are melted add the honey by degrees; but, when the mixture is nearly cold, add the rest of the species reduced to powder.

CONFECTIO FERRI SUBCARBONATIS. ST B. H. Subcarbonate (peroxide) of iron ℥ss, treacle q. s. Dose, ½ dr. See ELECTUARIUM FERRI SUBCARB.

CONFECTIO FERRI TARTARIZATI. ST B. H. Bitartrate of potash ℥iss, tartarized iron ʒij, powdered ginger ℈j, treacle ℥iiss. MANCH. H. directs ℈iv of tartarized iron, and treacle q. s. Dose, 2 dr., 3 times a day.

CONFECTIO HAMECH (purgative), and CONFECTIO DE HYACINTHO (astringent), are obsolete.

CONFECTIO HYDRARGYRI. Dr D. DAVIES. Quicksilver rubbed to extinction, with an equal weight of treacle or manna.

CONFECTIO JALAPÆ COMPOSITA. ST B. H. Powdered jalap ʒij, cream of tartar ℥iss, ginger ℈j, treacle ℥iiss. Dose, 2 dr.

CONFECTIO OPII. B. Mix Pulv. Opii Comp. 100 gr. with syrup 300 gr. Dose, 5 to 20 grains. L. Opium ʒvj, long pepper ℥j, ginger ℥ij, caraway seeds ℥iij, tragacanth ʒij. Mix the ingredients, finely powdered, with f℥xvj of hot syrup. The powder should be kept in a close vessel, and the syrup added when it is required for use. The proportion will be f℥j of syrup to ʒiiiss of the powder. Dose, 5 to 30 grains. B. 1867. Comp. powder of opium 192 gr., syr. f℥j. Mix. Dose, 5 to 20 grains. U. S. Opium 270 gr., aromat. powder 6 oz. tr., honey 14 oz. tr.

CONFECTIO PAULINIÆ. L. 1745. Zedoary, cinnamon, long pepper, black pepper, styrax, galbanum, castor, opium, of each ℥ij; thick syrup ℔iv. Mix.

CONFECTIO PIPERIS. B. *Ward's Paste.* Take of black pepper in fine powder 2 oz., caraway in fine powder 3 oz., clarified honey 15 oz. Rub them well together in a mortar. Dose, ʒj to ʒij. B. 1867. Same.

CONFECTIO POTASSÆ NITRATIS. ST B. H. Nitrate of potash ʒiv, confection of roses ℥iij. Mix. Dose, 1 dr., 3 times a day.

CONFECTIO POTASSÆ BITARTRATIS. ST B. H. Bitartrate of potash ℥iij, ginger ʒss, treacle to 6 fl. oz.

CONFECTIO RESINÆ. Dr WATSON. Pulverized resin ℥j,

clarified honey ℥v. Mix. Dose, ʒij to ʒiij. If the stomach will bear it, ℥ss balsam copaiva may be added.

Confectio Rosæ Caninæ. B. *Confection of Hips.* Beat hips, deprived of their seed-like fruit, ℔j, in a stone mortar, to a pulp, rub through a sieve, add refined sugar ℔ij, and rub well together. B. 1867. Same. P. (*Conserva Cynorrhodon*). Same.

Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ. B. Beat fresh red rose petals in a marble mortar, add 3 times their weight of refined sugar, and beat to a uniform mass. B. 1867. Same. U. S. contains besides, honey and rose water. P. 1 of petals in powder, 6½ sugar, 2 rose water, ½ glycerin.

Confectio Rutæ. L. Fresh rue bruised, caraway seed, bay berries, of each ℥iss, sagapænum ℥ss, black pepper ʒij. Powder them finely, and mix with honey ℥xvj. Dist. water, q. s. Dose, 1 scruple to 1 dr. Chiefly used in clysters. See Enema Rutæ.

Confectio Scammonii. B. Resin of scammony in fine powder 3 oz., ginger in fine powder 1½ oz., oil of caraway ⅛th fl. oz., oil of cloves f ʒss, syrup f ℥iij, clarified honey 1½ oz. Rub the powders with the syrup and the honey into a uniform mass, then add the oils, and mix. Dose, 10 grains to ½ dr. B. 1867. Scammony—not resin of scammony.

Confectio Sennæ. B. Boil figs 12 oz. and prunes 6 oz. gently in distilled water ℥xxiv, in a covered vessel for 4 hours, then, having added more distilled water to make up the quantity to f ℥xxiv, add tamarinds 9 oz. and cassia pulp ℥ix; macerate for 2 hours, and press the pulp through a hair sieve, rejecting the seeds, &c. Dissolve refined sugar 30 oz. and extract of liquorice 1 oz. in the mixture with a gentle heat; and, while it is still warm, add to it gradually senna in fine powder 7 oz. and coriander in fine powder 3 oz., and stir diligently until all the ingredients are thoroughly combined. The resulting confection should weigh ℥lxxv. Dose, ʒj—ij. B. 1867. Ext. liquorice oz. ¾. U. S. No liquorice. P. Without figs and coriander, but in addition to the other ingredients of the B. contains pearl barley, polypody of the oak, harts tongue, herb mercury, dried raisins, jujubes in fruit, senna pods, fennel and aniseed. G. Senna 10, tamarind pulp 50, and syrup 40.

CONFECTIO SPONGII. St B. H. Burnt sponge ℥j, syrup of orange peel q. s. Dose, 1 drachm 3 times a day.

CONFECTIO STANNI. St B. H. Powdered tin ℥j, confection of dog-rose ℥ij. Mix. Dose, ½ oz. every morning.

CONFECTIO SULPHURIS. B. Sublimed sulphur 4 oz., acid tartrate of potassium in powder 1 oz., syrup of orange peel f℥iv, tragacanth in powder gr. xviij. Rub them well together. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. B. 1867 no tragacanth.

CONFECTIO TEREBINTHINÆ. B. Oil of turpentine f℥j, powd. liquorice root 1 oz., clarified honey 2 oz.; rub the oil with the powder, then add the honey, and beat them together. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. B. 1867. Same. For other confections, see *Conserva* and *Electuarium*.

CONIA. GIGER. *Conylia*. *Conia*, or *Coneine*, is obtained by distilling soft alcoholic extract of hemlock seeds (fruit) with its weight of water and a little caustic potash. It is an oily-looking fluid. The salts of conia are obtained by neutralizing it with the diluted acids. Conia is an energetic poison.

CONSERVA ABSINTHII MARITIMI. L. 1788. Beat the fresh leaves of sea-wormwood in a marble mortar, with a wooden pestle, first alone, and then with thrice their weight of refined sugar, till they are incorporated. In the same way are prepared Conserva Ari (from the fresh root); Cons. Cochleariæ (from fresh scurvy-grass); Cons. Lavandulæ (from the fresh flowers); Cons. Lujulæ (from fresh wood-sorrel); Cons. Malvæ (from mallow flowers); Cons. Menthæ, &c. Dr BLEY preserves the narcotic plants by beating 1 part of the fresh plant with 2 of sugar.

CONSERVA AURANTII. E. See CONFECTIO AURANTII.

CONSERVA PRUNI SYLVESTRIS. L. 1788. Put sloes into water over the fire, taking care they do not break; then press them through a hair sieve, and form the pulp into a conserve, with thrice its weight of sugar. Astringent.

CONSERVA ROSÆ, and CONS. ROSÆ FRUCTÛS. See CONFECTIO ROSÆ, &c.

CONSERVA ROSÆ ACIDA. G. H. Confection of red rose ℔, sulphuric acid ʒj, diluted with a little water. Mix.

CONSERVA SCILLÆ. Fresh squill ℥j, sugar ℥v. Beat together.

CONSERVA SABINÆ. HAN. PH. Fresh savine 1 part, sugar 2 parts.

CONSERVA TAMARINDI. P. Pulp of tamarinds ℥v, water ℥v, powdered sugar ℥xiiss. Evaporate in a water-bath until it weighs 20 oz.

CORALIA PRÆPARATA. Corals are prepared as chalk.

CORNU USTUM. L. Burn pieces of stag's horn in an open vessel till they are perfectly white; then powder and prepare them as chalk.

CORTEX AURANTIORUM CONDITUS. L. 1746. Steep fresh peels of Seville oranges in repeated waters till they lose their bitterness; then boil them in syrup till tender and transparent. Lemon and citron peels are candied in the same manner.

COSMOLINUM. See VASELINUM.

CREASOTUM. B. No formula. B. 1867. No formula. A product of the distillation of wood-tar. Sp. gr. 1·071. P. Distil wood-tar in a wrought-iron retort till white vapours appear; collect the heavy oily matter which forms the lower layer of the product, and wash it with water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid. Then distil it in a glass retort (rejecting the first portions, which are chiefly *Eupion*), and treat the product with solution of potassa at 1·12 sp. gr., shaking the mixed liquids strongly. When it is settled, pour off the layer of *Eupion* from the surface, and expose the combined potash and creasote to the air till the mixture becomes black. Then saturate with diluted sulphuric acid, pour away the watery liquid, and distil the product in glass. Repeat the treatment by exposure, potash, sulphuric acid, and distillation, three times or oftener, until the combination of creasote and potash ceases, to become coloured by the action of the air; then saturate it with concentrated phosphoric acid, and distil the creasote, rejecting the first portions. Dose, 1 to 3 minims.

Antidotes.—Ammonia and stimulants, with white of eggs, and oleaginous and mucilaginous drinks.

CREMOR LITHARGYRI ACETATIS. Dr KIRKLAND. Solution of subacetate of lead ℥j, cream ℥j. Mix.

CREMOR TARAXACI. Dr COLLIER. Wash fresh dandelion roots, cut them in slices, and sprinkle them with spirit of juniper; then express the juice by means of an iron press. The creamy juice will keep for a considerable time. Dose, a table-spoonful twice or thrice a day.

CRETA PRÆPARATA. B. Chalk freed from most of its impurities by elutriation, and afterwards dried in small

masses, usually of a conical form. Dose, 10 to 60 grains. B. 1867. Same.

CRETA PRECIPITATA. See CALCIS CARBONAS PRECIPITATA.

CROTON-CHLORAL HYDRAS. See BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRAS.

CRYSTALLI FERRI IODIDI SACCHARATI. See SACCHARUM FERRI IODIDI.

CUPRI ACETAS ET DIACETAS. The *diacetate* of copper (Cupri Subacetas, D; Ærugo, L. and E.), or verdigris, is prepared by the action of fermenting marc of grapes, or of vinegar, on copper plates; the acetate by dissolving the diacetate in acetic acid, and crystallizing.

CUPRUM. Fine copper wire, about about 25 wire gauge, or about 0·02 inch.

CUPRUM ALUMINATUM. See LAPIS DIVINUS. P.

CUPRI AMMONIATI SOLUTIO. E. As LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHATIS, L.

CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHAS. L. & D. *Cuprum Ammoniatum*, L. Sulphate of copper ℥j, sesquicarbonate of ammonia ℥iss; rub together till no more carbonic acid gas escapes, wrap the mass in blotting-paper, and dry in the air. Keep it in well-closed bottles. E. & D. direct the same proportions. Dose, ½ to 5 grains.

CUPRI NITRAS. B. Obtained by dissolving copper in dilute nitric acid, and evaporating the solution until crystallization takes place on cooling to a temperature not lower than 70° F. (21·1° C.).

CUPRI SUBACETAS PRÆPARATA. D. Reduce verdigris to powder by careful triturition in a porcelain mortar, and separate the finer parts for use by a sieve.

CUPRI SULPHAS. B. Made by heating together sulphuric acid and copper, dissolving product in hot water, and evaporating to form crystals; or by dissolving black oxide of copper in hot dilute sulphuric acid, filtering, evaporating, and crystallizing. Dose, as an astringent, ¼ to 2 grains; as an emetic, 5 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same.

CURARIA. *Curarine.* An uncrystallizable alkaloid obtained from *Curara*, a resinous substance consisting, according to several authorities, of the aqueous extract of the *Strychnos toxifera*, a tree growing in Guaina. The Indians of South America poison their arrows with Curara. The physiological effects of Curaria, the alkaloid, are asserted to be antagonistic to those of Strychnine; hence it has

been proposed as an antidote for the latter poison. Curaria is a most violent poison.

CUSSO. B. *Kousoo.* The dried pannicles chiefly of the female flowers of *Hagenia Abyssinica, Brayera anthelmintica.* Dose, ¼ to ½ oz.

DECOCTA. *Decoctions.* The roots, barks, woods, and other solid ingredients require to be sliced or bruised. Distilled water is always preferable when it can be obtained; otherwise the purest and softest water should be selected for the purpose. Generally, when sufficiently boiled, the liquid should be immediately strained; and again decanted, before it is cold, from any sediment which may have subsided. B. orders distilled water; U. S. orders natural water in its purest attainable state.

DECOCTUM ACANTHI. Bear's-breech ℥j, water Oj; boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain. Dose, by glassfuls.

DECOCTUM ADANSONIÆ. DUCHASSAING. Bark of the Baobab tree (*Ad. digitata*) ℥vj, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. Used as a substitute for DECOCT. CINCHONÆ.

DECOCTUM ALBUM SYDENHAMI. See MISTURA CORNU UST.

DECOCTUM ALCONORCO. NIEMANN. American Alconorque bark ℥ss, water ℥xvj; boil to ℥viij, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz., two or three times a day.

DECOCTUM ALNI. Bark of common alder ℥j, water Oj; boil to f℥xvj.

DECOTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM. B. Reduce to coarse powder extract of Socotrine aloes ½ oz. and myrrh ¼ oz., put them with carbonate of potassium ¼ oz., and extract of liquorice 2 oz., into a suitable covered vessel, with 1 pint distilled water. Boil gently for 5 minutes, then add saffron ¼ oz., let it cool, add compound tincture of cardamoms f℥xv, and, covering closely, let it macerate for 2 hours. Strain through flannel, and pour on distilled water till the product measures f℥l. Dose, ½ to 2 oz. B. 1867. Ext. socotrine aloes 120 gr., myrrh and saffron each 90 gr., carb. potash 60 gr., ext. liquorice 1 oz., compound tincture cardamoms 8 f. oz., distilled water q. s. Proceed as for new formula; final product to measure f℥xxx.

DECOCTUM ALTHÆÆ. See MISTURA ALTHÆÆ, E.

DECOCTUM AMARUM. Bitter herbs (*species Aromaticæ*, P.) ℥j, water Oiss; boil to Oj.

DECOCTUM AMYLI. See MUCILAGO AMYLI.

DECOCTUM ANTHEMIDIS. D. Chamomiles 1½ oz., fennel ʒij, water Oj, boil and strain.

DECOCTUM ANTICOLICUM DEGLANDI. See APOZEMA ANTICOLICUM.

DECOCTUM APOCYNI. DR GRISCOM. Root of *Apocynum Cannabinum* ʒj, juniper berries, ʒj, water Oiij; boil to Oij. Dose, a wineglassful frequently. The *Apocynum Canabinum* is sometimes called *Indian hemp*, but it is altogether different from the *Cannabis Indica*. It is chiefly used in dropsies.

DECOCTUM ARALIÆ SPINOSÆ. From the bark of the Angelica tree; as DEC. CINCHONÆ.

DECOCTUM ARTEMISIÆ VULGARIS. DUNGLISON. Mugwort-root ʒj, water fʒxxiv; boil for half an hour. Dose, fʒiss or fʒij every 2 hours. In epilepsy.

DECOCTUM ARUNDINIS. Root of the Province-reed (*Arundo Donax*) ʒj, water Oj; boil and strain. To prevent the secretion of milk. A wineglassful frequently.

DECOCTUM ASCLEPIADIS TUBEROSÆ. Pleurisy-root ʒj, water Oij; boil to Oj. Dose, a teacupful every 3 or 4 hours, warm. For children in dentition, ʒij of the root in fʒxviij of milk, boiled to fʒxij. Dose, 1 f. oz. Diaphoretic.

DECOTUM ASPARAGI. Roots of asparagus ʒj, water ℔ij; boil for 10 or 15 minutes. Dose, by cupfuls, as a diuretic.

DECOTUM ASTRAGALI. CRICHTON. Root of *Astragalus Exscapus* (hairy-padded milk vetch) ʒx, water Oiij; boil to Oij. A wineglassful 3 or 4 times a day. In syphilis.

DECOCTUM AVENÆ. *Gruel.* GUY'S H. Oatmeal 1 oz., cold water fʒiv; mix them, and add it to Oiij of boiling water; boil for an hour, and strain through a hair sieve.

DECOCTUM AZEDERACH. Fresh root-bark of poison-berry tree (*Melia Azederach*) ʒiv, water Oij; boil to Oj. Anthelmintic. Dose, ½ f. oz. every 2 or 3 hours, until it produces sickness or purging,

DECOCTUM BAEL. Dried unripe fruit of bael (*Ægle Marmelos*) ʒij, water Oj; boil to O¼, and strain. Dose, 1½ f. oz. twice or thrice a day.

DECOCTUM BALLOTÆ LANATÆ. BRERA. Siberian or woolly ballota ʒj, water Oj; boil to ʒxij. Dose, from 6 f. oz. to 12 f. oz. in the day. In rheumatic, gouty, and dropsical affections.

DECOCTUM BAPTISIÆ TINCTORIÆ. Dr. THACKER. Root

of wild indigo ℥j, water Oj; boil and strain. Dose, ½ f. oz. every 4 or 8 hours, in threatened mortification; also applied externally.

DECOCTUM BARDANÆ. LEWIS. Dried roots of burdock ℥iiss, water Oiij; boil to Oij, and strain. Dose, a pint daily.

DECOCTUM BECCABUNGÆ. COPLAND. Fresh brooklime ℥iij, water Oj; boil to 15 minutes, and strain.

DECOCTUM BIGNONIÆ CATALPÆ. Dr GRANVILLE. Pods of catalpa ℥ss; boil in water q. s. to strain f℥viij. AUTOMARCHI directs the seed and diaphragms of 3 or 4 pods to be boiled with ℥xv of water till reduced to ℥vj, and this quantity to be taken daily, in asthmatic affections.

DECOCTUM BISTORTÆ. Bistort root ℥ij, water Oiss. Boil 15 or 20 minutes, and strain. Astringent. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz.

DECOCTUM BORAGINIS. F. H. A handful of borage to Oj of water. Dose, by glassfuls.

DECOCTUM COFFEÆ. M. DAUVIN. Boil ℥x of raw coffee berries in f℥viij of water to f℥v. To be given in 3 doses during the intermissions of intermittent fevers.

DECOCTUM CAINCÆ. F. H. Cahinca root (*Chiocca racemosa*) ℥ij, water Oiss. Boil slightly. Purgative, emetic, and diaphoretic.

DECOCTUM CANNABIS. See CEREVISIA CANNABIS.

DECOCTUM CHINÆ. SWEDIAUR. China root ℥j, grocer's currants ℥j, water Oiv; boil to Oiss.

DECOCTUM CEDRELÆ. Bark of *cedrela febrifuga* (deprived of its epidermis) ℥ss, water Oj; boil to Oss. To be taken in 24 hours. In intermittents.

DECOCTUM CEANOTHI. Dr WOOD. Root of *Ceanothus Americanus* (red root) ℥ij, water f℥xvj; boil gently, and strain. In syphilis.

DECOCTUM CENTAURII. F. H. Lesser centaury ℥ij, water Oij; boil for a few minutes, and strain.

DECOCTUM CETRARIÆ. B. Iceland moss washed in cold water 1 oz., distilled water Oj; boil for 10 minutes in a covered vessel, strain whilst hot, and make up to Oj. Dose, 1 to 4 f. oz. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Same.

DECOCTUM CETRARIÆ CUM LACTE. GUY'S H. Decoction of Iceland moss Oj, new milk Oj, sugar ℥iss. Boil a little, and strain. The bitterness is sometimes removed by first infusing the moss in Oj of boiling water for a quarter of an hour, rejecting the water. Taken as the last.

DECOCTUM CHENOPODII. Dr WOOD. Fresh leaves of American worm-seed (*Chenopodium anthelminticum*) ℥j, milk Oj; boil. Dose, a wineglassful, with some aromatic.

DECOCTUM CHIMAPHILÆ. L. Dried pyrola (*winter green*) ℥j, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain.

DECOCTUM CHIRATÆ. Dried Chiretta ℥iv, water Oj; boil for 15 minutes. There is no authorised form; but this is sometimes used.

DECOCTUM CHONDRI. Macerate ℥ss of carrageen (*Irish moss*) for 10 minutes in cold water, take out the moss, and, having shaken off the water, boil it in Oiij of milk, or water, for 15 minutes, and strain. It may be flavoured and sweetened to the taste. Taken ad libitum.

DECOCTUM CIMICIFUGÆ. Black snake root (*Cimicifuga Racemosa*) ℥j, water f℥xvj; boil for 10 minutes. Dose, 1 to 2 oz.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ. B. Red cinchona bark in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES) 1¼ oz., distilled water Oj; boil for 10 minutes in a covered vessel. Strain the decoction when cold, and add sufficient distilled water through the filter to make up the quantity to Oj. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. (DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ.) Uses yellow bark. Dose., same.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ. L. From the yellow and red bark, as above.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ ACIDULATUM. Sir J. WYLIE. Cinchona bark ℥j, water f℥xvj, diluted sulphuric acid ℥j; boil for 10 minutes, and strain while hot. Dose, a wineglassful.

DECOCTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. BAT. PH. Colocynth pulp ℥j, water ℥viij; boil for 10 minutes, strain, and when cool add syrup of orange-peel ℥j, ether ℥j. Dose, ½ oz. 3 times a day.

DECOCTUM COMMUNE. DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM.

DECOCTUM COPALCHI. Copalchi bark ℥ss, water Oj; boil for 10 or 15 minutes, and strain. Dose, ½ oz. to 1 oz. 2 or 3 times a day.

DECOCTUM CORNU CERVI. See MISTURA CORNU CERVI.

DECOCTUM CORNÛS FLORIDÆ. U. S. Bark of Jamaica dogwood ℥j, water f℥vj; boil 10 minutes, and strain and make up Oj. As a substitute for Cinchona, but is more astringent. Other species of Cornus are also employed.

DECOCTUM CORTICIS BRASILIENSIS. Bark of the *Acacia astringens* ʒj, water fʒxvj; boil to fʒviij. Dose, 1 oz. to 2 oz. Chiefly in gonorrhœa.

DECOCTUM CORTICIS PERUVIANA. See DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ.

DECOCTUM CURCUMÆ. Turmeric root ʒj, distilled water Oss; boil a few minutes, and strain. Chiefly used as a test for alkalies.

DECOCTUM CYDONII. L. Quince seeds ʒij, water Oj; boil for 10 minutes, and strain.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ. L. Bitter-sweet stalks ʒx, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. E. directs ʒj to be boiled in fʒxxiv of water to fʒxvj. D. ʒss to Oss, for 10 minutes. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. 3 times a day, sometimes in new milk.

DECOCTUM ELATERII RADICIS. LAVAGNA. Dried root of elaterium ʒiv, water fʒxlviij; boil to fʒxxiv. A wineglassful daily, in 3 doses.

DECOCTUM PRO ENEMATE. L. 1788. DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM.

DECOCTUM ERGOTÆ. PEREIRA. Ergot of rye ʒj, water fʒvj; boil for 10 minutes, and strain. For 3 doses, at intervals of half an hour.

DECOCTUM EUPATORII CANNABINI. Hemp-agrimony ʒj, water Oj; boil, and strain. A glassful to be taken frequently, according to its effect. In dropsies.

DECOCTUM EUPATORII PERFOLIATI. Dr WOOD. Boil ʒj of the dried herb in Oiiss of water to Oj. Dose, 4 f. oz. to 8 f. oz. Emetic and cathartic.

DECOCTUM EUPHORBIÆ [*pilosæ or palustris*]. KREBEL. Boil ʒj of the root in Oj of water to fʒxvj. To prevent hydrophobia, let the wound be washed with it, and a wineglassful taken daily for 3 or 4 days. These species of spurge are not found in England.

DECOCTUM FILICIS. Dr WOOD. Dried fern-root ʒj, water Oj; boil to fʒxvj, and strain.

DECOCTUM FŒNUGRECI. TADDEI. Fœnugrec seeds ʒj, water Oj; boil, and strain. Mucilaginous; chiefly used in fomentations.

DECOCTUM PRO FOMENTO. L. 1788. Dried southernwood, wormwood tops, and chamomile flowers, of each ʒj, dried bay leaves ʒss, water Ov; boil slightly, and strain.

DECOCTUM FUCI AMYLACEI. Ceylon moss ʒv, water Oij; boil for 20 minutes, and strain. Taken ad libitum.

DECOCTUM FULIGINIS. Dr NELIGAN. Wood-soot ℥iv, water Oiss; boil to Oj. As a lotion to chronic skin diseases, ulcers, &c., and as an enema in ascarides.

DECOCTUM FURFURIS. Bran ℥iv, water Oj; boil, and strain.

DECOCTUM GALEOPSIS. LEJEUNE. Boil ℥ss of the tops of *Galeopsis grandiflora* in Oj of water to Oss, and sweeten. Milk is sometimes substituted for water. The whole to be taken in 24 hours. In phthisis.

DECOCTUM GALLÆ. Galls ℥ss, water Oiss; boil to Oj. L. Bruised galls ℥iiss, water Oij; boil to Oj, and strain.

DECOCTUM GEI. Dr A. T. THOMSON. Avens root ℥j, water Oj; boil for 15 minutes, and strain. Astringent and febrifuge. Dose, ½ to 1 oz.

DECOCTUM GEOFFROYÆ. E. 1817. Powdered cabbage-tree bark ʒj, water ℔ij; boil to ℔j, and strain. Vermifuge, but requires caution. Dose, for an adult, ½ f. oz. to 1 f. oz.; for children, from ½ f. dr. to 1½ f. dr., promoting its operation with warm water and a dose of castor-oil.

DECOCTUM GERANII. Dried root of spotted crane's bill ℥j, water f℥xxiv; boil to f℥xvj. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. Astringent. Dr CHAPMAN says the root boiled in milk is an excellent remedy for the cholera of infants. Our indigenous species are probably weaker.

DECOCTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. D. 1826. Liquorice root ℥iss, water f℥xvj; boil for 10 minutes, and strain. [GUY'S H. ℥ij of the root.] Dose, by wineglassfuls; but usually as a vehicle for other medicines.

DECOCTUM GOSSYPII. Dr BOUCHELLE. Inner bark of the root of the cotton plant ℥iv, water Oij; boil to Oj. Dose, 2 f. oz. every 20 or 30 minutes. As a parturifacient.

DECOCTUM GRAMINIS. *Tisane de Chiendent.* See PTISANÆ.

DECOCTUM GRAMINIS IODURETUM. M. Decoction of dog-grass ℥xxxij, iodide of potassium ʒss, syrup of peppermint ℥ij. Dose, 3 glassfuls in 24 hours.

DECOCTUM GRANATI RADICIS. B. Root-bark of pomegranate sliced 2 oz., dist. water Oij; boil to Oj, and strain. Dose, 2 f. oz. to 4 f. oz. B. 1867. Same. [The form used in India is ℥viij of the fresh root-bark, boiled with Oiij of

water to Oij. Dose, a wineglassful, repeated every half-hour, or as the patient can bear it. Dr FLEMING.]

DECOCTUM GUAIACI. E. *Decoctum Lignorum.* Guaiac turnings, ʒiij, raisins ʒij, water Oviij; boil to Ov, adding towards the end, liquorice root ʒj, sassafras ʒj; strain. Dose, 2 f. oz. to 4 f. oz.

DECOCTUM GUMMI RUBRI. Mr SQUIRE. Red gum 1, water 40; boil 10 minutes, and strain.

DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLI. B. Logwood in chips 1 oz., cinnamon bruised gr. lv, dist. water Oj; boil the logwood for 10 minutes, adding the cinnamon toward the end, strain, and make up to Oj. Dose, 1 to 2 ounces. B. 60 gr. cinnamon.

DECOCTUM HELENII. ROYLE. Elecampane root ʒss, water Oj; boil. NIEMANN directs fʒvj of decoction to be made from ʒss of the root. The former is given by wineglassfuls, the latter by spoonfuls.

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI NIGRI. Dr A. T. THOMSON. Black hellebore root ʒij, water Oj; boil a quarter of an hour. Dose, 1 f. oz. every 4 hours.

DECOCTUM HELMINTHOCORTI. Corsican moss ʒv, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. Dose, a wineglassful.

DECOCTUM HEMEDESMI. PEREIRA. Root of Indian sarsaparilla (*Hemedesmus Indicus*) ʒij, water Oiss; boil to Oj. Taken by wineglassfuls.

DECOCTUM HIPPOCASTANI. Dr Wood. Made and administered as DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ.

DECOCTUM HORDEI. B. Wash pearl barley 2 oz. in cold water, and reject the washings; boil with distilled water Oiss for 20 minutes in a covered vessel, and strain; product Oj. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 4 f. oz. B. 1867. Same.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM. L. Decoction of barley Oij, figs ʒiiss, raisins ʒiiss, liquorice root ʒv, water Oj; boil to Oij. Cut the figs, stone the raisins, and bruise the liquorice.

DECOCTUM HYDRARGYRI. Quicksilver boiled with twice its weight of water for half an hour. Dose, ½ f. oz. to 2 f. oz. As a vermifuge. A portion of the metal is said to be taken up by the water.

DECOCTUM ILICIS. FOY. Holly leaves ʒiv, water ʒxvj; boil to ʒxij. For three doses. In intermittents.

DECOCTUM INULÆ. See DECOCTUM HELENII.

DECOCTUM JUGLANDIS. GENEVA PH. Peels of green walnut ℥j, water Oss; boil for a quarter of an hour.

DECOCTUM JUGLANDIS [FOLIORUM]. M. NEGRIER. Fresh walnut leaves one handful, water Oij; boil for fifteen minutes.

DECOCTUM JUJUBARUM. Boil ℥ij of jujubes (stoned) for an hour, in water q. s. to produce Oij of decoction.

DECOCTUM JUNIPERI COMPOSITUM. ST B. H. Juniper berries ℥ij, cream of tartar ʒiij, water Oiv; boil to Oij, strain, and add compound spirit of juniper f℥ij.

DECOCTUM LAPPÆ. See DECOCTUM BARDANÆ.

DECOCTUM LAURO-CERASI CORTICIS. Dr KASTNER. Cherry-laurel bark ℥ij, water Oj, boil and strain. In amenorrhœa.

DECOCTUM LEPIDII. Narrow-leaved pepperwort ℥ss, water f℥xvj; boil to f℥viij, and strain. In intermittents; 1 oz. every two hours.

DECOCTUM LICHENIS ISLANDICI. D. Iceland moss 1 oz., water Oiss; wash the moss with cold water, then boil it for 10 minutes in a covered vessel, and strain while hot. For L. see DECOCTUM CETRARIÆ.

DECOCTUM LIGNORUM. *Decoctum Guaiaci Comp.*

DECOCTUM LIMACUM. M. MONCHOU. Flesh of vine or garden snails (cleansed from shell and intestines), ℥v, water Oij, simmer gently for 2 hours, adding towards the end, maiden hair ℥ij, and strain.

DECOCTUM LIMONUM. M. MINSYCHT. Lemons sliced No. 5, water Oiiiss; boil to Oij, and add sugar ℥iv.

DECOCTUM LINI. GUY'S H. Linseed slightly bruised ℥iss, water Oiij; boil gently for 10 minutes, and strain.

DECOCTUM LINI COMPOSITUM. D. *Infusum Lini Compositum.* Linseed ℥j, liquorice root ʒiv, water Oiss; boil for 10 minutes in a covered vessel, and strain while hot.

DECOCTUM LUSITANICUM. *Lisbon Diet Drink.* The DECOCTUM SARSÆ COMP. is now substituted for it. The original form is said to be—sarsaparilla ℥j, china root ℥j, dried peels of walnuts No. 20, black antimony (tied in rag) ℥ij, pumice-stone powder ℥j, water Oviij; boil to Oiv. M. PEARSON used sarsaparilla ℥iv, walnut peels ℥iv. guaiacum shavings ℥iss, black antimony ℥ss, water Oiv; boil to Oiij. The antimony and pumice to be tied up in rag. The black sulphuret of antimony sometimes con-

tains sulphuret of arsenic, which in boiling becomes white arsenic. Its use therefore requires caution.

DECOCTUM LYCOPODII. RADIUS. Herb lycopodium cut small 2 heaped spoonfuls; water Oj; boil to Oss. A teacupful warm every 10 minutes, in retention of urine.

DECOCTUM MALTI. SWEDIAUR. Ground malt ℥vj, water Oiv; boil to Oij, and strain. ℥ij of syrup of lemons may be added. Others direct ℥j or ℥ij of liquorice root to be added towards the end of the boiling.

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Dried mallows ℥j, chamomiles ℥ss, water Oj; boil for 15 minutes.

DECOCTUM MARCHANTIÆ. *Marchantia conica* ℥j, water Oiss; boil to Oj. Taken by glassfuls, in dropsies and gravel.

DECOCTUM MATICONIS. Dr JEFFREYS. Matico leaves ℥j, water Oj; boil for 10 or 15 minutes, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz., 3 times a day.

DECOCTUM MENYANTHIS. Buckbean ℥j, water Oiss; boil to Oj.

DECOCTUM MEZEREI. E. Root bark of mezereon ℥ij, liquorice root ℥ss, water Oij; boil gently to Oiss, and strain. ST B. H. Mezereon bark ℥j, water Oxij; boil to Cj, adding towards the end, liquorice root ℥j.

DECOCTUM MILLEFOLII. Dried tops of yarrow ℥j, water Oj; boil for a quarter of an hour in a covered vessel, and strain. Dose, 1½ f. oz. 3 times a day; and as a fomentation in bruises, &c.

DECOCTUM MYRRHÆ. D. Myrrh ℥ij, water f℥viiiss; triturate the myrrh, with the water gradually added; then boil for 10 minutes in a covered vessel, and strain.

DECOCTUM NARCOTICUM. F. H. Dried black nightshade ℥j, poppy-heads 2, water ℥xvj; boil and strain. As a fomentation.

DECOCTUM NITROSUM. E. 1745. Nitre ℥ss, white sugar ℥ij, cochineal ℈j, water Oij; boil to Oiss, and when cold, decant. U. C. H. Barley water Oj, nitre ℥iv.

DECOCTUM ORYZÆ. See PTISANA ORYZÆ.

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS. B. Poppy-heads bruised 2 oz., dist. water Oiss; boil 10 minutes, and strain. Make up to Oj. B. 1867. Same.

DECOCTUM PAREIRÆ. B. Pareira root, in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES) 1¼ oz., distilled water Oj. Boil for 15 minutes, and strain. The product should measure Oj. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. Same.

DECOCTUM PARIETARIÆ. RATIER. Wall pellitory ʒj, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. Dose, 1½ f. oz. 3 times a day.

DECOCTUM PATIENTIÆ. See DECOCTUM RUMICIS AQUATICA.

DECOCTUM PINI TURIONUM. Buds of the Norway spruce fir, or the silver fir ʒvj, water Oj; boil gently, and strain.

DECOCTUM PRUNI PADI. M. BROERLAND. Fresh bark of bird-cherry ʒviij (or dried bark ʒvj), water ℔viij; boil to ℔iv. Dose, 4 f. oz. 4 times a day.

DECOCTUM PYROLÆ. D. See DECOCTUM CHIMAPHILÆ.

DECOCTUM PYRETHRI. GUY'S H. Pellitory root ʒj, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz.

DECOCTUM QUERCÛS. B. Oak bark bruised 1¼ oz., dist. water Oj; boil for 10 minutes, and strain. Make up to Oj. Dose, 1 f. oz to 4 f. oz. B. 1867. Same.

DECOCTUM RHAMNI FRANGULÆ. Black alder bark ʒj, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. Dose, a wineglassful twice a day. The fresh bark is said to cause vomiting; the dry to purge. Best to keep it 12 months before using.

DECOCTUM RHODODENDRI. Leaves of *rhododendron chrysanthum* ʒiv, water Oss; boil, and strain.

DECOCTUM RIBIS NIGRI. M. COLOMBAT. Boil a handful of black currant root in Oij of water, and strain. A cupful occasionally as an astringent.

DECOCTUM RUBI. Dr WOOD. Smaller roots or bark of larger root of American blackberry ʒj, water fʒxxiv; boil to fʒxvj. Astringent. Dose, 2 f. oz. 3 or 4 times in 24 hours. Our common bramble also possesses astringent properties.

DECOCTUM RUMICIS AQUATICI. Dr A. T. THOMSON. Waterdock root ʒj dried, or ʒij fresh, water Oj; boil for 15 minutes, and strain. *R. obtusifolius* and other species of dock are also used. In chronic skin diseases, &c.

DECOCTUM SALICARIÆ. Dr A. T. THOMSON. Spiked loose-strife (fresh) ʒx, water Oj; boil 15 minutes, and strain.

DECOCTUM SALICIS. WILKINSON. Broad-leaved willow bark ʒiss, bruise, and macerate in water ℔ij for 6 hours, boil for 15 minutes, and strain. Or it may be made as DEC. CINCHONÆ. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 3 f. oz.

DECOCTUM SAMBUCI. SYDENHAM. Inner bark of elder ʒj,

water Oj, milk Oj; boil to Oj. Dr PEREIRA uses water only, and gives 4 f. oz. for a dose, in dropsy.

DECOCTUM SANTONICI. Wormseed (*semen-contra*) ʒss, water Oiss; boil, and strain.

DECOCTUM SAPONARIÆ. SWEDIAUR. Soapwort ʒij, water ℔iv; boil to ℔ij, and strain. Taken as DEC. SARSÆ.

DECOCTUM SARSÆ. B. Digest 2½ oz. of Jamaica sarsaparilla cut transversely in Oiss of boiling dist. water for an hour, boil for 10 minutes, cool, and strain. Make up to Oj. Dose, 2 to 10 f. oz. B. 1867. Same. P. in 20.

DECOCTUM SARSÆ COMPOSITUM. B. Jamaica sarsaparilla, cut traversely, 2½ oz., sassafras root in chips, guaiacum turnings, bruised liquorice root dried, each ¼oz., mezereon root bark ⅛th oz.; digest them with Oiss of boiling dist. water in a covered vessel for an hour, then boil for 10 minutes, cool, and strain. Make up to Oj. Dose, 2 f. oz. to 10 f. oz. B. 1867. Fresh liquorice root ¼ oz., mezereon gr. lx. U. S. Same ingredients but slightly different proportions. P. *Tisane de Feltz.* Sarsaparilla ʒiij, isinglass ʒss, sulphuret of antimony (tied up in rag) ʒiv, water Ov; boil to Oiiss, and strain. G. Directs DEC. SARZÆ CO. FORT. and DEC. SARZÆ CO. MITIUS. The STRONGER is as follows:—Sarsaparilla 100 parts, water 2600 parts; digest 24 hours, and add sugar and alum, of each 5 parts; keep the liquid in a covered vessel, over a water-bath, at the temperature of boiling water, for three hours, then add bruised anise and fennel of each 5 parts, senna 25 parts, dried liquorice 10 parts. Digest ¼ hour, and strain. Let settle, pour off the liquid, and make up with water to 2500 parts. The MILDER decoction is as follows:—Sarsaparilla 50 parts, water 2400 parts. Digest for 24 hours, and expose for 3 hours in a covered vessel the heat of boiling water on a water-bath, then add lemon-peel, cinnamon, cardamon, and liquorice root of each 5 parts. Digest ¼ an hour, and strain. Let settle, pour off the liquid, and make it up by the addition of water to 2500 parts. ZITTMANN'S DECOCTION, which is omitted from the last edition, was the stronger of the above preparations, boiled with 1 part of red sulphide of mercury and 4 parts of calomel (tied in a bag), with the omission of the sugar and alum.

DECOCTUM SARSÆ CUM SENNÂ. *Tisane de Vinache.* CADET. Sarsaparilla ʒiss, china root ʒiss, guaiacum wood ʒiss, sulphuret of antimony (in rag) ʒij, water Ov; boil to Oiij,

and add sassafras ʒiv, senna ʒiv; infuse for an hour, and strain.

DECOCTUM SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM. Dried squill ʒiij, juniper berries ℥iv, senega ℥iij, water Ov; boil to Oiiss, strain, and add spirit of nitric ether ℥iv.

DECOCTUM SCOPARII. B. Broom-tops (dried) 1 oz., dist. water Oj, boil for 10 minutes, and strain. Make up to Oj. Dose, 2 f. oz. to 4 f. oz. B. 1867. Same.

DECOCTUM SCOPARII COMPOSITUM. L. Broom-tops, juniper berries, dandelion root, of each ʒiv, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. Dose, a wineglassful, 3 times a day.

DECOCTUM SECALIS CORNUTI. See DECOCTUM ERGOTÆ.

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ. L. Senega root ʒx, water Oij; boil to Oj, and strain.

DECOCTUM SEVI. *Artificial Goat's Milk.* Tie a piece of mutton suet in muslin, and let it boil gently in new milk.

DECOCTUM SIMARUBÆ. Dr WRIGHT. Simaruba bark ʒij, water f℥xxiv; boil to f℥xij, and strain.

DECOCTUM SPIGELIÆ. India pink ʒv, water Oj; boil for a few minutes and strain. Senna ʒv may be infused in the boiling decoction.

DECOCTUM SPIRÆÆ TOMENTOSÆ. Dr WOOD. Boil ℥j of the dried plant (hardhack) in Oj of water, and strain. Dose, 1½ f. oz. to 2 f. oz. Tonic astringent.

DECOCTUM SPONGIÆ. HUFELAND. Burnt sponge ℥j, water ℔j; boil, digest for 12 hours, strain, and add cinnamon water f℥ij. Dose, 1 f. oz.

DECOCTUM STAPHISAGRIÆ. Stavesacre seed ℥j, water Oij; boil for a few minutes, and strain. *For external use.*

DECOCTUM STATICIS ARMERIÆ. Dr EBERS. Boil ℥j of the dried herb (common thrift) in Oj of water, and strain. Diuretic. Taken by glassfuls. Some other species, *Statice Caroliniana* and *S. Limonium*, are used in the same form as astringents.

DECOCTUM SUDORIFICUM. The *Dec. Guaiaci Compositum*, and *Dec. Sarsæ Comp.*, are so termed.

DECOCTUM SYMPHYTI. NIEMANN. Comfrey root ℥ss, water ℥xvj; boil to ℥viij.

DECOCTUM TARAXACI. B. Dried dandelion root sliced and bruised 1 oz., distilled water Oj. Boil for 10 minutes, and strain. Make up to Oj. Dose, 2 f. oz. to 4 f. oz. B. 1867. Same.

DECOCTUM THLASPI BURSÆ PASTORIS. Boil half a handful

of the herb (shepherd's purse) with f℥xvj of water to f℥ij. To be taken, at twice, in the day; in uterine hæmorrhage.

DECOCTUM TORMENTILLÆ. L. Tormentil root ℥ij, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 1½ f. oz.

DECOCTUM TRITICI REPENTIS. See PTISANA GRAMINIS.

DECOCTUM TUSSILAGINIS. Fresh coltsfoot leaves ℥ij (or flowers ℥j), water Oij, boil to Oj, and strain.

DECOCTUM ULMI. B. 1867. Boil elm bark cut in small pieces 2½ oz. in distilled water Oj for 10 minutes in a covered vessel, strain, and fill up to Oj. Dose, 4 oz.

DECOCTUM UVÆ URSI. L. Bearberry leaves ℥j, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz.

DECOCTUM VERATRI. L. 1836. White hellebore root ℥x, water Oij; boil to Oj, and strain, and add rectified spirit f℥iij. *For external use.*

DECOCTUM VERBASCI. Dr HOME. Leaves of great mullein ℥ij, water Oij; boil for 20 minutes, and strain. Dose, 4 f. oz. In diarrhœas. Also as a fomentation.

DECOCTUM VISCI. NIEMANN. Mistletoe ℥j, water Oij; boil to Oj. In epilepsy; taken by wineglassfuls, frequently.

DECOCTUM XANTHOXYLI. Dr WOOD. Bark of prickly ash ℥j, water f℥xlviij; boil to f℥xxxij, and strain. Stimulant and diaphoretic. Dose, from 12 f. oz. to 16 f. oz. in 24 hours.

DECOCTUM ZITTMANNI. See DEC. SARSÆ CO.

DELPHINIA. *Delphine.* Stavesacre seeds, deprived of their husks and ground, are boiled in a small quantity of distilled water, and then pressed in a cloth. The decoction is filtered, and boiled for a few minutes with magnesia. It must then be refiltered, and the residue left on the filter, well washed, and then boiled with highly rectified alcohol, which dissolves out the alkaloid. By evaporation, a white pulverulent substance, presenting a few crystalline points, is obtained.

DEXTRIN. *Dextrin*, or *British Gum.* Moisten 1000 parts of dry potato starch with 300 of water, to which 2 parts nitric acid at 36° Baumé have been added. Allow the mixture to dry spontaneously, and then heat for 2 hours in a stove to 230° F. 100 parts with 40 of water yield a stiff mucilage.

DIACODIUM. SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ALBI, P.

DIASCORDIUM. This is replaced by the *Electuarium Catechu*, E., and *Confectio Catechu Comp.*, D.

DIGITALINUM. *Digitalin.* B. 1867. Take of digitalis leaf in powder 40 oz., rectified spirit, distilled water, acetic acid, purified animal charcoal, solution of ammonia, tannic acid, oxide of lead in fine powder, pure ether, of each q. s. Digest the digitalis with Cj of the spirit for 24 hours at a temperature of 120° F., put into a percolator, and when the tincture has ceased to drop, pour on a gallon of spirit, and let it slowly percolate through. Distil off the greater part of spirit from tincture, and evaporate remainder over water-bath till all the alcohol has been dissipated. Mix the residual extract with ℥v distilled water and ℥ss acetic acid, digest solution with ¼ oz. purified animal charcoal, filter, and dilute filtrate with distilled water to Oj. Add liquor ammoniæ nearly to neutralization, and then 160 gr. tannic acid in ℥iij distilled water. Wash precipitate with a little distilled water, mix with a little spirit and ¼ oz. oxide of lead, and rub together in a mortar. Place in a flask, add ℥iv of spirit, raise to 160° F., and keep at this heat for 1 hour. Add ¼ oz. purified animal charcoal. Put on filter, and drive off spirit by water-bath. Lastly, wash residue repeatedly with pure ether. A powerful poison. Dose, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain. P. contains processes for amorphous and crystalline digitalin.

Antidotes.—A scruple sulph. zinc in water, followed by a brisk dose of castor oil, then tannic acid diffused in water, and afterwards strong coffee and brandy.

EGYPTIACUM. See MEL ESCHAROTICUM.

ELÆOSACCHARUM ANISI. P. Essential oil of aniseed ♏j, refined sugar 20 gr.; triturate in a mortar till perfectly mixed. Prepare in the same manner elæosacchara of caraway, fennel, and peppermint.

ELÆOSACCHARUM LIMONIS. Rub the outer rind of a lemon with ℥iiss of refined sugar, in lumps, and triturate the product in a mortar. In the same manner prepare the elæosacchara of citrons, oranges, and bergamots.

ELÆOSACCHARUM VANILLÆ. Sliced vanilla ½ oz., white sugar 1 oz,

ELATERIUM. B. *Extractum Elaterii.* A sediment from the juice of squirting cucumber. Cut the fruit (very nearly ripe) lengthwise, and lightly press out the juice. Strain it through a hair sieve, and set aside to deposit. Carefully pour off supernatant liquor; pour the sediment on a linen filter, and dry on porous tiles with a gentle

heat. The decanted fluid may deposit a second portion of sediment, to be dried in the same way. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$th to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. B. 1867. Same. See EXTRACTUM ELATERII.

ELATERINUM. B. *Elaterin.* Obtained by exhausting elaterium with chloroform, adding ether to the chloroformic solution, collecting the pp., washing the latter with ether, and purifying by recrystallization from chloroform. Dose, $\frac{1}{40}$th to $\frac{1}{10}$th of a grain.

ELECTUARIA. Electuaries consist of powders mixed up to a soft paste with syrup, honey, or other thick materials. They are included by the L. and B. P., together with Conserves, under the term *Confections.* For other Electuaries, see CONFECTIO, and LINCTUS.

ELECTUARIUM ANTICACHECTICUM. *Bath Electuary.* Select the heaviest and bluest clinkers from a blacksmith's forge, powder them finely, and mix with enough treacle to form a stiff paste. To ʒviij of this add carbonate of magnesia, and powdered ginger, each ʒss. Give a teaspoonful twice a day for 3 days, then omit it for 3 days, and repeat this as long as it is considered necessary. This is sometimes termed *Elect. Ferri Compositum.*

ELECTUARIUM ANTICHOLERICUM. A compound of equal parts of lard, charcoal, and maple sugar, is said to have been used with success in the treatment of cholera.

ELECTUARIUM ANTIDYSENTERICUM. E. 1745. Electuary of catechu ʒij, balsam of Locatellus ʒj. Mix.

ELECTUARIUM ANTIEPILEPTICUM. Dr MEAD. Peruvian bark ʒj, valerian ʒss, tin ʒss; mix the powders with syrup q. s. to form an electuary. Dose, 1 dr., night and morning.

ELECTUARIUM ANTIMONII. CH. Electuary of senna ʒj, guaiacum resin, æthiops mineral, prepared sulphuret of antimony, each ʒss, syrup q. s. Dose, 1 to 2 dr. twice a day.

ELECTUARIUM ANTIRHEUMATICUM. *Chelsea Pensioner.* Guaiacum resin ʒj, rhubarb ʒij, bitartrate of potash ʒj sulphur ʒij; one nutmeg; mix the powders with ℔j of honey. Take two spoonfuls, night and morning.

ELECTUARIUM ARABICUM. Sarsaparilla ʒv, senna ʒiij, parched nutshells ʒj, China root ʒiij, cloves ʒj. Reduce to a fine powder, and form an electuary with honey q. s. Dose, 2 to 4 dr. This forms part of the *traitement Arabique,*

for the cure of obstinate skin diseases. A pill (see PIL. ARABICA) is given every night and morning, followed by a glass of decoction of sarsaparilla, and, an hour after, a dose of this electuary. The diet, for 25 to 40 days, to be purely vegetable (as dried fruits, &c.), and the only drink allowed decoction of sarsaparilla.

ELECTUARIUM AROMATICUM. E. *Confectio Aromatica.* Aromatic powder 1 part, syrup of orange peel 2 parts. Mix. See CONFECTIO AROMATICA.

ELECTUARIUM E BACCIS LAURI. See CONFECTIO RUTÆ.

ELECTUARIUM CARBONIS. Prepared charcoal ʒij, carbonate of soda ʒij, confection of senna ℥ij.

ELECTUARIUM CATECHU. E. *Confectio Japonica.* Catechu ℥iv, kino ℥iv, cinnamon ℥j, nutmeg ℥j, opium ʒiss; diffuse the opium in a little sherry, powder the rest finely, and mix the whole with syrup of red roses (boiled to the consistence of honey) Oiss. Dose, 1 scruple to 2 dr.

ELECTUARIUM CEPHALICUM. Valerian ℥j, mistletoe of the oak ℥j, syrup q. s.

ELECTUARIUM CINCHONÆ COMPOSITUM. QUARIN'S Electuary consists of powdered red bark ℥j, gentian ℥j, ammoniated iron ʒj, oxymel of squills and syrup of five roots (SPECIES DIURETICÆ) q. s. P. Grey bark ʒxviij, muriate of ammonia ʒj, honey ℥ij, syrup of wormwood ℥ij.

ELECTUARIUM COPAIBÆ COMPOSITUM. Cubebs in powder 1 oz., catechu 1 oz., balsam of copaiva 1 oz.

ELECTUARIUM CROCI COMPOSITUM. P. *Confection d'Hyacinthe.* Prepared Armenian bole ℥viij, levig. crab's eyes ℥viij, cinnamon ℥iij, yellow sandal, red do., myrrh, of each ℥j. Dittany of Crete ℥j, all in fine powder. On the other hand dissolve 1½lbs. honey in 3lbs. of syrup of pinks over a gentle fire and strain, and when nearly cold stir into it ℥j saffron in powder. Let stand 12 hours, and then stir in carefully the powders first mentioned.

ELECTUARIUM CUBEBÆ ET COPAIBÆ. BOUCHARDAT. Copaiva ℥j, cubebs in fine powder ℥iss, oil of peppermint 8 drops, spirit of nitric ether 15 drops, powdered sugar q. s.; to form a paste. To be taken in 6 days, wrapped in wafer paper.

ELECTUARIUM DOLICHOS. See ELECT. MUCUNÆ.

ELECTUARIUM FERRI SUBCARBONATIS. COPLAND. Subcarbonate of iron ℥ss, syrup of ginger ℥ss, conserve of orange

peel ʒij. Mix. Dose, the size of a nutmeg, twice or thrice a day.

ELECTUARIUM GUAIACI COMPOSITUM. MID. H. Guaiacum resin ʒij, rhubarb ʒj, sulphur ʒij, nitre ʒij, syrup of poppies q. s. Mix. Dose, ½ dr. to 1 dr.

ELÆCTUARIUM HÆMORRHOIDALE. U. C. H. Manna ʒij, sulphate of potash, nitre, precipitated sulphur, each ʒij, syrup q. s. F. H. Confection of senna ʒij, sulphur ℥ss. Dr COPLAND. Nitrate of potash ʒij, confection of senna ʒiss, syrup of ginger ʒiss, elder rob ʒj. Mix. Dr GRAVES. Confection of senna ʒj, sulphur ʒj, jalap ʒj, balsam of copaiva ℥ss, ginger ʒss, bitartrate of potash ℥ss, syrup q. s.

ELECTUARIUM LENITIVUM. See CONFECTIO SENNÆ.

ELECTUARIUM MUCUNÆ. CHAMBERLAIN. Dip the dolichos pods in treacle, and scrape off the hairs, repeating with fresh pods till it becomes sufficiently thick. GUY'S H. Dolichos hairs ℥ss, treacle q. s., to form a soft electuary. Dose, 2 dr., every morning.

ELECTUARIUM NIGRUM. TROUSSEAU'S *Black Tonic.* Perchloride of iron ʒiv, tannin ʒj, confection of roses ʒij, syrup of orange peel ʒj. Mix.

ELECTUARIUM OLIBANI. CH. Olibanum ℥ss, balsam of copaiva ℥ss, conserve of hips ʒj, syrup q. s. Dose, 2 dr., twice a day.

ELECTUARIUM OPII. E. Aromatic powder ʒvj, senega ʒiij, opium (diffused in a little sherry) ℥ss, syrup of ginger ℔j. Mix. See CONFECTIO OPII, B.

ELECTUARIUM PECTORALE. E. 1744. Conserve of roses ʒij, compound powder of tragacanth ℥ss, flowers of benzoin ʒj, syrup of balsam of Tolu q. s.

ELECTUARIUM PHYLLANTHI. Dr ROXBURGH states that the leaves, fruit, and flowers of *phy. simplex*, with their weight of sugar, form an electuary used by the natives of India for the cure of gonorrhœa. Dose, 1 dr.

ELECTUARIUM PIGMENTI INDICI. Indigo ℥ss, water q. s. Rub together to form a smooth paste, and add aromatic powder ʒss, syrup ʒj, formerly used in epilepsy, but long abandoned as useless.

ELECTUARIUM PIPERIS. E. See CONFECTIO PIPERIS.

ELECTUARIUM POTASSÆ NITRATIS. GUY'S H. Nitre ʒiss, confection of roses ʒj. Dose, the size of a nutmeg.

ELECTUARIUM PRUNORUM. ZWELFER. Pulp of prunes boiled to a due consistence ℔ij, pure sugar ℔j.

ELECTUARIUM RESINÆ. See CONFECTIO RESINÆ.

ELECTUARIUM SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM. GUY'S H. Oxymel of squills f℥ij, bitartrate of potash ℥iij. Dose, 2 f dr.

ELECTUARIUM E SCORDIO. *Diascordium.* Replaced by ELECTUARIUM CATECHU.

ELECTUARIUM SENNÆ. See CONFECTIO SENNÆ. A cheaper form for hospital use is thus prepared. MID. H. Powdered senna, coriander, jalap, bitartrate of potash, ginger, liquorice root, of each ℥ij, treacle ℥xlviij. Dose, 1 dr. to 2 dr.

ELECTUARIUM SINAPIS. GUY'S H. Mustard seed lightly bruised ℥j, sulphur ℥ij, syrup of orange peel f℥j. Dose, 1 dr., 3 or 4 times a day.

ELECTUARIUM STANNI ET FERRI. Dr CHESTON. Pure tin filings or powder ℥iv, carbonate of iron ℥j, conserve of wormwood ℥iij.

ELECTUARIUM OLEI TEREBINTHINÆ. Dr COPLAND. Oil of turpentine ℥j, clarified honey ℥ij, liquorice powder q. s. to form an electuary. See CONFECTIO TEREBINTHINÆ.

ELECTUARIUM VERMIFUGUM. BREMSER. Worm-seed ℥ss, tansy seed ℥ss, valerian ℥ij, jalap ℥iss, sulphate of potash and sulphur of each ℥iss, oxymel of squills q. s. For other Electuaries, see CONFECTIO, CONSERVA, and LINCTUS.

ELIXIR. This name is applied to certain compound tinctures, and other solutions of the active principles of drugs.

ELIXIR ACIDUM HALLERI. Equal weights of sulphuric acid, and rectified spirit, very gradually mixed. It is stronger than *Eau de Rabel.* See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM ALCOHOLISATUM. DIPPEL'S Acid Elixir consists of 1 part of sulphuric acid, 5 of spirit, and 2 of kermes and saffron. VOGLER'S, of equal weights of sulphuric acid and nitrous ether.

ELIXIR ALOES COMPOSITUM. COPLAND. Acetate of potash, aloes, inspissated ox-gall, myrrh, each 2 parts, saffron 1 part, brandy 24 parts. Macerate, and strain.

ELIXIR AMARUM. G. Extract wormwood 10 parts, eleosaccharum of peppermint 5 parts. Mix well together, and then rub up with 25 parts of water, 5 parts of aromatic

tincture (TINCT. AROMATICA), and 5 parts of bitter tincture (TINCT. AMARA).

ELIXIR ANTICATARRHALE. HUFELAND. Extract of blessed thistle ʒj, extract of dulcamara ʒj, fennel water ℥ij, cherry-laurel water ʒj. Mix. Dose, 1 dr., 4 times a day.

ELIXIR ANTISCROFULOSUM. P. *Tinctura Gentianæ Ammoniata.*

ELIXIR ANTIVENEREUM. QUINCY. *Jesuit's Drops.* Copaiva, ℥j, guaiacum ʒij, oil of sassafras ʒj, subcarbonate of potash ʒss, rectified spirit f℥v. Digest 3 days.

ELIXIR AURANTIORUM COMPOSITUM. G. Thin orange peel ℥v, cinnamon ℥j, carbonate of potash ¼ oz., sherry Oj¼. Macerate for 8 days, express, and dissolve in the tincture (which when stirred should be made up with sherry to 23 oz.), ½ oz. each of the extracts of gentian, wormwood, buckbean, and cascarilla. Filter.

ELIXIR DICTUM DE GARUS. P. See SP. GARI.

ELIXIR LONGÆ VITÆ. *Tinctura Rhei et Aloes.* P.

ELIXIR MYRRHÆ. *Tinctura Sabinæ Composita.*

ELIXIR PAREGORICUM. *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.*

ELIXIR PAREGORICUM SCOTICUM. *Tr. Opii Ammoniata.*

ELIXIR PECTORALE. E. 1745. Balsam of Tolu ℥ij, benzoin ℥iss, saffron ℥ss, rectified spirit f℥xxxij. Digest in a sand-bath for 4 days, and strain.

ELIXIR POLYCHRESTON. E. 1745. Guaiacum ℥vj, balsam of Peru ℥ss, rectified spirit f℥xxxiij. Digest in a sand-bath for 4 days, strain, and add oil of sassafras ʒij.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS. *Tinctura Aloes Composita.*

ELIXIR SACRUM. *Tinctura Rhei et Aloes.*

ELIXIR SALUTIS. *Tinctura Sennæ Composita.*

ELIXIR STOMACHICUM. *Tinctura Gentianæ Composita.*

ELIXIR VISCERALE HOFFMANNI. See ELIXIR AURANTIORUM COMPOSITUM; also VINUM CENTAURII.

ELIXIR VITROLI ACIDUM. *Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum.*

ELIXIR VITROLI DULCE. *Spiritus Ætheris Aromaticus.*

ELIXIR VITROLI MYNSICHTI. See TINCT. AROMATICA ACIDA.

ELIXIR WORONEJE. DORVAULT. Nitre gr. lxxiij, sal ammoniac gr. lxij, pepper gr. lxxiij, rect. spirit Oviij, nitro-hydrochlor. acid ʒss, vinegar ℥xxvj, naphtha ʒss, olive oil ℥ss, sp. peppermint ℥viij¼. Digest for 2 hours

and filter. Dose, 2 teaspoonfuls every quarter of an hour. In cholera.

[For other Elixirs, see TINCTURÆ.]

EMBROCATIONES. Fluid applications for rubbing into any part of the body. They are generally thinner than liniments.

EMBROCATIO ACONITINÆ. Dr TURNBULL. Aconitina gr. viij, rectified spirit f℥ij.

EMBROCATIO ALUMINIS. CH. Alum ℥ij, vinegar f℥viij, weak spirit f℥viij.

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. *Embrocatio Communis.* GUY'S H. Sesquicarbonate of ammonia ℥iv, vinegar Ov or q. s. to saturate. Mix, and add spirit Oiiss.

EMBROCATIO CONTRA ALOPECIAM. E. WILSON. Eau de Cologne f℥ij, tincture of cantharides f℥ij, oil of rosemary ♏x, oil of lavender ♏x.

EMBROCATIO CANTHARIDIS. Dr STRUVE, in pertussis. Tartarized antimony ℈j, water f℥ij, tincture of cantharides f℥ss. To be rubbed over the region of the stomach, covering the part afterwards with flannel.

EMBROCATIO DELPHINIÆ. Dr TURNBULL. Delphinia ℈j to ℥j, rectified spirit f℥ij.

EMBROCATIO IODINII. Dr TODD'S *Iodine paint.* Iodine gr. lxiv, iodide of potassium ℥ss, alcohol ℥j. The part to be painted over with a camel-hair pencil.

EMBROCATIO QUINIÆ. Dr GUSTAMACCHIA. Sulphate of quinine gr. viij to xij, rectified spirit ℥j.

EMBROCATIO VERATRIÆ. Dr TURNBULL. Veratria ℈j to ℥j, rectified spirit f℥ij. For other embrocations see LINIMENTUM.

EMETINA MEDICINALIS. P. *Emetine brune.* Prepare an extract of ipecacuanha with spirit at ·824; dissolve it in 4 parts of cold water, filter, evaporate to the consistence of syrup, spread it thinly with a brush on plates, and let it dry in a stove.

EMETINA PURA. P. Dissolve one part of alcoholic extract of ipecacuanha in 10 of cold water, filter, add one part of calcined magnesia, evaporate to dryness with a gentle heat, wash the product on a filter with 4 or 5 parts of very cold water, dry it again and treat it with boiling alcohol. Evaporate the filtered tincture, redissolve the residue in a little water acidulated with sulphuric acid,

decolourise with animal charcoal, filter, precipitate with ammonia, and dry the precipitate with a gentle heat.

EMPLASTRA. Plasters should be of such a consistence as to retain their form at the temperature of the body; merely becoming soft and adhesive, without melting. The resins, gum-resins, &c., should be previously strained; and in melting them, no greater heat should be employed than is necessary.

EMPLASTRUM ACONITI. U. S. Aconite root in fine powd. ℥xvj, rect. spirit, resin plaster of each q. s. Moisten the aconite with f℥vj of spirit, and pack in a percolator. Then pour on f℥x more spirit, and set aside for 4 days. Commence the percolation, and gradually pour on spirit until f℥xxxij of tincture have been obtained or the root is exhausted. Distil off ℥xxiv of spirit over a water-bath, and evaporate residue to a soft extract. To this add of resin plaster previously melted q. s. to make the whole weight ℥xvj, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆRENS. *Emp. Saponis Compositum.*

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM. *Emp. Resinæ.* Mr BAYNTON'S adhesive plaster, for bad legs, consisted of ℥vj of resin, with ℔j of lead plaster, spread on calico.

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM CALCAREUM. Soap of lime 200 parts, boiled turpentine 100 parts, suet 25 parts.

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM NIGRUM. *Court Plaster.* See EMPL. ICHTHYOCOLLÆ.

EMPLASTRUM ÆRUGINIS. P. *Cire verte. Corn Plaster.* Yellow wax ℥iv, white pitch ℥ij, Venice turpentine ℥j; melt together, add prepared verdigris ℥j, and stir till nearly cold.

EHPLASTRUM AMMONIÆ. Dr KIRKLAND'S *Volatile Plaster.* Scraped soap ℥j, lead plaster ℥ss; melt together, and, when nearly cold, add finely powdered sal ammoniac ℥ss.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI. L. & E. Strained ammoniacum ℥v, distilled vinegar f℥viij [ix, E.]; dissolve and evaporate to a due consistence, stirring constantly. D. Ammoniacum in coarse powder ℥iv, proof spirit f℥iv; dissolve by heat, and strain; evaporate by steam or water-bath to a proper consistence.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM CICUTÂ. E. 1744. Ammoniacum ℥viij, vinegar of squills q. s., juice of hemlock ℥iv. Boil to a plaster. CH. Strained ammoniacum ℥iiij, ex-

tract of hemlock ʒij; melt, and add liquid subacetate of lead ʒj.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO. B. Heat together olive oil 56 gr., and sulphur sublimed 8 gr., stirring till they combine; with these triturate 3 oz. of mercury till the globules are no longer visible, and mix them with 12 oz. of ammoniacum, melted with a gentle heat. B. 1867. Oil fʒj. U. S. Same, with addition of acetic acid and lead plaster. P. *Emplâtre de Vigo* much more complicated.

EMPLASTRUM ANODYNUM. *Emplastrum Opii.*

EMPASTRUM ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI. U. C. H. Sprinkle finely powdered tartar emetic lightly on the surface of a compound pitch plaster. U. S. Tartrated antimony in fine powder 1 oz., Burgundy pitch 4 oz.

EMPLASTRUM ANTICANCROSUM. RICHTER. Extract of hemlock ℥j, extract of henbane ʒiv, powdered belladonna ʒj, acetate of ammonia q. s.

EMPLASTRUM ANTIHYSTERICUM. See EMPLASTRUM ASSAFŒTIDÆ.

EMPLASTRUM ARNICÆ. U. S. Ext. arnica 50 parts, resin plaster 100 parts. Add the ext. to the plaster previously melted over a water-bath, and mix thoroughly.

EMPLASTRUM AROMATICUM. D. 1826. Strained resin of spruce fir ℥iij, yellow wax ʒss; melt together, and when nearly cool, add powdered cinnamon ʒvj, oil of pimento ʒij, oil of lemon ʒij.

EMPLASTRUM ASSAFŒTIDÆ. E. Lead plaster ℥ij, assafœtida ℥ij, galbanum ℥j, yellow wax ℥j. Liquefy the gum resins, and strain; then add the plaster and wax melted together, and mix thoroughly.

EMPLASTRUM ATTRAHENS. See EMPLASTRUM CERÆ.

EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ. B. Alcoholic ext. of belladonna 4 oz., resin plaster and soap plaster, of each 8 oz. Melt the plasters by the heat of a water-bath, then add the ext., and mix the whole thoroughly. P. made with ext. of the seeds. B. 1867. Ext. belladonna resin plaster āā 3 oz., rect. spirit fʒvj, rub. ext. and spirit in mortar, decant the clear solution, remove the spirit by distillation or evaporation, and mix the alcoholic extract thus obtained with the resin plaster melted in a water-bath. Continue the heat with constant stirring until the plaster is of a proper consistence. U. S. Belladonna root

100 parts, exhausted by percolation with alcohol, and made into a soft ext.; made up to 100 parts with resin plaster. P. Ext. bellad. seeds 9, elemi 1, gum plaster 2.

EMPLASTRUM BRYONIÆ. BOERHAAVE. Strained galbanum ʒiv, wax plaster ʒix, olive oil ʒj; melt together, and add powdered bryony root ʒij, flowers of sulphur ʒj, Æthiop's mineral ʒij; stir till cold.

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS. B. *Warm plaster.* Cantharides in coarse powder 4 oz., boiling water Oj, expressed oil of nutmeg 4 oz., yellow wax 4 oz., resin 4 oz., soap plaster ℔ij, resin plaster ℔iij¼. Infuse the cantharides in the boiling water for 6 hours; squeeze strongly through calico, and evaporate the expressed liquid by a water-bath till reduced to one third. Then add the other ingredients, and melt in a water-bath, stirring well until the whole is thoroughly mixed. B. 1867. Soap plaster ℔iij¼, resin plaster ℔ij.

EMPLASTRUM CAMPHORATUM. Camphor is best applied by sprinkling the powder on the warm surface of a spread adhesive or other plaster. Blisters are treated in this way to prevent strangury.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS. B. Cantharides in powder 12 oz., yellow wax, prepared suet, of each 7½ oz., resin 3 oz., prepared lard 6 oz. To the wax, suet, and lard, melted together over a water-bath, add the resin previously melted; remove from the fire, and a little before they harden sprinkle in the cantharides, and mix. B. 1867. Same. P. 1 in 3. G. 1 in 4.

EMPLASTRUM CEPHALICUM. See EMP. LADANI COMPOSITUM.

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ. L. 1836. *Emp. Attrahens.* Yellow wax ℔iij, suet ℔iij, resin ℔j; melt together and strain.

EMPLASTRUM CERATI SAPONIS. B. See EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS FUSCUM.

EMPLASTRUM CERONEUM. P. Burgundy pitch ʒxij, black pitch ʒiij, yellow wax ʒiij, mutton suet ʒiss, bole ʒiij, myrrh ʒv, olibanum ʒv, finely powdered red-lead ʒv.

EMPLASTRUM CERUSSÆ. P. Carbonate of lead ʒxvj, olive oil ʒxxxij; mix them thoroughly in a large basin, add Oiss of water, and boil till they combine. Make it into rolls as EMP. PLUMBI. Remelt it, and add ʒiij of white wax.

EMPLASTRUM CICUTÆ. See EMPL. AMMONIACI CUM CICUTA, and EMP. CONII.

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE. *Diachylon.* See EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI.

EMPLASTRUM CONII. P. Pine resin 94 parts, white pitch 44 parts, yellow wax 64 parts, oil of hemlock 13 parts, fresh hemlock leaves 200 parts, purified gum ammoniacum 50 parts. Melt together the resin, the pitch, the wax, and the oil, add the hemlock leaves bruised, and heat until all the water is driven off from the plant; strain whilst hot, remelt, and let the mass slowly cool so as to deposit foreign matters; then, again, gently melt the plaster, pour it off from the deposit, and stir in the ammoniacum.

EMPLASTRUM CROTONIS. M. BOUCHARDAT. Melt 4 parts of lead plaster, and when nearly cold mix with it 1 part of croton oil.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI. L. Cumin seed, caraway, bayberries, of each ℥iij, in powder, Burgundy pitch ℔iij, yellow wax ℥iij, olive oil and water, of each f℥iss; melt the pitch with the wax, and add the powdered seeds, oil, and water, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

EMPLASTRUM DIACHYLON. See EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI.

EMPLASTRUM DIAPALMA. P. Lead plaster 32, white wax 2; melt together, and add sulphate of zinc 1 part, dissolved in a little water, and keep the mixture over a slow fire, constantly stirring, till the water is evaporated. E. 1774. Litharge ℔iij, olive oil ℔iij, lard ℔ij.

EMPLASTRUM DIASULPHURIS RULANDI. Balsam of sulphur ℥iij, yellow wax ℥ss, resin ℥iv.

EMPLASTRUM EUPHORBII. GUY'S H. Burgundy pitch plaster ℥iv, powdered euphorbium ℥ss; melt the plaster, and stir in the Euphorbium.

EMPLASTRUM FERRI. B. *Chalybeate Plaster.* Add peroxide of iron in fine powder 1 oz. to Burgundy pitch 2 oz., and lead plaster 8 oz., previously melted together, and stir the mixture constantly till it stiffens on cooling. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 10. Same. P. *Emplâtre de Canet.* 1 iron to 4.

EMPLASTRUM "FLOS UNGUENTORUM" DICTUM. L. 1720. Resin ℔ss, frankincense ℔ss, wax ℔ss, suet ℔ss, olibanum ℥iv, Venice turpentine ℥iiss, myrrh ℥j, camphor ℥ij, white wine f℥viij. Mix. S. A.

EMPLASTRUM FUSCUM. P. *Onguent de la mère Thècle.* Olive oil ℔ij, lard ℔j, butter ℔j, mutton suet ℔j, wax ℔j; heat together in a copper pan till they begin to smoke; add gradually finely powdered litharge ℔j, stir constantly till the mixture assumes a deep brown colour, and add black pitch melted and strained ℔¼.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI. B. Melt galbanum 1 oz. and ammoniac 1 oz. together, and strain. Then add them to lead plaster 8 oz. and yellow wax 1 oz., also previously melted together, and mix the whole thoroughly. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 6¼.

EMPLASTRUM GLUTINANS. P. *Emplâtre d'André de la Croix.* White pitch ℥viij, elemi ℥ij, Venice turpentine ℥j, oil of bays ℥j. Melt and strain.

EMPLASTRUM GUMMOSUM. E. Litharge plaster ℥iv, ammoniacum, galbanum, beeswax, of each ℥ss. Melt the gum resins, and strain; melt also the plaster and wax; add the former to the latter mixture, and mix the whole thoroughly.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI. B. Heat olive oil 56 gr. and add sublimed sulphur gr. viij, gradually, stirring, till they unite. Triturate with this, mercury 3 oz. till globules are no longer visible. Add lead plaster 6 oz., previously liquefied, and mix thoroughly. B. 1867. Olive oil f℥j. U. S. 1 in 3⅓. G. 1 in 5.

EMPLASTRUM HYOSCYAMI. SWED. PH. As EMPLASTRUM CONII.

EMPLASTRUM ICHTHYOCOLLÆ. *Court plaster* is made by repeatedly brushing over stretched sarcenet with a solution of 1 part of isinglass in 8 of water mixed with 8 parts of proof spirit, and finishing with a coat of tincture of benzoin, or of balsam of Peru. The transparent isinglass plaster is made by brushing over oiled silk with a similar solution. An improved method of making MR LISTON'S plaster is by brushing over one surface of the peritoneal membrane of the cæcum of the ox (prepared in the same manner as gold-beater's skin), with solution of isinglass, and the other with drying oil.

EMPLASTRUM IODINII. Lead plaster ℥vj, resin plaster ℥ij; melt together, and add iodine ℈j rubbed with olive oil ℥ss. RODERBURG prescribes ℥ss of iodine (or ℥j of iodide of potassium), rubbed with a few drops of spirit and olive oil, and incorporated with ℥j of simple plaster previously melted. See EMP. POTASSII IODIDI.

EMPLASTRUM IODINII CUM BELLADONNÂ. Iodine ℥ss to ℥ij, Venice turpentine ℥ij, olive oil ℥j, belladonna plaster ℔j; mix, and spread with a cool iron. In these plasters an iodide of lead is formed.

EMPLASTRUM LABDANI COMPOSITUM. L. 1788. Labdanum ʒiij, frankincense ʒj; melt, and add powdered cinnamon ʒss, expressed oil of mace (nutmegs) ʒss, oil of mint ʒj. Mix.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI. *Litharge, or Lead Plaster.* The D. and E. name for *Emplastrum Plumbi.*

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI BURGUNDICUM. CHESELDEN'S *Sticking Plaster.* Lead plaster ℔j, Burgundy pitch ʒss. Melt, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM GUMMO. *Empl. Galbani.*

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM HYDRARGYRO. See EMPL. HYDRARGYRI.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM RESINÂ. D. *Empl. Resinæ.*

EMPLASTRUM LYTTÆ. *Empl. Cantharidis.*

EMPLASTRUM MELILOTI. E. 1744. Fresh melilot bruised ℔vj, suet ℔iij; boil till the herb is almost crisp, strain with pressure, and add white resin ℔viij, yellow wax ℔iv. Boil to make a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM MEZEREI CANTHARIDATUM. G. Cantharides in coarse powder ʒiij, mezereon bark cut and bruised ʒj, acetic ether ʒx wt. Macerate 8 days, filter and dissolve in the filtered liquid, 175 gr. sandarac, 87 gr. elemé, 87 gr. resin, which spread on silk previously covered with the following solution: isinglass ʒij, dist. water 20 oz., rect. spirit 5 oz. by wt.

EMPLASTRUM E MINIO. L. 1746. Olive oil ℔iv, finely powdered red lead ℔iiss. As EMPL. PLUMBI; but requires more water and greater care to preserve the colour. When discoloured by heat, it forms *Emp. de Minio Fuscum.* With a fifth part of soap, it forms *Emp. e Minio cum Sapone.* E. 1741.

EMPLASTRUM E MUCILAGINIBUS. L. 1746. Yellow wax 40 parts, oil of mucilages 8, ammoniacum 6, common turpentine 2. To the ammoniacum melted with the turpentine add the wax melted with the oil, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM NIGRUM. Mr SHARP'S black plaster was formed by boiling together olive oil ʒxiij, wax ʒiiss, carbonate of lead ʒx.

EMPLASTRUM OPII. B. Opium, the first powder 1 oz., resin plaster 9 oz.; melt the plaster in a water-bath, and add the opium. B. 1867. Same. GUY'S H. Spread wax plaster, and cover the surface with extract of opium, softened with water. U. S. nearly 1 (ext.) in 17. P. Ext. 9, elemi 1, gum plaster 2.

EMPLASTRUM OPII ET CAMPHORÆ. Dr PARIS. Opium and camphor, each ʒss, lead plaster q. s.

EMPLASTRUM OXYCROCEUM. E. 1744. Yellow wax ℔j, black pitch ℔ss, galbanum ℔ss; melt, and add Venice turpentine, myrrh, olibanum, of each ʒiij, powdered saffron ʒij. The saffron is often omitted.

EMPLASTRUM PARACELSI. Olive oil ʒvj, wax ʒiss, litharge ʒivss, ammoniacum ʒss, bdellium ʒss, galbanum ʒvj, opoponax, oil of bays, calamine, both the birthworts, myrrh, frankincense, of each ʒij, turpentine ʒj. Mix into a plaster s. a. *Empl. Stiticum* of L. 1721.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS. B. Burgundy pitch 26 oz., common frankincense 13 oz., resin 4½ oz., yellow wax 4½ oz., expressed oil of nutmeg 1 oz., olive oil fʒij, water fʒij. Add the oils and the water to the frankincense, Burgundy pitch, resin, and wax, previously melted together; then, constantly stirring, evaporate to a proper consistence. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Burg. pitch 9, wax 1. P. Burg. pitch 3, wax 1.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS IRRITANS. G. Burgundy pitch ʒxxxij, yellow wax ʒxij, turpentine ʒxij, euphorbium ʒiij.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI. B. *Lead or Litharge plaster; common plaster, or Diachylon.* B. Oxide of lead in fine powder ℔v, olive oil ℔x, water ℔v. Boil all the ingredients together gently by the heat of a steam-bath, and keep simmering for four or five hours, stirring constantly until the product acquires a proper consistence for a plaster, and adding more water during the process if necessary. B. 1867. Oxide of lead ℔iv, oil Cj, water Oiiiss. U.S. Litharge 3 parts, olive oil 6 parts, water q. s.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS. See EMPL. CERUSSÆ. A similar compound is used in America under the name of MAHY'S plaster.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. GUY'S H. Lead plaster ʒviij, frankincense ʒij, oxide of iron ʒj; mix.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI IODIDI. B. Iodide of lead 2 oz., lead plaster ℔j, resin 2 oz.; add the iodide in fine powder to the plaster and resin previously melted at as low a temperature as possible, and mix intimately. B. 1867. Iodide ʒj, soap plaster, resin plaster āā ʒiv.

EMPLASTRUM POTASSII IODIDI. L. Strained frankincense ʒvj, wax ʒvj; melt together and add ʒj of iodide of potassium rubbed smooth with fʒij of olive oil, and stir

till cold. To be spread on linen rather than on leather.

EMPLASTRUM QUINIÆ. VOISIN. Sulphate of quinine ʒij, mercurial plaster ʒiv. In enlargement of the spleen, after intermittent fevers.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ. *Emp. Adhæsivum.* B. Lead plaster ℔ij, curd soap 2 oz., resin 4 oz.; to the plaster, melted over a gentle fire, add the resin and soap (first liquefied), and mix. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Resin 14 parts, lead plaster 80 parts, yellow wax 6 parts.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ CUM CANTHARIDE. GUY'S H. Resin plaster ʒvj, cantharides plaster ʒj.

EMPLASTRUM RESOLVENS. P. *Empl. des quatres fondants.* Equal parts of hemlock plaster, diachylon with gum, mercurial plaster, and soap plaster. Melt, and mix by stirring.

EMPLASTRUM ROBORANS. See EMPL. THURIS, EMPL. FERRI, and EMPL. PLUMBI COMPOSITUM.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. B. To lead plaster ℔ij¼, melted by a gentle heat, add curd soap 6 oz. and resin 1 oz., first liquefied. Stir and evaporate to a hard consistence. B. 1867. Hard soap. U. S. 1 in 10. P. 1 in 18. G. 1 in 17.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM. D. 1826. *Empl. Adhærens.* Soap plaster ʒij, resin plaster ʒiij. Melt, and mix. See EMPL. RESINÆ. ST B. H. Soap cerate ʒj, lead plaster ʒv. Melt, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS CAMPHORATUM. P. Soap plaster 10 oz., camphor 48 gr.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS FUSCUM. B. Take of curd soap in powder 10 oz., yellow wax 12½ oz., olive oil Oj, oxide of lead ʒxv, vinegar Cj. Boil the vinegar and lead oxide together by heat of a steam-bath, constantly stirring until the oxide has combined with the acid, then add the soap, and boil again till most of the moisture has evaporated, finally add the wax and oil melted together, and stir the whole continuously, maintaining the heat, till by the evaporation of the remaining moisture the product has acquired the proper consistency. B. 1867. *Emplastrum Cerati Saponis.* Uses hard soap in powder.

EMPLASTRUM SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM. CH. Galbanum ʒss, soap ʒss, litharge plaster ʒij; melt together, and add opium ʒj, ammoniacum ʒss, vinegar of squills ʒiij, mixed

together; keep them over the fire, constantly stirred, till they are incorporated.

EMPLASTRUM SIMPLEX. E. *Wax plaster.* Wax ℥iij, suet ℥ij, resin ℥ij. Melt together with a moderate heat, and stir briskly till it concretes. EMPL. SIMPLEX, P., is simple Lead Plaster.

EMPLASTRUM SINAPIS. Flour of mustard mixed with cold water or vinegar, to form a stiff paste. As a counter-irritant. It should not be left on too long.

EMPLASTRUM STIBIATUM. *Empl. Antimonii Tartarizati.*

EMPLASTRUM STOMACHICUM. *Empl. Aromaticum.* D.

EMPLASTRUM THURIS. L. 1788. Frankincense ℔ss, dragon's blood ℥iij, lead plaster ℔ij; melt the plaster, add the rest finely powdered, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM ZINGIBERIS. Powdered ginger, mixed with sufficient boiling water to form a paste, and spread on cloth or paper.

EMPLASTRUM VESICATORIUM. *Emp. Meloes Vesicatorii.* E. Former names of *Empl. Cantharidis.*

EMPLASTRUM VIGONIS. P. Lead plaster ℥xl, wax ℥ij, resin ℥ij, ammoniacum, bdellium, olibanum, myrrh, each ℥v, saffron ℥iij, quicksilver ℥xij, common turpentine ℥ij, liquid storax ℥vj, oil of lavender ℥ij. Make a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM VISCI QUERCINI. HARDY. To 2 parts of melted bees' wax add gradually one part of juice of true oak mistletoe, and form a plaster. In neuralgic pains.

EMULSIO ACACIÆ. *Mist. Acaciæ,* E. 1841.

EMULSIO ARABICA. D. 1826. Powdered gum acacia ℥ij, blanched almonds, ℥ss, sugar ℥ss, water f℥xvj.

EMULSIO AMYGDALÆ. See MISTURA AMYGDALÆ.

EMULSIO AMYGDALARUM COMPOSITA. G. Sweet almonds ℥iv, henbane seed ℥j; make into an emulsion with dil. bitter almond water Oiij¼, and add sugar ℥vj, magnesia ℥j.

EMULSIO BALSAMI PERUVIANI. Balsam of Peru ℥iv, oil of almonds ℥vj, powdered gum arabic ℥j; triturate and add rose water ℥iv. Dose, ½ oz.

EMULSIO CAMPHORÆ. *Mistura Camphoræ.* E. 1839. Camphor ℈j, pure sugar ℥ss; rub together, and add blanched almonds ℥ss; beat the whole into a smooth pulp, and gradually add water Oj, constantly stirring; then strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz.

EMULSIO CANNABIS. P. Hemp seed ℥j, sugar ℥j, water 20 oz. Form an emulsion.

EMULSIO CANNABIS INDICÆ. Mr BROMFIELD. Rub ℈j of extract of Indian hemp in a warm mortar with f℥j of olive oil; then add gradually, still triturating the mixture, f℥iv mucilage of acacia and f℥viiss of distilled water.

EMULSIO CERÆ. GUIBOURT. White wax ℥j, powdered gum acacia ℥iss, water ℥xxiv, syrup ℥iv. Mix the syrup and water, put ℥iij with the wax in a mortar, heat to melt the wax, add the gum, and triturate briskly with a warm pestle, gradually adding the rest of the liquid, and stirring constantly while it cools.

EMULSIO CETACEI. Spermaceti ʒij, yolk of one egg, or q. s.; beat together, and gradually add water f℥viiss, syrup of Tolu f℥ss, spirit of nutmeg ʒij. Rub the spermaceti to fine powder by means of sp. rect.

EMULSIO COPAIBÆ. Copaiva ℥ij, syrup of orange peel ℥j, mucilage ℥j, water ℥xij. Triturate the balsam with the mucilage and syrup, and gradually add the water.

EMULSIO CUBEBÆ. DUBLANC. Essence of cubebs ℥iv, mucilage ℥iv. Mix. Dose, 1 dr. 3 or 4 times a day. Mr PROCTER directs ʒij of his oleo-resinous extract of cubebs to be formed into an emulsion with ℥ss of p. acacia, ʒj of sugar, and f℥iiiss of water. Dose, a tablespoonful.

EMULSIO OLEOSA. BRANDE. Powdered gum ℥ss, water f℥ss; mix, and add, gradually, oil of almonds f℥iij, rose water f℥iss, distilled water f℥iij, syrup f℥iij.

EMULSIO PAPAVERIS. Poppy seeds ʒij, water ℥viij. Make an emulsion, and strain.

EMULSIO PANCREATINI. See PANCREATINUM.

EMULSIO PURGANS CUM RESINA JALAPÆ. P. Jalap-resin gr. viij, white sugar ℥j, orange-flower water ʒij, water ℥iv. Triturate the resin with a little of the sugar, add gradually the yolk of an egg, triturate for a long time, then add gradually the rest of the sugar and the water.

EMULSIO PURGANS CUM OLEO RICINI. P. Castor-oil ℥j, gum arabic ʒij, peppermint water ℥ss, water ℥ij, syrup ℥j. Mix the gum with ʒij water in a mortar, then add the oil, and when incorporated, the remainder of the water and syrup.

EMULSIO PURGANS CUM SCAMMONIO. P. Aleppo scammony gr. vij, sugar ʒij, triturate, and add gradually, new milk ℥ij, cherry-laurel water 3 or 4 drops: for one dose. Emulsio resinæ Scammoniæ is prepared in the same manner. See also MISTURA SCAMMONII, E.

EMULSIO SEMINUM FRIGIDORUM. The four cold seeds ʒj, sugar ʒj, cold water ʒxxxij. The four cold seeds are p.œ. of the seeds of cucumber, melon, water-melon, and gourd.

EMULSIO SIMPLEX. P. Blanched sweet almonds ʒv, sugar ʒv, cold water Ov. Emulsions of pistachios and hemp seed in the same manner.

EMULSIO VERMIFUGA. SAUNDERS. Peach kernels ʒij, bitter almonds ʒij, scammony ℈ss, wormwood water ʒiij. Other emulsions will be found among the mixtures.

ENEMATA. The following are the usual quantities used:

Age.	*Laxative.*	*If to be retained.*
For Adults	...8 to 12 oz.	...3 to 4 oz.
8 to 16 years	...6 to 8 „	...2 to 3 „
3 to 8 „	...3 to 6 „	...1½ to 2 „
Younger	... 2 „	... 1 „

ENEMA ACETI. BRANDE. Vinegar fʒij, infusion of chamomile fʒv.

ENEMA ALBUMINIS. RICORD. Infusion of linseed ʒxij, whites of 2 or 3 eggs. Mix.

ENEMA ALOES. B. Soc. aloes gr. xl, carbonate of potassium gr. xv, mucilage of starch Oss. Mix. B. 1867. Same.

ENEMA AMYLI. P. Starch ʒss, water 16 oz.

ENEMA ANODYNUM. See ENEMA OPII, and ENEM. PAPAVERIS.

ENEMA ANTHELMINTICUM. Decoction of male fern, or of Corsican moss, is used, sometimes with the addition of ʒj of castor-oil. *Enema Aloes and Enem. Ferri Perchlor.* are employed. See also ENEMA VERMIFUGUM.

ENEMA ARGENTI NITRATIS. TROUSSEAU. Nitrate of silver gr. iij, distilled water fʒxvj.

ENEMA ASAFŒTIDÆ. B. Rub asafœtida gr. xxx with distilled water fʒiv, gradually added, until they are well mixed. B. 1867. Same. See ENEMA FŒTIDUM.

ENEMA ASTRINGENS. F. H. Extract of rhatany, softened with spirit ʒiss, water ʒiv. The decoctions of galls, bistort, pomegranate, &c., are also used.

ENEMA BELLADONNÆ. RATIER. Belladonna ℈ss, boiling water fʒvj. Infuse.

ENEMA CAMPHORÆ. Simple camphor liniment ʒiv, gruel q. s.

ENEMA CATHARTICUM. E. Senna ʒss, boiling water fʒxvj. Infuse, strain, add sulphate of magnesia ʒss, sugar ʒj,

olive oil ℥j. D. Sulphate of magnesia 1 oz., olive oil f℥j, mucilage of barley f℥xvj.

ENEMA CEVADILLÆ. SOUBEIRAN. Cevadilla ʒij, water ℥x; boil to ℥vij, strain, and add milk ℥viij.

ENEMA CHLORIDI CALCIS. Dr REID. Add gr. x of chloride of lime to a common enema.

ENEMA CINCHONÆ. As DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ.

ENEMA COLOCYNTHIDIS. L. Extract of colocynth ʒss, soft soap ℥j, water Oj. Mix.

ENEMA COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM. GUY'S H. Colocynth pulp ʒj, water f℥xij. Boil and strain, then add common salt ℥ss, syrup of buckthorn f℥ss.

ENEMA COMMUNE. GUY'S H. Warm gruel f℥xij, salt ℥j. Mix. U. C. H. Gruel ℥viij, salt ℥j, linseed oil f℥ij. Mix.

ENEMA COPAIBÆ. VELPEAU. Copaiba ʒij, yolk of an egg, water-gruel ℥viij, laudanum ♏xv.

ENEMA CREASOTI. Dr WILMOT. Creasote ʒj, decoction of starch ℥xij.

ENEMA CROTONIS. SUNDELIN. Croton oil 2 to 4 drops, linseed oil ℥ij, gruel ℥iv.

ENEMA CUBEBÆ. VELPEAU. Decoction of mallow ℥x, powdered cubebs ʒvj.

ENEMA EMOLLIENS. Decoction of linseed, starch, or oatmeal Oj, linseed or olive oil ℥j. Or decoction of Emollient herbs (*Species Emollientes*), P.

ENEMA ERGOTÆ. BOUDIN. Infuse ʒj of ergot of rye in ℥viij of hot water, and strain.

ENEMA FELLIS. Dr CLAY. To soften indurated fæces. Fresh ox gall f℥ij, warm water f℥iv. Dr ALLNATT prescribes ox gall ℥ij, thin gruel f℥viij.

ENEMA FERRI MURIATIS. Dr DARWALL. A few drops of the tincture in warm water or gruel, is recommended as a remedy for ascarides in children.

ENEMA FERRI PERCYANIDI. Triturate gr. v of Prussian blue with f℥ij of water; to be used daily, increasing the dose if necessary. An American remedy for ascarides.

ENEMA FERRI TARTARIZATI. GER. H. Infusion of yarrow ℥xij, potassio-tartrate of iron ʒiss, honey of roses ℥j.

ENEMA FILICIS. FR. H. Male fern root ʒj, water ℔j; boil, and strain.

ENEMA FŒTIDUM. E. To Enema Catharticum add tincture of asafœtida f℥ij. D. Tincture of asafœtida f℥ij, warm water f℥xij.

ENEMA FULIGINIS. As DECOCTUM FULIGINIS.

ENEMA GALLÆ ET OPII. Dr RYAN. Decoction of galls ʒviij, tincture of opium ʒss.

ENEMA IPECACUANHÆ. U. C. H. Ipecac. root bruised ʒj, boiling water fʒviij. Macerate for an hour, and strain.

ENEMA LAXATIVUM *vel* PURGATIVUM. P. Senna leaves, sulph. soda of each ʒss. Boiling water ʒxvj. Infuse the senna in the water for ¼ of an hour, strain and add the sulph. soda.

ENEMA MAGNESII SULPHATIS. B. *Enema Magnesiæ Sulphatis.* Dissolve sulphate of magnesium 1 oz. in mucilage of starch fʒxv, add olive oil fʒj, and mix. B. 1867. Same.

ENEMA MORPHIÆ. BRERA. Morphia gr. iss, oil of almonds ʒj. Triturate, and add infusion or decoction of linseed q. s.

ENEMA NUTRIENS. Strong beef tea, thickened with arrow-root. M. NASSE recommends the addition of a few drops of muriatic acid to an enema of meat soup, to promote its digestion.

ENEMA OLEI RICINI. GUY'S H. Castor oil fʒj, honey ʒj. Mix, and gradually add boiling gruel Oss. Use it tepid.

ENEMA OLEOSUM. MID. H. Olive oil fʒiv, decoction of barley fʒxvj.

ENEMA OPII. B. Tincture of opium fʒss, mucilage of starch fʒij. Mix. B. 1867. Same.

ENEMA PAPAVERIS. Poppy-heads without seeds ʒv (for children from ʒj to ʒiij), boiling water ʒxvj ; infuse, and add starch ʒss.

ENEMA PLUMBI. Dr NEWBOLD. Acetate of lead gr. vj, tepid water fʒvj ; to be repeated in 2 hours. In strangulated hernia.

ENEMA QUINIÆ. Sulphate of quinine gr. v to xv, decoction of starch fʒvj.

ENEMA RHATANIÆ. TROUSSEAU. See ENEMA ASTRINGENS.

ENEMA RUTÆ. Confection of rue ℈j to ʒj, thin gruel fʒvj to fʒviij.

ENEMA SAPONIS. ST B. H. Soft soap ʒvj, hot water Oj.

ENEMA SIMPLEX. GUY'S H. Gruel, or decoction of barley, or of linseed, fʒxvj.

ENEMA SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. Labarraque's solution 24 drops, decoction of mallows fʒxvj.

ENEMA SODII CHLORIDI. MID. H. Common salt ʒj, barley water Oss, olive oil ʒj.

ENEMA TABACI. B. 1867. Leaf tobacco gr. xx, boiling water f℥viij. Infuse in a covered vessel for half an hour, and strain.

ENEMA TABACI ET CROTONIS. MOLL. Tobacco ℥j, boiling water ℥vj, croton oil 3 drops, gum acacia ℥ij. In desperate cases of ileus.

ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ. B. Oil of turpentine f℥j, mucilage of starch f℥xv. Mix. B. 1867. Same. Dr NELIGAN recommends—Oil of turpentine f℥ss, syrup of garlic f℥j, barley water f℥vij. To be followed by a cathartic enema. For children use half or a fourth of the above.

ENEMA VERMIFUGUM. See ENEMA ANTHELMINTICUM; also those containing turpentine, preparations of iron, salt, aloes, cevadilla, soot, &c. Decoctions of tansy, worm-seed, and worm-wood, are also used.

ENEMA VINOSUM. Warm water f℥vj, brandy ℥ss to ℥ij, white wine ℥vj.

EPITHEMA. A general name for local applications.

EPITHEMA ASTRINGENS. BRERA. Bole ℥j, powd. rhatany ℥j, rose vinegar q. s. to form a paste; to be applied to the nostrils and forehead to stop bleeding at the nose.

EPITHEMA GLYCERINI. Mr STARTIN. Gum tragacanth ℥ij to ℥iv, lime water f℥iv, glycerin ℥j, rose water f℥iij. Form a jelly. Applied to superficial burns, scalds, and excoriations.

EPITHEMA LITHARGYRI. See CREMOR LITHARGYRI ACET.

EPITHEMA ROSÆ. CH. Conserve of roses ℥ij, alum ℥ss.

EPITHEMA TEREBINTHINÆ. Common turpentine ℥j, honey and flour q. s.

EPITHEMA VERMIFUGUM. HOFFMANN. Wormwood and centaury, beaten up with aloes and colocynth, and applied over the belly.

EPITHEMA VESICATORIUM. L. 1746. Cantharides in fine powder, and wheat flour, of each equal weights; make them into a paste with vinegar. ALIBERT directs rye and barley meal to be made into a paste with vinegar, and ℥ss or ℈ij of finely powdered cantharides sprinkled over the surface. Sometimes known under the name of the magistral blister of M. VALLEIX.

EPITHEMA VOLATILE. L. 1746. Common turpentine ℥j, water of ammonia ℥j. Mix.

ERGOTININA. *Ergotinine.* An alkaloid first obtained by TANRET, from the fixed oil of ergot. Dose, 1-100th of a

grain. The fixed oil yields the alkaloid in very small quantity, hence ergotine is an expensive remedy.

ERGOTINUM. B. *Ergotin.* Purified extract of ergot commonly called ergotin, ergotine, or Bonjean's ergotine. Take of liquid ext. of ergot, and rect. spirit, of each f℥iv; evaporate the ext. by a water-bath to a syrupy consistence, and when cold mix with the spirit; let stand ½ an hour, filter, and evaporate the filtered liquid to the consistence of a soft extract. Dose, 2 to 5 grains. For BONJEAN'S Ergotine, see EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ AQUOSUM. The Ergotine of WIGGERS is insoluble in water.

ESERINÆ SULPHAS NEUTRALIS. Obtained by saturating directly and exactly a known quantity of eserine with dilute sulphuric acid (1 in 10), filtering the mixture and evaporating rapidly to dryness by the aid of a gentle heat.

ESSENTIÆ. *Essences.* This name is applied to certain strong alcoholic tinctures, to some essential oils, to solutions of these in alcohol, and, with less propriety, to fluid extracts, or concentrated infusions and decoctions, which will be noticed elsewhere, under LIQUOR, and EXTRACTUM. Essences employed for culinary purposes and as perfumes will be found in the *Druggists' General Receipt Book.*

ESSENTIA ABIETIS. See EXTRACTUM ABIETIS FLUIDUM.

ESSENTIA ABSINTHII. VAN MONS. Tincture of wormwood Oj, salt of wormwood ℥v, extract of wormwood ℥j.

ESSENTIA AMARA. *Tinctura Absinthii Composita.*

ESSENTIA AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ. Dr PEREIRA. Essential oil of bitter almonds f℥j, rectified spirit f℥vij. A stronger preparation (f℥j to f℥iij, PROFESSOR REDWOOD) is also employed.

ESSENTIA ANISI. B. Oil of anise f℥j, rectified spirit f℥iv. Dose, 10 to 20 minims. B. 1867. Same.

ESSENTIA ANTHEMIDIS. Oil of chamomile 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

ESSENTIA ANTIHYSTERICA. P. Somewhat similar to SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FŒTIDUS.

ESSENTIA CALUMBÆ. See LIQUOR CALUMBÆ.

ESSENTIA CAMPHORÆ. See LIQUOR CAMPHORÆ.

ESSENTIA CAPSICI. See TINCTURA CAPSICI CONCENTRATA.

ESSENTIA CARUI. D. Oil 1 f oz., rectified spirit 9 f oz.

ESSENTIA CEPHALICA. Dr WARD'S *Essence for the Headache.* Spirit of camphor ℔ij, strong water of ammonia ℥iv, essence of lemon ℥ss.

ESSENTIA CINNAMOMI. D. As ESSENTIA CARUI.

ESSENTIA CUBEBÆ. DUBLANC. Oleo-resinous extract of cubebs ℥j, brandy Oiij. Dose, 1 drachm. A concentrated tincture of cubebs, made with ℥viij of cubebs to Oj of spirit is frequently sold under this name. See TINCT. CUBEBÆ.

ESSENTIA ERGOTÆ. See ESS. SECALIS CORNUTI.

ESSENTIA FŒNICULI. D. As ESSENTIA CARUI.

ESSENTIA GENTIANÆ. See LIQUOR GENTIANÆ.

ESSENTIA GUAIACI. See EXTRACTUM GUAIACI FLUIDUM.

ESSENTIA LEVISTICI. WURT. PH. Lovage-root ℥ij, lovage seeds ℥j, rectified spirit ℥x. Digest, express, and filter. Dose, 60 to 80 drops, in dropsical affections.

ESSENTIA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. B. British oil of peppermint f℥j, rectified spirit f℥iv. (Double the strength of D.) Dose, from 10 to 20 minims. B. 1867. Same. Mr REDWOOD directs 1 part of oil to 3 and 5 of spirit. A common form is 1 part to 7. It is sometimes coloured with spinach leaves.

ESSENTIA MENTHÆ PULEGII. D. As ESSENTIA CARUI. It is also prepared by the other formulæ directed for Essentia Menthæ Pip.

ESSENTIA MYRISTICÆ MOSCHATÆ. D. As ESSENTIA CARUI.

ESSENTIA PHELLANDRII AQUATICI. COTTEREAU. Digest ℥j of bruised water-fennel seeds in f℥iv of proof spirit. Dose, 4 to 30 drops.

ESSENTIA PIMENTÆ. D. As ESSENTIA CARUI.

ESSENTIA REGALIS. SOUBEIRAN. Ambergris ℈ijss, musk ℈j, civet ℈ss, oil of cinnamon gr. vj, oil of rhodium gr. iv, attar of roses gr. iv, carbonate of potash ℈ss, rectified spirit ℥iij. Digest, and filter. Antispasmodic and aphrodisiac.

ESSENTIA RHEI. See LIQUOR RHEI.

ESSENTIA ROSÆ. See TINCTURA ROSÆ.

ESSENTIA ROSMARINI. D. As ESSENTIA CARUI.

ESSENTIA SAPONIS. P. White soap ℥xiij, carbonate of potash ℥j, proof spirit ℥xij. Macerate till dissolved, and filter.

ESSENTIA SARSAPARILLÆ. GUIBOURT. Alcoholic extract of sarsaparilla ℥j, good white wine, ℥iij. Dissolve, and filter. One part of the essence represents 2 parts of the root, or 16 of the decoction. For what is commonly sold

under this name, see LIQUOR SARSÆ, and EXTRACTUM SARSÆ FLUIDUM.

ESSENTIA SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITA. Compound extract of sarsaparilla ℥ij, white wine ℥xiv, oil of sassafras 2 or 3 drops. For the more usual forms, see LIQUOR SARSÆ COMPOSITUS, and EXTRACTUM SARSE FLUIDUM.

ESSENTIA SECALIS CORNUTI. *Lancet.* Bruised ergot ℥j, boiling water f℥ij. Infuse 24 hours, and add rectified spirit f℥iss. Digest 10 days, and filter. f℥ss is equivalent to ℈ss of the powder.

ESSENTIA SECALIS CORNUTI ÆTHEREA. Mr LEVER. Powdered ergot ℥iv, sulphuric ether f℥iv. Digest 7 days, strain, and let the tincture evaporate spontaneously. Dissolve the residue in f℥ij of ether. Dose, 15 to 30 minims, on sugar, for puerperal women; or 5 minims in menorrhagia. (Dr G. O. REES). M. BONJEAN states that water is the proper solvent for the hæmostatic principle of ergot, and that ether takes up chiefly the poisonous narcotic principle. See EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ. Mr WRIGHT'S *Ext. Ergotæ Etherium* differs from Mr LEVER'S only in being prepared by percolation instead of by maceration.

ESSENTIA ZINGIBERIS. Unbleached Jamaica ginger in coarse powder ℥iv, rectified spirit f℥xvj. Prepare by digestion or percolation. There is no standard formula, but this is of about the usual strength. Some druggists prepare it still stronger. See TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS and TINCT. ZINGIB. FORT, B.

ETHER. See ÆTHER.

ETHYDENI DICHLORIDUM. REGNAULT obtained this substance by acting on the vapour of hydrochloric ether with chlorine, avoiding excess of chlorine. In GMELIN'S *Chemistry* it is described as a transparent, colourless, very thin liquid, of sp. gr. 1·174 at 17° C., and boiling at 64° C. As an anæsthetic it is stated to be much more free from danger than chloroform.

ETHYL BROMIDUM. REMINGTON. 33 parts by wt. of absolute alcohol are introduced into a flask or retort, which is placed in ice; when thoroughly cooled 6 parts of amorphous phosphorus are added, and afterwards 26 parts of bromine, dropped in with the precaution of avoiding too great an elevation of temperature. The mixture is allowed to stand 24 hours and then distilled, the distillate is washed with water and, if acid, with a little alkali, and

finally rectified over chloride of calcium. A colourless, very volatile liquid, having a strong etherial odour and a sweetish warm taste. Sp. gr. 1·419, and boils at 105·2° F. Used as an anæsthetic.

ETHYL IODIDUM. REITH and BEILSTEIN. Macerate for 24 hours a mixture consisting of 10 parts of amorphous phosphorus, 50 parts of alcohol (sp. gr. °·83), and 100 parts of iodine; the latter being added in small quantities. The mixture is then distilled, the distillate decolourized by a little solution of soda, and freed from water by rectification over chloride of calcium. Mostly used in spasmodic asthma. 10 or 15 drops as an inhalation. Sold in glass capsules, each containing sufficient for one inhalation.

EUCALYPTOL. A product of the fractional distillation of *Ol. Eucalypti Globuli*, of which it appears to be the active principle. Said to be serviceable in ague. Dose, 5 to 10 minims. The oil possesses antiseptic properties.

EXTRACTA. Extracts are made by evaporating the expressed juices of plants, or their decoctions, infusions, or tinctures, by a gentle heat. They are usually of a pilular consistence; but are sometimes prepared in a semi-fluid state (*fluid extracts*), and others in a dry state. In some instances, ether, wine, and vinegar are used as solvents of the vegetable principles. A few extracts are procured from animal substances. The juices or solutions are to be evaporated as quickly and at as low a temperature as possible, and constantly stirred towards the end of the process. Most of them may be obtained of a greatly superior quality by the process of evaporation *in vacuô*. And the extracts of expressed juices cannot, perhaps, be better prepared than by spontaneous evaporation in shallow vessels exposed to a current of air. Well prepared extracts should have the smell and taste of the substances which furnish them.

EXTRACTUM ABIETIS FLUIDUM. Evaporate a decoction of the young tops of the black spruce fir to the consistence of treacle.

EXTRACTUM ABRI PRECATORII. As EXT. GLYCYRRHIZÆ, which it resembles.

EXTRACTUM ABSINTHII. D. 1826. Boil the dried tops of wormwood with 8 times their weight of water till reduced to half; strain, and express; let the fæces subside, filter, and evaporate the liquor by the heat of boiling water, until it begins to thicken; and finally inspissate by a

medium heat, from steam, to a proper consistence. Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI. B. Bruise the fresh leaves and flowering tops of aconite (from plants cultivated in Britain) ℔cxij in a stone mortar, and press out the juice; heat it gradually to 130° F. (54·4° C.), and separate the green colouring matter by a calico filter. Heat the strained liquor to 200° F. (93·3° C.) to coagulate the albumen, and again filter. Evaporate the filtrate by a water-bath to the consistence of a thin syrup; then add to it the green colouring matter previously separated and passed through a hair sieve, and, stirring the whole together assiduously, continue the evaporation at a temperature not exceeding 140° F. (60° C.), until the extract is of a proper consistence. Dose, ¼ grain to 1 grain. B. 1867. Same. U. S. From the root by percolation with 91 per cent. alcohol, and 1 per cent. of tartaric acid. G. uses proof spirit. P. As EXT. DIGITALIS.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI ALCOHOLICUM. P. From the root, as EXT. DIGITALIS ALCOHOL, P. Dr FLEMING directs it to be made by evaporating a tincture of the root. (See TINCTURA ACONITI, P.). The dose is from one eighth to one third of a grain. Dr TURNBULL'S is made in the same way. The addition of 10 drops of liquor ammoniæ to each ʒj of the extract forms his EXT. ACONITI AMMONIATUM. P. from the leaves, as EXT. DIGITALIS ALCOHOL, P.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI SICCUM SEU PULVERATUM. PRUSS. PH. Mix ʒiv of extract of aconite carefully with ʒj of powdered sugar of milk, and dry the mass in a warm place, adding so much powdered sugar of milk as will make the weight ʒiv. The other narcotic extracts are treated in the same way. Dose, as the Extracts.

EXTRACTUM AGARICI. P. as EXT. SCILLÆ, P.

EXTRACTUM AGRIMONII. As EXT. ABSINTHII.

EXTRACTUM ALCONORCÆ. By evaporating a decoction of the American Alconorque bark. Astringent 10 gr. to ℈j.

EXTRACTUM ALKAKENGI. As EXTRACTUM BAC. SAMBUCI.

EXTRACTUM ALOËS ACIDO SULFURICO CORRECTUM. G. Dissolve Ext. Aloes 8 oz. in dist. water fʒxxxij, then gradually add sulphuric acid ʒj, wt. Evaporate to a dry ext.

EXTRACTUM ALOES BARBADENSIS. B. Add Barbadoes aloes in small fragments ℔j to boiling distilled water Cj, and stir well until they are thoroughly mixed. Set aside for

12 hours; then pour off the clear liquor, strain the remainder, and evaporate the mixed liquors by a current of warm air to dryness. G. Cape aloes. Dose, 2 to 6 grains. B. 1867. Same.

EXTRACTUM ALOES SOCOTRINÆ. B. From Socotrine aloes, as above. B. 1867. Same. Dose, 2 to 6 grains.

EXTRACTUM ANEMONIS. P. From the juice of the pasque flower, or from the powder, by percolation with water or proof spirit.

EXTRACTUM ANGELICÆ. PRUS. PH. Angelica root 2 parts, rectified spirit 2 parts, water 9 parts; digest, strain, and evaporate.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS. B. Boil chamomile flowers ℔j in Cj distilled water until the volume is reduced to one half; strain, press, and filter. Evaporate by a water-bath to a proper consistence, adding oil of chamomile ♏xv at the end of the process. Dose, 2 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same. P. as EXT. DIGITAL. G. extracts with rect. sp. and water p. æ.

EXTRACTUM APOCYNI. From the root of *apocynum cannabinum*, as EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS. Dose, 3 to 4 grains.

EXTRACTUM ARNICÆ. From the powd. leaves by percolation and subsequent evaporation. U. S. uses root, and directs percolation with diluted alcohol. (See SPIRITUS).

EXTRACTUM ASPARAGI. From the inspissated juice, as EXT. ACONITI.

EXRACTUM AURANTII. By digesting the dried peel with proof spirit, afterwards with proof spirit with an equal quantity of water, and evaporating the mixed tinctures.

EXTRACTUM BALSAMINÆ. The inspissated juice of the balsam apple. Dose, 5 to 15 grains. In dropsy.

EXTRACTUM BARDANÆ. As EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ, but evaporating to a soft instead of a hard extract.

EXTRACTUM BELÆ LIQUIDUM. B. Macerate bael fruit ℔j for 12 hours in Oiv of distilled water; pour off the clear liquor; repeat the maceration a second and third time for one hour, each time in Oiv of water; press the marc, and filter the mixed liquors through flannel. Evaporote to f℥xiv, and when cold add rectified spirit f℥iij. Dose, 1 f dr. to 2 f dr. B. 1867. Spirit f℥ij.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ. B. From the fresh leaves and young branches of Belladonna, as EXTRACTUM ACONITI. Dose, ¼ to 1 grain. B. 1867. Same. P. From clarified

juice of flowering leaves without coagulum. G. From flowering plant.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ ALCOHOLICUM. B. Belladonna root in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES) ℔j; rect. spirit and distilled water, āā q. s.; mix the belladonna with spirit Oij, and macerate in a closed vessel for 48 hours; then transfer to a percolator, and when the fluid ceases to pass, continue the percolation with water until Oij of the liquid have been collected; evaporate the percolated liquid, by a water-bath, until the extract has acquired a suitable consistence. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$th to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain. U. S. From the leaves by percolation with proof spirit and evaporation. P. Digests the root with alcohol at 60°. (See SPIRITUS.)

EXTRACTUM BISTORTÆ. P. From the dried root as EXT. KRAMERIÆ, P. Dose, 1 to 2 scruples. Astringent.

EXTRACTUM BORAGINIS. P. as EXT. DIGIT. P. Dose, 1 scruple to 1 drachm.

EXTRACTUM BUCHU FLUIDUM. U. S. Buchu in No. 60 powder (see PULVERES) 100 grammes, alcohol (see SPIRITUS) and water, of each q. s. Mix 2 parts of alcohol with 1 of water, and having moistened the powder with 30 grammes of the mixture, pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, then add of the menstruum q. s. to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it. As soon as the liquid has permeated the powder, close the lower orifice of the percolator, and macerate for 48 hours. Then allow the percolation to proceed, and add menstruum q. s. to exhaust the buchu. Reserve the first 85 cubic centimeters of the percolate, and evaporate the remainder to a soft extract; dissolve this in the reserved portion, and add menstruum q. s. to make the fluid measure 100 cubic centimeters.

EXTRACTUM BUXI. P. From the bark of the root of box, with proof spirit, as EXT. IPECACUANHÆ.

EXTRACTUM BYNES. See EXT. MALTI.

EXTRACTUM CAINCÆ. P. From dried cainca root, as EXT. IPECACUANHÆ. Dose, 10 to 20 grains, in dropsies; repeated so as to keep up its diuretic and cathartic effect.

EXTRACTUM CALAMI. G. Sweet flag rhizome 2℔, rect. sp. 4lbs., water 6lbs. Macerate 24 hours and press; add to the residue 2℔ rect. sp. and 3℔ of water; digest as before, strain, and evaporate the mixed liquors to a thick extract.

EXTRACTUM CALENDULÆ. GUIBOURT. Leaves and flowers

of the garden marigold 1 part, tepid water 4 parts, boil for quarter of an hour, express, and evaporate. Dose, 4 to 6 grains three or four times a day; reputed serviceable in spasmodic affections, scrofula and cancer.

EXTRACTUM CALUMBÆ. B. Macerate calumba root cut small ℔j in proof spirit Oij for 12 hours, strain, and press. Macerate again with the same quantity of proof spirit, strain, and press as before. Mix and filter the liquors, recover the spirit by distillation, and evaporate the residue by a water-bath to a pilular consistence. Dose, 2 to 10 grains. B. 1867 uses dist. water instead of proof spirit. P. As EXT. SCILLÆ.

EXTRACTUM CANNABIS INDICÆ. B. Macerate Indian hemp in coarse powder ℔j in rectified spirit Oiv for 7 days, and press out the tincture. Distil off the spirit and evaporate by a water-bath to the consistence of a soft extract. Dose, ¼ to 1 grain. B. 1867. Same. [BENGAL DISPENSATORY. Boil the dried tops of Indian hemp (*Gunjah*) in rectified spirit (about ℔j to Cj); distil off the spirit, and evaporate the extract by a gentle heat. In India and Persia it is also collected by mechanical means from the surface of the plant. Dose, in India, from ½ to 1 grain, in painful and spasmodic affections; but in this country it is generally necessary to increase the dose.] U. S. by percolation, with alcohol (91 per cent.) and evaporation. P. As EXT. DIGITALIS ALCOH. G. nearly the same as B.

EXTRACTUM CANNABIS INDICÆ PURIFICATUM. D. Dissolve 1 oz. of extract of Indian hemp of commerce in f℥iv of rectified spirit, and when the dregs have subsided decant the clear liquid, and evaporate by water-bath.

EXTRACTUM CANTHARIDIS. P. As EXT. SCILLÆ, P.

EXTRACTUM CANTHARIDIS ACETICUM. Cantharides in coarse powder 4 parts, pyroligneous acid 1 part, rectified spirit 16 parts. Digest by the heat of a water-bath, press, filter, and evaporate to a buttery consistence.

EXTRACTUM CARDUI BENEDICTI. G. Blessed thistle 1 lb., boiling water 5 lbs. Digest 6 hours, and strain; then add to the residue 5 lbs. of boiling water, and digest for 3 hours; mix the strained liquors and evaporate to a thick extract.

EXTRACTUM CARNIS. Treat 6 pounds meat as directed for Infusum Carnis (Liebig's), and evaporate it by a gentle heat to ℥iij. Keep it from the air.

EXTRACTUM CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ. B. *Extractum Rhamni*

Purshiani. Take of bark of Cascara Sagrada in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) ℔j, proof spirit and distilled water āā q. s. Proceed as for EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ ALCOHOLICUM, but obtaining Oiij instead of Oij of percolate. Dose, 2 to 8 grains.

EXTRACTUM CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ LIQUIDUM. B. *Extractum Rhamni Purshiana liquidum.* Take of bark of cascara sagrada ℔j in coarse powder, rect. spirit f℥iv, distilled water q. s. Boil the bark in 3 or 4 successive quantities of water until exhausted. Evaporate the strained liquors by a water-bath to f℥xij, when cold add the spirit, allow the mixture to remain for some hours, then filter, and make up to the volume of f℥xvj with distilled water. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr.

EXTRACTUM CASCARILLÆ. As EXT. JALAPÆ.

EXTRACTUM CASSIÆ. See CASSIA PRÆPARATA.

EXTRACTUM CATECHU. Bruised catechu ℔j, boiling water ℔vj. Infuse for 24 hours, stirring the mixture occasionally; decant, and evaporate by water-bath. Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

EXTRACTUM CATHARTICUM. *Ext. Colocynthidis Comp.*

EXTRACTUM CENTAURII. G. Prepared from the common herb centaury, as EXT. CARDUI BEN.

EXTRACTUM CERATONIÆ. SPAN. P. By evaporating an infusion of Carob bean pods.

EXTRACTUM CHELIDONII. G. Sprinkle ℔x of the fresh herb (greater celandine) in a marble mortar with ½ ℔ water, bruise and express strongly; add ℔iss of water to the bruised herb, and express again. Evaporate the mixed and strained liquors in a vapour-bath, at 176° F., to ℔j. Mix with this ℔j of rectified spirit, and set aside for 24 hours, shaking it occasionally. Filter through linen, press the residuum strongly, mix it with ℔ss of spirit at ·893, and again express. Evaporate the mixed and filtered liquors, at the above temperature, to a firm extract.

EXTRACTUM CHENOPODII. The inspissated juice of stinking goose foot (*Ch. Olidum*). Mr HOULTON prefers it prepared by spontaneous evaporation. Dose, 5 to 15 grains, as an emmenagogue. The officinal Chenopodium of the U. S. is a different species—*Ch. anthelminticum.*

EXTRACTUM CHIMAPHILÆ. As EXT. GENTIANÆ. Dose, 10 to 15 grains.

EXTRACTUM CIMICIFUGÆ LIQUIDUM. B. Dried rhizome and rootlets of cimicifuga, in No. 60 powder (see

PULVERES) 20 oz., rect. spirit q. s. Moisten the powder with Oij of the spirit and macerate in a closed vessel for 48 hours, then transfer to a percolator, and when the fluid ceases to pass, continue the percolation with more spirit until the cimicifuga is exhausted. Reserve the first f℥xv of the percolate, and evaporate the remainder by a water-bath to the consistence of a soft extract. Dissolve this in the reserved portion, and make up the volume to f℥xx by the addition of more spirit. Dose, 3 to 30 minims. U. S. Same.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ. L. To ℔iij of coarsely powdered yellow bark add Ovj of distilled water, and stir it well till it is thoroughly moistened; macerate for 24 hours, and strain through linen. Macerate what remains in Oij of distilled water for 24 hours, and strain. Then evaporate the mixed liquors to a fit consistence. Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ LIQUIDUM. B. Red Cinchona bark in No. 60 powder (see PULVERES) 20 oz., hydrochloric acid f℥v, glycerine f℥ijss, rectified spirit and distilled water āā q. s. Mix the bark with the water Ov, to which the acid and glycerine have been added. Macerate in a covered vessel for 48 hours, stirring frequently, then transfer to a percolator, and when the fluid ceases to pass, and the contents of the percolator have been properly packed, continue the percolation with water until Oxv of liquid have passed, or that which is passing has ceased to give a precipitate on the addition to it, of an excess of solution of soda. Evaporate the percolated liquid in a porcelain or enamelled iron vessel, at a temperature not exceeding 180° F. (82·2° C.), until it is reduced to f℥xx. Put 50 fluid grains of this liquid (*a*) with distilled water ℥ss into a stoppered glass separator, capable of holding f℥iv, add to this f℥j of benzolated amylic alcohol, and solution of soda f℥ss, shake them together thoroughly and repeatedly, then allow them to remain at rest until the spirituous solution of the alkaloids shall have separated and formed a distinct stratum over the dark coloured alkaline solution of the other constituents of the extract. Run off the latter by the stop-cock, and add a little more distilled water to wash away any adhering alkaline solution from the separator and its contents, and having run off this as before, as completely as possible, decant the spirituous solution into a small tared porcelain or glass dish.

Evaporate by the heat of a water-bath until a perfectly dry residue is left. The weight now of the dish and its contents, after deducting the known weight of the dish, will give that of the alkaloids, and this multiplied by two will give the parts by weight of the alkaloids in 100 fluid parts of the liquid (*a*) Having thus ascertained the alkaloidal strength of the liquid (*a*) every fluid part of it containing 5 grains of total alkaloids is first to be brought to the volume of 85 grains by evaporation, or if necessary by dilution with water, then 12·5 fluid grains of rectified spirit are to be added, and the final adjustment of the volume to 100 fluid grains is to be effected by the addition of distilled water. The finished liquid extract will thus contain 5 grains of the alkaloids of the bark in every 100 fluid grains. Dose, 5 minims to 10 minims.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ SICCUM. P. *Extrait sec de quinquina. Lagarayé's Essential Salt of Bark.* Take ext. pale bark, having the consistence of thick syrup, spread it uniformly on earthern dishes, dry it in a stove, chip it off with a blunt knife, and preserve it in close bottles. A twentieth part of gum arabic is sometimes added before spreading it out, to render it less deliquescent.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ CUM RESINÂ. L. 1788. As EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RESINOSUM. L. 1809. Bark ℔j, rectified spirit Oiij; macerate, strain, and evaporate.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ LIQUIDUM. B. 1867. Macerate yellow cinchona bark in coarse powder ℔j in Oij of distilled water, for 24 hours, stirring frequently; then pack in a percolator, and add more water, until Oxij have been collected, or a sufficient quantity to exhaust the bark. Evaporate the liquor at a temperature not exceeding 160° F. to a pint; then filter through paper, and continue the evaporation to f℥iij, or until the specific gravity of the liquid is 1·200. When cold, add rectified spirit f℥j gradually, constantly stirring. The specific gravity should be about 1·100 Dose, 10 to 30 minims. U. S. Yellow bark 100 grammes, glycerine 25 grammes, proof spirit to make 100 cubic centimetres by percolation.

EXTRACTUM COCÆ LIQUIDUM. B. Take of dried leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca* in No. 40 powder 20 oz. (see PULVERES), proof spirit q. s. Mix the coca with Oij of the spirit, and macerate in a closed vessel for 48 hours; then transfer to a

percolator, and when the fluid ceases to pass, continue the percolation with more of the spirit until the coca is exhausted. Reserve the first f℥xv of the percolate, and evaporate the remainder by a water-bath to the consistence of a soft extract; dissolve this in the reserved portion, and make up the volume to f℥xx by the addition of more spirit. Dose, ½ f dr. to 2 f dr. P. As Ext. Digitalis Alcoholica.

Extractum Cocculi. Van Mons. By evaporating the clarified decoction.

Extractum Cochleariæ. P. By evaporating the clarified juice of scurvy grass.

Extractum Colchici. B. Crush fresh colchicum corms deprived of their coats ℔vij, press out the juice, allow the feculence to subside, and heat the clear liquor to 212° F. (100° C.); then strain through flannel, and evaporate by a water-bath at a temperature not exceeding 160° F. (71·1° C.) to a proper consistence. B. 1867. Same. Dose, ½ to 2 grains. The bulbs should be collected about the end of June or July.

Extractum Colchici Aceticum. B. Crush ℔vij of the corms as above, add acetic acid f℥vj, and press out the juice; allow the feculence to subside, and heat the clear liquor to 212° F. (100° C.); then strain through flannel, and evaporate by a water-bath at a temperature not exceeding 160° F. (71·1° C.) to a soft extract. Dose, ¼ to 2 grains. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Colchicum 10, acetic acid 3½, water 15, percolate and evaporate.

Extractum Colchici Alcoholicum. P. From the seeds, as Ext. Belladonnæ Alcohol, P.

Extractum Colocynthidis. L. Colocynth pulp cut small and without seeds ℔iij, distilled water Oiv. Macerate for 36 hours, squeezing it now and then with the hand. Strongly express the liquor, and strain. Lastly evaporate it to a due consistence. The quantity of water ordered is insufficient. Dose, from 4 to 15 grains, but seldom alone. P. directs an alcoholic extract, as Ext. Scillæ.

Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum. [L. 1851. See Pilula Colocynthidis Composita.] B. Colocynth pulp freed from the seeds, 6 oz., extract of socotrine aloes 12 oz., resin of scammony 4 oz., curd soap in powder 3 oz., cardamom seeds in finest powder 1 oz., proof spirit Cj. Macerate the colocynth in the spirit for 4 days; press out the tincture, distil off the spirit, and add to it the extract

of aloes, the soap, and the scammony; then evaporate the residue by a water-bath to a pilular consistence, adding the cardamoms towards the end of the process. Dose, from 3 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Ext. 16 parts, aloes 50 parts, resin scammon 14 parts, cardam. 6 parts, soap 14 parts, alcohol 10, mix. S. A. A powder.

EXTRACTUM CONII. B. From the fresh leaves and young branches of hemlock 112 lbs. Proceed as in EXTRACTUM ACONITI. Dose, 2 to 6 grains. B. 1867. Same. P. From juice of leaves at flowering without coagulum and chlorophyll.

EXTRACTUM CONII ALCOHOLICUM. U. S. From the powdered plant, by percolation with proof spirit with 3 per cent. of hydrochloric acid, and the addition to the finished pilular mass of 5 per cent. of glycerine. Dose, 1 to 2 grains. Mr ARCHER considers rectified spirit the best solvent for the active principles of hemlock, as it leaves the chlorophyll and albumen, but exhausts the leaves of conia.

EXTRACTUM CONII SEMINIS ALCOHOLICUM. P. As EXT. BELLLADONNÆ ALCOHOL.

EXTRACTUM CONII SICCUM. As EXT. ACONITI SICCUM.

EXTRACTUM CONVALLARIÆ. Flowers and stalks of the *Convallaria Majalis* 3 parts, roots and leaves of the plant 1 part. Make an aqueous extract. Dose, 7 grains, given in cardiac affections.

EXTRACTUM COPAIBÆ. Mr THORN. By carefully distilling balsam of copabia, the resin (amounting to 5-16ths of the whole) remains behind. Dose, 10 to 15 grains.

EXTRACTUM COPALCHI. From copalchi bark, as EXT. RHEI.

EXTRACTUM CORNÛS FLUIDUM. U. S. (*Fluid Ext. of Dogwood.*) Cornus root-bark in No. 60 powder (see PULVERES) 100 grammes, glycerine 20 grammes, diluted alcohol q. s. Mix the glycerine with 80 grammes of diluted alcohol (see SPIRITUS) moisten the powder with 30 grammes of the mixture and pack it in a cylindrical percolator; then proceed as in EXT. BUCHU FLUIDUM, treating the cormus first with the remainder of the menstruum, and afterwards with diluted alcohol till it is exhausted. Reserve the first 85 c.c. of the percolate, and evaporate the remainder to a soft extract, dissolve this in the reserved portion, and add dil. alcohol q. s. to make the fluid extract measure 100 c.c.

EXTRACTUM CROCI. P. As EXTRACTUM SCILLÆ.

EXTRACTUM CUBEBÆ. Cubebs exhausted with rect. spirit and subsequently evaporated over a water-bath.

EXTRACTUM CUBEBÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. Cubeb in No. 60 powder (see PULVERES) 100 grammes, alcohol q. s. (see SPIRITUS). Moisten the powder with 25 grammes of alcohol, pack in a percolator, and proceed as in EXTRACTUM BUCHU FLUIDUM. The cubeb being exhausted, reserve the first 90 c.c. of the percolate, and evaporate the remainder to a soft extract, dissolve this in the reserved portion, and add alcohol q. s. to make the fluid extract measure 100 c.c.

EXTRACTUM CUSPARIÆ. As EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ, L.

EXTRACTUM CYNARÆ. Mr COPEMAN. The inspissated juice of the fresh leaves of artichoke. Dose, 2 or 3 grains, three times a day, in rheumatism. Dr BADELEY gives 5 grains with 1 f. dr. of the tincture.

EXTRACTUM DAMIANÆ FLUIDUM. Damiana in No. 50 powder (see PULVERES) 100 parts, alcohol U. S. (see SPIRITUS) q. s. to yield by percolation 100 parts. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr.

EXTRACTUM DIGITALIS. P. Dried and coarsely powd. leaves of digitalis ℥x, infuse 12 hours in ℥lx of boiling water, strain, and let settle, treat the marc with ℥xx boiling water, concentrate the first infusion over a water-bath, and add the second infusion, previously reduced to the thickness of syrup. Evaporate to a soft extract.

EXTRACTUM DIGITALIS ALCOHOLICUM. P. Put ℥x of the dried and powd. leaves of digitalis into a percolator, pour on them alcohol at 60° (see SPIRITUS) to penetrate the powder in every part, and let it remain 12 hours; then let the liquid drain, and pass successively through the powder in the percolator as much proof sp. as will amount with that previously used, to ℥lx by wt. Distil off the sp. and evaporate to a soft ext.

EXTRACTUM DULCAMARÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. Dulcamara branches in No. 60 powder (see PULVERES) 100 grammes, diluted alcohol (see SPIRITUS) q. s. Moisten the powder with 40 grammes of diluted alcohol, and proceed as in EXT. BUCHU FLUIDUM until the dulcamara is exhausted. Reserve the first 80 c.c. of the percolate and evaporate the remainder to a soft extract, dissolve this in the reserved portion, and add enough diluted alcohol to make the fluid extract measure 100 c.c.

EXTRACTUM ELATERII. L. & E. See ELATERIUM, B.

EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ AQUOSUM. *Hæmostatic Extract.* The *Ergotine* of M. BONJEAN. Exhaust powdered ergot by displacement with cold water; heat the solution in a water-bath, and filter; evaporate the filtered liquor to the consistence of syrup, and add rectified spirit in excess to throw down the gummy matter; when settled, decant the clear liquid, and evaporate by water-bath. One ounce of ergot yields about 70 grains. M. BONJEAN says it possesses the hæmostatic without the toxic properties of ergot. The liquid must be evaporated without delay, as it rapidly decomposes. Dose, 1 to 3 grains.

EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ ÆTHERIUM. WRIGHT. See ESSENT. SECAL. CORNUT. ETHER. M. BONJEAN states that the undissolved residue, after all the oil and resin has been removed by ether, is more efficient as an obstetric remedy.

EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ LIQUIDUM. B. Crushed ergot ℔j; dist. water Ovj, rect. spirit f℥vj. Digest the ergot in water Oiv for 12 hours, draw off the infusion and repeat the digestion with the remainder of the water. Press out, strain, and evaporate the liquors by water-bath to f℥xj. When cold, add the spirit, allow it to stand for an hour to coagulate, then filter. The product should measure f℥xvj. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. B. 1867. Shake ether Oj in a bottle with Oss of distilled water, and, after separation, decant the ether. Place ergot in coarse powder ℔j in a percolator, and free it from its oil by passing the washed ether through it. Remove the marc, and digest it in Oiij of distilled water at 160° F. for twelve hours. Press out, strain, and evaporate the liquor to f℥ix, and, when cold, add rectified spirit f℥viij. Allow it to stand for an hour to coagulate, then filter. The product should measure f℥xvj. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. U. S. Same strength, exhausts the ergot with proof spirit, and adds 3 per cent. of dilute hydrochloric acid.

EXTRACTUM ERIGERONIS. From Canadian fleabane, by evaporating an aqueous infusion. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

EXTRACTUM ERYTHROXYLI FLUIDUM. U. S. Take of erythroxylon leaves in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 100 grammes, dil. alcohol (see SPIRITUS) q. s. Moisten the powder with 45 grammes of dil. alcohol, and pack it firmly in a percolator, then add dil. alcohol q. s. to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it; then proceed as

for EXT. BUCHU FLUIDUM; then reserving the first 80 c.c. of the percolate, and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract; dissolve this in the reserved portion, and add dil. alcohol q. s. to make the fluid extract measure 100 c.c.

EXTRACTUM EUCALYPTI GLOBULI. GRIFFITH. Eucalyptus leaves, cut, at will. Distil off the vol. oil with water; exhaust the residue in the still with water, prepare an extract, exhaust this with alcohol, evaporate to the consistence of an extract, and while cooling stir in the vol. oil. Dose, 2 to 8 grains.

EXTRACTUM FELLIS BOVINI. P. Strain fresh ox-gall through flannel, and evaporate it by means of a water-bath to a proper consistence. Dose, 4 to 10 grains. Dr H. LANE recommends the evaporation to be continued until the extract is sufficiently dry to be reduced to powder, and that it be kept, in close bottles, in that state. See FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM, B.

EXTRACTUM FERRI POMATUM. G. Reduce 5 lbs. unripe apples to a pulp and press. To the strained juice, after removal of the sediment, add ʒiss iron powdered. When the iron has dissolved, to the cooled liquid add as much water as will make up 5℔, and heat on a water-bath till the evolution of gas ceases; filter and reduce to a thick extract. Dose 5 to 10 grains daily.

EXTRACTUM FILICIS. Dr EBERS. Digest dried root of male fern (*Aspidium Filix mas*) in rectified spirit, strain, distil off most of the spirit, and evaporate what remains to an extract. Dose, 1 to 2 scruples (?). See the next.

EXTRACTUM FILICIS LIQUIDUM. B. Pack male fern in coarse powder ℔ij closely in a percolator, add Oiv of ether at intervals, until it passes through colourless. Let the ether evaporate on a water-bath, or recover it by distillation, and preserve the oily extract. Dose, 15 to 30 minims. B. 1867. Same. P. Same. G. Same, by maceration.

EXTRACTUM FUCI VESICULOSI. From the dried plant of the bladder wrack. Given in obesity.

EXTRACTUM FULIGINIS. Boil wood soot in 8 parts of water for half an hour, strain, and evaporate to an extract. Dose, 4 to 16 grains, daily.

EXTRACTUM FULIGINIS ACETICUM. As the last, using equal parts of vinegar and water.

EXTRACTUM FUMARIÆ. P. From the clarified juice of fumitory. It is also made from a decoction of the dried plant.

EXTRACTUM GALLARUM. As EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ; or by decoction, as EXT. HÆMATOXYLI.

EXTRACTUM GELSEMII ALCOHOLICUM. B. The dried rhizome and rootlets of gelsemium in No. 60 powder (see PULVERES) ℔j. Proceed as EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ ALCOHOLICUM. Dose, ½ to 2 grains. P. As EXT. DIGITALIS ALCOHOL.

EXTRACTUM GELSEMII FLUIDUM. U. S. With gelsemium (the rhizome and rootlets), as EXT. CUBEBÆ FLUIDUM, but mixing the powders with 30 grammes of alcohol instead of 25.

EXTRACTUM GENISTÆ. L. 1788. From decoction of broom tops (*Spartium scoparium*), as EXT. HÆMATOXYLI. Dose, 10 grains to ½ drachm.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ. B. Macerate gentian root sliced ℔j in boiling distilled water Cj for two hours; boil for fifteen minutes, pour off, press, and strain. Then evaporate by a water-bath to a proper consistence. Dose, 2 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same. Dose, same. U. S. subjects the root to percolation with cold water. P. & G. macerate with cold water.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. B. Macerate liquorice-root in No. 20 powder ℔j (see PULVERES), in Oij distilled water for 12 hours; strain and press. Macerate the marc with Oij more water for 6 hours, strain, and press. Mix the strained liquors, and heat them to 212° F. (100° C.), strain through flannel, and evaporate over water-bath to a pilular consistence. Dose, 5 to 60 grains. B. 1867. Same. [The foreign commercial extract, or juice, may be purified by the following process:—Cut it into small pieces, and place it on a diaphragm in a tin vessel. Add enough cold distilled water to cover it, and, when sufficiently divided, withdraw the liquid, strain it through flannel, and evaporate it to a firm extract.] P. Same as B.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ LIQUIDUM. B. Liquorice root in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES) 1℔, dist. water Oiv. Macerate the liquorice with Oij water for 12 hours, strain, and press; again macerate the pressed marc with the remainder of the water for 6 hours, strain, and press. Mix the strained liquors, heat to 212° F. (100° C.), and strain through flannel; then evaporate by a water-bath until it has acquired, when cold, a sp. gr. of 1·160; add to this ⅙th its vol. of rect. sp.; let the mixture stand 12 hours,

and filter. Dose, 1 f. dr. B. 1867. $\frac{1}{8}$th rect. spirit. U. S. Made by percolation with diluted alcohol and 6 per cent. of aqua ammonia.

EXTRACTUM GOSSYPII RADICIS FLUIDUM. U. S. Cotton root in No. 30 powder (see PULVERES) 100 grammes, glycerine 35 grammes, alcohol (see SPIRITUS) q. s. Mix the glycerine with 65 grammes of alcohol, and having moistened the powder with 50 grammes of the mixture, pack in a percolator, and pour on the remainder of the menstruum; then proceed as in EXT. BUCHU FLUIDUM, and when (by the addition of menstruum q. s.) the root is exhausted, reserve the first 70 c.c. of the percolate, and evaporate the remainder to a soft extract; dissolve this in the reserved portion, and add alcohol q. s. to make the fluid extract measure 100 c.c.

EXTRACTUM GRAMINIS. P. From the dried roots of dog's-grass, as EXT. GENTIANÆ. PRUS. PH. directs it to be prepared as EXTRACTUM CARDUI, only that the extract is dissolved in four parts of water, filtered, and again evaporated. Others direct the inspissated juice. The fluid extract (*Mellago Graminis*) is prepared by evaporating the juice, infusion, or decoction, to the consistence of syrup; or by dissolving the extract in a third of its weight of water

EXTRACTUM GRANATI CORTICIS ALCOHOLICUM. P. From the root-bark of pomegranate, as EXT. DIGIT. ALCOH. In tapeworm. Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

EXTRACTUM GRATIOLÆ. G. As EXTRACTUM CHELIDONII. Dose, 2 to 4 grains.

EXTRACTUM GRINDELIÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. Leaves and flowering tops of *Grindelia Robusta* in No. 30 powder, 100 grammes, alcohol (see SPIRITUS) and water of each q. s. Mix 3 parts of alcohol with 1 of water, and having moistened the powder with 30 grammes of the mixture, pack it in a percolator, and then add menstruum q. s. to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it. Then proceed as in EXTRACT. BUCHU FLUIDUM.

EXTRACTUM GUAIACI. P. and L. 1746. Boil rasped guaiacum wood twice in water, concentrate the clear decoction, and, when it becomes thick, add one eighth of rectified spirit and evaporate to dryness. A fluid extract is sometimes prepared as above, omitting further evaporation after adding the spirit.

EXTRACTUM GUARANÆ. See EXTRACTUM PAULLINIÆ.

EXTRACTUM HAMAMELIDIS FLUIDUM. U. S. Hamamelis leaves in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 100 grammes, alcohol (see SPIRITUS) and water of each q. s. Mix alcohol 1 part with water 2 parts, and having moistened the powder with 35 grammes of the mixture, transfer to a percolator, and add menstruum q. s. to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it. Macerate for 48 hours, as in EXT. BUCHU FLUIDUM. Reserve the first 85 c.c. of the percolate, and evaporate the remainder to a soft ext.; dissolve this in the reserved portion, and add menstruum q. s. to make the fluid ext. measure 100 c.c.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI. B. Infuse logwood in fine chips ℔j in boiling distilled water Cj for 24 hours, then boil down to one half, strain, and evaporate by a water-bath to dryness, stirring with a wooden spatula. Iron vessels should not be used. Dose, 10 to 30 grains. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Same.

EXTRACTUM HÆMOSTATICUM. See EXT. ERGOTÆ.

EXTRACTUM HELLEBORI ALKALINUM BACHERI. Black hellebore root bruised ℔j, carbonate of potash ʒiij, proof spirit Oiij. Digest for 12 hours, and strain. Next digest the root with white wine Oiij for 24 hours, make it boil, and strain. Evaporate the mixed liquids to a firm extract. Dose, 2 to 6 grains.

EXTRACTUM HELLEBORI NIGRI. L. 1788. As EXT. HÆMATOXYLI. Dose, 4 to 8 grains.

EXTRACTUM HUMULI. See EXTRACTUM LUPULI.

EXTRACTUM HYDRASTIS FLUIDUM. U. S. Rhizome and rootlets of hydrastis in No. 60 powder (see PULVERES) 100 grammes, alcohol (see SPIRITUS) and water of each q. s. Mix 3 parts of alcohol with 1 part of water, and having moistened the powder with 30 grammes of the mixture, pack in a percolator, and proceed as in EXT. BUCHU FLUIDUM. When the hydrastis is exhausted, reserve the first 85 c.c. of the percolate. By means of a water-bath distil off the alcohol from the remainder, and evaporate the residue to a soft extract, dissolve this in the reserved portion, and add enough menstruum to make the fluid extract measure 100 c.c.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI. B. From the fresh leaves and flowering tops and young branches of henbane, as EXT. ACONITI. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same. P. From the leaves, as EXT. CONII, P. G. From the juice, as B.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI ALCOHOLICUM. P. From the seeds as EXT. BELLADON. ALCOH., P. Dose, ¼ to 2 grains.

EXTRACTUM INULÆ. (EXTRACTUM HELENII). Exhaust elecampane root with diluted spirit, and evaporate to the desired consistence.

EXTRACTUM IPECACUANHÆ. P. as EXT. DIGITAL. ALCOHOL, P., using 60 instead of 80 oz. of spirit. Dose, 2 to 8 grains.

EXTRACTUM JABORANDI. B. Dried leaflets of jaborandi in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) ℔j, proof spirit and distilled water of each q. s., then proceed as for EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ ALCOHOLICUM. Dose, 2 to 10 grains. P. As EXT. DIGITAL. ALCOHOL.

EXTRACTUM JACOBÆÆ. Insipissated juice of ragwort (*Senecio Jacobæa*). Dose, 10 or 15 grains, in gonorrhœa.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ. B. Macerate jalap in coarse powder ℔j in rectified spirit Oiv for 7 days. Press out tincture, filter, distil off spirit, leaving soft extract. Macerate residual jalap in distilled water Cj for 4 hours; express, strain through flannel, and evaporate by water-bath to a soft extract. Mix the two, and evaporate at 140° F. (60° C.) to a proper consistence for forming pills. Dose, 5 to 15 grains. B. 1867. Same.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ ALKALINUM. E. 1744. As the last, adding to the water ʒj or q. s. of carbonate of potash.

EXTRACTUM JUGLANDIS. U. S. Juglans (the inner bark of *Juglans Cinerea*, butter nut) in No. 30 powder (see PULVERES) 100 parts, glycerine and alcohol (see SPIRITUS), of each q. s. Moisten the powder with 40 parts of alcohol, pack in a percolator, and proceed as in EXT. BUCHU FLUIDUM. When the juglans is exhausted, distil off the alcohol from the tincture by means of a water-bath, and having placed the residue in a porcelain capsule, evaporate it on a water-bath to a pilular consistence. Lastly, weigh the extract and incorporate with it, while still warm, 5 per cent. of glycerine. Dose, 1 scruple to ½ dr. as a purgative, or less as a laxative.

EXTRACTUM JUGLANDIS IMMATURÆ. The inspissated juice of the green walnut, evaporated to a soft extract. An extract is also made by boiling the green shells with water, as EXT. GLYCYRRHIZÆ. Dose, ½ scruple to ½ drachm.

EXTRACTUM JUGLANDIS FOLIORUM. M. NEGRIER. From the dried leaves of walnut by decoction; [or preferably

by percolation with warm water. SOUBEIRAN.] Dose, 3 grains, 2 or 3 times a day, in scrofula.

EXTRACTUM JUNIPERI. P. Juniper berries lightly bruised ℔j, distilled water ℔iij. Macerate for 24 hours, strain with gentle pressure, add 3℔ more water to the berries, and let it stand 12 hours. Filter, and evaporate the mixed liquid to a soft extract. Dose, 1 scruple to 1 drachm.

EXTRACTUM KALDANÆ. BENGAL DISPENSATORY. An alcoholic extract of the berries of the *Pharbitis Cerulea*. Purgative dose, 10 grains.

EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ. B. Macerate rhatany root in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) ℔j in distilled water Oiss for 24 hours; then pack in a percolator, and add more distilled water until Oxij have been collected, or the rhatany is exhausted. Evaporate the liquor by a water-bath to dryness. Dose, 5 to 20 grains. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Same. P. by maceration.

EXTRACTUM LACTUCÆ. B. From flowering herb of lettuce, as EXTRACTUM ACONITI. Dose, 5 to 15 grains. B. 1867. Same. P. *Thridace*, by evaporating the juice of the stalks, previously coagulating and removing the albumen.

EXTRACTUM LACTUCÆ CONCENTRATUM. PROBART. From the external parts only of the stalks and the old leaves, after the plants have flowered; by maceration and decoction; evaporating first by heat, and then drying in shallow dishes. About half the strength of Lactucarium.

EXTRACTUM LACTUCÆ VIROSÆ. The inspissated juice of wild lettuce. Dose, 2 to 20 grains.

EXTRACTUM LINI CATHARTICI. Dr B. LANE. Macerate the dried herb in 8 or 10 times its weight of boiling water for a few hours, strain with pressure, and evaporate the clear liquor by a gentle heat. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. It yields one sixth of extract.

EXTRACTUM LOBELIÆ INFLATÆ. Dried lobelia ℥iv, proof spirit Oiv, strong acetic acid f℥j. Macerate for 48 hours, filter, and evaporate by water-bath.

EXTRACTUM LUPULI. B. Macerate hop ℔j in rectified spirit Oiss for 7 days; press out the tincture, filter, and distil off the spirit, leaving a soft extract. Boil the residual hop with distilled water Cj for 1 hour, then express the liquor, strain, and evaporate by a water-bath to the consistence of a soft extract. Mix the two extracts, and evaporate at a temperature not exceeding 140° F. (60° C.) to a pilular

consistence. Dose, 5 to 15 grains. B. 1867. Same. P. As Ext. Scillæ, P.

Extractum Malti. G. Bruised barley malt, cold water, of each ℔j; let stand 3 hours, then add water ℔iv; digest for an hour at 149° F.; just boil, and strain immediately; then evaporate quickly to a thick extract with stirring.

Extractum Malti Ferratum. G. Ext. malt 95 parts mixed with 2 parts pyrophosphate of iron and citrate of ammonia, dissolved in 3 parts of water.

Extractum Marrubii. From the expressed juice, or the decoction; or thus (Port. Ph.), white horehound 1 part, rectified spirit 1 part, water 8 parts. Digest for 3 days, express, and evaporate. M. Thorel states that the alcoholic extract is a powerful febrifuge, in doses of a few grains.

Extractum Martis. P. By evaporating Tinctura Ferri Tartarizata.

Extractum Martis Pomatum *sive* Cydoniatum. See Ext. Ferri Pomatum.

Extractum Matico. Matico at will. Treat by maceration and displacement with a mixture of 3 parts of spirit (·835) and 2 parts of water. Evaporate the tincture on a water-bath to a pilular consistence. Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

Extractum Menyanthis. P. From flowering leaves of buckbean. As Ext. Digitalis. Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

Extractum Mezerei Æthereum. B. Macerate mezereon bark cut small ℔j in Ovj of rectified spirit for 3 days, with frequent agitation; strain and press. To the residue of the mezereon add Oij of rectified spirit, again macerate for 3 days; agitate, strain, and press. Mix and filter the strained liquors; recover most of the spirit by distillation, and evaporate what remains to a soft extract. Put it into a stoppered bottle with ether Oj, macerate for 24 hours, shaking frequently. Decant the ethereal solution, recover most of the ether by distillation, and evaporate what remains to a soft extract. B. 1867. Same.

Extractum Monesiæ. P. From the Burhanem bark, as Ext. Gentianæ. The imported extract may be purified as Ext. Catechu. Dose, 4 to 7 grains, in hæmoptysis, dysentery, &c.

Extractum Myrrhæ Aquosum. G. Bruised myrrh ℔j, dist. water ℔v, macerate for 2 days, and evaporate the strained liquor to dryness.

EXTRACTUM NARCISSI. P. From dried flowers of daffodil, as EXT. DIGIT. ALCOHOL. Dose, ½ to 1½ grains, in hooping-cough.

EXTRACTUM NICOTIANÆ. See EXT. TABACI.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ. B. Nux vomica ℔j, rect. spirit f℥lxiv, dist. water ℥xvj. Heat the previously split seeds to a temperature of 212° F. (100° C.) for 3 hours, and then reduce to a fine powder. Mix the spirit with the water, and make the powdered nux vomica into a paste with Oj of the mixture. Allow this to macerate for 12 hours, then transfer to a percolator, and add another Oj of the mixture. When this has percolated, pour on the remainder of the diluted spirit in successive portions, press the marc, filter the expressed liquor, and add it to the percolated liquid. Take of this liquid f℥j, and estimate the amount of total alkaloid in the following way:— Evaporate almost to dryness over a water-bath, dissolve the residue in f℥ij of chloroform and f℥ss of dilute sulphuric acid, with an equal bulk of water, agitate and warm gently. When the liquors have separated, draw off the chloroform and add to the acid liquor excess of solution of ammonia and f℥ss of chloroform, well agitate, gently warm, and after the liquors have completely separated, transform the chloroform to a tared dish, evaporate over a water-bath, and dry for one hour at 212° F. (100° C.) Allow the residue of total alkaloid to cool, and then weigh. Take of the percolated liquid as much as contains 131¼ grains of total alkaloid, distil off the spirit, and evaporate over a water-bath until the extract weighs ℥ij. This extract will contain 15 per cent. of total alkaloid. Dose, ½ to 2 grains. B. 1867. Apply steam to nux vomica ℔j, until it is thoroughly softened, then dry rapidly, and reduce to fine powder. Exhaust the powder by boiling it with successive portions of rectified spirit until the latter comes off nearly free from bitterness. Strain, distil off the spirit, and evaporate by a water-bath to a soft extract. Dose, ½ grain to 2 grains. U. S. exhausts by percolation with alcohol 8 parts, water 1 part, and evaporates to a pilular consistence. P. macerates with spirit at 80ᶜ (see SPIRITUS), and distils off spirit. G. first treats with diluted alcohol, and evaporates to a dry extract.

EXTRACTUM OPII. B. Macerate opium in powder ℔j in Oij distilled water for 24 hours, and express the liquor.

Reduce residue to a uniform pulp, macerate again in Oij water for 24 hours, and express. Repeat operation a third time. Mix the liquors, strain through flannel, and evaporate on water-bath until the product weighs ½ lb. If tested, this extract should yield about 20 per cent. of opium. Dose, ½ to 2 grains. B. 1867. The same, but directs opium in thin slices. U. S. From opium, with not less than 9 per cent. of morphia; evaporates to pilular consistence with 5 per cent. of glycerine. P. Same as B., opium to contain not less than from 10 to 12 per cent. of morphine. G. Same as B, but a dry extract.

EXTRACTUM OPII ABSQUE NARCOTINA. The extract, softened with cold water, is agitated and macerated with successive portions of ether as long as anything is taken up. The ether being poured off, the extract is evaporated to a pilular consistence. Dose, as the last. The narcotine, resin, and oil, being removed by this process, the extract is considered less likely to disagree. It is rarely used.

EXTRACTUM OPII LIQUIDUM. B. Macerate extract of opium 1 oz. in distilled water f℥xvj for an hour, stirring frequently; then add rectified spirit f℥iv, and filter. The product should measure Oj. It contains 22 grains Ext. Opii, nearly, in f℥j, sp. gr. 0·985 to 0·995. Should contain about 1 per cent. of morphine. Dose, 10 to 40 minims. B. 1867. Same.

EXTRACTUM OPII PER FERMENTATIONEM. DEYEUX. To an unstrained mixture of 1 part of opium in 8 of water add yeast q. s., and leave it for a week at a temperature between 68° and 77° F. Then filter the liquor and evaporate it.

EXTRACTUM OPII TORREFACTI. GUIBOURT. Heat powdered opium in a flat dish over a moderate fire, with constant stirrring, till vapours cease to be disengaged. Treat it twice with 6 times its weight of cold water, and evaporate the filtered solution. These last three extracts are supposed to contain the full proportion of morphine, without the irritating principles of opium.

EXTRACTUM OPII VINO PARATUM. P. Macerate ℔j of choice opium in ℔iv of white wine for 24 hours, stirring occasionally; strain and press, diffuse the residuum through ℔ij more wine, and after some hours express the liquid. Evaporate the strained liquors to an extract. [Other extracts are obtained from opium by digesting it with vinegar, lemon juice, quince juice, alcohol, &c.]

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS. B. Mix poppy capsules freed from the seeds in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES) ℔j, with Oij of boiling distilled water, and infuse for 24 hours, stirring frequently. Pack in a percolator, and pass slowly more boiling water until about a gallon has collected, or the poppies are exhausted. Evaporate on a water-bath to 1 pint. When cold, add rectified spirit f℥ij; let it stand for 24 hours. Filter, and evaporate on water-bath to consistence for forming pills. Dose, 2 to 5 grains. B. 1867. Same. P. as EXT. SCILLÆ, P.

EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ. B. Digest pareira root in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) ℔j with Oj of boiling distilled water for 24 hours, pack in a percolator, and pass more boiling water slowly till Cj has collected. Evaporate to a fit consistence for forming pills. Dose, 10 to 30 grains. B. 1867. Same.

EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ LIQUIDUM. B. Extract of pareira, dist. water, and rect. spirit, of each q. s. Dissolve 4 parts of the extract in a sufficient quantity of a mixture of 1 of spirit and 3 of water to form 16 parts of liquid extract. Filter if necessary. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Digest pareira in coarse powder ℔j in boiling distilled water Oj for 24 hours, then pack in a percolator, and add distilled water until Cj has been collected, or the pareira is exhausted. Evaporate the liquor by a water-bath to f℥xiij, and, when it is cold, add rectified spirit ℥iij, and filter through paper. U. S. percolates with dilute alcohol, and adds 20 per cent. glycerine.

EXTRACTUM PARIETARIÆ. From fresh pellitory of the wall, as EXTRACTUM ACONITI. In dropsy.

EXTRACTUM PATIENTIÆ. P. From the root of patience dock, as EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ.

EXTRACTUM PAULLINIÆ. Dr GAVRELLE. From the ground seeds of *Paullinia Sorbilis* (Guarana), by boiling with proof spirit. Tonic. Dose, 8 to 10 grains in the day.

EXTRACTUM PETROSELINI. From parsley root, as EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ. M. PERAIRE prescribes the inspissated juice of the leaves as a substitute for quinine. Dose, 8 to 15 grains, in 24 hours.

EXTRACTUM PHARBITIS. See EXT. KALDANÆ.

EXTRACTUM PHYSOSTIGMATIS. B. Macerate Calabar bean in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) ℔j for 48 hours with Oj of rectified spirit in a close vessel, agitating occasionally.

Transfer to a percolator, and when the fluid ceases to pass, add rectified spirit Oiij to pass slowly through the powder. Press the residue of the bean, add the pressed liquid to product of percolation; filter, distil off most of the spirit, and evaporate residue on water-bath to a soft extract. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$th to $\frac{1}{4}$th grain. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Same, but to pilular consistence. P. Previous to percolation, directs the bean to be macerated with alcohol at 80° at a gentle heat for 2 hours.

Antidotes. — "*Diffusible stimulants; the hypodermic injection of* $\frac{1}{50}$*th gr. of sulphate of atropia, to be repeated if necessary at the end of two hours; and artificial respiration.*"—ROYLE.

EXTRACTUM PIMPINELLÆ. Root of burnet saxifrage 2 parts, rectified spirit 3 parts, water 9 parts. Digest, strain, and evaporate. Dose, 1 scruple.

EXTRACTUM PODOPHYLLI. U. S. From the rhizome and rootlets of May apple, in powder, by percolation, with spirits 3 parts, water 1; evaporated to a pilular consistence. Dose, 5 to 15 grains.

EXTRACTUM PULSATILLÆ. G. From the flowering herb, as EXT. CHELIDONII.

EXTRACTUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. Wild cherry bark in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES) 100 grammes, diluted alcohol (see SPIRITUS), glycerine, and water, of each q. s. Mix 2 parts of water with 1 of glycerine, and having moistened the powder with 50 grammes of the mixture, pack it loosely in a closed percolator, and set aside for 48 hours. Then pack the damp powder firmly in the percolator and pour on enough diluted alcohol to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it; then proceed as in EXT. BUCHU FLUIDUM, exhausting the wild cherry with diluted alcohol. Reserve the first 80 c.c. of the percolate, and set it aside; collect the next 120 c.c. separately, and evaporate to a thin syrup. By means of a water-bath distil off the alcohol from the remainder of the percolate, and evaporate the residue to a thin syrup. Unite the two syrupy liquids, and evaporate them on a water-bath to a soft extract; dissolve this in the reserved portion, and add enough diluted alcohol to make the fluid extract measure 100 c.c.

EXTRACTUM PYROLÆ. See EXT. CHIMAPHILÆ.

EXTRACTUM QUASSIÆ. B. Macerate quassia wood rasped

℔j in distilled water f℥viij for 12 hours; then pack in a percolator and add distilled water until the quassia is exhausted. Evaporate the liquor, filter before it becomes too thick, and again evaporate by a water-bath to a proper consistence. Dose, 3 to 5 grains. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Same, with 5 per cent. of glycerine. P. As Ext. Gent. G. exhausts with boiling water and evaporates to a dry ext.

Extractum Quercûs. As Ext. Hæmatoxyli.

Extractum Rhamni Baccarum. By inspissating the juice of buckthorn berries, after it has stood 24 hours. Dose, 1 scruple to 1½ drachms.

Extractum Rhamni Frangulæ. B. *Extractum Frangulæ.* Bark of *Rhammus Frangula* in No. 40 powder (see Pulveres) ℔j, proof spirit and water āā q. s. Proceed as for Extractum Cascaræ Sagradæ. Dose, 15 to 60 grains.

Extractum Rhamni Frangulæ Liquidum. B. *Rhammus Frangula* bark in coarse powder ℔j, rect. spirit f℥iv, distilled water q. s. Boil the bark in 3 or 4 successive quantities of the water until exhausted, evaporate the liquors by the heat of a water-bath to f℥xij. When cold add the spirit, allow the mixture to remain for some hours, then filter, and make up to the volume of f℥xvj with distilled water. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 4 f. dr.

Extractum Rhataniæ. See Extractum Krameriæ.

Extractum Rhei. B. Rhubarb-root in No. 40 powder (see Pulveres) ℔j, proof spirit and distilled water each q. s. Mix the rhubarb with Oiij of the spirit and macerate in a closed vessel for 48 hours. Then transfer to a percolator, and when the fluid ceases to pass, continue the percolation with water until Ov of liquor have been collected, or the rhubarb is exhausted. Evaporate the percolate by a water-bath until the extract has acquired a pilular consistence. Dose, 5 to 15 grains. B. 1867. Rhubarb sliced or bruised ℔j, rect. spirit f℥x, distilled water Ov. Mix the spirit and the water, and macerate the rhubarb in the mixture for 4 days; then decant, press, and set by, that the undissolved matter may subside; pour off the clear liquor, filter the remainder, mix the liquors, and evaporate by a water-bath at a temperature not exceeding 160° F. to a pilular consistence. U. S. Same, but uses stronger spirit. P. An Aqueous Ext. G. Same as B., but evaporates to dryness.

Extractum Rhei Compositum. G. Extract of rhubarb 3

oz., purified aloes 1 oz., resin of jalap ½ oz., hard soap 2 oz., rub together, mix with diluted spirit, and evaporate by vapour-bath to an extract. Keep in a well-stoppred bottle.

EXTRACTUM RHEI FLUIDUM. U. S. Rhubarb in No. 30 powder (see PULVERES) 100 grammes, alcohol (see SPIRITUS) and water of each q. s. Mix 3 parts of alcohol with 1 part of water, and having moistened the powder with 40 grammes of the mixture, pack in a percolator, and proceed as in EXT. BUCHU FLUIDUM. When the rhubarb is exhausted, reserve the first 75 c.c. of the percolate, and evaporate the remainder at a temperature not exceeding 70° C. (158° F.) to a soft extract; dissolve this in the reserve portion, and add enough menstruum to make the fluid extract measure 100 c.c.

EXTRACTUM RHOIS TOXICODENDRI, ET R. RADICANTIS. From flowering leaves of the poison oak, without coagulum.

EXTRACTUM RUBIÆ. HAMB. PH. By evaporating a tincture made with 2 parts of ground madder, 3 of rectified spirit, and 9 of water. Dose, 15 to 30 grains.

EXTRACTUM RUDII. See PILULÆ RUDII.

EXTRACTUM RUMICIS AQUATICI. From the root of water-dock, as EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ, or EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. Dose, 1 scruple to 1 drachm, in cutaneous diseases *Rumex Hydrolapathum* (great-water-dock) and *R. Obtusifolius* are also used.

EXTRACTUM RUTÆ. L. 1788. As EXTR. ABSINTHII. As EXTR. DIGITALIS ALCOHOLICUM. Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

EXTRACTUM SABADILLÆ. Dr TURNBULL. By evaporating the concentrated tincture of cevadilla seeds made with rectified spirit. Dose, $\frac{1}{6}$th of a grain; as a substitute for veratria.

EXTRACTUM SABINÆ. L. 1788. By evaporating a decoction of dry savine.

EXTRACTUM SALICIS. From powdered willow-bark, as EXT. KRAMERIÆ. Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

EXTRACTUM SAMBUCI. *Elder Rob.* 1788. Evaporate the expressed and defecated juice of elder-berries in a salt-water bath. E. directs the addition of ℔ss of sugar to Oiv of juice. Dose, 2 drachms to 1 oz.

EXTRACTUM SAPONARIÆ. P. From the dried and powdered roots of soap-wort, as EXT. GENTIANÆ, P. Dose, 1 scruple to 1 drachm.

EXTRACTUM SARSÆ. L. 1836. Ext. Sarsaparillæ, D. Sliced

sarsaparilla ℔iiss, boiling distilled water Cij. Macerate for 24 hours, boil to Cj, strain while hot, and evaporate to a proper consistence. Dose, 10 to 60 grains.

EXTRACTUM SARSÆ ALCOHOLICUM. P. As EXT. DIGIT. ALCOHOL. It yields $\frac{1}{8}$th of its weight of extract, which is superior to the watery.

EXTRACTUM SARSÆ COMPOSITUM. PEREIRA. By mixing with extract of sarsaparilla, an extract prepared by evaporating a decoction of a corresponding proportion of the other ingredients of the compound decoction, and adding a small quantity of oil of sassafras. As commonly sold, it contains too much liquorice. GUIBOURT recommends it to be made by percolation with proof spirit.

EXTRACTUM SARSÆ CORTICIS. By macerating or percolating the root bark with tepid water, and evaporating the liquid to a solid or fluid extract.

EXTRACTUM SARSÆ LIQUIDUM. B. *Liquor Sarsæ.* Jamaica sarsaparilla in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 40 oz., proof spirit Oij, sugar ℥v, distilled water Oxij. Mix the sarsaparilla with the spirit, and macerate in a closed vessel for 10 days; then press out f℥xx of liquor, and set this aside. Mix the pressed residue with the water, and macerate at 160° F. (71·1° C.) for 16 hours. Then strain and press out the liquid, dissolve the sugar in this, and evaporate in water-bath to about f℥xviij. Mix the two liquids, and make up the volume to f℥xl with distilled water. Dose. 2 f. dr. to 4 f. dr. B. 1867. Digest Jamaica sarsaparilla cut transversely ℔j in distilled water Ovij at 160° F. for 6 hours, and decant the liquor. Digest the residue in Ovij of the water for the same time. Express and filter the mixed liquors, and evaporate by a water-bath to f℥vij, or until the sp. gr. is 1·13° when cold, add rectified spirit ℥j sp. gr. 1·095. Dose, 2 f. dr. to 4 f. dr. U. S. Same strength. By perpercolation with spirit, glycerine and water.

EXTRACTUM SATURNI. See LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.

EXTRACTUM *sive* RESINA SCAMMONII. See SCAMMONIÆ RESINA, B.

EXTRACTUM SCILLÆ. P. Dried squill bruised ℔j, proof spirit ℔vj. Macerate for 10 days, strain, press, and filter; digest the squill with ℔ij more spirit, and after 3 days strain with pressure and mix the liquids. Distil off the spirit from the mixed tincture, and evaporate the residuum to an extract. Dose, 1 to 3 grains.

EXTRACTUM SCILLÆ ACETICUM. Mr NIBLETT. Digest powdered squill ℔j in acetic acid ʒiij and distilled water Oj with a gentle heat for 48 hours. Express strongly, and, without straining, evaporate to a proper consistence. One grain of this is said to equal 3 of the powder.

EXTRACTUM SCOPARII. See EXTRACTUM GENISTÆ.

EXTRACTUM SENEGÆ. P. As EXTRACTUM DIGITALIS ALCOH. P. Dose, 1 to 15 grains.

EXTRACTUM SENEGÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. Senega root in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 100 grammes, water of ammonia 2 grammes, alcohol (see SPIRITUS) and water of each q. s. Mix 2 parts of alcohol with 1 part of water, and having moistened the powder with 45 grammes of the mixture, pack in a percolator and proceed as in EXT. BUCHU FLUIDUM. When the senega is exhausted, reserve the first 85 c.c. of the percolate, and evaporate the remainder to a soft extract; dissolve this in the reserved portion, and add first the water of ammonia, and afterwards enough menstruum to make the fluid extract measure 100 c.c.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ. P. As EXT. DIGITALIS. Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

EXITRACTUM SENNÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. Senna in No. 30 powder (see PULVERES) 100 grammes, alcohol (see SPIRITUS) and water of each q. s. Mix 3 parts of alcohol with 4 parts of water, and having moistened the powder with 40 grammes of the mixture, pack it in a percolator and proceed as in EXT. BUCHU FLUIDUM. When the senna is exhausted, reserve the first 80 c.c. of the percolate, and evaporate the remainder to a soft extract; dissolve this in the reserved portion, and add enough menstruum to make the fluid extract measure 100 c.c.

EXTRACTUM SERPENTARIÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. As EXT. HYDRASTIS FLUIDUM, reserving after the exhaustion of serpentaria the first 90 c.c. of the percolate, and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough menstruum to make the fluid extract measure 100 c.c.

EXTRACTUM SOLANI TUBEROSI. Dr LATHAM. From the stalks and leaves of potato, as EXT. CONII. Dose, 3 grains.

EXTRACTUM SPIGELIÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. Spigelia, the rhizome and rootlets, in No. 60 powder (see PULVERES), 100

grammes, diluted alcohol q. s. (see SPIRITUS). Moisten the powder with 30 grammes of diluted alcohol, pack in a percolator, and proceed as in EXT. BUCHU FLUIDUM. When the spigelia is exhausted, reserve the first 85 c.c. of the percolate and evaporate the remainder to a soft extract, dissolve this in the reserved portion, and add enough diluted alcohol to make the fluid extract measure 100 c.c.

EXTRACTUM SPIGELIÆ ET SENNÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. Fluid Ext. Spigeliæ ℥x. Fluid Ext. Senna, U. S., ℥vj, oil aniseed, oil caraway, of each ♏xx. Dissolve the oils in the mixed extracts.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII. B. Strammonium seeds in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) ℔j, ether Oj or q. s. dist. water and proof sprit of each q. s. Shake the ether in a bottle with Oss of the water, and after separation decant the ether. Pack the strammonium in a percolator and free it from its oil with the washed ether. Reject the ethereal solution, and pour the spirit over the residue of the strammonium in the percolator, and allow it to pass slowly through the powder until this is exhausted. Distil off most of the spirit from the tincture, and evaporate the residue by a water-bath until the extract has a pilular consistence. Dose, ¼ to ½ grain. B. 1867. Free strammonium seeds in coarse powder ℔j from oil by Oj of washed ether (as in Ext. Ergotæ Liquidum). Percolate residue with proof spirit until exhausted. Distil off most of the spirit, and evaporate residue on water-bath to pilular consistence. L. Made with water. E. By simple percolation with proof spirit. Dose, from ¼ to ½ grain. U. S. No ether. Percolation with diluted alcohol, and evaporates to a pilular consistence. P. No ether, digests with warm alcohol at 60°, distils off alcohol, and evaporates to a pilular consistence.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII [FOLIORUM]. G. From fresh leaves as EXT. CHELIDONII.

EXTRACTUM STYRACIS. E. Boil powdered storax in successive portions of rectified spirit till exhausted, filter the spirituous solution, distil off the spirit, and evaporate the remainder over the vapour-bath to the consistence of a thin extract.

EXTRACTUM TABACI. Mr CHIPPENDALE. Shag tobacco ℥iv, distilled water Oij; boil, and let them simmer for 2 or 3 hours; then strain, wash the tobacco with more

boiling water, and evaporate the strained liquors to the consistence of an extract. See UNGUENTUM TABACI.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI. B. Crush fresh dandelion root ℔iv, pour out the juice, and allow it to deposit; heat the clear liquor to 212° F. (100° C.), and maintain the temperature for ten minutes; then strain, and evaporate by a water-bath at a temperature not exceeding 160° F. (71° C) to a pilular consistence. Dose, 5 to 30 grains. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Evaporates *in vacuo*. P. As EXT. DIGITALIS. G. macerates dried taraxacum with water before evaporating.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI LIQUIDUM. B. Dried dandelion root in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES) 40 oz., proof spirit Oiv, distilled water q. s. Mix the dandelion with the spirit, and macerate in a closed vessel for 48 hours, then press out f℥xx of liquid and set aside. Mix the pressed residue with the water and again macerate for 48 hours. Press out and strain the liquid; evaporate this by a water-bath to about f℥xviij. Mix the two liquids, and make up the volume to f℥xl with distilled water. Dose, 15 minims to 2 f. drachms. U. S. Same. P. As EXT. DIGITALIS.

EXTRACTUM TAXI. LODER. The inspissated juice of yew leaves. Dose, from 1 to 8 grains. A dangerous remedy.

EXTRACTUM TORMENTILLÆ. As EXT. GENTIANÆ.

EXTRACTUM ULMI ALCOHOLICUM. As EXT. DIGITALIS ALCOHOL.

EXTRACTUM URTICÆ. The juice of nettles inspissated without clarification.

EXTRACTUM UVÆ URSI. L. From the dried leaves, by decoction, as EXT. GLYCYRRHIZÆ. Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ. P. As EXT. DIGIT. ALCOHOL.

EXTRACTUM VERATRIÆ VIRIDIS FLUIDUM. U. S. As EXT. CUBEBÆ FLUIDUM, but moistening the powder with 30 instead of 25 grammes of alcohol.

EXTRACTA NARCOTICA CUM SACCHARO. GAUGER. Dissolve ℥vj of alcoholic extract of the plant in ℥xiv or ℥ij of strong alcohol by trituration in a porcelain mortar, and mix with it ℥xxx of powdered white sugar gradually added with constant stirring. Set the mixture in a warm situation until dry. Add sugar q. s. to make up ℥xxxvj. These preparations are less liable to lose their efficacy than the simple extracts. Six grains represent one of the extract.

EXTRACTA SICCA *vel* PULVERATA. PRUS. PH. These are

made by mixing 4 parts of the extract with 1 of powdered sugar of milk, and setting the mixture in a warm place till dry. Triturate the mass to powder, adding more of the sugar of milk, if necessary, to make the weight the same as that of the extract used.

FÆCULA. The fæcula or starch of the arum, bryony, chestnuts, &c., is obtained by rasping the parts containing the starch, pressing the pulp, mixed with an equal weight of water, in a hair bag, straining the liquid, and, after allowing it to settle, collecting, washing, and drying the sediment which subsides. Potatoes are rasped, the pulp diffused in water, and the fæcula obtained from the strained liquor as above. The green fæcula of narcotic and other plants, obtained by filtering or heating the expressed juice, is of a different nature, and retains a small and uncertain portion of the active principles of the plants.

FARINA HORDEI PRÆPARATA. G. Into a tin closed cylinder compress barley-flour till the vessel is two thirds full. Suspend it in a vapour bath for 30 hours; when cool, reject the upper layer, powder the rest, and keep it in a dry place.

FARINA TRITICI TOSTA. Wheat flour slightly baked, so as to acquire a pale buff tint; as a food for infants and invalids, particularly in diarrhœa.

FARINÆ EMOLLIENTES. See SPECIES EMOLLIENTES.

FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM. B. Fresh ox bile, Oj, rect. spirit q. s. Evaporate the bile to f℥v, and mix it with Oss of the spirit by agitation in a bottle, setting the mixture aside until the sediment subsides. Decant the clear solution and filter the remainder, washing the filter and contents with a little more spirit. Distil off most of the spirit, and evaporate the residue in a porcelain dish in a water-bath to a pilular consistence. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Mix fresh ox bile Oj with rect. spirit Oij by agitation in a bottle, and set aside for 12 hours until the sediment subsides. Decant the clear liquor, and evaporate in a porcelain dish in a water-bath until it acquires a pilular consistence. U. S. and P. The same.

FERRI ACETAS. D. 1826. *Peracetate of Iron.* Carbonate (peroxide) of iron 1 part; acetic acid 6 parts; digest for 3 days, and filter. Dose, 6 to 24 minims.

FERRI ET ALUMINÆ BISULPHAS. Sir JAMES MURRAY. 10 parts of well-washed alumina, 3 of soft iron filings, 5 of carbonate of potash or of soda, with water and carbonic acid, under strong pressure, yield a solution, to which sulphuric acid is added in excess. The salt is obtained in crystals. Dose, from 5 to 10 grains.

FERRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDUM. L. Sesquioxide of iron ʒiij, hydrochloric acid fʒx; digest in a sand-bath, stirring it occasionally till it is dissolved. Add hydrochlorate of ammonia ℔iiss, previously dissolved in Oiij of distilled water; filter, evaporate to dryness, and reduce to powder.

FERRI ET AMMONII CITRAS. B. *Ferri et Ammoniæ-citras.* Mix fʒxvj sol. ammonia with Oij dist. water, and to this add gradually solution of persulphate of iron fʒx diluted with dist. water Oij, stirring constantly and briskly, and taking care that ammonia is even finally in slight excess. Let the mixture stand for 2 hours, with occasional stirring, then put on a calico filter, and, when the liquor has drained away, wash the pp. of ferric hydrate with dist. water until the washing is unaffected with barium chloride. Dissolve citric acid 4 oz. in dist. water ʒiv, and having applied the heat of a water-bath, add the ferric hydrate previously well drained, and stir together until nearly all the hydrate has dissolved, or until the citric acid is saturated with it. Let the sol. cool, then add fʒvss of sol. of ammonia. Filter through flannel, adding some dist. water if necessary; evaporate to the consistence of syrup, the presence of a very slight excess of ammonia being maintained, and dry in thin layers on flat porcelain or glass plates at a temperature not exceeding 100° F. (37·8° C.). Remove the dry salt in flakes, and keep in stoppered bottles. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Sol. ammonia fʒxixss, sol. persulphate of iron fʒviij, citric acid 4 oz. Proceed as before. [L. Sulphate of iron ʒxij, carb. soda ʒxiiss, citric acid ʒvj, sol. ammon. fʒix, boiling dist. water Oxij. Dissolve the sulphate and carbonate separately in Ovj of the water. Mix the solutions whilst yet hot, and set aside, that that which is thrown down may subside. The supernatant liquor being poured off, wash the pp. frequently with water, and dissolve, with the acid added, by the assistance of heat. Then, when it has cooled, the ammonia being mixed in, evaporate the solution to the thickness of a syrup. Dry this (spread upon smooth earthen

plates) with a gentle heat. Mr UMNEY states that in the preparation of this salt the process of the P. L. is chiefly followed, instead of that of the B. P., because it yields a preparation that scales better.]

FERRI AMMONIO-TARTRAS. PAREIRA. Prepared in the same way as tartrated iron, but substituting acid tartrate of ammonia for the corresponding salt of potash. The acid tartrate of ammonia is made by neutralising a given weight of tartaric acid with ammonia, and then adding to the sol. another weight of the acid. Dose, 4 to 6 grains.

FERRI ARSENIAS. B. Dissolve 15¾ oz. of arseniate of sodium dried at 300° F. (148·9° C.) in about Ov, and 20¾ oz. of sulphate of iron in Ovj of water, mix to the solution, adding 4½ oz. bicarbonate of sodium dissolved in a little distilled water. Stir thoroughly. Collect the white pp. which has formed, on a calico filter, and wash until the washings are unaffected by a weak sol. of chloride of barium. Subject the washed pp. folded in strong linen to strong pressure, and dry it on porous bricks in a warm air-chamber, at a temperature not higher than 100° F. (37·8° C.). Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$th to ½ a grain. B. 1867. Sulphate of iron 9 oz., arseniate of soda dried at 300° F. 4 oz., acetate of soda 3 oz. Dissolve the arseniate and acetate of soda in Oij, and the sulphate of iron in Oiij of boiling dist. water; mix the two solutions, collect the white precipitate which forms on a calico filter, and wash until the washings cease to be affected by a dilute solution of chloride of barium. Squeeze the washed precipitate between folds of strong linen in a screw press, and dry it on porous bricks in a warm air-chamber whose temperature shall not exceed 100° F.

FERRI BIPHOSPHAS (?). Dr ROUTH. To metaphosphoric acid, boiling in a platinum capsule, add as much phosphate of iron as it will dissolve, and let the solution solidify by cooling and exposure to the air. Dose, 1 to 2 grains, twice or thrice a day. Whether the above is a definite chemical compound may be questioned. Until its composition is ascertained, the above name, under which it is prescribed by Dr ROUTH, may be provisionally retained.

FERRI BROMIDUM. MOHR. Mix 1 part of iron filings with 3 parts of water in a stopped vial; add 1 part of bromine; close the bottle, and set it aside, shaking occasionally.

When the solution has assumed a greenish colour, filter, and evaporate to dryness. Dose, 2 to 6 grains.

FERRI CARBONAS. When a solution of carbonate of soda is added to one of sulphate of iron, carbonate of iron is precipitated; but in drying, by absorbing oxygen, most of it becomes a peroxide; formerly termed *Ferri Carbonas* and *Ferri Subcarbonas*. Pure carbonate of iron is difficult to make, and to preserve. See FERRI PEROXIDUM.

FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATA. B. Dissolve sulphate of iron 2 oz., and carbonate of ammonium 1¼ oz., each in Css of boiling dist. water, and mix the two solutions with brisk stirring in a deep cylindrical vessel, which is then to be covered as accurately as possible. Set the mixture by for 24 hours, and from the precipitate which has subsided, separate the supernatant solution by a siphon. Pour on Cj of boiling dist. water, stir well, and, after subsidence, again remove the clear solution. Collect the resulting carbonate on a calico filter, and having first subjected it to expression, rub it with refined sugar 1 oz. in a porcelain mortar. Finally, dry the mixture at a temperature not exceeding 212° F. (100° C.). Dose, 5 to 30 grains. B. 1867. Same. The water used in washing the precipitate should have been recently boiled, and cooled in a close vessel.

FERRI CHLORIDUM. The proto-chloride of iron is made by adding clean iron turnings to hydrochloric acid, as long as any is dissolved, boiling the solution on excess of iron, decanting the solution as soon as it has settled, and evaporating quickly to dryness.

FERRI CITRAS. U. S. Evaporate sol. citrate of iron (see LIQ. FERRI CITRATIS, U. S.) at 140° F. to the consistence of syrup and spread on plates of glass, so that when dry it may be obtained in scales. Dose, 4 to 8 grains.

FERRI FERRO-CYANIDUM [PERCYANIDUM, L.]. *Pure Prussian Blue.* U. S. Make a solution of persulphate of iron, and gradually add to it a solution of ferro-cyanide of potassium, stirring after each addition till a precipitate ceases to form; then pour the whole on a filter, wash till tasteless, dry, and pulverize. Dose, 3 to 6 grains. In intermittents, epilepsy, &c. For the other varieties of Prussian Blue (TURNBULL'S, and the *Soluble Prussian Blue*), see the *Druggists' General Receipt Book.*

FERRI HYPOPHOSPHIS. Take hypophosphite of sodium, free from carbonate, and make a solution, and then add to a sol. of ferric chloride or ferric sulphate. Well wash the pp. which forms, and dry it at a moderate heat. Dose, 1 to 5 grains.

FERRI IODIDUM. B. 1867. Introduce iodine 3 oz., fine iron wire 1½ oz., and ℥xij of distilled water, into a flask, and, having heated the mixture gently for about ten minutes, raise the heat and boil until the froth becomes white. Pass the solution quickly through a wetted calico filter into a dish of polished iron, washing the filter with distilled water ℥iij, and boil down until a drop of the solution taken out on the end of an iron wire solidifies on cooling. The liquid should now be poured out on a porcelain dish, and, as soon as it has solidified, should be broken into fragments, and enclosed in a stoppered bottle. The dry iodide is to be preserved in well-closed bottles. Dose, 1 to 5 grains. It is difficult to prepare this in a perfect state, and almost impossible to preserve it so. It is therefore more frequently prescribed in the form of solution, syrup, or pills; which see.

FERRI IODIDUM SACCHARATUM. G. Powd. iron ℥iij, dist. water ℥x, iodine ℥viij; mix in a flask and set aside in a warm place, shaking often, until the red colour of the solution changes to a light green; filter quickly into a shallow porcelain dish, stir in ℥xl sugar milk, and evaporate the mass over a vapour-bath to dryness, stirring constantly, and then reduce to powder. 20 parts of iodide of iron in 100. See also SACCHARUM FERRI IODIDI.

FERRI LACTAS. U. S. Lactic acid f℥j, iron filings ℥ss, distilled water q. s. Mix the acid with 16 oz. of the water in an iron vessel, add the iron, and digest over a water-bath, supplying dist. water from time to time to preserve the measure. When the action has ceased, filter the solution, whilst hot, into a porcelain dish, and set aside to crystallize. After 48 hours decant the liquid, wash the crystals with rect. sp., and dry on blotting paper. Dose, 1 to 5 grains.

FERRI LIMATURA LÆVIGATA. P. *Ferrum Pulveratum.* Prepared iron filings ground by means of a slab and muller of porphyry, to a fine powder, without moisture.

FERRI LIMATURA PRÆPARATA. Soft iron reduced to a

coarse powder of uniform grain, by means of a perfectly clean file.

FERRI ET MAGNESIÆ CITRAS. VANDEN CORPUT. Dissolve hydrated peroxide of iron in citric acid, as for FERRI CITRAS, and neutralize the solution with carbonate of magnesia. Filter, evaporate, and dry as FERRI AMMONIO-CITRAS. Dose, 3 to 8 grains, in solution or in pills.

FERRI MALAS IMPURUM. See EXTRACTUM MARTIS POMATUM.

FERRI OXALAS. U. S. Sulph. iron ℥ij, oxalic acid gr. ccccxxxvj, dist. water q. s. Dissolve the sulphate in, ℥xxx and the acid in ℥xv of dist. water. Filter the solutions, mix them, shake together, and set aside until the pp. is formed. Decant the clear liquid, wash the pp. thoroughly, and dry it with a gentle heat.

FERRI OXIDUM MAGNETICUM. B. 1867. *Ferri Oxidum Nigrum, or Martial Æthiops.* Formerly prepared from the scales from the smith's anvil, prepared as Creta Præparata; but now made by precipitation. Dissolve sulphate of iron 2 oz. in Oij of distilled water, and add solution of persulphate of iron f℥vss, then mix with solution of soda Oiv, stirring well together. Boil the mixture, let it stand for 2 hours, stirring occasionally, then put it on a calico filter, and when the liquid has drained away, wash the precipitate with distilled water till what passes through ceases to precipitate chloride of barium. Finally, dry the precipitate at a temperature not exceeding 120° F. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

FERRI OXIDUM RUBRUM. E. From ℥iv of sulphate of iron (dissolved in Oss of boiling water, and Oiiiss of cold water added), and ℥v of carbonate of soda in thrice its weight of water.

FERRI OXYPHOSPHAS. *Ferri perphosphas.* CARMICHAEL. To a solution of perchloride of iron, add one of phosphate of soda as long as a precipitate falls. Wash this, and dry it. Dose, 1 scruple.

FERRI PER-CHLORIDUM. P. Dissolve red oxide of iron (FERRI PEROXIDUM) in hydrochloric acid, evaporate the solution to dryness by a water-bath, and preserve it in well-closed bottles. See LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI.

FERRI PERCYANIDUM. See FERRI FERRO CYANIDUM.

FERRI PERNITRATIS LIQUOR. See LIQUOR FERRI PERNITRATIS.

FERRI PEROXIDUM HYDRATUM. B. *Ferri Sesquioxidum. Ferri Oxidum Rubrum. Hydrous Peroxide of Iron, and Ferric Oxyhydrate.* Dry the moist peroxide ℔j (see FERRI PEROXIDUM HUMIDUM) at a temperature not exceeding 212° F. till it ceases to lose weight. Reduce to a fine powder. Dose, 5 to 30 grains.

FERRI PEROXIDUM HUMIDUM. B. 1867. (*Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum*, B. 1864.) Mix solution of persulphate of iron f℥iv with Oj of distilled water, and add gradually to solution of soda f℥xxxiij, stirring constantly and briskly. Let them stand for 2 hours, stirring occasionally, then put on calico filter, and, when the liquid has drained away, wash the precipitate with distilled water till what passes through ceases to give a precipitate with chloride of barium. Lastly, enclose the precipitate, without drying it, in a stoppered bottle, or other vessel, from which evaporation cannot take place. It should be recently made. Contains 86 per cent. of uncombined water. Used as an antidote to arsenic. Dose, ¼ to ½ oz. See ANTIDOTUM ARSENICI, G.

FERRI PER-SULPHURETUM HYDRATUM. Into a dilute solution of liver of sulphur drop very gradually a neutral solution of persulphate of iron, prepared as directed under LIQ. FERRI PERSULPH. Collect and preserve the precipitate as the last. M. BOUCHARDAT preferred it to the proto-sulphuret as an antidote for sublimate, white arsenic, and the salts of lead and copper.

FERRI PHOSPHAS. B. Dissolve sulphate of iron 3 oz. in boiling distilled water ℥xxx, and phosphate of sodium 2¾ oz. in the same quantity of boiling distilled water. Each sol. having cooled to between 100° and 130° F. (37·8° and 54·4° C.), add the latter to the former, pouring in also bicarbonate of sodium ¾ oz., dissolved in a little distilled water. Mix thoroughly. Transfer the pp. to a calico filter, and wash it with hot distilled water, till the filtrate is unaffected, with chloride of barium. Finally, dry the pp. at a temperature not exceeding 120° F. (48·9° C.). Dose, 5 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Directs instead of bicarbonate of sodium ¾ oz., acetate of soda 1 oz.

FERRI ET POTASSÆ CITRAS. Mr HEMINGWAY. Dissolve a known quantity of citric acid in water, neutralize it with carbonate of potash; add to this as much acid as before used, digest with hydrated oxide of iron, gradually added

till a portion remains undissolved. Evaporate the filtered solution as directed for FERRI AMMONIO-CITRAS.

FERRI PROTO-SULPHURETUM and PER-SULPHURETUM HYDRATUM. See FERRI SULPHURETUM.

FERRI PROTO-SULPHURETUM HYDRATUM. Add a solution of bihydrosulphuret of soda to one of proto-sulphate of iron; wash the precipitate quickly on a cloth filter, squeeze out most of the water, and keep the paste from the air. In this state it was used as an antidote for poisoning by corrosive sublimate. It may be safely taken in considerable doses.

FERRI PYROPHOSPHAS. U. S. Citrate of iron 9 parts, pyrophosphate of sodium 10 parts, distilled water 18 parts. Dissolve the citrate of iron in the distilled water by heating on a water-bath. To this solution add the pyrophosphate of sodium, and stir constantly until it is dissolved. Evaporate the solution at a temperature not exceeding 60° C. (140° F.) to the consistence of a thick syrup, and spread it on plates of glass, so that when dry the salt may be obtained in scales.

FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRAS. B. *Ferri et Quiniæ Citras.* Mix f℥viij of solution of ammonia with Oij of dist. water, add solution of persulphate of iron f℥ivss, first diluted with Oij of dist. water, stirring constantly and briskly; let the mixture stand for 2 hours, stirring occasionally, put it on a calico filter, and when the liquid has drained away, wash precipitate with dist. water till that which passes ceases to give a precipitate with chloride of barium. Mix sulphate of quinine 1 oz. with ℥viij dist. water, add diluted sulphuric acid f℥xij, and when dissolved precipitate the quinine with slight excess of solution of ammonia; collect precipitate on filter, and wash it with Oiss of dist. water. Dissolve citric acid 3 oz. and 30 grains in ℥v of dist. water, and applying heat of water-bath, add the ferric hydrate, previously well drained; stir together; when dissolved, add the precipitated quinine, continuing agitation until this also has dissolved. When cool, add, in small quantities at a time, f℥xij solution of ammonia diluted with f℥ij dist. water, stirring briskly and allowing the quinine which separates with each addition of ammonia to dissolve before the next addition is made. Filter, exaporate to a thin syrup, dry in thin layers on porcelain or glass plates at a temperature of 100° F. (37·8° C.), re-

move the dry salt in flakes, and keep it in a stoppered bottle. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. B. stated to contain 16 per cent. anhydrous quinine. B. 1867. Same. U. S. contains 12 per cent. of dry quinine, G. 9 per cent.

FERRI RUBIGO. Rust of iron, obtained by the action of moisture and air on iron, was formerly used, after being prepared as CRETA PRÆPARATA. It is now prepared by precipitation. See FERRI PEROXIDUM HYDRAT. and FERRUGO.

FERRI SESQUIOXIDUM. L. *Ferri Peroxidum.* (Formerly *Ferri Carbonas* and *Subcarbonas.*) Dissolve separately sulphate of iron ℔iv, crystallized carbonate of soda ℔iv ℥ij, each in Ciij of boiling water. Mix the solutions together whilst hot, and set aside that the precipitate may subside. The supernatant liquid being poured off, wash the precipitate frequently, and dry it. Dose, 4 to 10 grains, but much larger doses are sometimes given in neuralgia.

FERRI ET SODÆ CITRAS. As FERRI ET POTASSÆ CITRAS; substituting carbonate of soda for carbonate of potash. Dose, the same as for FERRI ET AMMONII CITRAS.

FERRI ET STRYCHNIÆ CITRAS. U. S. Citrate of iron and ammonia 98 parts, strychnia 1 part, citric acid 1 part, dist. water 120 parts. Dissolve the cit. iron and ammonia in 100 parts of the water, and the strychnia and citric acid in 20 parts of dist. water. Mix the two solutions, evaporate the mixture over a water-bath at 140° F. to the thickness of syrup, and spread on glass plates, so that the salt, when dry, may be obtained in scales. Dose, 3 to 8 grains.

FERRI SULPHAS. B. Pour on to 4 oz. of iron wire, in a porcelain capsule, Oiss of water, and add f℥iv of sulphuric acid; when the disengagement of gas has ceased, boil for 10 minutes. Filter, and in 24 hours separate the crystals, and let them be dried upon filtering-paper placed on porous bricks; and then preserved in well-stopped bottles. Dose, 1 to 5 grains. B. 1867. Same.

FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATA. B. Expose sulphate of iron 4 oz. in a porcelain or iron dish to a heat of 212° F. (100° C.) until aqueous vapour ceases to be given off. Reduce the residue, which should weigh rather less than 2½ oz., to a fine powder, and preserve it in a stoppered bottle. Dose, ½ to 3 grains. B. 1867. Heats to 400° F.

U. S. Heats to 300° F., until it ceases to lose water. G. Heats until it loses 35 or 36 parts of its weight.

FERRI SULPHAS GRANULATA. B. Dissolve the iron in sulphuric acid as for Ferri Sulphas, boil for 10 minutes, and then filter the solution into a jar containing rectified spirit f℥viij, stirring the mixture so that the salt shall separate in minute granular crystals. Let these, deprived by decantation of adhering liquid, be transferred on filtering-paper to porous bricks, and dried by exposure to the atmosphere. They should be preserved in a stoppered bottle. Dose, 1 to 5 grains. B. 1867. Same.

FERRI SULPHOCYANIDUM. Sulphocyanide of iron is formed by mixing a solution of sulphocyanide of potassium with a neutral solution of a persalt of iron.

FERRI SULPHURETUM. D. and E. *Ferri Sulphidum.* Rub a rod of iron heated to full whiteness on a roll of sulphur; let the melted sulphuret fall into a vessel of water. Separate it from portions of melted sulphur, and dry it. An inferior kind is made by heating in a crucible a mixture of 1 part of sulphur with 3 of iron filings, removing the crucible as soon as the mixture begins to glow, and covering it till the action has ceased.

FERRI TANNAS. BENEDETTI. To a boiling solution of 90 parts of pure tannic acid add gradually 440 parts of subcarbonate (sesquioxide) of iron which has been prepared from pure sulphate of iron and carbonate of soda, and dried at a moderate heat. Agitate the solution till the effervescence ceases. Evaporate the mixture at 176° F. in a porcelain vessel until it becomes thick; then spread it on glass or porcelain to dry, in a stove, at 95° F. Dose, 2 or 3 grains.

FERRI VALERIANAS. D. Convert 4 oz. of sulphate of iron into persulphate, and add distilled water to the solution to make up f℥viij. Dissolve 5 oz. 3 drms. of valerianate of soda in Oss of distilled water, mix the two solutions cold, and having placed the precipitate on a filter, and washed it with Oss of distilled water, let it be dried by placing it for some days, rolled up in bibulous paper, on a porous brick. It should be kept in a well-stopped bottle. Dose, 1 to 2 grains.

FERRUGO. E. *Rubigo Ferri. Hydrated Sesquioxide of Iron.* Dissolve ℥iv of sulphate of iron in Oij of water, add f℥iiiss of sulphuric acid, and boil the solution; add f℥ix or q. s. of

nitric acid (1·380) in small portions, 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, and allow the liquid to cool; then add in a full stream f℥iiiss of strong ammonia, stirring briskly. Collect the precipitate in a calico filter, wash it thoroughly with water till the washings cease to precipitate with nitrate of baryta, then squeeze it strongly, and dry it at a heat not above 180° F. See FERRI RUBIGO.

FERRUM. B. Annealed iron wire about ·005 of an inch in diameter (about No. 35 wire gauge), or wrought iron nails free from oxide.

FERRUM DIALYSATUM. See LIQUOR FERRI DIALYSATUS.

FERRUM OXYDATUM SACCHARATUM SOLUBILE. G. Dissolve powd. sugar 9 parts in water 9 parts, then add sol. perchloride of iron (sp. gr. 1·280) 30 parts, and afterwards, whilst stirring, a cold sol. of carbonate of soda (previously prepared by the aid of heat), 24 parts in 48 parts of water. Next add gradually, sol. soda (sp. gr. 1·160) 24 parts. Let stand till clear; next add bicarbonate of sodium 9 parts, and at once dilute the mixture with 600 parts of boiling water. Let settle, decant the supernatant liquid, and mix the pp. with 400 parts of hot water, repeat the washing with 400 parts of hot water. Having finally collected the pp., wash with hot water, until the washings are unaffected by nitrate of silver. Next press the pp., and mix it with 50 parts of powd. sugar. Evaporate to dryness over a steam-bath, reduce to powder, and add sugar q. s. to make the product weigh 100 parts.

FERRUM REDACTUM. B. Introduce ferric oxyhydrate (procured by decomposing sol. of perchloride of iron with ammonia) into an iron tube, confining it to the middle part of the tube by plugs of asbestos. Pass the tube through a furnace, and when it has been raised to a strong, but not bright red heat, cause it to be traversed by a stream of hydrogen gas developed by the action on granulated zinc of some sulphuric acid diluted with 8 times its volume of water. The gas, before entering the tube, must be rendered quite dry by being made to pass first through sulphuric acid, and then through a tube 18 inches long, packed with small fragments of chloride of calcium. The farther end of the iron tube is to be con-

nected by a cork with a bent tube dipping under water; and when the hydrogen is observed to pass through the water at the same rate that it bubbles through the sulphuric acid, the furnace is to be allowed to cool down to the temperature of the atmosphere, a slow current of hydrogen being still continued. The reduced iron is then to be withdrawn, and enclosed in a dry stoppered bottle. Dose, 1 to 5 grains. B. 1867. Same.

FERRUM TARTARATUM. B. *Ferri Potassio-Tartras. Ferrum Tartarizatum.* Add gradually solution of persulphate of iron f℥vj to Oij of distilled water, and gradually pour the dilute solution into solution of ammonia f℥xj diluted with Oiij dist. water, stirring constantly and briskly; let the mixture stand for 2 hours, stirring occasionally, then collect the pp. on a calico filter, and wash it with distilled water until the filtrate ceases to become turbid on the addition of chloride of barium. To acid tartrate of potassium in powder 2 oz. in a capsule add the precipitate, and having digested the mixture for 24 hours, then apply a heat not exceeding 140° F. (60° C.), add gradually Oj dist. water, and stir constantly till nothing more will dissolve. Filter, evaporate at 140° F. to the consistence of syrup, and, having poured it in a thin layer on flat porcelain or glass plates, evaporate it to dryness at a temperature not much above 100° F. (37·8° C.) Lastly, remove the dried salt in flakes, and preserve it in stoppered bottles. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Sol. persulph. iron f℥vss, and finally dries at 120° F.

FLORES AURANTII. Orange flowers are preserved by mixing them with half their weight of salt.

FLORES SAMBUCI SALITI. Fresh elder flowers are strewed in a cask or jar, with alternate layers of dry salt. For distilling the water at any period of the year.

FOLIA BELLADONNÆ OPIATA. M. CRUVEILHIER. Steep ℥ij of belladonna leaves in a solution of ℈j of opium in ℥ij of water, and dry them in the shade. For smoking in phthisis, spasmodic asthma, &c.

FOLIA SENNÆ SPIRITÛ EXTRACTA. PRUS. PH. Macerate senna with 4 parts of rectified spirit for two days, then express and dry it. Supposed to render it milder.

FOMENTUM (*vel* FOTUS) ACETI. White vinegar ℥viij, cold water ℥xxxij.

FOMENTUM AMMONIÆ MURIATIS. CH. Decoction of mallow

Oiss, muriate of ammonia ʒj; dissolve, and add spirit of camphor ʒij.

FOMENTUM ANTHEMIDIS. Chamomile flowers 2 oz., water ℔iv; boil, and strain. Two or three poppy-heads are sometimes added.

FOMENTUM ARNICÆ. GRAEFE. Flowers of arnica ʒij, rue ʒj; infuse in sufficient boiling water to strain off fʒxij. See LOTIO ARNICÆ.

FOMENTUM CONII COMPOSITUM. GUY'S H. Dried hemlock 2 oz., dried chamomiles ½ oz., boiling water Oiss; macerate for 2 hours, strain, and press.

FOMENTUM DIGITALIS. Dried foxglove 1 oz., boiling water Oiss; infuse, and strain.

FOTUS ACETOSUS. P. Fomentations of vinegar are sometimes prepared with white, with rose, or with aromatic vinegar; (P.) in the proportion of 1 of vinegar to 4 of water.

FOTUS ASTRINGENS. Decoction of oak bark or of pomegranate Oiss, alum ʒiij.

FOTUS CALMANS. F. H. Leaves of mallow, henbane, poppy, of each ʒj, water 16 oz., boil 20 minutes.

FOTUS COMMUNIS. L. 1744. Dried southernwood, sea wormwood, chamomiles, of each ʒj, dried bay-leaves ʒss, water Ov; boil slightly, and strain.

FOTUS DULCAMARÆ. See DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ.

FOTUS EMOLLIENS. P. Emollient herbs (*Species Emollientes*) 1 oz. Boil for 10 minutes in water sufficient to yield Oj after straining.

FOTUS GALLÆ. CH. Bruised galls ʒss, boiling water ℔ij; macerate for an hour, and strain.

FOTUS NARCOTICUS. P. With narcotic herbs (*Species Narcoticæ*), as FOTUS SAMBUCI.

FOTUS PAPAVERIS. As DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS.

FOTUS RESOLVENS. Infusion of elder flowers ʒviij, Goulard's extract ʒss.

FOTUS SAMBUCI. P. Elder flowers 1 oz., boiling water Oj. Infuse 1 hour.

FOTUS TANNINI. RICORD. Tannin ʒij, aromatic wine ʒviij.

FOTUS VINOSUS. P. Red wine Oij, honey 4 oz. See also LOTIO and EMBROCATIO.

FULIGOKALI. DESCHAMPS. Caustic potash 20 parts, powdered wood soot 100 parts, distilled water 2000 parts; dissolve the potash in a little water, and add the soot;

boil for an hour, then add more water, and filter. Evaporate the clear solution to dryness, constantly stirring; and put the powder into dry bottles. Dose, 2 or 3 grains.

FULIGOKALI SULPHURATUM. Caustic potash 14 parts, sulphur 4 parts; heat them together with a little water till dissolved, add fuligokali 60 parts, and evaporate to dryness.

FUMIGATIO AROMATICA. Olibanum, amber, mastic, of each ʒiij, storax ʒij, benzoin and labdanum, each ʒj; throw the mixed powders on red-hot cinders. See the next.

FUMIGATIO BALSAMICA. Benzoin is burnt alone, or with storax, as a remedy for hooping-cough; ℈j or ʒss of each being thrown on hot cinders or a heated iron in the patient's room. Dr DOHRN prescribes olibanum ℔ij, benzoin ℔ss, storax ℔ss, dried roses ʒvj, lavender flowers ʒvj.

FUMIGATIO BELLADONNÆ. M. SCHROEDER. About ʒij of the dried leaves are thrown on a pan of coals; to relieve hæmoptysis, and allay cough.

FUMIGATIO CHLORINII. P. *Suffumigatio Guytoniana.* Put into an earthen vessel 2½ parts of common salt, 1 of binoxide of manganese, and 2 of water; add 2 parts of sulphuric acid. Stir it with a glass rod, or tobacco-pipe. This is for unoccupied rooms only.

FUMIGATIO IODINII ET SULPHURIS. SELLERS. Sulphur ʒiij, cinnabar ℈ij, iodine gr. x; in six powders. One to be thrown on to a heated iron at the bottom of a large jar, of sufficient size to receive the limb. In lepra, psoriasis, and tubercular eruptions; to be applied for 20 minutes, three times a day.

FUMIGATIO MERCURIALIS. ABERNETHY used to direct the patient to be placed in a vapour-bath, in his under-garments, the neck being secured by a towel, and the body exposed for 15 minutes to the vapour from ʒij of black oxide of mercury put on to a heated iron. F. H. uses ʒss to ʒiij of red sulphide of mercury, either alone or mixed with ʒij of olibanum. The sulphide is also used by placing ʒss on a hot shovel covered with a funnel (or in an apparatus sold for the purpose) and the fumes inhaled to produce salivation. Mr COLLES recommends the oxide or sulphide to be mixed with melted wax, and formed into tapers, which are to be burned on a plate, covered with a curved funnel raised about an inch above the plate, and the vapour inhaled, or directed to any part.

FUMAGATIO ACIDI NITRICI. P. *Suffumigatio cum Acido Nitrico.* Put into a porcelain cup equal measures of sulphuric acid and water, and add to it from time to time powdered nitre.

FUMIGATIO NITROSA. Soak porous paper in a saturated solution of nitre; roll it up, place it in a candlestick, and set it on fire.

FUMIGATIO PICEA. Sir A. CRICHTON. Mix Norway tar with a little carbonate of potash (ʒss to ℔j) to neutralize the acid, and keep it heated by means of a spirit-lamp.

FUMIGATIO SULPHUROSA. P. Take roll sulphur broken up, and place in a wide-mouthed earthen vessel, and having sprinkled a little alcohol over the sulphur, set light to the mixture. The apartments should be carefully closed and not opened until half an hour after the termination of the operation; nor should they be entered until they have been well ventilated.

GARGARISMA. ST B. H. [*G. Simplex,* GUY'S H.; *Commune* U. C. H.] Vinegar fʒiiss, decoction of barley Oj, honey, or honey of roses fʒiss. Mix.

GARGARISMA ACIDI CARBOLICI. T. H. Carbolic acid gr. ij, glycerine ♏xxiv, water to ʒj; stimulant and antiseptic.

GARGARISMA ACIDI MURIATICI. CH. hydrochloric acid gutt. xxx, honey of roses fʒij, decoction of barley fʒvj. ST B. H. Red roses ʒij, boiling water Oj, hydrochloric acid ʒiss. Macerate for an hour, and strain. F. H. Infusion of bark ʒiv, syrup of honey ʒj, hydrochloric acid 18 drops.

GARGARISMA ÆRUGINIS. GUY'S H. Liniment of verdigris (*Oxymel Æruginis*) fʒss, honey of roses fʒij, decoction of linseed fʒiiiss.

GARGARISMA ALUMINIS. SAUNDERS. Alum ϑj, infusion of roses fʒvij, honey of roses ʒj. GUY'S H. Alum ʒj, decoction of bark fʒxvj, honey of roses fʒiss. ZOBEL'S *Specific for Quinsy* consisted of alum ʒiij, nitre ʒiij, cream of tartar ʒiv, vinegar ℔iv, evaporated to dryness. ʒiv of this to be dissolved in ʒviij of plantain water.

GARGARISMA ALUMINII CHLORIDI. T. H. Sol. of Chloride Aluminium ♏xij, water to ʒj; astringent and antiseptic.

GARGARISMA ANTISCORBUTICUM. P. Bitter species (*Species Amaræ*) gr. lxxx, boiling water ʒviij; infuse for an hour, strain, and add syrup of honey ʒij, antiscorbutic tincture ʒj.

GARGARISMA ANTISEPTICUM. F. H. Muriate of ammonia ℈ss, camphor ℈j, decoction of bark ℥vj.

GARGARISMA ASTRINGENS. A. T. THOMSON. Infusion of roses f℥vij, diluted sulphuric acid f℥j, tincture of catechu f℥vj, tincture of opium f℥iss. JANNART. Tannin, ℥ss, honey of roses ℥ij, water ℥viij, rose water ℥ij.

GARGARISMA BORACIS. GUY'S H. Borax ℥ij, barley water f℥vij, honey of roses ℥j.

GARGARISMA CALCIS CHLORINATÆ. Chloride of lime ℥ij, water Oj; triturate, filter, and add clarified honey ℥j.

GARGARISMA CAPSICI. U. C. H. Tincture of capsicum f℥j, water f℥vj, vinegar f℥j.

GARGARISMA CHLORINII. MID. H. Chlorine water f℥ij, water f℥x.

GARGARISMA CINCHONÆ. BRANDE. Decoction of bark f℥iiiss, infusion of roses f℥iiiss, tincture of myrrh f℥ij, hydrochloric acid ♏x.

GARGARISMA DETERGENS. P. Honey of roses ℥ij, alcoholized sulphuric acid ℥ss, decoction of barley ℥viij.

GARGARISMA EMOLLIENS. DORVAULT. Althæa root ℥ss, 1 poppy, boil in water q. s. to obtain 9 oz., and add honey ℥j.

GARGARISMA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. CH. Corrosive sublimate gr. ij, decoction of barley Oj, honey of roses ℥ij.

GARGARISMA HYDRARGYRI CYANURETI. PARENT DUCHÂTELET. Cyanide of mercury gr. x, decoction of althæa ℥xxviij.

GARGARISMA IODINII. Dr ROSS. Tincture of iodine ℥j to ℥ij, tincture of opium ℥j, water f℥vj.

GARGARISMA MANGANESII ACETATIS. Acetate of manganese ℥j, water f℥vij, clarified honey ℥j. The chloride and the sulphate of manganese are also used, about ℥ss or ℈ij to ℥vj of barley water.

GARGARISMA MANGANESII OXIDI. PEREIRA. Black oxide of manganese ℥ij, decoction of barley f℥v.

GARGARISMA MYRRHÆ. CH. Tincture of myrrh ℥ss, honey of roses f℥iss, lime water ℥vj.

GARGARISMA NITRI. BRANDE. Nitre ℥ij, simple oxymel f℥j, barley water f℥vij.

GARGARISMA PLUMBI. RATIER. Liquid subacetate of lead ℥ss, barley water ℔j, syrup ℥j.

GARGARISMA POTASSÆ CHLORATIS. Chlorate of potash ℥j, water ℥vij, honey of roses ℥j.

GARGARISMA POTASSÆ PERMANGANATIS. T. H. Sol. permanganat. Potash B. ♏vj, dist. water to ℥j; antiseptic.

GARGARISMA POTASSII BROMIDI. T. H. Bromide potassium 10 gr., water ℥j, sedative.

GARGARISMA PYRETHRI. SWEDIAUR. Infusion of pellitory Oj, muriate of ammonia ʒij, vinegar ℥iij.

GARGARISMA QUERCÛS. As DECOCTUM QUERCÛS.

GARGARISMA RHOIS GLABRI. An infusion of the inner bark of the root of smooth sumach is used as a gargle, in mercurial salivation.

GARGARISMA ROSÆ. KENDRICK. Conserve of roses ℥iij, boiling water f℥xvj; infuse for an hour, add diluted sulphuric acid fʒij, and strain.

GARGARISMA SIMPLEX. See GARGARISMA.

GARGARISMA SINAPIS. M. FLEURY. Black mustard seed bruised ʒiv, salt ℈iv, vinegar ℈viij, warm water f℥vij. Digest, and filter.

GARGARISMA SODÆ BORATIS. See GARGARISMA BORACIS.

GARGARISMA SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. GUY'S H. Solution of chloride of soda fʒij, water f℥xij. Dr COPLAND. Solution fʒij, honey ℥ss, water f℥vj. ST B. H. fʒij of the solution to f℥iv of water. CUT. H. Sol. of chlorinated soda ℥j, water ℥xv.

GARGARISMA SPIRITÛS VINI. Dr WATSON. Brandy 1 part, water 5 parts.

GARGARISMA SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM. MID. H. Sulphur ʒj, acetate of lead ℈j, distilled water f℥xij.

GARGARISMA TANNINI. JANNART. Tannin ʒss, honey of roses ℥ij, water ℥viij, rose water ℥ij.

GARGARISMA TEREBINTHINATUM. GEDDINGS. Oil of turpentine ʒij, mucilage ℥viss.

GARGARISMA ZINCI. Dr COPLAND. Sulphate of zinc ℈j, rose water f℥vij, simple oxymel f℥j.

GELATINA BERBERORUM. E. 1744. Picked barberries ℔j, white sugar ℔j; boil gently to a due consistence, and strain through flannel.

GELATINA CHONDRI. MOUCHON directs ʒj of carragheen to be boiled for half an hour with f℥xvj of water, and ℥iiss of sugar in lumps to be added to the strained liquor, which is evaporated to ℥viij, and aromatized with a few drops of tincture of orange or lemon peel. It is also made with milk. BERAL directs moss ℈iv, milk ℥xxiv,

sugar ʒss, cinnamon ℈j. Dan. Ph. Soak ʒij of the moss in cold water, and boil it with ʒxij of milk.

Gelatina Copaibæ. M. Caillot. Isinglass 4, water 40; dissolve in a water-bath, add 20 of sugar, pour the clear liquid jelly into a warm mortar, and add copaiba 60; triturate, and pour into a vessel to jelly. In the same way prepare jelly of cod-liver oil, castor oil, &c. Flavour with some aromatic essential oil, or bals. tolu.

Gelatina Cornu Cervi. P. Hartshorn shavings ʒviij, white sugar ʒiv, and 1 lemon. Wash the hartshorn shavings in tepid water and then boil them in Oivss of water to be reduced to half; strain and press, add the sugar and lemon juice, and the white of an egg beaten up with water; clarify by heat, and reduce to a proper consistence. Add the lemon peel, strain, and set it in a cool place.

Gelatina Cydoniorum. E. 1744. Juice of quinces ℔iij, sugar ℔j; boil to a jelly.

Gelatina Fuci. Dr Russell. Bladder-wrack (*Fucus Vesiculosus*) ℔ij, sea-water ℔ij; macerate for 15 days. Applied to glandular tumours. See Cataplasma Fuci.

Gelatina Fuci Amylacei. Dr Sigmond. Boil ʒss of prepared Ceylon moss in Oij of water for 25 minutes (or till a spoonful taken out, jellies in two or three minutes). Flavour with wine, lemon, &c., and strain.

Gelatina Glycerinæ. *Glycerine jelly.* Mix glycerine to the required consistence with comp. tragacanth. powder. Or take powdered gum arabic ʒss, syrup ʒiv (ʒiij sugar to ʒj water), the yolks of 3 eggs, olive oil ʒiv, glycerine ʒij. Rub the gum and syrup well together, add the yolks, and, when mixed, add the oil and glycerine previously triturated together. Applied to chapped hands, abrasions, &c. See Glycerinum Amyli, B.

Gelatina Helminthocorti. P. Boil ʒj of Corsican moss for half an hour in water q. s. to yield ʒviij. Add ʒj of isinglass first soaked in a little water, ʒij refined sugar, and ʒij white wine. Boil, and strain.

Gelatina Ichthyocollæ. Soak the isinglass in cold water, then boil in water to a gelatinizing consistence. ʒiss makes Oj of strong jelly; to which may be added wine, sugar, &c.

Gelatina Iodureta. *Gelée pour le Goître.* See Linimentum Iodouretum Gelatinosum.

GELATINA LICHENIS. P. Saccharated Iceland moss (see SACCHARUM LICHENIS) ʒviiss, sugar ʒviiss, water ʒxv, orange fl. water ʒj, boil the three first substances and remove the scum which forms, and then let the jelly flow into a vessel which contains the orange flower water. The moss is sometimes deprived of its bitterness, by macerating it in cold water (changed every 6 hours) for 3 days.

GELATINA LICHENIS CUM CINCHONÂ. P. Saccharated Iceland moss (see SACCHARUM LICHENIS) ʒviiss, syrup of bark ʒxj (wt.), water ʒxiss. Proceed as the last.

GELATINA LICHENIS HIBERNICI. P. Carrageen 2 oz., white sugar 4 oz., distilled water q. s., orange flower water 3 drachms. First wash the carrageen in cold water, and then let it boil in a sufficient quantity of water, to obtain, after it has been strained, about 8 oz. of liquid. Strain through a sieve, add the sugar, and if necessary reduce the product to 8 oz. After a few minutes remove the scum, and pour the hot jelly into a jar, in which you can mix it with the orange flower water.

GELATINA LICHENIS SICCATA. P. Iceland moss deprived of its bitterness ℔j; boil it in sufficient water for an hour, strain, and press; add sugar ℔j, and evaporate in a flat vessel to a firm consistence, stirring it constantly. Then spread it on plates, dry it in a stove, and reduce it to powder.

GELATINA MARANTÆ. Boil ʒxvj of water with a little sugar, and add to it 1 oz. of arrowroot, previously rubbed to a smooth paste with a little cold water; let it boil for an instant, and pour it out. Jelly of potato arrowroot and of *tous les mois* is prepared in the same way. Sago and tapioca require to be first soaked in cold water, then boiled with fresh water to a proper consistence; adding sugar, &c., to the taste. One ounce will be sufficient for a pint of jelly.

GELATINA SALEPÆ. SOUBEIRAN. Ground salep ʒiv, sugar ʒiv, water q. s. Boil to fʒxij, and flavour to the taste.

GELSEMINIA. *Gelsemine.* This very powerful alkaloid is prepared from the fluid extract of the *Gelsemium sempervirens* (yellow jasmine) by the following process of FREDIGKE. Concentrate the aqueous portion left after the extraction of gelseminic acid by ether, shake it with twice its vol. of strong alcohol to precipitate gummy matter;

then allow it to deposit, filter, wash the filter with alcohol, evaporate to a small bulk, set the alkaloid free by means of liquor potassæ, and remove it from the liquid by means of chloroform or ether. On evaporation gelsemine is left as a brownish-yellow amorphous residue. *Gelseminic acid* may be obtained from the fluid ext. of the root by concentrating the ext. and then diluting the resulting liquid with water, which precipitates the resin. Hydrochloric acid is added to the filtered liquid which is repeatedly shaken with ether, which upon evaporation leaves the acid in crystals. It is the aqueous portion, freed from the ether, from which gelseminia is obtained. Gelsemine is very poisonous, $\frac{1}{8}$th of a grain injected hypodermically killed a strong cat in an hour. Professor SONNENSCHEIN believes that the so-called gelsemic acid is identical with esculin, the glucoside obtained from horse-chestnut.

GENTIANINUM. M. *Gentianin, Gentisin, Gentisic Acid.* Obtained by washing the alcoholic extract of gentian, with cold water, to remove the bitter principle, afterwards with cold ether to remove fat, and crystallizing the residue from alcohol. The bitter taste of gentian is due to another principle, which has been named *Gentiopicrin.* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.

GLANDES QUERCÛS TOSTÆ. PRUSS. PH. Acorns, freed from their coating, and roasted in the same manner as coffee, and crushed. Mixed with coffee, as a tonic.

GLOBULI CONTRAYERVÆ. These only differ from PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COMP. in form, and are made into balls with mucilage.

GLOBULI GASCOIGNII. *Gascoign's Balls.* The compound powder of crab's claws formed into balls with mucilage. The original balls contained pearls and oriental bezoar, and were imitated by the following: crabs' claws ʒvij, calcined hartshorn and amber, each ʒj, powdered seeds of the *Amomum Plinii* ʒij, mucilage q. s.

GLOBULI MARTIALES. P. They consist of balls weighing little more than ʒj of tartarized iron with *espèces vulnéraires.* They are not used in this country.

GLONOIN. *Nitro-glycerine.* This well-known and highly dangerous explosive substance is obtained by dropping glycerine into a mixture of sulphuric and fuming nitric acids, immersed in a freezing mixture, and afterwards

pouring into water. Given in angina pectoris, Bright's disease, asthma, nervous headache, vertigo, and sea-sickness, in doses from the $\frac{1}{200}$th to the $\frac{1}{50}$th of a grain. Mr MARTINDALE states that "in fatty or oily solution nitro-glycerine is perfectly safe and stable."

Antidotes.—Alcohol, ammonia, and coffee, preceded by a mustard emetic.

GLYCERINUM. B. A sweet principle obtained by reaction of fats, and fixed oils with aqueous fluids. It contains a small percentage of water. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. Sp. gr. 1·250. B. 1867. Same.

GLYCERINUM ACIDI CARBOLICI. B. Rub carbolic acid 1 oz. and glycerine f℥iv together in a mortar until the acid is dissolved, or the mixture may be warmed. B. 1867. Same.

GLYCERINUM ACIDI GALLICI. B. Rub together in a mortar gallic acid 1 oz. and glycerine f℥iv; transfer to a porcelain dish, and apply a temperature not exceeding that of a water-bath, until complete solution is effected. B. 1867. Same.

GLYCERINUM ACIDI TANNICI. B. As the last. B. 1867. Same. P. 1 to 5 glycerin of starch.

GLYCERINUM ALUMINIS. B. Alum in powder, 1 oz. glycerine f℥v. Stir together in a porcelain dish, gently applying heat until solution is effected, set aside, and decant the clear liquid.

GLYCERINUM AMYLI. B. Rub together starch 1 oz, glycerine f℥v, and distilled water f℥iij, in a porcelain dish, and apply heat stirring constantly, until the starch particles are broken and a transparent jelly is formed. B. 1867. Starch ℥j, glycerine f℥viij. (Used for chapped hands, under the name of Glycerine Jelly.) U. S. Starch 1 part, glycerine 9 parts. P. 1 to 15.

GLYCERINUM BISMUTHI NITRATIS. Mr WILLMOTT. Nitrate of bismuth ½ oz., distilled water ℥ij. Price's glycerine to ℥vj. Dissolve the bismuth in f℥ij of the glycerine previously mixed with the distilled water, then add the solution to the remainder of the glycerine, and mix well together.

GLYCERINUM BORACIS. B. Rub together in a mortar powdered borax 1 oz., glycerine f℥iv, dist. water ℥ij, until dissolved. B. 1867. No water.

GLYCERINUM EXTRACTI BELLADONNÆ. P. Ext. Belladonna

℥j, glycerine of starch ℥ix. Prepare in the same manner glycerines of Hemlock, Henbane, and Opium.

GLYCERINUM CUM FERRI IODIDO. Messrs. SMITH. 2¾ ounces of pure glycerine, mixed with solution of the iodide, made by one eighth of an ounce of iron wire and 100 gr. of iodine. Of the strength of SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI, E.

GLYCERINUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. P. Purified tar ℥j, glycerine of starch, ℥iij.

GLYCERINUM PLUMBI ACETATIS. B. Mix together acetate of lead 5 oz., oxide of lead in powder 3½ oz., glycerine Oj, distilled water f℥xij. Boil for ¼ hour. Then filter and evaporate, until the water is dissipated.

GLYCERINUM POTASSII IODIDI. P. Iodide of Potassium 2 parts, glycerine of starch 11 parts; dissolve the iodide in its own weight of water and add to the glycerine of starch.

GLYCERINUM TRAGACANTHÆ. B. Tragacanth in powder 110 grains, glycerine f℥j, dist. water, 74 fluid grains. Mix the tragacanth with the glycerine in a mortar, add the water, and rub until a transparent jelly is produced.

GLYCERINUM VITELLI. *Glyconin.* Fresh yolk of egg 45 parts, glycerine 55 parts. Mix thoroughly.

GLYCYRRHIZINUM AMMONIATUM. U. S. Liquorice root in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES) 100 parts; water, and liquor ammoniæ, and sulphuric acid, of each q. s. Mix 95 parts of water with 5 of liq. ammoniæ, and having moistened the powder with the mixture, macerate for 24 hours, then pack in a percolator, and gradually pour on water until 500 parts of percolate are obtained. Add to the percolate slowly, and whilst stirring, sulphuric acid q. s., so long as a pp. is produced. Collect this on a strainer, wash it with cold water, re-dissolve it in water with the aid of liquor ammoniæ, filter, if necessary, and again add sulphuric acid so long as a pp. is produced. Collect this, wash it, dissolve it in liquor ammoniæ q. s., previously diluted with an equal volume of water, and spread the clear solution upon plates of glass, so that upon drying the product may be obtained in scales. For disguising the taste of nauseous liquid medicines.

GOSSYPIUM ACIDI SALICYLICI. Purified cotton wool 100 parts, salicylic acid 10 parts, alcohol 100 parts, glycerine 1 part. Dissolve the acid in the alcohol, add the glycerine, and saturate the cotton wool with the solution. Dry the

latter in the air, pick it, and preserve in well-stoppered bottles. Antiseptic.

GOSSYPIUM ACIDI BORACICI. T. H. Boracic acid 60 grains, glycerine 20 minims, water 6 drachms, cotton wool in a thin sheet 60 grains. Mix the acid, glycerine and water, and dissolve with the aid of heat, then proceed as in GOSSYP. ACIDI TANNICI.

GOSSYPIUM ACIDI CARBOLICI. Make an alcoholic solution of carbolic acid, and diffuse it over prepared cotton wool with an atomiser, so that on the evaporation of the alcohol, the wool shall be impregnated with 6 per cent. of acid.

GOSSYPIUM ACIDI TANNICI. T. H. Tannic acid 30 grains, glycerine 10 minims, water 6 drachms, cotton wool in a thin sheet 60 grains. Dissolve the tannin in the glycerine and water, and then saturate the wool evenly with the solution. Dry in the air with a moderate heat. Astringent.

GOSSYPIUM FERRI PERCHLORIDI. T. H. Sol. perchloride of iron ½ oz., glycerine 10 minims, cotton wool in a thin sheet, 60 grains. Mix the solution and glycerine, and saturate the wool evenly with the mixture. Dry in the air. Astringent and styptic.

GOSSYPIUM IODOFORMI. T. H. Iodoform, 70 grains, ether 10 fluid drachms, alcohol 2 fluid drachms, glycerine 10 minims, cotton wool in a thin sheet 60 grains. Dissolve the iodoform in the ether, to which add the alcohol and glycerine previously mixed, and proceed as in GOSSYP. ACIDI TANNICI. Stimulant and antiseptic. This wool must be prepared in a room in which there is neither artificial light nor fire.

GOSSYPIUM IODURETUM. P. Mix 25 grammes of fine carded cotton, thoroughly dried in a stove, with 2 grammes of finely powdered iodine, so as to distribute the iodine powder as uniformly as possible throughout the cotton. Place the mixture in a litre flask, having a large mouth and a ground glass stopper. Keep the flask with the mouth open for some minutes, in nearly boiling water, so as to expel a portion of the air, then close it, and tie down the stopper. The flask is then submitted for two hours at least to a temperature near 100° C., the iodine vaporised condenses upon the cellulose. The flask ought not to be opened before it is quite cold, when all the iodine (about

8 per cent.) will remain fixed upon the cotton. Keep in a well stoppered bottle.

GUMMI-RESINÆ. See VEGETABILIA PRÆPARATA.

GUTTÆ ACONITI CUM ANTIMONIO. RICHTER. Extract of aconite ʒj, antimonial wine ℥j.

GUTTÆ ACOUSTICÆ. Oil of almonds ʒiv, oil of turpentine ʒss, tincture of opium ʒss. See also BALSAMUM ACOUSTICUM.

GUTTÆ ÆTHEREÆ TEREBINTHINATÆ. M. DURANDE. Sulphuric ether ʒvj, rectified oil of turpentine ʒij. In gallstones. Dose, 40 minims to 1 fl. drachm.

GUTTÆ ANODYNÆ. See LIQUOR MORPHIÆ ACETATIS.

GUTTÆ ANTHELMINTICÆ. SCHWARTZ. Barbadoes tar ʒiv, tincture of asafœtida ʒvj. Dose, 40 drops. See also OLEUM ANTHELMINTICUM.

GUTTÆ ANTIPERTUSSICÆ. Dr GRAVES, or Dr BEATTY. Tincture of assafœtida, and comp. tincture of camphor, of each f℥ss; comp. tincture of bark f℥v. A teaspoonful 3 times a day.

GUTTÆ ANTISCROFULOSÆ. AUGUSTIN. Chloride of iron ʒss, chloride of barium ʒss, distilled water ℥j. Dose, from 20 drops.

GUTTÆ EMMENAGOGÆ. BRANDE. Compound tincture of aloes f℥j, tincture of valerian f℥j, tincture of sesquichloride of iron f℥ss. Dose, a teaspoonful in chamomile tea.

GUTTÆ GODDARDIANÆ. This once famous remedy, for which King Charles II gave £1500, was merely *oleum animale*, procured from human bones.

GUTTÆ HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. Sir A. COOPER. Bichloride of mercury gr. j, dilute hydrochloric acid ʒss, tincture of cinchona bark f℥ij. Dose, 1 f. dr. twice or three times daily.

GUTTÆ NIGRÆ. Dr ARMSTRONG. *Lancaster Black Drop.* Opium ℔ss, verjuice Oiij, bruised nutmegs ℥iss, saffron ℥ss. Boil to a proper thickness, then add 2 spoonfuls of yeast, and let it stand in a warm place for 6 or 8 weeks, then in the open air till it is of the consistence of syrup. Then decant, filter, and bottle, adding a little sugar to each bottle. One drop is equal in strength to three drops of laudanum. U. S. (*Acetum Opii.*) Take of opium in coarse powder 10 parts, nutmeg 3 parts, sugar 20 parts, diluted acetic acid q. s. Macerate the opium and the nutmeg in 50 parts of the acid for 24 hours. Put into a percolator,

and return the liquid till it passes clear; then pour on gradually more acid until the filtrate measures 80 parts. In this dissolve the sugar, and strain. See VINUM OPII FERMENTATIONE PARATUM.

GUTTÆ ODONTALGICÆ. *Toothache Drops.* Dr COPLAND. Opium gr. x, camphor gr. x, rectified spirit and sulphuric ether, of each ½ oz., oil of cloves ʒj, oil of cajeput ʒj. Dr RIGHINI. Rectified spirit ʒiv, creasote ʒvj, tincture of cochineal ʒij, oil of peppermint ʒss. Dr BLAKE. Alum finely powdered ʒj, spirit of nitric ether ʒvij. M. COTTEREAU. Saturate ether (cold) with camphor, and add a few drops of ammonia. Dr HEADLAND. Oil of cloves ʒj, chloroform ʒj, tincture of opium ʒij, camphor ʒij, chloroform fʒj, one or two drops on a piece of wool.

GUTTÆ SULPHURIS CARBURETI. LAMPADIUS. Bisulphuret of carbon fʒij, ether fʒj. A few drops on sugar. WUTZER. Bisulphuret of carbon ʒj, alcohol ʒij. From 5 to 10 or 15 drops, 3 times a day, for rheumatism.

HAUSTUS. Draughts are single doses of liquid medicines, and are almost exclusively extemporaneous. A selection of useful formulæ is here given. See also MISTURÆ.

HAUSTUS AMMONIÆ CITRATIS. BRANDE. Carbonate of ammonia ℈j, water fʒiss, citric acid gr. xxiv, syrup of tolu fʒss, spirit of nutmeg fʒss. GUY'S H. (Effervescing). Carbonate of ammonia ℈j, water fʒj; mix, and add lemon juice fʒss.

HAUSTUS AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS. GUY'S H. Carbonate of ammonia ℈j, water fʒj, lemon juice fʒss. To be given effervescing.

HAUSTUS AMMONIÆ TARTRATIS. MID. H. Carb. of ammonia gr. xv, tartaric acid ℈j, water fʒiss.

HAUSTUS ANTI-ARTHRITICUS. Sir H. HALFORD'S *Gout Preventive.* Infusion of gentian fʒiss, bicarbonate of potash gr. xv, tincture of rhubarb fʒj.

HAUSTUS ANTI-EMETICUS RIVERII. P. Bicarbonate of potash ʒss, water ʒiss, syrup ʒss. This constitutes the alkaline potion. The acid potion, which is to be mixed with it, consists of citric acid ʒss, water ʒiss, and syrup of lemon ʒss. Drink the mixture whilst effervescing.

HAUSTUS ANTILITHICUS. Dr VENABLES. Borax gr. viij, bicarbonate of soda gr. x, aerated water fʒviij. In red gravel. Dr PARIS. Carbonate of soda gr. x, infusion of quassia fʒj, tincture of calumba ʒj.

HAUSTUS ANTISPASMODICUS. Dr GREGORY. Fetid spirit of ammonia f℥ss to f℥j, camphor mixture f℥x, syrup of saffron f℥j.

HAUSTUS APERIENS. Dr PARIS. Infusion of senna f℥j, tincture of senna f℥j, tincture of jalap f℥j, tartrate of potash ℥j, syrup of senna f℥j. Mix. Dr RYAN. Sulphate of magnesia f℥iv, infusion of senna f℥iss, tincture of senna f℥iss, syrup of ginger f℥j, aromatic spirit of ammonia ♏xx. See also MISTURA SENNÆ COMP., EMULS. RES. JALAPÆ, EMULS. SCAMMONII, and MISTURA APERIENS D. DORVAULT. Roasted coffee ℥ss, sulph. magnes. ℥ss, senna ℥iij, syrup ℥iss, boiling water ℥iv; infuse.

HAUSTUS APERIENS EFFERVESCENS. Dr YOUNG. Carbonate of soda ℥iiss, water f℥viij, supertartrate of potash ℥iij. Cork securely in a strong bottle. Dr BARKER. Bisulphate of potash gr. 73, cr. carbonate of soda gr. 72, water q. s. Dissolve separately, and mix.

HAUSTUS COLCHICI. SCUDAMORE. Magnesia gr. xv to xx, sulphate of magnesia ℥j to ℥ij, vinegar of colchicum f℥j to f℥ij, cinnamon water ℥ix, syrup ℥j. BRANDE. Wine of colchicum f℥ss, carbonate of magnesia gr. xv, cinnamon water f℥iv, water f℥j. WEST. H. Colchicum wine f℥ss, solution of sulphate of magnesia ℥iij, carb. of magnesia ℈j, peppermint water f℥j.

HAUSTUS EFFERVESCENS. Bicarbonate of soda ℥ss, water q. s., dissolve, and add f℥ij of any syrup; then gr. xxv of citric or tartaric acid. See also HAUSTUS POTASSÆ CITRATIS.

HAUSTUS EMETICUS. MID. H. Tartar emetic gr. j, ipecacuanha ℈j, water f℥iss. GUY'S H. Antimonial wine f℥ij, ipecacuanha wine f℥vj.

HAUSTUS HYDRIODATIS ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI. DONOVAN. Solution of hydriodate of arsenic and mercury (*Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodatis*) f℥ij, distilled water f℥iiiss, syrup of ginger f℥ss. Mix, and divide into 4 draughts. One night and morning.

HAUSTUS HYDROCYANICUS. DONOVAN. Cyanide of potassium gr. j, distilled water f℥iiiss, syrup of lemons f℥ss. Mix, and divide into 8 equal draughts; 1 for a dose.

HAUSTUS OLEI CROTONIS. FOY. Croton oil 1 drop, oil almonds, ℥ss, gum arabic ℥iij, syrup lemons ℥ij, water to ℥ij.

HAUSTUS OLEI RICINI. GUY'S H. Castor oil ℥iv, yolk of egg q. s., syrup f℥j, cassia or other distilled water f℥j. See EMULSIO PURGANS CUM OLEO RICINI.

HAUSTUS PANCREATINI. VAN DEN CORPUT. Pancreatin, carb. potash, of each gr. x, balm water ʒiiss, syr. orange peel ʒv. ℥ss to ℥j at meals.

HAUSTUS QUASSIÆ ET FERRI. Dr PARIS. Infusion of quassia fʒx, tincture of perchloride of iron ♏x, tincture of calumba fʒj.

HAUSTUS QUINIÆ ET CAFFEÆ. DORVAULT. Infuse roasted coffee ʒiiss in ℥iij boiling water, strain, and add 8 gr. of sulph. quinine (neutral) rubbed up with ℥ss of sugar. Shake up when administered. The coffee conceals the bitter of the quinine.

HEDERINA. *Hederine.* By boiling the seeds of ivy (*hedera helix*) in water with a little slaked lime, treating the dried precipitate with alcohol, and evaporating the filtered solution. Febrifuge.

HEPAR SULPHURIS. D. See POTASSII SULPHURETUM.

HEPAR ANTIMONII. Mix equal parts of black sulphide of antimony and nitre; deflagrate them in a crucible, and pour out the fused mass.

HOMATROPINÆ. An alkaloid obtained by gently heating atropine with an organic acid and dilute hydrochloric acid.

HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMAS. This salt dissolved in water is used by oculists in examining the eye. From 1 to 6 minims may be used of a solution composed of 3 grains of hydrobromate in an ounce of water.

HYDRARGYRI ACETAS. Dissolve protonitrate of mercury in 3 or 4 times its weight of water, slightly acidulated with nitric acid; and add to it gradually a solution of acetate of soda in slight excess. Wash the precipitate with cold water, and dry it in the shade. Dose, $\frac{1}{6}$th of a grain to 1 grain.

HYDRARGYRI ET AMMONIÆ MURIAS. P. *Sal Alembroth.* Equal parts of bichloride of mercury and muriate of ammonia levigated together.

HYDRARGYRI ET AMMONIÆ NITRAS. WARD. Nitric acid ℥xvj by wt., add gradully carbonate of ammonia ℥viij; afterwards digest in a sand-bath with ℥iv of quicksilver, and, when that quantity is dissolved, add more quicksilver by small quantities till the fluid ceases to act upon it. Then evaporate the solution, and crystailize by refrigeration.

HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDUM CUM ALBUMINE. Dissolve the

whites of two eggs in a pint of distilled water, and add to the mixture a solution containing 77 grains of perchloride of mercury; collect the precipitate, and dry it on a stove. See LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI CUM ALBUMINE.

HYDRARGYRI BICYANIDUM. L. 1836. Boil ʒviij of Prussian blue with ʒx of binoxide of mercury in Oiv of distilled water for half an hour, and filter; evaporate and crystallize, wash what remains frequently with boiling distilled water, and again evaporate the mixed liquors, that crystals may form. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$th to $\frac{1}{8}$th of a grain.

HYDRARGYRI BINOXIDUM. L. 1836. Dissolve ʒiv of bichloride of mercury in Ovj of distilled water; add fʒxxviij of solution of potash. Wash the preciptate till no longer alkaline, and dry it by a gentle heat.

HYDRARGYRI BISULPHURETUM. L. *Vermilion*, or *factitious Cinnabar*. Quicksilver ℔ij, sulphur ʒv; mix the quicksilver with the sulphur liquefied over the fire, and, as soon as the mass swells up, remove the vessel from the fire, and cover it firmly, lest it inflame; then rub it into powder, and sublime. Dose, as the last. Also used in mercurial fumigation.

HYDRARGYRI BROMIDUM. When a solution of bromide of potassium is added to a solution of proto-nitrate of mercury, an insoluble white pecipitate falls, which is bromide or sub-bromide of mercury. Dose, 1 grain, twice a day. By the direct action of bromine on mercury or its peroxide a soluble salt is obtained, the dose of which is from $\frac{1}{16}$th to $\frac{1}{4}$th of a grain.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORO-IODIDUM. M. CAVENTOU. Dissolve bichloride of mercury in alcohol, and add an equal weight of biniodide of mercury; then carefully evaporate the mixed solution to dryness. It is said to be more active than either of its constituents.

HYDRARGYRI DEUTO-NITRAS LIQUIDUS. P. (*Acid nitrate of mercury.*) Dissolve 1 part of quicksilver in 1·65 parts of nitric acid at 1·39 density and $\frac{1}{3}$ part of water; and evaporate the solution to three fourths of its original weight. Used as a caustic; applied with a camel-hair brush.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM VIRIDE. B. 1867. (*Hydrargyri Iodidum*, L.) Rub iodine gr. cclxxviij and mercury 1 oz. by weight in a porcelain mortar, occasionally moistening the mixture with a few drops of rectified spirit, and

continue the trituration until metallic globules are no longer visible, and the whole assumes a green colour. The product thus obtained should be dried in a dark room, on filtering-paper, by simple exposure to the air, and preserved in an opaque bottle. Dose, 1 to 3 grains. MIALHE states that proto-iodide of mercury, prepared by trituration, always contains a portion of biniodide, which should be removed by alcohol.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM. B. *Hydrargyri Biniodidum.* Dissolve perchloride of mercury 4 oz. in Oiij, and iodide of potassium 5 oz., in Oj of boiling distilled water, and mix the two solutions. When the temperature of the mixture has fallen to that of the atmosphere, decant the supernatant liquor from the precipitate, and having collected the latter on a filter, wash it twice with cold distilled water, and dry it at a temperature not exceeding 212° F. (100° C.). Dose, $\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$nd to $\frac{1}{8}$th of a grain. B. 1867. Same.

HYDRARGYRI NITRAS. See HYDR. PROTO-NITRAS, and DEUTO-NITRAS.

HYDRARGYRI OLEAS CUM MORPHIÂ. See UNG. HYDRARG. OLEAT.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM. L. 1836. (*Cinereum*, L. 1824; *Nigrum*, D. 1826.) Calomel ʒj, lime water Cj; mix, agitate together, set it aside, decant, wash the powder with distilled water, and dry it in the air wrapped in bibulous paper. D. 1826. Calomel 1 part, warm solution of caustic potash 4 parts. Wash the precipitate, and dry it with a medium heat on bibulous paper. Mr TYSON says the oxide is most effectually obtained by treating calomel first with solution of potash and then with ammonia. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grains.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM FLAVUM. B. Perchlor. mercury 4 oz., sol. soda Oij, dist. water q. s. Dissolve the perchloride in Oiv dist. water, aiding the sol. by the application of heat, and add this to the sol. of soda. Stir them together, allow the yellow pp. to subside, remove the supernatant liquor by decantation, thoroughly wash the precipitated oxide on a calico filter with dist. water, and finally dry it by the heat of a water-bath.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM. B. *Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxidum.* B. Dissolve mercury 4 oz. by weight in nitric

acid, f℥ivss diluted with distilled water ℥ij, evaporate the solution to dryness, and with the dry salt thus obtained, triturate mercury 4 oz. until the two are uniformly blended together. Heat the mixture in a porcelain dish, with repeated stirring, until acid vapours cease to be evolved. B. 1867. Same.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM SULPHURICUM. D. 1826. See HYDRARGYRI SUBSULPHAS FLAVUS.

HYDRARGYRI PERSULPHAS. B. *Hydrargyri Sulphas.* Place 20 ounces of mercury (by wt.) in a porcelain capsule with f℥xij of sulphuric acid, and apply heat until nothing remains but a white dry crystalline salt. B. 1867. Same.

HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM. B. *Hydrargyri Bichloridum, Hydrargyrum Corrosivum Sublimatum. Corrosive Sublimate. Mercuric Chloride.* Reduce persulphate of mercury 20 oz., and chloride of sodium dried 16 oz., each to fine powder, and, having mixed them and black oxide of manganese in fine powder 1 oz. thoroughly by trituration in a mortar, place the mixture in an apparatus adapted for sublimation, and apply sufficient heat to cause vapours of perchloride of mercury to rise into the less heated part of the apparatus arranged for their condensation. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$th to $\frac{1}{8}$th of a grain. B. 1867. Same. U. S. *Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum.* P. *Mercurique chlorure.* G. *Hydrargyrum bichloratum.*

Antidotes.—Mustard and water, white and yolk of eggs, avoiding excess; flour made into a paste with water, or milk.

HYDRARGYRI PHOSPHAS. To a solution of nitrate of mercury slightly acidulated with nitric acid, add solution of phosphate of soda acidulated with a little nitric acid. Wash and dry the precipitate.

HYDRARGYRI ET POTASSII IODIDUM. *Iodo-hydrargyrate of iodide of potassium.* M. BOULLAY. Iodide of potassium and biniodide of mercury equal parts, distilled water enough to dissolve them. Boil together in a glass matrass till the biniodide of mercury is dissolved; let the solution cool, pour off the clear liquid, and crystallize by evaporation and refrigeration. See SOLUTIO IODO-HYDRARGYRATIS POTASSII.

HYDRARGYRI ET POTASSII IODO-CYANIDUM. *Hydrargyro-iodo-cyanide of potassium.* To a concentrated solution of

bicyanide of mercury add a rather strong solution of iodide of potassium, collect the crystalline precipitate, and dry it by a gentle heat. As a test for foreign acids in prussic acid.

HYDRARGYRI POTASSIO-TARTRAS. A double salt, or, according to SOUBEIRAN, a variable mixture of tartrate of mercury, tartrate of potash, and cream of tartar, was formerly used. Its solution formed *Liqueur de Pressavin;* but its effects were found uncertain.

HYDRARGYRI PRECIPITATUM ALBUM. See HYDR. AMMONIATUM.

HYDRARGYRI PRECIPITATUM NIGRUM. HAHNEMANN'S *Soluble Mercury.* Dissolve proto-nitrate of mercury by triturating it with distilled water slightly acidulated with nitric acid; and add to the filtered solution by small quantities, solution of ammonia diluted with 15 or 20 times its weight of water, so long as the precipitate formed is nearly black, stirring with a glass rod. Wash the powder, and dry it in the shade. Dose, ½ to 1 grain.

HYDRARGYRI PROTO-NITRAS. P. *Nitrate de protoxyde de mercure.* Put into a large flat-bottomed glass matrass 10 oz. of quicksilver and 10 oz. wt. nitric acid of 1·39 density, mixed with 5 oz. water; leave them in a cool place for 2 or 3 days, remove the crystals, place them in a glass funnel, wash them with a little nitric acid, drain them, and keep them in closely-stoppered bottles. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$th of a grain.

HYDRARGYRI ET QUINIÆ CHLORIDUM. *Double Chloride of Mercury and Quinine.* M'DERMOTT. Dissolve 1 part of perchloride of mercury and 3 parts of hydrochlorate of quinia, separately, in the smallest quantity of water, and mix the solutions. Collect the salt which separates, and dry it with a gentle heat. See PIL. HYDR. ET QUINIÆ CHLORIDI.

HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM. B. *Hydrargyri Chloridum. Calomelas. Calomel. Subchloride of Mercury.* Moisten persulphate of mercury 10 oz. with boiling distilled water, and rub it and mercury 7 oz. by weight, together until globules are no longer visible; add chloride of sodium dried 5 oz. and thoroughly mix the whole by continued trituration. Sublime by a suitable apparatus into a chamber of such size that the calomel, instead of adhering to its sides as a crystalline crust, shall fall as a fine pow-

der on its floor. Wash this powder with boiling distilled water, until the washings cease to be darkened by a drop of sulphydrate of ammonium. Finally, dry at a temperature not exceeding 212° F. (100° C.) and preserve in a jar or bottle impervious to light. Dose, ½ to 5 grains. B. 1867. Same. [When sublimed into a vessel containing steam, it forms the *hydro-sublimed calomel.*] U. S. *Hydrargyri Chloridum mite.* P. *Chlorure Mercureux.* G. *Hydrargyrum Chloratum.*

HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS. See HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM.

HYDRARGYRI SUBNITRAS. Dr DUNCAN. Dissolve mercury in excess of nitric acid by heat; pour the solution into water, collect the precipitate, and dry it. A darker coloured precipitate is obtained by boiling this in water. Both were used for making extemporaneous UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS; ℈ij of the powder being mixed with ʒj of simple or spermaceti cerate. The ointment so made is not identical with that of the Pharmacopœia.

HYDRARGYRI SUB-SULPHAS FLAVUS. *Hydr. Oxidum Sulphuricum.* D. 1826. *Turpeth Mineral.* Triturate 1 part of persulphate of mercury with 20 parts of warm water, and pour off the supernatant liquor; wash the yellow powder with warm distilled water, till the decanted fluid yields no precipitate with solution of potash, and dry it. As an alterative, ½ to 1 grain; as an emetic, 3 to 5 grains; as an errhine, 1 grain mixed with 5 grains of starch. Now chiefly used as a medicine for dogs.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM CUM SULPHURE. L. 1836. *Æthiop's Mineral.* Rub together equal parts of quicksilver and sulphur till the globules are no longer visible. Dose, from 5 to 10 grains.

HYDRARGYRI TANNICUM OXYDULATUM. *Tannate of Protoxide of Mercury.* Given as a substitute for other mercurials in the treatment of syphilis. It is said not to salivate, nor to disturb the stomach or bowels. Dose, from 3 to 5 grains during the day.

HYDRARGYRI TARTRAS. P. *Proto-tartrate of Mercury* is made by adding a solution of proto-nitrate of mercury in water slightly acidulated with nitric acid, to a solution of tartrate of potash, as long as a precipitate forms. Wash it with distilled water, dry it in the shade, and keep it in bottles covered with black paper. Dose, 1 to 2 grains.

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM. B. *Hydrargyri Ammoniochloridum, Hydrargyri Præcipitatum Album. Chloride of Mercuric Ammonium.* Dissolve perchloride of mercury 3 oz. in distilled water Oiij, with the aid of heat; mix the solution with solution of ammonia f℥iv, diluted with water Oj, constantly stirring; collect the precipitate on a filter, and wash it well with cold distilled water until the liquid which passes through, ceases to give a precipitate when dropped into a solution of nitrate of silver acidulated by nitric acid. Lastly, dry the product at a temperature not exceeding 212° F. (100° C.). B. 1867. Same.

HYDRARGYRUM CORROSIVUM SUBLIMATUM. B. 1864. See HYD. PERCHLORIDUM.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETÂ. B. Rub 1 oz. mercury by weight and prepared chalk 2 oz. in a porcelain mortar until metallic globules cease to be visible to the naked eye, and the mixture acquires a uniform grey colour. Dose, from 3 to 8 grains. B. 1867. Same. [A little water is said to aid the extinction of the mercury. U. S. Mercury 38, chalk 50, sugar of milk 12. See paper by Mr Bottle (*Pharm. Journ., Dec. 9th*, 1876).]

HYDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNESIÂ. D. Pure mercury ℥j, carbonate of magnesia ℥ij; rub together in a porcelain mortar until the globules cease to be visible, and the mixture acquires a uniform grey colour. Dose, as the last.

HYDRARGYRUM PURUM. B., and B. 1867, no formula. B. 1864. Place commercial mercury ℔iij in a glass retort or iron bottle, and applying heat cause ℔iiss of the metal to distil over into a flask employed as a receiver. Boil with this for five minutes hydrochloric acid ℥iij diluted with distilled water f℥ix, and having, by repeated affusions of distilled water and decantations, removed every trace of acid, let the mercury be transferred to a porcelain capsule, and dried first by filtering-paper, and finally on a water-bath. [Quicksilver may also be purified by heating it to 104° F., agitating it with a little strong solution of nitrate of mercury, and straining.]

HYDRARGYRUM ET STIBIUM SULPHURATA. See ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS.

HYDRASTIN. May be obtained by treating the aqueous extract of *hydrastis Canadensis* with magnesia, and extracting the precipitate with boiling alcohol. Another

method consists in making a cold infusion of the root, removing the berberine by hydrochloric acid, precipitating the hydrastin by an alkali, and recrystallizing it from alcohol.

HYDROGENII PEROXYDUM. *Hydrogen dioxide.* Pure barium dioxide is decomposed by dilute sulphuric acid (1 part of strong acid to at least 5 of water). The resulting solution of hydrogen dioxide is concentrated by evaporation *in vacuo* over sulphuric acid. It may be concentrated till it acquires a sp. gr. of 1·45. But in this state of concentration it is very prone to decomposition. If the solution begins to give off oxygen during the process of evaporation, decomposition may be prevented by the addition of a drop or two of sulphuric acid. A dilute sol., containing about ten per cent. of the dioxide, has been employed as a slight stimulant internally, and externally to ulcers, to promote granulation of their surfaces. Applied to the hair, it partially bleaches it, and it is used for this purpose by hairdressers. Peroxide of hydrogen must not be confounded with oxygen water.

HYDROGENIUM. *Hydrogen* is readily procured by adding dilute sulphuric acid to fragments of zinc. To dry it, it may be passed, first through a little oil of vitriol, then through a tube containing solution of potash.

HYDROGENIUM CARBURETUM. The mixed carburetted hydrogen gas, in the form of coal gas, is sometimes employed as a palliative in consumption. Dr R. CLANNY recommends it to be passed through water, then agitated with fresh precipitated carbonate of lead, and mixed in the gasometer with an equal quantity of common air. 12 cubic inches of the mixed gas to be inspired three or four times a day, and the quantity gradually increased to 20 cubic inches.

HYDROLATA. *Distilled waters.* See AQUÆ DESTILLATÆ.

HYDROMEL. P. Fine honey ℥j, tepid water ℥x. Dissolve and filter.

HYOSCYAMINA. From the seeds of henbane, by the process for ATROPIA. Dose, $\frac{1}{120}$th to $\frac{1}{40}$th of a grain.

ICHTHYOL. A product of the distillation of a bituminous earth. Used in eczema and psoriasis, in the form of an ointment, containing from ℈ij to ʒj of ichthyol to ℥ij lard.

ILICINUM. Boil a clear decoction of holly with animal charcoal, stirring it constantly; let it settle, collect the

deposited charcoal, wash it with cold water, dry it, and treat it with boiling alcohol; let the filtered liquid be evaporated to dryness. Febrifuge. Dose, 6 to 24 grains. (?)

INFUSA. *Infusions.* As a general rule, when particular directions are not given, the ingredients should be divided by bruising or cutting, boiling distilled water is to be poured on them, and the vessel covered. Having macerated for the time prescribed, the liquor is to be strained off, through linen or calico, or clean tow. For infusions containing acids, vessels of glass, or of porcelain or stoneware not glazed with lead, should be used. It is a common practice to warm the infusion-pot before using it. In a few instances cold water is used, but, unless so directed, boiling water is to be understood. Many substances might be advantageously treated by displacement to obtain infusions of any desired strength. The usual dose of infusions is from 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz., or a wineglassful. The principal exceptions will be noticed. For *Concentrated Infusions*, see LIQUOR. As a general rule, the fresh infusions are preferable. The salts of the heavy metals, such as antimony, iron, lead, mercury, and silver, are precipitated or discoloured by infusions, containing astringent matters.

INFUSUM ABROTANI. TADDEI. Southernwood (*Absinthium Abrotanum*) ʒj, boiling water Oj. Infuse 2 hours, and strain.

INFUSUM ABSINTHII. BRANDE. Fresh wormwood ʒij, boiling water Oj; macerate for 4 hours, and strain. Others direct from ʒss to ʒj of the dry herb to Oj of water.

INFUSUM ACORI CALAMI. Dr ROYLE. Calamus root ʒiss, boiling water Oj. Macerate 2 hours.

INFUSUM ADIANTI. Canadian maidenhair ʒss, boiling water Oij. Infuse till cold.

INFUSUM ALKALINUM. Hickory ash Oj, wood soot O¼, boiling water cong. ½. Let them stand 24 hours, and decant. A wineglassful 3 or 4 times a day. A popular remedy in America for dyspepsia.

INFUSUM ALLII. Mr WHITE. Fresh garlic ℔ss, water ℔j; let them digest in an oven for some hours, and strain. Two spoonfuls before and after every meal, in epilepsy.

INFUSUM ALOES COMPOSITUM. Dr FOTHERGILL. Aloes ʒj, rhubarb ʒiv, calumba ʒiv, lime water (cold) fʒviij, spirit

of horseradish f℥iv. Infuse 12 hours in a close vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM AMARUM PURGANS. L. 1746. Similar to MISTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.

INFUSUM ANGELICÆ. Angelica root from ℥iv to ℥j, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM ANISI. Dr PROUT. Aniseed ℥iv, warm water (at 120° F.) Oss. Infuse till cold.

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS. B. Infuse chamomile flowers ½ oz. in boiling distilled water f℥x, in a covered vessel, for 15 minutes, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 4 f. oz. B. 1867. Same.

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS ET AURANTII. Dr PERCIVAL. Chamomile flowers ℥j, dried orange peel ℥ss, cold water ℔iij. Macerate for 24 hours.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Horseradish root ℥j, black mustard seed ℥j, boiling water Oj; macerate for 2 hours, strain, and add comp. spirit of horseradish f℥j. This infusion is more pungent if made in a cold jug, or with water a little below the boiling-point. Mr GREENISH. Dose, 1½ f. oz.

INFUSUM ARNICÆ MONTANÆ. PEREIRA. Arnica flowers ℥ss, boiling water Oj; macerate 2 hours, and strain. A. T. THOMSON. Leaves or flowers ℥iss, or ℈ij of the root, to f℥xij of water. Dose, of the former, ½ f. oz. to 1 f. oz.

INFUSUM ASCLEPIADIS, Bark of the root of *Ascl. Syriaca* (common silk-weed) ℥j, boiling water Oj. Dose, 1 oz. to 1½ oz. In cough and dyspnœa.

INFUSUM AURANTII. B. As INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS. B. 1867. Same.

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM. B. Bitter-orange peel, cut small ¼ oz., fresh lemon peel, cut small gr. lxvj, bruised cloves gr. xxviij, boiling distil. water f℥x. Infuse for ¼ hour in a covered vessel, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. Lemon peel 60 gr., cloves 30 gr., orange peel ¼ oz.

INFUSUM AYÆ-PANÆ COMPOSITUM. Dr CAMERA'S Sudorific Infusion. Leaves of Brazilian *ayapana* ℥ij, aniseed ℥j, boiling water ℔ij.

INFUSUM BELLADONNÆ. Dr PARIS. Dried belladonna gr. iv, boiling water f℥ij. Infuse, for 1 dose. Dr SAUNDERS prescribes ℥ss of dried leaves to f℥xij of water, adding

to f℥vij of the strained infusion f℥j of comp. tincture of cardamoms.

INFUSUM BERBERIS. COPLAND. Barbery bark ℥j, boiling water Oj; macerate for 2 hours. In jaundice, &c.

INFUSUM BUCHU. B. Buchu leaves bruised ½ oz., boiling dist. water Oss; infuse for half an hour, in a covered vessel, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 4 f. oz. B. 1867. Infuse for 1 hour.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ. B. Macerate calumba, cut small, ½ oz. in cold distilled water f℥x in a covered vessel for ½ an hour, and strain. Dose 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. Same.

INFUSUM CAPSICI. U. S. Powdered capsicum ℥ss, boiling water Oj; macerate for 2 hours, and strain. Dose, f℥iv. A weaker infusion, gr. viij to f℥viij of water, has been dropped into the eye in amaurosis.

INFUSUM CAPSICI COMPOSITUM. STEPHEN'S *Pepper Medicine.* Two table-spoonfuls of red pepper, 2 table-spoonfuls of salt, boiling water Oss; when cold, strain, and add Oss of vinegar. Dose, 4 f. drachms, in malignant scarlatina.

INFUSUM CARDUI BENEDICTI. NIEMANN. Blessed thistle (*Cnicus benedictus*) ℥vi, boiling water ℔j. A. T. THOMSON directs ℥vj of the herb to f℥xvj of cold water. The warm infusion promotes vomiting and perspiration; the cold is tonic and stomachic.

INFUSUM CARNIS BUBULÆ. *Beef Tea.* Professor LIEBIG. Let ℔j of beef, free from fat, be minced very small, as for sausage meat; mix it with an equal weight of cold water, and heat it slowly to boiling; let it boil for a minute or two, and strain it through a cloth. It may be coloured with roasted onion or burnt sugar, and salted to the taste. See also JUSCULUM CUM CARNE BOVIS.

INFUSUM CARTHAMI. Safflower ℥ij, boiling water f℥xvj; infuse for an hour. Dose, by wineglassfuls, as a diaphoretic.

INFUSUM CARUI. Dr WOOD. Bruised caraway ℥ij, boiling water f℥xvj. Dose, a wineglassful.

INFUSUM CARYOPHILLI. B. Infuse cloves bruised ¼ oz. and boiling distilled water f℥x, in a covered vessel, for half an hour, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 4 f. ox. B. 1867. Same.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ. B. Cascarilla in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES) 1 oz., boiling water Oss. Infuse for ½ an hour, and strain. Dose, 1 to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. Infuses 1 hour.

INFUSUM CASSIÆ. *Eau de Casse.* SOUBEIRAN. Cassia pods bruised ʒiv, boiling water Oiss. Infuse 6 hours, and strain. See MISTURA CASSIÆ.

INFUSUM CATARIÆ. Dry catmint ʒij, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM CATECHU. B. Infuse pale catechu in coarse powder gr. clx and cinnamon bruised gr. xxx in boiling distilled water fʒx, in a covered vessel, for half an hour, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. Same. U. S. ½ oz. tr. to ʒxvj o. m., cinnam. ʒj.

INFUSUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM. L. Powdered catechu ʒvj, bruised cinnamon ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate an hour.

INFUSUM CENTAUREÆ. See INF. CARDUI BENEDICTI.

INFUSUM CENTAURII. Common centuary (*Erythrea Centaurium*) ʒiv, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM CHIRATÆ. B. Infuse chiretta cut small ¼ oz. in distilled water at 120° F. (48·9 C.) fʒx, in a covered vessel, for half an hour, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. Same.

INFUSUM CIMICIFUGÆ RACEMOSÆ. Black snake root ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for 2 hours. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ ACIDUM. B. Red cinchonæ bark in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) ½ oz., aromatic sulphuric acid fʒj, boiling dist. water Oss. Infuse in covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ. B. 1867. Yellow cinchona bark in coarse powder ½ oz., boiling distilled water ʒx; infuse for 2 hours in a covered vessel, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. U. S. Cinchona, 6 parts, arom. sulph. acid 1, water to produce 100 parts; by percolation.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ. L. With pale cinchona bark, as INF. CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ. Dose, of either infusion, 1 f. oz. to 3 f. oz.

INFUSUM COFFEÆ. Dr MACBRIDE. Macerate 30 unroasted coffee berries in Oij of cold water. Dose, ½ pint every morning in calculous disorders. M. HONORE gives daily, an infusion of ʒvj roasted coffee in ½ pint of water, in albuminuria.

INFUSUM CONII. GUY'S H. Dried hemlock ʒij, coriander seed ʒij, boiling water fʒviij. Infuse and strain. (Now rejected.)

INFUSUM CONTRAYERVÆ. Dr PEREIRA. Powdered contrayerva ʒiv, boiling water fʒvj. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz.

INFUSUM COPALCHI. Dr STARK. Bruised bark of copalke-croton ʒss, boiling water Oj; infuse for 2 hours, and strain. Dose, ½ f. oz. 3 times a day. A warm bitter.

INFUSUM CORNÛS CIRCINATÆ. Dr IVES. Coarsely powdered bark of the round-leaved dogwood ʒj, boiling water fʒxvj. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz.

INFUSUM COTULÆ. From dried flowers of *Anthemis cotula*, as INF. ANTHEMIDIS.

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ. B. Infuse cusparia in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) ½ oz. in Oss distilled water at 120° F. (48·9° C.), fʒx, in a covered vessel, for 1 hour, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 oz. B. 1867. Infuses 2 hours.

INFUSUM CUSSO. B. Infuse kousso in coarse powder ½ oz. in boiling distilled water fʒviij, in a covered vessel, for 15 minutes, without straining. Dose, 4 f. oz. to 8 f. oz. B. 1867. Same.

INFUSUM DAUCI. WOODVILLE. 3 spoonfuls of carrot seed (ʒj, SPRAGUE) in Oj of boiling water. Diuretic.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS. B. Infuse digitalis leaves dried gr. xxviij in boiling distilled water fʒx, in a covered vessel, for 15 minutes, and strain. Dose, 2 f. drachms to 4 f. drachms. B. 1867. Leaves gr. xxx, boiling water ʒx, infuse 1 hour. U. S. Digitalis, coarse powder 3 parts, cinnamon in coarse powder 3 parts, boiling water 185 parts, alcohol 15 parts, make up to 200 parts.

INFUSUM DIOSMÆ. See INFUSUM BUCHU.

INFUSUM DRACONTII. Shunk-cabbage-root ʒj, boiling water Oss.

INFUSUM DULCAMARÆ. B. 1867. Infuse dulcamara bruised 1 oz. in boiling distilled water fʒx, in a covered vessel, for 1 hour, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz.

INFUSUM ERGOTÆ. B. Infuse ergot crushed ¼ oz. in boiling distilled water fʒx, in a covered vessel, for half an hour, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. Same. Dr PEREIRA prescribes ʒj of ergot to fʒiv of water; a third part every half-hour.

INFUSUM ERIGERONIS CANADENSIS. Canadian fleabane ʒj, boiling water fʒxvj. *Infusum Erigeronis Heterophylli* and *E. Philadelphici* are made in the same way. The above to be taken in 24 hours, in dropsies, &c.

INFUSUM EUCALYPTI GLOBULI. GRIFFITH. Cut leaves ʒij, boiling water ℥iv. Infuse and strain. Take morning and evening.

INFUSUM FŒNICULI. GUY'S H. Fennel seeds ʒvj, boiling water f℥xij; macerate half an hour.

INFUSUM FRASERÆ. American colombo (*Frasera Carolinensis*) ℥j, boiling water f℥xvj. Dose 1 to 2 oz.

INFUSUM FULIGINIS ALKALINUM. See INFUSUM ALKALINUM.

INFUSUM GALLÆ. AUSTR. PH. Nutgalls ℥ij, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. B. Gentian root sliced gr. lv, bitter-orange peel cut small gr. lv, fresh lemon peel cut small ¼ oz., boiling distilled water f℥x. Infuse in a covered vessel for ½ hour, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. Gentian and orange, āā gr. lx, lemon ℥¼. Infuse 1 hour.

INFUSUM GINSENG. CHINESE FORM. Ginseng root ℈ij, ginger ℈j, water ℥vj. Digest in a water-bath for 2 hours, add ℈j of cinnamon, and, when cold, strain.

INFUSUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. ST B. H. Fresh liquorice root ℥j, boiling water Oj; macerate for two hours, and strain.

INFUSUM GRATIOLÆ. A. T. THOMSON. Dried hedge-hyssop ʒij, boiling water f℥viij; macerate, and strain. Dose, ½ f. oz. Diuretic, cathartic, and emetic.

INFUSUM GUACO. SIMMONDS. Bruised leaves and stems of guaco (*Mikania Guaco*) ℥j, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM HELLEBORI FŒTIDI. WOODVILLE. Fresh stinking hellebore ʒij (or ʒss of dry), boiling water f℥viij; macerate for an hour, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz.

INFUSUM HELMINTHOCORTI. FARR. Corsican moss ʒiv, boiling water f℥xvj. Digest 10 or 12 hours, and strain. Dose, by glassfuls, in cancer, &c.

INFUSUM HEMIDESMI. Dr ASHBURNER. Root of *Hemidesmus Indicus* ℥ij, lime water Oj; infuse in a close vessel for 12 hours. It is also made with boiling water. Dose, a wineglassful, 3 or 4 times a day.

INFUSUM HERNIARIÆ. Rupture-wort ʒij, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM HISPANICUM. BUCHAN. Foreign extract of liquorice (Spanish juice) ℥j, carbonate of potash ʒiij, boiling water Oij; infuse for a night, decant, and add syrup of poppies ℥ss. To be sipped frequently, in catarrh.

INFUSUM HUMULI. See INFUSUM LUPULI.

INFUSUM HYDROCOTYLIS. Take of the herb *Hydrocotyle*

Asiatica (a plant of India) ʒij, dried, and macerate in ℥xvj of water. Given to the extent of ℥vj in the day, in cutaneous affections.

INFUSUM HYSSOPI. RATIER. Hyssop leaves ʒiiss, liquorice ʒij, boiling water Oij. In catarrhal complaints.

INFUSUM INULÆ. Elecampane root ʒv, boiling water Oj. Infuse for 2 hours.

INFUSUM JABORANDI. B. Dried leaflets of Jaborandi cut small ʒss, boiling dist. water f℥x. Infuse in covered vessel for ½ an hour, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz.

INFUSUM JAPONICUM. See INFUSUM CATECHU.

INFUSUM JUGLANDIS. M. NEGRIER. Fresh walnut leaves ℥j, boiling water f℥xij; infuse till cold, and strain. Or ℥j of the dried leaves of the walnut to ℥x of boiling water. Dose, a wineglassful. Remedy for nausea; and vehicle for cod-liver oil.

INFUSUM JUNIPERI. D. Juniper berries 1 oz., boiling water Oss; macerate for an hour. Dose, ½ f. oz.

INFUSUM JUSTICIÆ. Root of panicled justicia ʒij, boiling water Oj. A powerful bitter.

INFUSUM KRAMERIÆ. B. Rhatany root bruised ½ oz., boiling distilled water f℥x; macerate for ½ hour, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. Infuses 1 hour.

INFUSUM LACMI. Litmus ʒj, boiling distilled water f℥iij.

INFUSUM LAURI NOBILIS. Dr NELIGAN. Bay leaves or berries ℥iss, boiling water f℥xij; macerate and strain. Dose, ½ f. oz. to 1½ f. oz. Stimulant. In large doses poisonous.

INFUSUM LAURO-CERASI. Dr CHESTON. Fresh leaves of the cherry-laurel ℥iv, boiling water f℥xxxij; infuse for an hour, strain, and add clarified honey ℥iv. For outward application to malignant ulcers.

INFUSUM LINI. B. Infuse linseed gr. cl. and dried liquorice root in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES) gr. l in boiling distilled water ℥x in a covered vessel for 2 hours, and strain. B. 1867. Linseed gr. clx, fresh liquorice gr. lx. Infuse 4 hours.

INFUSUM LINI CATHARTICI. A. T. THOMSON. Dried purging flax ʒij, boiling water Oj; infuse for an hour. Dose, f℥ij, repeated till it operates. LEWIS directs a handful of the fresh plant to be infused in whey, for a dose.

INFUSUM LIRIODENDRI. Dr WOOD. Bark of *Liriodendron*

tulipifera (tulip tree) ʒj, boiling water fʒxvj. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. Tonic, stimulant, and diaphoretic.

INFUSUM LUPULI. B. Infuse hops ½ oz. in boiling distilled water fʒx, in a covered vessel, for 1 hour, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. Infuses 2 hours.

INFUSUM MALAMBO. URE. Malambo bark (*Croton Malambo*) ʒij, boiling water Oj. An aromatic tonic. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. three times a day.

INFUSUM MARRUBII. Dried horehound [ʒiv, Dr PEREIRA; ʒj, Dr ROYLE], boiling water Oj. Dose, 1 oz. to 2 oz.

INFUSUM MATICÆ. B. Matico leaves cut small ½ oz., boiling distilled water Oss; infuse for ½ an hour, in covered vessel, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 4 f. oz. B. 1867. Same.

INFUSUM MATICONIS ET SENNÆ. Dr WATMOUGH. Matico ʒij, senna ʒij, boiling water Oj. Dose, 1½ f. oz., repeatedly.

INFUSUM MELISSÆ. PLENCK. Fresh balm ʒv, boiling water Oj; infuse for a ¼ of an hour.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ SIMPLEX. D. Dried mint ʒiij, boiling water Oss; infuse for 15 minutes, and strain. Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ COMPOSITUM. D. 1826. Add to fʒvj of the last, when strained and cold, white sugar ʒij, oil of spearmint 3 drops, dissolved in comp. tincture of cardamom fʒss.

INFUSUM MENYANTHIS. Dried buckbean (*Menyanthis Trifoliata*) ʒv, boiling water Oj. Tonic, alterative, and cathartic. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 1½ f. oz.

INFUSUM MILLEFOLII. Dried yarrow ʒx, boiling water Oj. In hæmorrhoidal affections, nervous debility, &c. Externally as a vulnerary.

INFUSUM NARCISSI. DUFRESNOY. Daffodil flowers from 3 to 16, boiling water Oj. In hooping-cough.

NFUSUM NUCIS VOMICÆ. MANCHESTER H. Bruised nux vomica ʒj, boiling water Oj; infuse. Dose, ½ oz.

INFUSUM PAREIRÆ. Pareira brava root ʒvj, boiling water Oj; macerate for 2 hours, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. Sir B. BRODIE preferred the decoction.

INFUSUM PARIETARIÆ. RATIER. Dry pellitory of the wall ʒj, boiling water Oiss; infuse ½ an hour, and strain. Dose, by wineglassfuls, in calculous disorders, dropsies, &c.

INFUSUM PERSICÆ. PEREIRA. Dried peach leaves ʒss, boiling

water Oj. Infuse ½ hour. Laxative and vermifuge. Dose, 4 fl. drachms 3 times a day.

INFUSUM PHELLANDRII. BIRD. Seeds of water-fennel ʒv, boiling water Oj. Dose, ½ f. oz., to check excessive expectoration.

INFUSUM PICIS. See AQUA PICIS LIQUIDÆ.

INFUSUM PIMPINELLÆ. Root of burnet saxifrage ʒj, boiling water fʒxvj.

INFUSUM POLYGALÆ. See INF. SENEGÆ.

INFUSUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ. U. S. Wild cherry-bark, in powder, 4 parts, cold water to make 100 parts, by percolation. Tonic and calmative. Dose, 1 f. oz.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ. B. Infuse quassia in chips gr. lv in cold distilled water fʒx, in a covered vessel, for ½ an hour, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. Quassia gr. lx.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ CUM ZINCI SULPHATE. Quassia ʒj, sulphate of zinc gr. viij, cold water fʒviij.

INFUSUM RHEI. B. Infuse rhubarb in thin slices ʒ¼ in boiling distilled water fʒx, in a covered vessel, for ½ an hour, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. Infuse 1 hour.

INFUSUM RHEI ALKALINUM. Dr COPLAND. Rhubarb ʒij, carbonate of potash ʒj, boiling water Oss, macerate for 4 hours, strain, and add tincture of cinnamon ʒss.

INFUSUM RHODODENDRI. KOELPIN. Leaves of golden-flowered rhododendron ʒij, boiling water Oss. A wineglassful, night and morning, in gout.

INFUSUM RHUS TOXICODENDRI. SOBERNHEIM. Dried leaves of poison-oak (*Rhus Toxicodendron* or *R. Radicans*) ℈ss to ℈j, boiling water fʒvj. Dose, ½ f. oz.

INFUSUM ROSÆ ACIDUM. B. Red-rose petals broken up ¼ oz., dilute sulphuric acid fʒj, boiling distilled water fʒx. Add the acid to the water, infuse the petals in the mixture in a covered vessel for ½ an hour, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. Same. P. 1 in 100.

INFUSUM RUTÆ. PEREIRA. Fresh rue ʒj, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM SABINÆ. Dr PEREIRA. Fresh savine ʒj, boiling water fʒviij; infuse for ½ an hour. HORN prescribes savine ʒj, camphor gr. vj, boiling water fʒv. Dose, ½ f. oz.

INFUSUM SALICIS. Dr ROYLE. Bark of the more bitter and astringent kinds of willow ʒj, boiling water Oj. A wineglassful every 2 or 3 hours.

INFUSUM SALVIÆ. A. T. THOMPSON. Dried sage leaves ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for ½ an hour.

INFUSUM SAMBUCI. Elder flowers ʒj to ʒiv, boiling water Oiss. Infuse, and strain.

INFUSUM SANGUINARIÆ. Blood-root ʒss, boiling water fʒxvj. Dose ½ f. oz. to 1 f. oz. Emetic.

INFUSUM SAPONARIÆ. *Tisane de Saponaire.* P. Soapwort-root ʒj, boiling water fʒl; macerate for 2 hours, and then strain.

INFUSUM SARSÆ ACIDUM. Dr HANCOCK. Sarsaparilla ʒx, boiling water Oj, hydrochloric acid ♏xxx to ♏xl. Infuse in a glass vessel for some hours, and strain. Dr H. says the efficacy of the infusion is greatly increased by the acid.

IEFUSUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM. D. 1826. Sarsap. ʒj, lime water [cold] fʒxvj; macerate in a closed vessel for 12 hours and strain.

INFUSUM SARZÆ ALKALINUM. ST GEO. H. Sarsaparilla ʒxij, liquorice root ʒiss, solution of potash (*liq. potassæ*) fʒiss, boiling water Ovss; Macerate for 24 hours, and strain. Dose, from 8 f. oz. to 16 f. oz., daily.

INFUSUM SARSAPARILLÆ CUM CALCE. See INF. SARSAP. COMP.

INFUSUM SASSAFRAS. NIEMANN. Sassafrass ʒss, boiling water Oj; macerate for 6 hours.

INFUSUM SCOPARII. L. Broom tops ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for 4 hours.

INFUSUM SCUTELLARIÆ. Dr SPALDING. A teaspoonful and a half of the powdered herb (*Scutellaria Lateriflora*) infused in Oj of boiling water; to be taken by teacupfuls, three times a day, as a preventive of hydrophobia.

INFUSUM SECALIS CORNUTI. See INFUSUM ERGOTÆ.

INFUSUM SENEGÆ. B. Infuse senega root in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES) ʒss in boiling water fʒx in a covered vessel for ½ an hour and strain. Dose 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. 1 hour.

INFUSUM SENNÆ. B. Senna 1 oz., ginger sliced gr. xxviij, boiling distilled water ʒx. Infuse half an hour, in a covered vessel, and strain. Dose, 1 oz. to 2 oz. U. S. *Inf. Sennæ Comp.* Senna 6 parts, manna 12 parts, sulphate of magnesia 12 parts, fennel 2 parts, boiling water 100 parts. Made up to 100 parts when strained. B. 1867. Senna ʒj, ginger xxx gr. boiling dist.

water f℥x. Infuse for 1 hour. G. 1 in 8, with Rochelle salts and manna.

INFUSUM SENNÆ CUM COFFEÂ. Mix infusion of senna with an equal quantity of infusion of roasted coffee. For children.

INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM. E. (*Infusum Sennæ cum Tamarindis*, D. 1826.) Senna ℥j (or sometimes ℥ij or ℥iij), tamarinds ℥j, coriander seed ℥j, muscovado sugar ℥ss, boiling water f℥viij. Infuse for 4 hours in a covered vessel not glazed with lead, and strain.

INFUSUM SENNÆ LIMONIATUM. L. 1746. Senna ℥iss, fresh lemon peel ℥j, lemon juice ℥j, boiling water f℥xvj.

INFUSUM SENNÆ TARTARIZATUM. L. 1788. Senna ℥iss, coriander seed ℥ss, cream of tartar ℥ij, boiling water f℥xvj. Macerate for an hour.

INFUSUM SERPENTARIÆ. B. Serpentary-rhizome in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES) ¼ oz., boiling distilled water Oss; macerate for ½ an hour in a covered vessel. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. 2 hours and strain.

INFUSUM SESSAMI. Dr WOOD. Two fresh leaves of sesamum (*benne*) infused in f℥viij of cold water form a mucilaginous demulcent drink. Dried leaves require hot water. Taken ad libitum.

INFUSUM SIMARUBÆ. L. Simaruba bark ℥iij, boiling water Oj; macerate for 2 hours, and strain.

INFUSUM SPIGELIÆ. U. S. Indian pink ℥iv, boiling water f℥xvj; macerate for 2 hours.

INFUSUM SOLIDAGINIS. Golden-rod, dried ℥j, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM SPIGELIÆ CUM SENNÂ. Infuse ℥iv of spigelia and the same of senna in Oj of boiling water. Vermifuge. Dose for a child of 3 years old, from ½ f. oz. to 1 f. oz.; for an adult, from 2 f. oz. to 8 f. oz.

INFUSUM TABACI. D. 1826. Tobacco leaves ℥j, boiling water f℥xvj; macerate for an hour. FOWLER'S INF. TABACI is replaced by VINUM TABACI, E.

INFUSUM TAMARINDI CUM SENNÂ. See INF. SENNÆ COMP.

INFUSUM TANACETI. PEREIRA. Fresh tansy ℥ij [℥j NIEMANN], boiling water Oj. Infuse, and strain.

INFUSUM TARAXACI. U. S. Bruised dandelion ℥ij, boiling water ℥xvj. Infuse 2 hours, and strain.

INFUSUM THALICTRI FLAVI. Infuse ℥ij of meadow-rue in

boiling water q. s. to strain f℥xvj. For hydrophobia; to be taken in 24 hours.

INFUSUM TILIÆ. See PTISANA TILIÆ.

INFUSUM ULMI FULVÆ. U. S. Inner bark of slippery elm ℥j, boiling water f℥xvj; macerate for 2 hours. Demulcent. Taken ad libitum.

INFUSUM URTICÆ SEMINUM. GARBE. Nettle seed ʒiiss, boiling water f℥xviij; infuse for 3 hours, strain, and add syrup f℥ij.

INFUSUM UVÆ URSI. B. Infuse bearberry leaves bruised ½ oz. in boiling distilled water f℥x, in a covered vessel, for 1 hour, and strain. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. 2 hours.

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ. B. Valerian rhizome, bruised, ¼ oz., boiling distilled water Oss; macerate in a covered vessel for 1 hour. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. Same.

INFUSUM VANILLÆ. Vanilla ʒj, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM VETIVERIÆ. Roots of *Andropogon muriaticum* (vetiver) ℥j, boiling water Oss; infuse till cold. Dose, ½ oz. A weak infusion, ʒj or ʒij to Oj of water, is used ad libitum, in slight fevers.

INFUSUM VINCÆ MINORIS. Mr WEATHERS. Lesser periwinkle ℥ss, boiling water Oj. Dose, 1 f. oz., 3 times a day, in passive hæmorrhages.

INFUSUM ZINGIBERIS. U. S. Ginger ℥ss, boiling water f℥xvj; macerate for 2 hours.

INJECTIONES. Urethral and vaginal injections are here intended, except where otherwise stated. For intestinal injections, see ENEMATA.

INJECTIO ACIDI CARBOLICI. T.H. Carbolic acid gr. v, water ℥j. Antiseptic.

INJECTIO ACIDI MURIATICI. Mr WYATT. Hydrochloric acid 8 drops, water f℥iv.

INJECTIO ACOUSTICA. ALIBERT. Balsam of Peru ʒij, tincture of musk 4 drops, otto of roses 1 drop, decoction of St John's wort Oj. In discharges from the ear. See also BALSAMUM ACOUSTICUM, and GUTTÆ ACOUSTICÆ.

INJECTIO ALOES. BORIES. Aloes ϑss, muriate of ammonia gr. iv, honey of roses ℥j, fennel water ʒvj.

INJECTIO ALUMINIS. GLAS. H. Alum gr. ij, water ℥ij.

INJECTIO ALUMINÆ ACETATIS. Dr REECE. Alum ʒj, acetate of lead ʒiss; triturate with f℥vj of boiling water, and in an hour filter.

INJECTIO AMMONIÆ. LAVAGNA. Water of ammonia 8 to 12 drops, milk ʒij. NISATO. Water of ammonia 40 drops, barley water fʒviij, mucilage ʒss. For 4 injections. Dr ASHWELL. Water of ammonia fʒj, milk Oj. In amenorrhœa.

INJECTIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. CH. Liquid acetate of ammonia fʒj, water fʒiij.

INJECTIO APOMORPHINÆ HYPODERMICA. B. See INJECTIONES SUBCUTANEÆ.

INJECTIO ARGENTI NITRATIS. The proportion of nitrate of silver prescribed by different surgeons in injections, varies from a quarter of a grain to 20 grains to each fʒj of distilled water. Mr ACTON uses gr. ij of nitrate in fʒviij of distilled water, and injects half a syringeful every 4 hours for 12 times. Dr ARNOTT uses gr. xij to fʒj of water, and injects fʒij, compressing the urethra 2 inches from the orifice; it should be retained half a minute. Mr LUCAS employs from gr. x to xx to fʒj of water. RICORD and GLAS. H. gr. viij. Dr JEWELL (in leucorrhœa) gr. iij to fʒj of water. Glass syringes should be used.

INJECTIO ASTRINGENS. Dr ASHWELL. Infusion of oak bark fʒiv, powdered nutgall ʒss, tincture of catechu fʒij.

INJECTIO CALOMELANOS. ST B. H. Calomel ʒij, mucilage fʒiss, water Oj.

INJECTIO CERUSSÆ. CH. Compound powder of carbonate of lead (*Pulvis Cerussæ comp.* L. 1788) ℈j, sulphate of zinc gr. vj, rose water ʒiv.

INJECTIO CHLORIDI CALCIS. ROUSSE. Chloride of lime ℈j, water fʒvij, wine of opium ʒj.

INJECTIO CHLORINATA. RICHARD. One part of liquid chlorinated soda to 12 or 16 of water. Dr COPLAND. One fluid ounce of liquid chloride to ʒvij of camphor mixture.

INJECTIO COPAIBÆ. CH. Copaiba balsam ʒij, mucilage ʒss, lime water ʒiv. RICORD prescribes copaiva ʒvj to ʒvij, decoction of poppies ʒiij. Yolk of an egg. Mix.

INJECTIO CREASOTI. Dr ALLNATT. Creasote ♏xx, solution of potash ʒij, white sugar ʒij; rub together, and add water fʒviij. In leucorrhœa.

INJECTIO CUBEBÆ. CHEVALLIER. Ground cubebs ʒj, extract of belladonna ʒj, boiling water fʒxvj. Infuse!

INJECTIO CUPRI ACETATIS [OLEOSA]. CH. Prepared verdigris gr. x, oil of almonds ʒiv. Dissolve by trituration, or gentle heat.

INJECTIO CUPRI AMMONIATI. Mr FOOT. Solution of ammoniated copper, 20 drops, rose water ʒiv.

INJECTIO CUPRI ET PLUMBI ACETATIS. Dr R. REECE. Acetate of lead gr. x, acetate of copper gr. x, acetic acid ♏v, water fʒviij.

INJECTIO CUPRI SULPHATIS. HUNTER. Sulphate of copper gr. iij, water fʒiv.

INJECTIO ERGOTÆ. BOUDIN. Ergot ʒj, boiling water ʒviij. Infuse.

INJECTIO ERGOTINI HYPODERMICA. B. See INJECTIONES SUBCUTANEÆ.

INJECTIO IODI. T.H. Sol. iodini, B. P., ♏x, water to ʒj. Stimulant.

INJECTIO FERRI IODIDI. RICORD. Iodide of iron ʒss, water fʒviij.

INJECTIO FULIGINIS. M. ROGNETTA. Decoction of wood-soot ʒxvj, alum ʒss, water ʒvj. In leucorrhœa.

INJECTIO GALLÆ. Tincture of nutgalls ʒj, water ʒx. Or a weak infusion.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI. FOY. Quicksilver ʒj, mucilage ʒij; rub together till combined, and add gradually water Oiij.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. F. H. Bichloride of mercury gr. j to iv, water, or barley water, fʒxvj. ʒj of tincture of myrrh is sometimes added; others add wine of opium. GLAS. H. Bichloride gr. j, water fʒvj.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI. See INJ. CALOMEL.

INJECTIO IODINII. VELPEAU, in hydrocele. One part of tincture of iodine to 2 parts of water; or from ʒij to ʒiij of tincture to ʒj of water, and inject ʒss. Mr B. COOPER says the componnd tincture should be used. Mr WALNE mixes from fʒj to fʒij of the tincture with fʒx of tepid water, and injects fʒj, letting it remain about 4 minutes. In hydrarthrosis M. BONNET injects a solution of 1 part of iodine, 2 of iodide of potassium, and 8 of water, taking care not to introduce more liquid than is withdrawn from the joint. M. AMEUILLE injects into refractory fistulæ of the groin or axilla, 10 parts of tincture of iodine and 50 of water.

INJECTIO MORPHIÆ. BRERA. Morphia gr. ij, oil of almonds ʒj; triturate together.

INJECTIO MORPHINÆ HYPODERMICA. B. See INJECTIONES SUBCUTANEÆ.

INJECTIO OLEOSA. CH. Oil of almonds ʒiv, liquid subacetate of lead 8 drops.

INJECTIO OPIATA. CH. Tincture of opium ♏xl, water ʒiv. F. H. Wine of opium ʒj, emollient decoction Oj.

INJECTIO PANCREATINI. MERKEL. Bullock's pancreas, one; glycerine ʒviij. Rub the finely-minced pancreas with the glycerine, mix one third of this mixture with from ʒiv to ʒv of finely-minced meat, and inject into the rectum. Said to be readily digested.

INJECTIO PLATINO-CHLORIDI SODII. HOEFER. Decoction of poppy ʒxvj, chloride of platinum and sodium ʒss.

INJECTIO PLUMBI. Goulard water (Liq. Plumb. subac. dil.); or acetate of lead ϑj, water fʒviij.

INJECTIO PLUMBI OPIATA. WENDT. Extract of opium gr. iss, distilled water fʒij, mucilage ʒij, liquid subacetate of lead 4 drops.

INJECTIO QUERCÛS. Powdered oak bark ʒj, boiling water ʒxvj. Infuse.

INJECTIO FOLIARUM SOLANI NIGRI. P. Dried leaves of black nightshade ʒj¾, boiling water ʒxxxvj. Infuse 1 hour and strain. Prepare in the same manner injections of poppy heads, and the leaves of belladonna, hemlock, henbane, and walnut.

INJECTIONES HYPODERMICÆ. See INJECT. SUBCUTANEÆ.

INJECTIONES SUBCUTANEÆ. Dr ROSENTHAL advocates the use of glycerine as a medium for the solution of various substances used for subcutaneous injection. The glycerine must be very pure. By gradual elevation of temperature it can be made to take up a large number of certain alkaloids and salts, and will retain them dissolved for a year. fʒj will dissolve ϑj sulph. quinine and 10 grains morphiæ hydrochlor. He states that he has found the injection of quinine very useful in intermittents.—*Lancet.*

HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF APOMORPHINE. B. Hydrochlorate of apomorphine 2 gr., camphor water 100 minims. Dissolve and filter. Should be made as required. Dose, by subcutaneous injection, 2 to 8 minims.

HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF ATROPINE. LOND. HOSP. Sul-

phate of atropia ½ gr., pure glycerine 15 minms, water to 1 dr. Dissolve and add 1 per cent. carbolic acid No. 1. Dose, 1 to 2 minims.

HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF CAFFEINE. (EXTRA PHARM.) Caffeine 20 gr., salicylate of sodium 17½ gr., dist. water to 1 dr. Dose, 1 to 6 minims.

HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF ALKALINE CHLORO-ALBUMINATE OF MERCURY. Bichloride of mercury 1·25 grms., chloride of ammonium 1·25 grms., chloride of sodium 4·15 grms., distilled water 125·00 grms.; dissolve and filter. Then take: white of egg 1, water 100 grms. for 125 grms. of liquid. Mix the two solutions, and filter. One gramme of this solution represents 5 milligrammes of bichloride of mercury.

HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF ERGOTIN. B. Ergotin 100 gr., camphor water 200 f. gr. Dissolve. Should be made as required. Dose, by subcutaneous injection, 3 to 10 minims.

HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF IODIC ACID. Dr LUTON uses this in goitre, ʒss of sol. containing ⅙th of acid injected at once into the midst of the tumour.—*Lancet.*

HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF IODINE (STRONGER). T.H. Iodine 40 gr., alcohol 1 oz.; dissolve by aid of gentle heat. Dose, 10 to 15 minims.

HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF IODINE (STRONGEST). T.H. Iodine 360 gr., iodide of potassium 360 gr., dist. water 4½ drachms. Dissolve, and add more dist. water, if necessary, to make the solution measure exactly 1 ounce. Dose, 3 to 5 minims.

HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF MORPHINE. B. Hydrochlor. morphine 92 grains, sol. ammonia, acetic acid, distilled water, of each q. s. Dissolve the hydrochlorate in ʒij dist. water, by a gentle heat, then add sol. ammonia, so as to precipitate the morphine and render the liquid slightly alkaline; allow it to cool; collect the pp. on a filter, wash with dist. water, and allow it to drain; then transfer the morphine to a porcelain dish, with about ʒj dist. water, apply a gentle heat, and add acetic acid until the morphine is dissolved, and a very slightly acid sol. is formed. Now add dist. water q. s. to make the solution measure fʒij. Filter and preserve in stoppered bottle from the light. Dose, 1 to 5 minims. B. 1867. The same.

HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF MORPHIA AND ATROPINE. (LOND. OPHTHAL.) Sulphate of atropia ⅙ gr. Hypodermic injection morphia (B. P.) 1 dr. Dose, 1 to 4 minims.

HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF QUININE. 1 gr. of neutral sulphate of quinine dissolved in ♏xij dist. water.

INJECTIO TANNINI. RICHARD. Tannin ℈j, water ʒviij.

INJECTIO TEREBINTHINÆ. ST B. H. Oil of turpentine fʒiss, olive oil fʒxij.

INJECTIO THEÆ. CH. Green tea ʒss, boiling water ʒiv. Infuse.

INJECTIO VESICALIS. Dr HOSKIN. For dissolving phosphatic calculi in the bladder. Nitro-saccharate of lead gr. j, moistened with 5 drops of saccharic acid, and dissolved in fʒj of distilled water. Dr H. has since adopted the acetate of lead. M. CHEVALLIER prescribes in lithic calculi, carbonate of soda ʒj, soap ʒij, water fʒxij.

INJECTIO VINI. EARLE, in hydrocele. Red wine 2 parts, water 1 part. To remain in about 5 minutes.

INJECTIO ZINCI ACETATIS. Sulphate of zinc ʒj, acetate of lead ℈iv, water Oiss.

INJECTIO ZINCI CHLORIDI. Mr LLOYD. One grain of chloride of zinc to fʒj of water. A small portion to be used at a time; with antiphlogistic treatment.

INJECTIO ZINCI SULPHATIS. Sulphate of zinc gr. viij to xx, distilled or rose water fʒviij. Several of the compounds under LOTIO are used as injections, properly diluted.

INSUFFLATIONES. T. H. Insufflations should be introduced by means of a vulcanite pipe, to which is attached a piece of flexible india-rubber tube. A small quantity of starch is recommended as the vehicle for the medicament when applied to the larynx, but for the posterior nares a more bulky and adhesive vehicle is generally desirable, powdered gum acacia answering the purpose very well.

INSUFFLATIO ACIDI TANNICI. T. H. Powd. tannic acid 2 gr., starch (in powder) ½ gr. Mix. In hæmorrhage from the larynx and trachea.

INSUFFLATIO ACIDI TANNICI ET IODOFORMI. T. H. (*Nasal.*) Powd. tannic acid 5 gr., iodoform finely powdered 2 gr., gum acacia finely powdered 3 gr. Mix. As an astringent and alterative in post-nasal catarrh.

INSUFFLATIO BISMUTHI. T. H. Bismuth subnit. 2 gr., starch (in powder) ½ gr. Mix. As a sedative in congestion of the trachea.

INSUFFLATIO IODOFORMI. T. H. (*Aural.*) Iodoform in fine powder, subnitrate of bismuth in fine powder, p. æ. Mix. Antiseptic and mildly caustic.

INSUFFLATIO MORPHIÆ. T. H. Acetate morphia $\frac{1}{16}$ gr., starch (in powder) $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Mix. Morphia insufflations are also used of the respective strengths of $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of the acetate in each. Sedative, especially in laryngeal phthisis.

IODIDUM AMYLI. See AMYLI IODIDUM.

IODINII CHLORIDUM. SOUBEIRAN. Diffuse iodine in water, and pass into it a current of chlorine gas; a liquid of a deep red colour is obtained, the irritating vapour of which has been tried in some affections of the eyes, by Dr TURNBULL.

IODINII LIQUOR COMPOSITUS. E. See LIQUOR IODI, B.

IODOFORMUM. B. A product of the action of iodine on a mixture of alcohol and solution of carbonate of potassium. CLARY gives the following unofficial formula: distilled water f℥x, rectified spirit f℥iss, iodine ℥j, bicarbonate of soda ℥j. Heat gently in a flask, by water-bath, for 2 hours, or until yellow scales of iodoform are deposited. Collect the iodoform on a filter, and wash it with a little cold water. More iodine is added to the liquid as long as it becomes decolourised by the process. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains.

IODUM. B. (*Iodinium*, L.) *Iodine.* A non-metallic element. Obtained principally from the ashes of seaweed, and from mineral iodides and iodates.

Antidotes.—Emetics, and then decoction of starch, gruel, or arrowroot, as long as the vomited matters are blue.

B. and B. 1867. No form. B. 1864. (*Iodinium Purum*, D.) Introduce iodine of commerce 1 oz. into a porcelain capsule of a circular shape, cover this as accurately as possible with a glass matrass filled with cold water, and apply to the capsule the heat of boiling water for 20 minutes. Let the matrass be now removed, and, should colourless acicular prisms of a pungent odour be found attached to its bottom, let them be separated from it. This being done, the matrass is to be restored to its previous position, and a gentle and steady heat (that of a gas lamp answers well) applied, so as to sublime the whole of the iodine. Upon now allowing the capsule to cool, and lifting off the matrass, the purified product will be found attached to the bottom of the latter. When separated, it should be immediately enclosed in a bottle furnished with an accurately ground stopper.

JALAPÆ RESINA. B. Digest jalap in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 8 oz., with f℥xvj of rect. spirit, in a covered vessel, at a gentle heat for 24 hours; then transfer to a percolator, and, when the tincture ceases to pass, pour into the percolator successive portions of spirit until the jalap is exhausted. Add to the tincture f℥iv of dist. water, and distil off the spirit by a water-bath. Remove the residue while hot to an open dish, and allow it to become cold. Pour off the supernatant fluid from the resin, wash this two or three times with hot water, and dry it on a porcelain plate by a stove or water-bath. Dose, 2 to 5 grains. B. 1867. Same.

JALAPINA. *Jalapine.* (GRAY'S SUPPLEMENT.) This name is applied to decolorised resin of jalap, which may be prepared as follows: Boil powdered jalap in water, as long as anything is dissolved. Dry and pulverize the insoluble residue, and treat this with rectified spirit. Decolourise the spirituous solution with animal charcoal, and mix it with water to precipitate the resin. Dose, as THE RESINA.

JULAPIUM (*vel* JULEPUM) ACIDUM. Water rendered gratefully acid by the addition of various acids, and sweetened with sugar or syrup. GUY'S H. has the following:

Hydrochloric acid f℥j, water Oj, sugar ℥ss.
Nitric acid ♏lxxv, water Oij, sugar ℥iss.
Nitro-hydrochloric acid ♏xx, water Oiss, sugar ℥j.

JULEPUM ANODYNUM. See MISTURA ANODYNA.

JULEPUM GUMMOSUM. P. Gum arabic ℥ij, syrup ℥vj, orange-flower water ℥ij, water ℥iiss.

JULEPUM HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI COMPOSITUM. GUY'S H. Tincture of cinchona bark f℥j, tincture of rhubarb f℥iv, solut. of bichloride of mercury f℥ij, distilled water f℥iv. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr., twice and thrice a day.

JUSCULUM CUM CARNE BOVIS. Dr SEYMOUR. *Beef Tea.* Lean beef ℔iiss, water Oiij; simmer, without boiling, till reduced to Oiss, and strain carefully.

JUSCULUM CUM CARNE VITULI. P. Lean veal ℥xij, water Ov; digest with a gentle heat for 2 hours; strain when cold. In the same manner prepare *bouillons* of calves' lights, pullet, turtle, and frogs.

JUSCULUM CUM LIMACIBUS. P. Vine snails, deprived of their shells and intestines, washed in warm water, and

cut in pieces, ʒiv, water ℔ij ; simmer for 2 hours, add ʒj of Canada maidenhair; infuse for ¼ of an hour, and strain.

Jusculum Sarzæ. Dr Egan. Decoction of sarsaparilla Oiss, beef ℔ss; reduce to half. To be taken daily.

Jusculum Viperinum. L. 1746. Prepared from a middle-sized viper (freed from head, skin, and entrails), a chicken, and ℔ij of water, S. A. Restorative.

Kairina. *Kairine.* The hydrochlorate of an artificial alkaloid, prepared from chinoline. By treating chinoline with fuming oil of vitriol methylsulphonic acid results, and when this latter is fused with caustic soda, oxychinoline is obtained. By acting upon oxychinoline with potash, a compound is formed, which on being treated with methyl iodide yields oxymethyl-chinoline, and this acted upon by tin and hydrochloric acid, yields oxyhydromethyl-chinoline; this being dissolved in ether, and hydrochloric acid gas passed into the solution, yields a precipitate which is Kairine. A very powerful antipyretic, in febrile affections. Dose, 5 to 15 grains.

Kaolin Præparatus. Native white silicate of alumina, the free silica, and undecomposed felspar having been removed by elutriation.*

Kermes Minerale. P. Crystal carbonate soda ʒxij¾, water 8 lbs.; just boil in a copper, and add black sulphuret of antimony 263 grains in fine powder; keep it boiling for an hour, filter whilst boiling into vessels previously heated, containing very hot water; let it cool very slowly for 24 hours, collect pp. on a filter, wash it with cold water, press, and dry it with a moderate heat, pass it through a silk sieve, and keep it secure from air and light. Dose, 1 to 5 grains.

Koumiss. A spirituous drink in use amongst the Tartars, who obtain it by the fermentation of mares' milk. The milk of the cow and of most animals may also be made to yield it by fermentation. The alcohol it contains is the product of the decomposition of the lactose of the milk. Recommended as a dietetic remedy in phthisis and general debility.

Koussinum. M. Pavesi. 300 parts of kousso are treated with 100 parts of alcohol and 25 parts of hydrate of lime, at a temperature below 150° F.; the residue is again digested in 600 parts of water. The solutions are mixed,

* Extra Pharmacopœia.

filtered, and precipitated by acetic acid. The precipitate is then dried.

LAC AMYGDALÆ. See MISTURA AMYGDALÆ.

LAC ASININUM FACTITIUM. *Artificial Asses' Milk.* HANN. PH. Snails 6, hartshorn shavings, pearl barley, eringo root, each ʒij, water ℔ij; boil to ℔j, and add syrup of maidenhair ʒj. The snails are omitted in this country.

LAC FERRATUM. Cows' milk in which red-hot iron has been repeatedly quenched.

LAC CUM SAGO. Dr A. T. THOMSON. Soak ʒj of sago in Oj of cold water for an hour; pour off the water, and boil the sago slowly with Oiss of milk till dissolved.

LAC CUM SEVO. GUY'S H. Suet cut small ʒj, water fʒiv; boil on a slow fire for 10 minutes, and express through linen; then add new milk ʒxvj, bruised cinnamon ʒj, sugar ʒj; boil for 10 minutes, and strain. Dose, 2 f. oz. to 4 f. oz. twice a day or oftener. See also DECOCTUM SEVI.

LAC SULPHURIS. See SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.

LACTUCARIUM. The milky juice which flows from incisions in the stem of flowering lettuce, collected, and dried in the air. E. directs it to be prepared both from the *Lactuca virosa* and *Lactuca sativa*. Dose, 3 to 10 gr.

LACTUCINUM. *Lactucin.* LENOUR. Exhaust lactucarium with boiling alcohol. Redissolve what is deposited on cooling in sufficient hot alcohol, digest with animal charcool, filter while hot, and let it cool.

LAMELLÆ ATROPINÆ. B. Discs of gelatine with some glycerine, each weighing about $\frac{1}{60}$th of a grain, and containing $\frac{1}{6000}$th of a grain of sulphate of atropine.

LAMELLÆ COCAINÆ. B. Discs of gelatine with some glycerine, each weighing about $\frac{1}{60}$th of a grain, and containing $\frac{1}{200}$th of a grain of hydrochlorate of cocaine.

LAMELLÆ PHYSOSTIGMINÆ. B. Discs of gelatine with some glycerine, each weighing about $\frac{1}{60}$th of a grain, and containing $\frac{1}{1000}$th of a grain of physostigmine.

LAPIS DIVINUS. P. Sulphate of copper, nitre, and alum, of each ʒiij [ʒij, PRUS. PH.]; fuse them together, stir in ʒj of powdered camphor, and pour it out on an oiled slab. Used in lotions, eye-waters, &c. The *Lapis Vulnerarius* of some formularies is nearly the same.

LAPIS MEDICAMENTOSUS. L. 1746. Alum, litharge, and red

bole, of each ℔ss; colcothar ʒiij, vinegar ʒiv. Mix, and dry.

LAUDANUM SYDENHAMI. *Vinum Opii.*

LICHEN ISLANDICUS PRÆPARATUS. G. *Iceland moss deprived of its bitterness.* Infuse ʒv Iceland moss and ʒss carb. potash in Oiss tepid water for 3 hours, then pour off, and well wash the residue with cold water, and afterwards dry it.

LIMATURA FERRI. See FERRI LIMATURA LEVIGATA.

LIMATURA STANNI. Tin is sometimes divided by a file; but more usually by agitating the melted metal. See STANNI PULVIS.

LIMONADUM. P. Cut 2 lemons deprived of seeds in slices and rub 2¾ oz. sugar on the peels, then press the juice, and put it with the peels into a covered vessel, and pour on Oij¼ of boiling water, infuse for an hour, and strain. Or citric acid ʒj, sugar ʒij, water Oiss, spirit of lemon ʒj. Tartaric acid is sometimes substituted for citric.

LIMONADUM AERATUM. Put fʒj of syrup of lemons into each bottle, and fill up with aerated water.

LIMONADUM ANTIMONIATUM. It. H. Potassio-tartrate of antimony gr. ij, sugar ʒss, lemonade Oij. A glassful every half hour.

LIMONADUM LACTICUM. M. Lactic acid from ʒj to ʒiv, water Oiss, syrup. ʒij.

LIMONADUM MAGNESIÆ AERATUM. DALLIER. Citrate of magnesia ʒj, heavy carbonate of magnesia ʒiss, citric acid in coarse powder ʒiv, refined sugar (powdered, and aromatised with lemon) ʒxj. Mix; for a pint of water.

LIMONADUM MAGNESIÆ LAXATIVUM. MIALHE. Calcined magnesia ʒij, citric acid ʒviss, water fʒx. Heat to boiling, and filter whilst hot into a pint bottle containing ʒij of syrup of lemon peel, and fill up with water. Contains about ʒxj of citrate of magnesia, equal in effect to ʒj of the sulphate.

LIMONADUM OXALICUM. Oxalic acid gr. x, water Oj, sugar q. s. Half this quantity in 24 hours, as a refrigerant. Dangerous.

LIMONADUM SICCUM. Citric acid ʒj, sugar ʒiv, essence of lemon 8 drops; a teaspoonful for a glass of water. Or, white sugar ℔iv, tartaric acid ʒj, cream of tartar ʒiv, essence of lemon ʒij.

LIMONADUM SULPHURICUM. See PTISANA ACIDI SULPHURICI.

LINCTUS. *Common Linctus.* ST B. H. Confection of hips ʒij, p. tragacanth ℈iiss, syrup of poppies fʒvj, water ʒij. diluted sulphuric acid fʒss, vinegar of squills fʒiij. Mix. Dose 1 drachm.

LINCTUS ACIDUS. Dr COPLAND. Honey of roses ʒx, hydrochloric acid ♏xx, syrup of red poppies ʒij. Dose 1 drachm.

LINCTUS ANTIMONII SULPHURETI. U. C. H. Oxymel fʒj, oxymel of squills fʒj, precipitated sulphuret of antimony ℈j. Dose 1 drachm.

LINCTUS BORACIS. U. C. H. Borax ʒiij, honey ʒj ; melt and stir together, then add syrup ʒj. Dose 1 drachm. Dr COPLAND prescribes spermaceti ʒiiss, comp. powder of tragacanth ʒiij, syrup of tolu, ʒj, borax ʒiiss, confection of roses ʒv, syrup of marshmallows, q. s. Dose 1 drachm.

LINCTUS CACAO. *Crême de Tronchin.* Butter of cacao ʒij, white sugar ʒss, syrup of capillaire ʒj, syrup of tolu ʒj. Dose 1 drachm.

LINCTUS PAPAVERIS. T. H. Comp. tinct. camphor, syr. poppies, syr. Tolu, of each ♏clx. Dose 1 drachm.

LINCTUS SCILLÆ. Oil of almonds ʒij, oxymel of squills ʒj.

LINCTUS TEREBINTHINÆ. RECAMIER. Oil of turpentine ʒij, honey of roses ʒiv. See also CONFECTIO TEREBINTHINÆ. For other similar compounds see LOHOCH.

LINIMENTUM ACIDUM. Sir W. FORDYCE, in malignant ulcerations of the throat. Honey of roses ʒj, hydrochloric acid 20 drops.

LINIMENTUM ACETICUM COMPOSITUM. MID. H. Acetic acid fʒj, purified oil of turpentine fʒiss, yolk of egg q. s., distilled water fʒv. Mix. S. A.

LINIMENTUM ACIDI SULPHURICI (Sir B. BRODIE). Salad oil 3 oz., oil of vitriol 1 f. dr. Mix, then add oil of turpentine 1 oz., and agitate the whole well together. It closely resembles the GUESTONIAN EMBROCATION.

LINIMENTUM ACONITI. B. Aconite root in No. 40 powder. (see PULVERES) 20 oz., camphor 1 oz., rectified spirit q. s. Moisten the aconite root with fʒxx of the spirit, and macerate for 3 days, occasionally agitating; then percolate into a receiver containing the camphor, until the product measures fʒxxx. B. 1867. Product to measure Oj, adding spirit q. s.

LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS. L. *Oxymel Æruginis.* Powdered

verdigris ʒj, vinegar fʒvij ; dissolve, strain through linen, add honey ʒxiv, and boil to a proper thickness.

LINIMENTUM ALBUM. For chapped hands. Rectified oil of turpentine ʒij, solution of ammonia ʒij, soap liniment ʒiij, spirit of rosemary ʒj ; mix in the above order, and gradually add, with continual agitation, distilled vinegar ʒviij.

LINIMENTUM ALBUMINIS. Dr CHRISTISON. Equal parts of white of egg and rectified spirit agitated together. In excoriation from pressure.

LINIMENTUM ALLII. Juice of garlic mixed with olive oil. Used in infantile convulsions.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ. B. Solution of ammonia fʒj, olive oil fʒiij. Mix with agitation until the thick emulsion first produced can be poured from the bottle. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 3 of ammonia to 7 of cotton-seed oil. P. 1 to 9 (ol. amygd.). G. 1 to 4 oil.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ CAMPHORATUM. CRUIKSHANK. Camphor ʒij, olive oil ʒj, water of ammonia ʒiij.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUM. E. (Dr GRANVILLE'S *Counter-irritants.*) Strong water of ammonia ·880 fʒv, tincture of camphor fʒij, spirit of rosemary fʒj. Mix. A weaker liniment may be made with fʒiij tincture of camphor, fʒij spirit of rosemary, and fʒv of strong ammonia. Dr GRANVILLE directs for the milder lotion ʒiv of ammonia at ·872, ʒiij of spirit of rosemary distilled from the herb, and ʒj of spirit of camphor. For the stronger, ʒv of the same ammonia, ʒij of spirit of rosemary, ʒj of spirit of camphor. The milder is sufficient to produce vesication in a few minutes. The stronger is only employed in apoplexy, and to produce cauterization. To be applied on folded linen covered with a thick towel.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS. L. (*Lin. Ammoniæ*, L. 1788). Solution of sesquicarbonate of ammonia fʒj, olive oil fʒiij.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ CUM TEREBINTHINA. Dr COPLAND. Liniment of ammonia fʒiss, oil of turpentine fʒss.

LINIMENTUM ANTHELMINTICUM. BORIES. Colocynth ʒss, ox-gall ʒiv, oil of wormwood ʒj.

LINIMENTUM ANODYNUM. See LINIMENTUM OPII. For CAZENAVE'S or BIETT'S *Lin. Anodynum.* See LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ.

LINIMENTUM ANTISPASMODICUM. HUFELAND. Oil of cajeput ℈j, oil of mint ℈j, compound camphor liniment ℥j, laudanum ʒj. Mix.

LINIMENTUM ARCEI. See UNGUENTUM ELEMI.

LINIMENTUM ARNICÆ. *Arnica Opodeldoc.* Dissolve by heat, Castile soap 4 parts, and camphor 1 part, in rectified spirit 10 parts. Add tincture of arnica 5 parts.

LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ. B. As LINIMENTUM ACONITI. B. 1867. As LIN. BELLADONNÆ. B. 1867. U. S. Fluid ext. of belladonna 95 parts, camphor 5.

LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ ET CHLOROFORMI. Mr SQUIRE. Belladonna liniment ʒvij, belladonna chloroform (by percolating the root with chloroform) f ʒj, sprinkled on pilinè and applied to the loins, in lumbago.

LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ COMPOSITUM. GUY'S H. Extract of belladonna ℥j, soap liniment f ℥viij. CUT. H. Ext. belladonna ʒiv, glycerine ℥j, soap liniment ℥vj. See LIN. BELLADONNÆ ET CHLOROFORMI.

LINIMENTUM BITUMINIS AMMONIATUM. Dr KIRKLAND. Barbadoes tar ℥iss, water of ammonia ℥ss.

LINIMENTUM BORACIS. SWEDIAUR. Borax ʒij, tincture of myrrh ℥j, distilled water ℥j, honey of roses ℥ij.

LINIMENTUM CALCIS. B. Solution of lime and olive oil, of each f ℥ij; shake them together. B. 1867. Same. U. S. uses cotton-seed oil. P. ol. almonds and lime water p. æ.

LINIMENTUM CALCIS CHLORINATÆ. SCHOENLEIN. Chloride of lime ℥j, soap ℥ij, water q. s. For itch.

LINIMENTUM CALCIS COMPOSITUM. ST B. H. Lime water f ℥viij, olive oil f ℥viij, rectified spirit f ℥j.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ. B. *Oleum Camphoratum.* Camphor 1 oz., olive oil f ℥iv. Dissolve the camphor in the oil. B. 1867. Same. U. S. directs cotton-seed oil. P. and G. 1 to 9.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM. B. Dissolve 2½ oz. of camphor and f ʒj of British oil of lavender in f ℥xv of rectified spirit, and add f ℥v of strong solution of ammonia. B. 1867. Same.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ ÆTHEREUM. WARE. Camphor ʒj, ether ʒj, oil of vipers ʒij.

LINIMENTUM CAPSICI. Dr COPLAND. Compound camphor liniment f ℥j, volatile liniment f ℥j, tincture of capsicum

f℥iij. Dr TURNBULL. Capsicums ℥j, sp. rect. ℥iij. Macerate 7 days.

LINIMENTUM CHLORINATUM. KOPP. Solution of chloride of lime ℥vj, olive oil ℥iss. In inveterate itch, ringworm, &c.

LINIMENTUM CHLOROFORMI. B. Mix chloroform f℥ij with liniment of camphor f℥ij. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Chlorof. 4 parts, soap liniment 6 parts. P. 1 to 9 (ol. almonds).

LINIMENTUM COLCHICI. EAR INFIRMARY. Soap liniment f℥j, wine of colchicum seed f℥ss. Mix.

LINIMENTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. HEIM. Tincture of colocynth ℥ss, castor-oil ℥iss. A teaspoonful to be rubbed over the belly night and morning; as a purgative, or to disperse swollen glands.

LINIMENTUM COSMETICUM. QUINCY. Magistery of bismuth ℥j, oil of almonds ℥ij, spermaceti ℥iij, oil of rhodium 6 drops.

LINIMENTUM CRINISCUM. QUINCY. Labdanum ℥vj, bears' grease ℥ij, honey ℥ss, powdered southernwood ℥iij, oil of nutmeg ℥j, balsam of Peru ℥ij. To restore the hair.

LINIMENTUM CROTONIS. B. Mix croton oil f℥j with oil of cajeput and rectified spirit, of each f℥iiiss. B. 1867. Same. Mix them with agitation.

LINIMENTUM DIGITALIS. Dr ROYLE. Infusion of digitalis f℥ij, water of ammonia f℥ij, oil of poppy seed f℥iv. To be rubbed on the abdomen 2 or 3 times a day.

LINIMENTUM GLYCERINI. Mr STARTIN. Soap liniment ℥iij, pure glycerine ℥j, extract of belladonna ℥j. Mix. For gouty, rheumatic, and neuralgic pains; bruises, sprains, &c. A little veratrine is sometimes added.

LINIMENTUM GLYCERINI GUMMOSUM. Powdered tragacanth ℥ij to ℥ss, lime water ℥viij, pure glycerine ℥j, rose water ℥iij. For superficial burns, excoriations, chaps of lips or nipples, &c.

LINIMENTUM HELLEBORI. DORNBLUETH. Soft soap ℥iv, hellebore powder ℥ij, hot water q. s.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI. B. Ointment of mercury 1 oz., liniment of camphor f℥j, solution of ammonia ℥j; mix solution of ammonia with one half of the camphor liniment, and rub the ointment with the other half, and then mix them together. B. 1867. Same.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI CUM IODINIO. CUT. H. Iodine ℥ss, glycerine ℥ij, olive oil ℥iiiss, stronger mercurial ointment ℥ij. Dissolve, and mix.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. Sir H. HALFORD. Equal quantities of ointment of nitrated quicksilver and oil of almonds, triturated till perfectly smooth, in a glass mortar.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDI. CUT. H. Castor oil ʒiv, lard ʒiv, levigated nitric oxide of mercury ʒij, oil of bitter almonds ʒss. Mix.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI OLEATIS. See UNG. HYDRARG. OLEAT.

LINIMENTUM HUNGARICUM. SOUBEIRAN. Rectified spirit ʒxij, strong vinegar ʒvj, camphor ʒiv, mustard flour ʒiv, black pepper ʒiv, powdered cantharides ʒj, 1 clove of garlic; macerate for some days, and filter.

LINIMENTUM IODI. B. Dissolve iodine 1¼ oz., iodide of potassium ½ oz., glycerine ¼ oz., in rectified spirit fʒx. B. 1867. Camphor ¼ oz., instead of glycerine. Half the strength of Lin Iodi 1864.

LINIMENTUM IODURETUM GELATINOSUM. *Gelée pour le Goître.* FOY. Iodide of potassium ʒiv, proof spirit ʒij; dissolve. Dissolve also ʒvj of scraped curd soap in ʒij of proof spirit. Mix while still warm, aromatize with rose or neroli, and let the mixture cool in wide-mouthed bottles, which must be kept well corked.

LINIMENTUM IODURETUM SAPONACEUM. GUIBOURT. White soap ʒx, oil of almonds ʒx, iodide of potassium ʒj, water ʒj. Dissolve the iodide in the water, and add it to the soap and oil previously melted together. Mix.

LINIMENTUM IPECACUANHÆ. Dr NELIGAN. Ipecac. in fine powder ʒiv, lard ʒij, olive oil fʒiss. It is sometimes mixed with an equal quantity of volatile liniment.

LILIMENTUM JUNIPERI. Dr SULLY. Oil of juniper ʒiss, lard ʒij, oil of anise 6 drops. For scald heads.

LINIMENTUM MURIATICUM. F. H. Hydrochloric acid ʒij, balsam of Peru ʒj, water ʒvj, white wax ʒij, olive oil ʒij.

LINIMENTUM NARCOTICUM. P. *Liniment Calmant.* Anodyne oil (balsamum tranquillans) ʒij, compound wine of opium, cold cream, of each ʒij.

LINIMENTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ. M. Tincture of nux vomica ʒj, strong ammonia ʒij. Mix.

LINIMENTUM OLEI ASELLI. Dr BRACH. Cod-liver oil ʒj, water of ammonia ʒss. Dr BREFELD. (To scrofulous

ulcers.) Cod-liver oil ʒiv, Goulard's extract of lead ʒij, yolk of egg ʒiij.

LINIMENTUM OLEI ERGOTÆ. Oil of ergot ʒj, oil of almonds or sulphuric ether ʒiij.

LINIMENTUM OLEI TEREBINTHINÆ. See LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINATUM. GUY'S H.

LINIMENTUM OLEI VOLATILIS SINAPIS. Dr MEYER. Volatile oil of black mustard seed from 12 to 24 drops, rectified spirit ʒj. Or, 5 to 6 drops of the oil to ʒj of oil of almonds. FAURE directs one part of the volatile oil to 20 of spirit; to be applied on linen, and renewed every 3 minutes; as a rubefacient. M. directs, as a vesicant, equal weights of the oil and strong alcohol.

LINIMENTUM OPII. B. Soap liniment fʒij, tincture of opium fʒij. Mix and filter. B. 1867. Same.

LINIMENTUM PHOSPHORATUM. HAMB. PH. Phosphorus gr. vj, oil of almonds ʒj; digest, and add camphor gr. x, solution of ammonia 10 drops.

LINIMENTUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. U. S. cotton-seed oil 3 parts, sol. subacetate lead 2 parts.

LINIMENTUM POTASSII IODIDI. See LIN. IODURETUM GELATINOSUM, and LIN. IODURETUM SAPONACEUM.

LINIMENTUM POTASSII IODIDI CUM SAPONE. B. Mix curd soap in fine shreds 2 oz., with dist. water ʒx, and glycerine fʒj, in a porcelain dish over a water-bath. When the soap is dissolved, pour into a mortar, in which iodide of potassium ʒiss, has been previously powdered. Triturate until cold. Set aside for an hour, then add oil of lemon fʒj, and rub well together. B. 1867. Hard soap iodide potassium āā 1½ oz., glycerine fʒj, oil lemon fʒj, dist. water fʒx.

LINIMENTUM DE ROSEN. P. Expressed Ol. mace, oil cloves of each ʒss, sp. juniper ʒix.

LINIMENTUM SAPONACEUM. U. C. H. Soft soap ʒiv, oil of turpentine fʒj, proof spirit fʒvj. *Liniment Savonneux*, P., consists of tincture of soap ʒx wt., sweet almond oil ʒj wt., spirit of wine (sp. gr. ·863) ʒx wt.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS. B. Hard soap in fine shavings 2 oz., camphor 1 oz., oil of rosemary fʒiij, rectified spirit fʒxvj, distilled water fʒiv. Mix the water with the spirit, and add the oil of rosemary, the soap, and the camphor. Macerate for 7 days at a temperature not exceeding 70°

F. (21° ·1 C.), with occasional agitation, and filter. B. 1867. Hard soap 2½ oz. camphor 1¼ oz., oil of rosemary ʒiij, rect. spirit fʒxviij, dist. water fʒij. U. S. Same ingred., but differs a little in their proportions. P. See Lin. Saponaceum. G. contains besides, liq. ammonia and oil of thyme.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS CUM OPIO. See LINIMENTUM OPII.

LINIMENTUM SIMPLEX. E. Olive oil fʒiv; white wax ʒj; melt together.

LINIMENTUM SINAPIS. Dr LEWIN. Bruised mustard seed ℔ss, oil of turpentine ℔j; digest, strain, and add camphor ʒiv. In imitation of Whitehead's Essence of Mustard.

LINIMENTUM SINAPIS COMPOSITUM. B. Dissolve ethereal extract of mezereon gr. xl and camphor gr. cxx, in rect. spirit fʒiv, and add distilled oil of mustard fʒj, and castor-oil fʒv. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Same.

LINIMENTUM STRYCHNIÆ. Dr NELIGAN. Strychnia ʒss, olive oil ʒiss. Ten drops to be rubbed over the temples.

LINIMENTUM SUCCINI. Oil of amber ʒss, oil of cloves ʒss, oil of olives ʒj. The supposed form for ROCHE'S Embrocation.

LINIMENTUM SUCCINI OPIATUM. Rectified oil of amber ʒij, tincture of opium ʒij, lard ʒj. A once celebrated remedy for cramp.

LINIMENTUM SULPHURETI CARBONIS. GERM. H. Sulphuret of carbon ʒj, oil of almonds or camphorated oil ʒj.

LINIMENTUM SULPHURIS IODIDI. Mr E. WILSON. Iodide of sulphur ʒss, olive oil ʒj; triturate together.

LININENTUM SULPHURIS CUM SAPONÊ. LUGOL. Soap ʒiij, water ʒvj; dissolve by a gentle heat, and add sulphur ʒiij.

LINIMENTUM SULPHURO-SAPONACEUM. JADELOT. Sulphide of potassium 2 parts, soap 10 parts, softened with water, poppy oil 20 parts, oil of thyme 1 part. Mix.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. B. Soft soap 2 oz., distilled water fʒij, camphor 1 oz., oil of turpentine fʒxvj. Rub the soap with the water; dissolve camphor in turpentine, add the soap and the water, and mix the fluids. B. 1867. No water. U. S. Resin cerate 6½ parts, turpentine 3½ parts. G. Soft soap 54, turpentine 40, carb. potash 6.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ ACETICUM. B. Mix oil of turpentine fʒiv, glacial acetic acid fʒj, and liniment of camphor fʒiv. B. 1867. Turpentine, acetic acid, and lin. camphor p. æ. Dr STOKES. Oil of turpentine ʒiij, acetic

acid ʒv, rose water ʒiiss, essence of lemons ℈iv, yolk of 1 egg. This is said to resemble Mr St John Long's celebrated liniment. See Linimentum Aceticum Compositum.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ Vitriolicum. See Lin. Acidi Sulphurici.

Linimentum Terebinthinatum. E. Resin cerate ʒiv, oil of turpentine fʒv, camphor in powder ʒss. Mix. Guy's H. Resin cerate ʒiij, oil of turpentine fʒiss. Mr Kentish's application to burns.

Linimentum Tripharmacum. L. 1746. Lead plaster ʒiv, olive oil ʒiv, vinegar ʒj; heat gently, and stir them till they combine.

Linimentum Veratriæ. Brande. Veratria gr. viij, alcohol fʒiv, soap liniment fʒiv.

Linimentum Vesicans. Dr Montgomery, for children. Compound camphor liniment fʒiv, rectified oil of turpentine fʒij. To produce immediate vesication in adults, mix one part of the strongest liquor ammoniæ with two of olive oil, and apply 6 drops on spongio-piline for ten minutes.

Linimentum Viride. Dr Campbell. Camphor ʒj, oil of olives ʒvj, water of ammonia ʒvj, extract of hemlock ʒj, spirit of ammonia ʒij.

Linimentum Zingiberis. Dr Turnbull. Prepare a strong essence of ginger, by percolation, or by digestion and expression, with 2 parts of rectified spirit to 1 of ginger; decolorise it with animal charcoal, and filter. To be rubbed for 5 or 10 minutes over the whole forehead, as a remedy for short-sightedness. Some Ointments have also been termed Liniments. See Unguenta.

Linteum. *Lint.* White linen-cloth scraped by hand or machinery, so as to render it soft and woolly. The hand-made lint is now little used; it was prepared from pieces of old linen-cloth. The machine-made lint is prepared from a fabric made on purpose. A lint made from cotton (cotton lint) is now largely manufactured; it is much inferior to the true lint, being a bad conductor of heat.

Linteum Nigrum. Mr Higginbottom. Dissolve ʒij of nitrate of silver in fʒiv of distilled water; saturate ʒj of fine lint with the solution, and expose it in a flat vessel to dry. Used in the treatment of old ulcers. Fricke's

LINTEUM INFERNALE is made with a weaker solution, gr. x to f℥j.

LIQUOR ACIDI ARSENIOSI HYDROCHLORICUS. See LIQUOR ARSENICI HYDROCHLOR.

LIQUOR ACIDI CHROMICI. B. Dissolve chromic acid 1 oz. in dist. water ℥iiij.

LIQUOR ACIDI CITRICI. *Artificial Lemon Juice.* Citric acid 34 gr., water ℥j.

LIQUOR ÆTHEREUS OLEOSUS. D. See SPIRITUS ÆTHEREUS OLEOSUS.

LIQUOR ÆTHEREUS SULPHURICUS. D. 1826. Unrectified sulphuric ether.

LIQUOR ALUMINII CHLORIDI. Gr. lxxv in ℥j. The salt is sold as *Chlor-Alum,* and recommended by Prof. GAMGEE as an antiseptic. A much purer solution of sp. gr. 1·250 may be obtained by dissolving hydrate of alumina in hydrochloric acid.

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. L. *Aqua Aluminis Bateanæ.* Alum ℥j, sulphate of zinc ℥j, distilled water Oiij. Dissolve, and filter.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ. B. Strong solution of ammonia Oj, distilled water Oij. Mix, and preserve in a stoppered bottle. Sp. gr. ·959. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Same. G. contains 10 per cent. by wt. of gas. Sp. gr. ·960. P. sp. gr. ·935.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ANISATUS. G. Rectified spirit ℥xij wt., oil of anise ½ oz. wt., solution of ammonia (·960) ℥iiss wt.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ FORTIOR. B. Mix chloride of ammonium in coarse powder ℔iij, and slaked lime ℔iv, and introduce the mixture into an iron bottle placed in a metal pot, surrounded by sand. Connect the iron tube, which screws air-tight into the bottle in the usual manner, by corks, glass tubes, and caoutchouc collars, with a Woulf's bottle capable of holding a pint; connect this with a second Woulf's bottle of the same size, the second bottle with a matrass of the capacity of three pints, in which ℥xxij of distilled water is placed, and the matrass, by means of a tube bent twice at right angles, with an ordinary bottle containing distilled water ℥x. Bottles 1 and 2 are empty, and the latter and the matrass which contains the ℥xxij of distilled water are furnished each with a siphon safety tube charged with a very short column of mercury. The heat of a fire, which should be very gradually raised, is now to be applied to the metal pot, and continued until

bubbles of condensible gas cease to escape from the extremity of the glass tube which dips into the water of the matrass. The process being terminated, the matrass will contain about f℥xliij of strong solution of ammonia. Bottles 1 and 2 will now include, the first about 16, the second about 10 fluid ounces, of a coloured ammoniacal liquid. Place this in a flask closed by a cork, which should be perforated by a siphon safety tube containing a little mercury, and also by a second tube bent twice at right angles, and made to pass to the bottom of the terminal bottle used in the preceding process. Apply heat to the flask until the coloured liquid it contains is reduced to three fourths of its original bulk. The product now contained in the terminal bottle will be nearly of the strength of solution of ammonia, and may be made exactly so by the addition of the proper quantity of distilled water or of strong solution of ammonia. Sp. gr. ·891. Contains 32·5 per cent. of ammonia. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 28 per cent. of ammonia.

Antidotes.—Vinegar and water, followed by acidulated demulcent drinks.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ HYDROSULPHURETI. See AMMONIÆ HYDROSULPHURETUM.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS. L. (*Aqua Ammoniæ Carbonatis*, E.) Sesquicarbonate (formerly carbonate or subcarbonate) of ammonia ℥iv, distilled water Oj. Dissolve, and filter. E. Same. Dose, 12 minims to 1 fl. drachm.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS. See LIQUOR CORNU C. SUCCINATUS.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ TARTRATIS. May be made with ℥iij of tartaric acid, Oj of water, and q. s. of carbonate of ammonia to saturation. For the empyreumatic form, see LIQ. CORNU CERVI TARTARIZATUS.

LIQUOR AMMONII ACETATIS. B. *Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.* Strong sol. of acetate of ammonium f℥iv, dist. water q. s. to produce f℥xx. Sp. gr. 1·022. Dose, 2 f. dr. to 6 f. dr. B. 1867. Reduce to powder carbonate of ammonia ℥iij¼, or a sufficiency, and add it gradually to acetic acid f℥x until a neutral solution is formed, then add distilled water Oiiss. Should be stored in bottles free from lead.

LIQUOR AMMONII ACETATIS FORTIOR. B. Add crushed carbonate of ammonium 17½ oz. gradually, to about f℥xlv of acetic acid, adding more of the acid until the

liquid is neutral; lastly, add dist. water q. s. to make up Oiij. Should be stored in bottles free from lead. Dose, 25 to 75 minims. Sp. gr. 1·073.

LIQUOR AMMONII CITRATIS. B. *Liquor Ammoniæ Citratis.* Strong sol. of citrate of ammonium f℥v, dist. water to make Oj. Should be kept in bottles free from lead. Sp. gr. 1·062. Dose, 2 f. dr. to 6 f. dr. B. 1867. Dissolve citric acid 3 oz. in dist. water 1 pint, and add strong solution of ammonia f℥ij¾ or a sufficiency, until the liquid is neutral to test paper.

LIQUOR AMMONII CITRATIS FORTIOR. B. Citric acid 12 oz., strong sol. ammonia 11 f. oz. or q. s., dist. water q. s. Neutralize the acid with the ammonia, adding dist. water q. s. to yield Oj. To be stored in bottles free from lead. Sp. 1·209.* Dose, ½ f. dr. to 1½ f. dr.

LIQUOR ANIXII. Spirit of hartshorn saturated with sulphuric acid. Dose, 60 drops.

LIQUOR ANODYNUS HOFFMANNI. See SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS COMPOSITUS.

LIQUOR ANTIMONII CHLORIDI. B. On 1 lb. of purified black antimony in a porcelain vessel pour Oiv of hydrochloric acid, and, constantly stirring, beneath a flue with a good draught, apply a gentle heat, which must be gradually augmented as the development of gas begins to slacken, and finally kept at boiling temperature for 15 minutes. Remove from fire, strain through calico, returning what passes first; and transfer the clear liquid into another vessel, and boil it down to Oij. The sp. gr. should be about 1·470. B. 1867. Same.

LIQUOR ANTINEPHRITICUS. ADAMS. Poppy-heads ℥vj, water Oiss; boil to ℥viij, strain with pressure, and add ℥j of nitre. Dose, 2 drachms, night and morning, in warm linseed tea. In painful affections of the urinary organs.

LIQUOR ANTIPODAGRICUS. BEGUIN. Mix 1 part of fuming liquor of Boyle with 3 of spirit of wine. Dose, 30 or 40 drops. As a sudorific in gout; also applied externally with camphor.

LIQUOR ANTIPSORICUS. VAN MONS. Sulphuret (sulphide) of sodium ℥j, muriate of ammonia ℈iiss. Dissolve each separately in ℥vj of water, filter, and mix.

LIQUOR ARGENTI ACETATIS. HAN. PH. Acetate of silver 1 part, distilled water 19 parts.

* "More nearly 1·245," Naylor.

LIQUOR ARGENTI AMMONIO-CHLORIDI. NIEMANN. Dissolve ℈ss of nitrate of silver in ℥ij of distilled water, and precipitate by solution of common salt q. s. Wash the precipitate, dissolve it in ℥iss of liquor ammoniæ, and add ℥iij of hydrochloric acid. Add water to make up the weight ℥iiss. Dose, 10 drops, in epilepsy, &c.

LIQUOR ARSENIATIS AMMONIÆ. H. OF ST LOUIS. Arseniate of ammonia gr. iv, distilled water f℥iv, spirit of angelica f℥ij. Dose, 12 to 30 minims. There are other formulæ for this solution, differing in strength from the above. Dr NELIGAN gives as BIETT'S—Arseniate of ammonia gr. iss, distilled water f℥iij, spirit of angelica f℥vj, Dose, 1 f. dr. to 3 f. dr. BOUCHARDAT says gr. vj to ℥viij of distilled water. Dose, from 12 drops to 1 drachm.

LIQUOR ARSENIATIS SODÆ. PEARSON'S *Arsenical Solution.* Arseniate of soda gr. iv, distilled water f℥iv. Dose, 5 to 10 minims. See LIQUOR SODÆ ARSENIATIS, B.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS. B. (*Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis*, L.) *Fowler's Solution.* Place arsenious acid and carbonate of potassium, of each gr. lxxxvij, in powder, in a flask, with f℥x distilled water, and heat till a clear solution is obtained. Let it cool, then add comp. tincture of lavender f℥v, and distilled water to make up Oj. Dose, 2 to 8 minims. Corresponds to 1 per cent. of arsenious acid. B. 1867. Contains arsenious acid and carb. of potash of each gr. lxxx to the pint. 1 in 109. Dose, same. U. S. Same strength as B. 1885, but uses pot. bicarb. P. 1 in 100. G. Same. Contains Spiritus Melissæ.

LIQUOR ARSENICI HYDROCHLORICUS. B. Boil arsenious acid in powder gr. lxxxvij, with hydrochloric acid f℥ij and ℥iv of distilled water until dissolved, then add distilled water to make 1 pint. Dose, 2 to 8 minims. Corresponds to 1 per cent. of arsenious acid. B. 1867. Same strength as LIQUOR ARSENICALIS, B. 1867. 1 in 109. *Liquor Arsenici Chloridi*, L. Similar to above, but only ⅓rd of its strength. This was previously in use under the name of DE VALANGIN'S *Mineral Solvent.* Dr FARR gives 3 drops of L. prep. 3 times a day, increasing the dose 1 drop daily till 10 drops are taken for each dose. U. S. Same as B. 1885.

LIQUOR ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI HYDRIODATIS. D. DONOVAN'S *Solution.* Pure metallic arsenic gr. vj, pure mercury gr. xvj, iodine gr. lss, alcohol f℥ss; rub them

together until a dry mass is obtained, and, having triturated f℥viij of water with this in successive portions, let the whole be transferred to a flask, and heated until it begins to boil. When cooled and filtered, let as much distilled water be added as will make the bulk of the solution exactly f℥viij, and f℥vj. Dose, from 10 to 30 minims.

LIQUOR ARSENII ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI. B. *Donovan's Solution.* Iodide of arsenium, and red iodide of mercury, of each 45 grains, dist. water q. s. Triturate the iodides with about ℥iss of dist. water, until nearly all is dissolved. Filter and wash the filter with dist. water q. s., to produce f℥x. Dose, 10 to 30 minims, contains about 1 per cent. by weight of arsenious iodide. [For DONOVAN'S original formula, see back.]

LIQUOR ARSENICI PERIODIDI. WACKENRODER. Metallic arsenic in powder gr. j, iodine gr. vj, water ℥xij; digest at a gentle heat till dissolved. Evaporate the filtered solution to dryness at a moderate temperature, taking care not to raise it above 86° F. after it begins to solidify. Dissolve the salt in ℥vj of distilled water. Each ℥j contains gr. $\frac{1}{8}$th of periodide of arsenic. Dose, 20 drops 3 times a day.

LIQUOR ATROPIÆ. B. 1867. Atropia gr. iv, rectified spirit f℥j, distilled water f℥vij; mix the atropia with the spirit, and add this gradually to the water, shaking them together.

LIQUOR ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS. B. Sulphate of atropine, gr. ix, camphor water f℥xviss. Dissolve. Dose, 1 to 4 minims. 1 in 100. B. 1867. Atropia sulph. gr. iv, dist. water ℥j. 1 in 109.

LIQUOR BARII CHLORIDI. L. Chloride of barium ℥j, distilled water f℥j. Dissolve. Dose, 5 minims, carefully increased to 15 or 20. In scrofula.

LIQUOR BISMUTHI ET AMMONII CITRATIS. B. *Liquor Bismuthi.* Rub citrate of bismuth 800 grains, to a paste with a little water, add sol. of ammonia gradually, and with stirring until the salt is just dissolved, and make up with dist. water to Oj. Dose, f℥ss to f℥j. Sp. gr. 1·07. f℥j contains 3 gr. oxide of bismuth. B. 1867. Mix nitric acid f℥ij with f℥j distilled water, and add purified bismuth ccccxxx gr. in successive portions. When effervescence has ceased apply for 10 minutes a heat approaching ebullition, and decant the solution from any insoluble matter.

Evaporate to f℥ij, add citric acid 2 oz. dissolved in f℥iv of distilled water, then solution of ammonia in small quantities at a time till the precipitate formed is redissolved, and the solution is neutral or slightly alkaline to test paper. Dilute with distilled water to 1 pint. Sp. gr. 1·122.

LIQUOR BROMINII. M. POURCHE. Bromine 1 part, distilled water 40 parts. Dose, 5 or 6 drops, 3 times a day. A stronger solution (1 part to 10) is sometimes used externally.

LIQUOR CALCII CHLORIDI. B. Chloride of calcium gr. lxxxviij, dist. water f℥j. Dose, 15 to 50 minims.

LIQUOR CALCIS. B. *Aqua Calcis.* Wash 2 oz. of slaked lime with distilled water, until a little of the filtered liquid, when acidified with nitric acid, yields no turbidity with solution of nitrate of silver, then put the washed lime into a stoppered bottle containing distilled water Cj, and shake well for two or three minutes. After 12 hours the excess of lime will have subsided, and the clear solution may be drawn off with a siphon as it is required for use, or transferred to a green-glass bottle furnished with a well-ground stopper. B. 1867 uses unwashed lime. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 4 f. oz. U. S., P., G. all the same.

LIQUOR CALCIS CHLORINATÆ. B. Blend well together, by trituration in a large mortar, ℔j of chlorinated lime with Cj of diluted water; transfer the mixture to a stoppered bottle, and shake it frequently for the space of 3 hours. Pour it on a calico filter, and let the solution which passes through be kept in a well-stoppered bottle. Sp. gr. 1·035. B. 1867 (*Liq. Calcis Chlorata*). Same. M. CHEVALLIER'S solution contains 1 part in 10. P. ¼ the strength.

LIQUOR CALCIS COMPOSITUS. See AQUA CALCIS COMPOSITA.

LIQUOR CALCIS SACCHARATUS. B. Mix slaked lime 1 oz. and refined sugar in powder 2 oz., by trituration in a mortar. Transfer the mixture to a bottle containing distilled water Oj, and having closed this with a cork, shake it occasionally for a few hours. Finally, separate the clear solution with the siphon, and keep it in a stoppered bottle. Sp. gr. 1·052 Dose, 15 minims to 1 drachm. B. 1867. Same.

LIQUOR CALUMBÆ. *Concentrated Infusion of Calumba.*

Calumba cut small ℥v, cold distilled water Oj; macerate for 12 hours, and press strongly. Macerate again with enough water to make up the whole to f℥xviij, filter, heat to 180° F., and again filter; and, lastly, add f℥ij of rectified spirit. Other concentrated infusions may be made by a similar process, using eight times the quantity of ingredients ordered in the Pharmacopœia for each Oj of water. These preparations are not authorised by any Pharmacopœia. f℥j, with f℥vij of water forms the infusion. Percolation is generally preferable to maceration in the preparation of these concentrated infusions.

Liquor Camphoræ. Mr Houlton. Spirit of camphor f℥j, proof spirit f℥vij. To form Mistura Camphoræ add f℥ss to f℥iss of water. Mr Fordred recommends tincture of camphor f℥xiij, tincture of myrrh (bleached by animal charcoal) f℥ss, rectified spirit f℥ij and ℥iiss. For camphor mixture, add f℥iv of this liquor to f℥xvj of water. Neither of these form an exact imitation of Aqua Camphoræ. Swediaur directs ℥ij of powdered camphor to be dissolved in f℥xxiv of water saturated with carbonic acid gas. One part of this solution with 4 of water will be about the strength of Aqua Camphoræ.

Liquor Carbonis Detergens. This name is applied to an alcoholic solution of coal tar.

Liquor Chiratæ. Treat ℥iv of bruised chiretta as directed for Liq. Calumbæ. The water may be either cold or lukewarm; 1 part to 7 of water makes the infusion.

Liquor Chlori. B. Put black oxide of manganese in fine powder 1 oz. into a gas-bottle, and, having poured upon it hydrochloric acid f℥vj diluted with ℥ij of distilled water, apply a gentle heat, and by suitable tubes, cause the gas, as it is developed, to pass through ℥ij of distilled water placed in an intermediate small phial, and thence to the bottom of a three-pint bottle containing ℥xxx of distilled water, the mouth of which is loosely plugged with tow. As soon as the chlorine ceases to be developed, let the bottle be disconnected from the apparatus in which the gas has been generated, corked loosely, and shaken until the chlorine is absorbed. Lastly, introduce the solution into a green-glass bottle furnished with a well-fitting stopper, and keep it in a cool and dark place. Sp. gr. 1·003. B. 1867. Same. Dose, 10 to 20 minims. U. S. contains 0·4 per cent. of chlorine. G. Same as U. S.

LIQUOR CORNU CERVI. See LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVI.

LIQUOR CORNU CERVI SUCCINATUS. Neutralise true spirit of hartshorn (or a solution of ʒj of salt of hartshorn in ʒviij of water) with acid of amber.

LIQUOR CORNU CERVI TARTARIZATUS. As the last, substituting tartaric for succinic acid.

LIQUOR CREASOTI. See AQ. CREASOTI.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHATIS. L. *Cupri Ammoniati Solutio.* E. Ammonio-sulphate of copper ʒj, distilled water Oj; dissolve, and filter.

LIQUOR CUPRI CUM CAMPHORÂ. See AQUA CAMPHORATA BATEANA.

LIQUOR CUPRI SULPHATIS COMPOSITUS. L. 1746. *Aqua Styptica.* Sulphate of copper ℥iij, alum ℥ij, sulphuric acid ℥ij wt., water fʒxxiv. For external use.

LIQUOR DISINFECTANS. *Liq. Sodæ Chloratæ and Liq. Calcis Chloratæ* are so called. The name has also been applied to Sir W. BURNETT'S patent solution of chloride of zinc, to LEDOYEN'S solution of nitrate of lead, and to ELLERMAN'S solution of the chloride and acetate of iron. These, and the solutions of some other metallic salts, decompose sulphretted hydrogen.

LIQUOR EPISPASTICUS. B. *Linimentum Cantharidis.* Mix cantharides in powder 5 oz. with acetic ether ℥iij. Pack in a percolator, and after 24 hours pour acetic ether slowly through until fʒxx are obtained. B. 1867. Cantharides 8 oz., acetic acid fʒiv, ether q. s. Mix the cantharides and acetic acid, and pack in a percolator. After 24 hours pour ether into the percolator, and allow it to pass slowly until fʒxx are obtained. Keep in a stoppered bottle.

LIQUOR ERGOTÆ. See ESSENTIA SECALIS CORNUTI.

LIQUOR FERRI ACETATIS. B. *Solution of Ferri Acetate Solution of Peracetate of Iron.* Strong solution of acetate of iron fʒv, dist. water to make Oj. Sp. gr. 1·031. Dose 5 to 30 minims.

LIQUOR FERRI ACETATIS FORTIOR. B. Mix sol. ammonia fʒviij, with dist. water Oj; to this gradually add sol. persulphate iron fʒv, diluted with about Oj distilled water. Stir thoroughly, taking care that ammonia is finally in slight excess. Let the whole stand for 2 hours, stirring occasionally, then put on a calico filter, and when the liquid has drained away, wash the precipitated

ferric hydrate with dist. water, until the washings give no pp. with chloride of barium. Let the ferric hydrate drain, remove superfluous moisture by pressure, dissolve it in glacial acetic acid f℥iij, and make the volume up to f℥x with dist. water. Let stand, and decant the clear solution. Sp. gr. 1·127. Dose 1 to 8 minims.

LIQUOR FERRI ALKALINI. L. 1824. Iron filings or wire ℥iiss, nitric acid f℥ij, distilled water f℥vj, solution of carbonate of potash f℥vj. Pour the mixed acid and water on the iron, and when the effervescence has ceased, decant the clear solution. Add this gradually and at intervals to the solution of potash, frequently stirring till the action has ceased. Set it by for six hours, and pour off the clear liquor. Dose 20 minims to 1 fl. drachm.

LIQUOR FERRI DIALYSATUS. B. Mix strong solution of perchloride of iron f℥vj, with dist. water Oij, and stir in dil. sol. of ammonia q. s. to impart a distinct ammoniacal odour. Filter through calico. Wash the pp. with dist. water, and squeeze, to remove superfluous moisture. Add the pp. to strong sol. of perchloride of iron f℥j, stir thoroughly, warm gently, and when complete, or nearly complete solution is obtained, filter if necessary, and place the liquid in a covered dialyser, and subject it to a stream of water in the usual manner, until the solution on the dialyser is almost tasteless. The resulting solution should measure f℥xxviij. Sp. gr. 1·497.* Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI. B. *Solution of Ferric Chloride.* Strong solution of perchloride of iron f℥v, distilled water to make Oj. Sp. gr. 1·11. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. B. 1867. Same.

LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI FORTIOR. B. Place iron wire 4 oz. in a flask; add a mixture of hydrochloric acid f℥xiis, and dist. water f℥vij, expose to a moderate temperature until effervescence ceases; then heat to boiling, filter, rinsing the flask and contents with a little water, and pouring this over the filter, add to the filtrate hydrochloric acid f℥vij, mix and pour the sol. in a slow and continuous stream into nitric acid f℥iss, the escape of red fumes being promoted, if necessary, by a slight application of heat. Evaporate the product till no more fumes escape and a precipitate begins to form, then add hydrochloric acid f℥j and dist. water q. s. to produce f℥xviiss of solution.

* 1·049, Umney.

Sp. gr. 1·42. B. 1867. Mix f℥viij of hydrochloric acid with f℥viij distilled water, and in this dissolve iron wire ℥ij with a gentle heat. Filter. Add f℥iv of hydrochloric acid and f℥ix of nitric acid. Heat briskly until on the sudden evolution of red fumes the liquid turns to orange brown, then evaporate on water-bath till reduced to f℥x. Sp. gr. 1·338. U. S. *Liquor Ferri Chlor.* Sp. gr. 1·405. P. Sp. gr. 1·26. G. 1·280 to 1·283.

Liquor Ferri Pernitratis. B. Dilute nitric acid f℥ivss with distilled water ℥xvj, introduce fine iron wire free from rust 1 oz. into the mixture, and leave them in contact until the metal is dissolved, taking care to moderate the action, should it become too violent, by the addition of a little more distilled water; filter the solution, and add to it as much distilled water as will make its bulk Oiss. Sp. gr. 1·107. Dose, 10 to 40 minims. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Sp. gr. 1·050.

Liquor Ferri Persulphatis. B. Add sulphuric acid f℥vj to ℥x of distilled water, and dissolve sulphate of iron 8 oz. in the mixture, with the aid of heat. Mix nitric acid f℥vj with ℥ij of distilled water, and add to this dilute acid warmed, the solution of sulphate of iron. Concentrate the whole by boiling, until, upon the sudden disengagement of ruddy vapours, the liquid ceases to be black, and acquires a red colour. A drop of the solution is now to be tested with ferricyanide of potassium, and if a blue precipitate forms, a few additional drops of nitric acid should be added, and the boiling renewed, in order that the whole of the sulphate may be converted into persulphate of iron. When the solution is cold, make the quantity f℥xj, by the addition, if necessary, of distilled water. Specific gravity 1·441. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Sp. gr. 1·320. G. 1·428—1·430.

Liquor Fowleri. *Liq. Arsenicalis.*

Liquor Fumans Boylii. Mix 4 parts of slaked lime with 2 of sal ammoniac and 1 of sulphur, and distil into a cool receiver. It may also be made by agitating Liq. Ammoniæ Hydrosulphureti with sulphur, as long as any is dissolved. Dose, 7 to 10 drops.

Liquor Gutta Percha. B. Gutta percha in thin slices 1 oz, chloroform f℥viij, carb. lead, in fine powd. 1 oz. Add the gutta percha to f℥vj of chloroform in a stopped. bot., and shake them frequently till solution has been effected.

Then add the carb. lead previously mixed with the remainder of the chloroform, and having several times shaken the whole together, set the mixture aside, and let it remain at rest until the insol. matter has subsided. Lastly, decant the clear liquid and keep in a well-stopped bottle. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Same.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI ALBUMATIS (DUTCH PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY). White of egg 32 parts, bichloride of mercury 1 part, chloride of sodium 4 parts, dist. water q. s. Mix the white of egg thoroughly with 45 parts of distilled water, filter the mixture and precipitate it by enough of a solution of the bichloride in 19 parts of dist. water until a few drops of the liquid, when mixed with a sol. of carb. soda, begins to assume a red colour. Then add a sol. of the chloride of sodium in 16 parts of dist. water, or as much thereof as may be required to redissolve the precipitate. Dilute the mixture with dist. water to 100 parts. Let it stand a few days, filter it, and preserve it in small completely closed vials.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI ET AMMONIÆ NITRATIS. WARD'S *White Drop*. Nitrate of quicksilver and ammonia in crystals 1 part, rose water 3 parts; digest till dissolved.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS ACIDUS. B. *Acid solution of mercuric nitrate. Acid solution of pernitrate of mercury.* Mix nitric acid f℥v with distilled water ℥iss in a flask, and dissolve mercury 4 oz. in the mixture without the application of heat. Boil gently for 15 minutes, cool, and preserve the solution, which should weigh about 12 oz., in a stoppered bottle away from the light. Sp. gr. about 2·000. B. 1867. Same. U. S. From red oxide of mercury. Sp. gr. 2·100. P. About same.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI. B. *Liq. Hydrarg. Bichloridi.* Dissolve perchloride of mercury and chloride of ammonium, of each 10 gr., in distilled water 1 pint. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. [P. (*Liqueur de Van Swieten*) directs 1 gr. of the bichloride, 100 of spirit (sp. gr. ·864), and 900 of distilled water.]

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRO-CYANIDI IODIDI POTASSII. M. CASTLENAU. Cyanhydrargyrate of iodide of potassium, gr. iij, distilled water ℥iv. Dose, ½ oz. twice a day. For outward use the quantity of the salt is from 4 to 20 grains to ℥iv of water.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI BICYANIDI. PARENT. Bicyanide

of mercury gr. viij, distilled water ℥xvj. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI COMPOSITUS. *Liqueur Mercurielle Normale.* MIALHE. Distilled water ℥xvj, chloride of sodium gr. xvj, chloride of ammonium gr. xvj, white of 1 egg, perchloride of mercury gr. iv. Beat the white of egg with the water, filter, dissolve the salts in the liquid, and filter again.

LIQUOR HYDRIODATIS ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI. See LIQUOR ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI HYDRIODATIS.

LIQUOR IODI. B. Iodine gr. xxij, iodide of potassium gr. xxxiij, dist. water q. s. to f℥j. Dissolve. The strength is 5 in 100. B. 1867. Iodine gr. xx, iodide of potassium gr. xxx, dist. water ℥j—1 in 109. U. S. Iodine 5 parts, iodide of potassium 10 parts, water to make 100 parts.

LIQUOR LITHIÆ EFFERVESCENS. B. *Aqua Lithiæ Effervescens.* Carb. of lithium gr. 10, water Oj. Mix in a suitable apparatus, and force into it as much pure washed carbonic acid gas as can be introduced at a pressure of about 4 atmospheres. Dose, 5 f. oz. to 10 f. oz. B. 1867. Same, but 7 atmospheres of gas.

LIQUOR MAGNESII CARBONATIS. B. *Fluid Magnesia.* Dissolve separately, each in Oss of distilled water, sulphate of magnesium 2 oz. and carbonate of sodium 2½ oz. Heat the solution of sulph. magnesium to the boiling point, add the solution of carb. sodium, and boil together until carbonic acid ceases to be evolved. Collect the precipitated carbonate of magnesium, and wash until what passes ceases to give a precipitate with chloride of barium. Mix the pp. with Oj of distilled water, putting them in a suitable apparatus charged with pure washed carbonic acid gas. Retain excess of carbonic acid under pressure of about 3 atmospheres for 24 hours, or longer. Filter to remove undissolved carbonate, and again pass carbonic acid into the solution. Keep in a bottle securely closed. B. 1867. Same. P. Contains 20 grammes in 150 grammes.

LIQUOR MAGNESII CHLORIDI. Dr. LEBERT. Dissolve crystallized muriate of magnesia (chloride of magnesium) in its weight of water. Dose, 1 ounce, diluted; to a child (from 10 to 14), 4 drachms, by weight.

LIQUOR MAGNESII CITRATIS. B. *Effervescing solution of Citrate of Magnesia and Potassium.* Carb. magnesium

100 gr., citric acid 200 gr., syr. lemons f℥ss bicarb. potassium in crystals 40 gr., water q. s. Dissolve the citric acid in ℥ij of the water, and having added the carb. magnesium, stir until it is dissolved. Filter the solution into a strong ½ pt. bot., add the syrup and water q. s. to nearly fill the bot., then introduce the bicarb. potassium, and immediately close the bot. with a cork, which should be secured with string or wire. Afterwards shake till the bicarbonate has dissolved. Dose, 5 f. oz. to 10 f. oz. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Stronger.

LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS AERATUS. See AQUA SEDLITZENSIS.

LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS CUM ANTIMONIO. CH. Sulphate of magnesia ℥iv, tartarized antimony gr. ij, hot water f℥xvj. Dose, a wine-glassful.

LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ TARTRATIS. M. AIRAT. Tartaric acid ℥xv¼, distilled water Oxx, fresh calcined magnesia diffused in ℥xvj of distilled water ℥iij, and ℥j; mix. Dose, as a purgative 15 fl. ounces.

LIQUOR MATICONIS. Bruised matico leaves ℥viij, distilled water Oj, rectified spirit f℥iiss. As LIQUOR CALUMBÆ. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ CITRATIS. M. Pure morphia gr. xij (xvj French grains), citric acid gr. viij, distilled water ℥j, and ♏xl, tincture of cochineal ℥ij. Dose from 6 to 24 drops in the 24 hours. For Dr PORTER'S solution, see LIQUOR OPII CITRICUS.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORATIS. B. Hydrochlorate of morphine gr. ix, dilute hydrochloric acid ♏xviij, rectified spirit f℥ss, distilled water f℥iss. Mix and dissolve. Dose, 10 to 60 minims. Strength 1 in 100. B. 1867. Hydrochlor. morph. gr. iv, dil. hydrochlor. acid ♏viij, rect. spirit f℥ij, dist. water f℥vj; mix. Dose, same. Strength about 1 in 109.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ SULPHATIS. M. As LIQ. MORPHIÆ ACETATIS [M.], substituting sulphate for acetate of morphia, and diluted sulphuric for acetic acid. Dr COPELAND'S Solution (of the strength of tincture of opium) consists of sulphate of morphia gr. iv, distilled water ℥j.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ ACETATIS. B. Mix dilute acetic acid ♏xviij, with rect. spirit f℥ss, and dist. water f℥iss, and dissolve in this mixture freshly prepared acetate of morphine gr. ix. Dose, 10 to 60 minims. The strength is

about 1 in 100. In the B. P., 1867, it was about 1 in 109. B. 1867. Morph. acet. gr. iv, dil. acetic acid ♏viij, rect. spirit f℥ij, dist. water f℥vj ; mix. That of MAGENDIE is acetate of morphia 16 French (equivalent to 13 English) grains, distilled water ℥j, rectified spirit ℥j, acetic acid a few drops, to render the solution complete.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ BIMECONATIS. B. Dissolve hydrochlorate of morphine gr. ix in dist. water f℥ij or f℥iij, aiding solution by warmth, then add sol. of ammonia until morphine ceases to be precipitated, cool, filter, wash the pp. with distilled water until the washings cease to give a pp. with nitrate of silver, drain, mix the pp. with distilled water q. s. to produce f℥iss, next add rect. spirit f℥ss, and meconic acid gr. vj ; dissolve. Dose, 5 to 40 minims. Contains about 1¼ per cent. of bimeconate.

LIQUOR NITRI CAMPHORATUS. BAUME. Nitre ℥iv, water ℥iv ; dissolve, and add ♑ij of spirit of camphor. Agitate, and filter. Dose, 6 to 24 drops.

LIQUOR OPII ACETICUS. Mr HOULTON. Turkey opium dried ℥iiss, diluted acetic acid ℥xxxij. Digest for 6 days with a gentle heat, and filter. Evaporate to an extract, macerate in f℥v of rectified spirit and f℥xxxv of distilled water for 8 days, and filter.

LIQUOR OPII CITRICUS. Dr PORTER'S *Liq. Morphiæ Citratis.* Opium ℥iv, citric acid ℥ij ; triturate, and add boiling water f℥xvj. Digest for 24 hours, and filter.

LIQUOR OPII HYDROCHLORICUS. Dr NICHOL'S *Muriate of Opium.* Powdered Turkey opium ℥j, distilled water f℥xx, hydrochloric acid f℥j. Mix, shake it frequently every day for a fortnight, then strain, and filter. Dose, from 20 to 40 drops. Dr N. considers it preferable to every other preparation of opium. We have taken the liberty of slightly altering the names of this and some kindred compounds, to prevent mistakes, and to promote uniformity of nomenclature among analogous preparations.

LIQUOR OPII SEDATIVUS. Mr BATTLEY'S excellent preparation is made, according to Dr SIGMOND, by macerating opium in distilled water for a long time at the temperature of the laboratory, and adding a little spirit to the filtered solution. Dr CHRISTISON states that ♏xx of the solution are equal to ♏xxx of laudanum. Mr COOLEY says it may be exactly imitated by boiling ℥iij of hard

aqueous extract of opium bruised, in ℥xxx of distilled water, until dissolved; and adding to the cold and filtered solution ℥vj of rectified spirit, and water to make up exactly Oij. *Extractum Opii Liquidum*, B., is analogous to this solution.

LIQUOR OPII TARTARICUS. As LIQ. OPII CITRICUS, substituting tartaric for citric acid.

LIQUOR PANCREATINI. VAN DEN CORPUT. Pancreatin, and carb. potash, of each ℈ss, balm water ℥iiss, syr. orange peel ℥v. Dose, ½ to 1 ounce, at meals.

LIQUOR PEPSINÆ. SQUIRE. ℥j of Boudault's Pepsine dissolved in ℥j of distilled water. Salt must be added if it is to be preserved. Dose, a teaspoonful.

LIQUOR PICIS. See AQUA PICIS.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. B. Boil acetate of lead 5 oz. and oxide of lead in powder 3½ oz. in distilled water Oj for half an hour, constantly stirring; then filter, and, when the liquid is cold, add to it more distilled water, until the product measures f℥xx. Keep the clear solution in stoppered bottles. Sp. gr. 1·275. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Sp. gr. 1·228. P. Sp. gr. 1·32. G. Sp. gr. 1·235 to 1·240.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS. B. Mix solution of subacetate of lead f℥ij, rectified spirit f℥ij, and distilled water f℥xixss, and filter through paper. Keep the clear solution in a stoppered bottle. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 3 parts of liquor to 97 distilled water. P. 1 in 50. G. 1 in 50.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ. B. Dissolve carbonate of potassium ℔j in distilled water Cj, and, having heated the solution to the boiling-point in a clean iron vessel, gradually mix with it slaked lime 12 oz. (obtained from about 13 oz. of slaked lime washed with distilled water until a little of the washings acidified with nitric acid, gives no cloudiness with nitrate of silver), and continue the ebullition for 10 minutes with constant stirring. Then remove the vessel from the fire; and when, by the subsidence of the insoluble matter, the supernatant liquor has become perfectly clear, transfer it by means of a siphon to a green-glass bottle furnished with an air-tight stopper, and add dist. water, if necessary, to make it correspond with the tests of sp. gr. and neutralizing power. Sp. gr. 1·058. Dose, 15 to 60 minims. B. 1867. Same, but omits wash-

ing the lime. U. S. Sp. gr. 1·036. G. (*Liq. Kali Caustici*) Sp. gr. 1·142 to 1·146.

Liquor Potassæ Acetatis. Guy's H. Carbonate of potash ℥viij, strong acetic acid sufficient to neutralize it; then add water q. s. to make up exactly f℥xx. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr., in infusion of juniper berries. This is almost identical with Liquor Kali Acetici, G.

Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis. L. Liquor Arsenicalis, B.

Liyuor Potassæ Brandishii. Brandish's *Caustic Alkali.* American pearl ashes ℔vj tr., quicklime ℔ij tr., wood ashes prepared by burning the branches of the ash ℔ij tr., boiling water 6 old gallons; slake the lime, add the rest of the water and the pearl ashes, and lastly stir in the wood ashes; let it stand in a covered vessel for 24 hours, and decant. To each pint add one drop of true oil of juniper berries. Keep it in stoppered bottles of green glass. Dose, 10 minims to 1 fl. drachm or more, in beer.

Liquor Potassæ Carbonatis. L. *Oleum Tartari.* Carbonate of potash, ℥xx distilled water Oj; dissolve, and filter. Dose, 10 minims to 1 fl. drachm. D. Carb. potash 10 oz., water Oj.

Liquor Potassæ Chlorinate. *Eau de Javelle.* Dissolve 1 part of carbonate of potash in 8 or 10 parts of water, and pass chlorine gas through it till fully saturated.

Liquor Potassii Citratis. U. S. *Neutral Mixture.* Citric acid 6 parts, bicarbonate of potassium 8 parts. Water to make 100 parts; mix. S. A. Must be freshly made.

Liquor Potassæ Effervescens. B. *Aquæ Potassæ Effervescens.* Dissolve bicarbonate of potassium gr. xxx in water Oj, filter, pass in pure washed carbonic acid gas (obtained by action of sulphuric acid on chalk) up to a pressure of 4 atmospheres. Keep in bottles securely closed. B. 1867. Same, but 7 atmospheres of gas.

Liquor Potassii Permanganatis. B. Dissolve permanganate of potassium gr. lxxxviij in distilled water Oj. Dose, 2 f. dr. to 4 f. dr. 1 in 100. B. 1867. Permanganate gr. lxxx, water Oj. 1 in 109. Condy's Patent Fluid (red) contains about 8 gr. (said to be principally permanganate of soda) to the ounce.

Liquor Potassæ Silicatis. *Liquamen Silicum.* Bate. *Liquor, or Oil of Flints.* Mix 1 part of powdered quartz with 2 of carbonate of potash, and fuse in a Hessian

crucible. Let the compound deliquesce in a damp place. Dose, from 10 to 30 drops. "It resolves the stone, and opens obstructions."—BATE.

LIQUOR POTASSII CYANIDI. LAMING. Cyanide of potassium gr. xxij, proof spirit f℥ix. This is the strength of his hydrocyanic acid, which contains gr. j of real acid in f℥j. MAGENDIE'S medicinal hydrocyanate of potash consists of cyanide of potassium dissolved in eight times its weight of distilled water.

LIQUOR POTASSII IODIDI COMPOSITUS. See LIQUOR IODI, B. P. See also SOLUTIO IODINII. BOUCHARDAT'S *Eau Iodurée*, as an antidote for poisoning by vegetable alkaloids, consists of gr. iij of iodine, gr. vj of iodide of potassium, and f℥xvj of water. To be taken by glassfuls, after the stomach has been emptied.

LIQUOR PYROTARTARICUS RECTIFICATUS. SAX. PH. Half fill an iron or earthen retort with cream of tartar, and distil with a gradually increased heat into a large receiver furnished with a safety tube. Redistil the liquid. Dose, 10 to 20 drops, repeated.

LIQUOR RHEI. See EXT. RHEI FLUID.

LIQUOR SENNÆ. To make a concentrated infusion, f℥j of which shall represent the f℥j of the infusion, take ℥xv of small senna, 1 oz. of bruised ginger; macerate them for 12 hours with Oiss of cold distilled water; press strongly, and again macerate the senna, &c., with enough water to make up f℥xviij with the former infusion. Press strongly, filter the mixed liquids, heat them (in a loosely corked vessel placed in water) to 180° F., and again filter. When cool, add rectified spirit f℥iiss. To make a preparation, one part of which requires three parts of water to reduce it to the strength of the infusion, take ℥viiss of senna, ℥iv of ginger, and Oj of water. Proceed as above. See EXT. SENNÆ FLUID.

LIQUOR SENNÆ AROMATICUS. Dr TWEEDIE. Exhaust 15℔ of Tinnevelli senna with 4½ or 5 gallons of water, by displacement, or by maceration and expression. Evaporate the liquor to 10℔. Concentrate 6℔ of treacle over a water-bath until a little of it becomes nearly dry on cooling; dissolve this in the strained liquor. When cold, add Oiss of tincture of ginger, and water, if necessary, to make up Oxij.

LIQUOR SERIPARUS. G. Well wash the third stomach of a

freshly killed sucking calf, and remove from it the interior mucous membrane; then add ʒiij of this membrane to ʒxxvj of white wine, and afterwards ʒj of salt. Let stand three days and filter.

Liquor Sodæ. B. Carbonate of sodium 28 oz., slaked lime (washed) 12 oz., distilled water Cj. As Liquor Potassæ. Sp. gr. 1·047. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Sp. gr. about 1·059. P. *Lessive des Savonniers.* Sp. gr. 1·332. G. (*Liq. natri caustici*) sp. gr. 1·159 to 1·163. It should be kept in well-stopped green-glass bottles.

Liquor Sodæ Carbonatis. D. Cr. carbonate of soda ʒiss, distilled water Oj; dissolve and filter. Sp. gr. 1·026.

Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ. B. Chlorinated lime 16 oz., carb. sodium 24 oz., dist. water Cj. Dissolve the carbonate in dist. water Oij, thoroughly triturate the chlorinated lime with Ovj of the water, and filter. Well mix the solutions, again filter, and keep the solution in a stoppered bottle in a cool and dark place. Sp. gr. 1·054. Dose, 10 to 20 minims. B. 1867. Labarraque's *Disinfecting Solution. Liquid Chloride or Hypochlorite of Soda.* Dissolve carbonate of soda ʒxij in fʒxxxvj distilled water, and put the solution into a glass vessel. Mix black oxide of manganese ʒiv and hydrochloric acid fʒxv in a glass flask with a bent tube attached by means of a cork to its mouth; apply a gentle heat, and with a suitable arrangement cause the gas evolved to pass first through a wash-bottle containing fʒiv of water, and then into the solution of carbonate of soda, regulating heat so that the gas shall be slowly but constantly introduced. When the disengagement of chlorine has ceased, transfer the solution which has absorbed it to a stoppered bottle, and keep it in a cool and dark place. Sp. gr. 1·103. U. S. From chlorinated lime and carb. soda. Sp. gr. 1·044. P. From hypochlorite lime and carb. soda.

Liquor Sodæ Effervescens. B. *Aquæ Sodæ Effervescens.* As Liquor Potassæ Effervescens. P. About ½ the strength.

Liquor Sodæ Tartarizatæ Effervescens. Dr Young. Put into a soda-water bottle ʒiiss of carbonate of soda, ʒiij of bitartrate of potash, and Oss of water. Cork securely, and place the bottle in a cool place for 2 days.

Liquor Sodii Arseniatis. B. Arseniate of sodium (rendered anhydrous by a temperature not exceeding 300° F.)

(148·9° C.) gr. ix, distilled water f℥ij. Dissolve. Dose, ♏v to ♏x strength 1 in 100. B. 1867. Anhydrous arseniate of soda gr. iv, water ℥j—strength 1 in 109.

LIQUOR SODII ETHYLATIS. B. Metallic sodium (free from oxide) gr. xxij, ethylic alcohol f℥j. Dissolve the sodium in the ethylic alcohol contained in a flask, the latter being kept cool in a stream of cold water. Should be recently prepared.

LIQUOR STRYCHNIÆ. B. 1867. Mix dilute hydrochloric acid ♏vj with distilled water ℥iv, and dissolve strychnia in crystals gr. iv. in the mixture by the aid of heat; then add rectified spirit ℥ij and distilled water ℥ij. Dose, 5 to 10 minims—1 in about 109.

LIQUOR STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORATIS. *Liquor Strychniæ.* Strychnine in crystals gr. ix, dil. hydrochloric acid ♏xiv, rect. spirit f℥ss, dist. water f℥iss. Mix the acid with water f℥iv, and dissolve the strychnine in the mixture by the aid of heat. Then add the spirit and the remainder of the water. Dose, 5 to 10 minims 1 in 100. See above.

LIQUOR TARAXACI. Dandelion roots, cleaned, dried, and sliced, ℥xviij; infuse for 24 hours in q. s. of cold distilled water to cover them. Press and set aside; decant the clear liquor, and heat it to 180° F., filter whilst hot, and evaporate in a drying-room, or by a current of warm air, until the product shall weigh ℥xiv; add rectified spirit ℥iv. The quantity of spirit might perhaps be reduced. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 3 f. dr. Some pharmaceutists prefer the following:—Expressed juice of taraxacum 3 parts, rectified spirit 1 part. Mix, and in 24 hours decant and filter. See also CREMOR TARAXACI, EXTRACTUM TARAXACI FLUIDUM, and SUCCUS TARAXACI.

LIQUOR TARTARI EMETICI. See VINUM ANTIMONIALE.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVI. *Spirit of Hartshorn.* L. 1788. Distilled from hart's horns, or from bones; the volatile liquor, separated from the oil and salt which come over with it, is to be redistilled 3 times. This has an empyreumatic smell. A solution of carbonate of ammonia, or less properly of caustic ammonia, is generally sold for it.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVI SUCCINATUS. P. Add to the last as much volatile salt of amber (Sal Succini) as will saturate it; filter, and keep in a dark place.

See SOLUTIO for preparations of this class which are not found under LIQUOR.

LIQUOR ZINCI CHLORIDI. B. Mix hydrochloric acid f℥xliv and distilled water Oj in a porcelain dish, add granulated zinc ℔j, and apply a gentle heat till gas is no longer evolved. Boil for half an hour, supply water lost by evaporation, and cool. Test a few drops of the resulting liquid for iron or lead. If these be found, filter, add solution of chlorine gradually, with agitation, till the liquid acquires a permanent odour of chlorine. Add carbonate of zinc ½ oz. or q. s., in small quantities and with renewed agitation, till a brown sediment appears. Filter into a porcelain vessel, and evaporate to Oij. If no iron or lead be present, filter, and evaporate to Oij at once. Sp. gr. 1·460. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Sp. gr. 1·555.

LIQUORES VINOSI. Dr B. LANE'S *Medicated Wines*. Permanent preparations of aloes, senna, calumba, gentian, rhubarb, and other vegetable drugs, may be made by preparing a strong infusion (of double or quadruple strength) of the substance, adding to it ℥lx of white sugar for Ovij of the infusion, and sufficient yeast to produce fermentation. Let them ferment in casks or jars, at first open, and afterwards slightly closed, at a temperature of about 65° F., till the action subsides; then draw off the clear liquid into fresh vessels, and keep them closed till it is fit for bottling.

LITHII CARBONAS. B. No formula. B. 1867. No formula. It may be made as follows:—Porphyrize petalite (or other mineral containing lithia) and cacline in a platinum crucible, with 5 times its weight of nitrate of barium. Mix the product with 16 times its weight of water, and add hydrochloric acid in excess. Evaporate the solution to dryness, heat the residue in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, and filter. To the filtrate add sulphuric acid in slight excess, filter, add ammonia, and evaporate the filtered solution to dryness. Dissolve the residue in water, treat it with carbonate of soda, wash the precipitate with a very little water, and dry it. Dose, 3 to 6 grains.

LITHII CITRAS. B. *Lithiæ Citras*. Dissolve citric acid in crystals gr. xc in warm distilled water f℥j, and add carbonate of lithium gr. l in successive portions, applying heat until effervescence ceases, and a perfect solution is obtained. Evaporate by a steam or sand-bath till the product has a sp. gr. of about 1·230, and set aside to crystallize. B. 1867. Same. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

LIXIVIUM SAPONARIUM. *Liquor Potassæ.*

LIXIVIUM TARTARI. *Liquor Potassæ Subcarbonatis.* D.

LOBELINA. Mr BASTICK. Macerate ℔ij of lobelia inflata for 48 hours in Cj of alcohol mixed with ʒiij of sulphuric acid. Filter the solution, and add powdered quicklime till it has an alkaline reaction. Again filter, and saturate the filtrate with sulphuric acid in slight excess, filter, and evaporate to one fourth. Add a little water to the residue, and evaporate all the remaining alcohol. Filter, saturate the filtrate with solution of carbonate of potash, and agitate the liquid with successive portions of ether till it no longer dissolves anything. By evaporating the ethereal solution, lobelina remains. It may be rendered colourless by dissolving the alcohol and agitating with animal charcoal. Dose, $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}$nd to $\frac{1}{8}$th of a grain.

LOHOCH ALBUM. P. Blanched sweet almonds ʒj, bitter almonds ʒss, sugar ʒj, gum tragacanth gr. viij, orange-flower water ʒij, water ʒiv. Mix.

LOHOCH CETACEI. E. 1744. Spermaceti ʒij, yolk of egg q. s.; triturate, and add gradually oil of almonds ʒss, syrup of tolu ʒj.

LOHOCH COMMUNE. E. 1744. Oil of almonds ʒj, syrup of tolu ʒj, white sugar ʒij. Mix.

LOHOCH EXPECTORANS ZANETTI. Kermes mineral gr. iv manna ʒvj, oil of almonds ʒij, syrup of squills ʒij,' syrup of senega ʒij. Mix. A teaspoonful every 4 hours.

LOHOCH LINI. E. 1744. Fresh-drawn linseed oil ʒj, syrup of tolu ʒj, sulphur ʒij, white sugar ʒij.

LOHOCH MANNÆ. E. 1744. Equal parts of manna, oil of almonds, and syrup of violets.

LOHOCH NAPHTHALINÆ. M. DUPASQUIER. To one common lohoch (LOHOCH ALBUM) add from gr. viij to ʒss of naphthalin. The naphthalin must be well triturated with the gum. Dose, a tablespoonful, frequently repeated; as an expectorant.

LOHOCH OLEOSUM. P. Oil of sweet almonds ʒss, gum arabic ʒss, syrup gum ʒj, orange-flower water ʒss, water ʒiij.

LOHOCH OVI. Oil of almonds ʒiss, yolk of 1 egg, syrup of marsh-mallow ʒj.

LOHOCH DE PULMONE VULPIS. *Fox's Lungs.* Powdered fox's lungs, extract of liquorice, powdered aniseed and

fennel seed, each ℥j, syrup of marsh-mallow ℥xij. The first ingredient is now usually omitted,

LOHOCH SAPONIS. E. 1744. Alicant soap ℥j, oil of almonds, ℥j, syrup of Tolu ℥iss.

LOHOCH SYRUPI PAPAVERIS ALBI. P. Lohoch alb. ℥v, syr. poppies, ℥j, both by wt.

LOHOCH VIRIDE. Pistachio nuts or sweet almonds No. 14, syrup of violets ℥j, oil of almonds ℥iv, gum tragacanth gr. xv, tincture of saffron ℈j, orange-flower water ℥ij, water ℥iv. For other similar compounds, see LINCTUS.

LOTIO ACETI. 1 part of vinegar to 3 of water is a common proportion for sponging; 1 of vinegar with 1 or 2 of water for bruises.

LOTIO ACIDA. GUY'S H. Nitric acid ♏xxxviij (or nitro-hydrochloric acid ♏xlvj), water Oj. Tincture of opium f℥ij is occasionally added; and the quantity of acid increased two or three fold.

LOTIO ACIDI CARBOLICI. Mr LISTER. 1 part of acid in 20 of water, used to promote the healing of wounds, abscesses, ulcers, and burns. A weaker solution, of 1 in 40, is in common use in the London hospitals. Five drops to f℥j of glycerine forms a good application to eruptions of the skin.

LOTIO ACIDI HYDROCYANICI. See LOTIO HYDROCYANICA.

LOTIO ACIDI NITRICI. CUT. H. Dilute nitric acid f℥v, tincture of myrrh f℥ss, water Oj. To be diluted with 1, 2, or 3 parts of water.

LOTIO ACIDI PHOSPHORICI. PEREIRA. Diluted phophoric acid f℥j, water f℥x. In caries.

LOTIO ALKALINA. P. Carbonate of potash ℥ij, distilled water Oij.

LOTIO ALKALINA AMYGDALINA. Dr A. T. THOMSON. Solution of potash f℥iv, emulsion of bitter almonds f℥vss. To remove the scurf in porrigo furfurans; afterwards applied twice a day, diluted with warm water.

LOTIO AD ALOPECIAM. Dr LANDERER. Bay leaves ℥ij, cloves ℥ij, spirit of lavender ℥iv, spirit of origanum ℥iv. Digest for 6 days, strain, and add sulphuric ether ℥ss. Applied by friction, to prevent the hair from falling off. ERASMUS WILSON prescribed—eau de Cologne f℥ij, tincture of cantharides f℥ss, oil of nutmeg f℥ss, oil of lavender ♏x. NELLIGAN. Tinct. Canthar. ℥ij, sp. rosemary ℥vj, elder-flower water ℥xj.

LOTIO ALUMINIS. Alum ʒj to ʒiv, water Oj.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. Solution of acetate of ammonia, rectified spirit, and water (or rose-water), equal parts.

LOTIO AMMONIO-CAMPHORATA. See AQUA SEDATIVA.

LOTIO ANTIMONIALIS. Sir W. BLIZARD. Tartarized antimony ϑj, distilled water ℥j.

LOTIO ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI. Dr CLOC. Dissolve gr. x of emetic tartar in ℔j of water. Linen cloths wet with the lotion to be applied, and frequently changed.

LOTIO ANTIPSORICA. CAZENAVE. Sulphide of potassium ʒj, soap ʒij, water ℥viij. Dr CULLEN. Decoction of white hellebore f℥xvj, sulphide of potassium ʒss.

LOTIO ARGENTI NITRATIS. Lotions of nitrate of silver are used of various strengths for different purposes. As for bedsores, gr. x of nitrate to f℥j of distilled water applied with a camel-hair pencil two or three times a day till the skin is blackened; then only occasionally, (Mr JACKSON, Sheffield); for chilblains, from gr. x to xxx to f℥j of water. See INJECTIO, COLLYRIUM, &c.

LOTIO ARNICÆ. The tincture, in the proportion of from 10 to 30 drops to f℥j of water.

LOTIO ARSENICI COMPOSITA. M. LE FEBVRE, in cancer. Oxide of arsenic gr. viij, distilled water f℥xvj, extract of hemlock ℥j, liquid diacetate of lead f℥iij, tincture of opium ʒj. To be applied every morning.

LOTIO ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI HYDRIODATIS. Liq. Arsen. et Hyd. Hydriodatis fʒj, water f℥j.

LOTIO BELLADONNÆ. GRAEFE. Extract of belladonna ʒj, Goulard water Oj.

LOTIO BELLADONNÆ COMPOSITA. CUT H. Extract of belladonna ℥ss, medicinal hydrocyanic acid ʒij, glycerine f℥j, water f℥xviij. Mix. ℥j to be mixed with from ℥j to ℥iij of water.

LOTIO BENZOINI. Tincture of benzoin ʒj, rose-water to ℥iv.

LOTIO BISMUTHI NITRATIS. CUT H. Trisnitrate of bismuth ℥iss, bichloride of mercury ʒvss, spirit of camphor ʒij, water Cj; mix. To be diluted with from 1 to 3 parts of water.

LOTIO BORACIS. Guy's H. Borax ʒss, rose-water Oj. Sir A. COOPER. Borax ʒj, water ℥iij, rectified spirit ℥ss. Mr COPLAND. Borax ʒj, rose-water f℥iij, orange-flower water f℥iij. CUT H. Borax ʒiiss, rectified spirit ℥ij,

spirit of camphor ʒij, water Cj; mix. To be used with tincture 1, 2, or 3 parts of water.

LOTIO BORACIS CUM CRETA. Dr JOHNSON'S lotion for sore nipples. Borax ʒij, precipitated chalk ʒj, rose-water ʒiij, spirit of wine ʒiij.

LOTIO BROMINII. Dr GLOVER. To scrofulous ulcers, and cancer in the womb. 20 to 30 drops of bromine to Oj of water.

LOTIO CALCIS CHLORINATÆ. DERHEIMS. Chloride of lime ʒj, water Oij to Oiiss. Triturate and filter. For itch.

LOTIO CALCIS CHLORINATÆ CUM ACIDO HYDROCYANICO. Add to the last fʒj of medicinal Prussic acid.

LOTIO CALCIS SPIRITUOSA. CH. Lime-water fʒviij, rectified spirit fʒiv.

LOTIO CHLORINATA. M. Liquid chlorinated soda ʒj, water ʒv to ʒxv.

LOTIO CHLOROFORMI. Mr TUSON. Chloric ether fʒj—iij, water Oj. See ÆTHER CHLORICUS.

LOTIO COSMETICA. HERMANN. Blanched almonds, ʒij, orange-flower water ʒij, rose-water ʒviij. Make an emulsion, strain, add sal ammoniac ʒj, tincture of benzoin ʒij.

LOTIO CUPRI SULPHATIS. Dr GRAVES. Sulphate of copper gr. x, water fʒj, for chilblains and tinea. Mr LLOYD. Sulphate of copper ʒj, water Oj, for itch. Dr COLEY. Gr. xv of sulphate to fʒj of water in porrigo decalvans.

LOTIO CUPRI SULPHATIS CAMPHORATA. MID. H. Camphor ʒss, bole ʒj, sulphate of copper ℈ij, boiling water Oj. Macerate for an hour, and filter. See LOTIO RUBRA, for BATE'S.

LOTIO FERRI SULPHATIS. VELPEAU. Sulphate of iron ʒj, water Oj, in erysipelas. Dr UNDERWOOD. ʒj of sulphate to ʒviij of water for sore nipples. M. DAUVERGNE employs ʒj—ij of the sulphate in ʒj of water, as a lotion in mentagra.

LOTIO FULIGINIS. See DECOCTUM FULIGINIS.

LOTIO GALLÆ. ST B. H. Bruised nutgall ʒij, boiling water Oj. Infuse and strain. MID. H. ʒiij to fʒiij.

LOTIO GLYCERINÆ. Mr STARTIN. Glycerine fʒss, water Oss; mix. CUT H. Glycerine ℥ij, water ℥vj, essential oil of bitter almonds ʒij; mix. ʒj to from ʒj—iij of water.

LOTIO GLYCERINÆ ET BORACIS. Mr STARTIN. Borax ʒss to ʒj, pure glycerine ʒiv, rose-water fʒviiss.

LOTIO GLYCERINÆ CUM ACIDO NITRICO. Mr STARTIN. Dilute nitric acid ʒss to ʒj, trisnitrato of bismuth, ʒss, tincture of digitalis ʒj, glycerine ʒiv, rose-water fʒviiss.

LOTIO GLYCERINÆ CUM CANTHARIDE. Mr STARTIN. Aromatic spirit of ammonia ʒj, glycerine fʒiv, tincture of cantharides ʒj—ij, rosemary water fʒxiv. Once or twice a day to the hair, with a wet hair-brush.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI ACETATIS. Acetate of mercury ϑj, distilled water Oj.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI AMYGDALINA. St B. H. Blanch ʒiij of bitter almonds, and beat them with fʒvj of water gradually added; strain, and add gr. iij of corrosive sublimate.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. St B. H. Corrosive sublimate gr. iiss, distilled water Oj, gum acacia ʒss. GUY'S H. Equal measures of solution (liquor) of bichloride of mercury and distilled water. Sir B. BRODIE'S lotion for bedsores consists of 2 grains of sublimate to fʒj of proof spirit.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI FLAVA. B. Mix perchloride of mercury gr. xviij with solution of lime fʒx. B. 1867. Same. P. *Eau phagédénique*, 1 in 300.

LOTIO HYDRARGYI NIGRA. B. Mix solution of mercury gr. xxx with solution of lime fʒx. B. 1867. Same.

LOTIO HYDROCYANICA. A. T. THOMSON. Medicinal hydrocyanic acid fʒiss, water fʒviiss, acetate of lead gr. xvj, rectified spirit ʒij. St B. H. Medicinal hydrocyanic acid ʒij, water fʒvj.

LOTIO HYDROCYANICA ALKALINA. Dr A. T. THOMSON. Bicarbonate of soda ʒij, milk ʒviij, medicinal hydrocyanic acid fʒss, in milk scall.

LOTIO IODINII COMPOSITA. St B. H. Iodine ʒv, iodide of potassium ʒx, distilled water fʒvj.

LOTIO IODO-CHLORURETA. RIGHINI. Chloride of lime ʒiv, triturate in a glass mortar, and add water ʒiiss; let it settle, filter, and add tincture of iodine ʒj. Mix, and keep it in a well-stopped bottle. Dilute with Oj of water for itch. See SOLUTIONES IODINII.

LOTIO IODO-SULPHURATA. DAUVERGNE. Dissolve ʒvj of iodide of potassium in ʒiij of water, and add ʒiij of iodine. Dissolve also ʒiv of sulphide of potassium in ʒviij of

water. Mix a teaspoonful of the former solution with a table-spoonful of the latter, and put it into a washhand basin of warm or cold water.

LOTIO IODURETA ANTIPSORICA. CAZENAVE. Iodide of potassium, iodide of sulphur, of each ʒiss, water ʒxxxij.

LOTIO LITHARGYRI. LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DIL.

LOTIO MYRRHÆ COMPOSITA. CH. Honey of roses ʒij, tincture of myrrh ʒij, lime-water ʒiiss.

LOTIO OPII. ST B. H. Opium ʒss, boiling water fʒvj; triturate carefully, and strain.

LOTIO PICIS LIQUIDÆ. SAUNDERS. Wood tar ʒiv, lime ʒvj, water fʒxlviij; boil till half is consumed, and strain.

LOTIO PLUMBI CHLORIDI. Mr TUSON. Chloride of lead ʒj, water Oj. To cancerous ulcers, &c.

LOTIO PLUMBI OPIATA. Dr CHRISTISON. Infuse gr. xxxij of opium in fʒiv of water; dissolve gr. xxxij of acetate of lead in the same quantity of water; mix the solutions, and filter them.

LOTIO POTASSÆ CHLORATIS. Chlorate of potash ʒj, water fʒxij.

LOTIO POTASSÆ SULPHURETI. ST B. H. Sulphide of potassium ʒij, water Oj.

LOTIO POTASSII CYANIDI. CAZENAVE. Cyanide of potassium gr. x, emulsion of bitter almonds ʒvj. M. MALHERBE prescribes a stronger solution, ʒj of the cyanide to ʒvj of distilled water, in acute rheumatism; compresses wet with the lotion to be applied to the affected joints.

LOTIO POTASSII IODIDI. Dr O. WARD uses ʒj iodide of potassium in from 8 to 16 ounces of water for the cure of itch.

LOTIO RUBEFACIENS. GERM. H. Tartar emetic ʒj, water Oj, spirit of camphor ʒss.

LOTIO RUBRA. BATE. Sulphate of copper ʒij, red bole ʒij, camphor ʒss, boiling water ℔ij. Strain through linen. As a collyrium, this requires dilution. The same name is given to a different compound.

LOTIO SAPONACEA. L. 1746. Rose-water ʒxj, olive oil ʒiv, solution of carbonate of potash ʒss.

LOTIO SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. GUY'S H. Solution of chlorinated soda ʒiss, water fʒxij.

LOTIO SODÆ HYPOSULPHITIS. Mr STARTIN. Hyposulphite

of soda ʒj—ij, alum ʒj—ij, rose-water fʒviiss, Cologne water fʒss.

LOTIO SPIRITUOSA. Rectified spirit 1 oz., water tr. 10 oz.

LOTIO STANNI. M. NAUCHE. Chlorite of tin gr. j, distilled water ʒij—ʒiij. To cancerous ulcers.

LOTIO STAPHISAGRIÆ. Powdered staveacre seeds ʒiv, water Oiss. Boil.

LOTIO SUCCI LIMONIS. Lemon juice, diluted with water, is said to relieve pruritus scroti.

LOTIO SULPHUREA DEPILATORIA. CUT. H. Fresh lime ℔j, water Cj, hyposulphuric acid q. s. M. BOUDET recommends, as the best depilatory, crystallized sulphide of sodium 3 parts, powdered quicklime 10 parts, starch 10 parts; to be mixed with water at the time of using. To be scraped off in a minute or two.

LOTIO SULPHURETI SODÆ. Dr BARLOW. Sulphide of sodium ʒij, white soap ʒiss, rectified spirit ʒij, lime-water fʒvij, for tinea.

LOTIO SULPHURIS. CUT. H. Precipitated sulphur ʒx, spirit of camphor ʒss, glycerine, fʒiv, vermilion ʒij, water Cj. Mix. fʒj to from fʒj—iij of water.

LOTIO TANNINI. Mr DRUITT. Tannic acid gr. v, distilled water fʒj. On lint covered with oiled silk. To sore nipples.

LOTIO VAPORANS. See LOTIO SPIRITUOSA, and LOTIO EVAPORANS.

LOTIO ZINCI IODIDI. Dr ROSS. Boil from ʒj to ʒij of iodine with half its weight of zinc in fʒviij of water until the liquid is colourless, and filter. Applied, by means of sponge, to enlarged tonsils.

LOTIO ZINCI OXYDI. MID. H. Oxide of zinc gr. xxiv, mucilage fʒj, water fʒvij.

LOTIO ZINCI SULPHATIS. GUY'S H. Sulphate of zinc ϑj, water Oj. U. C. H. ʒj of sulphate.

LUPULINUM. B. From the dried strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus*. A glandular powder. Dose, 2 to 5 grains.

MAGNESIA. LEVIS. B. *Light Calcined Magnesia.* Introduce light carbonate of magnesium into a Cornish or Hessian crucible, closed loosely by a lid and let this be exposed to a low red heat as long as a little of the powder taken from the centre of the crucible, when cooled and dropped into dilute sulphuric acid gives rise to effervescence. B. 1867. Same. Dose, 10 to 60 grains.

MAGNESIA PONDEROSA. B. *Heavy calcined Magnesia.* As MAGNESIA LEVIS, using heavy instead of light carbonate of magnesium. Dose, 10 to 60 grains. B. 1867. Same.

MAGNESIÆ TARTRAS. PEREIRA. Saturate a solution of tartaric acid with carbonate of magnesia, and evaporate to dryness. Dose, 1 to 3 scruples, in chronic maladies of the spleen. RADMACHER.

MAGNESIÆ BORO-CITRAS. CADET. Dissolve 260 grains of citric acid in Oiiiss water; add this gradually to 113 grains of boracic acid, and 80 grains of calcined magnesia in a porcelain vessel, so as to form a paste; then add the rest of the solution, boil to a paste, and dry it carefully. Dose, as an aperient, 3 to 6 dr.

MAGNESIÆ CITRAS. Dissolve citric acid in water, and add to the hot solution, carbonate of magnesia till it ceases to be acted on; filter the solution while hot, and set aside to crystallize, concentrating it by evaporation, if necessary. Laxative, rather milder than the sulphate. This salt is apt to take the form of an insoluble hydrate; this may be prevented by careful manipulation, as follows. ROBIQUET. Reduce citric acid 1000 gr. to coarse powder, and dissolve in boiling water 350 gr. When the solution is cool, and before it crytallizes, pour into a stoneware pan, and sift rapidly over its surface 630 gr. of powdered carbonate of magnesia, taking care not to stir it. When the reaction has ceased, mix rapidly into a paste. Set the pan in cold water, that the mass may not heat, and leave the product at rest for 24 hours. Divide into fragments the swelled-up mass of citrate, and dry in a stove at a heat not above 68° F. DORVAULT says the following method yields a neutral salt, which forms a permanent solution with 8 or 10 times its weight of water. Fuse 100 parts of citric acid in its water of crystallization by heating it in a water-bath, and incorporate with it 29 parts of calcined magnesia. The pasty product soon hardens, when it should be reduced to powder, and preserved for use. Or 64 parts of common carbonate of magnesia may be substituted for the calcined. M. THEVENOT directs 3 parts of dry citric acid in powder to be mixed with 1 part of calcined magnesia; this is slightly acid. ROGÉ'S purgative consists of calcined magnesia 8, carbonate of magnesia 4, dry citric acid 26, sugar (aromatized with lemon) 50 parts. See LIQUOR

MAGNESIÆ CITRATIS. P. Made with hydrocarbonate of magnesia, and formed into cakes. G. *Magnesia Citrica Effervescens.* Light carb. magnesia ℥xxv, citric acid ℥lxxv, dist. water 10 oz. Mix into a thick paste and dry at 86° F. Reduce the mass to a fine powder and mix it with bicarb. of soda ℥lxxxv, citric acid ℥xl, sugar ℥xx; sprinkle over the mixture enough rect. sp. so as to make it sufficiently moist to be granulated by rubbing through a tinned-iron sieve. U. S. resembles G. The *Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia* sold in the shops contains no magnesia, but is a granular compound, resembling SODÆ CITRO-TARTRAS EFFERVESCENS, B.

MAGNESIÆ FERRI, ET QUINÆ SULPHAS. The article thus named, appears to be made by adding a little sulphate of quinine to the following.

MAGNESIÆ FERRO-SULPHAS. The salt sold under this name is sulphate of magnesia, containing 5 per cent. of sulphate of iron.

MAGNESIÆ HYDRAS. P. Obtained by boiling magnesia in 20 or 30 times its wt. of water for 20 minutes, draining on a linen table-cloth and drying on a stove at 50° C. until it ceases to lose weight. It contains 31 per cent. of water.

MAGNESIÆ LACTAS. G. Mix ℥j (by wt.) of lactic acid in ℥x dist. water, just make slightly warm, and add light carb. magnesia enough to neutralize it; filter and evaporate till crystals form.

MAGNESIÆ PHOSPHAS. NEUMANN. Add to diluted phosphoric acid pure magnesia, or its carbonate, to saturation. Evaporate to dryness. Dose, from 8 to 30 gr., in rickets.

MAGNESIÆ ET POTASSÆ BORO-TARTRAS. M. GAROT. Borotartrate of potash 100, water 600, carbonate of magnesia, 24 parts; boil, filter, evaporate to a paste, and dry at a gentle heat. It is taken in the following form. The above paste ℥j, citric acid ʒss, syrup of lemon peel ʒij, water Oss.

MAGNESIÆ POTASSIO-TARTRAS. MAILLIER. Boil 30 parts of cream of tartar and 8½ (or q. s.) of carbonate of magnesia, in 700 of water, and set aside to crystallize.

MAGNESII BROMIDUM. To bromide of iron in solution add calcined magnesia in excess; heat the mixture, filter, and evaporate the clear solution to dryness.

MAGNESII CARBONAS LEVIS. B. *Magnesiæ Carbonas Levis.* Dissolve separately sulphate of magnesium 10 oz. and carbonate of sodium 12 oz., each in Css of distilled water. Mix the solutions cold, then boil in a porcelain dish for 15 minutes. Transfer the precipitate to a calico filter, and pour upon it repeatedly boiling distilled water, till the washings cease to precipitate chloride of barium. Dry at a heat not exceeding 212° F. (100° C.). Dose, 10 to 60 grains.

MAGNESII CARBONAS PONDEROSA. B. *Magnesiæ Carbonas.* Dissolve sulphate of magnesium 10 oz. and carbonate of sodium 12 oz., each in Oj of boiling dist. water, mix the two solutions, and evaporate the whole to perfect dryness, by means of a sand-bath. Digest the residue for half an hour with Oij of boiling distilled water, and, having collected the insoluble matter on a calico filter, wash it repeatedly with distilled water until the washings cease to give a precipitate with chloride of barium. Finally, dry the product at a temperature not exceeding 212° F., 100° C. Dose 10 to 60 grains. B. 1867. Same.

MAGNESII CHLORIDUM. *Chloride of Magnesium. Muriate of Magnesia.* To pure hydrochlor. acid, add carbonate of magnesia in slight excess; filter the solution, and evaporate it till the sp. gr. is 1·384, and put it, still hot, into a wide-mouthed vessel to crystallize. If not required in crystals, it may be evaporated to dryness. Dose, as a laxative, 2 to 4 drachms. CHEVALLIER.

MAGNESII SULPHAS. *Magnesiæ Sulphas.* B. Dose, 60 gr. to ½ oz.

MAGNESII SULPHURETUM. JOURDAIN. Fuse together 5 parts of pure magnesia and 4 of sulphur. Dose, 4 to 12 grains.

MALORUM SUCCUS. *Verjuice.* Bruise wild apples (crabs), and express the juice.

MANGANESII ACETAS. Dissolve carbonate of manganese in strong acetic acid, and evaporate, that crystals may form. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

MANGANESII CARBONAS. Obtained by precipitating a solution of chloride of manganese with a solution of sodium carbonate, well washing the pp., and drying it by a gentle heat. See PILULÆ MANGANESII CARBONATIS.

MANGANESII CHLORIDUM. Saturate hydrochloric acid with carbonate of manganese, and evaporate to dryness by a

gentle heat. Preserve it in closely stoppered bottles. Dose, 3 to 10 grains.

MANGANESII IODIDUM. Digest recently precipitated carbonate of manganese with fresh hydriodic acid, filtering and evaporating, the access of air being prevented. See PILULA MANGANESII IODIDI and SYR. MANGAN. IODID. for the best method of exhibiting it.

MANGANESII MALAS. From the fresh carbonate and malic acid, as MANGAN. ACETAS. Dose, 2 to 6 grains.

MANGANESII OXIDUM HYDRATUM. It may be precipitated from the sulphate by caustic potash or ammonia, and the precipitate well washed. It requires to be used while fresh, mixed with syrup or an oily emulsion.

MANGANESII PHOSPHAS. Into a solution of sulphate of manganese drop a solution of phosphate of soda, collect, wash, and dry the precipitate, and keep it in well-closed bottles. Dose, 1 to 5 grains.

MANGANESII SULPHAS. Add carbonate of manganese to dilute sulphuric acid to saturation, concentrate by a gentle heat, and set aside, that crystals may form. It produces bilious purging and vomiting. Dose, 1 to 2 dr. in ½ pint of water, before breakfast. Mr URE. Senna is sometimes added, to ensure its purgative effect. As an alterative, gr. v to ℈j.

MANGANESII TARTRAS. Saturate a solution of tartaric acid with moist carbonate of manganese, and evaporate. See SYRUPUS MANGAN. TARTRATIS. These compounds of manganese are employed by M. HANNON, in anæmia, cachectic disease, &c. The insoluble preparations, as the carbonate, phosphate, and oxide, should be first used; then the soluble salts. The use of this remedy does not require to be persevered in so long as that of iron.

MANNITA. *Mannite.* P. Dissolve 35 oz. of common manna in 35 oz. of distilled water in which the white of an egg has been beaten, and boil for a few minutes. Strain, and, when cold, press the impure mannite in a cloth; dissolve this in boiling water, add animal charcoal, and after a short time filter, and leave the sol. in a cool place to crystallize. Dose, half that of manna.

MARRUBINUM. *Marrubin.* A vegetable principle from white horehound, which has been substituted for quinine.

MASTICATORIA. *Masticatories.* See PILÆ MASTICATORIÆ.

MEL ACETATUM. See OXYMEL.

MEL BORACIS. B. Powdered borax gr. lx, clarified honey 480 grains, glycerine 30 grains. B. 1867. Borax gr. lxiv, honey ʒj. Mix.

MEL CHELIDONII. WENDT. Mix expressed juice of greater celandine with an equal weight of honey. Externally as a detersive.

MEL COLCHICI. Dried colchicum 1 part, water (at 140° F.) 16 parts, infuse for 12 hours, strain, let it settle, and boil the clear liquor with white honey, 12 parts, to the consistence of a syrup.

MEL DEPURATUM. B. Honey ℔v. Melt in a water-bath, and strain while hot through flannel previously moistened with warm water. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Same.

MEL ELATINES. Juice of female fluellin Oiv, clarified honey ℔iv; boil to a proper thickness.

MEL FILICIS. DUNGLISON. Ethereal extract of fern ʒss, honey of roses ʒss. Mix. Half at bed-time, the rest in the morning. For tapeworm.

MEL GLYCYRRIZATUM. HAMB. PH. Liquorice root bruised ʒiss, boiling water ʒxij; infuse half an hour, strain, and boil with ʒxx of honey to the consistence of syrup.

MEL HELLEBORATUM. L. 1746. White hellebore root ℔j, water Oiv; macerate for 3 days, boil a little, strain, and press; boil the liquor with ℔ij of honey to a syrup.

MEL HYDRARGYRI. BELL. Triturate ʒj of quicksilver with ʒj of honey till the globules disappear. FOUQUET. Quicksilver ʒss, chalk ʒss, honey ʒij. As a dressing for ulcers.

MEL HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM. ALLARD. Honey of quicksilver ʒij, clarified honey ʒij, oil of cloves ʒj. Mix. To ulcers of the throat.

MEL MERCURIALE. E. 1744. Juice of the herb mercury and honey, equal weights; boil to a proper consistence, removing the scum.

MEL ROSÆ. L. Macerate ʒiv of red rose petals, first separated, in fʒxvj of boiling distilled water for 2 hours; then press lightly with the hand, and strain. Then macerate the roses in fʒviij of boiling water for a little time, and pour off the liquid. To this add half the first infusion, and set aside the other half. To ℔v of honey add the mixed liquids, and evaporate by water-bath, so that the liquid set aside being added, it may become of a proper consistence.

MEL SALVIÆ. NEUBER. Sage leaves ʒij, boiling water Oiss; infuse, and boil the strained liquor with ʒviij of honey to a proper consistence.

MEL SCILLÆ. P. Vinegar of squills 5 parts, boiling water 30 parts, honey 60 parts; boil to a proper consistence, and reduce to density 1·26 when boiling.

MEL SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM. COXE'S *Hive Syrup.* SYRUPUS SCILLÆ COMP. is now substituted for it.

MEL TEREBINTHINÆ. See ELECTUARIUM OLEI TEREBINTHINÆ.

MEL VIOLÆ. It is made either with equal quantities of boiling water, violets, and honey; or of violet juice and honey.

MENTHOL. B. The stearopten obtained by cooling the oil distilled from the fresh herb of *Mentha Arvensis*, and of *Mentha Piperita.* Dose, ½ to 2 grains.

MERCURIUS SACCHARATUS. E. 1744. Quicksilver ʒiv, sugar candy ʒiv, oil of juniper ♏xvj; triturate till the globules disappear.

METHYLENE BICHLORIDUM. *Bichloride of Methylene. Chloro-methylene.* May be obtained by the action of chlorine on methyl iodide. Used as a substitute for chloroform in producing anæsthesia. Three parts must be used for two of chloroform. "The compound sold under this name is chiefly chloroform containing a small quantity of chloride of methylene."—PAREIRA. The substance known under the name of METHYLENE ETHER, according to Dr ARMSTRONG, is a mechanical mixture of bichloride of methylene and ethylic ether.

MEZEREUM ACETATUM. Thin slices of the bark of mezereon root, soaked in vinegar for 24 hours. Applied as a blister.

MILLIPEDÆ PREPARATÆ. Enclose the millipedes in muslin, and suspend them over the vapour of heated spirit.

MISTURÆ. *Mixtures.* Under this term are placed compound liquid medicines to be taken in divided doses, including several which in some pharmacopœias are termed JULEPS, MUCILAGES, EMULSIONS, POTIONS, &c. See also HAUSTUS, JULEPA, PTISANÆ. The usual dose of the mixture of the British pharmacopœias is fʒj to fʒij, or a wine-glassful. The principal exceptions will be noticed.

MISTURA ABELMOSCHI. Dr REECE. Tincture of musk seeds (TINCT. ABELMOSCHI) fʒj, aromatic spirit of ammonia

f℥iij, comp. spirit of lavender f℥iv, camphor mixture f℥vj. Dose, ½ f. oz. to 1 f. oz.

MISTURA ACACIÆ. See MUCILAGO ACACIÆ, B.

MISTURA ACIDA. See JULEPUM ACIDUM.

MISTURA ACIDI ACETICI. Mr I. B. BROWN. Distilled vinegar f℥ij, syrup f℥iv, water f℥ij. A fourth part every 3 hours. To children in scarlatina.

MISTURA ACIDI BORACICI. CHAUSSIER. Camphor mixture ℥iv, boracic acid ℥j, syrup of orange peel ℥j. Taken by spoonfuls.

MISTURA ACIDI OXALICI. M. NARDO. Oxalic acid gr. viij, mucilage ℥iij, syrup ℥j. By teaspoonfuls. In inflammation of the fauces and digestive tube.

MISTURA ACONITI. Mr FLEMING. Tincture of aconite f℥j, carbonate of soda ℥iss, sulphate of magnesia ℥iss, water f℥vj. A tablespoonful when the pain is urgent in gastralgia.

MISTURA ÆTHERIS CAMPHORATA. BRANDE. Camphor mixture f℥vij, sulphuric ether f℥ss, syrup of saffron f℥ss.

MISTURA ALBA. See MIST. MAGNESIÆ CUM MAGNES. SULPH.

MISTURA ALTHÆÆ E. Dried marsh-mallow root ℥iv, raisins stoned ℥ij, boiling water Ov; boil to Oiij, and strain through calico, and when the sediment has subsided, pour off the clear liquor for use.

MISTURA ALUMINIS. Dr BIRD. Alum gr. xxv, extract of hemlock gr. xij, syrup of red poppies f℥ij, dill water f℥iij. A desert-spoonful for an adult every six hours in hooping-cough.

MISTURA AMMONIACI. B. Triturate ammoniacum in coarse powder ¼ oz. with dist. water f℥viij, gradually added, till the mixture assumes a uniform milky appearance. Then strain through muslin. Dose, ½ f. oz. to 1 f. oz. B. 1867. Same. U. S. A little stronger.

MISTURA AMMONIÆ. P. Water ℥iij, syrup ℥j, liq. ammoniæ (0·92) ♏vij.

MISTURA AMMONIÆ MURIATIS. Sir G. LEFEVRE. Muriate of ammonia ℥j, extract of liquorice ℥iij, tartarized antimony gr. ij, distilled water ℥viij. A table-spoonful every 2 hours, in pleurisy, and congestion of mucous membranes.

MISTURA AMMONII CHLORIDI. CHEST H. Chloride ammonium ℈ss, carb. ammonia 5 gr., water ℥j.

MISTURA AMYGDALÆ. B. Compound powder of almonds 2 oz., distilled water f℥xvj ; rub the powder with a little of the water into a thin paste, then add the remainder of the water, and strain through muslin. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Nearly same. P. (*Emulsion d'Amande*), almonds ℥ss, sugar ℥ss, water ℥x.

MISTURA AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ. GUY'S H. directs it to be made as Mist. Amygdalæ, substituting bitter almonds for sweet. *Contains hydrocyanic acid.*

MISTURA ANODYNA. *Julep Calmant.* P. Syrup of opium ʒiss, syrup of orange flowers, ʒv, water of lime flowers ℥iv. Dose, 4 drachms.

MISTURA ANTIHYSTERICA. *Potion Antihysterique.* Comp. syrup of wormwood ℥j, tincture of castor ʒss, valerian water ℥ij, orange-flower water ℥ij, sulphuric ether ʒj.

MISTURA ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRATIS. CUT. H. Potassio-tartrate of antimony ϑss, tincture of digitalis ℥j, nitre ℥ss, comp. tragacanth powder ℥ss, water Oij. Mix. Dose, 2 to 4 drachms.

MISTURA ANTISPASMODICA. P. *Potion Antispasmodique.* Syrup of orange flowers ℥j, lime-flower water ℥iij, orange-flower water ℥j, spirit ether ʒss.

MISTURA APERIENS. ABERNETHY. Sulphate of magnesia ʒiv, manna ʒij, infusion of senna f ʒvj, tincture of senna f ʒij, mint water f℥j, water f℥ij. CHRISTISON. Tincture of senna (E.) f℥j, sulphate of magnesia ℥iss, water f℥iv, infusion of roses f℥iv. A wine-glassful every hour till it begins to operate. See also MISTURA SENNÆ COMP., MISTURA MAGNESIÆ CUM MAGNESIÆ SULPHATE.

MISTURA ARGENTI NITRATIS. TROUSSEAU. Nitrate of silver gr. j, distilled water f℥vss, syrup ℥ss. Dose, ℥j daily, in hooping-cough.

MISTURA ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITA. Dr PARIS. Horseradish root ℥ss, mustard seed ℥ss, boiling water Oj ; macerate for an hour, and to f℥vij of the strained infusion add aromatic spirit of ammonia f ʒj, spirit of pimento f℥ss. In paralysis.

MISTURA AROMATICA. P. Syrup red pink ℥j, sp. cinnamon ℥ss, sp. hyacynth ʒiss, peppermint water ℥ij, orange-flower water ℥ij.

MISTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. L. Assafœtida ʒv, triturate with water Oj, gradually added. Dose, ½ f. oz. to 1 f. oz.

MISTURA ASTRINGENS. P. *Potion Astringente.* Ext.

rhatany gr. lxxvij, water ʒiij, syrup quince ʒiss, dissolve the ext. in the water, filter, and add the syrup.

MISTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI. GUY'S H. Balsam of Peru fʒiij, honey fʒss, water fʒviij. Melt the honey in a warm mortar, add the balsam, rub together, and gradually add the water heated to about 110° F. Dose, 1½ f. oz.

MISTURA BALSAMICA. P. *Potion Balsamique.* Bals. copaiba ʒij, rect. sp. ʒij, syr. tolu ʒij, peppermint water ʒiv, nitric ether ʒij; mix alcohol and ether, add the balsam, then the syrup and water.

MISTURA BECHICA. P. *Potion Béchique.* Infusion of species of bechica ʒiv, syrup gum ʒj.

MISTURA BENZOATA. Dr G. BIRD. Benzoic acid ℈ij, carbonate of soda ʒiss, phosphate of soda ʒiij, boiling water ʒiv; dissolve, and add cinnamon water fʒviiss, tincture of henbane fʒiv. Dose, 1 f. oz., 3 times a day.

MISTURA BISMUTHI. T. H. Subnitrate of bismuth gr. xv, comp. powder tragac. gr. v, water ʒj.

MISTURA BISULPHURETI CARBONIS. CLARUS. Bisulphuret of carbon ℈j, sugar ʒij, milk ʒvj. Dose, ½ oz., 4 times a day.

MISTURA CAFFEINÆ. VANDEN-CORPUT. Caffein gr. vij, distilled water fʒiij, hydrochloric acid 2 drops, syrup of orange-flower water ʒss. Mix. Dose, a table-spoonful.

MISTURA CAFFEINÆ CITRATIS. *Potion contremigraine.* Syrup of citrate of caffein ʒj, water (or any agreeable diluent) ʒiij. A table-spoonful frequently.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ CARBONICA. Water strongly charged with carbonic-acid gas, agitated with powdered camphor, and strained.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ CUM MAGNESIÂ. E. Camphor ℈ss, carbonate of magnesia gr. xxv, water fʒvj.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ CUM MYRRHÂ. ST B. H. Camphor ʒss, myrrh ʒss; triturate, and gradually add water Oss. Dose, 1½ f. oz.

MISTURA CAPSICI. See INFUSUM CAPSICI COMPOSITUM.

MISTURA CARMINATIVA INFANTILIS. Dr PARIS. *Dalby's Carminative.* Carbonate of magnesia ℈ij, oil of peppermint ♏j, oil of nutmeg ♏ij, oil of aniseed ♏iij, tincture of castor ♏xxx, tincture of assafœtida ♏xv, tincture of opium ♏v, spirit of pennyroyal ♏xv, compound tincture of cardamom ♏xxx, peppermint water fʒij.

MISTURA CASSIÆ. F. H. *Eau de Casse.* Cassia pulp ℥ij, hot water Oiss. Taken by glassfuls. Laxative.

MISTURA CASSIÆ ANTIMONIATA. *Eau de Casse emetisée.* FOY. Pulp of cassia ℥j, boiling water Oiss. Macerate, strain, and add sulphate of magnesia ℥j, emetic tartar gr. iij. Taken by cupfuls, in painters' colic.

MISTURA CATHARTICA. See MISTURA SENNÆ CO., MISTURA APERIENS, &c.

MISTURA CEREVISIÆ. See MISTURA FERMENTI.

MISTURA CETACEI. GUY'S H. Spermaceti ʒvj, yolk of 1 egg; beat them well together, and add syrup of tolu f℥iss, pennyroyal water Oj. Dose, 1 f. oz., to which is sometimes added nitre gr. x, or comp. tincture of camphor ♏xxx. See EMULSIO CETACEI for another form.

MISTURA CETRARIÆ. Dr A. T. THOMSON. Decoction of Iceland moss f℥viiss, diluted sulphuric acid fʒj, syrup fʒiv, tincture of opium ♏xl. A wine-glassful 3 times a day, in phthisis.

MISTURA CHLORIDI CALCIS. Dr REID. Tincture of calumba fʒij, chloride of lime gr. x, syrup f℥ss, water f℥iiisss. Dose, ½ f. oz., every hour.

MISTURA CHLORINII. Dr WATSON prescribes fʒij of the solution to Oj of water. Dose of the latter, fʒiv, every 3 hours, according to age, in scarlatina.

MISTURA CHLOROFORMI. U. S. Chloroform 8 parts, camphor 2 parts, yolk of egg 10 parts, water 80 parts. Rub the yolk first by itself, then with the camphor previously dissolved in the chloroform, and lastly with the water gradually added.

MISTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA. GUY'S H. Cinnamon powder ʒj, carbonate of magnesia ʒij, rhubarb ʒj, dill water f℥xij. Dose, ½ f. oz. to 1 f. oz.

MISTURA COCCI ALKALINA. Dr ALLNATT. Cochineal ℈j, carbonate of potash ʒj, boiling water ℥iij. Dose, a teaspoonful 3 times a day. In hooping-cough. See also SYRUPUS COCCI ALKALINUS. The earliest form I have met with for this popular remedy is that of Dr LOBB (*Medicinal Letters,* 1765). Salt of wormwood ℈j, cochineal ℈ss, water ¼ of a pint, white sugar to the taste. Dose, from a teaspoonful to a table-spoonful, according to age.

MISTURA COLCHICI. SCUDAMORE. Magnesia ʒiss, peppermint water f℥iij, vinegar of colchicum fʒiv, syrup of

orange peel f℥iv. A table-spoonful every 3 hours; in acute gout.

MISTURA CONII COMPOSITA. GUY'S H. Extract of hemlock ℥j, carbonate of soda ℥iss, decoction of liquorice f℥xj, spirit of pimento f℥vj. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. Myrrh mixture is sometimes substituted for decoction of liquorice.

MISTURA COPAIBÆ. GUY'S H. Copaiva f℥iij, solution of carbonate of potash f℥iss; rub together, and gradually add decoction of barley f℥viij, spirit of nitric ether f℥iij. Dose, 1 oz. to 2 oz. 3 times a day. ST B. H. Copaiva f℥iij, mucilage f℥iij, water ℥iv, pimento water f℥ij. CHARING CROSS H. Copaiva ℥ss, powdered cubebs ℥ss, spirit of nitric ether f℥ij, solution of potash f℥iss, tincture of henbane f℥iij, water f℥viij. See MISTURA BALSAMICA.

MISTURA COPAIBÆ BENZOINATA. Mr SODEN. Benzoic acid ℥j, balsam of copaiva ℥ss, yolk of egg q. s., camphor mixture f℥vij. Dose, 1 oz., twice a day, in dysuria senilis.

MISTURA CORNU USTI. L. 1824. *Decoctum Album.* Burnt hartshorn ℥iiss, gum arabic ℥x, water Oiij, boil to Oij, constantly stirring, and strain.

MISTURA CORNÛS CIRCINATÆ. REICE. Alkaline extract of round-leaved dogwood ℥ij, tincture of the same f℥vj, water f℥vij.

MISTURA CREASOTI. B. Creasote ♏xv, glacial acetic acid ♏xv, spirit of juniper f℥ss, syrup f℥j, distilled water f℥xv. Mix the creasote with the acetic acid, gradually add the water, and lastly the syrup and spirit of juniper. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. Creasote ♏xvj, glacial acetic acid ♏xvj; other ingredients the same.

MISTURA CRETÆ. B. Triturate prepared chalk ¼ oz. and gum arabic in powder ¼ oz. with cinnamon water f℥viiss, then add syrup ℥ss, and mix. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. Same. See PULVIS PRO MIST. CRETÆ. U. S. Compound chalk powder 2 parts, cinnamon water 4 parts, water 4 parts.

MISTURA CRETÆ ASTRINGENS. U. C. H. Prepared chalk ℥ss, mucilage f℥iss, water f℥viij, infusion of catechu f℥viij, tincture of kino ℥j. Dose, 2 table-spoonfuls.

MISTURA CRETÆ OPIATA. GUY'S H. Comp. powder of chalk with opium ℥iss, mint water f℥vj, water f℥iij. Dose, 1 f. oz.

MISTURA CUBEBÆ. Powdered cubebs ℥j, sugar ʒij, mucilage ℥ij, cinnamon water ℥vj. Dose, ½ f. oz. to 1 f. oz.

MISTURA CUPRI SULPHATIS. Mr CHAVASSE, in hooping-cough. Sulphate of copper gr. j, syrup of poppies ℥j, aniseed water ℥iij. Dose, 40 minims to 2 fl. drachms.

MISTURA PRO DIARRHŒÂ. BOARD OF HEALTH. Aromatic powder ʒiij, compd. sp. ammonia ʒiij, tinct. catechu ʒx, compound tinct. cardamoms ʒvj, tinct opium ʒj, chalk mixture to make ℥xx. Dose for an adult, 1 oz., for a child of 12 years ½ oz., for 7 years ¼ oz., after each liquid stool.

MISTURA DIURETICA. SWEDIAUR. Spirit of nitric ether ℥j, vinegar of squills f℥j, juniper water f℥iij, spirit of horse-radish f℥ij, syrup of ginger ℥ij. Dose, 1 f. oz.

MISTURA EFFERVESCENS. P. *Potion Gazeuse de Revière.* Dissolve ʒss of bicarbonate of potash in ℥ij of water, and add ʒiv of syrup of sugar. Mix also ʒss of citric acid with ℥ss syrup of citric acid and ℥ij of water. Mix an equal quantity of each, and give it while effervescing.

MISTURA ELATERII. Dr FERRIAR. Elaterium gr. j, spirit of nitric ether f℥ij, tincture of squills f℥ss, oxymel of colchicum f℥ss, syrup of buckthorn f℥j. Dose, 1 fl. dr. 3 times a day, in water.

MISTURA EMETINÆ. *Mélange Vomitif.* M. Coloured emetine gr. iv, infusion of orange leaves fʒxviij, syrup of orange flowers ℥ss; or (*Potion Vomitive*), pure emetine gr. j, infusion of lime flowers f℥iiiss, acetic acid ♏viij, syrup of marsh-mallows f℥j. A table-spoonful every quarter of an hour, till vomiting is produced.

MISTURA ERGOTINÆ. BONJEAN. Ergotine (EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ AQUOSUM) gr. xviij, water ℥iij, syrup of orange flowers ℥j. Taken by spoonfuls, every 3 hours, in hæmorrhage; or repeated every quarter of an hour to excite expulsive pains.

MISTURA FEBRIFUGA CLUTTONI. CLUTTON'S febrifuge tincture f℥ss, water f℥vij, syrup (simple, or of red poppies, &c.) fʒiv. Dose, ½ f. oz.

MISTURA FERMENTI. NEUMANN. Yeast ℥ij, clarified honey ℥j, water f℥viij. Dose, ½ to 1 oz., every hour.

MISTURA FERRI APERIENS. WEST. OPHTHALM. H. Sulphate iron 1½ gr., sulph. magnesia ʒss, dil. sulph. acid ♏viij, peppermint water ℥j.

MISTURA FERRI AROMATICA. B. Macerate red cinchona bark

in powder 1 oz., calumba root in coarse powder ½ oz. cloves bruised ¼ oz., and fine iron wire ½ oz., with f℥xij of peppermint water, in a closed vessel, for 3 days, agitating occasionally. Filter, add peppermint water till product measures ℥xiiss; add compound tincture of cardamoms f℥iij and tincture of orange peel f℥ss. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. Uses pale cinchona.

MISTURA FERRI ARSENICALIS. CUT. H. Arsenious acid ℥ss, hydrochloric acid ℥j, tincture of sesquichloride of iron ℥vj, water Oviij. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr., in water.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA. B. Reduce myrrh gr. lx to powder, add carbonate of potassium gr. xxx and refined sugar gr. lx, and triturate with a small quantity of rose-water to form a thin paste. Add gradually more rose-water and spirit of nutmeg f℥iv, continuing trituration and addition of rose-water till about f℥viij of a milky fluid are formed. Add sulphate of iron gr. xxv, dissolved in f℥iss of rose-water; mix thoroughly, and preserve from contact with air. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. Same. U. S. uses sp. lavender instead of sp. nutmeg.

MISTURA FERRI CUM ALOE. U. C. H. Compound mixture of iron f℥v, compound decoction of aloes f℥iij.

MISTURA FERRI EFFERVESCENS. WEST. H. Tinct. perchlor. iron ♏x, dil. acetic acid ℥vij, water ℥j, bicarb. potash ℥ss, water ℥ss.

MISTURA FILICIS. ST MARY'S H. Oil male fern ℥j, compd. tragac. powder ℥ss. Peppermint water ℥ij. Dose, half.

MISTURA FUSCA. Dr WOOD'S *Brown Cough Mixture.* Extract of liquorice ℥ij, gum arabic ℥ij, boiling water f℥iv. Dissolve, and add antimonial wine f℥ij, laudanum ♏xx. Dose, a table-spoonful, occasionally.

MISTURA GENTIANÆ. B. 1867. *Inf. Gent. Co.* B. 1864. Macerate gentian root sliced ¼ oz., bitter orange peel cut small, and coriander fruit bruised, each gr. xxx, in proof spirit f℥ij for 2 hours; add dist. water f℥viij, macerate again for 2 hours, and strain through calico. Dose, ½ f. oz. to 1 f. oz.

MISTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. L. Compound infusion of gentian f℥xij, compound infusion of senna f℥vj, compound tincture of cardamoms f℥ij. If Alexandria senna is used it should be free from Argel leaves. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 f. oz.

MISTURA GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITA. U. S. Pure extract of

liquorice 3 parts, gum arabic, sugar, each 3 parts, camphorated tincture of opium 12 parts, antimonial wine 6 parts, spirit of nitrous ether 3 parts, water 70 parts. Rub the liquorice, gum, and sugar, with the water gradually poured upon them, then add the other ingredients, and mix. A modification of MISTURA FUSCA.

MISTURA GUAIACI. B. Guaiacum resin ½ oz., sugar ½ oz., powdered gum acacia ¼ oz., rub together, and gradually add cinnamon water Oj. Dose, ½ f. oz. to 2 f. oz. B. 1867. Same.

MISTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA. GUY'S H. Guaiacum resin ʒiij, solution of sesquicarbonate of ammonia fʒv, decoction of barley fʒxij. Dose, 2 table-spoonfuls.

MISTURA GUMMOSA. *Julep Gommeux*, P. Gum arabic ʒj, orange-flower water ʒj, water ʒx, syrup ʒiij.

MISTURA HÆMATOXYLI. ST B. H. Extract of logwood ʒiij, boiling water fʒvij; strain, and add tincture of cinnamon fʒvj, tincture of catechu fʒij. Dose, ℥j every 6 hours.

MISTURA HEMIDESMI. MID. H. Bruised root of *Hemidesmus Indicus* ʒx, extract of liquorice ℈ss, distilled water fʒx. Digest for 12 hours, heat the strained liquor to 180° F., and strain again. One third 3 times a day.

MISTURA HORDEI. E. As DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM, L.

MISTURA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. See JULEPUM HYDR. BICHLORIDI COMP.

MISTURA HYDRARGYRI IODIDI. U. C. H. Perchloride mercury $\frac{1}{16}$th gr., iodide potash 4 gr., water 1 oz.

MISTURA IODINII CUM SARZÂ. M. Decoction of sarsaparilla Oiss, iodide of potassium ʒj, syrup of orange ℥ij.

MISTURA [VINI] IPECACUANHÆ. Dr CHEYNE. Ipecac. wine fʒiij, syrup of tolu fʒv, mucilage fʒj. A teaspoonful every hour or two, for children threatened with croup or bronchitis.

MISTURA LAXATIVA. *Napoleon's Medicine.* CORVISART. Soluble cream of tartar (see POTASSÆ BORO-TARTRAS) ℥j, tartar emetic gr. ss, sugar ℥ij, water Oiss.

MISTURA MAGNESIÆ CUM MAGNESIÆ SULPHATE. GUY'S H. Sulphate of Magnesia ℥ij, carbonate of magnesia ʒij, mint water fʒviij, water fʒiiiss. Dose, 1 fl. ounce, once or oftener in the day.

MISTURA MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS CUM COFFÆÂ. M. COMBES. Sulphate of magnesia ℥j, ground roasted coffee ℥ss, water

Oj; boil for 2 minutes, remove from the fire, let it infuse for a few minutes, strain, and sweeten. By glassfuls, till it operates.

MISTURA MONESIÆ. Dr NELIGAN. Extract of monesia ℈ij, water f℥viiss, compound tincture of cardamoms f℥ss.

MISTURA MOSCHI. L. 1836. Musk ʒiij, triturate it with white sugar ʒiij, gum acacia ʒiij, and gradually add rose-water Oj. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 oz.

MISTURA OLEI JECORIS ASELLI. Cod-liver oil f℥iv, solution of carbonate of potash f℥ss, peppermint or other water f℥vij, syrup of orange peel f℥ss. Dose, 1½ f. oz. to 3 f. oz. FEHR prescribes, for rickety children, ℥j of the oil, ʒij of the solution, ℥j of syrup of orange peel, and 3 drops of oil of calamus. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr., night and morning.

MISTURA OLEOSO-BALSAMICA. PRUS. PH. Essential oils of lavender, cloves, cinnamon, thyme, lemon, nutmeg, neroli, of each 44 gr. Peruvian balsam ʒij, gr. xij, rectified spirit ℥xxiv. Digest, and filter.

MISTURA OLIBANI. GUY'S H. Olibanum ʒiv, honey fʒvj, decoction of barley f℥xj. Dose, 1 f. oz. to 2 oz.

MISTURA PHOSPHORI. SOUBEIRAN. Phosphorated oil (B. P.) ʒij, powdered gum acacia ʒij, peppermint water ℥iij, syrup ℥ij. Mix the gum with ʒx of the water, and this with the oil, and gradually add the others. Contains gr. ¾ of phosphorus. Dose, 4 fl. drachms.

MISTURA PIMPINELLÆ. SOBERNHEIM. Infusion of burnt saxifrage ℥v, anisated spirit of ammonia ʒij, syrup of senega ℥j. Mix. A spoonful every 2 hours, in inveterate catarrhs.

MISTURA PLATINI CHLORIDI. HOEFER. Perchloride of platinum gr. iss, gum julep (*Mistura Gummosa*) ℥vj. To be taken by spoonfuls, in 24 hours.

MISTURA POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRATIS. U. C. H. Cream of tartar ℥j, borax ʒij, boiling water q. s. to dissolve them. To f℥x of the cooled solution add nitre ʒij, oxymel f℥ij.

MISTURA POTASSII BROMIDI. M. Lettuce water ℥iij, bromide of potassium ℈ss, syrup of marsh-mallow ℥j. Dose, 1 drachm.

MISTURA [POTIO] POTASSII CYANIDI. M. Lettuce water ℥ij, cyanide of potassium gr. ss to gr. iss, syrup of marsh-mallow ℥j. Dose, 4 drachms.

MISTURA POTASSII IODIDI. M. *Solution Atrophique.* Lettuce water ℥viij, mint water ʒij, iodide of potassium ʒj

syrup of marsh-mallow ℥j. Dose, 4 fl. drachms, morning and evening, in hypertrophy of the heart. From ʒj to ʒij of tincture of digitalis is occasionally added. CAZENAVE prescribes iodide of potassium ʒij, distilled water ℥xvj, syrup ℥ij. Two or three spoonfuls per diem.

MISTURA PURGANS. P. *Apozema Purgans.* Senna ℥j, rhubarb ℥ss, boiling water ℥x; digest for half an hour, strain, and press; and dissolve in the strained infusion, by a gentle heat ,manna ℥vj, sulphate of soda ℥iss.

MISTURA PURGANS. SYDENHAM. Tamarinds ℥ss, senna ʒij, rhubarb ʒiss, water ℥vj; boil to ℥iij, and add manna ℥j, syrup of roses ℥j.

MISTURA PURGANS AMARA. Dr GALL. Infusion of senna, f℥vj, extract of dandelion ℥ss, tartar emetic gr. ¼, extract of buckbean ʒss, mint water f℥j. For other purging mixtures, see MISTURA APERIENS, MISTURA SENNÆ CO.

MISTURA PYROTARTARICA. SAX. PH. Compound spirit of angelica ℥vj, rectified pyrotartaric liquor (LIQ. PYROTARTARICUS RECT.) ℥iv, sulphuric acid ℥ss (by weight). Mix. Has been recommended in cholera. Dose, 20 drops.

MISTURA QUINIÆ ET COFFEÆ. *Café Quininé.* Prepare ℥v of infusion from ʒiv of ground coffee by percolation, and add gr. xxiv of neutral sulphate of quinine and ʒiv of sugar. Dose, a table-spoonful. The coffee conceals the bitterness of the quinine.

MISTURA QUINIÆ CUM FERRO. CHAR. H. Sulph. quinine gr. j, sulph. iron gr. j, dil. sulph. acid ♏v, water ℥j.

MISTURA RHEI CUM MAGNESIÂ. ST THOM. H. Rhubarb gr. viiss, carb. magnesia gr. xv, peppermint water ℥iss.

MISTURA SALINA. *Neutral or Saline Mixture.* A common form for this mixture is equal parts of lemon juice and water, neutralized with carbonate of potash (℈j of carbonate, or 24 grains of bicarbonate to f℥j of the mixture). Dose 1 f. oz. to 1½ oz. See LIQUOR POTASSÆ CITRATIS, U. S.

MISTURA SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITA. Sir C. SCUDAMORE. Root-bark of sarza ʒiij, lime water f℥xij; macerate for 12 hours, strain; add syrup of sarza fʒvj, Brandish's alkaline solution fʒij to fʒiij, tincture of orange or of gentian fʒij to fʒiij, iodide of potassium gr. ix to xij.

MISTURA SCAMMONII. B. Scammony, in powder, gr. vj, milk f℥ij; triturate the scammony with a little of the milk, and continue the trituration, gradually adding

the remainder of the milk, until a uniform emulsion is obtained. Dose, 1 to 3 ounces. B. 1867. Resin of scammony gr. iv, milk f℥ij. Dose, ½ oz. to 2 oz. for a child. See EMULSIO PURGANS CUM SCAMMONIO.

MISTURA SCILLÆ. *Potion Scillitique*, P. Oxymel of squills ℥iv, hyssop water ℥iij, peppermint water ℥j, spirit of nitric ether ℥ss, for 2 doses.

MISTURA SCILLÆ COMPOSITA. ST B. H. Vinegar of squills f℥ij, solution of acetate of ammonia f℥iss, compound spirit of horseradish f℥iss, diluted pimento water f℥ivss. Dose, 2 ounces, three times a day.

MISTURA SENEGÆ. JADELOT'S *Anti-Croupal Mixture.* Infusion of senega ℥iv, syrup of ipecacuanha ℥j, oxymel of squills ℥iij, tartar emetic gr. iss. Taken by spoonfuls, every quarter of an hour, till vomiting is produced.

MISTURA SENEGÆ CUM AMMONIÂ. T. H. Inf. senegæ to ℥j, ammon. carb. gr. iv, sp. ether ♏x.

MISTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA. B. *Black Draught.* Dissolve sulphate of magnesium ℥iv, in infusion of senna ℥xv, by the aid of a little heat, then add of liquid ext. of liquorice ℥j, tincture of senna f℥iiss, and compound tincture of cardamoms f℥iss. Dose, 1 to 1½ oz. B. 1867. Sulph. magnesia ℥iv, liquorice ℥ss, tinct. sennæ ℥iiss, comp. tinct. cardamoms ℥x. Inf. senna to make Oj.

MISTURA SPIRITÛS VINI GALLICI. B. French brandy f℥iv, cinnamon water f℥iv, yolks of two eggs, refined sugar ½ oz. Mix. Dose, 1 to 2 oz. B. 1867. Same.

MISTURA STRYCHNIÆ. M. Pure strychnine gr. j, distilled water f℥ij, white sugar ℥ij, acetic acid 3 drops [f℥j contains $\frac{1}{16}$th of a grain of strychnia]. See LIQUOR STRYCHNIÆ.

MISTURA SULPHURICA ACIDA. HALLER'S ELIXIR. G. To ℥iij of rectified spirit add gradually ℥j of pure sulphuric acid, both by wt. Dose, 5 to 20 drops, diluted.

MISTURA VINI. GUY'S H. White wine f℥vj, yolks of two eggs, sugar ℥ss, oil of cinnamon 3 drops. Dose, 1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA VULNERARIA ACIDA. G. *Aqua Vulneraria Thedeni.* Vinegar ℔iij, proof spirit ℔iss (rect sp. 7 parts, water 3 parts), diluted sulphuric acid (1 part acid to 5 water) ℔ss, clarified honey ℔j. *For outward use.*

MITHRIDATIUM. See CONFECTIO DAMOCRATIS.

MONESIA. An astringent extract imported from South America, obtained from the Buranhem bark. See EXTRACTUM MONESIÆ.

MORPHIÆ ACETATIS LIQUOR. See LIQ. MORPHIÆ ACETATIS.

MORPHIÆ BIMECONAS. Dissolve 200 grains of meconic acid in hot water (without boiling), and add 280 grains (or q. s.) of morphia. Evaporate the solution to dryness with a gentle heat. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

MORPHIÆ ET CODEIÆ HYDROCHLORAS. GREGORY'S *Salt of Opium.* This is obtained in making the hydrochlorate of morphia unless the morphia is precipitated by ammonia.

MORPHIÆ HYDRIODAS. *Morphiæ Iodidum.* Dr A. T. THOMSON. Mix strong solutions of two parts of hydrochlorate of morphia and one part or rather more, of iodide of potassium. Wash the precipitate with a little cold water, press it between folds of blotting-paper, redissolve in hot water, and leave it to crystallize.

MORPHIÆ HYDRIODAS CUM IODINIO. BOUCHARDAT'S *Iodure d'iodhydrate de morphine.* Mix an acid solution of sulphate of morphia with an ioduretted solution of iodide of potassium, keeping the liquid at the temperature of 140° for an hour. Pour off the liquid, wash the scales, and dry them. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ grain, at bed-time.

MORPHIÆ ET ZINCI HYDRIODAS CUM IODINIO. BOUCHARDAT. Boil ℈j of ioduretted hydriodate of morphia with f℥ij of water and ℈x of zinc. After some hours' action filter the boiling liquid, which deposits the salt; gr. iss, in 8 pills, with powdered marsh-mallow root and syrup; 1 or 2 daily, in gastralgia, &c.

MORPHIÆ NITRAS. A. T. THOMSON. Add morphia in slight excess to very dilute nitric acid, filter, concentrate by gentle evaporation, and set aside that crystals may form.

MORPHIÆ PHOSPHAS. As the last, substituting dilute phosphoric, for nitric acid.

MORPHIÆ TARTRAS. A. T. THOMSON. Saturate a solution of tartaric acid with morphia, concentrate by evaporation, and set aside that crystals may form. By using an excess of acid an acid tartrate is formed. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

MORPHINA. *Morphine, or Morphia.* L. 1836. Dissolve ℥j of hydrochlorate of morphia in Oj of distilled water, then add to the solution f℥v of solution of ammonia mixed with f℥j of distilled water, and shake them together. Wash the precipitate with distilled water, and dry it by a gentle heat. MOHR directs concentrated infusion of opium to be be mixed with milk of lime (in which the lime is $\frac{1}{4}$th the weight of the opium employed), the mixture heated to

boiling, filtered while boiling hot through linen, and pulverized sal ammoniac added in excess. As it cools, the morphia is precipitated. One grain is considered equal to 6 grains of opium.

MORPHINÆ ACETAS. *Morphiæ Acetas.* B. Dissolve hydrochlorate of morphine 2 oz. in 1 pint dist. water, add solution of ammonia to precipitate morphia till the liquid is rendered slightly alkaline. Collect the precipitate on a filter, wash it with dist. water, transfer it to a porcelain dish, then add ʒiv dist. water and enough acetic acid to neutralize and dissolve it. Evaporate on water-bath, maintaining acetic acid in slight excess, till it concretes on cooling. Dry with a gentle heat, and reduce it to a powder. Acetate of morphine may also be prepared from acetic acid, and the pure morphine obtained direct from opium as described in connection with MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORAS. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. B. 1867. Same.

MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORAS. *Morphiæ Murias. Morphiæ Hydrochloras.* B. Macerate opium sliced ℔j for 24 hours with dist. water Oij, and decant. Macerate the residue for 12 hours with dist. water Oij, decant and repeat the process with the same quantity of water, subjecting the insoluble residue to strong pressure. Unite the liquors, evaporate on a water-bath to the bulk of Oj, and strain through calico. Pour in now chloride of calcium $\frac{3}{4}$ oz, previously dissolved in fʒiv of distilled water, and evaporate until the solution is so far concentrated that upon cooling it becomes solid. Envelope the mass in a double fold of strong calico, and subject it to powerful pressure, preserving the dark fluid which exudes. Triturate the squeezed cake with about Oss of boiling distilled water, and, the whole being thrown upon a paper filter, wash the residue well with boiling distilled water. The filtered fluids having been evaporated as before, cooled, and solidified, again subject the mass to pressure; and, if it be still much coloured, repeat this process a third time, the expressed liquids being always preserved. Dissolve the pressed cake in fʒvj of boiling distilled water; add purified animal charcoal $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., and digest for 20 minutes; filter, wash the filter and charcoal with boiling distilled water, and to the solution thus obtained add solution of ammonia in slight excess. Let the pure crystalline morphine which separates as the liquid cools, be collected on

a paper filter, and washed with cold distilled water until the washings cease to give a precipitate with solution of nitrate of silver acidulated by nitric acid. From the dark liquids expressed in the above process an additional product may be obtained by diluting them with distilled water, precipitating with solution of potash added in considerable excess, filtering, and supersaturating the filtrate with hydrochloric acid. This acid liquid, digested with a little animal charcoal, and again filtered, gives upon the addition of ammonia a small quantity of pure morphine. Diffuse the pure morphine, obtained as above, through f℥ij of boiling distilled water placed in a porcelain capsule kept hot, and add, constantly stirring, dilute hydrochloric acid f℥ij or q. s., proceeding with caution, so that the morphine may be entirely dissolved, and a neutral solution obtained. Set aside to cool and crystallize. Drain the crystals, and dry them on filtering paper. By further evaporating the mother liquor, and again cooling, additional crystals are obtained. Dose, from ⅛ to ½ grain. B. 1867. Same.

MORPHINÆ SULPHAS. B. *Morphiæ Sulphas.* Prepared by diffusing the morphine (obtained in the process for hydrochlorate of morphine) in about twice its weight of boiling dist. water, and adding to the fluid kept hot, dil. sulphuric acid gradually, and with constant stirring, so that the morphine may be entirely dissolved and a neutral solution be obtained. Set aside to cool and crystallize, drain the crystals, and dry them on filtering paper. By further evaporating the mother liquor and again cooling, more crystals may be obtained. Dose, ⅛ to ½ grain.

MORSULI. See TROCHISCI.

MOSCHUS ARTIFICIALIS. See OLEUM SUCCINI OXYDATUM.

MOXA. The Chinese moxas are made from the downy leaves of a species of wormwood. Various substitutes are used, as the pith of the sunflower; cotton wool (enveloped in muslin); lint, calico, or unsized paper, soaked in solutions of nitrate, chromate, or chlorate of potash, or of diacetate of lead, and rolled up into small cones or cylinders, which are placed on the skin, ignited and allowed to burn to the base, thereby acting as a substitute for the actual cautery. LARREY'S moxas consist of lycopodium ℥iv, nitre ℥ij, formed into small cones with alcohol, and

dried for some days. Dr OSBORNE uses quicklime enclosed in a hoop of card, and moistened with water.

MUCILAGO ACACIÆ. B. Put gum acacia in small pieces 4 oz. and dist. water f℥vj into a covered earthen jar, and stir frequently till the gum is dissolved. If necessary, strain through muslin. B. 1867. Same. See MISTURA ACACIÆ. U. S. Gum 1, water to make 3 parts. P. p. æ. G. as U. S.

MUCILAGO ALTHÆÆ. P. Althæa root ℥j, boiling water ℥v; digest for 6 hours, and strain.

MUCILAGO AMYLI. B. Starch cxx gr. to Oss distilled water. Triturate and boil for a few minutes, constantly stirring. B. 1867. Same.

MUCILAGO CYDONIÆ. See DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ.

MUCILAGO FŒNUGRECI. Digest ℥j of fœnugreek seed with Oss of water for 12 hours, boil, and strain with pressure.

MUCILAGO GLYCYRRHIZÆ. From liquorice root; as MUCILAGO ALTHÆÆ.

MUCILAGO HORDEI. D. Ground pearl barley ℥ss, water f℥xvj; triturate the barley with the water gradually added, and boil for a few minutes.

MUCILAGO LINI. P. Linseed ℥j, warm water ℥x; digest for 6 hours, stirring now and then, and strain.

MUCILAGO MERCURIALIS PLENKII. Quicksilver ℥j, gum arabic ℥iij, syr. poppies ℥iv. Mix. Dose, ½ drachm.

MUCILAGO SALEPI. See GELATINA SALEPI.

MUCILAGO SASSAFRAS. U. S. Infuse ℥ij of pith of sassafras in 5 pints of water for 3 hours, and strain.

MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ. B. Mix tragacanth in powder gr. lx with rect. spirit f℥ij, then pour in distilled water f℥x, and keep constantly agitated. B. 1867. No spirit. U. S. Tragac. 1, glycerine 3, boiling water 16. P. 1 in 10.

MUCILAGO ULMI. U. S. Slippery-elm bark sliced and bruised ℥j, boiling water f. 16 oz., macerate 2 hours.

NAPHTHA. This name has been applied to many kinds of inflammable liquids, several of which have been employed medicinally. The *medicinal naphtha*, introduced by Dr HASTINGS as a remedy for consumption, is rectified PYROXYLIC SPIRIT; see SPIRITUS PYROXYLICUS.

NAPHTHALINUM. *Naphthalin.* When coal tar is submitted to distillation, the last portions of the distillate consist chiefly of naphthalin, which, after being sub-

jected to pressure to remove certain liquid hydrocarbons, may be purified by recrystallization from hot alcohol, and subsequent sublimation. Dose, ½ grain, frequently repeated, as a stimulating expectorant.

NARCOTINA. *Narcotine.* Digest the residue of opium left in making the extract by cold water, with acetic acid, add ammonia to the solution, dissolve the precipitate in hot alcohol, decolorize by animal charcoal, and crystallize by refrigeration. Dose, 1 to 3 grains.

NARCOTINÆ HYDROCHLORAS. Dissolve narcotine in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, filter, and evaporate to dryness. Dose, as an antiperiodic, 3 grains in the intermissions; in larger doses it is powerfully sudorific and calmative, as well as antiperiodic. Dr STEWART.

NEBULÆ. *Spray Inhalations.* T. H. For this purpose BERGSON'S tubes, Dr PROSSER JAMES'S hand-ball spray-producer, or SIEGLE'S apparatus, answer well.

NEBULA ACIDI CARBOLICI. T. H. Carbolic acid 3 gr., dist. water 1 oz.; dissolve. Stimulant and antiseptic.

NEBULA ACIDI SULPHUROSI. T. H. Sulphurous acid q. s., 40 to 60 minims at a time, to be inhaled very slowly. Stimulant and antiseptic.

NEBULA ACIDI TANNICI. T. H. Tannic acid 5 gr., dist. water 1 oz.; dissolve. Astringent.

NEBULA ALUMINII CHLORIDI. T. H. Sol. chloride of aluminium 3 minims, dist. water to 1 oz.; mix. Astringent and antiseptic.

NEBULA FERRI PERCHLORIDI. T. H. Perchloride of iron 3 gr., dist. water 1 oz.; dissolve. Astringent.

NEBULA IODOFORMI. T. H. Iodoform 40 gr., ether (sp. gr. ·735) 1 oz.; dissolve. Strongly antiseptic and detergent.

NEBULA ZINCI IODATI. T. H. Iodated zinc caustic 2 minims, or more if prescribed, dist. water to 1 oz. Mix. To be used with a spray-producer. In ozœna, and syphilitic affections of the nose, pharynx and larynx.

NEPENTHE. Prepared from opium by FERRIS, of Bristol. Dose, as laudanum.

NICOTIA. *Nicotylia. Nicotine.* Tobacco-juice is treated with excess of solution of caustic potash. The mixture is then agitated with ether in a stoppered bottle; the ether is decanted and distilled at a gentle heat sufficient

to volatilize the ether, and the heat is afterwards raised sufficiently to drive over the nicotine. Dose, $\frac{1}{120}$th to $\frac{1}{30}$th of a grain.

NITRUM FULMINANS. See PULVIS FULMINANS.

OLEA. *Oils.* The oils which are included in the alphabetical list below are of several kinds, namely:

Olea Destillata, vel *Volatilia. Volatile, Essential, or Distilled Oils.* These are prepared by putting the various herbs, flowers, seeds, &c., into a still, with sufficient water to prevent them being empyreumatized before the whole of the oil is carried over. Heat being applied, and a proper condenser attached, the volatile oil and aqueous vapour pass over together into "a tall narrow vessel provided with a lateral tube or lip near the top, and another tube rising from the bottom to about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch below the level of the former." (E.) The water escapes by the lower tube, and the volatile oil, as it accumulates, will be discharged by the upper one, except in the very few instances where the oil is heavier than water. D. directs the herbs, &c., to be macerated in the still with 5 times their weight of water for 24 hours, and half the water drawn over. The oil having been separated, the aqueous fluid is returned to the still, and the same quantity drawn over as before. U. S. directs the substance from which the oil is to be extracted to be put into a retort, and enough water added to cover it, and then distilled by a regulated heat into a large refrigeratory, and the distilled oil to be separated from the water which comes over with it.

Olea Expressa. Olea Fixa. Expressed or Fixed Oils. These are expressed from certain seeds and fruits, sometimes with, and sometimes without heat. Bisulphide of carbon is also used for the extraction of some fixed oils from seeds.

Olea Empyreumatica. Oily fluids produced in the destructive distillation of various vegetable and animal substances, either alone or mixed with clean sand, to divide the substance, and expose it more effectually to the heat.

Olea Medicata. Olea Cocta vel *Infusa. Oils medicated by infusion or decoction.* They are mostly prepared by digesting, or gently boiling, the fresh leaves or flowers of

various plants in olive oil till they become crisp, taking care that the temperature does not rise above the boiling-point of water, which it is apt to do when the moisture is nearly all expelled. The oil is then pressed out, and strained. Several will be noticed below; but where no directions are given, 1 part of the herb to 2 of oil may be used. A few animal substances are treated in the same way. MM. ROSE and SIEBERT propose to obtain the medicated oils from dried plants; they reduce them to coarse powder, moisten them with a little spirit, and, after a few hours' digestion, put them into a percolator and pour olive oil over them.

OLEA OZONATA. *Ozonized oils.* Dr THOMPSON. Pass oxygen gas into the oil (cocoa nut, sunflower, cod-liver, &c.), until it will dissolve no more. Then expose for a conderable time to the direct rays of the sun. Used in phthisis.

OLEATUM HYDRARGYRI. B. Yellow oxide of mercury 1 oz., oleic acid 9 oz. To the oleic acid, kept stirred in a mortar, add gradually the oxide of mercury, and triturate occasionally until it is dissolved.

OLEATUM ZINCI. B. Oxide of zinc 1 oz., oleic acid 9 oz. Stir the oxide with the oleic acid and allow the mixture to stand for 2 hours, then heat on a water-bath until the oxide is dissolved. [An unofficial form for the preparation of oleate of zinc in powder is the following:—Mix together hot solutions of soft soap, B. P., and sulphate of zinc, collect the percolate, and wash and dry it.]

OLEORESINA CUBEBÆ. B. Cubebs in coarse powder ℔ij, ether Oiv or q. s. Pack the cubebs closely in a percolator and pass the ether slowly through the mass until the liquor passes colourless. Let the ether evaporate from the liquor, at first spontaneously, and then over a water-bath, or recover it by distillation, and transfer the residue to a closed vessel, letting it stand until waxy or crystalline matter ceases to deposit. Decant the oleoresin and preserve in a well-stoppered bottle. Dose, 5 to 30 minims. U. S. Same.

OLEORESINA FILICIS. U. S. As EXT. FILICIS LIQ. B.

OLEORESINA PIPERIS. U. S. Exhaust back pepper in fine powder with ether, as in oleoresina cubebæ, and remove the oleoresin by straining through muslin from the crystals

of piperine which remain with it in the porcelain dish after the evaporation of the ether.

OLEORESINA ZINGIBERIS. U. S. Proceed as for OLEORESINA CUBEBÆ. When the ether has evaporated, nothing but the oleo-resin remains.

OLEOSACCHARA. See ELÆOSACCHARA.

OLEUM ABSINTHII. The essential oil is obtained by distilling 1 part of fresh wormwood with 3 of water.

OLEUM ALLII. A volatile oil (sulphide of allyl) is obtained from garlic by distillation. It is a powerful irritant. A stimulating infused oil is used externally in palsy and rheumatism.

OLEUM ÆTHEREUM. L. Rectified spirit Oij, sulphuric acid f℥xxxvj; mix cautiously, distil till a black froth appears, remove the retort, separate the lighter supernatant liquor, and expose it to the air for a day; then wash it by agitation with f℥j of solution of potash mixed with f℥j of water, and separate the ethereal oil which subsides.

OLEUM ALOETICUM. Distilled from socotrine aloes, as OL. SUCCINI; externally, as a vermifuge.

OLEUM AMMONIATUM. LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ. B. Expressed from bitter and sweet almonds.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ DESTILLATUM. P. The cake of bitter almonds (from which the fixed oil has been expressed without heat) reduced to fine powder, 1 part, is mixed into a thin paste with cold water 3 parts, and, after 24 hours, subjected to distillation. The oil comes over with the water, and falls to the bottom; the supernatant water is subjected to a further distillation. This oil contains a considerable but variable proportion of hydrocyanic acid, and is consequently highly poisonous. It is more used by confectioners, cooks, and perfumers, than in medical practice.

Antidotes the same as for Hydrocyanic Acid.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ SINE ACIDO HYDROCYANICO. LIEBIG states that the crude distilled oil of bitter almonds may be deprived of its hydrocyanic acid by mixing it with peroxide of mercury, and, after a few days' contact, redistilling the oil from a little fresh oxide of mercury.

OLEUM ANDÆ. Obtained by expression from the seeds of *Anda Gomesii*. Purgative. Dose, 20 to 30 drops, in sugar.

Dr NORRIS prescribed 50 drops, but Dr URE found 20 usually sufficient.

OLEUM ANETHI. B. From dill fruit. Dose, 1 to 4 minims.

OLEUM ANIMALE. See OLEUM CORNU CERVI.

OLEUM ANISI. B. From aniseeds. Dose, 1 to 4 minims.

OLEUM ANSELLI. See OLEUM MORRHUÆ.

OLEUM ASPHALTI. From ASPHALTUM, as OL. SUCCINI.

OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS. B. Distilled in Britain from chamomile flowers. [The imported oil is probably from a different species.] Dose, 1 to 4 minims. P. A medicated oil is directed to be made by digesting the flowers with 10 times their weight of olive oil for 2 hours in a water-bath.

OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS CAMPHORATUM. P. Rasped camphor ℥j, med. oil chamomile ℥ix.

OLEUM ARMORACIÆ. By distilling fresh horseradish root with $\frac{2}{3}$rds of its weight of water, redistilling the oil with water, separating it, and digesting with chloride of calcium. It appears to be identical with volatile oil of black mustard.

OLEUM AURANTII CORTICIS. As OLEUM LIMONUM.

OLEUM AURANTII FLORUM. P. *Neroli.* Freshly-gathered orange flowers ℔x, water ℔xxx; put the flowers, enclosed in a wire vessel, into an alembic containing boiling water; put on the head immediately, and distil as long as an oil comes over; the oil is separated in the usual way, and preserved in well-closed bottles, shaded from the light. An oil is also obtained from the leaves.

OLEUM BALSAMINÆ. Balsam apple (deprived of seeds) ℥j, oil of almonds ℥iv. Digest, and strain.

OLEUM BELLADONNÆ. P. Fresh leaves of belladonna ℔j, olive oil ℔ij; bruise the leaves, and heat them with the oil, over a slow fire, till the moisture of the plant is dissipated, strain with pressure, and filter.

OLEUM BENZOINI. From benzoin (after the acid has been sublimed), as OLEUM SUCCINI.

OLEUM BERGAMII. From bergamot peel, as OLEUM LIMONUM.

OLEUM BETULÆ. See OLEUM RUSCI.

OLEUM BEZOARDICUM. WEDEL'S oil. Camphor ℥ij, oil of almonds f℥ij, oil of bergamot ℥ss, alkanet root q. s. to colour it.

OLEUM BUBULUM. U. S. *Neatsfoot Oil.* By boiling the feet with water, and skimming off the oil.

OLEUM BUXI EMPYREUMATICUM. L. 1746. Distilled from fragments of boxwood in a retort, with a sand-bath, gradually increased in heat. Anodyne, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic. Dose, 10 to 20 drops. JOURDAN says 4 to 5 drops, in gonorrhœa. It relieves toothache.

OLEUM CACAO CONCRETUM. *Beurre de Cacao.* The nuts of cacao (*theobroma cacao*) are beaten to a paste (see CHOCOLATA), and heated for a short time in a water-bath with 1-10th of their weight of water; then enclosed in a hempen bag, and quickly pressed between tinned plates heated by boiling water. The oil is purified by melting it, and filtering it through paper in a funnel kept warm.

OLEUM CADINUM. *Huile de Cade.* An empyreumatic oil obtained by dry distillation of the wood of the *juniperus oxycedrus.* In skin diseases, but chiefly externally.

OLEUM CAJUPUTI. B. Distilled from the leaves of *Melaleuca Minor.* Dose, 1 to 4 minims.

OLEUM CALAMI. By distillation from the rhizomes of *Acorus Calamus.*

OLEUM CAMPHORÆ. The liquid camphor, obtained by piercing the young camphor tree, is so termed in India.

OLEUM CAMPHORATUM. *Linimentum Camphoræ.*

OLEUM CAMPHORÆ NITRICUM. FEE. Pulverized camphor gr. ccviij, nitric acid ʒj, dissolve without heat, and decant the oil.

OLEUM CANNABIS. Expressed from hemp seed.

OLEUM CUM CANTHARIDIBUS. P. Cantharides in coarse powder 1 part, olive oil 10 parts; digest for 6 hours in a closed vessel, by water-bath, strain with pressure, and filter. See LINIMENTUM CANTHARIDIS. U. S.

OLEUM CAPSICI. Dr TURNBULL. Heat in a water-bath ʒiv of cayenne pepper with Oj olive oil for 6 hours, and strain. Externally, as a rubefacient, in cholera, &c.

OLEUM CARUI. B. Oil distilled in Britain from caraway fruit. Dose, 1 to 4 minims.

OLEUM CARYOPHYLLI. B. The oil distilled in Britain from cloves. Dose, 1 to 4 minims.

OLEUM CASSIÆ. As OLEUM CINNAMOMI.

OLEUM CERÆ. Beeswax melted into balls with powd. brick, distilled over a sand-bath, and rectified by repeated distillations. Diuretic; dose, 2 to 4 drops.

OLEUM CHARTÆ. BATE. *Paper or rag oil. Pyrothonide.* Burn paper on a cold tin plate, and collect the oily liquid which condenses on it. It is also made by distilling paper or linen rag. It is used in toothache and skin diseases, and was formerly esteemed as an ophthalmic remedy.

OLEUM CHENOPODII. U. S. Distilled from the seeds of *Chenopodium Anthelminticum.* Dose, 4 to 8 drops, with treacle or milk, for 3 nights in succession, for children; for adults, ½ drachm. Vermifuge.

OLEUM CINNAMOMI. B. The oil distilled from cinnamon bark. Dose, 1 to 4 minims.

OLEUM CITRI, et OL. CITRI FLORUM. *Oil of cedrat.* From the peel and flowers of citron; as OL. LIMONIS.

OLEUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. By digesting 1 part of pulp with 8 parts of olive oil. Externally, in rheumatism and neuralgia.

OLEUM CONII. P. As OLEUM BELLADONNÆ MED.

OLEUM COPAIBÆ. B. The oil distilled from copaiva. Dose, 5 to 20 minims. [MITSCHERLICH states that it is one of the least poisonous of essential oils. If a glass vessel be used, a very inconvenient bumping occurs, which may be remedied by coating the lower part of the inner surface with silver, by Drayton's method.]

OLEUM CORIANDRI. B. Distilled in Britain from coriander fruit. Dose 1 to 4 minims.

OLEUM CORNU CERVI. DIPPEL'S *Animal Oil.* It accompanies the ammoniacal liquor (LIQ. VOLATILIS CORNU CERVI) in the distillation of hartshorn or bones. It is rectified by redistillation. Dose, 5 drops.

OLEUM CROTONIS. B. Expressed in Britain from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium.* Dose, ⅓rd to 1 minim. [The seeds of *Croton Tiglium* (freed from their coats, GUIBOURT) are ground, placed in a hempen bag, and pressed between warm tinned plates. A further quantity is obtained from the marc, by heating it with rectified spirit, pressing, and distilling off the spirit. Both require to be filtered after standing a fortnight, and are then mixed.]

OLEUM CUBEBÆ. B. Distilled in Britain from cubebs. Dose, 5 to 20 minims.

OLEUM CUCURBITÆ. Expressed from the seeds of the pumpkin. A soothing application to piles.

OLEUM DIGITALIS. P. As OLEUM BELLADONNÆ.

OLEUM DIPTEROCARPI. *Gargun Ol. Wood oil.* An oleo-resin from several species of *Dipterocarpus.* Dr DOUGALL and SIR ERASMUS WILSON used it with success, the former in leprosy, the latter in eczema, lupus, cancer, and various skin diseases. Dose, 2 drachms mixed with 2 drachms lime-water 3 times a day. It may also be mixed with lime-water and used externally.

OLEUM ERGOTÆ. Dr WRIGHT. As ESS. SECAL. CORN. ÆTHER, but by percolation instead of maceration. Dose, 20 to 50 drops, in hæmorrhage; 10 drops, every three hours, in diarrhœa; and locally in rheumatism, and toothache.

OLEUM ERIGERONTIS CANADENSIS. U. S. An essential oil, distilled from *Canada Erigeron* (fleabane). ♏v, in hæmorrhage.

OLEUM EUCALYPTI. B. An oil obtained by distillation from the fresh leaves of *Eucalyptus Globulus.* Dose, 1 to 4 minims. See EUCALYPTOL.

OLEUM EUPHORBIÆ LATHYRIS. From the seeds of caper spurge, by expression. Purgative. Dose, 3 to 10 drops.

OLEUM EXCESTRENSE. *Exeter Oil.* GRAY. Green oil of elder ℔xvj, euphorbium, mustard seed, castor, pellitory, of each ℥j; digest and strain. The original form is more complex. The following is also used:—Rape oil Oiss, green oil Oss, oils of wormwood, rosemary, and origanum, of each ℥ss.

OLEUM FŒNICULI. From sweet fennel seeds. Dose, 2 to 12 minims.

OLEUM FŒNUGRÆCI. P. An infused oil of fœnugreek seeds, as OLEUM ANTHEMID.

OLEUM FILICIS MARIS. Dr PESCHIER. Macerate the buds of male fern in ether, and distil off the ether from the tincture by a water-bath; others use the dried roots (rhizomes). Dose, from 10 to 30 drops, in sugar, almond emulsion, or wafer-paper, for tapeworm. See EXTRACTUM FILICIS LIQUIDUM, B.

OLEUM FORMICARUM. Digest ℥iv of ants in ℥xvj by wt. of olive oil with a gentle heat, and strain.

OLEUM GAULTHERIÆ. Distilled from the leaves of partridge berry (*Gaultheria Procumbens*).

OLEUM GUAIAICI. An empyreumatic oil is distilled from the wood, as OLEUM BUXI. A fragrant oil is obtained

by steeping the shavings in salt and water for some months, and distilling.

OLEUM HEDEOMÆ. U. S. Distilled from American pennyroyal. Dose, 2 to 10 drops.

OLEUM HYOSCYAMI. P. From fresh henbane, as OLEUM BELLADONNÆ. An oil is also obtained by expression from the seeds.

OLEUM HYPERICI. L. 1746. Picked flowers of St John's wort ℥iv, olive oil ℥xxxij; digest till the oil is well tinged.

OLEUM HYSSOPI. Distilled from fresh hyssop.

OLEUM IODATUM. MARSCHAL'S *Iodized Oil.* Oil of almonds 15 parts, iodine 1 part. Triturate, and digest till dissolved.

OLEUM JATROPHÆ. Expressed from the seeds of *Jatropha Curcas*, or physic nuts; a drastic purgative in large doses. An energetic poison; as OLEUM CROTONIS.

OLEUM JECORIS ASELLI. See OLEUM MORRHUÆ.

OLEUM JUGLANDIS. Expressed from walnuts, as OLEUM AMYGDALÆ.

OLEUM JUNIPERI. B. Distilled in Britain from full grown unripe green juniper fruit. [The foreign oil is said to be distilled from the wood.] Dose, 1 to 4 minims.

OLEUM LATERITIUM. L. 1746. Quench red-hot bricks in olive oil, break them, distil in a retort with a gradually increased heat, and separate the oil from the accompanying liquid.

OLEUM LATHYRIS. *Oil of Garden Spurge.* From the seeds of *Euphorbia Lathyris.* Purgative. Dose, 4 to 10 drops.

OLEUM LAURINUM. P. Dried bay-berries are crushed, exposed to the action of steam, placed in a hempen bag, and quickly pressed between hot plates.

OLEUM LAURO-CERASI. Distilled from the leaves of cherry-laurel, as OLEUM AURANTII FLORUM. The leaves should be gathered in summer. It contains prussic acid, and is, consequently, *poisonous.*

OLEUM LAVANDULÆ. B. Distilled in Britain from the flowers of *Lavandula Vera.* Dose, 1 to 5 minims.

OLEUM LILIORUM. L. 1746. White lily flowers ℔j, olive oil ℔iij; boil slowly till the flowers become crisp, then strain, and press out the oil.

OLEUM LIMONIS. B. A volatile oil obtained by mechanical

means from fresh lemon peel. Dose, 1 to 4 minims. [The yellow portion of the peel is grated off the fruit, and the oil expressed. An inferior kind is obtained by distillation, as directed for OL. AURANTII FLORUM.]

OLEUM LINI. B. By expressing linseed without heat.

OLEUM LUMBRICORUM. E. 1744. Washed earthworms ℔ss, olive oil Oiss, white wine Oss. Boil gently till the wine is evaporated, and press, and strain.

OLEUM MACIDIS. What is commonly termed *oil of mace* is expressed from nutmegs; but a volatile oil is obtained from mace by distillation.

OLEUM MARJORANÆ, from sweet marjoram; as the other distilled oils.

OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. B. Distilled in Britain from fresh flowering peppermint (*Mentha Piperita*). Dose, 1 to 4 minims.

OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. B. Distilled in Britain from fresh flowing spear-mint (*Mentha Viridis*). Dose, 1 to 4 minims.

OLEUM MELILOTI. From the flowering tops of melilot, as OL. ANTHEM. MED.

OLEUM MONARDÆ. U. S. Distilled from horsemint, *Monarda Punctata*. Rubefacient.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ. *Oleum Jecoris Aselli. Cod-liver Oil.* B. Extracted from the fresh liver of *Gadus Morrhua* by a heat not exceeding 180° F. (82·2° C.) [Two kinds of cod-liver oil are used in this country: the pale yellow, which is that of the B. P., and the brown, of varying shades of colour. The pale oil is procured from perfectly fresh and selected livers (which are exposed to the lowest practicable heat in a boiler by means of steam). The oil which separates and floats upon the surface, is filtered into casks as speedily as possible. The lighter brown varieties have either been kept longer in contact with the livers, have been extracted by means of greater heat, or the livers which yield them have begun to decompose. The darkest kind, which is the product of putrid livers, is used only by curriers. Cod liver should be kept in a cool place, in bottles quite full, and carefully closed.] Dose, 1 fl. dr. to 8 fl. oz.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ CUM FERRI IODIDO. Triturate iodide of iron with cod-liver oil, 4 grains to the ounce, until dissolved. HORSLEY'S patent. Dissolve ℈xxij of iodine in a

gallon of oil, at a temperature of 140° F., in a water-bath. Add to the solution ℈viij of iron (reduced by hydrogen), and heat to 180° F., until the combination is complete. Dose, 1 dr. to ½ oz.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ CUM ARSENICI HYDRARGYRO-IODIDO. HORSLEY'S patent. Evaporate Donovan's solution to dryness, and dissolve 64 grains of the dry mixture in a gallon of oil, at a temperature not exceeding 180° F. Dose, 1 dr. to ½ oz.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ CUM HYPOPHOSPHITIS (CANADIAN PHARM. JOURN). Powdered gum tragacanth ½ oz., glycerine 3 oz., water 9 oz. Rub the tragacanth with the glycerine, and add the water gradually. To this mucilage add the following solution:—Hypophosphite of lime 4½ dr., hypophosphite of soda 2¼ dr., hypophosphite of potash 2¼ dr., sugar ¾ lb, boiling water 12 oz. Make the admixture gradually with brisk trituration. To this medicated mucilage add the following as a flavour and preservative:—Otto of bitter almonds 10 drops otto of cinnamon 5 drops, otto of canella 5 drops, alcohol 6 oz. The whole will now form a semi-transparent, mucilaginous liquid of about 37 fluid ounces in bulk. To this add gradually an equal measure of cod-liver oil, and mix thoroughly.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ CUM PANCREATINÂ (PHARM. JOURN.) Saccharated pancreatin ℥j, water ℥iv, powdered white sugar ℥vij, cod-liver oil Oiss, oil Gaultheria gtt. xx, oil of bitter almonds gtt. v (10 grains of pancreatin emulsify ℥ij of cod-liver oil).

OLEUM MORRHUÆ PHOSPHORATUM. (LANCET.) Pure unoxidized phosphorus gr. ij, almond oil ℥ij. Put into a bottle, stopper it, and immerse the same in a water-bath; apply heat until the temperature of the oil is about 180° F., as directed by the B. P. in the preparation of Oleum Phosphoratum; shake up occasionally, and put the bottle again into the water-bath if necessary, until a perfect solution is obtained; then add about ℥x of cod-liver oil, and again immerse in the water-bath; finally, make up the measure of cod-liver oil to ℥xxv. One drachm so prepared will contain over $\frac{1}{100}$th of a grain of pure phosphorus.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ CUM QUINIÂ. Dissolve 1 ounce of sulphate of quinia in 2 pints of boiling distilled water, then add solution of ammonia in slight excess, and collect and

wash the precipatated quinia. Dry this on filtering-paper, and fuse it over a sand-bath in a porcelain dish. Dissolve it in a small portion of alcohol of sp. gr. ·796, and mix with cod-liver oil in the proportion of 2 grains or more of quinia to the ounce. Heat gently in a water-bath. The alcohol evaporates, and the quinia dissolves. Dose, ½ oz. to 1 oz.

Oleum cum Mucilaginibus, L. 1746. Fresh marsh-mallow root ℔ss, linseed ʒiij, fenugreek seed ʒiij, water ℔ij, olive oil ℔iv. Boil the bruised root and seeds in the water for half an hour, add the oil, and boil till the water is dissipated.

Oleum Mudaris. Digest mudar bark gr. x in fʒj of olive oil, and strain. Applied with a camel-hair pencil to cutaneous ulcers.

Oleum Myristicæ. B. Distilled in Britain, from nutmeg. Dose, 1 to 4 minims.

Oleum Myristicæ Expressum. B. *Myristicæ adeps.* A concrete oil obtained by means of expression and heat from nutmeg.

Oleum Myrrhæ. An empyreumatic oil is obtained from myrrh, as Ol. Succini. An oil *per deliquium* was formerly made by putting myrrh into a boiled egg from which the yolk has been removed, and placing it in a cellar.

Oleum Myrti Essentiale. Distilled from the flowers and leaves of *Myrtus communis.*

Oleum Olivæ. B. Expressed from the ripe fruit of *Olea Europa.* Dose, 2 f. dr. to 1 f. oz.

Oleum Ophioglossi. From adder's tongue, as Ol. Belladonnæ.

Oleum Opiatum. Neuber. Opium ʒj, infused oil of henbane ʒxvj; digest with a moderate heat, and strain. U. C. H. directs ℈j of opium to fʒij of olive oil.

Oleum Origani. From marjoram by distillation. The red oil sold under this name is obtained from common thyme (*Thymus Vulgaris*).

Oleum Ovorum. P. Evaporate the yolks of eggs in a porcelain dish by a water-bath, and with constant stirring, until on pressing between the fingers the oil exudes from them. Then put them into a canvas bag, and press them between warm plates of iron. Filter whilst hot.

Oleum Oxygenatum. Expose olive oil in a wide receiver to chlorine gas slowly evolved.

OLEUM PALMÆ. Expressed from the fruit of the *Elais Guineensis.*

OLEUM PAPAVERIS. *Huile Blanche.* From poppy seeds, as OLEUM AMYGDALÆ.

OLEUM PETRÆ. *Rock Oil,* or *Oil of Petroleum.* The name is also given to the following mixture:—GRAY. Oil of turpentine ℥viij, Barbadoes tar ℥iv, oil of rosemary ℥iv.

OLEUM PHOSPHORATUM. B. Take of phosphorus, oil of almonds, of each q. s. Heat the oil in a porcelain dish to 300° F. (149° C.), and keep it at this temperature for about 15 minutes, then let it cool, and filter it through paper. Put f℥iv of this oil into a stoppered bott., capable of holding f℥ivss, then add to it 16 gr. of pure dry phosphorus. Immerse the bot. in hot water, until the oil has acquired the temperature of 180° F. (82·2° C), removing the stopper 2 or 3 times to allow the escape of expanded air, then shake the oil and phosphorus together until the latter is entirely dissolved. Dose, 5 to 10 minims. Contains about 1 per cent. of phosphorus. B. 1867. Phosphorus gr. xij, instead of 16 grains, or about ¾ per cent. U. S. Phosphorus 1 in 100. P. 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000.

OLEUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. *Oil* or *Spirit of Tar.* It is obtained by distilling tar; and rectified by repeated distillation.

OLEUM PIMENTÆ. B. Distilled in Britain from pimento. Dose, 1 to 4 minims.

OLEUM PINI SYLVESTRIS. B. *Fir-wool Oil.* Oil distilled from the fresh leaves of *Pinus Sylvestris.*

OLEUM PIPERIS. From black peppercorns. See OLEA DESTILLATA. Dose, 1 to 3 minims.

OLEUM PLUMBAGINIS EUROPÆÆ. The bruised root of leadwort is digested with olive oil at 212° F. It cures itch, but irritates the skin.

OLEUM PURGANS. VAN MONS. Scammony ℈iv, oil of almonds ℥iv; digest with a moderate heat. Dose, ½ ounce.

OLEUM PYRETHRI. Digest pellitory root in twice its weight of olive oil and strain. Used in frictions as a rubefacient.

OLEUM RAIÆ. From the liver of the skate, as OL. MORRHUÆ.

OLEUM RHEI. FULLER. Digest powdered rhubarb with oil of almonds for 12 hours, and express.

OLEUM RHODII. Distilled from Canary rosewood (*Genista Canariensis*).

OLEUM RHUS TOXICODENDRI. Digest 1 part of fresh leaves of poison-oak with 2 of olive oil for 24 hours in a water-bath, and strain. In frictions, for paralysis, &c.

OLEUM RICINI. B. Expressed from the seed of *Ricinis Communis*. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 8 f. dr. P. Reduce the picked seeds to a paste in a mill, enclose it in hempen bags, and express the oil very slowly. Clarify it by filtering through paper. To obtain it colourless, the seed-coats must be previously removed. Dr WOOD says it is clarified in America by heating it with water till the latter boils, separating the oil, and again heating it with a little water until the latter is driven off. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 8 f. dr. The leaves are said to increase the secretion of milk if applied in the form of decoction to the mammæ.

OLEUM ROSÆ. P. As OLEUM AURANTII FLORUM.

OLEUM ROSATUM. E. 1744. Digest ℔j of fresh roses with ℔iij of olive oil. P. directs a medicated oil, as OLEUM ANTHEM. MED.

OLEUM ROSMARINI. B. From the flowering tops of *Rosmarinus Officinalis*. Dose, 1 to 4 minims.

OLEUM RUSCI. *Birch Tar*. Exported from Russia, where it is obtained from the wood and bark of the *Betula Alba*. Used in the form of ointment in chronic skin eruptions.

OLEUM RUTÆ. B. Distilled from the fresh herb of *Ruta Graveolens*. Dose, 1 to 4 minims.

OLEUM SABINÆ. B. Distilled in Britain from the fresh tops of *Juniperus Sabina*. Dose, 1 to 4 minims.

OLEUM SALVIÆ. An essential oil distilled from the *Salvia Officinalis* or common sage, as OL. FLOR. AURANTII.

OLEUM SAMBUCI VIRIDE. From the fresh leaves of elder with olive or rape oil, as OLEUM BELLADONNÆ.

OLEUM SAMBUCINUM. An infused oil is prepared from the flowers of elder, as OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS. L. 1836 directed an oil to be distilled from the flowers, but the quantity obtainable is very trifling.

OLEUM SANTALI. B. *Oleum Santali Flavi*. From the wood of *Santalum Album*. Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

OLEUM SASSAFRAS (from the bruised root, E.; and bark, D.), as OLEUM CINNAMOMI.

OLEUM SINAPIS [EXPRESSUM]. From white and black mustard seed, or from its bran, as OLEUM LINI.

OLEUM SINAPIS. B. Distilled with water from the seeds of black mustard, after the expression of the fixed oil.

Oleum Solani. P. From nightshade, as Oleum Belladonnæ.

Oleum Spicæ. Distilled from spike lavender. A mixture of oil of turpentine with this oil, coloured with alkanet, is also sold under this name.

Oleum Stramonii. P. As Oleum Belladonnæ.

Oleum Strychninatum. *Linimentum Strychniæ.*

Oleum Succini. U. S. Half fill a glass retort with powdered amber mixed with an equal weight of sand, and distil by sand-bath, with a gradually increasing heat; then separate the oil from the acid liquor and concrete acid.

Oleum Succini Oxydatum. *Artificial Musk.* Put into a cup f℥j of oil of amber, and add to it, drop by drop, f℥iiiss of strong nitric acid; let it stand for 36 hours, then separate and wash the resinous matter. Antispasmodic and nervine. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. For children, ½ to 1 grain.

Oleum Succini Rectificatum. Mix Oj of oil of amber with Ovj of water in a glass retort, and distil over Oiv; then separate the oil from the water, and keep it in well-stopped bottles. Antispasmodic. Dose, 5 to 10 minims.

Oleum Sulphuratum. L. 1824. *Balsam of Sulphur.* Washed sulphur ℥ij, olive oil f℥xvj; to the oil, heated in a large vessel, gradually throw in the sulphur, and stir constantly till they combine. Dose, 40 to 50 drops.

Oleum Sulphuratum Anisatum. See Bals. Sulph. Anisatum.

Oleum Sulphuris Rulandi. Zwelfer. Rose oil (by infusion) ℔j, rectified oil of turpentine ℥iij, sulphur ℥iij; heat by a sand-bath until they combine.

Oleum Tabaci [Infusum]. From fresh tobacco leaves, as Oleum Belladonnæ.

Oleum Tabaci [Empyreumaticum]. U. S. Put ℔j of tobacco, in coarse powder, into a retort of green glass, connected with a refrigeratory, with a tube for the escape of incondensible products; then heat the retort by sand-bath gradually to dull redness, and keep it so until empyreumatic oil ceases to pass over; separate the oily liquid from the watery portion, and keep it for use. Poisonous.

Oleum Tanaceti. By distillation from the fresh tansy, as Ol. Flor. Aurant.

Oleum Tartari per Deliquium. Allow carbonate of pot-

ash to deliquesce in a damp place, and pour off the clear liquid for use.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINATUM ACOUSTICUM. Mr MAULE. Oil of almonds f℥iv, oil of turpentine ♏xl.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ. B. Distilled, usually by aid of steam, from the oleoresin (turpentine) of *Pinus Australis*, *Pinus Tæda*, *Pinus Palustris*, and sometimes from *Pinus Pinaster*, and rectified if necessary. Dose, 10 minims to 4 f. dr.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ PURIFICATUM. L. 1836. Oil of turpentine Oj, water Oiv. Let the oil cautiously distil. Dr PEREIRA states that the oil is purified by redistilling it from a solution of caustic potash. It is sold under the name of Camphine. Dose, from 6 or 7 minims to 1 f. dr.; or from 4 f. dr to 1½ f. oz., for tapeworm.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ PURIFICATUM. Dr NIMMO'S method. Agitate the oil with an eighth part of alcohol, and pour off the spirit; repeat this 3 or 4 times.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ SULPHURATUM. Sulphurated linseed oil 1 part, oil of turpentine 3 parts.

OLEUM THEOBROMATIS. B. *Cacao Butter*. By expression and heat from the ground seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*.

OLEUM THYMI. The oil of common thyme is sold in the shops as OLEUM ORIGANI.

OLEUM TIGLII. See OLEUM CROTONIS.

OLEUM TRITICI. BATE. It is made by strongly expressing bruised wheat between hot iron plates. It is useful in some skin diseases, and chilblains. Mr WISE, of Maryport, found it efficacious in tinea capitis.

OLEUM VALERIANÆ. U. S. Distilled from bruised valerian. Dose, 2 to 6 drops.

OLEUM VINI. See OLEUM ÆTHEREUM.

OLEUM VIRIDE. Bay leaves, rue, origanum, sea wormwood, of each ℥iij, olive oil Oij; digest till the herbs are crisp; press, and strain. Green oil of elder is sometimes substituted for it.

OLEUM VITRIOLI. Sulphuric acid was formerly so called, because distilled from sulphate of iron (green vitriol) calcined to whiteness.

OLIVINA. *Olivine*. LANDERER. Treat olive leaves with acidulated water, concentrate, precipitate with ammonia, redissolve the washed precipitate in a diluted acid, purify with animal charcoal, filter, and reprecipitate with ammonia.

OPII MURIAS. See LIQUOR OPII HYDROCHLORICUS.

OPIUM. B. Any ordinary variety of opium may be employed as a source of alkaloids; but when used for officially recognised purposes, opium must be that obtained in Asia Minor, and must be of such a strength that, when dried and powdered, and the powder heated to 212° F. (100° C.) until it ceases to lose moisture, and the product is tested, it shall yield as nearly as practicable 10 per cent. of morphine, that is, 100 parts of such dry powdered opium shall yield not less than 9·5 and not more than 10·5 parts of morphine.

OPIUM TORREFACTUM. ZWELFER. Heat thin slices of opium on an iron plate, over a slow fire, so long as it emits vapour, taking care that it is not burnt.

OXYDA. *Oxides.* See their several bases.

OXYGENIUM. P. *Oxygen Gas.* Heat chlorate of potash in a small retort or flask of green glass, as long as gas is disengaged, and collect the gas in a proper apparatus. The process is much expedited by mixing the chlorate previously powdered with an eighth part (in bulk) of black oxide of manganese. Dr RINGER says that if oxygen be administered as a gaseous bath, for an hour or two at a time, and the bath repeated 6 or 8 times a day, it is of great service in senile gangrene. The gas is now prepared in a compressed or condensed form.

OXYMEL. B. Clarified honey 40 oz., acetic acid f℥v, distilled water f℥v. Liquefy the honey by heat, and mix with it the acetic acid and water. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. B. 1867. Same. P. White wine vinegar 1, honey 4.

OXYMEL ALLII. L. 1746. Sliced garlic ℥iss, bruised caraway and fennel seed, each ℥ij, boiling vinegar f℥viij; macerate, strain, and make an oxymel with clarified honey ℥x.

OXYMEL COLCHICI. D. 1826. Vinegar of colchicum f℥xvj, clarified honey ℔ij; boil to the consistence of syrup. Dose, 1 f. dr., gradually increased to 2 f. dr.

OXYMEL NARCISSI. VAN MONS. Vinegar of narcissus (made with 1 part of fresh flowers of daffodil to 8 of vinegar) 1 part, white honey 4 parts. Dissolve. Dose, a teaspoonful. In hooping-cough and spasmodic asthma.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ. B. Mix and evaporate on water-bath vinegar of squill Oj and clarified honey ℔ij till the product when cold has sp. gr. 1·32. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 1 f. dr.

B. 1867. Same. P. 1 to 4 honey. G. 1 to 2 reduced to 2.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM. MANCH. H. Oxymel of squills f℥j, spirit of nitric ether ℥ss.

OXYSACCHARUM. See SYRUPUS ACETI.

OXYSACCHARUM DIGITALIS. MARTIUS. Dried foxglove ℥j, distilled vinegar ℥viij; digest with a gentle heat, strain with pressure, and add white sugar ℥x; dissolve, and filter.

PANACEA MERCURIALIS. Calomel digested with rectified spirit and dried.

PANCREATINUM. PAREIRA. Cut the fresh pancreas of the pig, freed from fat and all foreign matters, into small pieces, and digest with ether. If the ether be afterwards distilled off from the filtered liquid, the pancreatin will be left as an oily product. Dose, 10 gr. GRIFFITH. It is obtained from the pancreas of recently killed animals by treating the colourless viscous juice with alcohol and drying the precipitate *in vacuo*. Given for stimulating the digestion of fatty compounds—usually administered in the form of emulsion, or dissolved in very weak alcohol, or as powder. Dr DOBELL prepares a "crude pancreatic emulsion" as follows:—After freeing from fat and all foreign matters the pancreas of a freshly killed pig, he bruises 2½ lbs. of the purified pancreas in a marble mortar, and then adds to it 2 lbs. of lard, and beating them well together and adding 3 lbs. water very gradually, so as to ensure its perfect absorption. The product is then strained through muslin. He prepares his "pancreatized fat" by shaking up one part of his crude emulsion with three parts of ether, allowing the mixture to stand, drawing off the ethereal solution, and carefully distilling off the ether. The pancreatized fat remains. He says that the pancreatized fat, unlike the crude fat, has no tendency to putrefy. His "purified pancreatic emulsion" is made by mixing very carefnlly together 5 parts of pancreatized fat, 7½ parts of dist. water, and 2½ parts of rectified sp., and flavouring with oil of cloves. Dose, 1 to 4 drachms.

PANES BISCOCTI MERCURIALES. OLIVIER'S *Biscuits* are said to contain, in each biscuit of ℥ij, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ of the dried precipitate, obtained by mixing a solution of 77 grains of corrosive sublimate with the whites of two eggs beaten up with ℔j of water.

PANES BISCOCTI PURGANTES. JOURDAN. Jalap ʒv, sugar ʒss, flour ʒiv, 6 eggs; made into 15 biscuits, each containing ϑj of jalap.

PANES BISCOCTI SCAMMONII. BOUCHARDAT. Fine scammony 150 grains; incorporate it with sufficient biscuit paste for 50 biscuits; each biscuit contains 3 grains of scammony.

PANIS FERRI LACTATIS. CAP. Bread, containing one grain of lactate of iron in each ounce.

PANNUS VESICATORIUS. See TELA VESICATORIA.

PAPAIN. A soluble ferment, obtained from the juice of *Carica Papaya*, occurring as a white powder. Like pepsin, it is capable of digesting animal substances. Has been successfully employed for dissolving the false membrane in diphtheria.

PARAFFINUM DURUM. B. *Paraffin. Paraffin Wax. Solid Paraffin.* A mixture of several of the harder members of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons, usually obtained by distillation from shale, separation of the liquid oil by refrigeration, and purification of the solid product.

PARAFFINUM MOLLE. B. *Petrolatum. Petroleine. Unguentum Paraffinum.* A semi-solid mixture, containing some of the softer or more fluid members of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons; usually obtained by purifying the less volatile portions of petroleum. It is known in commerce by various principal names.

PARALDEHYDE. A polymeric form of aldehyde, "boils at 124° C., and crystallizes, when cooled, below 10° C. Sp. gr. at 15° C., ·998." WATTS. Has been recently employed as an hypnotic. Dose, 20 to 40 minims, in water.

PASTA ADHESIVA. MORRISON. ℔ij of ale to be mixed with ʒvj of flour, and set on the fire; and ʒix of powdered resin stirred in, till they form a smooth paste. For tinea capitis.

PASTA ALTHÆÆ. *Pâte de Guimauve. Pâte de Gomme.* P. Add ℔iiss of picked gum arabic, and ℔iiss of refined sugar, to ℔iiss of water; dissolve, strain, and evaporate to the thickness of honey, constantly stirring, and add gradually the whites of 12 eggs well beaten with ʒiv of orange water. Evaporate with constant stirring till the paste is so firm as not to adhere to the hands.

PASTA EPILATORIA. Mix 2 parts of slaked lime with 3 of

water, and saturate with sulphuretted hydrogen. A layer a line in thickness denudes the scalp in 3 minutes.

PASTA ESCHAROTICA ARSENICALIS. The PULVIS ESCHAROTICA ARSENICALIS moistened with mucilage at the time of using.

PASTA ESCHAROTICA CUPRI SULPHATIS. M. PAYAN. Powdered sulphate of copper made into a soft paste with yolk of egg.

PASTA GLYCYRRHIZÆ ALBA. *Pâte de réglisse blanche.* As PASTA ALTHÆÆ, with ʒiv liquorice root.

PASTA GLYCYRRHIZÆ FUSCA. *Pâte de réglisse brune.* Extract of liquorice ʒiij, ext. opium 12 gr., gum arabic ʒxlv, with sugar ʒxxx, water Oiij 15 oz. Dissolve the liquorice and ext. opium in the water, strain, add the sugar and gum, and evaporate very gently to a firm consistence. Pour it on an oiled slab.

PASTA GLYCYRRHIZÆ NIGRA. P. *Pâte de réglisse noire.* Dissolve ℔j of extract of liquorice (Italian juice) in ℔vij of cold water, strain, and add picked gum arabic ℔vj, refined sugar ℔iv. Evaporate gently, constantly stirring, to a proper consistence; spread it on an oiled slab.

PASTA GLYCYRRHIZÆ OPIATA. *Pâte de réglisse opiacée. Pasta Glyrrh. Fusca.*

PASTA GUMMI. *Pâte de Gomme.* See PASTA ALTHÆÆ.

PASTA GUTTÆ PERCHÆ STYPTICA. Mr BEARDSLEY. Gutta percha ʒj, Stockholm tar ʒiss or ʒij, creasote ʒj, shell-lac ʒj or q. s. to render it sufficiently hard. To be boiled together, with constant stirring, till it forms a homogeneous mass. For alveolar hæmorrhage, and as a stopping for teeth in toothache. To be softened by moulding with the fingers.

PASTA JUJUBÆ. P. *Jujube Paste or Lozenges.* Jujube fruit freed from stones ʒv, gum arabic ʒxxx, sugar ʒxx, orange fl. water 2 oz., water ʒxxxv. Infuse the jujubes in the water, and strain, without pressing, then add the gum, previously washed and drained, and melt by a water-bath, strain, put again in the water-bath, add the sugar, mix in the orange fl. water, and keep over water-bath for 12 hours; then remove the scum, and cool in moulds of tinned iron previously oiled, and finish drying on a stove heated to 104° F.

PASTA LICHENIS. P. Iceland moss, deprived of bitterness, ʒv, gum arabic ʒxxv, sugar ʒxx, ext. opium 6 gr., water

q. s. Just boil the lichen in water, throw away the first water, and wash the lichen repeatedly. Boil for an hour with water q. s. to yield ℥xxx, in which dissolve over a water-bath the gum; strain, and when nearly cold decant and add the sugar, and towards the end of the operation the extract of opium dissolved in a little water, evaporate with constant stirring to a firm paste, spread it on a slab slightly oiled, and when cold wipe off the oil and keep in a box.

PASTA LICHENIS OPIATA. See PASTA LICHENIS.

PASTA LONDINENSIS. *London Paste.* Equal parts of caustic soda and unslaked lime, reduce to a fine powder in a warm mortar and mix intimately; keep in well-closed bottles, and when required for use, take as much as is sufficient, and make into a paste with water.

PASTA PECTORALIS. *Pâte Pectorale de* REGNAULD. In a decoction of ℥iv of the pectoral flowers (*Species Bechicæ*), dissolve ℥xxiv of gum and ℥xx of white sugar, and add f℥iss of tincture of tolu. Strain the solution, and evaporate it to a proper consistence.

PASTA PIPERIS. See CONFECTIO PIPERIS.

PASTA TORMENTILLÆ COMPOSITA. *Pâte contre les Epididymites.* DESRUELLES. Linseed meal ℥iv, powdered tormentil ℥iv, mercurial ointment ℥j, extract of belladonna ℥j, oil of hempseed q. s. To be spread on cloth, and the testicle enveloped in it.

PASTA VIENNENSIS. *Vienna Paste* is *Potassa cum Calce* (which see). Instead of employing it in the usual form of a soft paste, M. FILHOS melts together 2 parts of caustic potash and 1 of lime in an iron ladle over a quick fire, and casts it into warm moulds (as in making lunar caustic); these are afterwards covered with wax, and kept in well-corked glass tubes; or they are cast in leaden tubes of convenient size (from 2 to 3 inches long, and from 1 to 6 lines wide), both to preserve them and for convenience of applying them.

PASTA ZINCI. See CAUSTICUM ZINCI (CANQUOIN'S).

PELLETIERIA. *Pelletierine* (TANRET). An alkaloid obtained from the stem and root bark of pomegranate. The bark in coarse powder is moistened with tolerably thick milk of lime, and afterwards lixiviated with water, and the liquor vigorously shaken up several times with chloroform. The chloroform being separated is shaken with sufficient acid

to render it neutral or slightly acid. In this way solutions of the sulphate, hydrochlorate, &c., can be obtained, which are to be crystallized by evaporation in a vacuum over sulphuric acid. The sulphate and tannate have been administered chiefly, in tapeworm, in doses of from 5 to 8 grains. They should be taken fasting, and followed by a full dose of castor oil.

PASTILLI ODORATI. *Aromatic Pastils.* P. Benzoin ʒviij, bals. tolu ʒij, yellow sandal wood ʒij, charcoal ʒl, nitre ʒiv, all in powder, muc. tragac. q. s. Mix and divide into conical pastiles. Those Pastilli of which sugar is the basis are placed under TROCHISCI.

PASTILLI. T. H. A soft form of lozenge used in affections of the mouth and throat. The following is the formula for the basis employed in making these pastils:—Gelatin 1 oz., glycerin (by wt.) 2½ oz., ammoniacal sol. carmine q. s. orange-flower water 2½ oz. Soak the gelatin in the water for 2 hours, then heat in a water-bath till dissolved, add the glycerin, and stir together. When nearly cold add the carmine sol. and let solidify. After medicating, as directed in the following formulæ, it is cooled by pouring into an oiled tray, and, when solidified, cut into the required number of pastils. In the following formulæ one pastil is directed to be made. One ounce of the mass will make twenty-four.

PASTILLUS ACIDI BORACICI. T. H. Boracic acid in fine powder 2 gr., glycerin 2 minims, rub together and add to 18 gr. of the basis melted in a water-bath. In aphthous affections of the mouth and throat.

PASTILLUS ACIDI CARBOLICI. T. H. Carbolic acid ½ gr., basis 18 grs., melt the basis in a water-bath, add the carbolic acid, and dissolve. Antiseptic and stimulant.

PASTILLUS BISMUTHI. T. H. Carb. of bismuth 3 gr. glycerin 3 minims, rub together and add to 18 gr. of the basis melted in a water-bath. 1 every 2 or 3 hours, in congestion of the pharynx with insufficient secretion.

PASTILLUS BISMUTHI ET MORPHIÆ. T. H. Carb. of bismuth 3 gr., acetate of morphia $\frac{1}{40}$ gr., glycerin 3 minims, rub together, and add to 18 gr. of the basis, melted in a water-bath. Let one dissolve slowly at the back of the tongue, every 1 or 2 hours, to relieve dryness of the throat and tickling cough.

PASTILLUS IODOFORMI. T. H. Iodoform in fine powder 1 gr. (more or less, if prescribed), glycerin 1 minim, rub together

and add to 18 gr. of the basis melted in a water-bath. Let one dissolve slowly on the tongue, every 2, 3, or 4 hours. In syphilitic eruptions of the tongue, mouth, and throat, and in chronic pharyngitis.

PEDILUVIUM ACIDUM—ALKALINUM—SALIS. See BALNEUM ACIDUM—ALKALINUM—MARINUM.

PEDILUVIUM IRRITANS. AUGUSTIN. Bruised horseradish root ℥ij to ℥iv, hot water Oiv or q. s.

PEDILUVIUM SINAPIS. Mix ℥iv of flour of mustard with tepid water 1 gallon.

PEPSIN B. A preparation of the mucous lining of a fresh and healthy stomach of the pig, sheep, or calf. The stomach of one of these animals recently killed having been cut open and laid on a board with the inner surface upwards, any adhering portions of food, dirt, or other impurity, are to be removed, and the exposed surface slightly and rapidly washed with a little cold water; the cleansed mucous membrane is then to be scraped with a blunt knife or other suitable instrument, with some pressure, and the viscid pulp thus obtained is to be immediately spread over the surface of glass or glazed earthenware and quickly dried at a temperature not exceeding 100° F. (37·8° C.) The dried residue is to be reduced to powder, and preserved in a stoppered bottle. Dose, 2 to 5 grains. B. 1867. Same. P. Precipitates by neutral acetate of lead, and separates from the lead by sulphuretted hydrogen; has two varieties, "medicinal," mixed with starch, and "extractive," without starch, which is the official. U. S. From stomach of pig, mixed with sugar of milk.

PEPSINA CUM AMYLO. Pepsine and starch powder. *Medicinal Pepsine* of M. BOUDAULT. *Poudre nutrimentive* of M. CORVISART.

PEPSINA PORCI. Mr BULLOCK. Made from the stomach of the pig by the process of Dr LIONEL BEALE, who first introduced pepsin from this source into medical practice. In the *Lancet* for August 13th, 1870, may be found a paper by PROFESSOR R. V. TUSON, recording the results of some 300 comparative experiments made upon the digestive power of six different specimens of pepsin procured from as many different sources. PROFESSOR TUSON found that, whilst 3 of the samples were entirely destitute of digestive activity, Mr BULLOCK'S pepsin possessed nine or ten times the digestive energy of the remaining two. Dose,

2 to 4 grains. Equally favourable results are recorded by Dr Pavy and Professor Garrod, as well as by Mr G. F. Dowdeswell, in the *Practitioner* for March 1880.

Pessi. The following *Medicated Pessaries* were used by Sir James Simpson.

Pessus Aluminis. Alum, catechu, wax, each ʒj, lard ʒvss.

Pessus Belladonnæ. Extract of belladonna ϑss, wax gr. xxiiss, lard ʒiss, in each pessary.

Pessus Coniæ. (Hosp. for Women.) Conia ½ minim, gelatine mass 20 grains. Mix. For one pessary.

Pessus Hydrargyri. Strong mercurial ointment ʒss, wax ʒss, lard ʒj. Mix.

Pessus Plumbi. Acetate of lead gr. viiss, white wax gr. xxiiss, lard ʒiss.

Pessus Plumbi Iodidi. Iodide of lead gr. v, wax gr. xxv. lard ʒiss.

Pessus Tannini. Tannin ϑss, wax gr. xxv, lard ʒiss.

Pessus Zinci. Oxide of zinc gr. xv, white wax gr. xxiiss, lard ʒiss.

Petrolatum. *Petroleum Ointment.* U. S. A semi-solid substance consisting of hydrocarbons, obtained by distilling off the lighter and more volatile portions from American petroleum, and purifying the residue. Melting point about 40° C. to 51° C. (104° F. to 125° F.), the first constituting the softer, the second the firmer variety. When petrolatum is prescribed or ordered without specifying its melting point, the variety which melts at about 40° C. is to be dispensed. See Vaselin.

Phyllyrinæ Sulphas. M. Jachelli. From the leaves and twigs of *Phillyrea Latifolia*, nearly as for Quiniæ Sulphas, for which it is said to be a substitute. Dose, 12 to 15 grains.

Philonium Londinense. See Confectio Opii.

Phloridzinum. *Phloridzin* is prepared from the fresh root-bark of the apple, pear, cherry, or plum, by boiling it with rectified spirit, straining, distilling off most of the spirit, and allowing the residue to cool; or from the watery decoction, decolorized by oxide of lead (any excess of which may be removed by a few drops of sulphuric acid), and evaporating the filtered liquid. Its properties and uses are similar to those of Salicin. Dose, 10 to 15 grains.

Phosphorus. B. A non-metallic element obtained from

bones. *Non-official.* Mix 12 parts of powdered bone-ash with 24 of water, and gradually add 10 parts of sulphuric acid, stirring it constantly; then add sufficient water to form a thin pulp, and leave it at rest for 24 hours; filter, adding water to the pulp as long as it passes acid, and evaporate the liquors to the consistence of honey. Mix this with 1 part of vegetable charcoal, dry the mixture thoroughly in an iron or copper vessel heated to dull redness, and distil the dry mass in an earthen retort, receiving the product into water. To purify the phosphorus, tie it in chamois leather and plunge it into water heated to 122° F., and, without removing it from the water, force the softened phosphorus through the leather by twisting it with pincers. The phosphorus melted in hot water is to be drawn up into slightly conical glass tubes, from which, when cool, it is removed, and preserved under water in well-closed bottles, shaded from the light.

Antidotes.—Give large doses of chalk or magnesia, and encourage vomiting by large draughts of albuminous drinks.

PHOSPHORUS RUBER. *Red*, or *Amorphous Phosphorus.* This is an allotropic modification of phosphorus, differing in a marked degree in many of its properties from ordinary phosphorus. It is obtained by heating phosphorus in a glass vessel filled with carbonic acid. It is necessary the phosphorus should be maintained at a temperature of about 460° F. for 30 or 40 hours.

PHYSOSTIGMINA. B. *Eserine.* An alkaloid obtained from the alcoholic extract of the Calabar bean, by dissolving the extract in water, adding bicarbonate of sodium, shaking the mixture with ether, and evaporating the ethereal liquid.

Antidotes.—Hypodermic injection of atropine ($\frac{1}{30}$th of a grain); let the patient, at the same time, drink coffee, and alcoholic and other diffusible stimulants. Artificial respiration if there be inability to swallow.

PICROTOXINUM. Exhaust the pulverised seed of *Menispermum Cocculus* twice with boiling alcohol, and distil off the alcohol; the residue is then boiled with water; and the brown aqueous extract mixed with a small quantity of neutral lead acetate to remove colouring matter. The filtrate being then freed from lead by means of sulphuretted hydrogen, is then evaporated, and the picrotoxin which

is separated is repeatedly crystallized from water until it is colourless. Dose, $\frac{1}{120}$th to $\frac{1}{20}$th gr. *Poisonous.*

PIGMENTUM CHLORAL ET CAMPHORÆ. Hydrate chloral, camphor, p. æ. Rub them together in a warm mortar until they liquefy.

PIGMENTUM IODI ET OLEI PICIS. U. C. H. *Coster's Paste.* Iodine 2 drachms, light oil of wood tar 1 oz. Mix carefully, applying heat if necessary; after ebullition preserve for use. The sp. gr. of light oil of wood tar is ·852 to ·867, and is known in commerce as rectified spirits of tar.

PIGMENTUM TOLUTANUM. T. H. Bals. tolu 96 gr., ether (·735) 1 oz. Dissolve. Useful in diphtheria.

PILÆ MASTICATORIÆ. *Masticatories.* QUINCY. Mastic ʒiij, pellitory ʒij, stavesacre seeds ʒii, angelica root ʒss, cubebs ʒj, nutmeg ʒj, wax q. s. to make it into balls. AUGUSTIN. Mastic, white wax, pellitory, each ʒss; mix, and divide into 3 masticatories. HARTMAN. Mastic ʒj, pellitory ʒj; mix, by heat, and form 2 masticatories. In India a mixture of betel leaf, areca nut, and lime, is used.

PILOCARPINA. A substance under this name has been procured from a variety of the Jaborandi (*Pilocarpus Pennatifolius*) by Mr GERRARD, who affirms that it is the alkaloid of that drug. Mr Gerrard procures it as follows:—"Prepare a soft extract of either leaf or bark, with 50 per cent. alcohol. Digest this with water, filter, and wash. Evaporate the filtrate to a soft extract, cautiously add ammonia in slight excess, shake well with chloroform, separate the chloroform solution, and allow it to evaporate; the residue is the alkaloid *pilocarpine*, with, probably, a small amount of impurity." ½-grain doses are said to produce the same effects as the drug. Mr Gerrard states that he has also obtained the nitrate and hydrochlorate of the base in crystals, but that the alkaloid as obtained by him was amorphous. See next.

PILOCARPINÆ HYDROCHLORAS. Mr GERRARD. Dilute hydrochloric acid is neutralized with pilocarpine, and the solution concentrated and set over sulphuric acid to crystallize. Dose, by mouth, $\frac{1}{10}$th to ½ a grain; hypodermically, $\frac{1}{10}$th to ⅓rd of a grain.

PILOCARPINÆ NITRAS. B. The nitrate of an alkaloid obtained from extract of Jaborandi, by shaking it with chloroform and alkali, evaporating the chloroformic solu-

tion, neutralizing the product with nitric acid, and purifying by recrystallization. Dose, $\frac{1}{20}$th to $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain.

PILULÆ. Pill-masses should be of such a consistence that the pills may be easily moulded and yet retain their rounded form. Those which contain volatile oils should not be kept long. The dry ingredients are to be reduced to powder, and the whole to be well mixed and beaten into a uniform mass. When the term *hard soap* is used, soap made from olive oil and soda is intended; but the L. College directs several of the pill-masses to be made up with *soft soap*, by which is intended, not the soft soap of commerce, but that made with olive oil and potash, which has not heretofore been procurable. To *silver* pills, introduce into a small dry gallipot a leaf or two of silver, then the pills (taking care that their surface is sufficiently moist), and placing over them another leaf of silver. Cover the gallipot with the hand, and give the whole a sudden rapid circular motion. Pills may be coated with *gelatine* by the following method:—Prepare by heat a strong solution of equal parts of pure gelatine and jujube paste, about the consistence of treacle. Fix the pills on the points of long slender pins, and dip them in the warm jelly, after removing any skin which may have formed on its surface. As each pill is withdrawn from the jelly, wave it in the air to cool it, and then fix the head of the pin in sand stiff paste, or other support. When 50 or 60 are done the pins may be withdrawn, previously warming them by placing the centre of each for a moment in the flame of a taper. U. S. gives the following directions for coating pills with balsam tolu:—Dissolve 60 grs. bals. tolu in one fluid drachm of ether, shake the pills with this sol. till uniformly coated, and put them on a plate to dry, occasionally shaking till the drying is completed. PARRISH. Pills may be extemporaneously coated with sugar by first moistening them with a strong sol. of bals. tolu in ether, throwing them immediately into a box containing sugar in very fine powder, and shaking the box for a few minutes; the application may be repeated if the coating is not sufficiently thick. In coating pills with sugar it must be borne in mind that those pills only should be covered which are expected to be slow in operation, as the coating retards the solution of the pill matter.

PILULA ACIDI CARBONICI. Mr MORSON. Mix ʒss of bicar-

bonate of soda and gr. xxv of tartaric acid, coarsely powdered, with the smallest possible quantity of syrup and mucilage to form a mass. Divide into 12 pills.

PILULA ACONITI. Dr TURNBULL. Alcholic extract of aconite gr. j, liquorice powder gr. xii, syrup q. s.; for 6 pills. Dose, 1 pill.

PILULA ALOES BARBADENSIS. B. Barbadoes aloes in powder 2 oz., hard soap in powder 1 oz., oil of caraway f℥j, confection of roses ℥j. Beat altogether until thoroughly mixed. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same.

PILULA ALOES COMPOSITA. L. & D. Aloes ℥j, extract of gentian ℥ss, oil of caraway ♏xl [xxx, D.], treacle q. s. Dose, 5 to 15 grains.

PILULA ALOES DILUTA. Dr M. HALL. Barbadoes aloes, soap, extract of liquorice, treacle, of each equal parts; dissolve them over a water-bath, strain, and evaporate to a pilular consistence. See PIL. ALOES CUM SAPONE.

PILULA ALOES ET ASSAFŒTIDÆ. B. Socotrine aloes, assafœtida, hard soap in powder, confection of roses, of each equal parts. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same. U. S. No confection; with water.

PILULA ALOES ET FERRI. B. Reduce to powder sulphate of iron 1½ oz., rub with powdered Barbadoes aloes in powder 2 oz. and comp. powder of cinnamon 3 oz., add confection of roses 4 oz., and make into a uniform mass. B. 1867. Same. These are also termed *Pil. Italicæ nigræ*. U. S. Aloes, sulphate of iron, aromatic powder, and conf. rosæ, p. æ. G. (*Pil. Aloeticæ ferratæ.*) Dried sulphate of iron and powdered aloes, equal parts, made into 1½-grain pills with rectified spirit. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

PILULA ALOES ET HYDRARGYRI. GL. H. *Abernethy's Pills.* Mercurial pill, aloetic pill, of each ℥ss, syrup q. s. Mix, and divide into 12 pills.

PILULA ALOES CUM MASTICHE. (*Grains de Vie, de Mesue. Pilula Ante cibum* of the old French Pharmacopœia, *Dinner Pills.*) Aloes ℥vj, mastic ℥ij, red-rose petals ℥ij, syrup of wormwood q. s. To be divided into three-grain pills. There are many other formulæ for these pills; the rose petals are often omitted, and sometimes rhubarb is substituted for them. In the Paris Codex of 1862 these pills are replaced by the *Pilula dicta Ante cibum*, which see.

PILULA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ. B. Triturate together Socotrine aloes 2 oz., myrrh 1 oz., and dried saffron ½ oz., then add treacle ʒj and glycerine q. s., and beat into a uniform mass. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Uses conf. roses ʒiiss, but omits treacle and glycerine. U.S. Pulv. Aromat. instead of saffron.

PILULA ALOES ROSATA. *Pilules Angeliques. Grains de Santé.* Aloes ʒiv; dissolve in juice of roses ʒiv, of borage ʒij, of chicory ʒij; evaporate to an extract, and add rhubarb ʒij, agaric ʒj; divide into grain and a half pills.

PILULA ALOES CUM SAPONE. L. Powdered extract of Barbadoes aloes, soft soap, extract of liquorice, of each equal parts, treacle q. s. Probably intended as a substitute for PILULÆ ALOES DILUTÆ. Dose, 5 to 15 grains.

PILULA ALOES SOCOTRINÆ. B. Socotrine aloes in powder 2 oz., hard soap in powder 1 oz., volatile oil of nutmeg fʒj, confection of roses ʒj; beat altogether until thoroughly mixed. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Aloes and soap p. æ. P. Aloes 1, honey q. s.

PILULA ALOES ET TEREBINTHINÆ. BOIS. Boiled turpentine ʒij, aloes ʒss; in 40 pills.

PILULA ALOES ET ZINGIBERIS. D. 1826. Hepatic aloes ʒj, ginger ʒj, soap ʒiv, oil of peppermint ʒss. Mix.

PILULA ALTERANS PLUMMERI. See PIL. HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI COMPOSITA.

PILULA ALUMINIS HELVETII. P. Alum ʒij, dragon's blood ʒj, honey q, s. Divide into two and a half-grain pills.

PILULA ALUMINIS OPIATA. CAPURON. Catechu ʒij, alum ʒj, opium ϑj, syrup of red roses q. s. In five-grain pills. Dose, 1 or 2.

PILULA ANALEPTICA. Dr JAMES'S Pills. James's powder ʒj, guaiacum ʒj, pill of aloes and myrrh ʒj, syrup q. s. Divide into four-grain pills. Dose, 4 pills, at night.

PILULA ANDERSONIS. P. (SCOT'S Pills.) Barb. aloes ʒvj, gamboge ʒvj, oil of aniseed ♏xviij, honey q. s. Mix, and divide into three-grain pills.

PILULA ANGELICA. See PIL. ALOES ROSATA.

PILULA DICTA ANTE CIBUM. P. *Dinner Pills.* Aloes ʒvj. extract of pale bark ʒiij, cinnamon ʒj gr. xij, honey q. s. Divide into pills of three grains each. Dose, 6 grains.

PILULA ANTHELMINTICA. PHŒBUS. Iron filings ʒss, asssafœtida ʒiss, oil of tansy 10 drops, extract of wormwood q. s. for 80 pills; 6 pills, three times a day. BREMSER. Aloes ʒss, tansy ʒss, oil of rue ♏ix; in 12 pills.

PILULA ANTIARTHRITICA. See PIL. COLOCYNTHIDIS ET COLCHICI.

PILULA ANTICEPHALALGICA. BROUSSAIS. Extract of belladonna gr. xv, extract of henbane gr. xv, extract of lettuce ʒss, extract of opium gr. vj, butter of cacao ʒiv; for 120 pills; 1 night and morning.

PILULA ANTICHOLERICA ARABICA. Assafœtida, asclepias gigantea, and opium, of each gr. iss, in each pill. One every ½ or ¾ hour, broken down in a spoonful of brandy and water, till the symptoms yield. After vomiting and purging have ceased, if prostration and spasms are urgent give ½ or ¼ doses. Black pepper is substituted for asclepias in this country.

PILULA ANTIDYSENTERICA. LYONS H. Pure alumina, extract of green walnut shell, equal parts; mix, and divide into three-grain pills.

PILULA ANTIEPILEPTICA. RECAMIER. Oxide of zinc gr. ix, camphor gr. vj, extract of belladonna gr. vj; in 12 pills. PODRECA. Indigo gr. lxxv, assafœtida gr. xv, castor gr. viij; in 20 pills; 1 every hour.

PILULA ANTINEURALGICA. MARCHAL DE CALVI. Sulphate of quinine gr. xij, extract of valerian gr. xv, extract of opium gr. iij, powdered orange leaves gr. xv, powdered cinnamon gr. xv, syrup of belladonna q. s.; in 30 pills; 1 every hour.

PILULA ANTISYPHILITICA. See PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI, &c.

PILULA ARABICA MERCURIALIS. The following pills are employed in the celebrated *Traitement Arabique* (see ELECTUARIUM ARABICUM):—Quicksilver ʒss, bichloride of mercury ʒss, triturate carefully together, and add of senna, pellitory root, and agaric, each ʒj, honey q. s.; divide into pills of three or four grains each; two daily.

PILULA ARGENTI IODIDI. Dr PATTERSON. Iodide of silver, nitrate of potash, of each gr. x; rub together into a very fine powder, and add liquorice powder ʒss, white sugar ℈j, mucilage q. s. to form a mass to be divided into 40 pills; 1 three times a day.

PILULA AROMATICA. L. 1746. Compound powder of aloes ʒiij, balsam of Peru ʒss, syrup of orange peel q. s.

PILULA ARGENTI NITRATIS. ST B. H. Nitrate of silver gr. ij, liquorice powder gr. xxiv, treacle q. s.; mix, and divide into 12 pills. GUY'S H. Crystallized nitrate of

silver 6 gr., extract of gentian, powdered calumba, of each gr. xij. Mix accurately, and divide into 12 pills; 1 twice a day, or oftener.

PILULA ARSENICI. P. *Pil. Asiaticæ. Tanjore Pills.* Arsenious acid in subtle powder ¾ gr., black pepper 7½ gr., triturate for a long time, and make into a mass with gum arabic, and divide into 10 pills; each pill contains 1-13th gr. arsenious acid. This formula is very erroneously given in the *Formularies* of Richard (7th ed.), and EDWARDS and VAVASSEUR (4th ed.). "The original Indian recipe is very indefinite." Dr PEREIRA.

PILULA ARSENICI. Dr BARTON. White arsenic gr. ij, opium gr. viij, soap gr. xxxij; in 32 pills. (1-16th gr. of arsenic in each.)

PILULA ARSENICI IODIDI. Dr NELIGAN. Iodide of arsenic gr. ij, manna ℈ij, mucilage q. s. In 20 pills. One, three times a day, in psoriasis and lepra.

PILULA ASAFŒTIDÆ COMPOSITA. B. *Pilula Galbani Composita.* Assafœtida 2 oz., galbanum 2 oz., myrrh 2 oz., treacle, by weight, 1 oz. Heat all together by means of a water-bath, and stir the mass until it assumes a uniform consistence. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same.

PILULA ATROPIÆ. Old P. Codex as PIL. DIGITALIN.

PILULA AURI OXYDI. M. Oxide of gold gr. v, extract of mezereon ʒij. Mix accurately, and divide into 60 pills.

PILULA AURI SODA-MURIATIS. M. Soda-muriate of gold gr. j, extract of mezereon ʒij; divide into 60 pills.

PILULA BALSAMICA. MORTON. Powdered millepedes ʒxviij, gum ammoniacum ʒix, benzoic acid ʒvj, saffron ʒj, balsam of tolu ʒj, anisated balsam of sulphur ʒvj or q. s.

PILULA BARII CHLORIDI. WALSH. Chloride of barium gr. xv, mucilage of tragacanth and powdered marshmallow root q. s.; in 200 pills, 3 daily.

PILULA BEBERINÆ. Dr MACLAGAN. Sulphate of bebeerine gr. xxiv, aromatic confection q. s. Make 16 pills; 2, every four hours, as an anti-periodic.

PILULA BELLADONNÆ CUM CAMPHORA. Dr DEBREYNE'S *Pills for Hysterical Complaints.* Camphor ʒiij, assafœtida ʒiij, extract of belladonna ʒj, extract of opium gr. xv, syrup of gum q. s. In 120 pills; 1 pill the first day, 2 the second, and so on till 6 are taken in 24 hours.

PILULA BENEDICTA. FULLER'S *Bennet Pills.* Aloes ʒss, senna ʒij, assafœtida, galbanum, and myrrh, each ʒj, sulphate of iron ʒvj, saffron ʒss, mace ʒss, oil of amber 40 drops, syrup of mugwort q. s. to form a mass. Dose, 1 scruple, every or every other night.

PILULA BENZOES. Dr PARIS. Benzoic acid gr. xij, extract of poppies gr. xviij. Mix, for 6 pills. Dose, 1 pill. Expectorant.

PILULA BONTII. P. Aloes Bbds. ʒj, gamboge ʒj, gum ammoniac ʒj. Dissolve in ʒvj white vinegar by heat, strain, press and evaporate over a water-bath to a pilular consistence, and make into three-grain pills.

PILULA BRUCIÆ. M. Brucia gr. ix, confection of roses ʒss; in 24 pills, silvered. Dose, 1 pill.

PILULA CALCIS. Mrs STEPHEN'S *remedy for Stone.* Lime (from shells of eggs and snails) made into a mass with soft soap, and divided into three-grain pills.

PILULA CALCIS CHLORIDI. Dr COPLAND. Chloride of lime gr. viij to xvj, compound powder of tragacanth ʒiss, syrup q. s.; make 24 pills; 2 twice a day.

PILULA CALOMELANOS COMPOSITA. B., E., & D. See PIL. HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI COMPOSITA.

PILULA CALOMELANOS ET OPII. E. Calomel 3 parts opium 1 part, confection of roses q. s. Beat into a mass to be divided into pills, each containing gr. ij of calomel.

PILULA CAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITA. B. Gamboge, aloes (Bbd.), and compound cinnamon powder, of each 1 part, hard soap in powder 2 parts, syrup q. s. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same. P. Aloes 1 part, gamboge 1 part, oil aniseed $\frac{1}{10}$th part, honey q. s.

PILULA CAMPHORÆ CUM THRIDACE. RICORD. Camphor and extract of lettuce, of each ℈iiss. Make into 20 pills; 4 to 6 daily. Antaphrodisiac.

PILULA CAPSICI. ST B. H. Powdered capsicum gr. xij, extract of gentian gr. xvj. Mix, and divide into 12 pills; 1 three times a day.

PILULA CATHARTICA COMPOSITA. U. S. Compound extract of colocynth 130 gr., abstract of jalap 100 gr., calomel 100 gr., gamboge 25 gr., water q. s. Divide into 100 pills.

PILULA CETRARINÆ. Dr NELIGAN. Cetrarine gr. xxiv, extract of calumba ʒss; make into 12 pills; 1 every four hours, as a febrifuge.

PILULA CEVADILLÆ. Equal parts of sabadilla and honey;

make into 5-grain pills. Dose, for an adult, 4 to 6 pills; for a child, 1 or 2. Vermifuge.

PILULA CHIRATÆ. REECE. Extract of chiretta ʒij, dried carbonate of soda ℈j, ginger gr. xv. Mix, for 36 pills. 2 twice a day

PILULA COCCIÆ. L. 1746. Very similar to EXT. COLOCYNTHIDIS COMP. B. P. Contains oil of cloves.

PILULA CŒRULEA. By *blue pills* we understand Pilulæ Hydrargyri; but in some of the continental pharmacopœias the PIL. CUPRI AMMONIATÆ are so termed.

PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITA. B. Mix powder of colocynth pulp 1 oz., Barbadoes aloes and resin of scammony, both in powder, each 2 oz., and sulphate of potash in powder ½ oz. Add oil of cloves fʒij, and beat into a mass with distilled water q. s. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Scammony, instead of resin of scammony. P. Very similar.

PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS ET COLCHICI. BOUCHARDAT. Compound extract of colocynth ℈j, extract of colchicum ℈j, extract of opium gr. j. Mix, and divide into three-grain pills. Dose, one or more, according to their purgative effect. Substituted for *Lartigue's Gout Pills*. A similar compound, termed Sir H. HALFORD'S *Gout Pills*:—Acetic extract of colchicum gr. iiss, Dover's powder, and comp. ext. of colocynth, each gr. iss; in each pill. 1 for a dose.

PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITA. L. See EXTRACTUM COLOC. COMP.

PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS FERROSA. Sir J. WYLIE. Compound extract of colocynth ʒiij, assafœtida, soap, inspissated ox-gall, ammonio-chloride of iron, and extract of celandine, each ʒj, tartarized antimony, gr. ix, oil of chamomile 30 drops, syrup q. s. to form a mass, to be made into two-grain pills.

PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI. B. Beat comp. colocynth pill 2 oz. and extract of hyoscyamus 1 oz. into a uniform mass. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same.

PILULA CONII COMPOSITA. B. Extract of hemlock ʒiiss, ipecacuanha ʒss, treacle q. s. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same.

PILULA CONII CUM HYDRARGYRO. GUY'S H. Extract of hemlock gr. iv, mercurial pill gr. j. Mix, for 1 pill.

PILULA COPAIBÆ. U. S. Balsam of copaiva ℥ij, fresh calcined magnesia ʒj. Mix, and set aside, stirring occasionally, till it acquires the consistence of a pill-mass, which is to be divided into 200 pills. This does not always concrete, even with pure copaiva, U. S. says, owing to a deficiency of water in the copaiba, and it recommends, in this case, the addition to the balsam of $\frac{1}{20}$th its weight of water. M. FAURE recommends the addition of $\frac{1}{6}$th Bordeaux turpentine. For present use copaiva will require nearly its own weight of magnesia. Five parts of copaiva and 3 of carbonate of magnesia form a suitable proportion for pills.

PILULA CUPRI AMMONIATI. E. Ammoniated copper in fine powder 1 part, bread crumbs 6 parts, solution of carbonate of ammonia q. s. Beat it into a mass, and divide into pills containing gr. ss of ammoniated copper in each.

PILULA CUPRI SULPHATIS. BRANDE. Sulphate of copper gr. iij, bread crumb ʒj. Mix, for 24 pills; 1 three or four times a day.

PULULA CUPRI SULPHATIS CUM OPIO. LONDON H. Sulphate copper ½ gr., opium ¼ gr., bread crumb q. s. for one pill.

PILULA CYNARÆ. Extract of artichoke ʒss, sarsaparilla powder ℈j, oil of sassafras 1 drop. In 12 pills. One three times a day, in rheumatism.

PILULA CUM CYNOGLOSSO. P. Root-bark of hounds-tongue ʒiv, henbane seed ʒiv, extract of opium ʒiv, myrrh ʒvj, olibanum ʒiv gr. xlviij, saffron gr. xcvj, castor gr. xcvj, syrup of honey ʒxiv. Mix. Contains gr. j of extract of opium in gr. x. The original formula of NICOLAUS contained styrax, and seems to have been the origin of PIL. STYRACIS COMPOSITÆ, as well as of this compound.

PILULA DELPHINIÆ. TURNBULL. Delphine gr. j, extract of henbane gr. xij, extract of liquorice gr. xij. Mix, and divide into 12 pills.

PILULA DIGITALINI. *Granules of Digitalin.* Digitalin 1½ gr., sugar milk ʒj, gum arabic gr. xij, syr. honey q. s. Triturate the digitalin for a long time with the sugar of milk and make into 100 granules, and silver them. Granules of arsenious acid, atropia, and strychnia are prepared in the same manner. Dose, 1 pill.

PILULA DIGITALIS ET SCILLÆ. E. Digitalis 1 part, squill 1 part, aromatic electuary 2 parts, confection of roses q. s. Mix, and divide into pills of 4 gr. each.

PILULA EX DUOBUS. E. 1744. Pil. *Colocynthidis Simpliciores.* Colocynth and scammony, of each 2 oz., oil of cloves 2 drms., syrup of buckthorn q. s. Dose, 2 to 10 grains.

PILULA ECPHRACTICA. L. 1746. Aromatic pill ʒiij, rhubarb ʒj, extract of gentian ʒj, sulphate of iron ʒj, carbonate of potash ʒss, syrup of roses q. s.

PILULA ECPHRACTICA CUM ACULEO. E. 1744. Aloes, extract of black hellebore, scammony, each ʒj, ammoniacum ʒss, guaiacum ʒss, sulphate of potash ʒij, oil of juniper ʒj, syrup of buckthorn q. s.

PILULA ERGOTÆ COMPOSITA. LALLEMAND. Ergot, aloes, and rue, of each gr. viij. Make into 12 pills; 1 three times a day, in amenorrhœa.

PILULA ERGOTINÆ. BONJEAN. Ergotine (watery extract of ergot) gr. xxxvj, liquorice powder q. s. Make into 12 pills; 6 in the day.

PILULA FERRI CUM ABSINTHIO. *Pilulæ Martiales.* SYDENHAM. Levigated iron filings ʒj, extract of wormwood q. s. SWEDIAUR substitutes the black oxide for the powdered filings. Dose, 2 pills, twice a day.

PILULA FERRI CUM ALOE. BRANDE. Sulphate of iron ℈j. carbonate of potash ℈j, myrrh ʒj, aloes ʒss. Mix, and divide into 30 pills. See PIL. ALOES ET FERRI. The Philadelphia Col. of Pharm. give the following as a substitute for HOOPER'S PILLS:—Barbadoes aloes ʒj, dried sulphate of iron ʒij, extract of Hellebore ʒij, myrrh ʒij, soap ʒij, canella and ginger, each ʒj, water q. s. In pills 2½ grains each.

PILULA FERRI CARBONATIS. B. Saccharated carbonate of iron 4 parts, conserve of roses 1 part; beat into a uniform mass. Dose, 5 to 20 grains. B. 1867. Same. P. VALLET'S Pills. *Pilules de carbonate ferreux.* Very similar.

PILULA FERRI COMPOSITA. L. Powdered myrrh ʒij, carbonate of soda ʒj; rub together in a mortar first made hot, add sulphate of iron ʒj, and rub them again; then beat with ʒj of treacle, until incorporated. Dose, 10 to 20 grains. Care should be taken that the mass is not spongy, or the iron will become per-oxidized.

PILULA FERRI IODIDI. B. Fine iron wire gr. xl, iodine gr. lxxx, refined sugar in powder gr. lxx, liquorice root in powder gr. cxl, distilled water ♏l. Agitate the iron

with the iodine and the water in a strong stoppered ounce phial until the froth becomes white. Pour the fluid upon the sugar in a mortar, triturate briskly, and gradually add the liquorice. Dose, 3 to 8 grains. B. 1867. Same. U. S. coats them with balsam of tolu. P. Similar, *selon la formule de Blanchard.* There are several other formulæ, but the above are probably the best. LUGOL'S pills contain a ¼ of a grain, and DUPASQUIER'S ¾ths of a grain, each.

PILULA FERRI PERCYANIDI COMPOSITA. JOLLY. Prussian blue gr. xviij, sulphate of quinine gr. xij, extract of opium gr. j, conserve of roses q. s. Mix, and make 12 pills; 1 every three hours, in neuralgia.

PILULA FERRI ET QUINIÆ IODIDI. BOUCHARDAT. Fresh proto-iodide of iron ʒiss, disulphate of quinine gr. xviij, honey ℈j, liquorice powder q. s. Mix, and make into 60 pills; from 2 to 6 daily, in chlorosis.

PILULA FERRI SULPHATIS. E. Dried sulphate of iron 2 parts, extract of taraxacum 5 parts, conserve of roses 2 parts, liquorice powder 3 parts. Beat them together, and divide into five-grain pills.

PILULA FERRI SULPHATIS COMPOSITA. E. 1817. Sulphate of iron ʒj, extract of chamomile ʒiss, oil of peppermint ʒj, syrup q. s. to form a mass.

PILULA FERRI SULPHURETI. BIETT. Sulphuret of iron ʒss, marsh-mallow powder gr. xv, syrup q. s.; make into 20 pills; 1 to 4 daily, in scrofulous eruptions.

PILULA FILICIS. PESCHIER. Extract of male fern (*Oleum filicis*) ℈j, powdered fern ℈ss, conserve of roses q. s. Make into 12 pills.

PILULA FŒTIDA. See PILULA ASSAFŒTIDA CO. and GALBANI COMPOSITA.

PILULA FULIGINIS. Dr NELIGAN. Extract of soot ʒss, compound galbanum pill ℈j, oil of valerian ♏x. Make into 12 pills, 2 three times a day, in hysteria.

PILULA FULIGOKALI SULPHURATI. DESCHAMPS. Sulphurated fuligokali ʒv, starch ʒiiss, tragacanth gr. viij, syrup q. s. Make into 100 pills, and cover them with two or three coats of tragacanth. The pills of simple fuligokali are made in the same way, but do not require to be covered with gum.

PILULA GALBANI COMPOSITA. L. *Pilulæ Gummosæ.* Prepared galbanum ʒij, myrrh and sagapenum, each ʒiij,

prepared assafœtida ʒj, soft soap ʒij, treacle q. s. Beat them together to form a mass.

PILULA GUMMOSA ALKALINA. Mr HULSE. Choice myrrh ʒiss, sagapenum ʒiss, galbanum ʒj, asafœtida ʒss. Triturate in an iron mortar with carbonate of potash ʒij, add brown sugar ʒij, and beat together into a uniform mass.

PILULA GUMMI ELASTICI. BOUIS. *Caoutchouc Pills.* Cut india rubber with scissors into small squares, weighing 3 or 4 grains; moisten them with syrup of tolu, and shake them in a box with a mixture of powdered sugar and gum. Let them dry. M. HALLER gives gr. iss, and gradually increases the dose to 3 or 4 grains, in consumption.

PILULA HYDRAGOGA. See PIL. BONTII.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI. B. *Blue Pill.* Mercury by weight 2 oz., confection of rose 3 oz., liquorice powder 1 oz. Rub the mercury with the confection till the globules can no longer be perceived, then add the liquorice, and beat all together till incorporated. Dose, 3 to 8 grains. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Same. P. Same as B.

PILULA [UNGUENTI] HYDRARGYRI. BIETT. Mercurial ointment, powdered sarsparilla, each ʒj; mix, and divide into 48 pills. From 1 to 4 daily. LAGNEAU directs mercurial ointment ℈iv, powdered marsh-mallow root ʒj; made into 40 pills.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI ALOETICA. BORIES. Quicksilver ʒiss, lard ʒj; triturate accurately, and add powdered Socotrine aloes sufficient to form a mass; to be divided into four-grain pills. Dose, 4 pills, in the morning, for tapeworm.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. *Pil. Majores Hoffmanni.* There are several formulæ for these pills, varying in the proportion of bichloride of mercury. The following are some of the more usual :—DORVAULT. Perchloride of mercury 15 gr. bread-crumb ʒv, dist. water q. s. Make into plls ccxvj. P. (*Pilules de Dupuytren*) perchloride mercury levigated gr. xx, ext. opium gr. xl, ext. guaiac. gr. lxxx. Divide into 140 pills—one for a dose. GUY'S H. Bichloride of mercury gr. xv, muriate of ammonia gr. xx; rub together, then with boiling water fʒiv, and add sufficient bread-crumb to form 120 pills. Dose, from 1 pill to 2, once, twice, or oftener daily. Each pill contains $\frac{1}{8}$th of a grain of sublimate. ST GEO. H. Birchloride gr. x, gum acacia ʒij; triturate together accurately, and add

bread-crumb ℈iiss; divide into 60 pills. Dose, 1 pill. NIEMANN. Bichloride of mercury gr. xv, distilled water ʒj; triturate carefully, and add bread-crumb ʒvi; mix accurately, and divide into 180 pills, each containing $\frac{1}{12}$th of a grain of sublimate. BRERA. Sublimate gr. j, alcohol q. s. to dissolve it, bread-crumb q. s. to form a mass; divide it into 8 pills. HUFELAND'S pills contain $\frac{1}{30}$th of a grain in each.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI CUM ACONITO. M. Extract of aconite ℈j, sublimate gr. ij, powdered aconite q. s.; mix accurately, and divide into 24 pills. Dose, 1 pill.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI CUM ALBUMINE. Albuminated bichloride of mercury gr. lxxv, powdered althæa, gr. lxxv, syrup of gum q. s. Make into 100 pills. One daily.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI CUM CONIO. KOPP'S *Antitherpetic Pills*. Bichloride of mercury gr. iiss, dissolve in alcohol q. s., and add extract of hemlock ʒj; mix, and make 60 pills; 6 pills to be taken in the day, and the quantity gradually increased to 9 or 10.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI CUM GLUTINE. Sublimate gr. j, fresh vegetable gluten gr. xv, powdered gum arabic gr. iv, powdered althæa root gr. viij; triturate the sublimate with the gluten, and add the rest. Divide into 10 pills. Dose, 1 pill.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI CUM GUAIACO. DUPUYTREN. Perchloride mercury in subtle powder 3 gr., ext. opium 6 gr., ext. guaiacum 12 gr. Make into 20 pills. Dose, 1 pill.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI BINIODIDI. See PIL. HYDRARG. DEUTOIODID.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI CUM OPIO. See PIL. CALOMELANOS CUM OPIO.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI CYANIDI. T. H. Cyanide mercury $\frac{1}{10}$th gr., sugar milk $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.; glycerol. of tragac. q. s. for one pill. Dose, 1 twice a day. Should be covered with varnish.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI DEUTO-IODIDI. M. Deuto-iodide (biniodide) of quicksilver gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$, extract of juniper gr. 75, powdered liquorice q. s.; for 100 pills.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI FERRUGINOSA. Dr COLLIER. Sesquioxide of iron ʒj, quicksilver ʒij, confection of red rose

℥iij; rub together till the globules disappear. It is made in a few minutes.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI HAHNEMANNI. F. H. *Hahnemann's Soluble Mercury* (see HYDRARGYRI PRECIPITATUM NIGRUM) ℈j, gum arabic ℥ss, sugar ℥ss. Mix, and divide into 30 pills.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI IODIDI. L. 1836. Iodide (proto-iodide) of quicksilver ʒj, confection of hips ℥iij, ginger ʒj; mix.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI ET POTASSII IODIDI. MIALHE directs iodide of potassium gr. vj, proto-iodide of quicksilver gr. vj, extract of opium gr. xij. Mix the salts accurately, then the extract, and divide into 24 pills. Two pills daily.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI PROTO-IODIDI COMPOSITA. P. *Pilula Hydrargyri Proto-Iodidi Opiata.* Protiodide of mercury 77 gr., ext. opium 30 gr., liquorice powder 77 gr., honey q. s.; to make into 100 pills.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI PROTO-NITRATIS. *Pilules de Sainte-Marie.* Powdered proto-nitrate of mercury gr. viiss, extract of liquorice ℥ss; mix accurately, and divide into 60 pills. Dose, 1 four times a day.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI ET QUINIÆ CHLORIDI. HAMILTON. Double chloride of mercury and quinine gr. xv, opium gr. vj, bread-crumb q. s.; mix carefully, and divide into 30 pills; 1 three times a day, to produce salivation.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI CUM SAPONE. P. *Pilules de Sédillot.* Mercurial ointment ℥ij, soap ℈iv, liquorice powder ℈ij; make into three-grain pills.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI CUM STEARINO. Mr WRIGHTSON. Pure stearin ʒj; rub it in a mortar, and add quicksilver ℥iv; triturate for 10 minutes, and add confection of roses ℥iij, flour ℥iij, powdered gum ʒj, otto of roses 1 drop. As a substitute for PIL. HYDRARGYRI.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI COMPOSITA. B. *Pil. Calomelanos Comp.* Triturate subchloride of mercury (calomel) 1 oz. with sulphurated antimony 1 oz. Add guaiacum resin in powder 2 oz. and castor oil f℥j or q. s. Beat into a uniform mass. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same. U. S. *Pil. Antimonii Co.* 1 gr. calomel, 1 gr. sulphurated antimony, and 2 gr. guaiacum.

PILULA HYDRARGYROSA. P. *Pilules de Belloste.* Quicksilver ℥vj, honey ℥vj; triturate till the quicksilver is extinguished, and add aloes ℥vj, rhubarb ℥iij, scammony

℥ij, black pepper ℥j. Mix; 4 grains contain 1 of quicksilver. The PIL. MERCURIALES LAXANTES, E. 1744; PIL. MERCURIALES, L. 1746; and those of MORELOT and BARBEROUSSE, are very similar compounds.

PILULA HYOSCYAMI ET ZINCI. *Pilules de Méglin.* P. Extract of henbane ℥j, extract of valerian ℥j, oxide of zinc ℥j. Mix, and form into 2½-grain pills.

PILULA IODOFORMI. Dr GLOVER. Iodoform ℥j, breadcrumb and mucilage q. s. Divide into 30 pills. BOUCHARDAT. Iodoform ℥ss, extract of wormwood q. s.; mix, and divide into 36 pills. One, three times a day, in scrofulous affections, &c.

PILULA IPECACUANHÆ CUM SCILLÂ. B. Compound ipecacuanha powder 3 oz., squill in powder 1 oz., ammoniacum in powder 1 oz., treacle q. s. Beat all together. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same.

PILULA IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII. E. Compound ipecacuanha powder 3 parts, confection of roses 1 part. Mix, and divide into pills of 4 grains each.

PILULA JALAPÆ. E. 1783. Extract of jalap ℥ij, aromatic powder ℥j, syrup q. s. to make a mass.

PILULA JALAPÆ ALKALINA. REECE. Alkaline extract of jalap ℥iss, ginger gr. x; make into 24 pills. Dose, 3 occasionally.

PILULA JALAPÆ CUM CALOMELANE. ALIBERT'S *Purgative Pills.* Resin of jalap ℥j, calomel ℥j, soap ℥j, oil of orange peel 6 drops. Make into 60 pills.

PILULA JATROPHÆ. Dr BARHAM. Decorticated seeds of *Jatropha Gossypifolia* ℥iij, gamboge, extract of colocynth, and scammony, each ℥j. Make into 90 pills. Dose, 1, 2, or more.

PILULA JUGLANDIS. M. NEGRIER. Extract of walnut leaves ℥j, powdered walnut leaves q. s. to form a mass; to be divided into 20 pills; 2 or 3 in the day.

PILULA LACTUCARII. Dr DUNCAN. Lactucarium gr. xij, liquorice powder ℈iss. Mix, and make 12 pills.

PILULA LUPULINÆ. M. The powder triturated forms a sufficiently tenacious mass for pills, without any addition.

PILULÆ MANGANESII CARBONATIS. M. HANNON. Dissolve separately ℥xvij of crys. sulphate of manganese and ℥xix of carbonate of soda in water q. s. Mix the solutions, and add to every ℥xvij of the liquid ℥j of syrup, and allow the

precipitate to subside in a well-closed bottle. Pour off the supernatant liquid, wash the precipitate with sugared water, express, mix it with ℥j of honey, and evaporate rapidly to a pill consistence. Dose, from 4 to 10, four-grain pills, daily; in anæmia, chlorosis, &c.

PILULA MANGANESII IODIDI. M. HANNON. Iodide of potassium ℥j, dried sulphate of manganese ℥j; mix with honey q. s. to form a pill-mass; divide into four-grain pills. Dose, from 1 pill, daily, gradually increased.

PILULA MANGANESII MALATIS. M. HANNON. Malate of manganese gr. xv, powdered cinchona gr. xv, honey q. s. for 20 pills; 3 to 5 or 6. daily.

PILULA MANGANESII MURIATIS. NIEMANN. Chloride of manganese ℈ij, gum arabic ℈ij, liquorice ℈j. Mix.

PILULA MANGANESII PHOSPHATIS. M. HANNON. Phosphate of manganese ʒiss, cinchona ʒss, syrup of catechu q. s. In four-grains pills.

PILULA MANGANESII TARTRATIS. As PIL. MANGAN. MALATIS.

PILULA MANGANESII ET FERRI SULPHATIS. M. HANNON. Sulphate of iron ʒxiij, sulphate of manganese ʒiiiss, carbonate of soda ʒxviiss, honey ʒx, syrup q. s. to make a mass, to be divided into four-grain pills. Dose, from 2 to 10 pills daily.

PILULA MATTHÆI. *Pil. Pacificæ.* E. 1744. Castor ʒij, saffron ʒj, opium ʒj, soap of turpentine ʒiij, copaiva q. s.

PILULA MEGLIN. See PIL. HYOSCYAMI ET ZINCI.

PILULA MORPHIÆ. P. Crystallized hydrochlor. morphia gr. xv, sugar milk gr. xv, honey q. s. to make into 100 pills.

PILULA MORPHIÆ COMPOSITA. ROUGIER. Sulphate of morphia gr. ij, cyanide of potassium gr. iv, mucilage q. s.; make into 24 pills. One every 6 hours, in neuralgia.

PILULA MOSCHI. F. H. Musk ʒj, oxide of zinc ʒss; make into 36 pills. One every 3 hours.

PILULA ODONTALGICA. G. Opium, belladonna, pyrethrum, all in powd., of each gr. lxxvij, yellow wax gr. cviij, ol. almonds gr. xxxj, ol. cajeput, oil of cloves, of each 15 drops. Mix in a warm mortar, and make into ¾-grain pills, and roll them in powder of cloves.

PILULA OPII. See PIL. SAPONIS CO.

PILULA OPII. U. S. Opium in powd. gr. xxiv, soap gr. vj; make into 24 pills.

PILULA PAULLINIÆ. Dr GAVRELLE. Each pill contains gr. iss of the extract; 4 to 5 daily.

PILULA PECTORALIS. E. 1746. Ammoniacum ʒiv, benzoin ʒiij, myrrh ʒij, saffron ʒj, anisated balsam of sulphur ʒss, syrup of tolu q. s.

PILULA PERPETUA. Metallic antimony (regulus) cast into small pills.

PILULA PHOSPHORI. B. Phosphorus gr. iij, bals. tolu gr. cxx, yellow wax gr. lvij, curd soap gr. xc. Put the phosphorus and balsam into a mortar half-full of hot water, and when the phosphorus has melted and the balsam become sufficiently soft, rub them together beneath the surface of the water until no particles of phosphorus are visible, the temperature of the water being maintained at or near 140° F. (60° C.) Add now the wax, and as it softens mix it thoroughly with the other ingredients. Allow the mass to cool without being exposed to the air and keep it immersed in cold water in a bottle. When dispensed, every 2 grains of the product is to be incorporated with 1 grain of the soap, a few drops of rect. sp. being used, if necessary, to soften the whole. Three grains of the mass so produced, including the soap, will contain $\frac{1}{30}$th of a grain of phosphorus. Dose, 2 to 4 grains. B. 1867. Phosphorus gr. ij, yellow wax gr. lx, balsam tolu gr. cxx. No soap. U. S. In pills, each containing $\frac{1}{100}$th grain of phosphorus.

PILULA PICIS. Tar ʒj, elecampane powder q. s. to form a mass for 24 pills. Dr WOOD recommends flour and tar.

PILULA PICIS NIGRÆ. Dr WARDLEWORTH. Black pitch ʒj, powdered gum arabic ʒss; mix, and divide into 20 pills. Two every night. In hæmorrhoidal diseases.

PILULA PIGMENTI INDICI. MICHEL. Indigo gr. xij, opium gr. iss, extract of valerian gr. xviij, extract of bark gr. xviij; in 20 pills; 4 in the day. In traumatic epilepsy.

PILULA PIPERINÆ. IT. H. Piperine gr. xij, crumb of bread q. s.; to make 12 pills. One every 2 hours, as a febrifuge.

PILULA PLATINI BICHLORIDI. Dr HOEFER. Bichloride of platinum gr. viiss, extract of guaiacum ʒj, liquorice powder q. s.; divide into 20 pills. Dose, 1 pill, 3 times a day.

PILULA PLUMBI CUM OPIO. B. Acetate of lead in fine powder 6 parts, opium 1 part, conserve of roses 1 part; beat into

a uniform mass. Dose, 3 to 5 grains. B. 1867. Same. P. Same.

PILULA PLUMMERI. See PIL. HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI COMPOSITA.

PILULA QUERCETANI. Compound colocynth pill gr. xlviij, calomel gr. xij; make into 12 pills.

PILULA QUINIÆ. B. 1867. Mix sulphate of quinia gr. lx and confection of hips gr. xx into a uniform mass. Dose, 2 to 10 gr. U. S. Sulphate of quinine gr. xxiv, honey gr. xiv; make into 24 pills.

PILULA QUINIÆ FERRO-PRUSSIATIS. DONOVAN. Hydroferrocyanate of quinia gr. xxiv, mucilage q. s.; make 12 pills. Dose, 2 pills.

PILULA AD RABIEM. WERLHOF. Cantharides in fine powder gr. j, belladonna gr. ij, calomel gr. ij, camphor gr. iv, mucilage q. .; make into 6 pills. Three, twice a day, in hydrophobia.

PILULA RESOLVENS. *Pilules Fondantes.* F. H. Soap ʒiij, ammoniacum ʒj, rhubarb ʒj, aloes gr. x, asafœtida ʒss, tincture of saffron q. s. Mix, and divide into three-grain pills.

PILULA RHEI ET ANTHEMIDIS. SPEEDIMAN'S *Pills.* Rhubarb, aloes, myrrh, extract of chamomiles, of each ʒj, oil of chamomiles 12 drops. Make into four-grain pills.

PILULA RHEI BALSAMICA. SWEDIAUR. Powdered rhubarb and gum acacia equal parts, balsam copaiva q. s. to form a mass.

PILULA RHEI ET CARUI. Dr KITCHENER'S *Peristaltic Persuaders.* Turkey rhubarb ʒij, syrup ʒj, oil of caraway ♏x. Mix, and divide into 40 pills. Dose, 1, 2, or 3 pills.

PILULA RHEI COMPOSITA. B. Rhubarb root in powder 3 oz., socotrine aloes in powder 2¼ oz., myrrh in powder 1½ oz., hard soap in powder 1½ oz., oil of peppermint fʒiss, glycerine ʒj, treacle, by weight, about 3 ȯz. Mix the powders with the oil, add the glycerine and treacle q. s., and beat the whole into a uniform mass. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. B. 1867. No glycerine. U. S. With water, no soap, treacle, or glycerine.

PILULA RHEI ET FERRI. E. Dried sulphate of iron 4 parts, extract of rhubarb 10 parts, conserve of roses 5 parts. Mix, and divide into five-grain pills.

PILULA RHEI ET ZINGIBERIS. Rhubarb ʒiiss, ginger ʒiss, syrup q. s. Make into five-grain pills.

PILULA *seu* EXTRACTUM RUDII. E. 1783. Black hellebore root ℥ij, colocynth ℥ij, water Oiv (old wine measure); boil to Oij (o. w. m.), strain, evaporate to consistence of honey, add aloes ℥ij, scammony ℥j, remove from the fire, and add sulphate of potash ʒij, oil of cloves ʒj.

PILULA RUFI. See PIL. ALOES CUM MYRRHÂ.

PILULA SAGAPENI COMPOSITA. L. 1836. Sagapenum ℥j, aloes ʒss, syrup of ginger q. s. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

PILULA SALICINÆ. JOY. Salicin gr. vij, extract of gentian gr. xij, liquorice powder q. s.; for 6 pills.

PILULA SALICINÆ LAXANS. Salicin ℈j, compound rhubarb pill ℈ij; mix, and make into 12 pills.

PILULA SAPONIS COMPOSITA. B. *Pil. Opii.* Opium in powder ½ oz., hard soap in powder 2 oz., glycerine q. s. Reduce the soap to a powder, add the opium, and beat into a uniform mass with the glycerine. Dose, 3 to 5 grains. B. 1867. No glycerine. E. *Pil. Thebaicæ.* Opium 1 part, sulphate of potash 3 parts, conserve of roses 1 part; mix, and divide into five-grain pills. U. S. *Pil. Opii.* Powdered opium 100, soap 25.

PILULA SCAMMONII COMPOSITA. B. Resin scammony, resin jalap, of each 1 oz., curd soap, in powder, 1 oz., strong tincture ginger f℥j, rect. sp. f℥ij, add the sp. and tinct. to the soap and resins, and dissolve by aid of gentle heat, then evaporate the sp. by the heat of a water-bath until the mass has a pilular consistence. Dose, 5 to 15 grains. B. 1867. Same.

PILULA SCILLÆ COMPOSITA. B. Squill in powder 1¼ oz., ginger in powder 1 oz., ammoniacum in powder 1 oz., hard soap in powder ℥j, treacle, by weight, ℥ij or q. s. Mix. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same.

PILULA SMUCKERI. Galbanum ʒj, sagapenum ʒj, soap ʒj, rhubarb ʒiss, tartar emetic gr. iij, liquorice juice ʒj. Mix.

PILULA SODÆ ARSENIATIS. Sir ERASMUS WILSON. Arseniate of soda gr. ij; dissolve in distilled water q. s., and add powdered guaiacum ʒss, oxysulphuret of antimony ℈j, mucilage q. s. Mix carefully, and divide into 24 pills. Dose, 1 pill.

PILULA SODÆ CUM SAPONE. E. 1817. Dried carbonate of soda ʒij, soap ʒiss, syrup q. s. Dr BEDDOES. Dried carb.

of soda ʒj, soap ʒiv, oil of juniper 10 drops, syrup of ginger q. s. Make into 30 pills; 1 two or three times a day.

PILULA STOMACHICA. E. 1744. Replaced by PILULA RHEI COMP. This name is also given to PIL. ALOES ET MASTICHES, and PIL. ANTE CIBUM, P.

PILULA STRYCHNIÆ. M. Strychnine gr. ij, confection of dog-rose ʒss; mix, divide into 30 pills, and silver them.

PILULA STYRACIS COMPOSITA. L. Prepared storax ʒvj, opium ʒij, saffron ʒij; mix.

PILULA TABACI. AUGUSTIN. Powdered tobacco gr. xxiv, confection of roses q. s.; mix, and form 72 pills. Dose, 2 to 4 daily, till nausea is produced. In dropsy.

PILULA TEREBINTHINÆ. P. Strasbourg turpentine, hydrated carb. magnesia, of each ½ drachm. Make into 10 pills.

PILULA TONICA BACHERI. P. Alkaline extract of hellebore ʒij, extract of myrrh ʒij, powdered holy thistle ʒj; mix, and divide into 3½-grain pills.

PILULA TONICA STAHLII. Levigated iron ʒj, gum ammoniacum ʒj, extract of lesser centaury ʒj, syrup of fumitory q. s.

PILULA VERMIFUGA. PESCHIER. Ethereal extract of male fern 30 drops, extract of dandelion ʒj, powdered gum acacia q. s.; mix, and make 30 pills.

PIPERINA. *Piperine.* WITTSTEIN. Exhaust 16 parts of black pepper with cold water, and afterwards with alcohol; the alcoholic extract is washed with water, digested with alcohol and 1 part of slaked lime, and the sol. concentrated. The crystals are purified by recrystallization and treatment with animal charcoal. Dose, 2 to 5 grains; or from 12 to 24 grains in 24 hours.

PIX BURGUNDICA. B. A resinous exudation from the stem of *Abies Excelsa and Pinus Picea.* Burgundy pitch, strained.

PIX LIQUIDA. B. A bituminous liquid obtained from the wood of *Pinus Sylvestris* and other pines, by destructive distillation.

PLATINI TETRACHLORIDUM. Formerly *Bichloride.* Dissolve platinum in nitro-hydrochloric acid and evaporate the solution to dryness by a gentle heat. Dose, ⅔rds of a grain [HOEFER]; ⅛th to ¼ of a grain [PEREIRA].

PLATINO-CHLORIDUM SODII. *Chloride of Platinum and Sodium.* Mix solutions of 6 parts of chloride of sodium

and 17 parts of tetrachloride of platinum, and evaporate, that crystals may be produced. Dose, 1 grain [HOEFER]; $\frac{1}{8}$th to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain [PEREIRA]. Used for the same purpose as the salts of gold.

PLUMBAGINA. *Plumbagine* Dr O'SHAUGHNESSY. Mix an ethereal tincture of the root-bark of *Plumbago Rosea* with water, distil off the ether, boil, and filter the liquid while hot, and set it aside to crystallize.

PLUMBI ACETAS. B. Mix acetic acid Oij or q. s. and dist. water Oj, add oxide of lead in fine powder 24 oz., and dissolve with the aid of a gentle heat. Filter, evaporate till a pellicle forms, and set aside to crystallize, adding a little acetic acid should the fluid not have a distinctly acid reaction. Drain, and dry the crystals on filtering paper, without heat. Dose, 1 to 4 grains. B. 1867. Same.

Antidotes.—Sulphate of magnesia, with small quantities of dilute sulphuric acid, afterwards a brisk dose of castor oil.

PLUMBI DIACETATIS SOLUTIO. *Plumbi Subacetatis Liquor.* See LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS, B.

PLUMBI SUBACETATIS LIQUOR COMPOSITUS. D. See LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS.

PLUMBI CARBONAS. B. It may be procured by adding any alkaline carbonate to a solution of acetate or nitrate of lead, and washing the precipitate.

PLUMBI CHLORIDUM. L. 1836. Dissolve ℥xix of acetate of lead in Oiij of boiling water, and ℥vj of chloride of sodium in Oj of water; mix the solutions, and, when cold, wash the precipitate with cold distilled water, and dry it.

PLUMBI CYANIDUM. To a solution of acetate of lead add hydrocyanic acid as long as it occasions a precipitate, which must be well washed with distilled water, and dried with a gentle heat. Must be kept out of contact with air as much as possible, and in the dark.

PLUMBI IODIDUM. B. Dissolve nitrate of lead 4 oz. with heat in Oiss of distilled water, and iodide of potassium 4 oz. in Oss of distilled water. Mix, collect the precipitate, wash with distilled water, and dry at a gentle heat. B. 1867. Same.

PLUMBI NITRAS. B. No formula. B. 1867. No formula. E. Litharge ℥ivss, somewhat diluted nitric acid Oj; digest with a gentle heat, filter, and set aside to crystallize;

concentrate the residual liquor to obtain more crystals. Dose, ¼ to 1 grain.

PLUMBI OLEAS. (20 per cent.) Mr GERRARD. Prepared by heating together oxide of lead 1 part, oleic acid 4 parts, until dissolved. Mr GERRARD says, "The above is not well adapted for direct application, but requires diluting." He recommends the following formula for its exhibition:—

Ointment of Oleate of Lead.—Oleate of lead as above 2 parts, oil of almonds 1 part, prepared lard 1 part.

PLUMBI OXIDUM. B. No formula. *Litharge.* B. 1867. No formula. Melted lead is exposed tô a current of air till oxidized, and the oxide fused by a stronger heat. Principally obtained as a by-product in the separation of silver from lead.

PLUMBI OXIDUM RUBRUM. *Red Lead.* It is obtained by heating massicot or litharge in a reverberatory furnace till, by absorbing oxygen, it assumes a red colour.

PLUMBI SACCHARAS. Mix 1 part of sugar with 2 parts of nitric acid, diluted with 10 of water, and apply heat as long as reaction takes place; neutralize by chalk, filter, and add to the filtered solution acetate of lead as long as any precipitate is formed; wash this, and dry it.

PLUMBI NITRO-SACCHARAS. Dissolve saccharate of lead in cold nitric acid, diluted with 19 parts of water; filter, evaporate, and set aside that crystals may form. Dr HOSKINS proposed a solution of this salt (1 grain with 5 drops of saccharic acid to ℥j of water) as a solvent for phosphatic calculi.

PLUMBI TANNAS. Dr FANTONETTI. To a concentrated infusion of oak-bark add a solution of acetate of lead drop by drop; wash the precipitate, and dry it. A purer tannate is obtained by substituting a solution of pure tannic acid for infusion of oak-bark.

PODOPHYLLI RESINA. B. Exhaust podophyllum rhizome in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) ℔j with rectified spirit Oiij or q. s. by percolation; place the tincture in a still, and draw off the greater part of the spirit. Slowly pour the liquor which remains after the distillation of the tincture into three times its volume of water (B. 1867. Adds $\frac{1}{24}$th its vol. of hydrochloric acid), constantly stirring. Allow the mixture to stand for 24 hours to deposit the resin. Wash the resin on a filter with distilled water,

and dry it in a stove. Dose, ¼ to 1 grain. U. S. Similar to B. 1867. P. Very similar to B. 1885.

POMATUM. Originally *Apple Ointment*, but now applied to lard, or mixed fats, carefully washed and scented. The *Pommades* of the French Codex are combinations of prepared or benzoated lards, or vaselin, with various vegetable or mineral substances. In this work they are placed under the head UNGUENTA, *Ointments*.

POPULINUM. Boil the bark of the root of *Populus Tremula* in water, evaporate with a gentle heat, and set aside to crystallize. Purify by solution in alcohol, and digestion with animal charcoal; filter and crystallize.

POTASSA CUM CALCE. L. Rub together equal parts of hydrate of potash and quicklime, and keep them in a well-stopped bottle.

POTASSA CAUSTICA. B. *Potassæ Hydras. Potassa. Hydrate of Potash.* Boil down rapidly solution of potash Oij in a silver vessel until there remains a fluid of oily consistence, a drop of which, removed on a warm glass rod, solidifies on cooling. Pour this into proper moulds, and when solidified, and while still warm, put into stoppered bottles. B. 1867. Same.

Antidotes.—The same as for Liquor Ammoniæ.

POTASSA SULPHURATA. B. *Hepar Sulphuris. Potassii Sulphuretum.* Mix carbonate of potash, dried and in powder, 10 oz. and sublimed sulphur 5 oz. in a warm mortar, and, having introduced them into a Cornish or Hessian crucible, let this be heated, first gradually until effervescence has ceased, and finally to dull redness, so as to produce perfect fusion. Let the liquid contents of the crucible be then poured out on a clean flag-stone, and covered quickly with an inverted porcelain basin so as to exclude the air as completely as possible while solidification is taking place. The solid product thus obtained should, when cold, be broken into fragments, and immediately enclosed in a green-glass bottle, furnished with an air-tight stopper. B. 1867. Same.

POTASSÆ AMMONIO-TARTRAS. *Tartarum Solubile Ammoniacale.* NIEMANN. Dissolve bitartrate of potash in hot water, and add carbonate of ammonia to saturation. Evaporate the solution to dryness with a very gentle heat; or set the concentrated solution aside that crystals may form. Diuretic. Dose, 10 to 15 grains.

POTASSÆ ANTIMONIAS. *Washed Diaphoretic Antimony.* See ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM.

POTASSÆ AQUA. E. See LIQUOR POTASSÆ.

POTASSÆ ARSENIAS. *Arsenious Kali.* D. 1806. Arsenious acid ℥j, nitrate of potash ℥j; pulverize separately, mix, and heat them in a glass retort to dull redness. Dissolve the residuum in ℔iv of boiling distilled water, evaporate, and set aside to crystallize. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$th to $\frac{1}{8}$th of a grain.

POTASSÆ BISULPHAS. E. 1836. Dissolve ℔ij of the salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid in Ovj of boiling water; add to it ℔j of sulphuric acid, boil down the solution, and set it aside to crystallize. Dose, 10 grains to 1 drachm, properly diluted.

POTASSÆ BORAS. Mix 6 parts of boracic acid with 5 of bicarbonate of potash; heat them to redness in a crucible, dissolve the salt, filter the solution, and evaporate it to dryness. A few grains, in calculous disorders.

POTASSÆ BORO-TARTRAS. P. *Soluble Cream of Tartar.* Bitartrate of potash in powder ℥iv, boracic acid in crystals ℥j, water ℥x, put them into a silver basin, boil till most of the water is evaporated, and continue the evaporation with a regulated heat, stirring constantly. When the matter becomes very thick, take it up in portions, flatten them, and place them in plates on a stove till sufficiently dry; reduce them to powder, and preserve it in well-stopped bottles. Dose, as a solvent for lithic acid calculi, 1 scruple; as a laxative, 3 to 6 drachms. See TARTARAS BORAXATUS.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS (PURUM). E. Pure carbonate of potash is most readily obtained by heating crystallized bicarbonate to redness in a crucible; but more cheaply by dissolving bitartrate of potash in 30 parts of boiling water, separating and washing the crystals which form on cooling, heating them in a loosely covered crucible, breaking down the mass, and roasting it in an oven for 2 hours with occasional stirring; lixiviating the product with distilled water, and evaporating the filtered solution to dryness with constant stirring.

POTASSÆ CHROMAS FLAVA. The commercial yellow chromate of potash, manufactured on the large scale by heating chrome iron ore with pearlash and nitre, may be purified by recrystallization. Dose, as an emetic, 2 to 4

grains, to adults; to children, 1 to 1½ grains; as an alterative and expectorant, ⅛ to ½ grain. Externally, ½ to 1½ drachm, dissolved in 1 fl. ounce of water, to destroy fungus; a weaker solution, 1 drachm to 32 fl. ounces, as an antiseptic, to living and dead parts. Dr PEREIRA.

POTASSÆ HYDRAS. L. (*Potassa Fusa*, L. 1824.) *Caustic Potash.* See POTASSA CAUSTICA, B.

POTASSÆ HYDRIODAS. See POTASSII IODIDUM.

POTASSÆ HYDROCYANAS. See POTASSII CYANIDUM. MAGENDIE'S *Hydrocyanate de Potasse medicinal* consists of cyanide of potassium dissolved in 8 times its weight of distilled water. It soon decomposes.

POTASSÆ HYPOCHLORIS. See LIQUOR POTASSÆ CHLORINATÆ.

POTASSÆ HYPOPHOSPHIS. Add sol. of carb. potash to hypophosphite of lime, till a pp. is no longer thrown down; then filter and evaporate the filtrate so that crystals may form. Medicinal properties as CALCIS HYPOPHOSPHIS.

POTASSÆ IODAS. Neutralize a hot solution of hydrate of potassium with iodine, evaporate to dryness by a gentle heat, powder the residuum and digest it in alcohol, to remove iodide of potassium, dissolve the insoluble portion in hot water and crystallize.

POTASSÆ MURIAS. See POTASSII CHLORIDUM.

POTASSÆ NITRAS FUSA. *Mineral Crystal. Sal Prunella.* Melt nitrate of potash in a Hessian crucible, and cast it on a smooth surface, or in moulds.

POTASSÆ SILICAS. Mix 1 part of powdered quartz or flint, or of fine siliceous sand, with 2 parts of carbonate of potash, and fuse them in a Hessian crucible. Dissolve the mass in water, filter the solution, and evaporate it to dryness. Mr URE. Dose, 10 to 15 grains, in 6 or 8 ounces of water, twice a day, to dissolve gouty concretions,

POTASSÆ SULPHAS CUM SULPHURE. E. *Sal Polychrest.* Mix equal parts of nitrate of potash and sulphur; throw the mixture in small successive portions into a red-hot crucible, and, when cool, reduce the salt to powder, and preserve it in well-closed bottles. This differs from the POTASSÆ SULPHAS, which is, however, often substituted for it. Dose, ½ to 1 drachm.

POTASSÆ SUPEROXALAS. To form a binoxalate, neutralize 1 part of oxalic acid with carbonate of potash, add to the

neutral salt another part of acid, and crystallize; a quadroxalate is made by saturatiug 1 part of oxalic acid with carb. potash, adding 3 parts of oxalic acid, and crystallizing. Poisonous.

Antidotes.—The same as for oxalic acid.

POTASSÆ ET SODÆ TARTRAS. See SODA TARTARATA, B.

POTASSÆ ET UREÆ FERRO-CYANIDUM. M. BAUP has not made known his method of preparing this compound, which he states to be efficacious in intermittent fevers. But it contains from 72·2 to 77·8 per cent. of ferrocyanide of potassium, 10·2 to 13·1 of urea, and 12·2 to 9·6 of water. It is mixed with honey, and divided into three-grain pills, of which 10, 15, or 20 are given daily.

POTASII ACETAS. *Potassæ Acetas.* B. To acetic acid Oij or q. s., placed in a thin porcelain basin, add gradually carbonate of potassium 20 oz., filter, acidulate, if necessary, with a few additional drops of the acid, and, having evaporated to dryness, raise the heat cautiously so as to liquefy the product. Allow the basin to cool, and, when the salt has solidified, and while it is still warm, break it into fragments, and put it into stoppered bottles. Dose, 10 grains to 1 drachm. B. 1867. Same.

POTASSII ARSENITIS LIQUOR. See LIQ. ARSENICALIS.

POTASSII BICARBONAS. B. *Potassæ Bicarbonas.* May be obtained by saturating a strong aqueous solution of carbonate of potassium with carbonic acid gas, and recrystallizing the separated salt. No formula. B. 1867. Dissolve carbonate of potash ℔j in distilled water Oij, and filter the solution into a three-pint bottle, capable of being tightly closed by a cork traversed by a glass tube sufficiently long to pass to the bottom of the fluid. Introduce white marble in fragments ℔j or q. s. into another bottle, in the bottom of which a few small holes have been drilled, and the mouth of which is closed by a cork also traversed by a glass tube, and place the bottle in a jar of the same height as itself, but of rather larger diameter. Connect the two glass tubes air-tight by a caoutchouc tube. The cork of the bottle containing the carbonate of potash having been placed loosely, and that of the bottle containing the marble tightly, in its mouth, pour into the jar surrounding the latter bottle hydrochloric acid Oiss, previously diluted with water Oiij. When carbonic acid gas has passed through the potash solution for two minutes, so as to

expel the whole of the air of the apparatus, fix the cork tightly in the neck of the bottle, and let the process go on for a week. At the end of this time numerous crystals of bicarbonate of potash will have formed, which are to be removed, well shaken with twice their bulk of cold distilled water, and, after decantation of the water, drained, and dried on filtering paper by exposure to the air. The mother-liquor, filtered, if necessary, and concentrated to one half, at a temperature not exceeding 110° F., will yield more crystals. The tube immersed in the solution of carbonate of potash, which should have as large a diameter as possible, may require the occasional removal of the crystals formed within it, in order that the process may not be interrupted. Dose, 10 to 40 grains.

Potassii Bichromas. B. *Potassæ Bichromas. Anhydrochromate of Potassium. Red Chromate of Potassium.* No formula.

Potassii Bromidum. B. Put solution of potash Oij into a glass or porcelain vessel, and add bromine 4 oz. or q. s., in successive portions, with constant agitation, until the mixture has acquired a permanent brown tint. Evaporate to dryness, reduce the residue to a fine powder, and mix this intimately with wood charcoal in fine powder 2 oz. Throw the mixture in small quantities at a time into a red-hot iron crucible, and when the whole has been brought to a state of fusion, remove the crucible from the fire, and pour out its contents. When the fused mass has cooled, dissolve it in boiling distilled water Oiss, filter the solution through paper, and set it aside to crystallize. Drain the crystals, and dry them with a gentle heat. More crystals may be obtained by evaporating the mother-liquor and cooling. The salt should be kept in a stoppered bottle. Dose, 5 to 30 grains. B. 1867.

Potassii Carbonas. *Potassæ Carbonas.* B. From commercial pearl-ash, the product of the lixiviation of wood-ashes. Treat with its own weight of distilled water, and evaporate just to dryness, stirring briskly. Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Potassii Chloras. B. *Potassæ Chloras.* Mix slaked lime 53 oz. with carbonate of potassium 20 oz., and triturate them with a few ounces of dist. water so as to make the mixture slightly moist. Place oxide of manga-

hese 80 oz. in a large retort or flask, and, having poured upon it hydrochloric acid Oxxiv, diluted with Ovj of water, apply a gentle sand heat, and conduct the chlorine as it comes over, first through a bottle containing ℥vj of water, and then into a large carboy containing the mixture of carbonate of potassium and slaked lime. When the whole of the chlorine has come over remove the contents of the carboy, and boil them for 20 minutes with Ovij of distilled water; filter and evaporate till a film forms on the surface, and set aside to cool and crystallize. The crystals thus obtained are to be purified by dissolving them in three times their weight of boiling distilled water, and again allowing the solution to crystallize. Dose, 10 to 30 grains. In place of carbonate of potassium, chloride may be used. B. 1867. Same.

POTASSII CHLORIDUM. *Muriate of Potash. Chloride of Potassium. Sal Sylvii.* To a solution of carbonate of potash add hydrochloric acid to saturation; concentrate the solution by evaporation, and leave it to cool slowly, that crystals may form. Resolvent and antiscorbutic. Dose, 1 scruple to ½ drachm.

POTASSII CITRAS. B. *Potassæ Citras.* Dissolve citric acid in crystals 6 oz. or q. s. in distilled water Oij; add carbonate of potassium 8 oz. or q. s. gradually, and, if the solution be not neutral, make it so by the cautious addition of the acid or the carbonate of potassium. Then filter, and evaporate to dryness, stirring constantly after a pellicle has begun to form, till the salt granulates. Triturate in a dry, warm mortar, and preserve the powder in stoppered bottles. Dose, 20 grains to 1 drachm. B. 1867. Same.

POTASSII CYANIDUM. B. No formula. U. S. *Cyanide of Potassium.* Mix intimately ℥viij of dried ferrocyanide of potassium and ℥iij of pure dried carbonate of potash, and throw the mixture into a deep iron crucible previously heated to redness; maintain the temperature till effervescence ceases, and the fused mass concretes, of a pure white colour, upon a warm glass rod dipped into it; then pour the liquid carefully into a shallow dish, stopping before the salt becomes contaminated with the precipitated iron. Break up the mass while yet warm, and preserve it in well-stoppered bottles. This contains ⅛th of cyanate of potash. *Poisonous.* Dose, ⅛th to ¼th of a grain.

Dissolved in 8 times its weight of distilled water, it forms MAGENDIE'S *Medicinal Hydrocyanate of Potash.*

Antidotes.—Same as for Hydrocyanic Acid.

POTASSII FERROCYANIDUM. B. *Potassæ Prussias Flava. Yellow Prussiate of Potassium.* Made by fusing animal substances with carb. potash and iron in an iron pot, lixiviating, and crystallizing.

POTASSII ET HYDRARGYRI IODO-CYANIDUM. See HYDRARGYRI ET POTASSII IODO-CYANIDUM.

POTASSII IODIDUM. B. Put solution of potash Cj into a glass or porcelain vessel, and add iodine 21 oz. or q. s. in small quantities at a time, with constant agitation, until the solution acquires a permanent brown tint. Evaporate the whole to dryness in a porcelain dish, pulverize the residue, and mix this intimately with wood charcoal in fine powder 3 oz. Throw the mixture, in small quantities at a time, into a red-hot iron crucible, and when the whole has been brought to a state of fusion, remove the crucible from the fire, and pour out its contents. When the fused mass has cooled, dissolve it in Oij of boiling distilled water, filter through paper, wash the filter with a little boiling distilled water, unite the liquids, and evaporate till a film forms on the surface. Set aside to cool and crystallize. Drain crystals, and dry quickly with a gentle heat. More crystals may be obtained by evaporating the mother-liquor and cooling. The salt should be kept in a stoppered bottle. Dose, 2 to 20 grains. B. 1867. Iodine 29 oz., sol. potash Cj.

POTASSII NITRAS. B. *Potassæ Nitras.* Commercial nitre purified, if necessary, by crystallization from solution in distilled water. Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

POTASSII PERMANGANAS. B. *Potsssæ Permanganas.* Reduce chlorate of potash 3½ oz. to fine powder, and mix it with black oxide of manganese in fine powder 4 oz.; put the mixture into a porcelain basin, and add to it caustic potash 5 oz., previously dissolved in ʒiv of distilled water. Evaporate to dryness on a sand-bath, stirring diligently to prevent spurting. Pulverize the mass, put it into a covered crucible, and expose it to a dull red heat for an hour, or till it has assumed the condition of a semifused mass. Let it cool, pulverize it, and boil with Oiss of dist. water. Let the insoluble matter subside, decant the fluid, boil again with Oss of water, again decant, saturate the

united liquors with carbonic acid, and evaporate till a pellicle forms. Set aside to cool and crystallize. Drain the crystalline mass, boil it in ℥vj of water, and strain through a funnel, the throat of which is lightly obstructed by a little asbestos. Let the fluid cool and crystallize, drain the crystals, and dry them by placing them under a bell jar over a vessel containing sulphuric acid. Dose, 1 to 5 grains. B. 1867 uses dilute sulphuric acid q. s. instead of carbonic.

POTASSII SULPHAS. B. *Potassæ Sulphas.* No formula. B. 1864. Dissolve the residue of the nitric acid process, in water, and gradually add to it slaked lime until reddened litmus-paper in it is restored to a blue colour. Filter the solution through calico, and, having heated it to the boiling-point, add carbonate of potash as long as there is any precipitate. Filter again, add dilute sulphuric acid, so as to produce a neutral or slightly acid solution; and having evaporated this till a film forms on the surface, set it by for 24 hours. The crystals which will then have formed should be dried on filtering paper, and preserved in a bottle. Dose, 15 grains to 1 drachm. In doses of a few drachms it sometimes acts as an irritant poison.

POTASSII SULPHIDUM. Said to be produced by heating sulphate of potash in a covered vessel with finely divided charcoal. Same therapeutic properties as SODII SULPHID.

POTASSII SULPHOCYANIDUM. Digest a watery solution of cyanide of potassium with sulphur, of which it takes up a third of its weight. Filter and evaporate.

POTASSII TARTRAS. B. *Potassæ Tartras.* Dissolve carbonate of potassium 9 oz. or q. s. in boiling distilled water Oiiss; add by degrees acid tartrate of potassium 20 oz. or q. s., and if, after a few minutes' boiling, the liquid is not neutral to test-paper, make it so by the careful addition of more of the carbonate or of the acid tartrate. Then filter, concentrate till a pellicle forms on the surface, and set it aside to cool and crystallize. More crystals may be obtained by evaporating and cooling the mother-liquor. Drain the crystals, dry them by exposure to the air in a warm place, and preserve them in a stoppered bottle. Dose, 1 to 4 drachms. B. 1867. Same.

POTASSII TARTRAS ACIDA. *Potassæ Bitartras, Potassæ Tartras Acidi. Cream of Tartar.* Obtained from the crude tartar deposited during the fermentation of grape juice,

and from the lees of wine. Dose 20 to 60 grains. In very large doses it has caused fatal poisoning.

POTESTATES SUCCINI. QUINCY. *Powers of Amber.* Oil of amber ʒj, carbonate of ammonia ʒss, alcohol ʒviij; digest until dissolved. Dose, 10 to 30 drops.

POTIO. See MISTURÆ.

POTÛS; *Drinks.* The *Potions* of the Paris Pharmacopœia are much stronger than the *Tisanes.* They are all flavoured with syrup of some kind.

POTUS APERIENS. COPLAND. Manna ʒiss, cream of tartar ʒss, whey Oij.

POTUS BECHICUS. See MISTURA BECHICA.

POTUS GUMMOSUS. See MISTURA GUMMOSUS.

POTUS HORDEATUS. To Oj of barley water add ʒj of nitre, or ʒj of cream of tartar, or ʒss of gum arabic, or fʒj of lemon juice, or fʒss of diluted sulphuric acid, with fʒj of syrup. P. Barley water is made by boiling ʒvj of pearl barley with Oiv of water to Oij, and infusing in it ʒiij of liquorice.

POTUS IMPERIALIS. One lemon sliced, cream of tartar ʒss, white sugar ℔ss, hot water Oiij. Infuse half an hour, and strain. See also LIMONADUM.

POTUS REGALIS. *King Cup.* BRANDE. The rind of 1 or 2 lemons cut very thin, and macerated in Oij of cold water for 6 or 8 hours. The addition of a tablespoonful of orange-flower water improves it.

PROPYLAMINA. Wrongly named. Should be TRIMETHYLAMINE. Trimethylamine is prepared chiefly from herring brine, but it may also be obtained from the skate, and it exists in ergot of rye, and in several plants. It possesses strongly alkaline properties, and unites with acids to form salts, which, because of their less nauseous smell, have been recommended as more suited for administration to invalids than the aqueous solution of the substance itself. Given in acute, chronic, and articular rheumatism. The dose varies from ten to twenty minims. Dr MALONY says that in any but small doses it produces severe gastralgia.

PRUNUM PRÆPARATUM. L. See PULPA PRUNORUM.

PTISANÆ. These are aqueous infusions, decoctions, or solutions, which are so slightly medicated as to be taken *ad libitum.* P. directs them to be sweetened with liquorice root, honey or syrup, medicated or otherwise. Those

Ptisanes that do not appear in a separate paragraph, must be searched for amongst those which do.

PTISANA ACIDI SULPHURICI. P. *Limonade Sulfurique.* Dil. sulph. acid (1 in 10) ♏xlviij, water Oiij, syrup ʒiv wt., mix, s. a. Prepare in the same manner, Limonades nitrique, chlorhydrique et phosphorique.

PTISANA ANTI-CATARRHALIS. PIERQUIN. Aniseed ʒij, elecampane root ℈j, boiling water Oj ; infuse, strain, and add honey ʒij.

PTISANA ANTIMONIALIS. BRERA. Lemonade Oij, tartar emetic gr. ij, sugar q. s.

PTISANA ARNICÆ FLORES. P. Arnica flowers ʒss, boiling water Ovj, infuse half an hour, and filter through paper.

PTISANA ARUNDINIS. P. As PTISANA GRAMINIS.

PTISANA ASPARAGI. P. Asparagus root ʒ¾, boiling water Oij ; infuse 2 hours, and strain. Ptisans are prepared in the same way from the roots of elecampane, comfrey, strawberries, rhatany, soapwort, spruce-fir buds, Peruvian bark, dulcamara, and burdock root.

PTISANA AVENÆ. From groats, as PTISANA ORYZÆ.

PTISANA CASSIÆ. P. Cassia pulp ʒvj, infuse in boiling water Oij¼ for one hour.

PTISANA CITRI VULGARIS. P. Leaves of the orange tree ʒss, boiling water Oviss, infuse ½ hour, and strain. Prepare in the same manner Ptisans from the leaves of wormwood, hyssop, balm, mint, and sage, and from the flowers of white mullein, chamomile, red poppy, mallow, marshmallow, lime, and coltsfoot.

PTISANA GUMMOSA. *Eau de Gomme.* P. Bruised gum arabic ʒvj, water Oii¼ ; dissolve without heat, and strain.

PTISANA GENTIANÆ. P. Gentian sliced ʒss, cold water Oviss, infuse 4 hours, and strain. In the same manner prepare Ptisans of quassia, simaruba, and rhubarb.

PTISANA GLYCYRRHIZÆ. P. Sliced liquorice ʒj, boiling water Oviss, infuse 2 hours, and strain.

PTISANA GRAMINIS. P. Root of couch grass sliced ʒvj, boil for ½ hour with water q. s. to yield Oij¼, and strain.

PTISANA GUAIACI. P. Guaiacum shavings ʒj¾. Boil for one hour with water q. s. to yield Oij¼, and strain.

PTISANA HORDEI. P. Wash ¾ oz. pearl barley in cold water, strain off water and boil in q. s. water so as to yield Oij¼. Groats and rice the same.

PTISANA LACTIS. See SERUM LACTIS.

PTISANA LICHENIS HIBERNICI. Wash gr. lxxx carrageen in cold water, then, after boiling 10 minutes, add water q. s. so as to yield Oij.

PTISANA LICHENIS ISLANDICI. P. Just boil ʒiiss Iceland moss in a little water and throw away the first decoction, then wash the remaining moss with cold water, then add a fresh quantity of water, and boil for ½ hour so as to obtain Oij¼.

PTISANA LIMONIS. P. See LIMONADUM.

PTISANA MELLIS. See HYDROMEL.

PTISANA ORYZÆ. P. See PTISANA HORDEI.

PTISANA ORYZÆ CITRATA. AUGUSTIN. Washed rice ℥j, water ℔iv; boil, strain, add barley sugar ʒss, lemon juice ℥j.

PTISANA PANIS. *Decoctum Album.* P. Phosphate of lime gr. clv, bread-crumb ʒvss, gum acacia ʒiiss, water to yield Oji¼, boil for half an hour, strain through a coarse sieve, and add white sugar ℥ij, orange-flower water ℥ss.

PTISANA PECTORALIS. P. *Ptisana Fructis Bechicis.* Dates, jujubes (stoned), figs, and raisins, of each ʒj; boil in water q. s. to strain Ovj.

PTISANA POLYGALÆ. P. Senega ʒiij, boiling water Oviss; infuse ½ hour, and strain. Prepare in the same manner Ptisan of the roots of valerian.

PTISANA REGALIS. See APOZEMA DICTUM PTISANA REGALIS.

PTISANA ROSÆ CUM LACTE. Conserve of roses ℥j, new milk Oj: rub together, and strain.

PTISANA SALEPI. Boil ʒj of salep in f℥xvj of water, and strain.

PTISANA SAMBUCI. P. Elder flowers ʒj and gr. xv, boiling water Oij; macerate for half an hour, and strain.

PTISANA SARZÆ. P. Sliced sarsaparilla 1¾ oz. Macerate in Oiiss of water for 2 hours, then place on the fire, and, directly the water boils, remove it and let it digest for 2 hours more. Strain, let settle, and decant for use.

PTISANA TAMARINDORUM. P. Pulp of tamarind ʒvj, boiling water Oij. Infuse one hour.

PTISANA TARTARICA. P. *Limonade Tartrique.* Syrup of tartaric acid ℥ij, water ℥xviij. Prepare in the same manner, with their respective syrups, lemonades of citric acid, gooseberries, cherries, and raspberries.

PTISANA TILLIÆ. P. As PTISANA POLYGALÆ.

PULPÆ. Pulps are the soft parts of plants separated from

the harder parts by pressing them through a hair sieve. The general directions of the L. College (1836) are, "Press the pulpy fruits that are ripe and fresh through a hair sieve, without boiling them. Put pulpy fruits, if unripe, or if ripe and dry, in a moist place to soften; then press the pulps through a hair sieve; boil them afterwards over a slow fire, and lastly evaporate the water in a water-bath until the pulps become of a proper consistence." D. 1826 and E. 1817 direct the dried or unripe fruits to be softened by boiling them in a little water; other authorities by steaming them. Few of the pulps require a separate notice.

PULPA CAROTÆ. P. Carrot roots are reduced to a pulp by means of a rasp, and passed through a hair sieve. The tubers of potato, and bulbs of garlic, lilies, onions, and squill, are pulped in the same way.

PULPA CASSIÆ. See CASSIA PRÆPARATA.

PULPA CONII. P. Fresh hemlock leaves are beaten in a marble mortar to a fine paste, and pressed through a hair sieve. All fresh leaves and flowers may be pulped in the same manner.

PULPA PRUNORUM. (*Prunum Præparatum.*) L. Prunes ℔j, water q. s. to cover them; boil gently for 4 hours, and press the softened pulp first through a fine cane sieve, and afterwards through a hair sieve. Lastly, evaporate the pulp by a water-bath to the consistence of a confection.

PULPA ROSÆ CANINÆ. The ripe hips are picked, deprived of their seeds and hairs, and pulped in the usual way.

PULPA TAMARINDORUM. See TAMARINDUS PRÆPARATUS.

PULVINUS LUPULI. A pillow containing dried hops; used to allay restlessness.

PULVERES. Few of the simple powders require special notice. The dry ingredients of the compound powders having previously been separately pulverized and passed through a sieve, the whole should be uniformly mixed by trituration in a shallow mortar, and again sifted. L. "It is requisite that most of the powders should have been recently prepared." Under the chapter "POUDRES SIMPLES ET COMPOSÉES" P. contains some useful information as to the preparation of simple powders. In the B. P. the degrees of disintegration of a powder are represented by numbers ranging from No. 20 to No. 60, these numbers indicating the number of parallel wires of ordinary thickness within a linear inch, forming the

meshes of the sieves used. U. S. designates as *very fine*, a powder passed through a sieve of 80 or more meshes to the linear inch; as *fine* when passed through one of 60 meshes; through one of 50, *moderately fine;* through one of 40, *moderately coarse;* and through one of 20, *coarse.*

PULVIS ABSORBENS. SPAN. PH. Carbonate of magnesia ʒiv, dried carbonate of soda ℈j, ginger ℈j; mix.

PULVIS ACONITI COMPOSITUS. VOGLER. Extract of aconite gr. j, oxysulphuret of antimony gr. j, magnesia gr. x; mix.

PULVIS AEROPHORUS. G. Bicarbonate of soda ʒv, tartaric acid ʒivss, refined sugar ʒixss. Reduce them separately to powder, dry well, and mix. Keep them in a close vessel.

PULVIS AEROPHORUS LAXANS. G. (*English Seidlitz Powders.*) See PULVER. EFFERVESCENT. APERIENT.

PULVIS ÆRUGINIS CUM CALOMELANE. CH. Prepared verdigris ʒj, calomel ʒj; mix. *For external use.*

PULVIS ALOES COMPOSITUS, L. (*Pulv. Aloes cum Guaiaco*, L. 1787.) Aloes (Socotrine or hepatic) ʒiss, guaiacum resin ʒj, compound powder of cinnamon ʒiv; mix.

PULVIS ALOES CUM CANELLÂ. D. 1826. *Hiera Picra.* Hepatic aloes ℔j, canella ʒiij; pulverize separately, and mix.

PULVIS ALOETICUS CUM FERRO. L. 1788. (*Vide* PIL. ECPHRACTICÆ.) Aloes ʒiss, myrrh ʒij, sulphate of iron ʒj, dried extract of gentian ʒj.

PULVIS ALTERATIVUS. Dr PLUMMER. Equal parts of calomel and gold sulphuret of antimony, levigated together. It alters by keeping.

PULVIS ALUMINIS CUM AMYLO. T. H. Alum and starch p. æ. in insufflation of rhinorrhœa.

PULVIS ALUMINIS CUM CAPSICO. Dr. TURNBULL. Alum 3 parts, concentrated tincture of capsicum 1 part; mix, dry, and triturate again. Applied to the tonsils.

PULVIS ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. E. *Pulvis Stypticus.* Alum ʒiv, kino ʒj; mix. GUY'S H. Alum 2 parts, kino 1 part. Dose, 10 to 20 grains, twice or thrice daily.

PULVIS ALUMINIS GUMMOSIS. FRANKEL. Alum, gum tragacanth, in equal parts; applied to sore breasts.

PYLVIS ALUMINIS OPIATUS. BOUCHARDT. Alum ʒj, sugar ʒj, opium gr. iv. Mix, for 12 powders; 2 or 3 daily, in obstinate diarrhœas and passive hæmorrhages.

PULVIS AMBERGRISEÆ MOSCHATUS. BAT. PH. Ambergris

℥vj, musk ʒj, oil of cinnamon ♏ij, refined sugar ℥xiss; mix.

PULVIS AMMONIATUS AROMATICUS. LEAYSON'S *Ammoniacal Collyrium.* Muriate of ammonia ʒj, slaked lime ℥j, charcoal gr. xv, cinnamon gr. xv, cloves gr. xv, bole ʒss. Put them into a bottle, and moisten with a little water.

PULVIS AMYGDALÆ COMPOSITUS. B. Steep sweet almonds 8 oz. in water until their skins can be easily removed; and, when blanched, dry them thoroughly with a soft cloth, and rub them lightly in a mortar to a smooth consistence; mix gum acaciæ in powder 1 oz. and refined sugar in powder 4 oz., and, adding them to the pulp gradually, rub the whole to a coarse powder. Keep it in a lightly covered jar. B. 1867. Same.

PULVIS AMYLI ET SODÆ. DEVERGIE'S *Alkaline Powder.* Mix 1 part of carbonate of soda in fine powder with 10 of white starch. *For external use* in some skin diseases.

PULVIS ANTHELMINTICUS. GUIBOURT. Sulphate of iron ʒss, tansy ʒj, wormseed ʒiss; mix. Dose 10 grains.

PULVIS ANTHRAKOKALI COMPOSITUS. Anthrakokali gr. ij, washed sulphur gr. vj, liquorice powder gr. iv. For a dose. In some skin diseases. Oxysulphuret of antimony gr. iss is sometimes substituted for sulphur.

PULVIS ANTHRAKOKALI SIMPLEX. POYLA. Anthrakokali gr. ij, liquorice powder gr. vj; mix, for 1 dose.

PULVIS ANTIARTHRITICUS. *Duke of Portland's Powder.* Round birthwort, gentian, tops of lesser centaury, tops of ground pine, and germander, of each equal parts. Dose 1 drachm.

PULVIS ANTIEPILEPTICUS. E. 1744. White dittany, pæony, valerian, mistletoe of the oak, equal parts. Dose, 10 gr. to 1 dr. BEHRENDS. Valerian ʒiv, magnesia, muriate of ammonia, oil of cajeput, of each ♏j. A teaspoonful 3 times a day. Dr PARIS says the following was used successfully by a Dutch empiric:—Sulphur ♏j, sulphate of potash gr. x, rhubarb gr. v, nutmeg gr. ij; mix. GERM. H. Oxide of zinc gr. xvj, carbonate of magnesia gr. xlviij, oleosaccharum of cajeput, ʒiij; mix, for 8 doses. *Poudre de Ragolo.* Oxide of zinc ♏ss, valerian, mistletoe, sugar, orange leaves, of each ʒiv, magnesia ♏ij, oil of cajeput ♏ij; a teaspoonful 3 times a day. PASQUIER prescribes:—Wall-crop ♏ss, gum acacia ♏ss; 1 to 4 powders daily, for

8 times. SOMMER'S specific consists of:—Wall-crop gr. vj to ℈ss, oleo-saccharum of mint gr. viij; 1 morning and evening, for 6 times. See also PULVIS ARTEMISIÆ SACCHARATUS. The *Poudre de Guttète* consists of mistletoe 2 parts, white dittany 2, pæony root and seeds each 2, prepared coral 1, elk's hoof 2, seeds of orache 2. Given in doses of a few grains in convulsions of infants, or in larger doses for epilepsy.

PULVIS ANTIGASTRALGICUS. *Pulv. Antipasmodicus.* GUIBOURT. Cyanide of zinc gr. iij, calcined magnesia gr. xxiv, cinnamon gr. xij; mix, for 6 doses.

PULVIS ANTILYSSUS. Dr MEAD. Ash-coloured ground liver-wort (*Peltidea Canina*) ʒss, black pepper ʒij; mix, and give a fourth part every morning, for 4 times. To prevent hydrophobia.

PULVIS ANTILYSSICUS ORMSKIRKIANUS. Elecampane ʒj, chalk ʒiv, bole ʒiij, alum gr. x, oil of anise 5 drops; mix.

PULVIS ANTILYSSICUS TUNQUINENSIS. Sir G. COBB'S *Tonquin Powder.* Musk gr. xvj, cinnabar gr. xlviij; to be mixed or washed down with arrack or other spirit. Three doses to be given on three alternate days, and three more on the next three changes of the moon. The last three formulæ were once celebrated as preventives of hydrophobia, but have long since been discarded. The following, according to Dr ASMUS, was once held in high repute for hydrophobia:—Prepared crab's eyes ʒij, gentian ʒij, red bole ʒj, myrrh ʒss; reduce it to an impalpable powder, and give three times as much as can be taken up on the point of a knife for three successive mornings.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS. B. Mix thoroughly oxide of antimony 1 oz. and phosphate of lime 2 oz. Dose, 3 to 5 grains. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Oxide antimony 33 parts, precipitated phosphate of calcium 67 parts.

PULVIS ANTIPSORICUS. *Poudre de Pihorel.* Sulphide of lime pulverized and divided into packets of ʒss each. One of them, mixed with a little oil, and rubbed into the palms of the hands night and morning, is said to cure the itch. The following are used in the same way:—F. H. Flowers of sulphur ʒj, acetate of lead ʒj, sulphate of zinc ʒiv; mix. Also, equal parts of sulphur and charcoal.

PULVIS ANTISPASMODICUS. JOURDAN. Valerian ʒj, oxide of zinc ϑj, musk gr. viij. Mix. See also PULV. ZINCI CYANIDI COMP. This name also belongs to PULV. ANTIEPILEPTICUS.

PULVIS ARGENTI COMPOSITUS. SERRE. Chloride of silver gr. j, washed orris powder gr. ij. Used in frictions, as PULVIS AURI COMPOSITUS.

PULVIS AROMATICUS. See PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS, B. DUPUYTREN'S *Poudre Aromatique*, for external use, consists of ʒiv each of thyme, sage and rosemary, and ϑj each of sal ammoniac and camphor.

PULVIS ARSENICALIS. See PULVIS ESCHAROTICUS ARSENICALIS, and PULV. CALOMELANOS ARSENICALIS.

PULVIS ARTEMISIÆ SACCHARATUS. BRESLER. Powdered mugwort root ʒiij, sugar ʒvj. A teaspoonful 4 times a day, in chorea, epilepsy, &c.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS. E. 1817. Asarabacca leaves 3 parts, marjoram leaves 1 part, lavender flowers 1 part; rub them together to a powder. D. Asarabacca ʒj, lavender ʒj. See PULVIS STERNUTATORIUS for other forms.

PULVIS AURI. Triturate leaf gold with 10 or 12 times its weight of sulphate of potash till bright particles are no longer visible; pass it through a sieve, mix with boiling water, wash what remains on the filter, and dry in a stove.

PULVIS AURI COMPOSITUS. Auro-chloride of sodium (soda muriate of gold) gr. j, lycopodium, starch, or washed orris powder ϑj; mix. A 15th part, gradually increased to an 8th part, of this powder to be rubbed on the gums.

PULVIS AURI ET FERRI. Dr BUCKLER. Pulverized gold ϑij, clean levigated iron filings ϑij, gum acacia powder ʒss; mix for one dose; to be given in water acidulated with a few drops of diluted sulphuric acid, as an antidote for corrosive sublimate.

PULVIS BASILICUS. BATE. Equal parts of calomel, calx of antimony, cream of tartar, and scammony, carefully triturated together. BATE directs ceruss of antimony, made by deflagrating the metallic antimony with nitre. The following is sometimes substituted:—Calomel ʒj, scammony ʒj, cream of tartar ʒj, jalap, ginger, and antimonial powder, of each ϑj. So also is PULVIS SCAMMONII CUM CALOMELANE.

PULVIS BELLADONNÆ COMPOSITUS. HECKER. Belladonna gr. j to iij, musk gr. v, camphor gr. v, white sugar ʒss; mix, for 8 powders. KOPP. Belladonna root gr. ij, ipecac. gr. ij, sulphur gr. xxxij, sugar of milk gr. xxxij. Mix, and divide into 8 powders; 3 daily, in hooping-cough.

PULVIS BELLADONNÆ SACCHARATUS. WETZLER. Belladonna root gr. xv, pure sugar ʒj; mix, for 72 powders. One twice a day, or oftener, according to the age, in hooping-cough.

PULVIS BISMUTHI COMPOSITUS. FERRIER'S *Snuff*. Hydrochlorate of morphia 2 gr., powdered acacia 2 drs., subnitrate of bismuth 6 drs. From a quarter to half the above powder, to be used as snuff, in 24 hours.

PULVIS E BOLO COMPOSITUS, and P. E BOLO CUM OPIO, are replaced by P. CRETÆ COMP., and P. CRETÆ COMP. CUM OPIO.

PULVIS BUXI VERMIFUGUS. Mr PERFECT. Dried leaves of tree box ʒj, white sugar ʒss; triturate to a powder. Dose, for a child of 4 months, 8 grains; of 6 to 8 months, 15 to 20 grains; of 12 months, 1 scruple; twice or thrice a day.

PULVIS CALCIS PHOSPHATIS SACCHARATUS. Precipitated phosphate of lime gr. xv, white sugar lxxxv; triturate and divide into 20 packets; 2 or more daily, according to age of child. In rickets.

PULVIS CALOMELANOS ARSENICALIS. DUPUYTREN. One part of arsenious acid, intimately mixed with 199 parts of calomel. These are the proportions, according to SOUBEIRAN, and HENRY and GUIBOURT; but they are differently stated by other authorities. PEREIRA, 1 part to 99; RICHARD, 4 parts to 96; MIALHE, 1 to 58.

PULVIS CAMPHORÆ. Camphor is readily pulverized by triturating it with the addition of a few drops of rectified spirit or ether.

PULVIS CAPUCINORUM. NIEMANN. Cevadilla, stavesacre, parsley seed, and snuff, of each equal parts; mix. To destroy vermin in the head; but requires caution.

PULVIS CARBONATIS CALCIS COMPOSITUS. E. 1817. Prepared chalk ʒiv, cinnamon ʒiss, nutmeg ʒss; mix.

PULVIS CARNACHINI. P. and E. 1744. *Warwick's Powder*. Scammony, diaphoretic antimony, cream of tartar, in equal parts. Triturate together.

PULVIS CASTILLONI. CASTILLON'S *Powder*. Sago, salep, tragacanth, each ʒj, prepared oyster shells ℈j, cochineal q. s. to colour it. Boil ʒj in Oj of milk, as diet, in chronic diarrhœa.

PULVIS PRO CATAPLASMATE. D. 1826. Linseed meal 1 part, oatmeal 2 parts.

PULVIS CATECHU COMPOSITUS. B. Pale catechu 4 oz., kino 2 oz., rhatany 2 oz., cinnamon 1 oz., nutmeg 1 oz. Reduce them separately to a fine powder; mix them thoroughly, and pass the powder through a fine sieve. Keep it in a stoppered bottle. Dose, 20 to 40 grains. B. 1867. Same.

PULVIS CEPHALICUS. See PULVIS ASARI CO. and P. STERNUTATORIUS.

PULVIS CERUSSÆ COMPOSITUS. L. 1788. Carbonate of lead ʒv, sarcocol ʒiss, tragacanth ʒss. Mix. *For outward use.*

PULVIS CETACEI. Spermaceti is pulverized as camphor, by the aid of a few drops of spirit.

PULVIS CETACEI CUM SACCHARO. One part of spermaceti with 2 of sugar candy. Pectoral.

PULVIS E CHELIS COMPOSITUS. L. 1788. *Gascoign's Powder.* Prepared crab shells ℔j, prepared chalk ʒiij, prepared coral ʒiij. Mix.

PULVIS CINCHONÆ COMPOSITUS. GENEVA PH. Peruvian bark ʒj, rhubarb ʒiss, muriate of ammonia ʒiss. Mix. In Philadelphia' the following is substituted:—Cinchona ʒiv, serpentary ʒj, carbonate of soda ʒss; a ¼ every 3 or 4 hours. There are many other combinations of cinchona in the foreign Formularies; as, with an equal weight of magnesia, of rhubarb, or carbonate of soda; with half its weight of valerian; with $\frac{1}{12}$th of camphor; with $\frac{1}{8}$th or $\frac{1}{16}$th of ginger or cinnamon.

PULVIS CINCHONÆ LAXANS. CLEGHORN. Peruvian bark ʒiv, sulphate of magnesia ʒvj. Mix, for 4 doses. One every 2 hours, in the intermissions.

PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS. B. *Pulvis Aromaticus.* Mix thoroughly 1 oz. each of powdered cinnamon bark, cardamom seeds, and ginger. Pass the powder through a fine sieve. Rub lightly in a mortar, and keep in a stoppered bottle. Dose, 3 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same. U. S. *Pulv. Aromaticus.* Cinnam. 3½, ginger 3½, cardam. 1½, nutmeg 1½.

PULVIS CITRICUS. See LIMONADUM SICCUM.

PULVIS CONFECTIONIS AROMATICUS,—OPII,—PIPERIS. See CONFECTIO AROMATICA,—OPII,—PIPERIS.

PULVIS CONTRA RACHITEM. TEMPLE. Black oxide of iron gr. xv, rhubarb gr. xviij, sugar ʒj; mix, and divide into 6 doses; 1 morning and night.

PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COMPOSITUS. L. 1824. Contrayerva root ʒv, prepared oyster shells ʒxxiv; mix.

PULVIS CORNU USTI CUM OPIO. L. 1824. *Pulvis Opiatus.* Opium ʒj, burnt hartshorn ʒj, cochineal ʒj; mix carefully; 1 grain of opium in 10.

PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS. B. *Confectio Aromatica.* Mix thoroughly prepared chalk 11 oz., powdered cinnamon bark 4 oz., nutmeg and saffron, of each 3 oz., cloves 1½ oz., cardamoms 1 oz., refined sugar 25 oz. Pass through a fine sieve, rub lightly in a mortar, and keep it in a stoppered bottle. Dose, 10 to 60 grains. B. 1867. Same. If a bright colour be desired the saffron may be previously moistened and triturated with a little water or spirit; or the fresh and damp mixture may be subjected to considerable pressure in the triturating process. This differs from the old CONF. AROM. only in the proportion of the ingredients and in being a powder instead of a confection.

PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS CUM OPIO. B. Mix thoroughly aromatic powder of chalk 9¾ oz. and opium in powder ¼ oz., pass the powder through a fine sieve, and finally rub lightly in a mortar. Keep it in a stoppered bottle. Dose, 10 to 40 grains. B. 1867. Same.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Prepared chalk ½lb., cinnamon ʒiv, tormentil ʒiij, gum acacia ʒiij, long pepper ʒss; reduce them separately into very fine powder, and mix. Dose, 1 to 2 scruples.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO. L. Compound chalk powder ʒviss, opium ℥iv; mix very accurately; 1 grain of opium in 40.

PULVIS PRO MISTURÂ CRETÆ. Prepared chalk ʒiv, white sugar ʒvij, acacia gum ʒiv; mix. ʒj of this powder to each fʒj of cinnamon water forms the MISTURA CRETÆ of the Pharmacopœia.

PULVIS CUBEBÆ CUM ALUMINE. Dr MATTHIEU. Cubebs ʒij, alum ʒiv; mix, for 9 doses; 3 daily, in gonorrhœa.

PULVIS DENTIFRICIUS ACIDULUS. P. *Dentifricium acidulum.* Crem. tartar, levigated, sugar of milk levigated, of each ʒij, carmine gr. ij, all in very subtle powder;

ol. peppermint 4 drops. HAMB. PH. Charcoal 4 parts, cinchona 2, myrrh 1. RUS. PH. Cinchona ℥ij, orris ℥j, muriate of ammonia ℥ss, catechu ℥vj, myrrh ℥vj, oil of cloves ♏vij. A great number of formulæ for tooth-powders will be found in the *Druggists' General Receipt Book.*

PULVIS DENTIFRICIUS ALKALINUS. P. Chalk, carb. magnesia, and pale bark, of each ℥j, ol. peppermint 5 drops.

PULVIS DEPILATORIUS. PLENK. Quicklime ℥xvj, starch ℥x, yellow sulphide of arsenic ℥j; to be mixed with water when used, and the paste left on to dry. RAYER'S (*without arsenic*). Lime ℥j, carbonate of potash ℥ij, charcoal ℥j.

PULVIS DIAPENTE. E. 1744. Aristolochia root, gentian, bay berries, myrrh, ivory dust, each ℥ij. Mix.

PULVIS DIATESSARON. E. 1744. As DIAPENTE, omitting the ivory dust.

PULVIS DIURETICUS. P. Acacia gum ℥vj, sugar of milk ℥vj, nitrate of potash ℥j, althæa root ℥j, liquorice root ℥ij. Mix.

PULVIS DOVERI. See PULVIS IPECAC. COMPOSITUS.

PULVIS ECCOPROTICUS. GERM. PH. Bitartrate of potash ℥j carbonate of magnesia ℥ss, sulphur ℥ss, nitrate of potash ℥ij. Mix. Dose, 1 to 3 drachms.

PULVIS ECPHRACTICUS. SELLE. Chamomile, rhubarb, bitartrate of potash, magnesia, sulphur, oleo-saccharum of fennel, of each equal parts.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES. E. *Soda Powders.* Tartaric acid ℥j, divide it into 16 powders. Bicarbonate of soda 534 grains (or bicarbonate of potash 640 grains); divide it into 16 parts; keep the acid and alkaline powders in separate papers of different colours.

Powders for charging Gazogenes:

For 2 pints—Powd. Tartaric Acid, 14 scruples, Bicarb. Soda, 17 scruples.
„ 3 „ —Powd. Tartaric Acid, 17 scruples, Bicarb. Soda, 21 scruples.
„ 5 „ —One of each charge 2 and 3 pints.
In different coloured papers.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES APERIENTES. *Seidlitz Powders.* Tartarised soda ℥ij, bicarbonate of soda ℈ij; mix. The other paper contains ℥ss of tartaric acid. Or the soda may be increased to ℈iiss, and the acid to ℈ij.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES CITRATI. D. Citric acid ℥ix; divide into 18 powders. Bicarbonate of soda ℥xj (or bicarbonate of potash ℥xiij); divide into 18 powders. The

acid and alkaline powders should be kept in papers of different colours.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES CUM FERRO. P. Tartaric acid ʒij¾, bicarb. soda ʒij, powd. sugar ʒix, dried sulph. iron gr. xlvj. Mix the acid and the sulph. iron, previously reduced to coarse powder, add the sugar, and lastly the soda, not in very fine powder. All the ingredients must be very dry; ¾ oz. of this powder is to be quickly added to Oij pure water contained in a bottle, which is to be immediately corked.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES TARTARIZATI. D. Tartaric acid ʒx; reduce to powder, and divide into 18 parts. Bicarbonate of soda ʒxj (or of potash ʒxiij); divide into 18 parts. Keep the acid and alkaline powders in papers of different colours.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES CUM ZINGIBERE. *Ginger Beer Powders.* Ginger ʒj, bicarbonate of soda ʒvj, refined sugar ʒxx, essence of lemon 6 drops. Mix, and divide into 12 powders. The other papers contain ʒss of tartaric acid in each.

PULVIS ELATERINI COMPOSITUS. B. Elaterin gr. v, sugar of milk gr. cxcv. Rub them together to fine powder. Dose, ½ to 5 grains. B. 1867. PULVIS ELATERII COMPOSITUS. Elaterium gr. x, sugar of milk gr. xc. Dose, same.

PULVIS ERRHINUS. See PULVIS STERNUTATORIUS.

PULVIS ESCHAROTICUS ALUMINOSUS. SHARP'S *Pulvis Angelicus.* Burnt alum and red precipitate, equal parts.

PULVIS ESCHAROTICUS ARSENICALIS DEBILIS. P. White arsenic ʒj, dragons' blood ʒviij, vermilion ʒxvj; all in subtle powder. Made into a paste with water when required for use. The original formula is said to be white arsenic gr. v, cinnabar ʒss, burnt shoe-leather gr. xv. To be moistened, at the time of using, with saliva or mucilage. See CAUSTICUM ANTICANCROSUM.

PULVIS ESCHAROTICUS ARSENICALIS FORTIS. Red sulphuret mercury ʒv, burnt sponge ʒij, levigated arsenious acid ʒj, all in very fine powder; mix accurately. This is the *Poudre du frère Côme,* but contains more arsenic than other authorities direct. When required for use it is made into a paste with water.

PULVIS EUPHRASIÆ. FULLER. Powdered eyebright ʒiij, mace ʒj. Mix; half a teaspoonful before meals.

PULVIS FŒNICULI COMPOSITUS. *Pulvis Galactopæus,*

Brunsw. Ph. Carbonate of magnesia ℥j, fennel seed ʒss, orange peel ʒij, white sugar ʒij; reduce each to a fine powder, and mix.

Pulvis Fulminans. Bate. Nitre ʒivss cream of tartar ʒiss, sulphur ʒij. Mix. Dose, as a diuretic and deobstruent, 1 to 2 scruples. But more frequently used to produce a loud explosion, ʒss being heated in an iron ladle or shovel.

Pulvis Fumalis. Russ. Ph. Olibanum, mastic, amber, of each 3 parts, styrax 2, benzoin 1, labdanum 1. See Fumigatio Balsamica.

Pulvis Glutenis Emulsivus. Taddei. Fresh vegetable gluten ℥x, soap ℥ij, water Oj; dissolve, evaporate the solution, dry it on plates, and reduce to powder. As an antidote to corrosive sublimate.

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus. B. *Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus cum Sulphure.* Senna, liquorice root, both in fine powder, of each 2 oz., fennel fruit in fine powder ℥j, sugar in fine powder 6 oz., sublimed sulphur ℥j. Mix thoroughly, and pass through a fine sieve. Dose, ½ to 1 drachm. B. 1867. Neither fennel nor sulphur. U. S. Similar to B. 1885, slightly different proportions. G. *Pulvis Liquiritiæ Compositus.* Senna ℥vj, liquorice root ℥vj, fennel seed ℥iij, sulphur ℥iij, refined sugar ℥xviij. Mix the powders.

Pulvis Guaiaci Opiatus. Pereira. Guaiacum ʒj, orange leaves ʒss, acetate of morphia gr. ¾. Mix, and divide into 6 powders; 1 every two hours, in articular rheumatism.

Pulvis Gummosus. G. Gum arabic ʒiij, liquorice ʒij, refined sugar ℥j. Mix.

Pulvis Gummo-mercurialis. Dr Moulton. Calomel ʒj, gum acacia ʒiv. For external use.

Pulvis ad Guttetam. See Pulvis Antiepilepticus.

Pulvis Hæmostaticus. P. Resin ʒiv, acacia gum ʒj, powdered catechu ʒj. Mix. Mialhe. Alum, gum tragacanth, and tannin, of each ʒij. Mix.

Pulvis Iodinii cum Calomelane. Calomel gr. viij, iodine gr. j, white sugar ℈iv. Mix, and divide into 16 powders. If the calomel be first rubbed with the iodine, biniodide of mercury is formed; if with the sugar, a proto-iodide results. The former is the more active.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus. B. Ipecacuanha in powder ½ oz., opium ½ oz., sulphate of potassium 4 oz.

Mix the powders thoroughly, pass the powder through a fine sieve, rub lightly in a mortar, and keep in a stoppered bottle. Dose, 5 to 15 grains. B. 1867. Same. [The PULVIS DOVERI of a former Codex comes nearer to the original form. It consists of sulphate of potash ʒiv, nitrate of potash ʒiv, ipecacuanha ʒj, liquorice root ʒj, extract of opium ʒj.] U. S. Same strength as B., but contains sugar of milk instead of sulphate of potash. P. Same strength as B., but contains nitrate of potash. G. Same as U. S.

PULVIS JACOBI. The PULVIS ANTIMONII COMPOSITUS (L.) is intended to resemble Dr JAMES'S fever powder, but is not exactly identical with it. It is not known in what respect the processes differ. The following has been published in America (on the authority of Dr R. E. ROBINSON) as the genuine recipe, derived from the family; but it does not agree with the results of analysis: — Tartarized antimony ℈j, prepared burnt hartshorn ℈v, calx of antimony ℈v. Mix, and put 12 grains in each powder.

PULVIS JALAPÆ AURANTIATUS. *Sucre Orangé Purgatif.* Jalap ʒij, cream of tartar ʒj, refined sugar ʒxiij, oil of orange peel ʒij; mix. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS. B. Jalap in powder ʒv, acid tartrate of potassium ʒix, ginger in powder ʒj; rub them well together, pass the powder through a fine sieve, and finally rub lightly in a mortar. Dose, 20 to 60 grains. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Jalap 3½, cream tart. 6½.

PULVIS JUSTICIÆ COMPOSITUS. Dr AINSLIE. Powdered root of panicled justicia gr. x, rhubarb gr. vj, black pepper gr. viij. To be taken at bedtime, in dyspepsia.

PULVIS KERMETIS CUM CAMPHORÂ. GERM. H. Kermes mineral gr. iij, camphor gr. vj, white sugar ʒij; mix, for 12 doses.

PULVIS KERMETIS CUM IPECACUANHÂ. F. H. Kermes gr. ij, ipecacuanha gr. ij, crabs' eyes ℈ij, gum acacia ℈ij; mix, for 12 doses, in hooping-cough.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS. B. Kino 3¾ oz., cinnamon 1 oz., opium ¼ oz. Mix, &c. Dose, 5 to 20 grains. B. 1867. Same.

PULVIS MAGNESIÆ. P. Hydrocarbonate of magnesia in squares is pulverized by rubbing them on a hair sieve placed over a sheet of paper. The powder should be then passed through a finer sieve.

PULVIS MAGNESIÆ CUM RHEO. G. Light carbonate of magnesia ʒvj, oleo-saccharum of fennel ʒiv, rhubarb ʒiss. Mix.

PULVIS MAGNESIÆ TARTARICUS. SW. PH. Tartaric acid ʒj, heavy carbonate of magnesia ʒj, refined sugar ʒiv, oil of peppermint 18 drops. The powders should be well dried before mixing, and the compound kept from the air. VAN MONS directs carbonate of magnesia ʒij, tartaric acid ʒij, cinnamon ʒj.

PULVIS MOSCHI COMPOSITUS. RUSS PH. Musk 8, valerian 10, camphor 3.

PULVIS MYRRHÆ COMPOSITUS. L. 1788. Myrrh, savin, rue, and castor, of each ʒj. Mix. Dose, 1 scruple.

PULVIS NEPHRITICUS. FULLER. Powdered roots of small-age and saxifrage, each ʒij, crabs' eyes ʒj, sulphate of potash ℈iij, sal prunelle ℈ij, oil of juniper 4 drops. Mix. Dose, 1 scruple to 1 drachm. Diuretic.

PULVIS NITRO-CAMPHORATUS. SWEDIAUR. Nitre gr. x, camphor gr. iv, cum arabic gr. xxiv; mix, for 2 or 3 doses.

PULVIS NUCIS VOMICÆ COMPOSITUS. VOGT'S *Stomachic Powder.* Nux vomica gr. xviij, ipecacuanha gr. xxiv, rhubarb ʒj, prepared oyster-shell gr. xlviij, oleo-saccharum of mint ʒj. Mix, and divide into 12 powders.

PULVIS OPIATUS. E. 1813. Opium ʒj, prepared carbonate of lime ʒix. Mix accurately.

PULVIS OPII COMPOSITUS. B. Mix thoroughly, opium in powder 1½ oz. with powdered black pepper 2 oz., ginger 5 oz., caraway fruit 6 oz., and tragacanth ½ oz.; pass the powders through a fine sieve, rub them lightly in a mortar, and keep it in a stoppered bottle. Dose, 2 to 5 grains. B. 1867. Same. [This powder nearly represents the dry ingredients of Confectio Opii, L.]

PULVIS PANCHYMAGOGUS. FULLER. Cream of tartar ʒss, senna ʒj, rhubarb ʒvj, scammony ʒij, mace ʒss; beat them all into a powder. Dose, 2 scruples to 1 drachm.

PULVIS AD PARTUM. E. 1744. Borax ʒiv, castor ʒiss, saffron ʒiss, oil of cinnamon 8 drops, oil of amber 6 drops; mix. Dose, 1 scruple to ½ drachm. This name, and that of *Pulvis Parturifaciens,* have also been given to powdered ergot. SCHMIDT'S *Poudre Ocytique* is ergot, borax, and oleo-saccharum of chamomile, of each gr. viij; divided into 6 powders; 1 every quarter of an hour.

PULVIS PAULLINIÆ COMPOSITUS. Dr GAVRELLE. Guarana ʒj, compound cinnamon powder ʒiv. Mix.

PULVIS PEPTICUS. FULLER. Coriander seed ʒss, aniseed ℈iv, sweet fennel ℈iv, nutmeg ʒss, cinnamon ℈j, cloves ℈j, long pepper ℈ss, white sugar ʒj. Mix, and divide into 16 doses; 1 after meals.

PULVIS PICIS COMPOSITUS. Disinfecting powder of CORNE and DEMEAUX. 100 parts of plaster of Paris are triturated thoroughly with 1—5 parts of coal tar. Used as an absorbent and disinfectant, to fetid ulcers and wounds.

PULVIS PURGANS. See PULV. JALAPÆ COMP.; PULV. RHEI COMP.; PULV. SCAMMONII COMP.

PULVIS PURGANS ANTHELMINTICUS. BOERHAAVE. Jalap gr. xij (or agaric gr. viij), Æthiops mineral gr. xij; for one dose. DUPUYTREN. Jalap ʒss, rhubarb gr. vj, calomel gr, ij; mix for a dose. See PULVIS VERMIFUGUS.

PULVIS QUERCÛS MARINÆ. D. Yellow bladder wrack, in flower, is dried, cleansed, and heated in a crucible with a perforated lid till vapours cease, and the carbonaceous residue reduced to powder. Dose, 10 grains to 2 drachms.

PULVIS QUINIÆ AERATUS. Dr MEIREU. Tartaric acid gr. xv, disulphate of quinia gr. iss; mix, and add bicarbonate of soda gr. xviij, refined sugar ʒss. Mix, for one dose, between the fits of intermittent fever.

PULVIS QUINIÆ SULPHATIS ET TABACI. HUG. Disulphate of quinine gr. xij, snuff ʒj. Used as snuff for nervous headache.

PULVIS RESOLVENS STAHLII. Antimonial powder, nitre, prepared crabs' eyes, in equal parts. RICHTER. Oxysulphuret of antimony gr. vj, calomel gr. vj, hemlock powder ʒss, white sugar ʒij; mix, for 6 doses.

PULVIS RHEI COMPOSITUS. B. *Gregory's Powder.* Rhubarb in powder 2 oz., light magnesia 6 oz., ginger in powder 1 oz.; mix them thoroughly, and pass the powder through a sieve and keep dry. Dose, 20 to 60 grains. The more free the powdered rhubarb is from oil, and the more recently prepared the magnesia, the more readily will the powder mix with water. If a more condensed powder be desired, heavy magnesia may be employed. B. 1867. Same. [Some private formulæ for GREGORY'S POWDER contain chamomile:—Ginger ʒj, powdered chamomile ʒij, rhubarb ʒiv, magnesia ʒj. The compound rhubarb powders of the hosp. are different.] U. S. Very similar. G. See PULV. MAGNESIÆ CUM RHEO.

PULVIS RHEI USTI. See RHEUM USTUM.

PULVIS SABINÆ CUM ÆRUGINE. J. HUNTER, for warts. Equal weights of savine and verdigris.

PULVIS SALEPÆ. The tuberous roots of orchis (*Orchis Masculata*, and some other species) are macerated in cold water for 24 hours, or dipped in hot water, rubbed with a coarse cloth, dried in an oven, reduced to powder, and passed through a sieve.

PULVIS SALICIS COMPOSITUS. HUFELAND'S *Quinquine Factice*. Willow bark, chestnut bark, gentian, calamus, herb bennet, of each equal parts. Pulverize and mix.

PULVIS SALICYLUS CUM TALCO. G. Salicylic acid 3 parts, wheat starch 10 parts, talc 87 parts; all in very fine powder. Mix.

PULVIS SALINUS ANTICHOLERICUS. Dr STEVENS. Chlorate of potash gr. vij, chloride of sodium ℈j, carbonate of soda ʒss; mix, for 1 dose. Dr O'SHAUGHNESSY. Phosphate of soda gr. x, chloride of sodium gr. x, carbonate of soda gr. v, sulphate of soda ℈ss; mix, for 1 dose.

PULVIS SALINUS COMPOSITUS. E. Pure chloride of sodium ʒiv, sulphate of magnesia ʒiv, sulphate of potash ʒiij; dry the salts separately, and triturate them together. Dose, 2 to 4 drachms.

PULVIS SAPONIS. Soap, in thin shavings or scrapings, is dried gradually in a warm place, and afterwards rubbed to powder. This should be done, not merely as a matter of convenience in dispensing, but in order to neutralize, by exposure to the air, any excess of caustic alkali which the soap may contain, the presence of which may be detected by the grey colour which it communicates to calomel.

PULVIS SARZÆ CUM CINCHONÂ. See PULVIS ALTERATIVUS.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS. B. Scammony resin 4 oz., jalap 3 oz., ginger 1 oz. Reduce them separately to fine powder, mix them thoroughly, pass the powder through a fine sieve, and finally rub lightly in a mortar. Dose, 10 to 20 grains. B. 1867. Scammony instead of resin.

PULVIS SCAMMONII CUM FULIGINE. *Poudre d'Ailhaut.* Scammony ʒj, wood-soot ʒiss, resin ʒij. Mix. Dose, ½ drachm. A once fashionable purgative.

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO CUM ALOE. L. 1788. Scammony ʒvj, dried extract of jalap ʒxij, ginger ʒiv, aloes ʒxij. Mix.

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO CUM CALOMELANE. L. 1788. Scammony ʒiv, calomel ʒij, white sugar ʒij. Mix.

Pulvis Scillæ. D. Remove the membranous integuments from the bulb of the squill, cut it into thin slices, dry it at a heat between 90° and 100° F., reduce it to powder, and keep it in bottles with ground-glass stoppers.

Pulvis e Scordio Compositus. L. 1746. Bole ʒiv, scordium ʒij, cinnamon ʒiss, styrax, tormentil, bistort, gentian, dittany, galbanum, gum acacia, red-rose petals, each ʒj, long pepper ℥ss, ginger ℥ss; make a powder.

Pulvis e Scordio cum Opio. Add to the preceding ʒiij of dry strained opium, and powder it with the other ingredients.

Pulvis Sennæ Compositus. L. 1824. Senna ʒij, bitartrate of potash ʒij, scammony ℥ss, ginger ʒij; mix. Dose, 1 scruple to 1 drachm.

Pulvis Sodæ Muriatis Compositus. Rush. Chloride of sodium ʒij, cochineal ℈ij; triturate together. Dose, ½ drachm, before breakfast, as a vermifuge.

Pulvis Sodæ Sulphatis Compositus. *Sel de Guindre.* Dried sulphate of soda ʒxviij, nitrate of potash ʒss. Divide into packets of 5 drachms each.

Pulvis Specificus Astringens. Colbatche's *Specific.* Liquid chloride of iron (Liquor Ferri Perchloridi) ʒiv, dried acetate of lead ʒj; evaporate to dryness. Dose, 4 to 10 grains.

Pulvis Splanchnicus. Fuller. Ash bark ℈ss, rhubarb gr. v, spikenard gr. ij, saffron gr. ij, long pepper gr. j; make a powder. Twice a day, in visceral obstructions, &c.

Pulvis Spongiæ. D. Beat the sponge, cut it into small pieces, and burn it in a covered iron vessel until it becomes black and friable; finally, reduce it to powder. If overburnt its efficacy is impaired; it should only be burnt to a brown black.

Pulvis Spongiæ Compositus. Clarus. Burnt sponge ʒiv, carbonate of magnesia ʒij, nitre ʒij, white sugar ʒij; mix. Dose, a teaspoonful, three times a day. Rust. Burnt sponge ʒss, digitalis gr. iv to viij, oleo-saccharum of fennel ʒij; mix, for 12 doses. *Poudre de Sency* consists of 20 parts of burnt sponge, 1 of sal ammoniac, and 1 of vegetable charcoal. Dose, 15 grains, three times a day.

Pulvis Stanni. D. Melt grain tin in a black-lead crucible, and while it is cooling, stir it with a rod of iron until it is reduced to powder. Let the finer particles be separated by means of a sieve, and when, after having been several

times in succession shaken with distilled water, the decanted liquor appears quite clear, let the product be dried and prepared for use. E. directs melted tin to be poured into an earthen mortar heated a little below redness, triturated, and sifted, Dose 1 to 2 drachms; Dr ALSTON sometimes gave 1 oz.

PULVIS STERNUTATORIUS. (See PULVIS ASARI COMP.) PRUS. PH. Marjoram ʒiij, true marum ʒj, lily of the valley ʒj, orris ʒj; mix. BOELI'S *Cephalic Snuff*. Valerian ʒij, tobacco ʒij, oil of lavender 3 drops, oil of marjoram 3 drops; mix. PEARSON. Asarabacca ʒiss, marum ʒiss, hellebore ʒj; make a very fine powder. Hellebore, with 4 or 5 parts of starch or orris powder, is also used. ST ANGE. Asarabacca ʒj, hellebore ℈j. MIALHE. Sugar candy ʒj, veratrine gr. j to ij; mix exactly. P. Dried leaves of asarum, bettony, and sweet marjoram, and flowers of the lily of the valley, p. æ.

PULVIS STERNUTATORIUS MERCURIALIS. WARE. Yellow subsulphate of mercury gr. j, liquorice powder gr. viij. A fourth part to be snuffed once or twice a day.

PULVIS STERNUTATORIUS CUM QUINIÂ. RADIUS. Snuff ʒj, disulphate of quinine gr. xv. In intermittent headache.

PULVIS STYPTICUS HELVETII. Equal parts of dragon's blood and alum, melted together and powdered.

PULVIS SULPHURIS COMPOSITUS. RATIER. Sulphur ʒj, cream of tartar ʒj, white sugar q. s. VAN MONS. *Antidysenteric Powder*. Sulphur ʒj, fennel seed ʒj, white sugar ʒij, gum arabic ʒij; mix. SWEDIAUR. *Pectoral Powder*. Sulphur ʒss, liquorice ʒj, orris ʒij, benzoic acid ℈j, white sugar ʒij, oil of anise and fennel, each 10 drops. The *Lausanne Compound*, according to Mr INCE, consists of cream of tartar, carbonate of magnesia, precipitated sulphur, each ʒss, nitre ʒiss, sugar of milk ʒj, oleo-saccharum of peppermint ʒss.

PULVIS TEMPERANS. G. Nitrate of potash ʒj, crem. tartar ʒiij, sugar ʒvj.

PULVIS TONITRUANS. See PULV. FULMINANS.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS. B. Rub well together tragacanth in powder 1 oz., gum arabic in powder 1 oz., starch 1 oz., refined sugar in powder 3 oz. Dose, 20 to 60 grains. B. 1867. Same.

PULVIS DE TRIBUS. See PULVIS CARNACHINI. The same

name is given by RECAMIER to a mixture of gentian ʒss, bistort ʒij, pæony ʒij.

PULVIS UVÆ URSI COMPOSITUS. Dr FERRIAR. Uva ursi ʒij, cinchona ʒij, opium gr. iij; make 6 doses; 1 twice a day, washed down with lime water.

PULVIS UVULARIS. FULLER. Catechu ℈j, balaustines ℈j, alum gr. x, long pepper gr. x; powder, and mix. To be blown upon the uvula.

PULVIS VANILLÆ CUM SACCHARO. P. *Poudre de Vanille Sucrée.* Vanilla is reduced to powder by cutting it in pieces, and triturating it with 9 times its wt. of refined sugar.

PULVIS VERMIFUGUS. Corsican worm-moss ʒj, worm-seed ʒj, rhubarb ʒss; mix. F. H. Scammony ʒj, calomel ʒj, rhubarb ʒiij. The doses of the above are not given. BAUME. Quicksilver ʒiij, Æthiops mineral ʒij, white sugar ʒviij; triturate till the mercury disappears. Dose, 5 grains to 1 scruple, twice a day. P. 1818. Æthiops mineral ʒj, scammony ʒj; mix. SWEDIAUR. Tin filings ʒij, sulphate of iron gr. v.; mix, for 6 doses; 1 every two hours. GERM. H. Male fern gr. xxix, gamboge gr. ij.

PULVIS VIENNENSIS. *Potassa cum Calce.*

PULVIS VISCI COMPOSITUS. *Poudre de Carignan.* Poudre de guttète (pulvis antiepilepticus) ʒviij, amber ʒxij, coral ʒiv, sealed earth ʒiv, kermes mineral ʒiij, ivory black ʒiij. Mix.

PULVIS ZINCI CYANIDI COMPOSITUS. GUIBOURT. Cyanide of zinc gr. ij, calcined magnesia gr. xxiv, cinnamon gr. xij; mix, for 6 doses. In cramp of the stomach.

PULVIS ZINCI OXYDI CUM AMYLO. CAZENAVE. Starch ʒj, oxide zinc ʒj, camphor in powder ʒj.

PYROXYLIN. B. Mix sulphuric acid and nitric acid of each fʒv in a porcelain mortar, immerse cotton wool 1 oz. in the mixture, and stir for 3 minutes with a glass rod, till it is thoroughly wetted with the acids. Transfer the cotton to a vessel containing water, stir it well with a glass rod, decant the liquid, pour more water upon the mass, agitate again, and repeat the affusion, agitation, and decantation, till the washing ceases to give a precipitate with chloride of barium. Drain the product on filtering paper, and dry in a water-bath. B. 1867. Same. [In the manufacture of gun cotton it is of the first importance that the acids should be very pure, and of the official

strength. Soluble in a mixture of ether and rectified spirit. Explodes without residue by heat.] U. S. and P. differ in proportions.

QUASSINUM. *Quassin.* WIGGERS. Evaporate a decoction of quassia to ⅔rds the weight of the wood; add slaked lime, and in 24 hours filter. Evaporate, dissolve the extract in rectified spirit, and again evaporate.

QUINA, *vel* QUINIA. P. *Quinine, Quina,* or *Quinia.* To disulphate of quinine, dissolved in 30 times its weight of boiling water, add solution of ammonia sufficient to throw down the quinine; wash this with warm distilled water, and dry it. To procure it in crystals, dissolve it in the smallest possible quantity of alcohol, and let it evaporate spontaneously in a warm place.

QUINETI ET FERRI CITRAS. Under this title is prepared a very soluble compound, and it is claimed for it that it not only possesses the advantage of cheapness over the corresponding preparation of quinine and iron, but that it additionally combines the remedial powers of the alkaloids found in the *Cinchona Succirubra* and of citrate of iron. Dose, as Citrate of Iron and Quinine.

QUINETUM. This substance, which contains the mixed alkaloids found in the East India Red Bark (*Cinchona Succirubra*), is prepared by Mr WHIFFEN, of Battersea, by the process of Dr DE VRIJ. Many practitioners are of opinion that Quinine alone does not possess the whole of the medicinal virtues of Peruvian Bark; whilst it is asserted of Quinetum that it does so, and that consequently it is of superior remedial value to Quinine, added to which it is considerably cheaper 3 grs. are equivalent to 4 of the corresponding sulphates. Quinetum dissolves readily in dilute acids.

QUINETI SULPHAS. A crystallizable sulphate of the alkaloids of the East India Red Bark under this name is also manufactured by Mr WHIFFEN. It is slightly soluble in water, but easily dissolves when an acid is added to the water.

QUINIA AMORPHA. (*Quina Informis,* NELIGAN.) *Amorphous* or *Uncrystallizable Quinine. Quinidia.* LIEBIG. Dissolve purified quinoidine by digestion with pure sulphuric ether, decant the ethereal solution, and evaporate it with a very gentle heat. Amorphous quinine remains, which may be neutralized with diluted acids to form the salts,

which are not crystallizable, and are commonly used in solution. Its uses and doses are the same as those of the ordinary salts of quinine. For Mr BULLOCK'S patent process, see *Pharmaceutical Journal*, vol. vi, page 271.

QUINIA IMPURA. *Coloured Quinine. Quinine Brute.* Exhaust Peruvian bark by boiling it in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, neutralize the decoction with milk of lime, dry the precipitate, and boil it repeatedly with rectified spirit. Mix and filter the solutions, and distil off the spirit. The residue is impure quinine, which M. TROUSSEAU regarded as preferable to the sulphate.

QUINIÆ ACETAS. P. Mix 100 parts of quinine with 150 of distilled water, heat the mixture, and add as much acetic acid as will dissolve the quinine and render the solution slightly acid. Filter boiling, and set aside to crystallize. Concentrate the residuary liquor for more crystals. Dose, 1 to 5 grains.

QUINIÆ ARSENIAS. BOURIERES. Dissolve ʒiss of arsenic acid in ℥vj of water, add ʒv of pure quinine, and boil till the quinine is dissolved. Let the clear solution cool, that crystals may form, which are to be purified by recrystallization. Dose, $\frac{1}{32}$nd to $\frac{1}{10}$th of a grain.

QUINIÆ ARSENIS. *Arsenite of Quinine.* M. SOUBEIRAN. Dissolve 500 grains of disulphate of quinine in distilled water with a few drops of diluted sulphuric acid; precipitate by ammonia, wash the precipitated quinia, press it, and dissolve it in fʒviij of rectified spirit; then add 72 grains of arsenious acid, heat them together, and filter. The arsenite crystallizes on cooling.

QUINIÆ CITRAS. As the acetate, substituting citric for acetic acid. Dose, 1 to 5 grains.

QUINIÆ DISULPHAS. See QUININÆ SULPHAS.

QUINIÆ ET FERRI CITRAS. See FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRAS.

QUINIÆ ET FERRI IODIDUM. BOUCHARDAT. Pour a strong solution of acid sulphate of quinine into a fresh solution of iodide of iron. Collect the precipitate, dry it quickly by pressing it between blotting paper, and keep it from the air.

QUINIÆ FERRO-PRUSSIAS. P. Boil 100 parts of sulphate of quinine and 31 of ferro-prussiate of potash with 2500 of distilled water for a few minutes. Let the solution cool, separate the oily compound, and wash it with a little water. It may be crystallized by dissolving it in boiling

alcohol and cooling. M. PELOUZE regards it as merely sulphate of quinine with a little Prussian blue. Dose, 3 to 5 grains.

QUINIÆ ET HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM. See HYDRARG. ET QUINIÆ CHLORIDUM.

QUINIÆ HYDRIODAS IODURETA. BOUCHARDAT. Into an acid solution of quinine pour a solution of iodide of iron containing a slight excess of iodine. Boil the precipitate in alcohol, and filter while hot. The salt is deposited in fine scales. Dose, 2 grains.

QUINIÆ HYDROBROMAS. Prepared by decomposing bromide of barium by neutral sulphate of quinine. M. BOUILLE recommends it, because of its superior solubility, to all the other salts of quinine (it is soluble in 5 parts of water), its richness in quinine, and also because it combines the properties of both bromine and quinine. Dose, 1 to 5 grains.

QUINIÆ IODIDUM. RIGHINI. Add, by drops, a concentrated solution of iodide of potassium to a like solution of bisulphate of quinine. Wash the precipitate quickly, and dry it in the shade. Dose, 1 to 4 grains.

QUINIÆ KINAS. It may be made by saturating kinic acid with quinine, or by the mutal decomposition of sulphate of quinine and kinate of lime. Kinate of lime is a residuary product in manufacturing sulphate of quinine. Kinic acid is obtained from it by carefully adding to its solution enough oxalic acid to throw down the lime, and evaporating the filtered liquid to the consistence of syrup.

QUINIÆ LACTAS. PRINCE L. BONAPARTE. Saturate lactic acid with quinine, and leave the solution in a shallow vessel to evaporate spontaneously in a warm room till crystals are produced. The prince recommends this, and all the salts of quinine, to be made by adding a strong alcoholic solution of quinine to a cold solution of the acid. Dose, 3 to 9 grains in the day, in intermittent fevers.

QUINIÆ NITRAS. Nitrate of quinine is made in the same way as the hydrobromate, substituting nitrate of barium for bromide of barium. The neutral sulphate must be used.

QUINIÆ PHOSPHAS. Saturate dilute phosphoric acid with quinine, filter whilst hot, concentrate the solution, and crystallize by refrigeration.

QUINIÆ SALICYLAS. May be made by mixing an alcoholic sol. of quinine with an alcoholic sol. of salicylic acid to complete saturation, and afterwards allowing the alcohol slowly to evaporate; also by the decomposition of basic sulphate of quinine and salicylate of sodium. Dose, 2 to 6 grains.

QUINIÆ SULPHAS. There are two sulphates of quinine, differing in the proportion of acid they contain. Some confusion exists in the names by which they are distinguished. *Quininæ Sulphas*, B., *Quinæ Disulphas*, L., is the *Quinæ Sulphas* of the E., D., P., and other pharmarcopœias; the *Subsulphate* or *Basic Sulphate* of KANE, &c.; and the *Neutral Sulphate* of SOUBEIRAN, GUIBOURT, and other Continental pharmacists. This is the *Sulphate of Quinine* of commerce, and the kind in general use. The other sulphate is the *Neutral Sulphate* of KANE, BULLOCK, &c.; and the *Bisulphate* or *Acid Sulphate* of SOUBEIRAN, GUIBOURT, and others.

QUINIÆ SULPHAS NEUTRALIS. *Soluble Sulphate of Quinine. Acid Sulphate, Bisulphate of Quinine.* Dissolve ʒj of disulphate of quinia in ʒx of distilled water acidulated with fʒv of dilute sulphuric acid by the aid of heat; filter while hot, and crystallize by refrigeration.

QUINIÆ SULPHO-TARTRAS. By evaporating the solution (see SOLUTIO QUINIÆ SULPHO-TARTRATIS) to dryness.

QUINIÆ TANNAS. To a solution of any salt of quinine add a solution of tannic acid. Wash the precipitate with a little cold water, and dry it. Dose, &c., as the other salts of quinine.

QUINIÆ TARTRAS. As the acetate, substituting tartaric for acetic acid. Dose as above.

QUINIÆ VALERIANAS. D. Dissolve 124 grains of valerianate of soda in fʒij of distilled water, and ʒvij of hydrochlorate of quinia in fʒxiv of water; and each solution being heated to 120° F. (not higher), mix them, and set aside for 24 hours. Let the crystals be pressed between folds of blotting paper, and dried without heat. Dose, ½ grain every 2 hours, in epilepsy, hemicrania, &c.

QUININÆ HYDROCHLORAS. B. *Quiniæ Hydrochloras.* Obtained from the same sources and by the same process as sulphate of quinine, the separated alkaloid being neutralized by hydrochloric acid. Dose, 1 to 10 grains.

QUININÆ SULPHAS. B. *Quiniæ Sulphas.* The sulphate of

an alkaloid prepared from the powder of various kinds of *Cinchona* and *Remijia Bark*, by extraction with spirit, after the addition of lime, or by the action of alkali on an acidulated aqueous infusion, with subsequent neutralization of the alkaloid, by sulphuric acid and purification of the resulting salt. Dose, 1 to 10 grains. No formula. B. 1867. Let hydrochloric acid f℥iij be diluted with Ox of water. Place yellow cinchona bark in coarse powder ℔j in a porcelain basin, and add to it as much of the dilute hydrochloric acid as will render it thoroughly moist. After maceration, with occasional stirring, for 24 hours, place the bark in a displacement apparatus, and percolate with the diluted hydrochloric acid until the solution which drops through is nearly destitute of bitter taste. Into this liquid pour solution of soda Oiv, agitate well, let the precipitate completely subside, decant the supernatant fluid, collect the precipitate on a filter, and wash it with cold distilled water until the washings cease to have colour. Transfer the precipitate to a porcelain dish containing distilled water Oj, and, applying to this the heat of a water-bath, gradually add dilute sulphuric acid until very nearly the whole of the precipitate has been dissolved, and a neutral liquid has been obtained. Filter the solution while hot through paper, wash the filter with boiling distilled water, concentrate till a film forms on the surface of the solution, and set it aside to crystallize. The crystals should be dried on filtering paper without the application of heat. B. 1867. Same. The D. process, according to PEREIRA, is the method followed by manufacturers. The dose is from 1 to 10 grains.

QUINOIDINA. (*Chinioideum.* PRUS. PH.) This is obtained from the mother-liquors of sulphate of quinine manufactories, by precipitating with a carbonated alkali. It is purified by dissolving it in diluted sulphuric acid, passing sulphuretted hydrogen through the solution, filtering, boiling, and precipitating by carbonate of soda, washing the precipitate, drying it, and reducing it to powder.

RADIX ANGELICÆ CONDITA. *Candied Angelica.* Slice the fresh roots, removing the pith, and soak them for 2 days in water several times changed; boil them a little, and pour off the water; cover them with syrup to the height of 2 inches. After a day or two boil them gently if neces-

sary. In the same manner are candied the roots of eringo, elecampane, &c.; and the peels of orange, lemon, and citron.

RESINA. B. The residue after the distillation of turpentine from various species of *Pinus*.

RESINA ALOES. L. 1746. Boil aloes in 8 parts of water; set aside for a night, wash, and dry the resin, which will be found at the bottom of the vessel.

RESINA CINCHONÆ. As RESINA JALAPÆ.

RESINA COPAIBÆ. See EXTRACTUM COPAIBÆ.

RESINA IRIDIS. Lixiviate powdered orris root with ether, and let the clear tincture evaporate spontaneously. Chiefly used as a perfume.

RESINA JALAPÆ. See JALAPÆ RESINA, B.

RESINA NUCIS VOMICÆ. See EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ.

RESINA PODOPHYLLI. See PODOPHYLLI RESINA.

RESINA SCAMMONII. See SCAMMONII RESINA.

RESINA THAPSIÆ. P. Take the bark of the root of *Thapsia Garganica*, slice it, wash it in warm water, dry it, and reduce it to coarse powder, and treat it twice with boiling rect. sp. Put the different alcoholic products into a retort, and distil off the sp. over a water-bath. To purify the residue (which is the impure resin) wash it with warm water several times, and evaporate to a soft extract as before, stopping the operation when the resin has the consistence of honey.

RESINA TURPETHI. As RESINA JALAPÆ.

RESORCINUM. *Resorcin* may be obtained by melting ammoniacum, galbanum, or guaiacum resin with potassa; also by the dry distillation of extract of Brazil wood; another and cheaper process for its production consists in acting on benzol by strong sulphuric acid, whereby benzol disulphonic acid results. On melting the potassium salt of this acid with potassa, it is decomposed into potassium sulphite and resorcin. Resorcin retards and prevents fermentation and putrefaction. Dose, 1 to 4 grains, gradually increased to 5 or 8 times these quantities. Given internally in fever.

RHAMNINUM. *Rhamnin*. Boil in water the cake left after pressing blackthorn berries, filter while hot, and set the liquor aside. Boil what is deposited in alcohol, filter, and set aside to crystallize. The crystals may be purified by macerating them first in cold water, then in a little

cold weak spirit, and afterwards boiling them in alcohol with animal charcoal, and filtering.

RHEINUM. *Rhein. Chrysophanic Acid.*

RHEUM USTUM. Mr HOBLYN. Heat produced rhubarb in an iron vessel, with constant stirring, till it becomes nearly black; then smother it in a covered jar. Dose 5 to 10 grains, as an astringent in diarrhœa.

ROB. The inpissated juice of fruits. See EXTRACTUM SAMBUCI, &c.

RUBIGO FERRI. Iron filings are moistened with water, and exposed to the air till rusted; then triturated with water, and prepared as chalk. The precipitated peroxide is now more generally used in pharmacy. See FERRI PEROXIDUM, and FERRUGO.

RUBINUS ANTIMONII. Fuse together 5 parts of black antimony with 1 of carbonate of potash, and preserve the lower layer of the fused mass for use.

SACCHARA. Medicated sugars, or saccharides (*Saccharures Saccharolés pulverulents* of BERAL), are usually made by moistening refined sugar with a strong alcoholic, ethereal, or aqueous solution of a medicinal substance, drying it very gradually, and afterwards reducing it to powder; or are mere mixtures of sugar with other dry substances. A mixture of an essential oil with sugar is termed OLEOSACCHARUM or ELÆOSACCHARUM (which see), and by BERAL, *Saccharolé oleolique.*

SACCHARO-KALI. BLONDEAU. Bicarbonate of soda ℈viij, refined sugar ℥viij, carmine to colour; mix.

SACCHARUM ALUMINATUM. BAT. P. Equal parts of alum and white sugar triturated together.

SACCHARUM BELLADONNÆ. GUIBOURT. Tincture Belladonna, P., ℥j, refined sugar ℥viiiss; triturate them together, dry in the air, and then by a moderate heat in a stove; reduce again to a powder, and pass it through a sieve. The *Saccharures* of Castor, Digitalis, Ipecacuanha, Henbane, Hemlock, and Squill, are prepared in the same manner.

SACCHARUM CHONDRI. P. Concentrate a decoction of carrageen to the consistence of thick syrup, add as much of sugar as of the moss, and finish the operation on a sand-bath, stirring constantly till dry.

SACCHARUM CINCHONÆ. GUIBOURT. Resinous extract of bark ℥ij, refined sugar ℥xx. Dissolve the extract in the

smallest possible quantity of alcohol, and proceed as in the former.

SACCHARUM CONDITUM. *Sugar Candy* is prepared by slowly evaporating syrup in vessels having threads stretched across, for the crystals to form on.

SACCHARUM CORNU CERVI. Jelly of hartshorn shavings 4 parts, syrup 3 parts; mix, and evaporate to dryness.

SACCHARUM FERRI CARBONATIS. See FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATUM.

SACCHARUM FERRI CITRATIS. BERAL. Liquid citrate of iron (see LIQUOR FERRI CITRATIS) ʒj, white sugar ʒxj; mix, dry on a stove, and pulverize with a drop or two of oil of lemon. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms, daily.

SACCHARUM FERRI IODIDI. Dr A. T. THOMSON. Expose syrup of iodide of iron in a shallow vessel in a warm stove till it crystallizes. Rub the crystals to powder.

SACCHARUM HELMINTHOCORTI. M. DELESCHAMPS. To a clear and concentrated decoction of ℔j of Corsican moss add ℔j of white sugar, coarsely powdered, and evaporate, as SACCH. LICHENIS.

SACCHARUM HORDEATUM. *Barley Sugar* was directed, in the old pharmacopœias, to be made by boiling sugar in barley water until it became ductile; it is now only prepared by confectioners. PENIDIUM was made by rapidly drawing out melted sugar and twisting it. In U. S., P., and G.

SACCHARUM JALAPÆ. Tincture jalap ʒj, white sugar ℥j; triturate together, dry on a stove by a gentle heat, and again triturate.

SACCHARUM LACTIS. B. Crystallized sugar obtained from the whey of milk by evaporation. No formula. B. 1867. No formula.

SACCHARUM LICHENIS. P. Iceland moss ℔j, refined sugar ℔j; macerate the moss in water to extract the bitterness; express, boil in water for an hour, strain, let settle, decant, add the sugar, evaporate to dryness with a gentle heat, constantly stirring, and finally reduce to powder.

SACCHARUM MARTIS. *Mars Saccharatus.* E. 1744. Put clean iron filings into a brass kettle suspended over a gentle fire, and add, by little and little, twice their weight of sugar boiled to a candy, agitating continually.

SACCHARUM MERCURII. See MEL MERCURIALE, and ÆTHIOPS SACCHARATUS.

SACCHARUM MERCURII COMPOSITUM. BRUNS. PH. Quicksilver ʒiv, sugar ℥ij; triturate till the globules disappear, and add jalap ʒiv.

SACCHARUM CUM MOSCHO. GAUGER. Triturate ℥j of musk with ℥j or ℥iss of alcohol, and gradually add ℥iij of refined sugar. Set the mixture in a warm place till dry, and triturate it with more sugar, if required, to make up the weight ℥iv.

SACCHARUM NITRATUM. FULLER. Nitre ℥j, refined sugar ℥iij.

SACCHARUM ROSACEUM. L. 1746. Red-rose petals and refined sugar reduced to powder, of each ℔j: mix, and moisten it with water, to form tablets, to be dried with a gentle heat. E. 1744 directs it to be made with juice of red roses.

SACCHARUM CUM VANILLÂ. *Poudre de Vanille.* See PULVIS VANILLÆ. But a weaker compound, prepared from the tincture, as SACCHARUM JALAPÆ, is commonly intended when *Sacaharure* or *Saccharolé de Vanille* is directed.

SACCHARUM VANILLÆ ET CARYOPHILLI. From the tinctures, as SACCHARUM JALAPÆ.

SACCULI. *Sachets.* Little bags containing dry substances, commonly in coarse powder, used as local applications. Sometimes they are moistened with spirits, &c.

SACCULUS AMMONIACALIS. Equal parts of sal ammoniac and quicklime are mixed, and sprinkled between cotton wadding, which is to be quilted in muslin.

SACCULUS ANODYNUS. QUINCY. Chamomiles ℥j, bay berries ℥j, lavender flowers ℥ss, henbane seed ʒj, opium ʒj. To be dipped in hot spirits.

SACCULUS ANTIPHTHISICUS. Dissolve ℥j of aloes in ℥xij of strong decoction of rue. Fold a large piece of soft muslin in eight folds, large enough to cover the chest and part on the stomach. Steep it in the decoction, and dry it in the shade. Wear it on the chest constantly. A once celebrated domestic remedy for consumption. It is more properly a breastplate than a sachet.

SACCULUS LATERALIS. FULLER. Bay berries, cumin seed, fœnugreek seed, chamomiles, 1 handful each; common salt and bran, each 2 handfuls. Make 2 bags, to be applied hot alternately.

SACCULUS RESOLVENS. Dr BRESLAU. Iodide of potassium

℥iiss, muriate of ammonia ℥iiss. Powder separately, mix, and put it into a linen bag. TANCHOU prescribes, for tumours of the breast—Iodide of potassium ℈iv, burnt sponge ℥ij ℈ij, muriate of ammonia ℥x, muriate of soda ℈ij. DUMERIL directs ℥j each of sulphate of lime, sulphate of iron, and muriate of ammonia.

SACCULUS SPONGII. *Collier de Morand.* Muriate of ammonia, chloride of sodium, burnt sponge, of each ℥j; mix, sprinkle the powder on a piece of cotton wool, and quilt between muslin, in the form of a cravat. To be worn constantly in goitre or bronchocele, renewing it every month.

SACCULUS STOMACHICUS. FULLER. Mint ℥iv, wormwood, thyme, red roses, each ℥ij, balaustines, angelica root, caraway seed, nutmeg, mace, cloves, each ℥j. Coarsely powder the ingredients, and put them into a bag; to be moistened with hot red wine when applied. For flatulence, &c.

Those which are merely employed as perfumes will be found in the *Druggists' General Receipt Book.*

SAL ABSINTHII. L. 1746. Burn wormwood in an iron vessel for some hours, boil the ashes with water, filter, and evaporate to dryness. Salt of wormwood is now considered identical with that obtained from the ashes of other plants; consequently carbonate of potash is usually sold for it.

SAL ACETOSELLÆ. Neutralize a given quantity of carbonate of potash with oxalic acid, observing the quantity of acid used, then add three times the quantity of acid more. Evaporate the sol. so that crystals may form. See POTASSÆ SUPEROXALAS.

SAL AERATUS. Bicarbonate of potash is known by this name in the United States, where it is prepared by placing a solution of the carbonate near a brewer's vat.

SAL AMMONIACUS. See AMMONII CHLORIDUM.

SAL AMMONIACUS VOLATILIS. See AMMONIÆ CARBONAS.

SAL CORNU CERVI. An impure carbonate of ammonia, produced in distilling hartshorn or bones.

SAL ENIXUM. The crude bisulphate of potash which remains in the retort after distilling nitric acid.

SAL ESSENTIALIS CINCHONÆ. See EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ SICCUM.

SAL POLYCHRESTUM GLASERI. See POTASSÆ SULPHAS CUM SULPHURE.

SAL PRUNELLÆ. Fused nitrate of potash. See POTASSÆ NITRAS FUSA.

SAL SUCCINI PURIFICATUS. L. 1788. Salt of amber (see ACIDUM SUCCINICUM) ℔ss, water ℔j; boil, and set aside to crystallize.

SAL TARTARI. *Salt of Tartar.* See POTASSÆ CARBONAS.

SALICINUM. B. Obtained by treating the bark of *Salix Alba* and other species of *Salix*, and the bark of several species of *Populus*, with hot water, removing tannin and colouring matter from the decoction, evaporating, purifying, and recrystallizing. Dose, 3 to 20 grains.

SANTONINUM. B. Boil santonica bruised ℔j with Cj distilled water and 5 oz. of slaked lime, in a copper or tinned iron vessel, for an hour, strain through a stout cloth, and express strongly. Mix the residue with Css of distilled water and 2 oz. of lime, boil for half an hour, strain, and express as before. Mix the strained liquors, let them settle, decant the fluid from the deposit, and evaporate to the bulk of Oiiss. To the liquor while hot add, with diligent stirring, hydrochloric acid until the fluid has become slightly and permanently acid, and set it aside for five days that the precipitate may subside. Remove by skimming any oily matter which floats on the surface, and carefully decant the greater part of the fluid from the precipitate. Collect this on a paper filter, wash it first with cold distilled water till the washings pass colourless and nearly free from acid reaction, then with f℥¼ solution of ammonia, previously diluted with f℥v of distilled water, and lastly with cold distilled water, till the washings pass colourless. Press the filter containing the precipitate between folds of filtering paper, and dry it with a gentle heat. Scrape the dry precipitate from the filter, and mix it with purified animal charcoal gr. lx. Pour on them ℥ix of rectified spirit, digest for half an hour, and boil for ten minutes. Filter while hot, wash the charcoal with f℥j of boiling spirit, and set the filtrate aside for two days in a cool dark place to crystallize. Separate the mother-liquor from the crystals, and concentrate to obtain a further product. Collect the crystals, let them drain, redissolve them in f℥iv of boiling spirit, and let the solution crystallize as before. Lastly, dry the crystals on

filtering paper in the dark, and preserve them in a bottle protected from light. Dose, 2 to 6 grains. B. 1867. Sol. ammonia f℥ss.

SAPO AMYGDALINUS. P. Solution of caustic soda (1·28) ℥x by wt.; oil of almonds ℥xxj by wt.; add the ley to the oil in small portions, stirring frequently; leave the mixture for some days at a temperature of from 64° to 68° F., stirring occasionally, and when it has acquired the consistence of a soft paste, put it into moulds until sufficiently solidified. It should be exposed to the air for one or two months before it is used.

SAPO ANIMALIS. B. A soap made with soda and a purified animal fat, consisting principally of stearin. B. 1867. Same. G. From lard and solution of soda. P. From veal fat and sol. soda.

SAPO ANTIMONIALIS. *Sapo Stibiatus.* PRUS. PH. Dissolve ℥j of oxysulphuret of antimony in liquor potassæ q. s. Dilute with 3 times the quantity of water, add ℥vj of scraped soap, and evaporate to a pilular consistence.

SAPO DURUS. B. *White Castile Soap.* Soap made with soda and olive oil. B. 1867. Same.

SAPO GAMBOGIÆ. SOUBEIRAN. Mix 1 part of gamboge with 2 of soap, dissolve it in a little spirit, and evaporate to a pilular consistence.

SAPO GUAIACINUS. PRUS. PH. Caustic soda ℥j, guaiacum resin ℥vj, water ℥iv; boil for four hours, replacing the water as it evaporates, and reduce to a due consistence.

SAPO HYDRARGYRI. M. HERBERT. Dissolve ℥iv of quicksilver in its weight of nitric acid, without heat; melt in a porcelain basin, by water-bath, ℥xviij of veal suet, and add the solution, stirring the mixture till the union is complete. To ℥v of this ointment add ℥ij of solution of caustic soda (density 1·330), and grind the mixture on a porphyry slab till a soap is formed which is completely soluble in water. For external use, alone or dissolved in water, in some cutaneous diseases.

SAPO HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. Sir H. MARSH. Beat ℥ij of white Windsor soap in a marble mortar till perfectly smooth; add gr. x of corrosive sublimate previously triturated with f℥j of rectified spirit, and beat the whole into a uniform paste, adding 6 drops of otto of rose. In some chronic forms of cutaneous disease.

SAPO HYDRARGYRI PRECIPITATI ALBI. Sir H. MARSH.

Beat ʒij of white Windsor soap in a marble mortar, add fʒj of rectified spirit, ℈j of white precipitate, and 10 drops of otto. Beat the whole to a uniform paste.

SAPO HYDRARGYRI PRECIPITATI RUBRI. Sir H. MARSH. White Windsor soap ʒij, rectified spirit fʒj, powdered red precipitate ʒj, otto 6 drops. Proceed as in the last.

SAPO JALAPINUS. G. Resin of jalap, hard soap, of each ʒiv.; dissolve in ʒviij by wt. of diluted spirit (see SPIRITUS) over a water-bath, and evaporate till ʒix are obtained. Dose, 10 to 15 grains.

SAPO LARICIS. Dr MOORE. Dissolve ʒxxiv of white curd soap in ʒxij of rose water on a steam-bath. Infuse ʒiv of wheat bran in ʒx of cold water for 24 hours, and express. Add to the last ʒiij of pure glycerine. Dissolve ʒvj of extract of larch bark in ʒj of boiling water. Mix these solutions with the dissolved soap. Evaporate over a steam-bath to a proper consistence, and pour into moulds to cool. For the local treatment of psoriasis, &c.

SAPO MOLLIS. B. Soap made with potash and olive oil. B. 1867. Same.

SAPO OLEI JECORIS ASELLI. DESCHAMPS. Cod-liver oil ʒij, caustic soda ʒij, water ʒv; dissolve the soda in the water, and mix it with the oil. An iodurettted soap is made by mixing with ʒj of the above ʒj of iodide of potassium dissolved in ʒj of water.

SAPO POTASSII IODIDI. See LINIMENTUM IODURETUM SAPONAC. and LINIMENTUM IODURETUM GELATIN.

SAPO SATURNI. BRISTOL INFIRMARY. Boil ℔j of white soap in Oiv of rain water; when the soap is dissolved, add ʒj of camphor pulverised with spirit, and mixed with ʒij of liquid subacetate of lead; stir the whole till cold.

SAPO SULPHURIS. Sir H. MARSH. Beat ʒij of white Windsor soap in a marble mortar until smooth, add fʒj of rectified spirit coloured with alkanet root, beat to a uniform paste, and add ʒij of sublimed sulphur and 10 drops of otto of rose. Beat all well together. FRANK prescribes ʒiv of sulphur, ʒss of oil of bergamot, and water q. s. to form a paste. In cutaneous diseases.

SAPO TEREBINTHINÆ. G. Powd. of castile soap, oil of turpentine, of each ʒvj by wt., carb. potash ʒj; triturate together till they combine.

SAPO TIGLII. M. Croton oil 2 parts, solution of caustic soda (sp. gr. 1·330) 1 part; triturate together without heat till

they combine; put it into paper moulds, and after a few days slice, and preserve in a well-stoppered bottle. Dose, 1 to 3 grains.

SAPO VIRIDIS. Soft soap made with potash and linseed oil.

SAPONINUM. *Saponin. Senegin.* Boil the root of soapwort with rectified spirit, filter the solution while hot, and when cold collect the precipitate, which may be purified by digestion with animal charcoal. Acrid; said to be poisonous.

SARSAPARILLINUM. See SMILACINUM.

SCAMMONIÆ RESINA. B. Digest scammony root in coarse powder 8 oz. with f℥xvj of rectified spirit in a covered vessel, at a gentle heat, for 24 hours; then transfer to a percolator, and when the tincture ceases to pass, pour into the percolator successive portions of spirit until the root is exhausted. Add to the tincture f℥iv of distilled water, and distil off the spirit by a water-bath. Remove the residue while hot to an open dish, and allow it to become cold. Pour off the supernatant fluid from the resin, wash this several times with hot water, and dry it on a porcelain plate by a stove or water-bath. Dose, 3 to 8 grains. May also be prepared in a similar way from scammony. B. 1867. Same. U. S. and P. Similar.

SCAMMONIUM. B. A gum resinous exudation, obtained by incision, from the living root of *Convolvulus Scammonia*, hardened in the air. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

SCILLA COCTA. Remove the outer coat from the bulb, and bake the squill in flour until tender.

SENEGINUM. See SAPONINUM.

SERUM ACETOSUM. GL. H. Milk ℔ij, water ℔j; boil, and add ℥j of diluted acetic acid. Remove the curds.

SERUM ALUMINOSUM. L. 1746. Milk Oj, alum ℥j; boil, and strain.

SERUM ANTISCORBUTICUM. L. 1746. Milk Oj, scorbutic juices ℥iv; boil, and strain.

SERUM CHALYBEATUM. BRUNS. PH. Repeatedly quench red-hot iron in whey.

SERUM LACTIS. *Whey.* G. Mix 1 part by wt. of liquor Serîparus with 200 parts by wt. of fresh cow's milk; heat to between 95° and 105° F., and set aside, and when the coagulation is complete, strain off the whey from the curd.

SERUM LACTIS [*cum Acido Citrico*]. P. Milk Oij; boil it, adding by small quantities a sufficient quantity of a solu-

tion of 1 part of citric acid in 8 of water; when coagulated, strain without pressure. Replace the whey on the fire, after mixing it with the white of an egg previously beaten up with a little cold water. When it boils, add a little cold water to moderate the violence of the ebullition, strain through a sieve, and filter. Whey is also prepared by means of lemon or orange juice, or cream of tartar.

SERUM LACTIS CEREVISIATUM. Boil Oj of milk with ʒiv of good beer, and strain.

SERUM LACTIS PULVERATUM. Sugar of milk ʒij, white sugar ʒj, gum arabic ʒss. Mix.

SERUM NITROSUM. Boil ʒij of nitre in Oj of milk, and strain.

SERUM PURGANS. GERM. H. Manna ʒij, cream of tartar ʒij cow's milk Oj¼; a third part every 2 hours.

SERUM SINAPIS. Milk Oj, water Oj, bruised mustard seed ʒiss; boil till curdled, and strain.

SERUM CUM TAMARINDIS. G. Tamarinds ʒj, fresh milk ʒxxv by wt.; when the milk boils, add the tamarinds, and strain.

SERUM VINOSUM. SWEDIAUR. Milk ℔ij, water ℔ij, Rhenish wine ʒiss; boil, strain, and clarify.

SERUM DICTUM DE WEISSE. P. Senna ʒss, sulphate of magnesia ʒss, elder flowers, tops of St John's wort, yellow bedstraw, of each ʒij. Infuse for half an hour in Ovj of boiling whey. Dose, 16 oz., to diminish the secretion of milk.

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM. B. The internal fat of the abdomen of the sheep, purified by melting and straining.

SMILACINUM. *Smilacin.* Boil sarsaparilla in rectified spirit, distil off two-thirds, filter, concentrate, and set aside to crystallize. Purify the crystals by digestion with animal charcoal, and recrystallize.

SODA CAUSTICA. B. *Sodæ Hydras.* As POTASSA CAUSTICA. B. 1867. Same.

SODA CHLORINATA. *Hypochlorite of Soda.* Dr. CHRISTISON. Pass chlorine gas (from 8 parts of black oxide of manganese, 10 of chloride of sodium, 14 of sulphuric acid, and 10 of water) into a vessel containing 19 parts of dried carbonate of soda mixed with 1 part of water. When the air of the apparatus is expelled the junctions should be secured. It is more usually prepared in a liquid form. See LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORATÆ.

SODA TARTARATA. B. *Sodæ Potassio-tartras. Sodæ et Po-*

tassæ Tartras. Dissolve carbonate of sodium 12 oz. or q. s. in boiling distilled water Oiv, add gradually acid tartrate of potassium in powder 16 oz. or q. s., and then proceed as for POTASSII TARTRAS. Dose, 2 drachms to ½ ounce. B. 1867. Same. In P. (*Sel de Seignette*).

SODA TARTARIZATA EFFERVESCENS. *Acidulated Kali. Lemon and Kali.* Bicarbonate of soda ʒiv, tartaric acid ʒiv, refined sugar ʒxij, essence of lemon fʒss. The powders to be separately dried at a moderate temperature, and the whole uniformly mixed.

SODÆ ACETAS. B. No formula. B. 1867. No formula. D. To Oj of commercial acetic acid, in a porcelain capsule, add gradually 16 oz. or q. s. of crys. carbonate of soda, and, taking care that there is a slight excess of acid, evaporate until a pellicle begins to form, and set aside to crystallize. It is usually obtained by decomposing acetate of lime (made by saturating crude pyroligneous acid with chalk) by sulphate of soda. Dose, 1 scruple to 1 drachm, as a diuretic; in larger doses, as a cathartic.

SODÆ AQUA EFFERVESCENS. See AQUA SODÆ EFFERVESCENS.

SODÆ BENZOAS. P. Heat gently benzoic acid and water, and add caustic soda q. s. to neutralize the acid; filter, evaporate, and crystallize over sulph. acid under a bell glass.

SODÆ BIBORAS. The native borax (*tincal*) is refined by calcination, solution, and crystallization. Borax is also made from the native boracic acid by saturating it with carbonate of soda. Dose, 15 to 30 grains.

SODÆ BISULPHAS. Mix 10 parts of dried sulphate of soda dissolved in 25 parts of water with 7 parts of strong sulphuric acid, both by weight. Heat the mixture gently to ebullition, then set aside in the cold, that crystals may form.

SODÆ BISULPHIS. *Acid Sulphite of Soda.* Dissolve crys. carbonate of soda in twice its weight of water, and pass sulphurous acid in excess through the solution while warm. Set aside to crystallize. Dose, ½ to 1 drachm. Its solution is used to preserve subjects. The *neutral sulphite* may also be obtained by saturating the bisulphite with carbonate of soda.

SODÆ CARBOLAS. See ACID. CARBOLIC.

SODÆ ET FERRI PYROPHOSPHAS. G. *Natrium Pyrophosphoricum Ferratum.* Dissolve ʒxx pyrophosphate of soda

in ℥xl of cold dist. water and add gradually to the solution, and with constant stirring ℥viij sol. perchloride of iron by wt. (G.) previously diluted with ℥xxij dist. water as long as the pp. is redissolved. Filter and, to the clear light green liquid thus obtained, pour in ℥c by wt. of rectified spirit, wash the pp. with more spirit, press it between blotting paper and dry by a gentle heat.

SODÆ HYPOSULPHIS. P. *Hyposulphite of soda.* Dissolve 8 parts of crystallized carb. soda in 16 parts of water, divide the solution into 2 parts, and pass into one, excess of sulphurous acid; then add to it the remainder of the solution; mix in a large glass flask and boil to drive off excess of sulphurous acid; then add one part of sublimed sulphur; boil, agitate for a few minutes, filter and evaporate by a gentle heat to ⅓rd its vol. and set aside in a cool place that the salt may crystallize, Dose, 10 to 60 grains.

SODÆ NITRIS. B. 1864. *Nitrite of Soda.* Mix nitrate of soda ℔j and charcoal recently burned and in fine powder 1¼ oz. thoroughly in a mortar, and drop the mixture in successive portions into a clay crucible heated to dull redness. When the salt has become quite white, raise the heat so as to liquefy it, pour it out on a clean flagstone, and, when it has solidified, break it into fragments, and keep it in a stoppered bottle. Dose, 2 to 5 grains.

SODÆ PYROPHOSPHAS CRYSTALLIZATA. P. By heating (gently at first), and afterwards to a red heat, crystallized phosphate of soda in a platinum crucible, until all the water is driven off and the salt has become fused. Dissolve the fused mass in water, filter and concentrate until it has a density of 1·20 and crystallize in the cold. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

SODÆ SANTONAS. PARRISH. Prepared by adding santonin to a hot alcoholic solution of caustic soda, as long as it is dissolved. By spontaneous evaporation large transparent tubular crystals may be obtained. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

SODÆ SULPHAS EXSICCATA. *Effloresced Glauber Salt.* Expose the crystals to a warm dry air till they fall into powder. They lose half their weight; the dose is reduced in the same proportion. Dose, ½ to 4 drachms.

SODÆ SULPHO-SALICYLAS. Mr J. WILLIAMS obtains this salt by treating very pure salicylic acid with about twice its weight of sulphuric acid, then adding carb. barium,

and decomposing the sulpho-salicylate of barium by sulphate of soda.

SODÆ SULPHOVINAS. Made by diluting sulphovinic acid with strong alcohol, and saturating directly with carbonate of soda in powder. Said to be a very effective saline aperient, unattended by subsequent constipation. Dose, 5 to 6 drachms.

SODÆ TARTRAS. To a solution of tartaric acid, add carbonate or bicarbonate of soda q. s. to neutralize it; evaporate, and set aside to crystallize. Dose, as a purgative, 2 to 4 drachms; as a diuretic and antilithic, 1 scruple to 1 drachm, largely diluted. It is more frequently taken in the form of *Soda Powders*.

SODII ARSENIAS. B. *Sodæ Arsenias*. Arsenious acid 10 oz. nitrate of sodium 8½ oz., dried carbonate of sodium 5½ oz., boiling distilled water f℥xxxv. Reduce the dry ingredients separately to fine powder, and mix them thoroughly in a mortar. Put the mixture into a large clay crucible, and cover it with the lid. Expose to a full red heat, till all effervescence has ceased and complete fusion has taken place. Pour out the fused salt on a clean flagstone, and as soon as it has solidified, and while it is still warm, put it into the boiling distilled water, stirring diligently. When the salt has dissolved, filter the solution through paper, and set it aside to crystallize. Drain the crystals, and, having dried them rapidly on filtering paper, enclose them in stoppered bottles. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$th to $\frac{1}{8}$th of a grain. B. 1867. Same.

SODII AURO-TERCHLORIDUM. See AURI-CHLORIDUM SODII.

SODII BICARBONAS. B. *Sodæ Bicarbonas*. A salt obtained by saturating carbonate of sodium with carbonic acid, or by reaction of chloride of sodium and bicarbonate of ammonium. Dose, 10 to 60 grains. B. 1867. Carbonate of soda ℔ij, dried carbonate of soda ℔iij, white marble in fragments ℔iv, hydrochloric acid Cj, water Cij, distilled water q. s. Fill with the marble a tubulated glass bottle having a few small holes drilled in the bottom, connect the tubulure tightly by a bent tube and corks with an empty two-necked bottle and connect this with another bottle filled with the carbonates of soda well triturated together, and let the tube be long enough to reach the bottom of the bottle. Before fixing the cork in the bottle containing the carbonate of soda, partially

immerse the bottle containing the marble in the hydrochloric acid, previously diluted with the water and placed in any convenient vessel. When the whole apparatus is filled with carbonic acid gas, fix in tightly the cork of the bottle containing the carbonate of soda, and let the action go on until the gas ceases to be absorbed. Agitate occasionally for half an hour the damp salt which is formed with half its weight of cold distilled water, drain the undissolved portion, and dry it by exposure to the air on filtering paper placed on porous bricks.

SODII BROMIDUM. B. AS POTASSII BROMIDUM. Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

SODII CAROBNAS. B. *Sodæ Carbonas.* This salt is commonly obtained from chloride of sodium, either by reaction with bicarbonate of ammonium and subsequent ignition, or by conversion into sulphate, and action of heat in a mixture of the sulphate with carbon and carbonate of calcium. Dose, 5 to 30 grains. B. 1867. Same. Dose, 5 grains to ½ drachm.

SODII CARBONAS EXSICCATA. B. *Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata.* Expose carbonate of sodium 8 oz. in a porcelain capsule to heat applied gently until the crystals crumble to powder, then increase the temperature and continue the action till vapours cease to be evolved. The product weighs about ʒiij. B. 1867. Same. Having rubbed to powder, enclose it in a stoppered bottle. Dose 3 to 10 grains.

SODII CHLORIDUM. B.

SODII CHLORIDUM PURIFICATUM. P. Common salt may be deprived of earthy chlorides by dissolving it in water, and adding to it drop by drop a sol. of carb. soda, until all the earthy salts are precipitated, filtering the sol. and evaporating till crystals begin to form.

SODII CITRO-TARTRAS EFFERVESCENS. B. *Sodæ Citro-Tartras Effervescens.* Bicarb. sodium in powder 17 oz., tartaric acid in powder 9 oz., citric acid in powder 6 oz., refined sugar in powder 5 oz; mix thoroughly, place in a dish or pan, and heat to between 200° and 220° F. (93·3°—104·4° C.) When the particles of the powder begin to aggregate, stir them assiduously until they assume a granular form, then separate the granules of uniform and most convenient size by sifting, and preserve in well-closed bottles. Dose 60 grains to ¼ oz. B. 1867 omits sugar and uses ʒviij of tartaric acid.

SODII ETHYLAS (SOLUTIO). (Dr B. W. RICHARDSON.) Put half a fluid ounce of absolute alcohol (sp. gr. 0·795) into a two-ounce test tube. Set the test tube up in a bath of water at 50° F., and add, in small pieces at a time, cuttings of pure metallic sodium. Add the sodium until the gas given off ceases to escape, then raise the temperature of the water in the bath to 100° F., and add a little more sodium. When the gas again ceases to escape, stop adding sodium, or if the fluid, which by this time will be of a gelatinous consistence, should crystallize then stop. Afterwards cool down to 50° F., and add half a fluid once more of absolute alcohol.

SODII HYPOPHOSPHIS. B. *Sodæ Hypophosphis.* Obtained by adding carb. sodium to sol. of hypophosphite of calcium as long as a pp. of carb. of calcium is formed; then filtering the solution and evaporating it to dryness by the heat of a steam-bath, keeping it constantly stirred when the salt begins to solidify. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same.

SODII IODIDUM. B. Obtained as POTASSII IODIDUM. Dose, 3 to 10 grains. Another form is as follows:—

SODII IODIDUM. *Sodæ Hydriodas.* By decomposing iodide of iron by carbonate of soda, and evaporating the filtered solution with a gentle heat, that crystals may be produced by cooling. It is very deliquescent. Dose, 3 to 20 grains.

SODII NITRAS. B. *Sodæ Nitras.* A native salt. Purified by crystallization from water.

SODII PHOSPHAS. B. *Sodæ Phosphas.* This salt may be obtained by adding a sol. of carb. sodium to a sol. of acid phosphate of calcium, prepared from a mixture of bone-ash and sulphuric acid. Dose, ¼ oz. to 1 oz. B. 1867. Same.

SODII PLATINO-BICHLORIDUM. See PLATINO-CHLORIDUM SODII.

SODII SALICYLAS. B. *Sodæ Salicylas.* Made by neutralizing a solution of pure salicylic acid with caustic soda or carbonate of sodium. Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

SODII SULPHAS. B. *Sodæ Sulphas.* From the residue left in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid from chloride of sodium by neutralizing it with carbonate of sodium, and crystallizing from solution in water. Dose, 2 to 8 drachms. P. and G. Same.

SODII SULPHIDUM CRYSTALLIZATUM. *Monosulfure de sodium crystallisé.* P. Prepare a solution of caustic soda sp. gr. 1·33, and pass into it, washed, sulphuretted hydrogen gas till no more gas is absorbed; leave the solution in close vessels till crystals form; drain them, and keep them in well-stopped bottles. Used in preparing some mineral waters. Dr RINGER says it possesses the property of preventing and arresting suppuration and of stopping the formation of pus. Given for boils and carbuncles it also produces excellent results. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$th grain, mixed with sugar of milk, every hour or two, on the tongue.

SODII SULPHIS. B. *Sodæ Sulphis. Sulphite of Soda.* Pass sulphurous acid to saturation through a solution of carbonate of sodium or caustic soda. Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

SODII SULPHO-ANTIMONIAS. SCHLIPPE'S *Antimonial Salt.* See ANTIMONII ET SODII SULPHURETUM.

SODII SULPHOCARBOLAS. B. *Sodæ Sulphocarbolas.* Obtained by dissolving carbolic acid in excess of sulphuric acid, supersaturating the liquid with carb. barium, filtering, and treating the filtrate with carb. sodium until no further pp. forms. The filtrate from this mixture yields crystals of sulphocarbolate of sodium on evaporation. Dose, 10 to 15 grains.

SODII VALERIANAS. B. *Sodæ Valerianas.* Dilute f℥viss of sulphuric acid with Oss of water; dissolve 9 oz. of powdered bichromate of potassium with the aid of heat in Oiiiss of water. When both solutions are cooled, put them into a retort or flask, and, having added f℥iv of amylic alcohol, shake together occasionally till the temperature has fallen to about 90° F. (32·2° C.). A condenser being connected, apply heat so as to distil over about Oiv of liquid. Saturate this exactly with caustic soda, separate the oil which floats on the surface, and evaporate till watery vapour ceases to escape, and then raise the heat cautiously so as to liquefy the salt. The heat should now be withdrawn, and when the salt has concreted, it is to be divided into fragments, and preserved in well-stoppered bottles. Dose, 1 to 5 grains. B. 1867. Same.

SODIUM. B. The metallic element sodium, as met with in commerce, should be preserved in well-stoppered bottles under mineral naphtha.

SOLUTIO. *Solution.* This term is used as synonymous with

LIQUOR. If the preparation sought for cannot be found under the one name, look for it under the other.

SOLUTIO ACIDI CITRICI. Citric acid gr. xxxiv, water ʒj. This is about the strength of lemon juice. See SUCCUS LIMONIS, B.

SOLUTIO ACONITIÆ. Dr TURNBULL. Aconitia gr. j, rectified spirit fʒj. Externally, by a sponge on the unbroken skin, in neuralgia and rheumatic affections.

SOLUTIO ANTISCROFULOSA. AUGUSTIN. Chloride of barium ʒss, chloride of iron ʒss, distilled water ʒij.

SOLUTIO ARGENTI NITRAS CONCENTRATA. Mr HIGGINBOTTOM. Dissolve ℈iv of nitrate of silver in fʒiv of distilled water. To be applied by a small sponge (1 inch by ½) on a silver probe. Instead of solid caustic in erysipelas.

SOLUTIO ARSENIATIS AMMONIÆ and SOLUTIO ARSENIATIS SODÆ. See LIQUOR ARSENIATIS AMMONIÆ and LIQUOR SODÆ ARSENIATIS.

SOLUTIO ATROPIÆ. Mr WILDE. Atropia gr. j, rectified spirit ♏iij, diluted nitric acid ♏j, distilled water fʒj. This forms No. 1; Nos. 2 and 3 contain respectively 2 and 3 grains of atropia. One drop applied to the conjunctiva of the lower lid dilates the pupil. Mr W. COOPER'S solution for the same purpose consists of atropia gr. ij, rectified spirit fʒj, water fʒvij. Dr PEREIRA directs gr. j of atropia. See LIQUOR ATROPIÆ, B.

SOLUTIO AURI AMMONIO-CHLORIDI. FURNARI. Ammonio-chloride of gold gr. viij distilled water and rectified spirit, each ʒx. Dose, a teaspoonful, morning and evening, in sugared water; against dysmenorrhœa and amenorrhœa.

SOLUTIO BARII CHLORIDI. L. See LIQUOR BARII CHLORIDI.

SOLUTIO BEBERINÆ. Dr RODIE'S *Solution* contains impure sulphate of bebeerine, but the quantity is not known. The dose is from 20 to 30 drops.

SOLUTIO BELLADONNÆ. HAHNEMANN'S *Prophylactic Solution.* Alcoholic extract of belladonna gr. iij, distilled water (or cinnamon water) ʒj. Dose, 3 drops, twice a day, to a child under 12 months, and 1 drop more for every year above.

SOLUTIO BROMINII. M. POURCHE. *For internal use.* Bromine fʒj, distilled water fʒv; mix. Dose, 5 to 6 drops. *For external use,* fʒiv of bromine to fʒv of water.

SOLUTIO CALCII CHLORIDI. *Solutio Calcis Muriatis.* E. See LIQUOR CALCII CHLORIDI.

SOLUTIO CALCIS CHLORIDI SPIRITUOSA. CHEVALLIER. Chloride of lime ʒiij, distilled water ℥ij, rectified spirit ℥ij; mix, and filter.

SOLUTIO CALCIS CHLORINATÆ. See LIQUOR CALCIS CHLORATÆ.

SOLUTIO CAMPHORÆ CARBONICA. SWEDIAUR. Water saturated with carbonic acid gas ℔ij, powdered camphor ʒiij.

SOLUTIO CAMPHORÆ E CHLOROFORMO. Messrs T. and H. SMITH. Camphor ʒiij, chloroform fʒj. Dissolve. For exhibiting camphor, with yolk of egg in emulsions.

SOLUTIO CAMPHORÆ ET MYRRHÆ. SWEDIAUR. Camphor ʒj, myrrh ʒj; rub together, and add gradually ℔j of hot distilled water. When cold, filter.

SOLUTIO CANTHARIDIS ÆTHERIALIS. Mr TOYNBEE. Ether 3 parts, cantharides 1 part; exhaust by percolation.

SOLUTIO CAUSTICA COPAIBÆ *vel* CUBEBÆ. Dr CATTELL. Oil of cubebs or copaiva ℥ij, solution of potash ℥j, water q. s. ʒss to be used as an injection.

SOLUTIO CARBONIS SULPHURETI. OTTO. Sulphuret of carbon ʒij, alcohol ℥j. Dose, 4 drops, every four hours.

SOLUTIO CHLOROFORMI. BOUCHARDAT. Chloroform ℥j, rectified spirit ℥j, water ℥x. Used chiefly as a lotion, to allay itching.

SOLUTIO COPAIBÆ ALKALINA. Copaiba ℥ij, solution of potash fʒiv, distilled water ℥x; boil together, and when cooled to 140° F. add spirit of nitric ether fʒj. Separate the clear solution from the sediment and what floats on the surface. Dr CRISTISON directs ʒiss of liquor potassæ and no water. Mr BELL. Balsam of copaiva 2 parts, solution of potash or soda 8 parts, water 7 parts. Boil for a quarter of an hour, and add sweet spirit of nitre 1 part.

SOLUTIO CREASOTI. The watery solution consists of 1 part of creasote to 80 of water. A weaker solution, from 3 to 6 drops in Oj of water, is used for preserving pathological specimens. The alcoholic solution consists of 1 part of creasote to 16 [LAENNEC says 10] parts of rectified spirit.

SOLUTIO CUPRA SULPHATIS COMPOSITA. *Aqua Styptica.* E. 1817. Sulphate of copper ʒiij, alum ʒiij, water

℥xxxij, sulphuric acid ℥iss. Dissolve the sulphate by heat, filter, and add the acid.

SOLUTIO DELPHINIÆ. Dr TURNBULL. Delphinia ℈j, rectified spirit f℥iv. For outward use.

SOLUTIO ELATERINI. Dr G. BIRD. Elaterin gr. iv, rectified spirit f℥iv.

SOLUTIO ERGOTÆ ÆTHEREA. Dr G. O. REES. As ESSENTIA SECALIS CORNUTI ÆTHEREA. Dose, 5 to 8 minims, in menorrhagia; from 15 to 30 minims to puerperal women.

SOLUTIO FERRI ALUMINOSA. SWEDIAUR. Calcined sulphate of iron ℈x, alum ℈v, water q. s. to dissolve them, sulphuric acid 15 drops. Dose, 10 to 15 drops. Once a celebrated nostrum in Germany, under the name of *Tinctura Nervosa.*

SOLUTIO FERRI PERNITRATIS. D. Take of pure nitric acid 3 f. oz., water 16 f. oz.; mix, add fine iron wire 1 oz.; dissolve, and to the clear solution add as much water as will make the whole measure 1½ pint. Sp. gr. 1·107. Dose, 5 or 6 to 30 drops, in passive hæmorrhages, and chronic diarrhœa.

SOLUTIO GAMBOGIÆ ALKALINA. VAN MONS. Gamboge ℥ss, solution of carbonate of potash ℥ss.

SOLUTIO HYDRARGYRI DEUTO-IODIDI. M. The *Alcoholic Solution:* Deuto-iodide of mercury gr. xij, rectified spirit f℥iss. Dose, 10 to 15 drops. *Æthereal Solution:* With sulphuric ether, in the same proportion.

SOLUTIO ÆTHEREA IODINII. M. Iodine ℈ij, rectified ether f℥iss.

SOLUTIONES IODINII *vel* IODURETÆ. LUGOL'S Solutions of Iodine.—*Iodurетted waters,* Nos. 1, 2, and 3: Iodine gr. iss, ij, and iiss, water Oj. *Drops:* Iodine ℈j, iodide of potassium ℈ij, water f℥ix. *Lotions, &c.:* Iodine gr. iss to iij, iodide of potassium gr. iij to vj, water Oj. *Rubefacient:* Iodine 1 part, iodide of potassium 2, water 12. *Caustic:* Iodine 1, iodide of potassium 1, water 2.

SOLUTIO IODINII CUM CONIO. Dr SCUDAMORE'S *Solution, for inhaling.* Iodine gr. vj, iodide of potassium gr. vj, rectified spirit ℥ij, water ℥v ℥vj. From ℥ss to ℥v of this solution, with ℥ss of tincture of hemlock, to be added to warm water (120° F.) in a glass inhaler, and used twice a day. The preserved juice (*succus conii*) is often substituted for the tincture of hemlock. Two thirds of the

ingredients are first put into the inhaler, and the rest added when half the time for inhaling has elapsed.

SOLUTIO IODOHYDRARGYRATIS POTASSII. Dr CHANNING. Iodide of potassium gr. iiiss, binioxide of mercury gr. ivss, distilled water f℥j. Dissolve first the iodide of potassium, and then the iodide of mercury, in the water. Dose, 2 to 5 drops, three times a day.

SOLUTIO MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS. See LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CARB.

SOLUTIO MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS. A convenient solution for dispensing, is one containing ℥j of the salt in f℥ij.

SOLUTIO MORPHINÆ ACETATIS—CITRATIS—SULPHATIS; see LIQUOR MORPHIÆ ACETATIS, &c.

SOLUTIO MYRRHÆ ALKALINA. SWEDIAUR. Carbonate of soda ℥j, myrrh ℥ij, boiling water ℥viij. Digest in a water-bath for 2 days, frequently stirring, and strain.

SOLUTIO OLEI CARYOPHYLLI. *Alcohol Caryophyllatum.* CH. Oil of cloves ℥j, alcohol ℥iij. Applied to carious bones.

SOLUTIO PHOSPHORI ÆTHEREA. M. Sliced phosphorus gr. v, rectified ether ℥j; mix, set the bottle in a dark place for 3 or 4 days, shaking occasionally, and decant.

SOLUTIO POTASSÆ. See LIQUOR POTASSÆ.

SOLUTIO POTASSÆ ALCOHOLICA. POL. PH. Hydrate of potash ℥j, alcohol ℥vj.

SOLUTIO POTASSII CYANIDI. For LAMING'S see LIQUOR POT. CYANIDI. M. directs a stronger solution (*Hydrocyanate de potasse médicinal.*) Cyanide of potassium ℥j, distilled water ℥j. It will not keep.

SOLUTIO POTASSII SULPHURETTI. See AQUA POTASSÆ SULPHRETTI.

SOLUTIO QUINIÆ SULPHO-TARTRATIS. RIGHINI. Disulphate of quinine 45 gr., tartaric acid 67 gr., distilled water ℥x. Make a solution, of which ℥j may be given in the day.

SOLUTIO SAPONIS ÆTHEREA. PELLETIER. White soap ℥v, camphor ℥v, oil of thyme ♈ij, acetic ether ℥v.

SOLUTIO SODÆ CARBONATIS. *Sodæ Carbonatis Aqua.* D. Crystallized carbonate of soda ℥j, water to Oj or q. s. to form a solution whose sp. gr. is 1·026.

SOLUTIO SODÆ HYPOPHOSPHITIS. SWAN'S *Solution.* Mr SQUIRE says this contains 3 gr. of the salt in ℥j.

SOLUTIO STANNI CHLORIDI. NAUCHE. Chloride of tin gr. j, distilled water f℥xlvj. Dose, f℥ss, daily, in gum water. And as a lotion to cancerous ulcers.

SOLUTIO ZINCI ACETATIS. E. 1817. Sulphate of zinc ℥j, acetate of lead ℥iv; dissolve each separately in ℥x of distilled water, mix, and filter.

SOLUTIO ZINCI ÆTHEREA. HUFELAND. Chloride of zinc ℥iv, alcohol ℥j, sulphuric ether ℥ij.

SOLUTIO ZINCI SULPHATIS. E. 1817. Sulphate of zinc gr. xvj, water f℥viij, dilute sulphuric acid ♏xvj.

SOLUTIO VERATRIÆ. M. Veratria gr. j, distilled water, f℥iiss. Dr TURNBULL'S *Solution for external use* is veratria ℈j, rectified spirit ℥ij.

Other solutions will be found under LIQUORS; and several alcoholic solutions under TINCTURA.

SPARADRAPUM CUM CERÂ. *Toile de Mai.* P. White wax ℥viij, oil of almonds ℥iv, Venice turpentine ℥j, melt together, and dip into it strips of linen cloth, which are to be passed between wooden rollers to remove the superfluous plaster. Spread on paper, it forms waxed paper.

SPARADRAPUM COMMUNE. *Common spread plaster.* P. directs, under this name, EMP. GUMMOSUM spread on linen, which is the *Sparadrap* of the hospitals of Paris. With us, the EMPL. PLUMBI and EMP. RESINÆ are commonly used. See EMPL. RESINÆ.

SPARADRAPUM ELEMI. See CHARTA PRO FONTICULIS.

SPARADRAPUM EPISPASTICUM. See CHARTA EPISPASTICA. It may be spread on sarcenet or linen.

SPARADRAPUM ICTHYOCOLLÆ. See EMPLASTRUM ICTHYOCOLLÆ.

SPARADRAPUM OPII. M. SCHÆUFELLE. On a piece of black sarcenet, of a close and strong texture, properly stretched, spread with a brush 3 layers of extract of opium, softened with water to the consistence of treacle, and mixed with a sixth part of powdered gum. Keep the plaster dry.

SPARADRAPUM RESINÆ THAPSIÆ. P. Yellow wax ℥iv¼, resin ℥iss, Burgundy pitch ℥iss, boiled turpentine ℥iss, Venice turpentine ℥ss, glycerine ℥ss, resin of thapsia ℥¾. Melt the first five substances together, and strain through linen. Keep them liquefied over a gentle fire, and add the glycerine and the thapsia resin. When well mixed and of a proper consistence, spread on strips of linen cloth.

SPARADRAPUM VESICANS. P. Yellow wax, black pitch, resin, of each 2½ oz.; melt over a naked fire, strain through linen, and when the mass has a little cooled, add olive oil 1½ dr., glycerine 3 dr., and Venice turpentine 3 dr., and lastly, with constant stirring, cantharides in powder 4 oz. Put the whole over a water-bath for half an hour, and when sufficiently cold and well mixed, spread on waxed strips of linen cloth.

SPECIES. Mixtures of dried plants, or parts of plants, in a divided state, which for convenience are kept mixed for use. The COMPOUND POWDERS (which are sometimes included after this name) are mostly placed under PULVERES.

SPECIES AMARÆ. P. Dried leaves of holy thistle, flowering tops of germander, and lesser centaury, of each p. æ., cut and mixed.

SPECIES ANTHELMINTICÆ. P. Dried flowering tops of tansy and wormwood, chamomile flowers, and wormseed, in equal parts.

SPECIES AROMATICÆ. P. Leaves and tops of sage, thyme, wild thyme, hyssop, peppermint, rosemary, origanum, and wormwood, of each ℥j.

SPECIES ASTRINGENTES. P. Bistort root ℥j, tormentil root ℥j, pomegranate rind ℥j.

SPECIES CARMINATIVÆ. P. Green aniseeds, caraway seeds, coriander seeds, and fennel seeds, of each p. æ.

SPECIES PRO CONF. AROMATICA. See CONF. AROMATICA.

SPECIES PRO CONF. OPII. See CONF. OPII.

SPECIES BECHICÆ. P. 1. Leaves of Canadian maidenhair, ground ivy, hartstongue, speedwell, hyssop tops, and poppy capsules (freed from seeds) p. æ.; cut and mixed. 2. Dried flowers of mallow, catsfoot, coltsfoot, and petals of red poppy, each ℥j; mix. The FRUCTUS BECHICI are —Dates (stoned) ℥j, jujubes ℥j, figs ℥j, raisins ℥j.

SPECIES CORDIALES. *The 4 Cordial Flowers.* L. 1720. Flowers of borage, bugloss, roses, and violets.

SPECIES DIURETICÆ. *The 5 opening roots.* E. 1744. Dried roots of sweet fennel, butcher's broom, smallage, asparagus, and parsley, of each ℥j. *The 5 lesser opening roots* are—Dog-grass, madder, eryngo, caper, and rest-harrow.

SPECIES EMOLLIENTES. P. Dried leaves of mallow, marsh-mallow, great white mullien, and wall wort, of each ʒj; mix. *The 5 emollient herbs.* E. 1744. Mallow, marsh-mallow, mercury, pellitory, and violet. FARINÆ EMOLLIENTES, *Emollient meals* (P.), are the ingredients of SPECIES EMOLLIENTES, P., powdered and passed through a hair sieve.

SPECIES FUMALES. See PULVIS FUMALIS and FUMIGATIO BALSAMICA.

SPECIES AD DECOCTUM LIGNORUM. G. Guaiacum wood rasped ʒv, rest-harrow root ʒiij, cut liquorice root ʒj, cut sassafras ʒj; mix.

SPECIES PECTORALIS. G. Cut marsh-mallow root ʒviij, liquorice root ʒiij, orris root ʒj, coltsfoot leaves ʒiv, mullein flowers ʒij, star aniseed ʒij.

SPECIES DICTÆ QUINQUE HERBÆ CAPILLARES. 5 *Capillary herbs.* L. 1720. Black and white maidenhair, spleenwort, hartstongue, and golden maidenhair.

SPECIES NARCOTICÆ. P. Dried leaves of belladonna, hemlock, tobacco, poppy, black nightshade, and henbane, in equal parts.

SPECIES PURGANTES. *Thé de Santé. Thé de St Germain.* P. Senna ʒxij, elder flowers ʒvj, fennel seeds ʒiij, green aniseed ʒvj; cream tartar ʒiij; 80 gr. of the above in a cup of boiling water for a dose in habitual constipation.

SPECIES VULNERARIÆ. P. *Thé Suisse.* Leaves and tops of wormwood, bettony, bugle, calamint, germander, hyssop, ground ivy, milfoil origanum, periwinkle, rosemary, self-heal, sage, hartstongue, water-germander, thyme, speedwell, flowers of arnica, do. catsfoot, do. coltsfoot, of each p. æ., cut and mixed.

SPIRITŪS. *Spirits.* Under this head are placed distilled spirits, simple and compound; with a few alcoholic solutions, and ethereal spirits. B. For most distilled spirits is now substituted a solution of 1 part volatile oil in 49 of rectified spirit. Essences. See ESSENTIA. The spirit which forms the basis of these compounds is not prepared by pharmacists, but is a separate branch of manufacture. The Colleges, however, have indicated, by their densities, the strength of the spirits to be employed. The following table shows the specific gravity of the different varieties of spirit ordered by the B. U. S. P. and G. Pharmacopœias.

B.	Sp. gr.	U. S.	Sp. gr.	P.	Sp. gr.	G.	Sp. gr.
Alcohol	·797 to ·800	Alcohol absolute	·794	Alcohol	·792·92	Spiritus	·830 to ·834
Spiritus rectificatus	·838	Alcohol	·820	Do. 95 c.	·815		
				Do. 90 c.	·832·79		
Spiritus tenuor (rect. sp. 5 vols., dist. water 3 vols.)	·920	Alcohol dilutum— Alcohol 50 parts, distilled water 50 parts	·928	Do. 80 c.	·862·67	Spiritus dilutus (spiritus 7 pts.' wt., water 3 parts' wt.)	·892 to ·896
				Do. 60 c.	·912·24		
				Do. 50 c.	·932·92		
				Do. 40 c.	·950·41		
				Do. 30 c.	·963·80		

SPIRITUS [*vel* AQUA] ABISINTHII COMPOSITA. L. 1720. Dried wormwood ℔ss, cardamom seed ʒss, coriander seed ʒiss, brandy Cj; distil.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS. B. Mix ether fʒx and rectified spirit Oj. Sp. gr. ·809. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 1½ f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Ether 3, alcohol (see SPIRITUS) 7. P. Ether and alcohol at 90c (see SPIRITUS) p. æ. G. 1 ether to 3 sp.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS ACETICI. PRUS. PH. Acetic ether ʒj, rectified spirit ʒiij.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS AROMATICUS. L. 1824. *Elixir Vitrioli Dulce.* Cinnamon ʒiij, cardamom ʒiss, long pepper ʒj, ginger ʒj, spirit of ether fʒxvj. Macerate 14 days in a stopped bottle, and strain. Dose ½ f. dr. to 1 f. dr.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS MURIATICI. E. 1744. *Dulcified Spirit of Salt.* To 3 parts of rectified spirit in a large vessel gradually add 1 part of hydrochloric acid; digest for some days, and distil cautiously by a sand heat.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI. L. To Oij of rectified spirit add gradually fʒiiiss of nitric acid (sp. gr. 1·42); then distil fʒxxviij. Sp. gr. ·884. E. directs one measure of hyponitrous ether with 4 of rectified spirit. Density, ·847. The above is apt to become acid, which is corrected by adding magnesia or alkalies, and redistilling; but it soon becomes acid again. This, however, according to KLEIN, is not the case if neutral tartrate of potash be used. Dose, 20 minims to 1 fl. drachm.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI. B. *Sp. Etheris Nitrici.* Mix gradually sulphuric acid fʒij with Oj of rectified spirit. Add, in the same way, fʒiiss of nitric acid. Put the mixture into a retort into which copper in fine wire (about No. 25) ʒij has been introduced, and to which a thermometer is fitted. Attach a fit condenser, and, applying a gentle heat, let the spirit distil at a temperature commencing at 170° F. (76·7° C.), rising to 175° (79·4° C.), but not exceeding 180° (82·2° C.), until fʒxij have passed into

a bottle cooled with ice-cold water. Then withdraw the heat. Let the contents of the retort cool. Add f℥ss nitric acid, and distil again until the product measures f℥xiv. Mix with Oij of rectified spirit, or as much as will make the product correspond to the nitric oxide test, in the following paragraph:—It should yield at the ordinary temperature and pressure, and when freshly prepared, seven times its volume of nitric oxide gas.* Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 fl. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. contains 5 per cent. of the crude ether.

SPIRITUS ETHERIUS OLEOSUS. D. Mix Oiss of oil of vitriol with Oj of rectified spirit, in a glass matrass; connect this with a Liebig's condenser, apply heat, and distil till a black froth begins to rise. Separate the uppermost stratum of the distilled liquid, and, having exposed it to the air for 24 hours, let the oil be transferred to a moist paper filter, and washed with a little cold water. Dissolve it in Oss of rectified spirit mixed with f℥v of sulphuric ether. This is almost identical with the next.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS COMPOSITUS. *Hoffmann's Anodyne.* Gradually mix sulphuric acid f℥xxxvj with rectified spirit f℥xl, and let stand for 24 hours. Then distil until the fluid in the retort begins to blacken. Shake the distillate with lime water, and remove the supernatant liquor and expose it to the air for about 12 hours. Pour f℥iij of the resulting liquid into a mixture of ether f℥viij and rect. spirit f℥xvj. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr.

SPIRITUS ALEXITERIUS. *Aqua Alexiteria Spirituosa.* L. 1746. Mint ℔ss, angelica leaves ℥iv, tops of sea-wormwood ℥iv, proof spirit Cj old wine measure (Oviss imp.), water q. s. Distil Cj (Oviss imp.).

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ. L. 1836. Hydrochlorate of ammonia ℥x, carbonate of potash ℥xvj, rectified spirit Oiij, water Oiij; distil Oiij.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ ANISATUS. See LIQUOR AMMON. ANISATUS.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS. B. *Spiritus Ammoniæ Compositus.* Mix carbonate of ammonium 4 oz., strong solution of ammonia f℥viij, volatile oil of nutmeg f℥ivss, oil of lemon f℥viss, rectified spirit Ovj, water Oiij, place the oils and rect. spirit with the water in a retort, distil

* See *Pharmaceutical Journal*, 3rd ser., vol. xiij, page 63; or vol. xv, page 101, or vol. xv, page 673.

7 pints, and then distil and separately collect an additional f℥ix. Place the f℥ix of distillate together with the carb. of ammonium and the strong sol. of ammonia in a bottle holding rather more than Oj, securely cork the bottle, and gently warm in a water-bath to 140° F. (60° C.), shaking occasionally until all the salt has dissolved. Filter, if necessary, when cold, through cotton wool, and gradually mix it with the Ovij of distilled spirit. Product to measure Cj. B. 1867. Carb. ammonia ℥viij, strong sol. ammon. f℥iv, vol. oil of nutmeg f℥iv, oil of lemon f℥vj, rect. sp. Ovj, water Oiij. Distil Ovij. Sp. gr. ·870. Dose, ½ dr. to 1 fl. oz. U. S. A sol. of carb. ammon. in rect. sp., water, and liq. ammoniæ, and containing oils of lemon, lavender, and pimento. P. Distilled from chloride of ammonium and carb. potash, with peel of orange and lemon, cinnamon, cloves, vanilla, and cinnamon water.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Compositus. D. 1787. Spirit of ammonia f℥xxxij, oil of lemon ℥ij, oil of nutmeg ℥ij ; mix.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus. B. Macerate asafœtida in small pieces 1½ oz. in a closed vessel for 24 hours, in f℥xv of rect. spirit; distil off the spirit, mix the product with strong solution of ammonia f℥ij, and add rect. spirit to make 1 pint. Dose, ½ dr. to 1 dr. B. 1867. Same.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Succinatus. See Tinct. Ammoniæ Comp.

Spiritus Angelicæ Compositus. G. Sliced angelica root ℥ij, sliced Valerian ℥ss, bruised juniper berries ℥ss; put into a retort and pour on rect. spirit ℥ix by wt. and water ℥xvss by wt. and macerate for 24 hours ; then draw over ℥xiiss by wt., in which dissolve camphor ℥¼.

Spiritus Anisi. L. Oil of aniseed f℥iij, proof spirit Cj ; dissolve.

Spiritus Anisi Compositus. L. 1787. Aniseed ℔ss, angelica seed ℔ss, proof spirit Cj, water Oij ; distil Cj. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr.

Spiritus Anisi Stellati. From Star Anisi as Sp. Cinnam. P.

Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus. B. Horseradish root scraped 20 oz., orange peel cut small and bruised 20 oz., nutmegs ½ oz., proof spirit Cj, water Oiij. Distil Cj with a gentle heat. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same.

Spiritus Aurantii. P. The yellow part of fresh orange peel

℔j, alcohol at 60° (see SPIRITUS) ℔vj, macerate for two days, and distil by water-bath to dryness. SP. FLOR. AURANT.; the same.

SPIRITUS BERGAMII. From bergamot peel, as SP. AURANTII.

SPIRITUS BRYONIÆ COMPOSITUS. E. 1744. Bryony ℔ss, valerian ℥ij, pennyroyal ℥iij, rue ℥iij, mugwort, feverfew flowers, savin tops, each ℥iv, orange peel ℥j, lovage seed ℥j, brandy Cj; distil. *Aqua Hysterica* is the same without the bryony. Dose, 1 fl. drachm.

SPIRITUS CAJUPUTI. B. Dissolve oil of cajuput f℥j in rectified spirit f℥xlix. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 1 dr. B. 1867. Same.

SPIRITUS CALAMI. Calamus root ℔j, sp. of wine (·863) ℔viij; macerate 4 days, and distil nearly to dryness.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ. B. Dissolve camphor 1 oz. in rectified spirit f℥ix. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 10. P. 1 in 10 and 1 in 40. G. 1 in 10. *Antidotes.—Strong Coffee.*

SPIRITUS CARDAMOMI. L. 1746. Cardamom seed ℥v tr., proof spirit Cj, water q. s.; distil Cj.

SPIRITUS CARUI. L. Oil of caraway f℥ij, proof spirit Cj; dissolve. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 3 f. dr.

SPIRITUS CARYOPHYLLI. P. As SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI. P.

SPIRITUS CASSIÆ. E. Cassia in coarse powder ℔j tr. Proceed as for Spirit of Caraway. Dose, ½ fl. dr. to 1 dr.

SPIRITUS CHLOROFORMI. B. *Chloric Ether. Spirit of Chloric Ether.* Dissolve chloroform f℥j in rectified spirit f℥xix. B. 1867. Same. Dose, 20 to 50 minims. U. S. 9 parts of alcohol (see SPIRITUS) and 1 part of chloroform.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI. B. Oil cinnamon f℥j, rect. spirit f℥xlix. Dissolve. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 1 f. dr.

SPIRITUS COCHLEARIÆ. G. Fresh leaves of flowering scurvy-grass ℔viij, rect. spirit ℔iij, water ℔iij. Distil ℔iv.

SPIRITUS COCHLEARIÆ COMPOSITUS. P. Leaves of fresh scurvy-grass ℔vj¼, alcohol at 80° (see SPIRITUS) ℔viiss, horseradish ℥vj. Distil ℔vj.

SPIRITUS CŒRULEUS. HAN. PH. Wormwood, scordium, savin, lavender flowers, of each ℥iiss; proof spirit Ov; distil Oiiss, and add ℥vj of verdigris, and water of ammonia ℥ix. *For outward use.*

SPIRITUS CITRI CORTICIS. P. With lemon peel, as SP. AURANTII.

SPIRITUS CORIANDRI. P. Seed ʒj, alcohol at 80c (see SPIRITUS) ʒviij wt.; distil to dryness.

SPIRITUS CORNU CERVI. See LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVI.

SPIRITUS DILUTIOR. E. See SPIRITUS TENUOIR.

SPIRITUS FEBRIFUGUS CLUTTONI. See SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS MURIATICI. The original form is—Oil of sulphur by the bell, oil of vitriol, and sea-salt, of each ʒj, spirit of wine ʒvj. Let them digest for a month, then distil to dryness.

SPIRITUS FERRI CHLORATI ÆTHEREUS. PRUS. PH. See TINCT. FERRI SESQUICHLORIDI ÆTHEREA.

SPIRITUS FIORAVANTI. P. Venice turpentine ʒv, elemi ʒj, resin of tacamahaca ʒj, amber ʒj, liquid styrax ʒj, galban. ʒj, myrrh ʒj, aloes ʒss, bay berries ʒj, galanga root ʒss, ginger ʒss, zedoary root ʒss, cinnamon ʒss, cloves ʒss, nutmegs ʒss, leaves of dittany of Crete ʒss, alcohol at 80c (see SPIRITUS) ʒxxx wt. Macerate 2 days, and distil over a water-bath till ʒxxv come over.

SPIRITUS FORMICARUM. G. Formic acid 4 parts, spirit (see SPIRITUS) 70 parts, water 26 parts. Mix.

SPIRITUS FULIGINIS. An empyreumatic spirit was formerly distilled from wood-soot, as LIQ. VOL. C. C. An alcoholic spirit is also made from 1 part wood-soot, 5 of proof spirit, 15 of water; distil 4 parts.

SPIRITUS GARI. P. Aloes ʒv, myrrh ʒij, cloves ʒv, nutmegs ʒx, cinnamon ʒxx, saffron ʒv, alcohol at 80c (see SPIRITUS) ℔xlv. Macerate 4 days, filter, add ℔ix of water, and distil by water-bath so as to obtain 39 lbs.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI. B. Oil of juniper fʒj in rectified spirit fʒxlix. Dose, ½ to 1 f. drachm. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Oil 3 parts, alcohol (see SPIRITUS) 97 parts. G. Distilled from the fruit.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS. L. Oil of juniper fʒiss, oil of caraway ♏xij, oil of fennel ♏xij, proof spirit Cj. Dissolve. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ. B. Dissolve British oil of lavender fʒj in rectified spirit fʒxlix. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 1 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. When used as a perfume, various additions are usually made. See LAVENDER WATER, in the *Druggists' General Receipt Book*. U. S. Oil 3 parts, alcohol

(see SPIRITUS) 97 parts. G. By distillation from the flowers.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITUS. See TINCTURA LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITA.

SPIRITUS LIMONIS. P. As SPIRITUS AURANTII.

SPIRITUS MARJORANÆ. From sweet marjoram, as SPIR. SALVIÆ.

SPIRITUS MASTICHES COMPOSITUS. Mastic ℥j, myrrh ℥j olibanum ℥j, rectified spirit Oj ; distil.

SPIRITUS MELISSÆ COMPOSITUS. P. *Eau de Melisse des Carmes.* Fresh balm in flower ℥ix, lemon peel ℥iss, cinnamon ℥$3\frac{3}{4}$, cloves ℥$3\frac{3}{4}$, nutmeg ℥$3\frac{3}{4}$, coriander ʒiij, angelica root ʒiij, alcohol at 80° (See SPIRITUS) ℔iij ℥ij ; macerate for 4 days, and distil in water-bath so as to obtain $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. B. Dissolve British oil of peppermint f℥j in rectified spirit f℥xlix. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 1 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 10. P. As B. G. 1 in 10.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. Essential oil ʒiij, proof spirit Cj ; dissolve.

SPIRITUS MINDERERI. See LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS.

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ. B. Dissolve volatile oil of nutmeg f℥j in rectified spirit f℥xlix. Dose ½ to 1 f. drachm. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Oil 3 parts, alcohol (see SPIRITUS) 97 parts.

SPIRITUS ORIGANI. From wild marjoram, as SPIRITUS SALVIÆ.

SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ. L. Oil of pimento fʒij, proof spirit Cj ; dissolve.

SPIRITUS PINI TURIONUM. Buds of spruce fir ℔iij, proof spirit ℔vj, water ℔j ; distil ℔iv.

SPIRITUS PULEGII. L. As SPIRITUS MENTHÆ.

SPIRITUS PYROACETICUS. *Acetone.* Obtained by the dry distillation of acetate of lime, by a moderate and gradually increased heat. The product is rectified by repeated distillation over lime. Sp. gr. ·921. See NAPHTHA MEDICINALIS.

SPIRITUS PYROXYLICUS. B. 1864. Omitted 1867. *Wood Spirit. Methylic Alcohol,* with about 10 per cent. of water. A product of the destructive distillation of wood. When the acid liquor obtained by the dry distillation of wood, after separating the tar, is distilled, the first portions which come over are chiefly wood spirit with hydrate of

methyl and acetone. This is rectified by distillation with chloride of calcium. It is further purified by redistilling it over lime. Sp. gr. ·841 to ·846. D. states its sp. gr. to be ·846, but it may be obtained as low as ·813. The purest kinds of pyroxylic spirit constitute Dr HASTINGS' *Medicinal Naphtha*. Dose, 12 to 15 minims, three times a day, increased as the patient can bear it. In consumption and in nausea.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. B. Alcohol, with 16 per cent. of water. See SPIRITUS.

SPIRITUS ROSMARINI. B. Dissolve oil of rosemary f℥j in rectified spirit f℥xlix. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 1 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. P. Same.

SPIRITUS RUBI IDÆI. Raspberries ℔iij, rectified spirit ℔ij; distil ℔ij.

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI. L. 1746. *Liquor Ammoniæ Sesquicarbonatis*.

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI DULCIS. *Spiritus Ammoniæ*.

SPIRITUS SALIS MARINI. *Acidum Hydrochloricum*.

SPIRITUS SALVIÆ. Flowers of sage ℔j, rectified spirit ℔iij, water ℔j; distil ℔iij.

SPIRITUS SALVIÆ COMPOSITUS. *Sp. Vulnerarius*.

SPIRITUS SASSAFRAS. As SPIRITUS CALAMI.

SPIRITUS SPILANTHI. BERAL. Bruised Para cress (*Spilanthes Oleracea*) in flower 1 part, spirit (·863) 2 parts; macerate 2 or 3 days, and distil 2 parts.

SPIRITUS TENUIOR. B. Spirit of ·920 sp. gr. Mix Ov of rectified spirit with Oiij of distilled water. Strength fixed by law.

SPIRITUS TEREBINTHINÆ ÆTHEREUS. VAN MONS. Spirit of nitric ether, with as much rectified oil of turpentine as it will dissolve. Rectified oil of turpentine is also termed *Ethereal Spirit of Turpentine*.

SPIRITUS TEREBINTHINÆ COMPOSITUS. See BALSAMUM FIOVARENTI.

SPIRITUS THYMI. From thyme, as SPIRITUS SALVIÆ.

SPIRITUS VANILLÆ. NIEMANN. Bruised vanilla 1 part, rectified spirit 12 parts, water 12; distil 12 parts.

SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI. B. *Brandy*. Spirit distilled from French wine.

SPIRITUS VOLATILIS AROMATICUS. See SP. AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS.

SPIRITUS VULNERARIUS. P. *Arquebusade*. Fresh leaves of

basil, calamint, hyssop, marjoram, balm, peppermint, origanum, rosemary, sage, mother of thyme, thyme, wormwood, angelica, fennel, rue, flowering tops of St John's wort and of lavender, of each ʒj, alcohol of 60° (see SPIRITUS) ℔ij¾. Macerate for 6 days, and distil ʒxxx by wt.

SPONGIA CERATA. Fine sponge, washed and dried, is dipped into melted beeswax, pressed between heated tin plates, left till cold, the excess of wax being then removed.

SPONGIA PRÆPARATA. Washed sponge, still wet, is bound tightly with whipcord, and placed on a stove to dry.

SPONGIA USTA. Cut sponge into pieces, beat it, and burn it in a close iron vessel until it becomes black and friable. See PULVIS SPONGIÆ.

STANNI OXIDUM. SWEDIAUR. Keep pure tin melted in an open vessel till it is entirely converted into a grey powder; triturate, and sift it.

STANNI PROTOCHLORIDUM. It is obtained, in solution, by digesting by aid of heat, granulated tin in strong hydrochloric acid, as long as hydrogen gas is given off. Used as a test.

STANNI PULVIS. See PULVIS STANNI. Tin is also divided by rasping or filing.

STANNI SULPHURETUM. *Stanni Bisulphuretum. Aurum Musivum* P. Melt 12 parts of tin with the lowest possible heat in an earthen crucible, add 6 parts of quicksilver, and triturate the amalgam with 7 parts of sulphur and 6 of sal ammoniac. Introduce the mixture into a glass matrass, and heat gradually in a sand-bath till white vapours are disengaged; maintain a gentle heat till these cease, then break the matrass, and remove the golden scales from the darker matter.

STIBIUM SULPHURATUM, &c. See AMMONII SULPHIDUM, &c.

STRYCHNIÆ ACETAS. Mix 1 part of powdered strychnine with 5 of boiling distilled water, and add acetic acid till the strychnine is dissolved; filter, concentrate, and crystallize. A slight excess of acid favours the crystallization.

STRYCHNIÆ HYDRIODAS. M. Mix a solution of iodide of potassium with a strong solution of acetate of strychnia; wash the precipitated powder with a little cold water, and dry it carefully.

STRYCHNIÆ HYDROCHLORAS. D. On ʒj of strychnia pour

f℥j or q. s. of dilute hydrochloric acid, and adding f℥iiss of distilled water, apply heat till a perfect solution is obtained. Let this cool, and let the crystals be dried on bibulous paper. By evaporating the residual liquid to ⅓rd of its bulk, and allowing it to cool, an additional quantity of the salt will be obtained.

STRYCHNIÆ IODAS. M. Saturate powered strychnine with a concentrated solution of iodic acid; treat the mass with boiling alcohol, filter, and let it evaporate spontaneously.

STRYCHNIÆ NITRAS. Saturate warm diluted nitric acid with strychnia, filter, concentrate, and crystallize. A binitrate can be obtained by adding to the solution a portion of nitric acid equal to that first employed.

STRYCHNIÆ PHOSPHAS. As the sulphate, substituting phosphoric for sulphuric acid.

STRYCHNIÆ SULPHAS. Dissolve one part of powdered strychnine in 5 parts of boiling water, and add diluted sulphuric acid just sufficient to dissolve the strychnine; filter, and crystallize by refrigeration. To form the bisulphate, use double the quantity of acid.

STRYCHNINA. B. *Strychnia.* Nux vomica ℔j, acetate of lead 180 gr., solution of ammonia q. s., rectified spirit q. s., distilled water q. s. Heat the previously split seeds to a temperature of 212° F. (100° C.) for 3 hours, and then reduce them to a fine powder. Digest the powder at a gentle heat for 12 hours with Oij of the spirit and Oj of the water, strain through linen, express strongly, and repeat the process twice. Distil off the spirit from the mixed fluid, evaporate the watery residue to about ℥xvj, and filter when cold. Add now the acetate of lead, previously dissolved in distilled water, so long as it occasions any precipitate; filter; wash the precipitate with ℥x of cold water, adding the washings to the filtrate; evaporate the clear fluid to ℥viij, and when it has cooled add the ammonia in slight excess, stirring thoroughly. Let the mixture stand at the ordinary temperature for 12 hours; collect the precipitate on a filter, wash it once with a few ounces of cold distilled water, dry it in a water-bath or hot-air chamber, and boil it with successive portions of rectified spirit till the fluid scarcely tastes bitter. Distil off most of the spirit, evaporate the residue to the bulk of about ℥ss, and set it aside to cool. Cau-

tiously pour off the yellowish mother-liquor (which contains the brucine of the seeds) from the white crust of strychnia which adheres to the vessel. Throw the crust on a paper filter, wash it with a mixture of two parts of rectified spirit and one of water till the washings cease to become red on the addition of nitric acid; finally, dissolve it by boiling it with ʒj of rectified spirit, and set it aside to crystallize. More crystals may be obtained by evaporating the mother-liquor. Dose, $\frac{1}{30}$th to $\frac{1}{12}$th of a grain. B. 1867. Same.

Antidotes.—Emetics first, followed by subcutaneous injection of Calabar bean, or Chloral in full doses, or Conium, or Paraldehyde, or Tobacco enemas.

STYRAX PRÆPARATUS. B. A balsam prepared from the inner bark of *Liquidamber Orientalis*, purified by solution in spirit, filtration, and evaporation.

SUCCI ÆTHERIZATI. M. BOUCHARDAT'S *Sucs éthérés.* To the expressed juice of plants so much ether is added that, after agitating them together, a thin layer of ether arises to the surface. After 24 hours, remove the supernatant ether by means of a pipette, filter the juice, and return the ether. Preserve the etherized juice in well stoppered bottles, and when any of the juice is required, reverse the bottle, that the ether may remain behind. The etherized juices are said to retain their active properties for an indefinite period. The method is applied with marked advantage in the juice of aconite, anemone, black hellebore, and hemlock.

SUCCI ALCOHOLATI. Juices preserved with spirit. The *Alcoolatures* of M. BERAL. These are prepared from fresh plants, either by adding rectified spirit to the expressed juice, as in the B. P., or by digesting the bruised fresh plants with the spirit before pressing. The latter method which is adopted in the Paris Codex, is noticed under TINCTURA ACONITII CUM FOLIIS RECENTIBUS. The preserved juices, introduced into use in this country, are prepared according to the following process:—The leaves of the mature plants [when more than half the flowers are fully blown, Mr SQUIRE] are bruised in a marble mortar, and placed in a powerful press. The expressed juice is allowed to stand for 24 hours; it is then poured off from the dregs, and rectified spirit added; after standing 24 hours the fluid is filtered. Mr BENTLEY (whose process

is followed by Mr DAVENPORT) directs 1 measure of rectified spirit to be added to 4 of juice. The B. P. 1 to 3 of juice. Mr SQUIRE, 1 of spirit to 2 of juice. GIESKE directs 1 part by weight of spirit to 5 of juice. BERAL and the SAXON PH. directs equal weights. The principal preserved juices used in this country are those of aconite, belladonna, digitalis, hemlock, henbane, and taraxacum. These are all prepared according to the above directions, from the fresh plants. Four of the juices, Conii Hyoscyami, Scoparii, and Taraxaci are introduced in the P. B.

SUCCI ANTISCORBUTICI. *Succus Cochleariæ Compositus.*) L. 1788. Juice of scurvy-grass, oranges, water-cresses, each Oiss, spirit of nutmeg f℥viij.

SUCCI EXPRESSI. *Simple Expressed Juices.* The juices of plants are obtained by bruising them in a marble mortar, and expressing the juice by means of an iron or wooden press. Some plants having little juice, as the labiate plants, or of a viscous nature, as borage and cabbage, require the addition of an eighth of their weight of water. The expressed juices should be filtered cold if practicable; but some, as red cabbage, &c., require to be previously heated, so as to coagulate their albuminous matter.

The acid juices of fruits are allowed to clear themselves by a slight fermentation, in a cool place, before filtering. Buckthorn-berries, mulberries, and elder-berries, are left for 3 or 4 days, after being crushed between the hands, before pressing. Cherries, barberries, and grapes, are crushed in the hands over a hair sieve, the marc pressed, and the juices allowed to ferment for 2 days; then filtered, and preserved by APPERT'S process. Some juices, as those of currants and raspberries, have their clarification remarkably expedited by the addition of the juice of cherries. The expression of quinces, oranges, &c., is facilitated by mixing the crushed fruit with clean chopped rye straw. APPERT'S mode of preserving vegetable juices is to bottle them, secure the corks with wire, and place the bottles up to their necks in cold water, with straw between them to prevent breakage; heat to boiling, and when the water has boiled for a few minutes, remove the bottles, and when cool, cover the corks with wax or pitch. Juices are also preserved by the addition of alcohol or ether. See SUCCI ALCOHOLATI and SUCCI ÆTHERIZATI.

SUCCUS ACONITI. See SUCCI ALCOHOLATI. It is less active than the tincture of the dried root.

SUCCUS BELLADONNÆ. B. Fresh leaves and young branches of belladonna ℔vij, rect. spirit q. s. Bruise the belladonna in a stone mortar, press out the juice, and to every 3 measures of juice add 1 of the spirit. Set aside for 7 days, and filter. Dose, 5 to 15 minims. B. 1867. Same.

SUCCUS COLCHICI. Mr BENTLEY directed the cormi, gathered in August, to be bruised and pressed; after the juice had stood for 48 hours, f℥iv of rectified spirit to be added to f℥xvj of juice, and afterwards filtered. Dose, from 5 minims.

SUCCUS CONII. B. Bruise fresh leaves and young branches of hemlock ℔vij in a stone mortar, press out the juice, and to every 3 measures of juice add 1 of rectified spirit. Set aside for 7 days, and filter. Keep it in a cool place. Dose ½ f. dr. to 1 f. dr. B. 1867. Leaves only.

SUCCUS DIGITALIS. See TINCT. ACONITI CUM FOL. RECENT.

SUCCUS GLYCYRRHIZÆ. The foreign commercial extract of liquorice is so named. For a method of purifying it see EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ.

SUCCUS HERBARUM COMMIXTARUM. P. Fresh leaves of wild chicory, cress, fumitory, lettuce. Bruise, express, and filter in a cool place. A little oil poured on the surface of these juices, in small bottles, will preserve them for a considerable time.

SUCCUS HYOSCYAMI. B. Fresh leaves, flowering tops, and young branches of hyoscyamus ℔vij, rect. sp. q. s. Bruise the plant in a stone mortar, press out the juice, and proceed as for SUC. BELLADONNÆ, B. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 1 f. dr.

SUCCUS IRIDIS PALUSTRIS. The fresh juice of the root of yellow flag. Purgative. Dose, 80 drops, in dropsy.

SUCCUS JUNIPERI. G. Fresh juniper berries are bruised and mixed with 4 times as much hot water, and the infusion when cold is strained and evaporated to a thin ext.

SUCCUS LACTUCÆ VIRIDIS. See TINCT ACONITI CUM FOLIIS RECENT.

SUCCUS LIMONIS. GUIBOURT. Peel the lemons, remove the seeds, and press out the juice with the hands, mix the residue with chopped rye straw, and press; leave the juice to clarify and filter. Unless the seeds are removed, the fruit should be pressed without delay, or the juice will be bitter.

Succus Limonis Factitius. Dr Pereira. Citric acid ʒviiiss, essence of lemon 4 drops, water fʒxvj.

Succus Malorum. Guy's H. *Verjuice.* Bruise crab apples in a marble mortar, and express the juice. The *Verjus* of the Paris Codex is expressed from sour grapes.

Succus Pulsatillæ. See Tinct. Aconiti cum Foliis Recent.

Succus Rhus Radicantis. As Tinct. Aconiti cum Foliis Recent.

Succus Strammonii. As Tinct. Aconiti cum Foliis Recent.

Succus Scoparii. B. From fresh broom tops, as Succus Conii. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2½ f. dr. B. 1867. Same.

Succus Taraxaci. B. From fresh dandelion root, as Succus Conii. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. [For Dr Collier's mode, see Cremor Taraxaci.]

The other simple and preserved juices are prepared according to the general directions above. See Succi Expressi and Succi Alcoholati.

Suffumigatio. See Fumigatio.

Sulphas Potassæ cum Sulphure. See Potassæ Sulphas, &c. See their respective bases for the other sulphates.

Sulphidum. A sulphide (*Sulphidum*) was formerly called a sulphuret (*Sulphuretum*), under which latter name it sometimes occurs in the present work.

Sulphoformum. *Sulphoform.* An oily liquid, obtained by distilling 1 part of iodoform with 3 of sulphide of mercury.

Sulphur Fuscum. This is sulphur in an amorphous state, obtained by melting sulphur, increasing the heat till it becomes brown and viscid, and continuing it at that temture for half an hour. It may be made into pills by softening it with hot water. Three to four, two-grain pills daily.

Sulphur Lotum. L. 1824. Sublimed sulphur washed with hot water till all acidity is removed, and dried.

Sulphur Præcipitatum. B. Sublimed sulphur 5 oz., slaked lime 3 oz., hydrochloric acid fʒviij, or q. s., distilled water q. s. Heat the sulphur and lime, previously well mixed, in Oj of water, stirring diligently with a wooden spatula, boil for 15 minutes and filter. Boil the residue again in Oss of water, and filter. Let the united

filtrates cool, dilute with Oij of water, and, in an open place, or under a chimney, add in successive quantities the hydrochloric acid previously diluted with Oj of water until effervescence ceases, and the mixture acquires a slight acid reaction. Allow the precipitate to settle, decant the supernatant liquid, pour on fresh distilled water, and continue the purification by affusion of distilled water and subsidence, until the fluid ceases to have an acid reaction and to precipitate with oxalate of ammonia. Collect the precipitated sulphur on a calico filter, wash it once with distilled water, and dry it at a temperature not exceeding 120° F. Dose, 20 to 60 grains. B. 1867. Same. [Some pharmacists regard *Lac Sulphuris* and *Sulphur Precipitatum* as distinct substances, and assume that by *Milk of Sulphur* is intended a preparation made by an old pharmacopœial process, in which, sulphuric acid being employed, the sulphur so precipitated contains from 50 to 75 per cent. of sulphate of lime. PEREIRA, ROYLE, ATFIELD, and some other authorities, hold that *Lac Sulphuris* and *Sulphur Præcipitatum* are synonymous; while others, including PROFESSOR REDWOOD (one of the compilers of the B. P.), entertain a contrary opinion.]

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. B. *Sublimed Sulphur.* Crude sulphur is redistilled in an iron retort, the vapour being carried into a brick chamber, on the sides of which it is deposited as a pale-yellow powder. Dose, 1 scruple to 1 drachm.

SULPHURETUM ANTIMONII. See ANTIMONII SULPHIDUM.

For sulphides or the sulphurets, see their respective bases.

SULPHURIS CARBURETUM. See CARBONIS BISULPHURETUM.

SULPHURIS HYPOCHLORIDUM. The so-called hypochloride is prepared by passing chlorine over washed sulphur, spread thinly in a proper vessel or chamber till absorbed. This preparation is also termed *Hypochlorite* and *Chloride of Sulphur.* The true hypochloride of sulphur (which is also termed *Chloride* (*Subchloride*) *of Sulphur*) is a volatile liquid obtained by passing dry chlorine into flowers of sulphur melted in a retort, and distilling the liquid. Dose, 2 drops (dissolved in ether), in wine. The powder is used in ointments, as is also the liquid, in skin diseases.

SULPHURIS IODIDUM. B. Into a flask slightly closed put

1 oz. of sublimed sulphur and 4 oz. of iodine, previously mixed, and apply a gentle heat, so that the colour shall gradually darken; then increase the heat so as to produce liquefaction. Incline the flask, so as to return into the liquid any iodine that may have condensed on the inner surface of the vessel. Then withdraw the heat, and when the liquid has congealed, remove the mass by breaking the flask, reduce the mass to pieces, and keep in a well-stoppered bottle. B. 1867. Same.

SUPPOSITORIA. U. S. All difficulty in removing suppositories from the mould may be obviated by having the moulds previously dusted with lycopodium.

SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI CARBOLICI. U. S. Carbolic acid gr. xij, oil theobroma gr. cccxlviij, water q. s. Dissolve the acid in a few drops of water and mix it with ʒj ol. theobroma, then add it to the remainder of the theobroma, previously melted and cooled to the temperature of 95° F., and pour the whole immediately into moulds of 30 grains each, standing in iced water.

SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI CARBOLICI CUM SAPONE. B. Carbolic acid 12 gr. curd soap in powder 180 gr., glycerine of starch 40 gr. or q. s. Mix the ingredients so as to form a paste of suitable consistence, and divide into 12 equal parts, and make each suppository into a conical or other convenient form. B. 1867. No glycerine of starch.

SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI TANNICI. B. Oil of theobroma gr. cxliv, tannic acid gr. xxxvj. Rub the tannic acid with gr. xliv of the oil of theobroma in a slightly warmed mortar, and add them to the remainder of the oil of theobroma previously melted at a low temperature. Mix thoroughly. Pour the mixture while fluid into suitable moulds of capacity of gr. xv, or allow it to cool, and then divide into 12 equal parts, each to be made into a conical or other convenient form for a suppository. B. 1867. White wax gr. x, ol. theobroma gr. cxliv, tannic acid gr. xxxvj, benzoated lard gr. xliv.

SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI TANNICI CUM SAPONE. B. Tannic acid gr. xxxvj, glycerine of starch gr. xxx, curd soap in powder gr. c, starch q. s. Mix the tannic acid with the glycerine of starch and soap, and add starch q. s. to form a paste of suitable consistence, divide into 12 equal parts, each of which is to be made into a conical or other

convenient form of suppository. B. 1867. Glycerine of starch gr. l is used.

SUPPOSITORIA ALOES. U. S. Aloes in fine powder ʒj, ol. theobroma gr. ccc. Proceed as for SUPPOSIT. ACIDI CARBOL., omitting the water.

SUPPOSITORIA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. U. S. Tinct. assafœt. ʒj, ol. theobroma cccxx gr. Let the tincture evaporate by exposure to the air until of the consistence of a thick syrup, and proceed as for SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI CARBOLICI, U. S.

SUPPOSITORIA BELLADONNÆ. U. S. Alcoholic extract belladonna gr. vj, oil theobroma cccliv gr. Proceed as for SUPPOSIT. ACIDI CARBOLICI, U. S.

SUPPOSITORIA HYDRARGYRI. B. Melt oil of theobroma gr. cxx with a sufficient heat, then add ointment of mercury gr. lx; mix thoroughly, and immediately pour into moulds of the capacity of gr. xv, or allow fluid mixture to cool, and then divide into 12 parts, and make each into a cone or suitable shape. B. 1867. Mercurial ointment gr. lx, benz. lard and white wax, of each gr. xx, ol. theobroma gr. lxxx.

SUPPOSITORIA IODOFORMI. B. Iodoform in powder gr. xxxvj, oil of theobroma 144 gr. Proceed as for SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI TANNICI.

SUPPOSITORIA KRAMERIÆ. See SUPPOSIT. RHATAN.

SUPPOSITORIA MORPHINÆ. B. Hydrochlorate of morphine gr. vj, oil of theobroma gr. clxxiv. Rub the hydrochlorate with gr. xxiv of the oil of theobroma in a slightly warmed mortar, and add this to the remaining oil of theobroma previously melted at a low temperature. Mix the whole thoroughly, and pour while fluid into moulds of a capacity of 15 grains. Or the fluid mixture may be allowed to cool and then be divided into 12 parts, each of which should be made into a conical or other convenient form. B. 1867. Hydrochlor. morphia gr. vj, benzoated lard gr. lxiv, white wax gr. xx, ol. theobroma gr. xc. Make into 12 suppositories, as in SUPPOSIT. ACIDI TANNICI.

SUPPOSITORIA MORPHINÆ CUM SAPONE. B. Hydrochlor. morphine gr. vj, glycerine of starch gr. xxx. Curd soap in powder gr. c, starch q. s. Mix the hydrochlorate with the glycerine of starch and soap, and add starch q. s. to form a paste of suitable consistence. Divide into 12 equal

parts, each of which is to be made into a conical or other convenient form of suppository.

SUPPOSITORIA PLUMBI COMPOSITA. B. Acetate of lead gr. xxxvj, opium in powder 12 grains, oil of theobroma gr. cxxxij. Rub the acetate and opium with gr. xlij of the oil of theobroma in a slightly warmed mortar, and add them to the remainder of the oil of theobroma previously melted at a low temperature, and then proceed as in SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI TANNICI. B. 1867. Acetate lead gr. xxxvj, opium gr. xij, benz. lard gr. xlij, white wax gr. x, ol. theobroma gr. lxxx.

SUPPOSITORIUM ANTHELMINTICUM. SWEDIAUR. Powdered aloes ʒiv, chloride of sodium ʒiij, flour ʒij, inspissated honey q. s. Divide into suppositories of about gr. xv each. BOERHAAVE. Inspissated honey ℥iv, aloes ℥ss, sulphate of iron ʒij. Mix and divide into small suppositories.

SUPPOSITORIUM ASTRINGENS. REUSS. Powdered oak bark ʒij, tormentil ʒij, honey q. s. For 8 suppositories.

SUPPOSITORIUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. SP. PH. Colocynth ʒss, salt ʒj. Evaporate to a due consistency.

SUPPOSITORIUM COMMUNE. Common salt and honey, boiled together till sufficiently stiff.

SUPPOSITORIUM COPAIBÆ. COLOMBAT. Solidified copaiva ʒj, butter of cacao ʒj, extract of opium gr. ss.

SUPPOSITORIUM ELATERII. ST. B. H. Extract of elaterium gr. ij, hard soap gr. x, water q. s. Mix.

SUPPOSITORIUM EMOLLIENS. Butter of cacao and spermaceti, in equal parts, melted together.

SUPPOSITORIUM IODIDII POTASSII. Mr STAFFORD. Iodide of potassium gr. j—iv, extract of henbane gr. vj, extract of hemlock gr. vj. In enlarged prostate.

SUPPOSITORIUM IRRITANS. RICHARD. Butter of cacao ʒij, aloes gr. iv, tartarised antimony gr. j. GAUBIUS. Aloes ℈j, salt ℈j, colocynth gr. v, honey q. s. To restore the hæmorrhoidal flux.

SUPPOSITORIUM LAXATIVUM. GAUBIUS. Soap ʒj, chloride of sodium ʒss, inspissated honey q. s.

SUPPOSITORIUM OPII. U. S. Ext. opium gr. xij, ol. theobroma gr. cccxlviij, water q. s.; proceed as for SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI CARBOLICI. U. S.

SUPPOSITORIUM QUINIÆ. BOUDIN. Sulphate of quinine gr. xv, butter of cacao ʒiss. Mix.

SUPPOSITORIUM RHATANIÆ. P. Butter of cacao gr. xlv, extract of rhatany gr. xv, for one suppository.

SUPPOSITORIUM SAPONIS. A cone of hard soap is sometimes employed as a laxative suppository.

SUPPOSITORIUM SEDATIVUM. See SUPPOSITORIUM OPII.

SUPPOSITORIUM SODÆ SULPHATIS. PHŒBUS. Dried sulphate of soda ʒij, powdered soap ʒiv, honey q. s. For 4 suppositories. To be smeared over with oil when applied.

SUPPOSITORIUM VAGINALE. GAUDRIOT. Liquid chloride of zinc ♏v, sulphate of morphia gr. ss; mix with ʒij of the following paste:—Thick mucilage of tragacanth 6 parts, white sugar 3, starch 9. Mr DRUITT prescribes in leucorrhœa, tannin gr. x, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.

SYRUPI. Syrups are solutions of sugar in watery liquids. They should be kept in a cool place. Refined sugar is to be understood by sugar in the following formulæ. M. GUIBOURT states that the most perfect syrup consists of 30 parts of sugar to 16 of water. P. directs the specific gravity of syrups to be 1·261 boiling, and 1·321 cold, corresponding with 30° and 35° of BAUMÉ'S saccharometer.

SYRUPUS. B. Dissolve refined sugar ℔v in distilled water Oij with the aid of heat. When cool, add distilled water to make weight of product up to ℔vijss. Sp. gr. 1·330. B. 1866. Same. U. S. Sp. gr. 1·310.

SYRUPUS ABSINTHII. P. From dried leaves, as SYRUPUS TUSSILAGINIS, P.

SYRUPUS ACACIÆ. U. S. Mucilage of acacia 25 parts, syrup 75 parts.

SYRUPUS ACETATIS MORPHIÆ. See SYRUPUS MORPHIÆ AC.

SYRUPUS ACETI. E. French vinegar fʒxj, white sugar ʒxiv; boil them together.

SYRUPUS ACETI RUBI IDÆI. P. Raspberry vinegar ʒx, by wt., sugar ʒxviiss; dissolve by a gentle heat in a glass vessel, and strain.

SYRUPUS ACIDI CITRICI. P. Citric acid ʒj, water ʒj, syrup ℔vj ʒij. Dissolve in the cold.

SYRUPUS ACIDI PHOSPHORICI. Phosphoric acid (sp. gr. 1·454) ʒss, syrup ʒxxxij. Syrup of raspberries may be substituted for simple syrup.

SYRUPUS ACIDI TARTARICI. P. As SYRUPUS ACIDI CITRICI.

SYRUPUS ACONITI. P. *Alcoholature of Aconite* (see TINCT. ACONITI CUM FOLIIS RECENT) ʒj by wt., syrup ʒxxxix by wt.

SYRUPUS ADIANTI. *Capillaire.* P. As SYRUPUS ABSINTHII.

SYRUPUS ÆTHERIS. P. *Sirop d'Æther.* Syrup 7 oz., alcohol at 90° (see SPIRITUS) ½ oz., distilled water 2⅓ oz., ether 87 grains, all by weight.

SYRUPUS ALII. U. S. Fresh garlic sliced and bruised 15 parts, sugar 60 parts, dil. acetic acid 40 parts; macerate the garlic with 25 parts of the acid in a glass vessel for 4 days, and express the liquid. Then mix the residue with the remainder of the acid, and again express until enough additional liquid has been obtained to make the whole weigh 40 parts when filtered. Dissolve the sugar in the filtered liquid.

SYRUPUS ALLII COMPOSITUS. Dr WILLIS'S Syrup. Garlic cut small ʒss, bruised aniseed ʒss, elecampane root ʒiij, liquorice root ʒij, brandy fʒxxiv; digest for 2 or 3 days, strain, and form a syrup with ℔iss of sugar.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ. L. Sliced althæa root ℔iss, distilled water Oj; macerate for 12 hours, express the liquid, and strain through linen; then add to the strained liquid twice its weight of sugar, and dissolve by a gentle heat. Lastly, when the syrup has cooled, to each fʒj add fʒss of rectified spirit. Dose, ½ to 1 ounce.

SYRUPUS AMYGDALÆ. U. S. Sweet almond 10 parts, bitter almond 3 parts, sugar, in coarse powder, 50 parts, orange-flower water 5 parts, water q. s. to make 100 parts. Blanch the almonds and rub them in a mortar to a very fine paste, adding, during the trituration, 3 parts of water and 10 of sugar; mix the paste with the orange-flower water and 30 parts of water, and strain with strong expression, and add enough water to the dregs to obtain, after again expressing, 60 parts of strained liquid. To this add the remainder of the sugar, dissolve it by agitation without heat, and strain through muslin.

SYRUPUS ANISI. Infuse ʒss of bruised aniseed in ʒiv of hot water; strain, and add ʒij of sugar. For infants.

SYRUPUS ANTHEMIDIS. P. As SYRUPUS ABSINTHII.

SYRUPUS ANTIMONIATUS. Kermes mineral ϑj, syrup of squills ʒiss, syrup of althæa ʒiss; mix.

SYRUPUS ANTISCORBUTICUS. P. Scurvy-grass, water-cress, and horseradish, all fresh, of each ʒx, buckbean ʒj, bitter orange peel ʒij, cinnamon ʒss, white wine ʒxl; macerate 2 days and distil off ʒx (wt.), then add to the distillate sugar in the proportion of 180 parts to every 100 of distillate. Dose, 4 f. drachms.

SYRUPUS ARMORACIÆ. Dr CULLEN. Scraped horseradish ℥j, hot water f℥viij; digest, strain, and dissolve in the liquor twice its weight of sugar. Dose, 1 f. drachm, frequently, in hoarseness from relaxation.

SYRUPUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS. See SYRUPUS ANTISCORBUTICUS.

SYRUPUS ARTEMISIÆ. From dried mugwort, as SYR. TUSSILAGINIS. Dose, 2 f. dr. to 12 f. dr.

SYRUPUS ARTEMISIÆ COMPOSITUS. P. Take of fresh tops of mugwort, pennyroyal, catmint, and savine, of each ℥ij, fresh roots of elecampane, lovage, and fennel, of each gr. lxxxviij, fresh tops of wild marjoram, hyssop, feverfew, rue, and basil, of each ℥j, green aniseed ℥¼, cinnamon ℥¼, all properly divided, rect. sp. ℥iiss, wt., water ℥xxx, syrup of honey ℥xiiss, wt. Put the plants in a vessel over a water-bath, pour on the water mixed with the spirit, let stand 24 hours, and then distil over ℥iiiss by wt. On the other hand, press the residue of the distillation, clarify with white of egg, and add sugar ℥xxv, then make into a syrup which, when boiling, has the sp. gr. 1·26. Take the weight, and evaporate until it has lost weight equal to that of the distilled liquid, then add the syrup of honey, and lastly, when nearly cold, the distilled liquid, and strain. Dose, 2 to 12 drachms.

SYRUPUS ASCLEPIADIS. Dr HAMILTON. Expressed juice of the blood-flower plant (*Asclepias Curassavica*) boiled with twice its weight of sugar. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 4 f. dr. Purgative, emetic, and vermifuge.

SYRUPUS ASPARAGI. P. As SYRUPUS FUMARIÆ.

SYRUPUS ATROPIÆ. BOUCHARDAT. Atropine gr. iss, water (acidulated with a few drops of hydrochloric acid) ℥iiss, syrup f℥xxv. Dose, 4 f. drachm, equivalent to gr. $\frac{1}{24}$.

SYRUPUS AURANTII B. Mix tincture of orange peel f℥j with syrup f℥vij. Dose, 1 f. drachm. B. 1867. Same. U. S. From peel of sweet orange. P. Very similar. G. From peel, wine, and sugar.

SYRUPUS AURANTII FLORIS. B. Dissolve refined sugar ℔iij in distilled water ℥xvj or q. s. by means of heat; strain and, when nearly cold, add orange-flower water ℥viij, with a sufficient quantity of distilled water, if necessary, to make the product ℔ivss. The specific gravity should be 1·330. Dose, 1 f. drachm. B. 1867. Same. P. and G. Different proportions.

SYRUPUS E SUCCO AURANTIORUM. E. 1744. Orange juice ℔j; sugar ℔ij; dissolve by heat.

SYRUPUS AURI. P. Powdered gold ℈j, syrup ʒj. As a local application.

SYRUPUS BALSAMI PERUVIANI. G. Balsam of Peru ʒj, boiling water ʒxj; digest with frequent agitation till cold, and form ʒx of the filtered liquor into a syrup with ʒxviij of sugar.

SYRUPUS BALSAMI TOLUTANI. See SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS.

SYRUPUS BECHICUS. DORVAULT. Species bechicæ ʒj, boiling water ʒxij, sugar ʒxx, cherry-laurel water ʒ¼.

SYRUPUS BELLADONNÆ. P. Tinct. belladon., P. ʒ¾ wt., syrup ʒix¼ wt.

SYRUPUS BERBERIDIS. As SYRUPUS CYDONIÆ.

SYRUPUS BORAGINIS. P. As SYRUPUS FUMARIÆ.

SYRUPUS BRASSICÆ RUBRÆ. From juice of red cabbage, as SYRUPUS PERSICÆ FLOR.

SYRUPUS CAHINCÆ. SOUBEIRAN. Alcoholic extract of cahinca gr. lxiv, syrup ʒxvj; dissolve the extract in a little water, and add the solution to the boiling syrup. Dose, 1 ounce, daily.

SYRUPUS CAFFEÆ. Concentrated infusion of fresh-roasted coffee ʒiv, refined sugar ʒviij, dissolved in a closed vessel by a gentle heat.

SYRUPUS CAFFEINÆ CITRATIS. HANNON. Citrate of caffeine ℈j, syrup ʒj. See MISTURA CAFFEINÆ CITRATIS.

SYRUPUS CALCIS. TROUSSEAU. Slake ʒiiss of quicklime with fʒiij of water, and add it to fʒxxxij of simple syrup; boil 10 minutes, and filter. This is usually diluted with 4 parts of simple syrup. By spoonfuls, in diarrhœa.

SYRUPUS CALCIS HYPOPHOSPHITIS. CHURCHILL. Hypophosphite lime 1 part, syrup 100 parts.

SYRUPUS CALCIS LACTO-PHOSPHATIS. P. VINCENT, *Pharm. Journ.* Os ustum 155 gr., hydrochloric acid 310 gr., liquid ammonia 200 gr., concentrated lactic acid, distilled water, of each q. s., sugar ʒxviiiss; leave together for some time the bone ash and the acid until effervescence ceases, then add distilled water 500 gr.; precipitate with the ammonia, filter and well wash the pp. with distilled water until the washings cease to give a pp. with sol. of nitrate of silver. Leave to drain for 12 hours, after gently heat in a porcelain capsule, and add sufficient lactic acid to dissolve the pp.; add sufficient distilled water to make the product

weigh ʒixss; filter, and add the sugar; dissolve with a gentle heat.

SYRUPUS CANNABINÆ. BOUCHARDAT. Tincture of cannabine (1 part of the resin to 10 of rect. spirit) 1 part, simple syrup 100 parts. Dose. By teaspoonfuls.

SYRUPUS CAPRIFOLII. P. From honeysuckle flowers, as SYRUPUS VIOLÆ.

SYRUPUS CARYOPHYLLI. E. Clove July flowers ʒj, boiling water fʒiv; macerate for 12 hours, strain, and add sugar ʒvij; make a syrup. Used for its colour and flavour.

SYRUPUS CASTOREI COMPOSITUS. M. LEBROU. Valerian water ʒv, cherry-laurel water ʒiiss, castor (dissolved in spirit q. s.) ʒiij, white sugar ʒxv. In spasmodic asthma, &c.

SYRUPUS CATECHU. P. As SYR. RHATANIÆ, P.

SYRUPUS CERASORUM. P. Depurated juice of cherries ʒxvj, sugar ʒxxviij; make a syrup.

SYRUPUS CERIFOLII. From the juice of cultivated chervil, as SYRUPUS BORAGINIS.

SYRUPUS CHIMAPHILÆ. Mr PROCTER. Macerate ʒiv of bruised leaves of umbellate winter green in fʒviij of water for 36 hours, then subject it to percolation till fʒxvj of liquid have passed; reduce to half, and dissolve in it ʒxij of sugar. Dose, ½ to 1 ounce.

SYRUPUS CHLORAL. B. Hydrate of chloral gr. lxxx, distilled water fʒiss, syrup q. s. to measure fʒj. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Chloral hydrate gr. lxxx, distilled water fʒiv, syrup to fʒj. P. Chloral 5 parts, syrup 100 parts.

SYRUPUS CHLORAL CROTON. Mr MARTINDALE. Butyl chloral hydrate gr. xvj, syrup ʒj. Dissolve the hydrate in the syrup made hot. Dose, 1 drachm, every hour.

SYRUPUS CHLORIDI CALCIS. Dr REID. Liquid chloride of lime ʒj, mucilage ʒij, syrup of orange peel ʒx.

SYRUPUS CHONDRI. MOUCHON. Boil ʒviij of carrageen in Oiij of water for half an hour, strain with pressure, and boil the clear liquor with ℔x of syrup till the whole is reduced to ℔x.

SYRUPUS CINCHONÆ. P. Calisaya bark ʒj in coarse powder, percolate with ʒx of alcohol at 30° (see SPIRITUS), and then with water so as to yield ʒx liquid; distil off spirit, filter, and add ʒx sugar; reduce by a gentle heat so as to obtain ʒxv¼ (wt.) of product.

SYRUPUS CINCHONÆ VINOSUS. P. Extract of Calisaya bark

℥j, white wine Oij ℥iij ; dissolve, filter, add ℔iiiss of white sugar, and dissolve by a water-bath.

SYRUPUS CINCHONINÆ. M. Sulphate of cinchonine ℈j, syrup ℥xvj wt.

SYRUPUS CINNAMOMI VINOSUS. Wine of cinnamon 2 parts, white sugar 3 parts, dissolve without heat, and filter.

SYRUPUS COCCI. L. Bruised cochineal ℈iv, boiling distilled water Oj ; boil for ¼ of an hour, stirring it from time to time, then strain ; dissolve in the strained liquor twice its weight of sugar, and to each f℥j of syrup add f℥ss of rectified spirit. Chiefly intended as a colouring syrup.

SYRUPUS COCCI ALKALINUS. Cochineal in powder ℈ij, carbonate of potash ℈iv ; triturate, and add boiling distilled water f℥xvj ; strain, add ℥iv of sugar candy. A popular domestic remedy for hooping-cough. Dose, from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, according to the age of the child, 3 or 4 times a day.

SYRUPUS COCHLEARIÆ. As SYR. PERSICAR.

SYRUPUS COCHLEARIÆ ARMORACIÆ. See SYR. ARMORACIÆ.

SYRUPUS CODEIÆ. P. Dissolve 3 grains of codeia in rectified spirit q. s., and add syrup to make the weight 3½ oz.

SYRUPUS COLCHICI. E. 1817. Fresh colchicum ℥j, vinegar f℥xvj ; macerate for 2 days, and strain with gentle expression ; add to the clear liquor ℥xxvj of sugar, and boil.

SYRUPUS COPAIBÆ. PUCHE. Triturate ℥ij of copaiva with ℥ss of powdered gum and ℥iss of water ; add 32 drops of essence of peppermint and ℥xij of simple syrup. Dose, 2 drachms to 1 ounce.

SYRUPUS CRESCENTIÆ. Fresh juice of the pulp of calabash (*Crescenti Cujete*) boiled with sugar q. s. Prepared in the West Indies. Pectoral, against inward bruises, and in large doses, purgative.

SYRUPUS CROCI. E. Saffron ℥x, boiling distilled water Oj ; macerate for 12 hours in a closed vessel ; then strain the liquor, dissolve in it twice its weight of sugar by a gentle heat, and add to each f℥j of the syrup f℥ss of rectified spirit. If glycerine be used instead of syrup a much more satisfactory preparation may be obtained. The

saffron should be digested in the glycerine for 7 days, and then strained.

SYRUPUS CROCI [VINOSUS]. P. Saffron ʒiiss, Malaga wine Oij¼; macerate for 48 hours, then strain, and add sugar ℔iiiss.

SYRUPUS CYDONIÆ. P. As SYR. MORI.

SYRUPUS CYNOGLOSSI. FULLER. Clarified juice of hounds-tongue boiled with its weight of sugar to a syrup. In catarrhous humours.

SYRUPUS DEPURATIVUS. See SYRUPUS SARZÆ COMPOSITUS (CUISINIER'S). Some recipes add to each ℔j of the syrup gr. j of corrosive sublimate. See SYRUPUS HYDRARGYRI.

SYRUPUS DIANTHI CARYOPHYLLI. See SYR. CARYOPHYLLI.

SYRUPUS DICTAMNI. From dittany of Crete, as SYR. HYSSOPI.

SYRUPUS DIGITALIS. P. Tinct. Digitalis. P. ʒiiss wt., syrup ʒxcviiss wt.

SYRUPUS DULCAMARÆ. P. As SYRUPUS TUSSILAGINIS, with dulcamara twigs.

SYRUPUS EMETINÆ. L'OFFICINE. Coloured emetine gr. xij, simple syrup ʒxviiss wt.; mix.

SYRUPUS ERGOTINÆ. BONJEAN. Ergotine (*Extractum Ergotæ Aquosum*) ʒij, orange-flower water ʒj; dissolve and add the solution to ʒxvj wt. of boiling syrup. Dose, 2 to 4 spoonfuls in the day.

SYRUPUS ERYSIMI. WALLER. From the expressed juice of hedge mustard, as SYR. BORAGINIS; or from a decoction of the dry plant. In old coughs and hoarseness,

SYRUPUS ERYSIMI COMPOSITUS. P. *Sirop de Vélar. Sirop des Chantres.* Pearl barley, raisins, liquorice-root, of each ʒ¾; cut and dried leaves of borage and chicory, of each ʒj; fresh hedge mustard ʒxv, dried elecampane root ʒj, maiden-hair ʒ¼, dried lavender and rosemary tops of each ʒ¼, green aniseeds ʒ¼, sugar ʒxx, honey ʒv, water 60 ozs. Boil the pearl barley in the water until it bursts, add the raisins and the sliced liquorice, the borage and the chicory, and after just boiling, strain and press. Then pour the strained liquid on to the other substances, properly bruised and cut, and let the mixture digest for 24 hours over a water-bath; then distil, drawing over ʒiiss liquid by wt. On the other hand, press and strain the liquor that remains in the retort, clarify with white of egg, add

the sugar and honey, and make into a syrup that, when boiling, shall have the sp. gr. of 1·29; when nearly cold add the ʒiiss of distilled liquid and strain. Dose, ½ to 2 ounces.

SYRUPUS EUCALYPTI GLOBULI. P. From the dried leaves, as SYRUPUS TUSSILAGINIS.

SYRUPUS FERRI ET AMMONIÆ CITRATIS. P. Ammonio-citrate of iron ʒ¼, water ¼ oz., syrup ʒixss.

SYRUPUS FERRI HYPOPHOSPHITIS. WOOD. Granulated sulphate of iron gr. cccclxxx, hyphosphite of lime gr. cccxxvj, dil. phosphoric acid fʒj, water fʒiss, syrup ʒiij. Dissolve without heat the sulphate of iron in the acid mixed with the water, rub the hypophosphite to fine powder, and pour on it the sol. of sulphate of iron; rub together for 2 or 3 minutes, then pour the mixture on a piece of damp calico, and squeeze out the liquid; filter the solution so obtained, and add to it 7 times its vol. of syrup. Dose, 1 f. drachm.

SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI. B. Iron 1 oz., iodine 2oz., refined sugar 28 oz., distilled water fʒxiij. Prepare a syrup by dissolving the sugar in ʒx of the water with the aid of heat. Digest the iodine and the iron in a flask with the remaining ʒiij of the water, heating slightly and occasionally shaking till the froth becomes white; add now fʒij of the syrup and boil gently for 10 minutes; then filter the liquid while still hot into the remainder of the warm syrup, and mix. The product should weigh about ℔ij ʒxj, and should have the sp. gr. 1·385. fʒj contains 4·3 grains of iodide. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 1 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 10. P. 1 in 200. G. 5 grains in 100. After a time this syrup is prone to become coloured, but without any deposit if the air be excluded. The colour may be removed by just boiling with a little clean iron wire.

SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI COMPOSITUS. RICORD. This may be made by adding fʒj of the syrup to ʒix of compound syrup of sarsaparilla, both by wt. It contains gr. iv of iodide of iron in ʒj.

SYRUPUS FERRI LACTATIS. M. CAP. Lactate of iron ʒj, boiling distilled water ʒvj, pure sugar ʒxij. Dose, 2 to 4 drachms.

SYRUPUS FERRI ET MANGANESII PHOSPHATIS. Dissolve glacial phosphoric acid ʒvj in a small quantity of water,

add phosphate of iron gr. lxxij and phosphate of manganese gr. xlviij; apply heat till dissolved, add sugar ℥x, and water up to the measure of ℥xij. Dose, 1 to 4 drachms.

SYRUPUS FERRI PERCHLORIDI. P. Sol. of perchloride of iron, P., 1½ part (by wt.), syrup prepared with cold water 98½ parts. Prepared as required.

SYRUPUS FERRI PERSULPHURETI. BOUCHARDAT. Reduce ℥x of syrup by evaporation to ℥ix, and add ℥ij of hydrated persulphuret of iron in a gelatinous state. Mix, and keep it in a close bottle. Give a teaspoonful 2 or 3 times a day, in scrofulous and cutaneous affections. As an antidote for poisoning by the salts of lead, mercury, and copper, give a teaspoonful frequently.

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS. B. Granulated sulphate of iron 224 grains, phosphate of sodium 200 grains, bicarb. sodium 56 grains, concentrated phosphoric acid f℥j¼, refined sugar 8 oz., distilled water f℥viij. Dissolve the sulphate of iron in ℥iv of boiling water, and the phosphate of sodium in a similar quantity of cold water; mix the 2 solutions, then add the bicarb. of sodium dissolved in a little water, and, after careful stirring, transfer the precipitate to a calico filter, and wash it with distilled water till the filtrate ceases to be affected by chloride of barium. Mix the residue on the filter in a mortar with the phosphoric acid. As soon as the precipitate is dissolved filter the solution, add water and the sugar, and dissolve without heat. The product should measure exactly f℥xij, any water which may be necessary beyond that introduced with the precipitate, or with the sugar, being added to form the stated bulk. Sp. gr. 1·305. Contains about 1 gr. of anhydrous phosphate in f℥j. Dose, 1 f. drachm. B. Acetate of sodium (instead of bicarb. sodium) gr. lxxiv, dil. phophoric acid ℥vss.

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS COMPOSITUS. PARRISH'S *Compound Syrup of the Phosphates. Chemical Food.* See SYRUPUS PHOSPHATICUS.

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUINIÂ ET STRYCHNIÂ. EASTON. Said to contain in each f. dr., gr. j phosphate of iron, gr. j phosphate of quinia, and gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ of phosphate of strychnia. Dose, 1 drachm. A pp., which consists of phosphate of quinine, sometimes forms in this syrup. This may be obviated by avoiding as much as possible exposure

of the syrup to the air, caused by filtration of the quinine solution into the syrup.

SYRUPUS FERRI POTASSIO-CITRATIS. Dr TODD. Solution of potassio-citrate of iron (5 grains of the salt in ʒj) fʒviij, white sugar ʒxvj. Dissolve. fʒj contains about gr. ij of potassio-citrate of iron.

SYRUPUS FERRI ET POTASSII IODIDI. Dissolve ʒj of iodide of potassium in fʒvj of hot water, add fʒxij½ of syrupus ferri iodidi, and sufficient simple syrup to make up Oiss. There is no authorised formula; this contains gr. ij of each salt in fʒj.

SYRUPUS FERRI POTASSIO-TARTRATIS. M. MIALHE. Dissolve ʒiv of potassio-tartrate of iron in fʒiv of cinnamon water, and mix the solution with ʒxvj of simple syrup. A teaspoonful contains about 2 grains of the salt.

SYRUPUS FERRI PYROPHOSPHATIS. PARRISH. Pyrophosphate of iron in scales gr. xvj, syrup fʒj.

SYRUPUS FERRI PYROPHOSPHATIS ET AMMONIÆ. P. Pyrophosphate of iron with citrate of ammonia ʒj, water ʒij, syrup ʒxij.

SYRUPUS FERRI ET QUINIÆ CITRATIS. A syrup is prepared by Mr BULLOCK under this name, but its composition has not been made known. Another form is, citrate of iron and quinine ʒj, syrup of orange peel Oj. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr.

SYRUPUS FERRI ET QUINIÆ IODIDI. BOUCHARDAT. Digest ʒj of iodine with ʒss of iron filings and ʒiv of water, with a gentle heat and frequent agitation, till the solution is colourless. Filter it rapidly into a vessel containing ʒxxviij of simple syrup. Dissolve also gr. xij of sulphate of quinine in ʒij of water acidulated with sulphuric acid, and add to the former. Taken by table-spoonfuls in scrofulous affections. It contains 3 grains of iodide of iron in ʒj. There are other syrups containing iodine, iron, and quinine, but none of them are authorised by any pharmacopœia. Mr DAVENPORT'S contained, in each fʒj, gr. j of iodide of quinia and gr. ij of iodide of iron. See SYR. QUINIÆ IODIDI. Mr BATTLEY'S contained, in each fʒ, quinine gr. iss, iron gr. j, iodine gr. j.

SYRUPUS FERRI SUPERPHOSPHATIS. Mr GREENISH. Superphosphate of iron (see FERRI BIPHOSPHAS) ℈ij, simple syrup fʒviij. Dose, 12 to 24 minims.

SYRUPUS FERRI SULPHATIS. WILLIS. Sulphate of iron ʒj, water ʒij, syrup of gum ℥xvj.

SYRUPUS FŒNICULI. G. Infused bruised fennel seeds ʒij in ℥xij boiling water for 3 hours, strain off ℥x, and dissolve in it ℥xviij sugar.

SYRUPUS FUMARIÆ. P. From dried leaves of fumitory, as SYRUPUS TUSSILAGINIS.

SYRUPUS GENTIANÆ. P. From dried root, as SYRUPUS TUSSILAGINIS.

SYRUPUS GENTIANINÆ. M. Gentianine gr. xvj, syrup ℥xvj.

SYRUPUS GEOFFROYÆ. Dr WRIGHT. Decoction of cabbage-tree bark, made into a syrup with twice its weight of sugar. Vermifuge. Dose, 1 to 4 table-spoonfuls.

SYRUPUS GLECHOMÆ. P. From dried ground-ivy leaves, as SYRUPUS TUSSILAGINIS.

SYRUPUS GLYCYRRHIZÆ. Liquorice-root ℥iv, boiling water ℥xvj, digest, strain, and make a syrup with sugar q. s.

SYRUPUS SUCCI GRANATI FRUCTÛS. P. As SYR. MORI, P.

SYRUPUS [CORTICUS RADICIS] GRANATI. GUIBOURT. Obtain from ℔j of powdered bark of pomegranate root ℔iv of infusion by percolation. Boil this with ℥xxviiiss of syrup till reduced to ℔ij.

SYRUPUS GUAIACI LIGNI. P. Boil rasped guaiacum wood ʒiij twice, and for an hour each time in water ℥xxx; strain through a thick cloth; mix the two liquids, and concentrate until they are reduced to ʒvj by wt.; let cool, filter through paper, and add ℥x sugar.

SYRUPUS GUMMI AMMONIACI. WURT. PH. Dissolve ʒij of gum ammoniacum in ʒviij of white wine, by the heat of a water-bath, and add sugar ℥xvj.

SYRUPUS GUMMI ARABICI. P. Gum arabic (picked and twice washed for an instant in cold water) ℔j, cold water ℔iv¼; stir them occasionally till the gum is dissolved, strain, and mix it with 6¾ lbs. of sugar, and boil till of sp. gr. 1·33.

SYRUPUS GUMMI TRAGACANTHÆ. MOUCHON. Gum tragacanth ʒj, water ℥xxxij, macerate for 48 hours, press through linen cloth, and mix the mucilage with ℔viij of syrup heated to 176° F., and strain through coarse cloth. GUIBOURT directs ʒj of the gum to be made into a mucilage with ʒviij water, and mixed with ℥xxxiij of syrup. This is much thinner than the former.

SYRUPUS HELLEBORI FŒTIDI. Sprinkle the fresh leaves of

bear's-foot with vinegar, and express the juice. Boil this with twice its weight of sugar. Dose, a teaspoonful at bedtime, for 2 or 3 days, for children. But its use requires caution.

SYRUPUS HEMIDESMI. B. Hemidesmus root bruised 4 oz., refined sugar 28 oz., boiling distilled water Oj. Infuse the hemidesmus in the water, in a covered vessel, for 4 hours, and strain. Set it by till the sediment subsides; then decant the clear liquor, add the sugar, and dissolve by means of a gentle heat. The product should weigh ℔ij ʒx, and should have the sp. gr. 1·335. Dose, 1 f. drachm. B. 1867. Same.

SYRUPUS HELMINTHOCORTI. P. Macerate ℔j of cleansed Corsican moss in ℔iiss of boiling water for 6 hours, and strain. Macerate the residue in sufficient boiling water, so as to obtain, including the product of the first maceration ℔ij ¾, in which dissolve ℔v of sugar. Dose, ½ to 1 ounce.

SYRUPUS HYDRARGYRI. There are several forms for mercurial syrups; but they all appear liable to serious objections. PLENK. Quicksilver ʒj, powdered gum acacia ʒiij, syrup ʒij; triturate, and gradually add ʒj of water. LARREY. Sudorific syrup Oj, bichloride of mercury gr. v, muriate of ammonia gr. v, extract of opium gr. v, Hoffmann's anodyne liquor ʒss. Dose, ½ to 1 ounce. CRERON'S syrup consists of mercurial ether (gr. iv of sublimate to ʒij of ether) ʒij, syrup ʒviij.

SYRUPUS HYOSCYAMI. P. From the tincture, P., as SYRUPUS BELLADONNÆ.

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITICUS. Syrup of the hypophosphites. Hypophosphite of lime, potash, and soda, 1 part each, dissolved with heat in syrup 100 parts. Dose, 1 drachm.

SYRUPUS HYSSOPI. P. As SYRUPUS TUSSILAGINIS.

SYRUPUS INULÆ. P. As SYRUPUS BORAGINIS.

SYRUPUS IODINII. *Sirop Iodique.* FOY. Comp. tincture of iodine ʒiv, mint water ʒiv, syrup ʒxvj. Dose, 4 drachms to 1 ounce.

SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ. E. Ipecacuanha in coarse powder ʒiv, rectified spirit fʒxv; digest for 24 hours at a gentle heat, strain, squeeze, and filter; digest the residuum in the same manner, first with fʒxiv of proof spirit, then with fʒxiv of water; unite the fluids, and distil off the

spirit till the residuum amounts to f℥xij; add ℥v of rectified spirit, and mix with Ovij of syrup. It contains about 12 gr. of ipecac. in f℥j, or 10 gr. in ℥j by wt.

SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS. P. Bruised ipecac. ℥iij, senna leaves ℥x, red poppy flowers ℥xiiss, mother of thyme ℥iij, sulph. magnesia ℥x, white wine ℥lxxv, orange-flower water ℥lxxv, boiling water Oxv, macerate the ipecac. and senna in the wine for 12 hours, strain, and filter. Add to the residue the mother of thyme and red poppy, and pour the boiling water upon them. Infuse 6 hours, strain, and press; add to the strained liquor the sulphate of magnesia and the orange-flower water, and filter. Mix the liquids and add sugar in the proportion of ℥ix to every ℥v of liquid. Make into a syrup over a water-bath.

SYRUPUS JALAPINUS. Jalap ℥x, coriander ℥ss, fennel seed ℥ss, water f℥xij; heat to 212° F. for 20 minutes, let it stand 24 hours, strain, and make a syrup with ℥xxiv of sugar.

SYRUPUS JUGLANDIS. P. As SYR. PERSIC. FLOR.

SYRUPUS KERMES. Kermes juice ℔j, sugar ℔ij.

SYRUPUS KRAMERIÆ. P. Extract of rhatany ℥iiss, syrup ℔vj; dissolve the ext. in double its weight of water and add to the syrup, and lastly make the whole weigh 100 oz.

SYRUPUS LACTIS. Reduce skimmed milk by gentle evaporation to one half, and add twice its weight of sugar.

SYRUPUS LACTUCARII. U. S. Fluid extract of lactucarium (1 in 1 of liquid) ½ oz. wt., syrup 9½ oz. by wt. The fluid extract of lactucarium is prepared from lactucarium by percolation, 160 parts to yield 100 parts of fluid extract.

SYRUPUS LACTUCÆ. As SYRUPUS KRAMERIÆ. P.

SYRUPUS LEVISTICI. From lovage, as SYR. HYSSOPI.

SYRUPUS LICHENIS. 1. Iceland moss deprived of its bitterness ℥j, syrup ℥xxxij. Make a concentrated decoction of the moss, strain, and add the syrup; boil to a proper consistence. 2. Iceland moss deprived of its bitterness ℥j, syrup ℥xxxij, boil the moss with 1¾lb. of water for ½ hour, strain and add to the syrup, and boil to a proper consistence.

SYRUPUS CUM LIMACIBUS. P. Vine snails deprived of their shells and of the black portions, and cut up ℥ij, wash in

cold water, and then boil with ℥x water to ℥vij, then add ℥x sugar.

SYRUPUS LIMONIS. B. Heat strained lemon juice Oj to boiling-point, put into a covered vessel with fresh lemon peel 2 oz., when cold filter and dissolve in it refined sugar ℔ij¼ with a gentle heat. The product should weigh ℔iiiss, and have sp. gr. 1·34. Dose, 1 fl. drachm. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Very similar. P. With citric acid, and flavoured with tincture of lemon peel.

SYRUPUS LOBELIÆ. Mr PROCTOR. Vinegar of lobelia f℥vj, sugar ℥xij. Dissolve by a gentle heat.

SYRUPUS LUPULINÆ. M. Tincture of lupuline ℥j, syrup ℥vij; mix.

SYRUPUS MAGNESIÆ. DORVAULT. Calcined magnesia ℥j, water ℥iiiss; triturate together, put them over a fire in a silver saucepan, and add ℥vj of fine sugar and ℥ij of peppermint water.

SYRUPUS MALORUM. As SYRUPUS CYDONIÆ.

SYRUPUS MANGANESII IODIDI. M. HANNON. Pure hydrated carbonate of manganese ℥j, concentrated hydriodic acid q. s. to dissolve it; mix the solution with ℥xviss of sudorific syrup (see SYR. SUDORIFICUS). Dose, from 2 to 6 tablespoonfuls, daily.

SYRUPUS MANGANESII MALATIS. M. HANNON. Malate of manganese ℥j, simple syrup ℥xvj, spirit of lemon peel ℥ij. Dose, ½ dr. to 1 dr.

SYRUPUS MANGANESII PHOSPHATIS. M. HANNON. Phosphate of manganese ℥ss, syrup of tolu ℥iij ℥iij, syrup of cinchona ℥v, spirit of lemon peel ℥iss, powdered tragacanth ℈ss. Mix quickly, and preserve it in a well-stopped bottle.

SYRUPUS MANGANESII TARTRATIS. It is made with tartrate of manganese, as SYR. MANGANESII MALATIS.

SYRUPUS MANNÆ. G. Manna ℥iij, dissolve in water ℥xij, filter, then add ℥xv sugar, and make into a syrup.

SYRUPUS MARRUBII. P. Dried horehound ℥j, horehound water Oij; digest in a water-bath for 2 hours, strain, and add sugar ℔iv.

SYRUPUS MENTHÆ. From the herb, as SYRUPUS MARRUBII.

SYRUPUS MENTHÆ PIPERITIS. P. As SYR. AURANT. FLOR., P.

SYRUPUS MENYANTHIS. P. As SYR. FUMARIÆ.

SYRUPUS MEZEREI. CAZENAVE. Alcoholic extract of mezereum gr. j, simple syrup ℥x.

SYRUPUS MONESIÆ. DEROSNE. Extract of monesia ʒj, water ʒj, boiling syrup ʒxiiiss; mix.

SYRUPUS MORI. B. Juice of mulberries Oj, sugar ℔ij¼; heat the mulberry juice to the boiling point, and, when cooled, filter, dissolve the sugar in the filtered liquid by aid of heat, and add fʒiiss of rectified spirit. The product should weigh ℔iij ʒvj, and have the sp. gr. 1·33. Dose, 1 f. dr. B. 1867. Sugar 2 lb. is used.

SYRUPUS MORPHIÆ ACETATIS. D. Solution of acetate of morphia fʒj, simple syrup fʒxv; mix, with agitation. Dose, from 1 teaspoonful.

SYRUPUS MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORATIS. D. Sol. of hydrochlorate morphia (4 gr. to the oz.) 1 fl. ounce, syrup 17 fl. ounces; shake together.

SYRUPUS MUSCI PYXIDATI. Cup-moss ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for a few hours, strain, and add sugar ℔iij.

SYRUPUS MYRTI. P. As SYR. HYSSOPI.

SYRUPUS NARCISSI. DUFRESNOY. Dried flowers of wild narcissus ʒiv, water ʒxvj; boil for a few minutes, strain, add sugar ℔j, dissolve, clarify the syrup, and boil it down to ℔iss. By teaspoonfuls, in whooping-cough.

SYRUPUS NASTURTII. P. Clarified juice of water-cress 10 oz. wt., sugar 18 oz. (wt.).

SYRUPUS NYMPHÆÆ. P. From the flowers of the white water-lily, as SYR. VIOLÆ.

SYRUPUS OLEI JECORIS ASELLI. DUCLOS. Mix 5 parts of powdered gum with 4 of simple syrup; add 8 parts of cod-liver oil, triturate till perfectly mixed, gradually adding 12 parts of water; lastly, dissolve in the emulsion 24 ounces of sugar by means of a gentle heat. In the same manner prepare syrups from oil of skate, castor oil, &c.

SYRUPUS OPII. P. Ext. opium 2 parts (by wt.), distilled water 8 parts (by wt.); syrup 990 parts (by wt.) A weaker syrup (*Sirop Diacode*) contains 1 gr. of extract in 2000 gr. of syrup.

SYRUPUS OPII SUCCINATUS. *Siropde Karabé.* Syrup of opium 200 parts, sp. amber 1 part.

SYRUPUS OVORUM. FULLER. Beat the whites of 3 eggs with ʒvj of plantain water, and work it in a mortar with ʒvj of finely powdered sugar till they form a syrup.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS. B. Mix poppy capsules, free from the seed, and in No. 20 powde r(see PULVERES) 36 oz., with Oiv of boiling distilled water. and infuse for 24 hours,

stirring frequently. Pack in a percolator, and, adding more water, allow the liquor slowly to pass till about Cij are collected, or the poppies are exhausted. Evaporate on a water-bath to Oiij. When cold, add rectified spirit f℥xvj, let the mixture stand for 12 hours, and filter. Distil off spirit, evaporate remainder to Oij, then add refined sugar ℔iv. The product should weigh ℔viss, and have the sp. gr. 1·330. Dose, 1 fl. drachm. B. 1867. Same. P. 1 gr. ext. in 100. G. Weaker than B.

SYRUPUS PAULLINIÆ *vel* GUARANÆ. Dr GAVRELLE. Extract of guarana ʒiiss, syrup ℥xxxij.

SYRUPUS PECTORALIS. L. 1746. Black maidenhair ℥v, liquorice root ℥iv, boiling water Oiv; macerate for some hours, strain, add to the infusion twice its weight of sugar, and make a syrup.

SYRUPUS PEPSINÆ. CORVISART. Six parts of pepsine dissolved in 20 parts of cold water, and added to 70 parts of acidulated syrup of cherries. Dose, 1 to 3 teaspoonfuls.

SYRUPUS PERSICARUM FLORUM. P. As SYRUPUS RHEADOS, P.

SYRUPUS PERSIMMONIS. Unripe persimmons (fruit of the *Diospyros Virginiana*) slightly crushed ℥viij, boiling water Oj; infuse till cold, and strain. Boil with ℥viij of sugar to the consistence of syrup. Astringent.

SYRUPUS PHELLANDRII. From dried leaves, as SYRUPUS TUSSILAG. Dose, 1 to 4 drachms. In bronchitis.

SYRUPUS PHOSPHATICUS. PARRISH. *Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Compositus. Chemical Food.* Dissolve sulphate of iron ʒx in boiling water ℥ij, and phosphate of soda ʒxij in boiling water ℥iv; mix, and wash the precipitated phosphate of iron. Dissolve phosphate of lime ʒxij in ℥iv of boiling water, with enough hydrochloric acid to make a clear solution; precipitate with liquid ammonia, and wash precipitate. Add to the fresh precipitates glacial phosphoric acid ʒxx, dissolved in ʒiv water; when clear, add carbonate of soda ℈ij and carbonate of potassa ʒj, and then sufficient hydrochloric acid to dissolve the precipitate; add water to make solution measure f℥xxij. Now add powdered cochineal ʒij, and sugar ℥xxxij; apply heat, and, when the syrup is formed, strain, and add orange-flower water f℥j. Dose, a teaspoonful. In addition to phosphate of iron and phosphate of lime, this syrup contains smaller quantities of the alkaline phosphates.

SYRUPUS PICIS. P. Purified vegetable tar 1 part, sawdust from spruce fir 3 parts, distilled water 100 parts, sugar q. s. Divide the tar by mixing it with the sawdust, then add the water heated to 60° C., and skake from time to time. After two hours filter, and add to the filtrate sugar, in the proportion of 180 parts to every 100 parts of filtered liquid, and make into a syrup in a close vessel over a water-bath.

SYRUPUS PŒONIÆ. P. From dried leaves, as SYRUPUS TUSSILAGINIS.

SYRUPUS POTASSII CYANIDI. M. *Sirop d'hydrocyanate de potasse.* Cyanide of potassium 1 part, dist. water 8 parts, syrup 1000 parts, all by wt.

SYRUPUS POTASSE HYPOPHOSPHITIS. See SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITICUS.

SYRUPUS POTASSII IODIDI. P. Iodide potassium ¼ oz., water ¼ oz., syrup 9½ oz. by wt. A teaspoonful 3 or 4 times a day.

SYRUPUS POTASSII IODHYDRARGYRATIS. PUCHE. Iodhydrargyrate of potassium gr. xvj, tincture of saffron ʒiiss, syrup ʒxvj. PUCHE'S Compound Antisyphilitic Syrup consists of—Iodhydrargyrate of potassium gr. xvj, iodine gr. xvj, iodide of potassium ʒv, syrup of red poppies ʒxvj.

SYRUPUS PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ. U. S. Wild cherry bark, in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES) 12 parts, sugar 60 parts, glycerine 5 parts, water q. s. Moisten the bark thoroughly with water, and macerate for 24 hours in a closed vessel, then transfer to a percolator, and pour on water until 35 parts of percolate are obtained. Dissolve the sugar in the liquid without heat, add the glycerine and strain.

SYRUPUS PULMONIBUS VITULINIS COMPOSITUS. P. Calf's lights ʒx, cut small and washed in cold water, dates ʒiss, jujube fruit ʒiss, raisins ʒiss, comfrey root ʒss, liquorice root ʒss, lungwort ʒiss, water ʒxx, sugar ʒxx. Digest in a covered vessel over a water-bath for 6 hours, strain, press, decant the liquid part, clarify by white of egg, add the sugar, and make a syrup having the sp. gr. 1·27.

SYRUPUS QUINIÆ CUM CAFFEÂ. Prepare Oiss of clear infusion from ʒiv of roasted coffee; dissolve in it ℔v of refined sugar, and add to the syrup ʒiss of sulphate of

quinine dissolved in a little water, with the addition of a few drops of sulphuric acid.

SYRUPUS QUINIÆ CITRATIS. M. Acid citrate of quinine ʒss, clarified syrup ʒxvj. Dissolve. Dose, 4 f. dr. to 8 f. dr.

SYRUPUS QUINIÆ IODIDI. Mr DAVENPORT'S contains gr. j in each fʒj perhaps held in solution by hydriodic acid?

SYRUPUS QUINIÆ LACTATIS. BOUCHARDAT. Lactate of quinine gr. xv, water ʒj. Dissolve, and add ʒij of syrup. By teaspoonfuls, in intermittents of children.

SYRUPUS QUINIÆ SULPHATIS. P. Dissolve gr. xxx of sulphate of quinine in water ʒiv with ʒss dil. sulph. acid, and mix the sol. with 13 oz. white syrup.

SYRUPUS QUINIÆ SULPHO-TARTRATIS. Sulpho-tartrate of quinine 1, water 3, hot syrup 20 parts.

SYRUPUS QUINQUE RADICUM. E. 1744, Of each of the 5 roots (see SPECIES DIURETICÆ) ʒij, water Ov; boil to Oiij, strain, and boil to a syrup with ℔iv of sugar.

SYRUPUS RAPI. SOUBEIRAN. Boil 1 part of sliced turnip with 4 of water, and form the strained liquor into a syrup with 2 parts of sugar. For hooping-cough.

SYRUPUS RHAMNI. B. 1867. Evaporate buckthorn juice Oiv to Oiiss, add sliced ginger and bruised pimento, each ¾ oz., digest at a gentle heat for 4 hours, and strain. When cold, add rectified spirit fʒvj, let it stand for 2 days, decant off the clear liquor, and dissolve in it, with a gentle heat, refined sugar ℔v, or q. s. to make sp. gr. 1·32. Dose, 1 f. drachm. P. Juice and sugar p. æ. G. Contains neither pimento nor ginger.

SYRUPUS RHEI. B. Mix rhubarb root and coriander fruit both in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES) of each 2 oz., pack in a percolator, pass rectified spirit fʒviij mixed with dist. water fʒxxiv slowly through them, evaporate the liquid thus passed to fʒxiv, filter, and dissolve in it refined sugar 24 oz. with a gentle heat. Product ℔iiss nearly; sp. gr. 1·310. Dose, 1 to 4 drachms. B. 1867. Same. U. S. contains besides rhubarb, cinnamon and carbonate of potash, but no coriander. P. Much more complex. G. contains cinnamon and carb. potash in small quantity, but no coriander.

SYRUPUS RHEI ET SENNÆ. E. 1744. Rhubarb ʒj, senna ʒij, fennel seed ʒij, cinnamon ʒij, boiling water Oiiss; mace-

rate for 12 hours, strain, and boil with ℔iij of sugar to a syrup.

SYRUPUS RHŒADOS. B. Fresh red-poppy petals 13 oz., refined sugar ℔ij¼, distilled water Oj or q. s., rectified spirit f℥iiss. Add the petals gradually to the water heated in a water-bath, frequently stirring, and afterwards, the vessel being removed, macerate for 12 hours. Then press out the liquor, strain, add the sugar, and dissolve by means of heat. When nearly cold, add the spirit, and as much distilled water as may be necessary to make up for loss in the process, so that the product shall weigh ℔iij ℥x, and shall have the sp. gr. of about 1·330. Dose, 1 drachm. B. 1867. Same. P. With dried leaves.

SYRUPUS RIBIUM (*Syrup of Currants*); SYRUPUS RUBI IDÆI (*Raspberries*); SYR. RUBI FRUTICOSI (*Blackberries*); &c. As SYRUPUS MORI P.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ. L. *Syrupus Rosæ Solutivus.* Dried petals of the damask rose ℥vij, boiling water Oiij; macerate for 12 hours, and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor in a water-bath to Oij, strain, and dissolve in it ℔vj of white sugar. Lastly, mix with it f℥vss of rectified spirit. E. (*Syr. Rosæ Centifoliæ*) directs ℔j of fresh petals to be infused for 12 hours in Oiij of boiling water, and ℔iij of sugar dissolved in the strained liquor by heat. Dose, 2 fl. drachms.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ GALLICÆ. B. Infuse dried red-rose petals 2 oz. in boiling distilled water Oj for 2 hours, squeeze through calico, heat the liquor to the boiling point, and filter. Dissolve refined sugar 30 oz. in the liquor by means of heat. The product should weigh ℔ij 14 oz., and should have about the sp. gr. 1·335. Dose, 1 fl. drachm. B. 1867. Same. U. S. percolates 10 parts of red rose leaves with dil. alcohol to obtain 10 parts of percolate, which is added to 90 parts of sugar.

SYRUPUS RUTÆ. This syrup is not in the British pharmacopœias, though generally kept in the shops. It may be made by infusing ℥j of rue in Oj of boiling water, and adding to the strained liquor twice its weight of sugar. But it is often prepared, as Dr PEREIRA observes, by triturating about 8 drops of the oil with Oj of simple syrup.

SYRUPUS SALICARIÆ. Infuse ℥iij of flowering tops of willow-herb in boiling water q. s. to obtain ℥v of infu-

sion; add this to ℥xx of syrup previously evaporated to ℥xv.

Syrupus Salicinæ. Salicine ℈j, boiling water ℥j, sugar ℥ij.

Syrupus Sambuci. Boil the juice of elder-berries for an instant with twice its weight of sugar.

Syrupus Saponariæ. P. From the root, as Syr. Tussilaginis.

Syrupus Sarsæ. L. Boil ℔iiiss of sarsaparilla in Ciij of water to Cj, and strain while hot; boil the sarsaparilla again with Cj of water to Css, and strain. Evaporate the mixed liquors to Oij, dissolve in it ℥xviij of sugar, and, when it has cooled, add f℥ij of rectified spirit. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 4 f. dr.

Syrupus Sarsaparillæ Compositus. U. S. Sarsaparilla in No. 30 powder (see Pulveres) 150 parts, guaiacum wood in No. 30 powder 20 parts, pale rose in No. 30 powder 12 parts, liquorice root in No 30 powder 12 parts, senna in No. 30 powder 12 parts, sassafras in No. 20 powder 6 parts, anise in No. 20 powder 6 parts, gaultheria leaves in No. 20 powder 6 parts, sugar 600 parts, diluted alcohol (see Spiritus) and water, of each q. s. Mix the solid ingredients, except the sugar, with 300 parts of dil. alcohol, and let macerate for 48 hours; then transfer to a percolator and percolate with dil. alcohol until 600 parts of tincture have been obtained. Evaporate this over a water-bath to 300 parts, then add 100 parts of water and filter, adding enough water through the filter to make the whole weigh 400 parts. Lastly, add the sugar, dissolve by agitation, without heat, and strain. This is regarded as an improved form of the *Sirop de Cuisinier* of the French Codex, which is prepared by infusion from 2 lbs. of sarsaparilla, 2 oz. of dried borage flowers, 2 oz. of pale roses, 2 oz. of senna, 2 oz. of aniseed, 2 lbs. of sugar, and 2 lbs. of honey, the syrup being clarified by white of egg.

Syrupus Sarsæ Iodureteus. M. Ricord. Syrup of sarsaparilla 31 parts, iodide of potassium 1 part.

Syrupus Sassafras. From root, as Syr. Tussilaginis.

Syrupus Scillæ. B. Dissolve refined sugar ℔iiiss in vinegar of squill Oj, by the aid of heat; sp. gr. 1·345. Dose, ½ to 1 fl. drachm. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Vinegar squills 6 parts, sugar 9 parts.

Syrupus Scillæ Compositus. U. S. *Hive Syrup*. Squill

and senega root, both in No. 30 powder (see PULVERES), of each 120 parts, tartar emetic 3 parts, sugar 1200 parts, precipitated phosphate of calcium 9 parts, dil. alcohol (see SPIRITUS) and water, of each q. s. Mix the squill and senega, and moisten them with 300 parts of dil. alcohol and macerate for an hour, then transfer to a percolator, and percolate with dil. alcohol until 900 parts of tincture are obtained. Boil the percolate for a few minutes, and then evaporate it over a water-bath down to 360 parts, to which having added 150 parts of boiling water, triturate the mixture with the phosphate of calcium, filter, and add through the filter warm water q. s. to make the whole weigh 750 parts; in this dissolve the sugar, without heat, and strain; lastly, dissolve the tartar emetic in 47 parts of hot water, and mix the sol. thoroughly with the syrup.

SYRUPUS SENEGÆ. U.S. Fluid ext. of senega 160 parts, liquor ammoniæ 4 parts, sugar 600 parts, water q. s. Mix the extract with 250 parts of water, add the liq. ammoniæ, shake the mixture well, and let it stand for a few hours; then filter, adding through the filter water q. s. to make the whole weigh 400 parts. To the filtered sol. add the sugar, dissolve without heat, and strain.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ. B. Digest senna broken small 16 oz. in ℥lxx of distilled water for 24 hours at a temperature of 120° F. (48·9° C.); press, and strain. Digest the mark in ℥xxx of water for 6 hours at same temperature; press, and strain. Evaporate the mixed liquors in a water-bath to f℥x, and, when cold, add rectified spirit f℥iij, previously mixed with oil of coriander ♏iij. Clarify by filtration, and wash what remains on the filter with distilled water until the washings make up the filtrate to f℥xvj. Then add refined sugar 24 oz., and dissolve by means of a gentle heat. The product should weigh ℔ij ℥x, and should have a sp. gr. about 1·310. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 4 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Nearly the same. G. Weaker, contains fennel, no coriander.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ CONCENTRATUS. See EXTRACTUM SENNÆ FLUIDUM. Another method of preparing it is that of M. DUHAMEL. Macerate ℥viij of coarsely powdered senna with f℥xvj of proof spirit for 12 hours, put it into a displacement apparatus, and pour in water till f℥xlviij have passed. Evaporate to f℥v, and dissolve in it ℥v of sugar.

Strain, and, when cold, add for each f℥j two drops of oil of fennel dissolved in a little comp. spirit of sulphuric ether. Dose, for an adult, ½ f. ounce.

SYRUPUS SODÆ HYPOPHOSPHITIS. See SYR. HYPOPHOSPHITICUS.

SYRUPUS SODÆ HYPOSULPHITIS. MOUCHON. Hyposulphite of soda ℥j, water ℥xij, sugar ℥xxiij. Dissolve with a gentle heat, and filter. Dose, 1 to 2 ounces.

SYRUPUS SODII MONOSULPHIDI. P. Crystallised monosulphide of sodium gr. xliv, dist. water ℥j syrup ℥xcix wt.

SYRUPUS SORBI. SAUVAN. Boil Oj of juice of the unripe fruit with ℔iij of sugar. Astringent.

SYRUPUS STRAMONII. From the tincture, as SYR. BELLADONNÆ.

SYRUPUS STRYCHNIÆ SULPHATIS. P. orders a syrup containing ¼ gr. of sulphate of strychnia in 1000 gr. of syrup.

SYRUPUS SUDORIFICUS. FOY. Sarsaparilla ℥vj, guaiacum raspings ℥vj, water Oiij; macerate for 24 hours, evaporate to Oiss, strain, and make into a syrup with ℔iiss of sugar.

SYRUPUS SYMPHYTI. E. 1744. Mr BOYLE's Syrup. Fresh comfrey root ℔ss, plantain leaves ℔ss; bruise, express the juice, boil to half, and make a syrup with an equal weight of sugar.

SYRUPUS TANNINI. FOY. Tannin ℥ij, water ℥xvj, sugar ℥xxxij.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS. B. Boil balsam of tolu 1¼ oz. in distilled water Oj or q. s. for half an hour, in a lightly covered vessel, stirring occasionally. Then remove from the fire, and add distilled water, if necessary, so that the liquid shall measure ℥xvj. Filter the solution when cold, add refined sugar ℔ij, and dissolve with the aid of a steam or water-bath. The product should weigh ℔iij, and should have a sp. gr. about 1·330. Dose, 1 f. drachm. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Very similar. P. Very similar.

SYRUPUS TRAGACANTHÆ. See SYR. GUMMI TRAGAC.

SYRUPUS TUSSILAGINIS. P. Dried coltsfoot flowers ℥j; boiling water ℥xv; macerate for 6 hours, strain, press, filter, and add sugar in the proportion of 180 parts to every 100 parts of strained liquid. Raise the heat rapidly to ebullition, and strain. P. prepares in the same manner syrups from hops, honeysuckle, wormseed, germander, and scabious.

SYRUPUS ULMI. P. Alcoholic extract of elm bark 88 gr., syrup ℥x. Dose, 4 fl. drachms, frequently, in skin diseases.

SYRUPUS URTICARIÆ. Clarified nettle juice boiled with an equal weight of sugar to a due consistence. Diuretic.

SYRUPUS VALERIANÆ. P. Ext. valerian 4 parts, valerian water 100 parts (by wt.), sugar 180 parts. Mix.

SYRUPUS VANILLÆ. Vanilla ℥ij, white sugar ℥xviij, water ℥ix. Beat the vanilla with a few drops of spirit, then with part of the sugar, and water q. s. to form a soft paste; add the rest of the sugar and water, and digest for 18 or 20 hours in a glass vessel placed in a water-bath. Strain, and clarify with white of egg if required.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ. L. Violets ℥ix, boiling distilled water Oj; macerate for 12 hours, express, and strain. Let the dregs subside, and dissolve in the clear liquor twice its weight of refined sugar. When cold add f℥ss of rectified spirit to each f℥j of syrup. Care should be taken in the selection of the sugar, as some samples have an alkaline reaction. It is better to wash the flowers which removes a yellow colouring matter that renders the syrup very liable to change. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 4 f. dr.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ TRICOLORIS. P. As SYRUPUS TUSSILAGINIS.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS. B. Mix with agitation strong tincture of ginger f℥vj, syrup f℥xix. B. 1867. Same. E. Infuse ℥iiss of bruised ginger in Oj of boiling water for 4 hours, and to the strained liquor add ℔iiss of pure sugar, and dissolve it with the aid of heat. Dose, 1 f. drachm. U. S. Fl. ext. 2 parts, sugar 65 parts, water to make 100 parts.

TABELLÆ. *Tablettes.* See TROCHISCI.

TABELLÆ NITROGLYCERINI. B. Tablets of chocolate, each weighing 2½ grains, and containing $\frac{1}{100}$th of a grain of pure nitroglycerine. Dose, 1 or 2 tablets. See GLONOIN.

TAFFETAS ANGLICUM. *Court Plaster.* See EMPLASTRUM ICTHYOCOLLÆ.

TAFFETAS VESICANS. ŒTTINGER. Stretch taffeta on a frame, and brush it over twice with a solution of isinglass; when quite dry brush it over twice, at short intervals and in the same direction, with the following solution, repeating the application a third and fourth time, at intervals of 24 hours:—Cantharidal ether, sulphuric ether, of each ℥x, boiled turpentine and black resin, of each ℥iiss; mix, and dissolve. It is recommended to apply over it, some

days after the last coating of the cantharidal solution, a solution of isinglass of a gelatinous consistence. This is to be wiped off, before applying it to the skin, with a wet rag. The same method answers for paper, which should be laid on a smooth plank. See CHARTA EPISPASTICA, B.

TAMARINDUS PRÆPARATUS. L. Tamarinds ℔j, water q. s. to cover them; macerate with a gentle heat for 4 hours, then finish as directed for prunes. See PULPA PRUNORUM.

TARAXACINUM. M POLLEX. Boil the milky juice of dandelion with water, concentrate, and filter the liquid, and let it evaporate spontaneously in a warm place. Purify the crystalline matter by again dissolving, filtering, and crystallizing.

TARTARUM FERRI. See FERRUM TART.

TARTARUS BORAXATUS. PRUSS. PH. To ℔ss of borax dissolved in ℔v of boiling water, in a porcelain vessel, add ℔iss of purified cream of tartar. Evaporate the filtered solution by a vapour-bath to a tenacious mass, a portion of which becomes friable when cooled. Let the mass be removed while still hot from the vessel, and placed in flattened portions on paper, dried with a gentle heat, and immediately reduced to powder, and enclosed in a warm bottle. CAMBORNAC'S Soluble Cream of Tartar is—Bitartrate of potash ʒxij, borate of soda ʒvj, tartaric acid ʒiij. Dissolve in water, clarify the solution by white of egg, and proceed as for POTASSÆ BORO-TARTRAS, P., which see.

TELA VESICATORIA. *Blistering Tissue.* See CHARTA EPISPASTICA, TAFFETAS VESICANS, and SPARADRAPUM VESICANS. A similar composition may be spread on waxed paper, oiled silk, adhesive or isinglass plaster, sarcenet, or other convenient material. ŒTTINGER directs the following composition to be spread with a brush on stretched sarcenet:—Powdered cantharides ʒiij, ether ʒj; digest for 24 hours, strain, add sandarach ʒiv, mastic ʒij, turpentine ϑj, oil of lavender 12 drops. Another method is to use the EXTRACTUM CANTHARIDIS ACETICUM, which may be spread on paper, waxed cloth, adhesive plaster, &c.

TEREBINA. *Terebene* is a derivative of oil of turpentine, produced by the action of heat, and of concentrated sulphuric acid, or of phosphoric anhydride. The dose of pure terebene is from 5 to 30 minims.

TEREBINTHINA COCTA. P. Put Strassburg turpentine in a basin with water, and boil until a portion thrown into cold water assumes a pilular consistence. When required to form it into pills, soften it by warm water, and roll the pills in powdered starch. PRUS. PH. describes TER. COCTA as the resin left in distilling oil of turpentine.

TEREBINTHINA COLATA. Common raw turpentine, melted in a still, and strained while warm.

TESTÆ PRÆPARATÆ. Wash oyster-shells with boiling water, reduce to a fine powder, and prepare them in the same way as CRETA PPT.

THEINA. See CAFFEINA.

THERIACA ANDROMACHI. L. 1746. *Venice Treacle.* It consists of 61 ingredients, and contains 1 grain of opium in 75. The Theriaca of P. consists of 56 ingredients, and contains about gr. j of opium in 40. For these polypharmic electuaries, which are rarely prescribed in this country, and probably never made according to the authorised formulæ, may be substituted the following :—

THERIACA EDINENSIS. E. 1744. Serpentary, valerian, contrayerva, each ʒiv, aromatic powder ʒiij, guaiacum resin ʒij, castor ʒij, nutmeg ʒij, saffron ʒj, opium ʒj, clarified honey ʒlxxv. Dissolve the opium in a little wine, and mix it with the other dry ingredients in powder and the honey. It contains 1 grain of opium in 100. Most of the foreign formulæ for Theriaca contain sulphate of iron.

THRIDACIUM. *Thridace.* This name is applied both to lettuce opium (Lactucarium) and to the extract of the stalks (Extr. Lactucæ Concentratum).

THUS PRÆPARATUM. L. Boil ℔j of frankincense in enough water to cover it until it liquefies, and strain it through a hair sieve; then, when it has cooled, pour off the water, and keep the frankincense for use.

THYMOL. B. A stearoptene obtained from the volatile oils of *Thymus Vulgaris, Monarda Punctata, Carum Ajowan* (*Ptychotis Ajowan*), by saponifying with caustic soda, and treating the separated soap with hydrochloric acid; or from a distilled fraction of the oil by exposure at a low temperature. It may be purified by recrystallization from alcohol. Dose ½ to 2 grains.

TINCTURÆ. *Spirituous and Ethereal Tinctures.* Tinctures may be made by maceration as follows:—In stoppered glass vessels, which should be frequently shaken during

maceration, reducing the solid ingredients to small fragments, coarse powder, or fine powder, macerating them for 7 days or upwards in proof spirit or rectified spirit, straining the solution through linen or calico, expressing the residuum strongly to obtain what fluid is still retained in the mass, and finally filtering through paper. A much superior method, however, has been introduced, which answers well for most tinctures—namely, the method of displacement by percolation (generally adopted in the B. P.). According to this process, the solid materials, usually in coarse or moderately fine powder, are macerated with a sufficiency of the solvent to form a thick pulp for 48 hours, after which the mass is packed in a cylinder of glass, porcelain, or tinned iron (when not acted on chemically), open at both ends, but obstructed at the lower end by a piece of calico or linen tied tightly over it as a filter; when the fluid ceases to pass, the percolation is continued with the remainder of the menstruum. (Vide TINCTURA ACONITI, B.) The method by percolation, where applicable, will be found much more convenient and expeditious than the mode hitherto commonly followed, and it exhausts the solid materials in general much more completely. Considerable practice, however, is required for managing the details in different cases, more especially in regard to the degree of minuteness of division of the solids, and to the degree of firmness with which they are to be packed in the cylinder. The method by percolation is now preferred by all who have made sufficient trial of it to apply it correctly. Although, to save space, the direction is sometimes omitted in the following formulæ, it is to be understood generally that the solid ingredients are to be reduced to powder, or are to be divided by cutting or bruising, unless otherwise directed. U. S. directs the substance to be percolated to be reduced to a uniform powder, to be put into a basin, and to be mixed with a small quantity of the menstruum until uniformly moistened. When the whole of the powder is transferred to the percolator, it is to be compressed even and firmly, and the levelled surface covered with a circular piece of moistened muslin or paper, so that the liquid poured upon it may penetrate equably and not disarrange the powder. The menstruum is then to be poured on until the space above is nearly filled,

and a layer of it must be constantly maintained above the powder, so as to prevent the access of air, until all has been added, or until the requisite amount of percolate has been obtained. When the dregs of a tincture are to be submitted to percolation after maceration with all the menstruum, the liquid portion should be drained off, the solid portion packed in a percolator as before described, and the liquid gradually poured on, until all has passed the surface, when immediately a sufficient quantity of the original menstruum should be poured on to displace the absorbed liquid until the prescribed quantity of tincture has been obtained. In moistening the ingredients the formation of a pulpy paste or mass should be avoided.

TINCTURA ABELMOSCHI SEMINUM. Dr R. REECE. Musk seed ℥ij, proof spirit f℥xvj. Digest 7 days, and strain. Dose, 1 f. drachm.

TINCTURA ABSINTHII. G. Dried wormwood ℥vj, proof spirit (·893) ℥xxx wt.; macerate for 8 days, and strain. Dose, 1 f. drachm.

TINCTURA ABSINTHII ALKALINA. See ESSENTIA ABSINTHII.

TINCTURA ABSINTHII COMPOSITA. P. Dried wormwood tops ℥j, gentian, bitter orange peel, each ℥j, germander ℥j, rhubarb ℥j, aloes ʒiss, cascarilla ʒiss, alcohol of 90° (see SPIRITUS) 40 oz. (wt.).

TINCTURA ACAROIDIS. Botany-bay resin ℥j, rectified spirit ℥viij.

TINCTURA ACONITI. B. Aconite root from plants cultivated in Britain in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 2½ oz., rectified spirit Oj. Macerate the aconite root for 48 hours with f℥xv of the spirit, in a close vessel, agitating occasionally; then transfer to a percolator, and, when the fluid ceases to pass, pour into the percolator the remaining ℥v of the spirit. As soon as the percolation is completed, subject the contents of the percolator to pressure, filter the product, mix the liquids, and add sufficient rectified spirit to make Oj. Dose, 5 to 15 minims. B. 1867. Same. [This tincture has one fourth of the strength of Tinctura Aconiti, D., and one third of the strength of Tinctura Aconiti, L. Dr FLEMING. Macerate ℥xvj of the powdered root with f℥xvj of rectified spirit for 4 days; strain, and treat the aconite by percolation with

more spirit, until the tincture obtained amounts to f℥xxiv. As an anodyne, aneuralgic, and calmative, Dr F. gives ♏iij three times a day, increasing the dose ♏j daily, if required. As an antiphlogistic, he gives ♏v, repeated in four hours, and afterwards half the dose, if required. Its effects must be carefully watched. Dr TURNBULL'S Tinct. Radicis Aconiti Concentrata is made by digesting the powdered root with twice its weight of rectified spirit for 7 days. *For outward use.* Dr PEREIRA directs ℔j of the root to Oiss of spirit, which is nearly identical with Dr Turnbull's. Dr TURNBULL has also described a weaker tincture—℥j of the powdered root to f℥vj of rect. spirit.] U. S. Root 400 parts, tartaric acid 4 parts, alcohol (see SPIRITUS) to make 1000 parts. By percolation. P. 1 of leaves to 5. G. Root ℥j, spirit (·893) ℥x wt.; macerate 8 days.

TINCTURA ACONITI ÆTHEREA. P. Powdered aconite ℥iv, sulphuric ether ℥xvj (by wt.). It is best prepared by percolation.

TINCTURA ACONITI CUM FOLIIS RECENTIBUS. *Alcoolature d'Aconit.* P. directs the tincture to be prepared from fresh aconite leaves, gathered at the commencement of florescence, by macerating the bruised leaves for 10 days with an equal weight of alcohol of 90° (see SPIRITUS). The Paris Codex directs to be prepared in the same manner, alcoolatures from aconite root, collected after flowering, pulsatilla leaves and flowers, arnica flower-heads, belladonna leaves, bryony root, hemlock leaves, colchicum bulbs, collected during flowering, colchicum flowers, nasturtium flowers, digitalis leaves, sundew, the entire plant, eucalyptus globulus leaves, henbane leaves, and strammonium leaves.

TINCTURA ACTÆÆ RACEMOSÆ. See TINCT. CIMICIFUGÆ.

TINCTURA ALOES. B. Macerate Socotrine aloes in coarse powder ½ oz. and extract of liquorice 1½ oz. in proof spirit f℥xv for 7 days; filter the liquor, and add sufficient proof spirit to make Oj. Dose, 1 to 2 fl. drachms. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Aloes pur. 1 part, ext. liquorice 1 part, dil. alcohol (see SPIRITUS) to make 100 parts. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA ALOES ALKALINA. SWEDIAUR. Aloes ℥ss, extract of liquorice ʒiss, cinnamon water f℥viij, proof spirit

f℥viij, carbonate of soda ℥j; digest, and strain. Dose, 1 to 4 fl. drachms.

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA. L. *Tinct. Aloes et Myrrhæ.* E. *Elixir Proprietatis.* Aloes (Soc. or hep., L.; Soc., E.) ℥iv, saffron ℥ij, tincture of myrrh Oij; macerate for 7 days, and strain. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr.

TINCTURA AMARA. G. Unripe oranges ℥j, orange peel ℥ij, centaury ℥iij, gentian root ℥iij, zedoary root ℥j, proof spirit (·893) ℥l by wt.; digest 8 days, and strain.

TINCTURA AMBERGRISEÆ. P. As TINCT. CASTOREI, P.

TINCTURA AMBERGRISEÆ ÆTHEREA. P. Ambergris ℥j, alcoholized ether (ether and sp. p. æ.) ℥x wt.; macerate in a stoppered bottle for 6 days, and filter.

TINCTURA AMMONIACI GUMMI. P. Gum ammoniac ℥iv, spirit (·864) ℥xx by wt.; digest 10 days, and strain.

TINCTURA AMMONIÆ COMPOSITA. L. *Eau de Luce.* Mastic ℥ij, rectified spirit f℥ix; digest until dissolved, decant, add oil of lavender ♏xiv, stronger solution of ammonia Oj, and mix. With ♏iv of oil of amber it forms Spiritus Ammoniæ Succinatus. Dose, 10 to 20 minims.

TINCTURA ANGELICÆ. AUSTR. PH. Dried angelica root ℥j, proof spirit ℥vj; digest, and filter. Dose, 1 f. drachm.

TINCTURA ANGUSTURÆ. See TINCT. CUSPARIÆ.

TINCTURA ANISODI. Dried leaves of *Anisodus Luridus* ℥j, proof spirit ℥viij; digest, and filter. Maximum dose, 200 drops. It causes dilatation of the pupils.

TINCTURA ANTHEMIDIS AUSTR. PH. Dried chamomile flowers ℥ij, proof spirit ℔j.

TINCTURA ANTIARTHRITICA. DR GRAVES'S *Gout Tincture.* Orange peel ℥ij, rhubarb ℥j, powder of aloes and canella ℥j, brandy Oij; digest for a week. A spoonful night and morning, with water.

TINCTURA ANTISCORBUTICA. P. *Tinctura Armoraciæ Compositа.* Fresh horseradish root ℥viij, black mustard seed ℥iv, muriate of ammonia ℥ij, proof spirit ℥xvj wt., compound spirit of scurvy grass ℥xvj wt.; macerate 10 days.

TINCTURA ARNICÆ. B. Arnica rhizome in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 1 oz., rectified spirit Oj. As TINCT. ACONITI. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 1 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 10 (proof sp.). P. 1 to 5 (proof sp.). G. 1 to 10 (proof sp.).

TINCTURA ARNICÆ ÆTHEREA. P. From the flowers, as TINCT. ACONITI ÆTHEREA.

TINCTURA AROMATICA. *Tinct. Cinnamomi Composita.*

TINCTURA AROMATICA. G. Cinnamon ʒv, cardamoms ʒj, cloves ʒj, galanga root ʒj, ginger ʒij, all in coarse powder, proof sp. (·893) ℔iij ʒij. Macerate 8 days, and strain.

TINCTURA AROMATICA ACIDA. G. *Elixir Vitrioli Mynsichti.* Same as above, with addition of ʒij wt. of sulphuric acid mixed with the spirit.

TINCTURA AROMATICA ACIDA. PRUS. PH. Nearly as ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM. B. 1867. But with only ʒj of acid.

TINCTURA ASARI. P. One part of dried asarum to 4 of spirit at ·863.

TINTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. B. Assafœtida broken small 2½ oz., rectified spirit Oj; macerate for 7 days, and filter, adding sufficient spirit to make Oj. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 1 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 5. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ ÆTHEREA. P. Assafœtida 1 part, ether, sp. gr. ·758, 5 parts by wt.; macerate 10 days. Prepare in the same manner ethereal tinctures of the resins and gum resins.

TINCTURA ASTRINGENS. Dr COPLAND, for sponginess of the gums. Catechu ʒss, myrrh ʒss, cinchona ʒij, balsam of Peru ʒiss, spirit of horseradish ʒiss, rectified spirit of wine ʒiss; digest.

TINCTURA AURANTII. B. Bitter-orange peel cut small and bruised 2 oz., proof spirit Oj; macerate 7 days in a closed vessel, with occasional agitation; strain, press, filter, and add proof spirit to make Oj. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 5. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA AURANTII RECENTIS. B. Bitter orange, rectified spirit, of each q. s. Carefully cut from the orange the coloured part of the rind in thin slices, and macerate 6 oz. of this in fʒxviij of the spirit for a week, with frequent agitation; then pour off the liquid, press the dregs, mix the liquid products, and filter; finally add spirit q. s. to make Oj. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Sweet orange peel 1, spirit 5.

TINCTURA BALSAMICA. E. 1744. Copaiva ʒj, balsam of Peru ʒiij, balsam of tolu ʒij; benzoin ʒss, saffron ℈j, rectified spirit fʒxvj; digest 4 days in a sand-bath, and strain.

TINCTURA BALSAMI COPAIBÆ. GUIBOURT. One part of copaiva to 8 of alcohol. Macerate, and filter.

TINCTURA BALSAMI GILEADENSIS. GUIBOURT. One part of balsam to 8 of rectified spirit.

TINCTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI. L. 1788. Balsam of Peru ℥iv, rectified spirit f℥xvj; digest until dissolved.

TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI. See TINCTURA TOLUTANA.

TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. B. Belladonna leaves in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES) 1 oz., proof spirit Oj; macerate the leaves for 48 hours in f℥xv of the spirit in a closed vessel, agitating occasionally. Then transfer to a percolator, and when the fluid ceases to pass, continue the percolation with the remaining ℥v of spirit. Afterwards subject the contents of the percolator to pressure, filter, mix the liquids, and add proof sp. q. s. to make Oj. Dose, from 5 to 20 minims. B. 1867. Same. This tincture has about half the strength of TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ, L. & D. U. S. 1½ in 10. P. 1 in 5.

TINCTURA EXTRACTI BELLADONNÆ. Mr BLACKETT. Extract of belladonna ℥x, proof spirit ℔j. Dose, 2 to 3 minims.

TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ ÆTHEREA. P. As TINCTURA DIGITALIS ÆTHEREA, P.

TINCTURA BENZOINI. G. Benzoin ℥ij, rectified spirit ℥x wt.; digest for 8 days, frequently shaking, then filter.

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA. B. Macerate benzoin in coarse powder 2 oz., prepared storax 1½ oz., balsam of tolu ½ oz., Socotrine aloes gr. clx, in rectified spirit Oj for 7 days, with occasional agitation; filter, and add sufficient rectified spirit to make Oj. Dose, ℥ss to f℥j. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Slight difference in proportions.

TINCTURA BRUCINÆ. M. Brucine gr. xvj, rectified spirit ℥j. Dose, 6 to 24 drops.

TINCTURA BRYONIÆ. U. S. Bryony root, recently dried, and in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES), 10 parts, alcohol (see SPIRITUS) q. s. Moisten the powder with 10 parts of alcohol, and macerate for 24 hours, then pack in a percolator, and gradually pour alcohol upon it until 100 parts of tincture are obtained.

TINCTURA BUCHU. B. Buchu leaves in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES) 2½ oz., proof spirit Oj. As TINCT. BELLADONNÆ. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. P. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA CAINCÆ. Cainca root ℥j, proof spirit Oss; macerate 15 days. A tincture is also prepared from 1 part of alcoholic extract and 11 of brandy. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA CALAMI. G. As TINCT. ABSINTHII, G.

TINCTURA CALENDULÆ. U. S. Marigold (the herb) in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES) 2 parts, dil. alcohol (see SPIRITUS) to make 10 parts. By percolation. Reputed to be of service as an application to ulcerated wounds.

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ. B. Calumba cut small 2½ oz., proof spirit Oj. As TINCT. BELLADONNÆ. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 10. P. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ. See SP. CAMPHORÆ.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA. B. Macerate opium in powder gr. xl, benzoic acid gr. xl, camphor gr. xxx, oil of anise f℥ss, proof spirit Oj, for 7 days; agitate occasionally; strain, express, and filter, then add sufficient proof spirit to make Oj. Contains the soluble matter of ¼ of a grain of opium in f℥j. Dose, 15 minims to 1 drachm. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Opium 4 parts, benzoic acid 4 parts, camphor 4 parts, oil of anise 4 parts, glycerine 40 parts, dil. alcohol (see SPIRITUS) to make the product weigh 1000 parts. By percolation.

TINCTURA CANNABIS INDICÆ. B. Extract of Indian hemp 1 oz., rectified spirit Oj; dissolve. Dose, 5 to 20 minims. B. 1867. Same. U. S. From flowering tops of plant, 1 in 5 alcohol (see SPIRITUS). P. As U. S. G. As B.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS. B. Cantharides in coarse powder ¼ oz., proof spirit Oj; macerate for 7 days, with occasional agitation, and strain, press, and filter; make up to Oj. Dose, 5 to 20 minims. B. 1867. Same. P. Powdered flies 1 part, spirit (·864) 10 parts. G. Coarsely powdered cantharides ℥j, spirit (see SPIRITUS) ℥x (by wt.). U. S. 1 in 20 alcohol (see SPIRITUS).

Antidotes for Cantharides.—℈j *sulph. zinc dissolved in water, followed by a dose of castor oil, then demulcents and opium.*

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS ÆTHEREA. P. Powdered cantharides ℥j ether (·758) ℥x wt.; percolate.

TINTURA CANTHARIDIS NITRICA. M. RIGHINI. Cantharides in fine powder 64 parts, nitric acid 32 parts; pour the acid on the flies, and, when the action has ceased, pour on it, little by little, 750 parts of rectified spirit. Macerate for 8 hours, frequently stirring; then express, and filter. It should contain no free acid.

TINCTURA CAPSICI. B. Capsicum bruised ℥¾, rectified spirit Oj. As TINCT. ACONITI. Dose, 10 to 20 minims. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Capsicum 5 parts, alcohol (see

SPIRITUS) and water to make 100 parts (alcohol 19, water 1). G. As TINCT. CANTHAR., G.

TINCTURA CAPSICI ACETICA. VAN MONS. Capsicum ℥ij, vinegar ℥xij, proof spirit ℥xij; digest.

TINCTURA CAPSICI ET CANTHARIDIS. Cantharides ℥x, capsicum ℥j, proof spirit Oj; macerate for 10 days. *For external use.*

TINCTURA CAPSICI CONCENTRATA. Dr TURNBULL, *for external use.* Capsicum ℥iv, rectified spirit ℥xij; macerate for 7 days; or prepare it by percolation. It is also used instead of the pepper in cookery, under the name of *Essence of Cayenne.*

TINCTURA CAPSICI CUM DELPHINIÂ. Dr TURNBULL. Dissolve gr. iv of delphine in f℥j of the last tincture.

TINCTURA CAPSICI CUM VERATRIÂ. Dr TURNBULL. Dissolve gr. iv of veratria in ℥j of concentrated tincture of capsicum. *For external use.*

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI. L. 1836. Cardamom seeds (without the capsules) ℥iiiss, proof spirit Oij; macerate 14 days. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA. B. Cardamom seeds bruised ¼ oz., caraway bruised ¼ oz., raisins freed from their seeds 2 oz., cinnamon bruised ½ oz., cochineal in powder 55 grains, proof spirit Oj. Macerate the solid ingredients, and proceed as for TINCT. BELLADONNÆ. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Cochineal gr. lx. U. S. Cardamoms 2 parts, caraway 1 part, cinnamon 2 parts, all in mod. fine powder, cochineal in fine powder ½ part, glycerine 6 parts, dil. alcohol (see SPIRITUS) q. s. to obtain 100 parts.

TINCTURA CARDUI BENEDICTI. BRUNS. PH. Blessed thistle ℥vj, rectified spirit Oij.

TINCTURA CARYOPHILLI. GUIBOURT. Cloves ℥ij, rectified spirit ℥xvj. Dose, 20 to 40 drops.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ. B. Cascarilla bark in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 2½ oz., proof spirit Oj; macerate the bark, and proceed as in TINCT. BELLADONNÆ. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. P. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA CASSIÆ. E. Cassia in moderately fine powder ℥iiiss, proof spirit Oij. Proceed by percolation, the cassia being first macerated with a little of the spirit for 12 hours; or digest 7 days.

TINCTURA CASTOREI. B. 1867. Macerate castor in coarse

powder 1 oz. in rectified spirit Oj for 7 days; strain, express, filter, and add sufficient rectified spirit to make Oj. Dose, ½ f dr. to 1 f. dr. P. 1 to 10. G. 1 to 10.

TINCTURA CASTOREI AMMONIATA. E. Castor ʒiiss, assafœtida ʒx, spirit of ammonia Oij; digest for 7 days. This is the *Elixir Fœtidum* of foreign pharm.; and, with the addition of ʒv of opium, it forms the ELIXIR UTERINUM, or ELIXIR CASTOREI THEBAICUM. Dose, ½ to 1 drachm.

TINCTURA CASTOREI ÆTHEREA. P. Castor in powd. ʒj, ether (sp. gr. ·758) ʒx wt.

TINCTURA CATECHU. B. Pale catechu in coarse powder 2½ oz., cinnamon bruised 1 oz., proof spirit Oj. Macerate for 7 days, with occasional agitation, press, and filter. Make up to Oj. Dose, ½ to 2 drachms. B. 1867. Same. U. S. More cinnamon. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA CATECHU GINGIVALIS. Catechu and myrrh, each ʒiv, balsam of Peru ʒj, spirit of scurvy grass ʒviij.

TINCTURA CENTAURII MINORIS. As TINCTURA ABSINTHII.

TINCTURA CHENOPODII. SWEDIAUR. Mexican tea (*Ch. Ambrosioides*) 1 part, proof spirit [or sp. of sulphuric ether, VAN MONS] 4 parts. Macerate 14 days.

TINCTURA CHINÆ CORTICIS. See TINCTURA CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ.

TINCTURA CHIRATÆ. B. Chiretta cut small and bruised 2½ oz., proof spirit Oj; macerate the chiretta, and proceed as for TINCT. BELLADONNÆ. Dose, ½ to 2 drachms. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 10.

TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI COMPOSITA. B. Mix chloroform fʒij with rectified spirit fʒviij and compound tincture of cardamoms fʒx. Dose, 20 to 60 minims. B. 1867. Same.

TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI ET MORPHINÆ. B. Chloroform fʒj, ether fʒij, rect. spirit fʒj, hydrochlorate of morphine gr. viij, dilute hydrocyanic acid fʒss, oil of peppermint ♏iv, liquid extract of liquorice fʒj, treacle fʒj, syrup q. s. Dissolve the hydrochlorate of morphine and oil of peppermint in the spirit, and add the chloroform and ether; mix the liquid extract of liquorice and treacle with syrup fʒiij, add this to the previously formed solution, mix them thoroughly, add the hydrocyanic acid, and increase the volume to fʒviij by further addition of syrup. Dose, 5 to 10 minims.

TINCTURA CIMICIFUGÆ. B. *Tinctura Actææ.* Cimicifuga

in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 2½ oz., proof spirit Oj; macerate the cimicifuga, and proceed as for TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Dose, 15 to 60 minims.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ. B. Red cinchona bark in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 4 oz., proof spirit Oj. Proceed as for TINCT. BELLADONNÆ. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ AMMONIATA. L. 1824. Peruvian bark ℥iv, aromatic spirit of ammonia f℥xxxij; macerate for 10 days. Dose, ½ to 1 drachm.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA. B. Red cinchona bark in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 2 oz., bitter-orange peel cut small and bruised 1 oz., serpentary rhizome bruised ½ oz., saffron gr. lv, cochineal in powder gr. xxviij, proof spirit Oj; macerate the solid ingredients, and proceed as in TINCT. BELLADONNÆ. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867 uses pale bark, saffron gr. lx, cochineal gr. xxx. [HUXHAM'S Tincture of Bark was similar, except that French brandy was used.] U. S. Made with red bark, and contains orange peel, serpentary, and glycerine. G. contains bark, gent., cinnamon, and orange, but no saffron or cochineal.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ. B. 1867. Yellow cinchona bark in moderately fine powder 4 oz., proof spirit Oj. As TINCT. BELLADONNÆ. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. U. S. Same. P. Same.

TINCTURA CINCHONINÆ. *Alcohol de Cinchonine.* M. Sulphate of cinchonine gr. xij, rectified spirit f℥iss.

TINCTURA CINNAMONI. B. Cinnamon 2½ oz., rectified spirit Oj. As TINCTURA ACONITI. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 10. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA. L. Cinnamon ℥j, cardamom ℥iv, long pepper ℥iiss, ginger ℥iiss, proof spirit Oij: digest 7 days. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr.

TINCTURA COCCI. B. Macerate cochineal in powder 2½ oz. in proof spirit Oj for 7 days, agitate occasionally, strain, express, filter, and add sufficient proof spirit to make Oj. B. 1867. Same. P. 1 to 10.

TINCTURA COCCI AMMONIATA. Dr EBERLE. Cochineal ℥ss, water of ammonia ℥ss, rectified spirit f℥viij. Dose, 5 drops, in hooping-cough.

TINCTURA COCCI ILICIS. ELLIS. Kermes ilicis ℥ij, brandy f℥vij; digest in a stoppered bottle.

TINCTURA COCHLEARIÆ COMPOSITA. See TINCT. ANTISCORBUTICA.

TINCTURA COLCHICI COMPOSITA. L. Colchicum seeds bruised ℥v, aromatic spirit of ammonia Oij. Macerate for 7 days. Dose, 15 minims to ½ f. drachm.

TINCTURA EXTRACTI COLCHICI. BATEMAN. Extract of colchicum gr. viij, proof spirit f℥j.

TINCTURA FLORUM COLCHICI. Dr WILSON'S *Eau Médicinale.* Mix 2 parts of fresh juice of colchicum flowers with 1 of brandy; after a few days filter or decant.

TINCTURA COLCHICI E RADICE. P. Macerate 1 part of the bulbs in 10 parts by weight of proof spirit.

TINCTURA COLCHICI SEMINUM. B. Colchicum seed finely comminuted 2½ oz., proof spirit Oj; macerate the seeds, and proceed as in TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Dose, 10 minims to ½ f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1½ in 10. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 10.

TINCTURA COLOCYNTHIDIS. G. As TINCT. CANTHAR, G., but using rect. spirit. Dose, 6 to 20 drops.

TINCTURA COLOMBÆ. See TINCTURA CALUMBÆ.

TINCTURA CONII. B. Hemlock fruit, finely comminuted, 2½ oz., proof spirit Oj; macerate the hemlock, and proceed as in TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Dose, 20 to 60 minims. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Powd. leaves, 1½ in 10. P. From leaves, 1 to 5.

TINCTURA CONII ÆTHEREA. P. As TINCT. DIGITALIS ÆTHEREA, P.

TINCTURA CONTRAYERVÆ. P. Contrayerva root ℥iv, spirit of wine (·863) Oj.

TINCTURA COPALCHI CORTICIS. Bruised copalche bark ℥j, proof spirit Oj. One or two teaspoonfuls, two or three times a day.

TINCTURA COPTIS. Dr WOOD. Gold-thread root ℥j, proof spirit f℥xxj. Dose, 1 drachm. Tonic.

TINCTURA CONÛS CIRCINATÆ. Dr REECE. Extract of round-leaved cornel (dog-wood) ℥j, brandy Oj.

TINCTURA CROCI. B. Saffron 1 oz., proof spirit Oj; macerate the saffron, and proceed as in TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. B. 1866. Same. U. S. 1 in 10. G. 1 to 10. P. 1 to 10.

TINCTURA CROTONIS. Croton seed 1 part, rectified spirit 5 parts.

TINCTURA CUBEBÆ. B. Cubebs in powder 2½ oz., rect. spirit Oj; macerate the cubebs, and proceed as in TINCTURA ACONITI. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 to 10. P. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA CURCUMÆ. Dr WOOD. Turmeric ℥j, proof spirit ℥vj.

TINCTURA CUSPARIÆ. E. Cusparia bark ℥ivss, proof spirit Oij; by digestion or percolation. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr.

TINCTURA CYNARÆ. Fresh artichoke leaves bruised ℔ij, rectified spirit ℔j; digest for 7 days, express, and filter.

TINCTURA DELPHINIÆ. See SOLUTIO DELPHINIÆ.

TINCTURA DELPHINII. Dr WOOD. Larkspur seed ℥j, proof spirit f℥vj; digest. Dose, 10 to 20 minims, in asthma.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS. B. Digitalis leaves in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES) 2½ oz., proof spirit Oj; macerate the foxglove, and proceed as in TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1½ to 10. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 10.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS ÆTHEREA. P. Digitalis leaves in powder 1 part, ether (sp. gr. ·758) 5 parts.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS COMPOSITA. VAN MONS. Digitalis ℥ij, spirit of bitter almonds ℥xvj.

TINCTURA ELATERII. Extract of elaterium gr. viij, rectified spirit f℥viij. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr.

TINCTURA ELATERINÆ. MORRIES. Elaterine gr. j, nitric acid 4 drops, rectified spirit f℥j. Dose, ½ f. drachm.

TINCTURA ERGOTÆ. B. Ergot finely comminuted 5 oz., proof spirit, Oj. Macerate the ergot, and proceed as in TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Dose, 5 to 30 minims. B. 1867. Same.

TINCTURA ERGOTÆ ÆTHEREA. L. Bruised ergot ℥xv, ether Oij. Macerate for 7 days, then express, and filter. For a stronger preparation see ESSENTIA SECALIS CORNUTI ÆTHEREA.

TINCTURA ERGOTÆ AMMONIATA. Mr GORE. Bruised ergot ℥iv, aromatic spirit of ammonia Oss; macerate for a month, express, and filter. Dose, 30 drops every 10 minutes, till it excites uterine contractions.

TINCTURA ERIGERONIS. Dried Canada flea-bane (*Erigeron Canadense*) ℥iv, proof spirit Oj. Macerate, express, and filter.

TINCTURA EUCALYPTI GLOBULI. DORVAULT. *Eucalyptus Globulus* leaves cut 1 part, alcohol (80 per cent.) 5 parts. Digest 5 days and filter. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA EUPHORBII. G. Euphorbium ℥j, rectified spirit ℥x wt., digest 8 days.

TINCTURA FEBRIFUGA. Dr CLUTTON. Febrifuge spirit Oss,

angelica root ʒiss, serpentary ʒiss, cardamom seed ʒiss; digest, and filter.

TINCTURA FELLIS. Inspissated ox-gall ʒij, proof spirit Oj; digest until dissolved.

TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS. B. Strong solution of acetate of iron fʒv, acetic acid fʒj, rect. spirit fʒv, distilled water fʒix; mix, and then add dist. water q. s. to make Oj. Preserve in stoppered bottle. Dose, 5 to 30 minims. B. 1867. Dissolve acetate of potash 2 oz. in fʒx of rectified spirit, add solution of persulphate of iron fʒiiss to fʒviij of rectified spirit. Mix in a 2 pint bottle, shaking well together several times during an hour. Put the tincture with the precipitated salt in it on a filter. When the liquid has passed, pass rectified spirit through the filter to make the product measure 1 pint. Dose, 5 to 30 minims. U. S. Sp. gr. about ·950.

TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS ÆTHEREA. G. To 8 parts of solution of acetate of iron (Liquor Ferri Acetici, sp. gr. 1·081) add $\frac{1}{10}$th part of acetic ether and $1\frac{1}{2}$th of rectified spirit. Dose, from 5 to 20 minims.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDI. L. *Tinct. Ferri Ammoniati.* Ammonio-chloride of iron ʒviij, proof spirit and distilled water, of each Oj. We have ventured here to correct an obvious error. The College, in adding Oj of water to the previous tincture, has neglected to increase the quantity of ammonio-chloride. That the tincture was intended to be of the same strength as before is plain from the note—that "fʒj yields, potash being added, 5·8 grains of sesquioxide of iron." It is, therefore, evident that ʒviij of the ammonio-chloride were intended, though ʒiv only are ordered. Dose, 30 minims to 2 f. drachms.

TINCTURA FERRI AURANTIACA. WURT. PH. Iron filings ʒiv, Seville oranges deprived of their seeds, No. 4; beat them together, leave them for 2 days, then add Madeira wine ʒx, spirit of orange peel ʒij; digest, express, and filter.

TINCTURA FERRI CYDONIATI. As TINCT. FERRI POMATI, substituting quince juice for apple juice in preparing the extract.

TINCTURA FERRI PERCHLORIDI. B. *Tinctura Ferri Sesquichloridi.* Strong solution of perchloride of iron fʒv with rect. spirit fʒv, distilled water fʒx. Mix and add dist. water q. s. to make Oj. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. B.

1867. Strong sol. perchlor. iron f℥v, rect. spirit f℥xv. U. S. Sp. gr. about ·980.

TINCTURA FERRI POMATA. G. *Tinct. Ferri Malatis.* Extract of malate of iron (Ext. Ferri Pomati) ℥ij, cinnamon water ℥xviij. Dissolve and filter. Dose, 15 to 30 minims.

TINCTURA FERRI PROTO-IODIDI. CALLOUD. Sulphate of iron ℥j, iodide of potassium ℥x; powder them separately, triturate together, and add Oj of rectified spirit. Filter, and keep it in well-closed bottles, quite filled; f℥j contains about 4 grains of dry iodide of iron.

TINCTURA FERRI SESQUICHLORIDI. D. See TINCTURA FERRI PERCHLORIDI.

TINCTURA FERRI SESQUICHLORIDI ÆTHEREA. *Teinture de Bestuchef.* Dry perchloride of iron ℥j, spirit of sulphuric ether ℥vij. Dose 5 to 20 minims.

TINCTURA FERRI TARTARIZATA. *Tinct. Martis Tartarizata.* Pure iron filings 100 parts, cream of tartar 250, rectified spirit 50 parts, wt.; put the filings and tartar into an iron vessel with sufficient water to form a soft paste, leave them for 24 hours, add 3000 parts of soft water, and boil for 2 hours, stirring constantly, and supplying the waste of water. Decant and filter the liquor, and evaporate it till it has the density of 1·286, and add the spirit. Dose, 3 to 6 drops.

TINCTURA FEVILLÆ CORDIFOLIÆ. Dr HAMILTON. Macerate 8 or 10 bruised cocoons (seeds of the plant) in Oj of spirit for 2 or 3 days, and dilute the tincture with Oj of water. Dose, f℥ss. Stomachic; in larger doses, purgative and emetic.

TINCTURA FORMICARUM. G. Ants recently collected, cleansed and bruised, ℥ij, rect. sp. ℥iij by wt.; digest 8 days.

TINCTURA GALANGÆ. AMST. PH. Galangal root ℥j, proof spirit ℥vj. Dose, 30 to 60 drops.

TINCTURA GALBANI. Galbanum ℥ij, proof spirit f℥xxxij; digest for 7 days, and filter.

TINCTURA GALLÆ. B. Galls in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 2½ oz., proof spirit Oj. Macerate the galls, and proceed as in TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Dose ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 5. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA GEI COMPOSITA. Avens root ℥iss, angelica root ℥j, tormentil root ℥j (all bruised), stoned raisins ℥ij, French brandy Oij. Macerate for a month in a warm place, and filter. Dose ½ f. ounce.

TINCTURA GELSEMII. B. The dried rhizome and rootlets of gelsemium in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 2½ oz., proof spirit Oj; macerate the gelsemium, and proceed as in TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Dose, 5 to 20 minims. U. S. 15 to 100.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ AMMONIATA. *Elixir Antiscrofuleux.* Gentian ℥j, carbonate of ammonia ʒij, proof spirit ℥xxxij.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. B. Gentian cut small and bruised 1½ oz., bitter-orange peel cut small and bruised ¾ oz., cardamom seeds bruised ¼ oz., proof spirit Oj. Macerate the solid ingredients, and proceed as in TINCTURÆ BELLADONNÆ. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. differs a little in proportions of ingredients.

TINCTURA GERANII. Dried roots of *Geranium Maculatum* ℥v, proof spirit Oij. Astringent; chiefly used in gargles.

TINCTURA GINGIVALIS. PORT. PH. Myrrh ℥j, catechu ℥j, tincture of Peruvian balsam ʒj, spirit of scurvy-grass ℥iv, rectified spirit ℥iv; digest 4 days.

TINCTURA GRANI PARADISI. Grains of paradise ℥j, proof spirit Oj; macerate for 10 days.

TINCTURA GRATIOLÆ. Dr REECE. Dried hedge-hyssop ℥iv, proof spirit f℥xxxij.

TINCTURA GRINDELIÆ ROBUSTÆ. (OLDBERG.) *Grindelia Robusta* in No. 30 powder (see PULVERES) 200 parts, alcohol (see SPIRITUS) q. s. to make 1000 parts, by maceration and percolation.

TINCTURA GUAIACI. E. Guaiacum resin ℥vij, rectified spirit Oij; macerate for 7 days. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr.

TINCTURA GUAIACI ALKALINA. Dr DEWEES. Guaiacum ℥v, carbonate of potash (or of soda) ʒiij, pimento ℥ij, proof spirit Oij. A teaspoonful 3 times a day, in dysmenorrhœa, &c.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA. B. Macerate guaiacum resin in powder 4 oz., aromatic spirit of ammonia f℥xv, for 7 days, in a well-closed vessel, with occasional agitation, and filter, then add sufficient aromatic spirit of ammonia to make Oj. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 1 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA GUAIACI FŒNICULATA. SWED. PH. Guaiacum resin ℥j, oil of fennel ℥ss; digest with a gentle heat for 24 hours, and add ℔j of spirit of wine of ·900 sp. gr.

TINCTURA LIGNI GUAIACI. P. One part of the rasped wood to 5 parts, by weight, of proof spirit.

TINCTURA LIGNI GUAIACI COMPOSITA. PRUS. P. *Essentia Lignorum.* Rasped guaiacum ℥iij, sassafras ℥ij, rhodium ℥ss, red and yellow santal, each ℥j, rectified spirit ℔ij.

TINCTURA GUMMI RUBRI. Mr SQUIRE. Red gum 1, rectified spirit 4; digest, and strain. Dose, 20 to 40 minims.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI ALBI. See TINCTURA VERATRI VIRIDIS.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI. L. Black hellebore root ℥v, proof spirit Oij; macerate for 7 days, and filter. Dose, 30 minims to 1 f. drachm, with caution.

TINCTURA HIPPOCASTANEI. Horse-chestnut bark ℥iv, proof spirit Oj; macerate for 10 days, and filter.

TINCTURA HUMULI. See TINCTURA LUPULI.

TINCTURA HYDRASTIS. U. S. Rhizome and rootlets of *Hydrastis Canadensis* in No. 60 powder (see PULVERES) 20 parts, diluted alcohol (see SPIRITUS) q. s. Moisten the powder with 15 parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for 24 hours; then pack it in a percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it, until 100 parts of tincture are obtained.

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI. B. Henbane leaves or flowering tops in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES) 2½ oz., proof spirit Oj; macerate the henbane, and proceed as in TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 1 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1½ in 10. P. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI ÆTHEREA. As TINCTURA DIGITALIS ÆTHER.

TINCTURA HYPERICI. Flowering tops of St John's wort ℥v, rectified spirit Oj; digest for 3 days.

TINCTURA IMPERATORIÆ. Masterwort root ℥ij, proof spirit f℥xvj. Digest, and strain. (*Pharm. Journ.*)

TINCTURA INULÆ. P. Powdered elecampane ℥iv, proof spirit Oj. Digest for 10 days.

TINCTURA IODI. B. Iodine ℥ss and iodide of potassium ℥ss in rectified spirit Oj. Dissolve. Dose, from 5 to 20 minims. B. 1867. Iodide potassium ℥¼. U. S. Iodine 8 parts, alcohol (see SPIRITUS) 92. P. 1 to 12, no iodide. G. 1 in 10, no iodide.

TINCTURA IODI DECOLORATA. G. Iodine ℥x, hyposulphite of soda ℥x, dist. water ℥x; digest with gentle heat, occa-

sionally shaking, and when the solution is completed, add liq. ammoniæ (·960) ℥xvj wt.; shake together, and add sp. rect. ℥lxxv by wt.

TINCTURA IODINEI. E. Iodine ℥iiss, rectified spirit Oij; dissolve by gentle heat and agitation, and keep the tincture in well-closed bottles. It alters spontaneously, and is decomposed by water. Dose, 4 to 8 drops (COINDET).

TINCTURA IODINII ÆTHEREA. M. Iodine ℈ij, sulphuric ether ℥j (f℥iss).

TINCTURA IODOFORMI ÆTHEREA. ODIN and LEYMAIRE. Crystallized iodoform gr. xv, ether at 60° Baumé ℥j by wt.

TINCTURA IPECACUANHÆ. P. Ipecac. ℥iv, proof spirit Oj. [The Vinum Ipecac. is so named in E. 1744.]

TINCTURA JABORANDI. B. The dried leaflets of jaborandi in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 5 oz., proof spirit Oj. Macerate the jaborandi, and proceed as for TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 1 f. dr. P. 1 to 5

TINCTURA JALAPÆ. B. Jalap in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) ℥iiss, proof spirit Oj. Macerate the jalap and proceed as in TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. P. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ COMFORTANS. AMST. PH. Jalap ℥ij, lemon peel ℥j, cinnamon ℥ss, aniseed ℥ij, rectified spirit ℥viij, proof spirit ℥viij. Macerate for 8 days.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ COMPOSITA. E. 1744. Jalap root ℥vj, black hellebore root ℥iij, juniper berries ℥ss, guaiacum shavings ℥ss, French brandy f℥xxiv; digest for 3 days, and strain. P. *Eau-de-Vie Allemande.* Jalap ℥viij, turpeth root ℥j, scammony ℥ij, proof spirit ℥xcvj by wt. Dose, 4 f. drachms.

TINCTURA JAPONICA. See TINCTURA CATECHU.

TINCTURA JUGLANDIS. DAN. PH. Green shells of walnut ℥vj, proof spirit f℥xxiv; digest for 6 days.

TINCTURA JUGLANDIS FOLIORUM. Mr INCE. ℥xvj of dried walnut leaves macerated for 7 days in a gallon of proof spirit. Dose, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls; to prevent sickness; or to cover the taste of cod-liver oil.

TINCTURA JUSTICIÆ. Dr AINSLIE. Root of panicled justicia ℥iij, proof spirit Oij. Used as TINCT. CALUMBÆ.

TINCTURA KALINA. See SOLUTIO POTASSÆ ALCOHOLICA.

TINCTURA KALMIÆ. Dr STABLER. Leaves of mountain

laurel (*Kalmia Latifolia*) ʒij, rectified spirit fʒxvj. Dose, 30 drops, 4 or 6 times a day.

TINCTURA KINO. B. Kino in coarse powder 2 oz., glycerine fʒiij, dist. water ʒv, rect. spirit ʒxij. Macerate for 7 days, filter, agitate occasionally, and add sufficient rect. spirit to make Oj. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 10. P. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA KRAMERIÆ. B. Rhatany root in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 2½ oz., proof spirit Oj. Macerate the rhatany, and proceed as for TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 5. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA LACCÆ. E. 1744. Gum lac ʒj, myrrh ʒss, solution of carbonate of potash q. s.; rub together to a soft paste, dry, and digest in Oiss of spirit of scurvy-grass.

TINCTURA LACTUCARII. E. Powdered lactucarium ʒiv, proof spirit Oij; digest or percolate. Dose, 20 minims to 1 drachm.

TINCTURA LACTUCÆ VIROSÆ. From the fresh leaves, as TINCTURA ACONITI RECENTIS.

TINCTURA LARICIS. B, Larch bark in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 2½ oz., rect. spirit Oj. Macerate the bark, and proceed as in TINCTURA ACONITI. B. 1867. Same. Dose, 20 to 30 minims.

TINCTURA LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITA. B. *Spiritus Lavandulæ Compositus.* Oil of English lavender fʒiss, oil of rosemary ♏x, cinnamon bruised gr. cl, nutmeg bruised gr. cl, red sandal-wood gr. ccc, rectified spirit Oij. Macerate the cinnamon, nutmeg, and red sandal-wood in the spirit for 7 days, occasionally agitating, then strain and press; dissolve the oils in the strained tincture, filter, and add rectified spirit q. s. to make Oij. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Different proportions; contains additionally cloves.

TINCTURA LIMONIS. B. Fresh lemon peel cut small 2½ oz., proof spirit Oj. Macerate for 7 days, press, and strain. Make up to Oj. Dose, ½ to 2 drachms. B. 1867. Same.

TINCTURA LIRIODENDRI. Digest ʒiv of bruised tulip-tree bark in Oj of proof spirit for 7 days. Tonic and diaphoretic. Dose, 1 fl. drachm.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ. B. Herb lobelia dried in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 2½ oz., proof spirit Oj. Macerate the lobelia, and proceed as for TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Dose,

10 minims to ½ fl. drachm. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 5. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 10.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ ÆTHEREA. B. Macerate herb lobelia in coarse powder 2½ oz. in spirit of ether Oj for 7 days, with occasional agitation; then strain, press, and filter, and add q. s. spirit of ether to make Oj. Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

TINCTURA LUPULI. B. Hop 2½ oz., proof spirit Oj. Macerate the hop, and proceed as for TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 5.

TINCTURA LUPULI COMPOSITA. F. H. *Liqueur des Teigneux.* Hops ℥j, smaller centaury ℥j, orange peel ℥ij, carbonate of potash gr. xij, proof spirit ℥xviij wt.

TINCTURA LUPULINÆ. D. (*Tinct. Lupuli,* E.) Lupuline ℥v, rectified spirit Oij; macerate for 14 days, and filter. [Or by percolation, E.] Dose, ½ to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA MACIDIS. As TINCT. ALOES, G.

TINCTURA MAGNOLIÆ. Recent dried bark or cones of *Magnolia Glauca* ℥iv, proof spirit or brandy Oj. In chronic rheumatism.

TINCTURA MARTIS CYDONIATA. Impure malate of iron (Extractum Martis Cydoniatum) ℥j, spirituous cinnamon water ℥vj.

TINCTURA MARTIS TARTARIZATA. See TINCT. FERRI TARTARIZATA.

TINCTURA MASTICHES. Mastic ℥ij, rectified spirit f℥ix. Used in making Eau de Luce or Tinctura Ammoniæ Composita. If for stopping hollow teeth, double the strength.

TINCTURA MATICO. D. Matico leaves in coarse powder ℥viij, proof spirit Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. Styptic and astringent in hæmorrhage.

TINCTURA MONESIÆ. Mr DONOVAN. Monesia ℥j, proof spirit f℥ixss, water f℥ij; macerate, and decant.

TINCTURA MOSCHI. D. 1826. Musk ℥ij, rectified spirit f℥xvj; macerate for 7 days.

TINCTURA MOSCHI ARTIFICIALIS. VAN MONS. Artificial musk ℥j, rectified spirit ℥ij [℥x, BERZELIUS].

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ. B. Myrrh in coarse powder 2½ oz., rectified spirit Oj; macerate the myrrh, and proceed as for TINCTURA ACONITI. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 1 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 5. P. 1 to 5. G. As TINCT. ALOES, G.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ ÆTHEREA. As TINCT. CASTOREI ÆTHEREA.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ ET ALOES. E. 1744. Myrrh ℥ij, aloes ℥j, rectified spirit Oiss; digest for 8 days.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ ALKALIZATA. E. 1744. Powdered myrrh ℥iss, solution of carbonate of potash q. s.; mix into a soft paste, dry it, and add rectified spirit Oj; digest for 6 days, and strain.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ ET BORACIS. Myrrh ℥j, eau de Cologne Oj, borax ℥j (dissolved in glycerine ℥j), syrup ½ oz.

TINCTURA NERVOSA RIEMERII. Volatile liquor of harts-horn ℥iv, rectified spirit ℥ij, oil of juniper ℥j.

TINCTURA NICOTIANÆ. PRUSS. PH. Fresh leaves of tobacco ℔j, rectified spirit ℔j; bruise the leaves in an earthen mortar, and digest with the spirit for 4 days; express, and filter. Dose, not more than 30 drops.

TINCTURA NICOTIANÆ ÆTHEREA. P. Powdered tobacco leaves ℥iv, sulphuric ether ℥xvj wt. By percolation.

TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ. B. Extract nux vomica gr. cxxxiij, distilled water f℥iv, rectified spirit q. s.; mix spirit q. s. with the water to produce f℥xx, and dissolve the extract in the mixture. One fluid ounce of this tincture will contain one grain of the alkaloids of nux vomica. Dose, 10 to 20 minims. B. 1867. Nux vomica ℥ij, rectified spirit Oj. Apply steam to the nux vomica until it is thoroughly soft-ened, dry and reduce it to fine powder. Then proceed as for TINCTURA ACONITI. Dose, 10 to 20 minims. U. S. About 20 parts of nux vomica 1 in 100 parts of tincture. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 10.

Antidotes.—The same as for Strychnia.

TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ ÆTHEREA. G. Coarsely pow-dered nux vomica ℥j, sp. ether ℥x by wt.; macerate for 8 days.

TINCTURA ODONTALGICA. Tincture of opium ℥j, sulphuric ether ℥iij, oil of cloves 3 drops. See TINCT. PYRETHRI, and GUTTÆ ODONTALGICÆ.

TINCTURA OPII. B. Macerate opium in powder 1½ oz. in proof spirit Oj; macerate for 7 days with occasional agi-tation, strain, express, and filter; then add sufficient proof spirit to make Oj. It contains the soluble matter of 33 grains of the opium, nearly, in f℥j; or about 3·3 grains of morphine in f℥j; or about 0·75 per cent. of morphine;

or about 1¼ per cent. of bimeconate of morphine, besides the other alkaloidal salts of opium. Dose, 5 to 40 minims. B. 1867. Same. L. Similar. U. S. 1 in 10. P. 1 ext. in 12. G. 1 to 10.

Antidotes.—℈j sulph. zinc dissolved in water, then forced exercise so as to prevent sleep, cold water to the head and chest, and drink very strong coffee. Belladonna is also said to be an antidote.

TINCTURA CUM EXTRACTO OPII. P. See TINCT. OPII.

TINCTURA OPII ACETATA. U. S. Opium ℥ij, dist. vinegar f℥xij, rectified spirit f℥viij; rub the opium with the vinegar, then add the spirit, and, having macerated for 7 days, express, and filter. *Vinaigre d'Opium*, P., is identical, except that the liquids are by weight. ♏x, U. S., or gr. x, P., represent gr. j of opium.

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA. B. Macerate for 7 days in a well-closed vessel, opium in powder 100 grains, saffron cut small 180 grains, benzoic acid 180 grains, oil of anise f℥j, strong solution of ammonia f℥iv, and rectified spirit f℥xvj. Agitate occasionally, strain, express, filter, and add sufficient rectified spirit to make 1 pint. It contains the soluble matter of 0·62 grains of the opium in f℥j, or 5 grains in f℥j. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 1 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. [E. *Scotch Paregoric.* Similar.]

TINCTURA OPII AROMATICA. *Alcoolé d'Opium Cinnamomé.* GUIBOURT. Extract of opium 2 parts, rectified spirit 11 parts, cinnamon water 11 parts; dissolve, and filter.

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA. E. *Paregoric Elixir.* See TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA.

TINCTURA OPII CROCATA. See VINUM OPII.

TINCTURA OPII DEODORATA. U. S. Powd. opium 10 parts, ether 20 parts, alcohol (see SPIRITUS) 20 parts, water q. s. Rub up the opium with 40 parts of water until thoroughly softened, and macerate for 12 hours, express twice, using the same quantity of water each time. Mix the expressed liquids, evaporate the mixture to 10 parts, and, when cool, shake it repeatedly with the ether in a bottle. When the ethereal solution has separated by standing, pour it off, and evaporate the remaining liquid till all traces of ether have disappeared. Mix the residue with 50 parts of water, and filter through paper. When the liquid ceases to pass, add water q. s. through the filter to make the filtered liquid weigh 80 parts. Lastly, add the alcohol, and mix.

TINCTURA OPII ECCARDI. ECCARD'S or BAMBERG'S *Thebaic Tincture.* Opium ʒij, cloves ʒj, cinnamon water fʒviij, rectified spirit ʒiv. Digest in a warm room for 6 days, and strain.

TINCTURA OPII FŒTIDA. *Elixir Fétida.* FULDA PH. Castor ʒiv, assafœtida ʒij, salt of hartshorn ʒj, dry opium ʒiv, rectified spirit (sp. gr. ·850) ʒxxxij. Dose, 15 minims to 1 drachm.

TINCTURA OREOSELINI. VAN MONS. Fresh spignel leaves ʒij, spignel seeds ʒj, proof spirit ʒxiv; macerate for some days.

TINCTURA PAREIRÆ. Sir B. BRODIE. Pareira brava root ʒij, French brandy Oj; digest for 7 days. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 1 f. dr.

TINCTURA PAULLINIÆ. DORVAULT. Alcoholic extract of paullinia (*Guarana*) ʒj, proof spirit ʒxvj; dissolve.

TINCTURA PHELLANDRII. NIEMANN. Seeds of water-fennel (*Phellandrium Aquaticum*) ʒss, rectified spirit ʒvj; digest for 24 hours, and add burgundy wine ʒvj; digest, and filter. Dose, 10 to 60 drops.

TINCTURA PHOSPHORI ÆTHEREA. P. Sliced phosphorus ʒj, sulphuric ether ʒl by wt.; macerate for a month in the dark, and decant. Dose, two drops.

TINCTURA PHYSALIS ALKAKENGÆ. Take of the whole plant dried ʒiv, rect. spirit Oj. Digest for 10 days, strain, and filter. Dose ½ f. dr. to 1 f. dr. Diuretic and febrifuge.

TINCTURA PIMPINELLÆ. G. As TINCT. ABSINTHII, G. Dose, 20 to 40 drops.

TINCTURA PINI. P. Buds of spruce fir ʒj, proof spirit ʒv wt.

TINCTURA PINI COMPOSITA. G. Buds of spruce fir ʒiij, rasped guaiacum ʒij, sassafras ʒj, juniper berries ʒj, proof spirit ʒxxxvj by wt.; digest, and filter. Dose, ½ to 1 fl. drachm.

TINCTURA PIPERIS. Black pepper ʒj, rectified spirit ʒvj.

TINCTURA PIPERIS STOMACHICA. *Essentia Stomachica Polychresta.* SPIELMAN. Capsicum ʒj, black pepper ʒij, long pepper ʒij, white pepper ʒij, solution of acetate of potash ʒvj, spirit of ammonia ʒj; digest, and filter.

TINCTURA PIPERIS ANGUSTIFOLIÆ. See TINCT. MATICO.

TINCTURA PISCIDIÆ ERYTHRINÆ. Dr HAMILTON. Jamaica dogwood ʒj, rectified spirit fʒiv; digest for 7 days. Full dose, as a narcotic, fʒj.

TINCTURA PODOPHYLLI. B. Resin of podophyllum 160

grains, rect. spirit Oj. Dissolve and filter. Contains 1 grain of the resin in f℥j. Dose 15 minims to 1 f. drachm.

TINCTURA POPULI. VAN MONS. Poplar buds ℥iv, rectified spirit ℥xxiv; macerate, and filter.

TINCTURA POTASSII SULPHURETI. *Tinctura Sulphuris.* QUINCY. Sulphuret of potassium ℥iv, spirit of wine ℥xvj; digest 24 hours, and strain.

TINCTURA PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ. Wild cherry bark bruised ℥ij, proof spirit Oj; digest 14 days, press, and filter. May also be made by percolation. Dose, 20 to 30 minims.

TINCTURA PURGANS. See TINCTURA JALAPÆ COMP.

TINCTURA PYRETHRI. B. Pellitory root in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 4 oz., rect. spirit 1 pint; macerate the pellitory, and proceed as for TINCTURA ACONITI. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 5. P. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ. B. Quassia wood in chips ¾ oz., proof spirit Oj. As TINCTURA AURANTII. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 10. P. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ COMPOSITA. E. Cardamom seed ℥iv, cochineal ℥iv, cinnamon ℥vj, quassia ℥vj, raisins ℥vij, proof spirit Oij. Digest for 7 days. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr.

TINCTURA QUININÆ. B. Hydrochlorate of quinine gr. 160, tincture orange peel Oj. Dissolve the hydrochlorate in the tincture with the aid of a little heat, then allow the solution to remain for 3 days in a closed vessel, shaking occasionally. Filter. This tincture is about $\frac{1}{9}$th stronger in alkaloid than the corresponding tincture of B. 1867. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867 uses sulphate gr. clx.

TINCTURA QUININÆ AMMONIATA. B. Sulph. of quinine gr. clx, sol. ammonia f℥iiss, proof sprit f℥xviiss; dissolve the quinine in the sp. with a gentle heat, and add the sol. of ammonia. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same.

TINCTURA RHATANIÆ. See TINCTURA KRAMERIÆ.

TINCTURA RHEI. B. Rhubarb in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES) 2 oz., cardamom seeds bruised ¼ oz., coriander bruised ¼ oz., saffron ¼ oz., proof spirit Oj; macerate the solid ingredients, and proceed as in TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr., as a stomachic; as a purgative, 4 f. dr. to 8 f. dr. B. 1876. Same. U. S. No coriander or saffron. G. has an aqueous and vinous tincture; differs from B. in many of its ingredients.

TINCTURA RHEI ET ALOES. E. *Elixir Sacrum.* Rhubarb in moderately fine powder ℥iss, aloes (E., I., or Soc.) ℥vj, cardamom seed bruised ℥v, proof spirit Oij. Mix the powders, and proceed as directed for TINCTURA CINCHONÆ. Dose, 4 f. dr. to 1 f. oz.

TINCTURA RHEI AQUOSA. G. Rhubarb ℥x, borax ℥j, carb. potash ℥j, boiling water ℥xc. Infuse for ¼ hour, then add rect. sp. ℥ix by wt., let stand 1 hour, and add cinnamon water ℥xv.

TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA. L. Rhubarb ℥iiss, liquorice root ℥vj, ginger ℥iij, saffron ℥iij, proof spirit Oij; macerate for 7 days, and strain. Dose, 1 f. dr. to ½ f. oz.

TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ. E. Rhubarb (in moderately fine powder, if by percolation) ℥ij, gentian (coarsely powdered) ℥ss, proof spirit Oij. By percolation or digestion. Dose, 1 to 2 fl. drachms, as a stomachic.

TINCTURA RHEI ET SENNÆ. U. S. *Warner's Gout Cordial.* Rhubarb ℥j, senna ℥ij, coriander seed ℥j, fennel seed ℥j, liquorice (ext.) ℥ss, raisins (stoned) ℥vj, proof spirit f℥xlviij,; macerate for 7 days, express, and filter. Dose, 4 f. dr. to 1½ f. oz.

TINCTURA RHODII. GRAY. Rhodium wood ℥iv, rectified spirit f℥xvj; digest for 14 days.

TINCTURA RHODODENDRI. NIEMANN. Leaves of *Rhododendron Chrysanthum* ℥ij, French brandy ℔ss, sherry ℔ss; digest for 15 days.

TINCTURA RHUS [TOXICODENDRI *vel* RADICANTIS]. P. From the fresh leaves, as TINCT. ACONITI CUM FOL. REC. Dose, 5 to 10 drops, gradually increasing to 25. It may also be made from the dried leaves, as TINCT. ACONITI, P.

TINCTURA RICINI. Castor-oil seeds, bruised, are digested, in five times their weight of rectified spirit. This tincture is stated to be four times the strength of the oil. A dangerous purgative.

TINCTURA ROSÆ. Dried red rose ℥iv, proof spirit Oj; digest for 10 days.

TINCTURA ROSMARINÆ. BRUNS. PH. Flowering tops of rosemary ℥iss, spirit of rosemary ℥vj; digest, express, and filter.

TINCTURA SABADILLÆ. Dr TURNBULL. Digest the seeds of cevadilla (freed from their capsules as directed in preparing Veratria, E.) and bruised for 10 days in as much

rectified spirit as will cover them; express, and filter. For external use only, in rheumatism, &c.

TINCTURA SABINÆ. B. Savin tops dried and coarsely powdered 2½ oz., proof spirit Oj. Macerate the savin, and proceed as for TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Dose, 20 minims to 1 drachm. B. 1867. Same.

TINCTURA SALUTIFERA. E. 1744. Angelica root, calamus aromaticus, galangal, gentian, zedoary, bay berries, cardamom seed, cinnamon, long pepper, of each, ʒj, French brandy Oij.

TINCTURA SANGUINARIÆ. U. S. Sanguinaria rhizome in No. 60 powder (see PULVERES) 15 parts, alcohol (see SPIRITUS) and water, of each q. s.; mix the alcohol and water in the proportion of 2 parts of alcohol to 1 of water. Moisten the powder with 10 parts of this mixture, and macerate for 24 hours, then transfer to a percolator and pour on menstruum q. s. to obtain 100 parts of tincture. Dose, as a stimulant and alterative, 30 to 60 drops; as an emetic, 3 f. dr. to 4 f. dr.

TINCTURA SAPONIS. P. White soap ℥iij, proof spirit ℥xv by wt.; dissolve.

TINCTURA SAPONIS CAMPHORATA. U. S. Soap shavings ℥iv, camphor ℥ij, oil of rosemary f℥iv, rectified spirit f℥xxxij, water f℥iv. Dissolve the soap in the water and spirit by water-bath, filter, and add the camphor and oil.

TINCTURA SAPONIS TEREBINTHINATA. *Baume de Vie externe.* White soap ℥iij, oil of turpentine ℥iij, spirit of wild thyme ℔ij, water of ammonia ℥ij.

TINCTURA SARCOCOLLÆ. SARD. PH. Sarcocol ℥ij, rectified spirit ℥xvj; digest of 7 days, and strain.

TINCTURA SARZÆ COMPOSITA. *Liqueur Dépurative.* FRANCOIS. Sarsap., guaiacum, china root, sassafras, of each ℥j, proof spirit f℥xv. A table-spoonful every morning.

TINCTURA SCAMMONII. P. Scammony ℥iv, rectified spirit (·864) ℥xx by wt.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ. B. Squill bruised 2½ oz., proof spirit Oj. Macerate the squill, and proceed as for TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1½ in 10. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ ALKALINA. G. Squill 8 parts, caustic potash 1 part, proof spirit 50 parts; macerate 8 days.

TINCTURA SEMINIS COLCHICI. See TINCT. COLCHICI.

TINCTURA SENEGÆ. B. Senega root in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 2½ oz., proof spirit Oj. Macerate the senega, and proceed as for TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. P. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA SENNÆ. B. Senna broken small 2½ oz., raisins freed from seeds 2 oz., caraway bruised ½ oz., coriander bruised ½ oz, proof spirit Oj. Macerate the solid ingredients, and proceed as for TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. B. 1867. Same. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 4 f. dr.

TINCTURA SENNÆ AROMATICA. See TINCT. RHEI ET SENNÆ.

TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA. L. Senna ℥iiiss, caraway seed ℥iiiss, cardamom ℥j, raisins ℥v, proof spirit Oij; macerate for 7 days, and strain. The old ELIXIR SALUTIS contained guaiacum wood, which is said to increase the activity of senna. Dose, 2 f. dr. to 1 f. oz.

TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA. E. *Tinctura Sennæ et Jalapæ.* Sugar ℥iiss, coriander seed bruised ℥j, jalap in moderately fine powder ℥vj, senna ℥iv, caraway seed ℥v, cardamom seed ℥v, raisins bruised ℥iv, proof spirit Oij; digest for 7 days, or percolate. Dose, 2 f. dr. to 4 f. dr.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ. B. Serpentary rhizome in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 2½ oz., proof spirit Oj. Macerate the serpentary, and proceed as for TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same, but uses the root. U. S. 1 in 10.

TINCTURA SOLANI ÆTHEREA. P. Powdered leaves of garden nightshade ℥iv, sulphuric ether ℥xvj; by percolation.

TINCTURA SPARTII. Dr PEARSON. Spanish broom seeds ℥ij, proof spirit ℥viij; macerate for 10 days. Dose, from 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr., or 3 f. dr., daily.

TINCTURA SPILANTHI COMPOSITA. Paracress dried and bruised ℥ij, pyrethrum root in coarse powder ℥ij, spirit ·893, ℥x by wt.; digest 8 days. Sialagogue.

TINCTURA STAPHISAGRIÆ CONCENTRATA. Dr TURNBULL. Digest stavesacre seeds in twice their weight of rectified spirit. *For external use only,* in neuralgic and rheumatic affections, as a substitute for SOLUTIO DELPHINIÆ.

TINCTURA STRAMONII. B. Stramonium seeds bruised 2½ oz., proof spirit Oj. Macerate the stramonium, and proceed as for TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 10. P. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA STYPTICA. L. 1746. Calcined sulphate of iron ℥j, French brandy coloured by the cask ℔ij.

TINCTURA SUCCINI. P. Amber in fine powder ʒj, alcohol of 80° (see SPIRITUS) ʒx (wt.); digest for 10 days, and filter. The ethereal tincture, as TINCT. CASTOREI ÆTHEREA. Dose, 20 to 30 drops.

TINCTURA SUCCINI ALKALINA. E. 1744. Rub ʒij of amber with q. s. solution of carbonate of potash to form a soft paste; dry this, and digest it in fʒxvj of rectified spirit for 8 days. See also POTESTATES SUCCINI.

TINCTURA SUDORIFICA. E. 1744. Serpentary root ʒv, cochineal ʒiv, castor ʒj, saffron ℈ij, opium ℈j, spirit of mindererus fʒxvj; digest for 3 days, and strain.

TINCTURA SUMBUL. B. Sumbul root in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 2½ oz., rectified spirit Oj. Macerate the sumbul, and proceed as for TINCTURA ACONITI. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. B. 1867. Same.

TINCTURA SUMBULI ÆTHEREA. As the last, substituting spirit of sulphuric ether for rectified spirit. Dose, 10 to 20 minims.

TINCTURA TEREBINTHINÆ. P. Venice turpentine ʒiv, rectified spirit Oj.

TINCTURA THEBAICA. See TINCTURA OPII, P.

TINCTURA TOLUTANA. B. Balsam of tolu 2½ oz., rectified spirit Oj; macerate for 6 hours in fʒxv of the sp., or until the balsam is dissolved, then filter, and add rectified spirit q. s. to make Oj. Dose, 20 to 40 minims. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 10. P. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA TOLUTANA ÆTHEREA. As TINCT. ASSAFŒTID. ÆTHER.

TINCTURA TOXICODENDRI. See TINCTURA RHUS TOXICODENDRI.

TINCTURA TUYAYÆ. Tuyaya root in powder ʒxij, proof sp. fʒxxxvj; macerate 14 days. If for internal use, it must be diluted with 4 times its vol. of sp. Dose, 1 to 10 minims. In syphilis.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ. B. Valerian rhizome in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 2½ oz., proof spirit Oj. Macerate the valerian, and proceed as for TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. B. 1867. Same, but uses root. U. S. 1 in 5. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ ÆTHEREA. P. As TINCT. DIGITALIS ÆTHER. Dose, 20 to 50 drops.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA. B. Valerian rhizome

in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 2½ oz., aromatic spirit of ammonia Oj; macerate for 7 days. Make up to Oj. Dose, ½ to 1 fl. drachm. B. 1867. Same, but uses root. U. S. 1 in 5.

TINCTURA VANILLÆ. G. As TINCT. ABSINTH., G., with pods. Dose, ½ to 1 drachm.

TINCTURA VERATRI. L. *Tinct. Hellebori Albi.* Hellebore root ʒv, proof spirit Oij. Dose, from 10 minims.

TINCTURA VERATRI VIRIDIS. B. Green hellebore rhizome in No. 40 powder (see PULVERES) 4 oz., rect. spirit Oj. Macerate the hellebore, and proceed as for TINCTURA ACONITI. Dose, 5 to 20 minims. B. 1867. Same, but uses root. U. S. 5 in 10.

TINCTURA VERATRIÆ. M. Veratria gr. iv, rectified spirit ʒj. Dose, 10 to 25 drops. *For external use,* Dr TURNBULL dissolves from ϑj to ϑijj in fʒij of rectified spirit.

TINCTURA VETIVERIÆ. Vittie-vayr (roots of *Andropogon Muriaticum*) ʒj, proof spirit Oss. Dose, a teaspoonful; stimulant and sudorific.

TINCTURA VULNERARIA. P. Fresh leaves of wormwood, angelica, basil, calamint, fennel, hyssop, marjoram, balm, peppermint, origanum, rosemary, rue, savory, sage, thyme, wild thyme, St John's wort tops, lavender tops, of each ʒj (all cut up), spirit (·860) ʒxxx by wt. Digest 10 days.

TINCTURA WARBURGII. WARBURGH'S *Fever Drops.* A secret remedy, said to be exactly imitated by the following:—Aloes, zedoary, each ϑij, camphor, angelica root, each gr. ij, saffron gr. iij, proof spirit ʒiij. Put the tincture into five-drachm bottles, adding to each, gr. vj of sulphate of quinine.

TINCTURA ZEDOARIÆ. AMST. PH. Zedoary root 1 part, rectified spirit 8; digest and filter.

TINCTURA ZEDOARIÆ COMPOSITA. WEDEL'S *Essentia Carminativa.* Zedoary ʒiv, calamus, galangal, each ʒij, chamomile, aniseed, caraway seed, each ʒj, bay-berries and cloves, each ʒvj, orange peel and mace, each ʒiv, peppermint water and rectified spirit, each ʒxxiv. In 6 days strain, and add hydrochloric ether ʒiv.

TINCTURA ZINCI ACETATIS. D. 1806. Sulphate of zinc 1 part, acetate of potash 1 part, rub together, and add 16 parts of rectified spirit; macerate for a week, agitating occasionally, and filter.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS. B. Ginger in powder 2½ oz., recti-

fied spirit Oj. Macerate, and proceed as for TINCTURA ACONITI. Dose, 15minims to 1 fl. drachm. B. 1867. Same. [D. directs a stronger tincture:—Ginger in coarse powder ʒviij, rectified spirit Oij. This is the *Essence of Ginger* of the shops.] U. S. 1 in 5. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS FORTIOR. B. *Essence of Ginger.* Pack tightly in a percolator ginger in fine powder 10 oz., and pour over it carefully ½ pint of rectified spirit. After 2 hours add more spirit, and let it percolate slowly till 1 pint of tincture has been collected. Dose, 5 to 20 minims. B. 1867. Same.

TROCHISCI. *Troches* or *Lozenges.* These are small dry masses of confectionery of a determinate form; such as the flat *lozenges* (Tabellæ, *Tablettes*, P.); the hemispherical *drops* (Pastilli, *Pastilles*, P.); *pipes*, *comfits*, *grains*, &c. Double refined sugar should be used, and (except for *drops*) should be reduced to fine powder, as should also the other dry ingredients. Some French pharmaciens apply the term *Pastilles* as a general name for these compounds. The *Tablettes* of the last Paris Codex are directed to be made with sugar in fine powder; the *Pastilles* with granulated sugar. Another form of lozenge will be found under PASTA. Only those lozenges which are *medicated* require notice in this work. Twelve valuable forms have found a place in the B. P. A considerable number of other formulæ will be found in the *Druggists' General Receipt Book.*

Several compounds, not containing sugar, were formerly prepared in a similar form, but are now obsolete, except a few which are used as external applications (to which alone the word *Trochisci* was applied in the French Codex of 1866), and which are here placed after the rest.

TROCHISCI ACACIÆ. E. *Troch. Amyli vel Gummosi.* Gum arabic ʒiv, white starch ʒj, pure sugar ℔j tr.; pulverize them, and make them into a proper mass with rose water for forming lozenges. P. Powdered gum ℔j, sugar ℔ix, orange-flower water ʒxij. Make a mucilage with the orange-flower water and part of the gum; add the rest of the gum previously mixed with the sugar, and make into lozenges weighing 15½ gr. each. For another form of gum lozenge, see PASTA GUMMI. The transparent gum paste or lozenges may be thus made:—Dis-

solve ℔vj of picked gum arabic without heat in ℔viij of water, and add the solution to ℔vij of simple syrup. Evaporate by a gentle heat to a very thick syrup, adding towards the end f℥iv of orange-flower water. Finish as directed for PASTA JUJUBÆ.

TROCHISCI ACIDI BENZOICI. B. Benzoic acid 360 gr., refined sugar in powder 25 oz., gum acacia in powder 1 oz., muc. acacia f℥ij, dist. water q. s. Mix the acid, sugar, and gum, add the mucilage and water to form a proper mass, divide into 720 lozenges, and dry them in a hot-air chamber at a moderate temperature. Each lozenge contains ½ gr. of acid. Dose, 1 to 5 lozenges. T. H. Same strength.

TROCHISCI ACIDI CARBOLICI. T. H. Carbolic acid gr. cccl, gum acacia ccxx, refined sugar 12½ oz., mucilage 1 oz., distilled water q. s. to make ℔j. Divide into 350 lozenges, finish as TROCH. ACIDI BENZOICI. Antiseptic and stimulant. Dose, 1 lozenge, four or five times daily.

TROCHISCI ACIDI CITRICI. P. Citric acid ʒiij, sugar ℥xvj, essence of lemon 16 drops, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Mix, and divide into ten-grain lozenges.

TROCHISCI ACIDI OXALICI. SOUBEIRAN. Oxalic acid in fine powder ʒj, sugar ℥viij, oil of lemon 12 drops, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. In ten-grain lozenges.

TROCHISCI ACIDI TANNICI. B. *Tannin Lozenges.* Tannic acid gr. ccclx, tincture of tolu f℥ss, refined sugar in powder 25 oz., gum acacia in powder 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia f℥ij, distilled water f℥j. Dissolve the tannic acid in the water, add this solution to the tincture of tolu previously mixed with the mucilage; and with the gum and sugar, also previously well mixed, form a proper mass; divide into 720 lozenges, and dry these in a hot-air chamber with a moderate temperature. Each lozenge contains gr. ss of tannin. Dose, 1 to 6 loz. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Double the strength.

TROCHISCI ACIDI TARTARICI. E. Tartaric acid ʒij, sugar ℥viij, oil of lemon ♏x, mucilage q. s.

TROCHISCI ALTHÆÆ. *Tablettes de Guimauve.* P. Marsh-mallow root in powder ℥ij, sugar ℥xx, mucilage of tragac. 1 oz. Mix the marsh-mallow with an equal quantity of sugar, pass through a sieve; make a paste with the mucilage and the remainder of the sugar. Divide into 15½-grain lozenges.

TROCHISCI ALUMINIS. Dr T. THOMPSON. Alum ʒij, catechu ʒiij, p. acacia, white sugar, each ʒiij, p. tragacanth ʒiss, rose water q. s. to form a mass for 60 lozenges. In hæmoptysis, relaxed sorethroat, &c.

TROCHISCI AMMONII BROMIDI. Lozenges are made containing about 2 grains of the salt. Given in pertussis.

TROCHISCI AMMONII CHLORIDUM. T. H. Chloride of ammonium 700 grains, sugar 280 grains, black currant paste q. s. Divide into 350 loz., as with TROCH. ACIDI BENZOICI. Two gr. of cloride of ammonium in each loz. In congestion of the pharynx and larynx. Dose, 1 loz., every three hours.

TROCHISCI AMYLI. L. 1788. *Troch. Bechici Albi.* Starch ℥iss, liquorice powder ʒvj, orris ʒiv, sugar ℔ss, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.

TROCHISCI ANTHELMINTICI. PIDERIT. Sulphate of iron ʒss, worm-seed ʒiss, sugar ʒvj, mucilage q. s. For 32 lozenges. PHŒBUS. Worm-seed ℥j, chocolate ℥j, sugar ℥ij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. See TROCH. SANTONINI. Lozenges containing calomel are also employed to destroy worms. The following are said to be the formulæ for CHING'S Worm Lozenges:—*Yellow.* Calomel 1 part, sugar 28 parts, mucilage of tragacanth (made with infusion of saffron) q. s. Each lozenge to contain 1 grain of calomel. *Brown.* Calomel ʒj, resinous extract of jalap ℥j, white sugar ℥iss, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. For 120 lozenges.

TROCHISCI ANISI. DORVAULT directs them to be prepared from the oil as orange drops. See TROC. AURANTII. They are more frequently sold in the form of pipes, for which Mr BARTLETT gives the following form.:—Sugar ℔iij, umber (to colour) ʒiij, oil of aniseed 50 drops, mucilage q. s.

TROCHISCI ANTI-CATARRHALES. *Tablettes de Tronchin.* Gum acacia ℥viij, anise seeds ℥j, extract of opium gr. ix, mineral kermes ℥j, extract of liquorice ℥ij, sugar ℥xxxij, mucjlage of tragacanth q. s. In 5-grain lozenges. VANDAMME'S *Tablettes Anticatarrhales.* Benzoic acid ʒij, sugar ℥xxxij, orris ʒiv, gum acacia ℥ij, starch ℥iv, water ℥iv. Divide into lozenges of 15½ grains each.

TROCHISCI ANTIMONII. *Tablettes de Kunckel.* Levigated black antimony ℥j, sweet almonds ℥ij, sugar ℥xiij, cardamoms ℥j, cinnamon ʒiv; beat the blanched almonds with the sugar, add the other powders, mix intimately, and

make a mass with mucilage of tragacanth. Divide into lozenges of 15½ grains each.

TROCHISCI AURANTII. Orange lozenges may be made as TROCH. LIMONIS, flavouring with oil of orange peel, and colouring with a little infusion of saffron. The drops (*Pastilli*, P.) are thus made:—Sugar in coarse powder (prepared by first passing it through a hair sieve, and then removing the finer powder by a lawn sieve) ʒxij, oil of orange flowers ʒj, orange-flower water q. s. Make a paste with part of the sugar and the water; heat it to boiling, stir in the rest of the sugar, and, lastly, the oil; then drop it from a metal rod in small portions on a tinned plate.

TROCHISCI AURI. CHRESTIEN. Auro-chloride of sodium gr. iv, sugar ʒj, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. For 60 lozenges, 2 daily.

TROCHISCI AURI CYANIDI. CHRESTIEN. Cyanide of gold gr. ij, chocolate paste ʒj. Make into 24 lozenges. From 1 to 4 in the day.

TROCHISCI BALSAMICÆ. See TROCH. TOLUTANI.

TROCHISCI BECHICI. (Albi et nigri.) See TROCH. AMYLI and TROCH. GLYCYRRHIZÆ.

TROCHISCI BISMUTHI. B. Subnitrate of bismuth gr. mccccxl, carbonate of magnesium 4 oz., precipitated carbonate of calcium 6 oz., refined sugar 29 oz., gum acacia in powder 1 oz., mucilage of acacia fʒij, rose water q. s.; add the dry ingredients to the mucilage, and form into a proper mass with rose water. Divide the mass into 720 lozenges, and dry these in a hot-air chamber with a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains 2 grains of subnitrate of bismuth. Dose, 1 to 6 lozenges. B. 1867. Same. P. gr. iss of subnitrate in each lozenge.

TROCHISCI BORACIS. Borax ʒij, sugar ʒiv, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. In 30 lozenges. TH. H. 3 grains in each. Dose, 1 every three or four hours.

TROCHISCI BUTYRI CACAO. Concrete oil of cacao ʒij, sugar ʒivss, mucilage of tragacanth made with rose water q. s.

TROCHISCI CÆRULEI. RODRIGUEZ. Pure Prussian blue ʒj, p. gum acacia ʒj, sugar ʒij, cinnamon gr. xv, syrup of lemon peel q. s. Divide into 20 pastilles.

TROCHISCI CAFFEINÆ. Citrate of caffein ʒj, sugar ʒj, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Mix, and divide into 60 lozenges.

TROCHISCI CALOMELANOS. P. Calomel 77 gr., sugar ʒiij ℈ij, muc. tragac. 154 gr., colour with carmine, and make into 15½-gr. lozenges.

TROCHISCI CAMPHORÆ. Powdered camphor ʒj, sugar ʒj, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; for 60 lozenges. They should be kept in a stoppered bottle. They are frequently made with a less proportion of camphor.

TROSCHISCI CANNABIS. M. EBRIARD. Extract of Indian hemp gr. xij, sugar ʒiij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; divide into 144 lozenges.

TROCHISCI CARBONATIS CALCIS. See TRO. CRETÆ.

TROCHISCI CARBONIS. P. Vegetable charcoal ʒiv, sugar ʒiv, mucilage of tragacanth ʒj; in lozenges of 15½ gr. each.

TROCHISCI CARBONIS CUM CHOCOLATÂ. M. CHEVALLIER. Prepared charcoal ʒj, sugar ʒj, chocolate ʒiij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.

TROCHISCI CARDIALGICI. See TRO. CRETÆ.

TROCHISCI CATECHU. B. Pale catechu in powder gr. 720, refined sugar in powder 25 oz., gum acacia in powder 1 oz., mucilage of acacia fʒij, distilled water q. s.; add to the catechu, sugar, and gum arabic, previously mixed, the mucilage and distilled water q. s. to make a proper mass. Divide into 720 lozenges, and dry these in a hot-air chamber with a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains gr. j of catechu. Dose, 1 to 6 lozenges. B. 1867. Same. T. H. 2 grains catechu in each loz. Dose, 1 loz. every three hours. U. S. Same as B. P. *Tablettes de Cachou.* About gr. iss of ext. in each loz. *Grains de Cachou* are the same mass variously aromatized with essential oil and tincture of ambergris and musk, and formed into small globules or pills; they are frequently silvered. See the *Druggists' General Receipt Book.*

TROCHISCI CATECHU ET MAGNESIÆ. Pure magnesia ʒij, powdered catechu ʒj, p. sugar ʒxiij, mucilage of tragacanth made with cinnamon water q. s.; make 480 lozenges.

TROCHISCI CHOCOLATÆ ET FERRI. BOUCHARDAT. Fine chocolate ʒxiv, iron reduced by hydrogen ʒj. Soften the chocolate by heat, mix with the iron, and divide into lozenges of 15½ grains each. Levigated iron filings are sometimes substituted for reduced iron. Others direct the peroxide. See CHOCOLATA MARTIS.

TROCHISCI CHOCOLATA ET IPECACUANHÆ. P. Ipecacuanha ℥j, vanilla chocolate ℥xij; liquefy the chocolate by a gentle heat, incorporate it with the ipecac., roll it into small balls of gr. xij each, and flatten them on a warm tinned plate.

TROCHISCI CINCHONÆ. P. Powdered cinchona bark ℥ij, cinnamon ʒij, sugar ℥xiv, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; into 15½-grain lozenges.

TROCHISCI CRETÆ. U. S. *Heartburn Lozenges.* Prepared chalk ℥iv, gum acacia ℥j, nutmeg in fine powder ʒj, sugar ℥vj, water q. s.; make into 480 loz. These are substituted for the old TABELLÆ CARDIALGICÆ (*Heartburn Lozenges.*).

TROCHISCI CUBEBÆ. U. S. Oleoresin of cubeb 50 grains, oil sassafras 15 grains, ext. liquorice in fine powder 400 grains, acacia in fine powder 200 grains, syrup of tolu q. s. to make 100 lozenges. These are an imitation of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. T. H. Each lozenge contains about ½ gr. cubebs. Dose, 1 every three or four hours.

TROCHISCI EMETINÆ EMETICI. M. Coloured emetine gr. xxxij, sugar ℥ij, mucilage q. s.; in 64 lozenges. Dose, 1 for children, 3 or 4 for adults.

TROCHISCI EMETINÆ PECTORALES. M. Sugar ℥iv, coloured emetine gr. xxxij (or pure emetine gr. viij), mucilage q. s.; divide into 256 lozenges. They may be coloured with carmine. One every hour.

TROCHISCI FERRI. P. Levigated iron filings ℥j, sugar ℥x, cinnamon ʒij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; in 480 lozenges. See TROCH. CHOCOLATÆ ET FERRI.

TROCHISCI FERRI CITRATIS. Ammonio-citrate of iron gr. xv, sugar of vanilla ʒiv, mucilage q. s. Mix, and divide into twelve-grain lozenges.

TROCHISCI FERRI IODIDI. Syrup of iodide of iron (E.) f℥iij, gum ℥j, sugar ℥xiss; in 240 lozenges, each containing gr. ss of iodide of iron.

TROCHISCI FERRI LACTATIS. M. CAP. Lactate of iron ʒss, sugar ʒvj, mucilage q. s.; in ten-grain lozenges.

TROCHISCI FERRI REDACTI. B. Mix reduced iron 720 gr., refined sugar in powder 25 oz. and gum acacia in powder 1 oz., and add mucilage of acacia f℥ij, and dist. water ℥j, or q. s., to form a proper mass. Divide into 720 lozenges, and dry in a hot-air chamber with moderate heat. Each

lozenge contains gr. j of reduced iron. Dose, 1 to 6 lozenges. B. 1867. Same.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ. E. *Tro. Bechici Nigri.* Extract of liquorice ℥vj, gum acacia ℥vj, sugar ℔j; dissolve them in hot water, and evaporate to a paste. See PASTA GLYCYRRHIZÆ ALBA, FUSCA, OPIATA, and NIGRA.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ ET OPII. This was the name of Tro. Opii in E. 1817. See TROCHISCI OPII, B.

TROCHISCI GUAIACI. T. H. Guaiacum resin in powder 700 grains, tragac. 70 grains, sugar 280 grains, black currant paste q. s.; prepare and divide into 350 loz., and finish as TROCH. ACIDI BENZOICI. Each lozenge contains 2 gr. guaiacum. Dose, 1 lozenge three times a day.

TROCHISCI GUMMI ARABICI. See TRO. ACACIÆ.

TROCHISCI GUMMI TRAGACANTHÆ. E. 1744. Sugar ℔j, compound powder of tragacanth ℥iij, rose water ℥iv.

TROCHISCI IPECACUANHÆ. B. Mix ipecacuanha in powder 180 gr., refined sugar in powder 25 oz., gum acacia in powder 1 oz.; add mucilage of acacia f℥ij, and distilled water ℥j or q. s. to form a proper mass. Divide into 720 lozenges, and dry in a hot-air chamber with a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains gr. ¼ of ipecacuanha. Dose, 1 to 3 lozenges. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Similar. P. contains about $\frac{1}{7}$th gr., and are flavoured with aq. flor. aurant.

TROCHISCI IPECACUANHÆ ET CAMPHORÆ. Ipecac. gr. xv, camphor ℥j, sugar ℥j, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Make 60 lozenges. Each contains 1 grain of camphor and ¼ of a grain of ipecac.

TROCHISCI IRIDIS. P. Orris powder ℥j, sugar ℥ij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Into 15½-grain lozenges.

TROCHISCI JUJUBÆ. See PASTA JUJUBÆ.

TROCHISCI KERMETIS. P. Kermes mineral ℥j, sugar ℥xlv, gum acacia ℥iv, orange-flower water ℥iv; mix, and divide into 15½-grain lozenges.

TROCHISCI KRAMERIÆ. T. H. Ext. rhatany in powder 1050 gr., tragac. 70 gr., sugar 280 gr., red currant paste q. s.; mix, and divide into 350 lozenges, as in TROCH. ACIDI BENZOIC. Each lozenge contains 3 gr. ext. rhatany. Dose, 1 lozenge every three or four hours.

TROCHISCI LACTUCÆ. SPRAGUE. Concentrated extract of lettuce, extract of liquorice, gum acacia, of each equal

parts. Mix, and divide into lozenges. T. H. Each lozenge contains 1 grain ext. lactucæ.

TROCHISCI LACTUCARII. E. and Dr DUNCAN. Prepared as TRO. OPII, substituting lactucarium for opium.

TROCHISCI LICHENIS. P. Saccharated Iceland moss ℥ss, sugar ℥j, gum arabic gr. xxij, water q. s. Into 15½-grain lozenges.

TROCHISCI LIMONIS. Oil of lemon ʒj, sugar ℥xij ; mix, and form into lozenges with mucilage of tragacanth ; or into drops, as those of orange. See TROCH. (PASTILLI) AURANTII.

TROCHISCI MAGNESIÆ [CALCINATÆ]. U. S. Magnesia ℥iij, sugar ℥ix, nutmeg ʒj, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Mix, and divide into 480 lozenges.

TROCHISCI MAGNESIÆ [CARBONATIS]. E. Carbonate of magnesia ℥vj, sugar ℥iij, nutmeg ℈j ; pulverize them, and form a mass with mucilage of tragacanth.

TROCHISCI MAGNESIÆ CITRATIS. M. MARCHAND. Soluble citrate of magnesia ʒxiiss, sugar (aromatized with a little oil of lemon peel) ʒxiiss, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Divide into 100 tablets.

TROCHISCI MANNÆ. P. Gum arabic ʒiij, sugar ℥ivss, manna ℥iss, orange-flower water, ʒiiiss. Make into 15½-gr. lozenges.

TROSCHISCI MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. U. S. Sugar 1200 gr., oil of peppermint 15 gr., mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Rub the oil with the sugar until they are thoroughly mixed, then with the mucilage to form a mass to be divided into 100 lozenges. P. Sugar ℥x, oil of peppermint ♏xliv, mucilage q. s.; make into 15½-gr. loz. The drops (*Pastilli*) are made with sugar ℥xij, oil ʒj, peppermint water q. s., as those of orange.

TROSCHISCI MORPHINÆ. B. Hydrochlorate of morphia gr. xx, tincture of tolu f℥ss, refined sugar in powder 24 oz., gum acacia in powder 1 oz., mucilage of gum arabic q. s., distilled water f℥ss. Dissolve the hydrochlorate of morphia in the water ; add this solution to the tincture of tolu, previously mixed with f℥ij of the mucilage ; then add the gum and the sugar, also previously well mixed, and more mucilage if necessary to form a proper mass. Divide into 720 lozenges, and dry these in a hot-air chamber with a moderate temperature. Each lozenge contains $\frac{1}{360}$th of a

grain of hydrochlorate of morphia. Dose, 1 to 6 lozenges. B. 1867. Same.

TROCHISCI MORPHINÆ ET IPECACUANHÆ. B. As the last, adding gr. lx of ipecacuanha. Each lozenge contains $\frac{1}{36}$th of a grain of hydrochlorate of morphine and $\frac{1}{12}$th of a grain of ipecacuanha. Dose, 1 to 6 lozenges. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 5 gr. morph. sulph. and 16 gr. ipecac., flavoured with ol. gaultheria 2 gr., and made into 200 loz. with 2000 gr. of sugar and mucilage of tragac. q. s.

TROCHISCI NAPHTHALINÆ. DUPASQUIER. Naphthalin ℈v, sugar ʒxx, oil of aniseed to flavour; form a mass with mucilage of tragacanth, and divide into lozenges of gr. xv each. Expectorant; may be taken to the extent of 20 in the day.

TROCHISCI NITRI CAMPHORATI. CHAUSSIER. Opium gr. vj, camphor gr. xxiv, nitre gr. xlviij, sugar ʒiij, mucilage q. s.; mix, and divide into 48 lozenges.

TROCHISCI E NITRO. E. 1783. Nitre ʒiij, sugar ʒix, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.

TROCHISCI OPII. B. Extract of opium gr. lxxij, tincture of tolu fʒss, refined sugar in powder 16 oz., gum acacia in powder 2 oz., extract of liquorice 6 oz., distilled water q. s. Add the extract of opium, first softened by means of a little water, and the tincture of tolu to the extract of liquorice heated in a water-bath. When the mixture is reduced to a proper consistence remove it to a slab, add the sugar and gum previously rubbed together, and mix thoroughly. Divide the mass into 720 lozenges, and dry these in a hot-air chamber with a moderate temperature. Each lozenge contains $\frac{1}{10}$th of a grain of extract of opium, or $\frac{1}{60}$th part of a gr. of morphine. Dose, 1 to 6 lozenges. B. 1867. Same.

TROCHISCI PAPAVERIS. Extract of poppies ʒij, sugar ʒviij, tragacanth powder ʒiv, water q. s.

TROCHISCI PAULLINIÆ. DR GAVRELLE. Extract of paullinia (guarana) ʒj, sugar with vanilla ʒxxiv, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Divide into lozenges of gr. xij each; 16 to 20 daily.

TROCHISCI POTASSII CHLORATIS. B. Mix chlorate of potassium in powder 3600 gr. with same ingredients as in TROCH. FERRI REDACTI, divide into 720 lozenges, and dry. Each lozenge contains 5 gr. of potassium chlorate. Dose, 1 to 6 lozenges. B. 1867. Same. TH. H. 3 gr. chlorate

in each loz. Dose, 1 lozenge every three or four hours. U. S. 5 gr. in each. P. gr. 1½ in each.

TROCHISCI PYRETHRI. LACOMBE. Tinct. pellitory ʒj, sugar ʒxss; mix, dry, and make into 150 loz. with muc. of tragac. T. H. 1 gr. in each. Dose, 1 loz. every three or four hours, as a sialogogue.

TROCHISCI QUINIÆ SULPHATIS. SOUBEIRAN. Sulphate of quinine gr. xxxij, sugar ʒxvj, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Divide into lozenges of 10 gr. each.

TROCHISCI RHEI. P. Rhubarb ʒj, sugar ʒxj, mucilage of trgacanth q. s. Divide into lozenges of 12 gr. each.

TROCHISCI RHEI AROMATICI. Turkey rhubarb ʒij, cinnamon ʒj, sugar ʒxj, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. In 480 lozenges.

TROCHISCI SANTONINI. B. Santonin 720 gr., refined sugar in powder 25 oz., gum acacia in powder 1 oz., mucilage gum acacia 2 f. oz., dist. water q. s. Mix the santonin, sugar, and gum, add the mucilage and water to form a proper mass. Divide into 720 lozenges, and dry these in a hot-air chamber at a moderate temperature. Each lozenge contains 1 gr. of santonin. Dose, 1 to 6 lozenges.

TROCHISCI SCAMMONII. BOURIÈRES. Resin of scammony ʒiv, calomel ʒiv, sugar ʒvj, tragacanth ʒss, tincture of vanilla fƟij. In 300 lozenges. One or 2 for a child.

TROCHISCI SCILLÆ. Squill in powder ʒj, extract of liquorice ʒj, sugar ʒx, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. For 480 lozenges. Eight lozenges contain gr. j of squill.

TROCHISCI SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. Solution of chloride of soda ʒj, sugar ʒx, gum arabic ʒij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. [ʒss of camphor may be added]. To be held in the mouth when exposed to infection.

TROCHISCI SODÆ CUM ZINGIBERE. Bicarbonate of soda ʒij to ʒiv, ginger ʒj, sugar ʒx, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. For 480 lozenges.

TROCHISCI SODII BICARBONATIS. B. Mix bicarbonate of sodium in powder 3600 gr. with same ingredients as in TROCH. FERRI REDACTI, dry, and divide into 720 lozenges. Each lozenge contains 5 gr. of bicarbonate. Dose, 1 to 6 lozenges. B. 1867. Same. E. Similar. *Pastilles de Vichy*, P., bicarb. soda ʒiiss, sugar ℔vj, muc. tragacanth ʒix; make into 15½-gr. loz., with the addition either of oils of aniseed, lemon peel, mint, orange-flower, rose, or vanilla. U. S. 3 gr. of bicarbonate in each lozenge.

TROCHISCI SPONGIÆ. P. Burnt sugar ℥iv, sugar ℥xvj, tragacanth 88 gr., with cinnamon water to form a mass. Divide into eight-grain lozenges.

TROCHISCI E SULPHURE. L. 1788. Washed sulphur ℥ij, sugar ℥iv, mucilage q. s.

TROCHISCI TARTARI SOLUBILIS. GUIBOURT. Borotartrate of potash ℥j, sugar ℥vij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; flavoured with lemon.

TROCHISCI TOLUTANI. P. Balsam of tolu ℥j; digest in ℥ij of water for 2 hours in a water-bath; filter, and make a mucilage with the filtered liquor and ℈iv gum tragacanth, add sugar ℥xx, and form a paste for lozenges of 15½ gr.

TROCHISCI VANILLÆ. GUIBOURT. Vanilla ℥j, sugar ℥vij, mucllage of tragacanth q. s. The vanilla must be powdered with the sugar.

TROCHISCI VIOLARUM. SARD. PH. Sugar ℔viij, juice of violets ℥iij, orris powder ℥j.

TROCHISCI ZINCI. Dr COPLAND. Sulphate of zinc ʒiv, sugar ℥xvj, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Mix, and divide into 480 lozenges.

TROCHISCI ZINGIBERIS. U. S. Tinct. ginger (U. S.) ℥ij, tragac. in powder ℥ss, sugar ℥xx tr., syrup ginger (U. S.) q. s. to make 480 lozenges.

The following are for outward use :

TROCHISCI ALBI RHASIS. E. 1744. White lead ʒx, sarcocol ʒiij, tragacanth ʒij, starch ʒij, camphor ʒss, rose water q. s. Make them into troches, S. A.

TROCHISCI ESCHAROTICI. P. Bichloride of mercury ʒij, starch ℥iv, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Porphyrize the sublimate, add the rest, and form the paste into a 2⅓rd-gr. troches of the form of a grain of oat.

TROCHISCI MINII. E. 1744, and P. 1837. Bichloride of mercury ʒij, red lead ʒj, crumb of bread ℥j, distilled water (rose water, E.) q. s. As the last.

TROCHISCI ESCHAROTICI ZINCI. See CAUSTICUM ZINCI.

UNGUENTA. *Ointments.* As a general rule, the fats, paraffins, resins, and wax should be melted by the heat of a water-bath, then the powders, liquids, &c., added, and the whole stirred with a wooden spatula till cool. Note—by *lard* is intended hog's lard prepared as directed in the B. P.; by *suet*, prepared mutton suet; and by *wax*, yellow beeswax. Both the *Pommades* and the *Onguents* of the Paris Codex are placed under this division of the work.

UNGUENTUM. U. S. *Ointment.* Lard ℥viij, yellow wax ℥ij.

UNGUENTUM ACETI. Dr CHESTON. White wax ℥iv, olive oil ℔j; melt together, add ℥ij of vinegar, and stir till cold.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI BORICI. B. *Ointment of Boric Acid. Ointment of Boracic Acid.* Boric acid in fine powder 2½ oz., soft paraffin 10 oz., hard paraffin 5 oz.; melt the paraffins together, and add the acid, distributed over the surface through a sieve, and stir till cold.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI CARBOLICI. B. Carbolic acid 1 part, soft paraffin 12 parts, hard paraffin 6 parts; melt, and stir together till cold. U. S. Nearly double strength.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI MURIATICI. Dr CORRIGAN. Hydrochloric acid ℥j, spermaceti ointment ℥j. Mix. For scald heads, night and morning, after the scabs have been removed by a poultice.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI NITRICI. P. *Pommade Oxygénée.* Lard ℥l, nitric acid (1·42) ℥vj by wt.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI PHOSPHORICI. SOUBEIRAN. Phosphoric acid (sp. gr. 1·454) ℥j, lard ℥j. In frictions on osseous tumours.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI SALICYLICI. B. Salicylic acid 1 part, soft paraffin 18 parts, hard paraffin 9 parts; melt the paraffins together, add the acid, and stir constantly till cold.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI SULPHURICI. D. 1826. Sulphuric acid ℥j (by weight), lard ℥j; mix.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI TANNICI. U. S. Tannic acid 1 part, lard 9 parts.

UNGUENTUM ACONITI. Dr TURNBULL. Alcoholic extract of aconite ℥j, lard ℥ij. In neuralgia, as a substitute for UNG. ACONITIÆ.

UNGUENTUM ACONITINÆ. B. Aconitine 1 part, rect. spirit 3½ fl. parts, benzoated lard 55 parts. Dissolve the aconitine in the spirit, add the lard, and mix. B. 1867. Aconitine gr. viij, rect. spirit f℥ss, prepared lard ℥j. [Dr TURNBULL. Aconitine gr. ij, triturate with 6 drops of alcohol, and add ℥j of lard. It must not be used where there is the slightest abrasion of the skin.]

UNGUENTUM ADIPIS. L. 1787. Beat ℔ij of prepared lard with f℥iij of rose water; melt with a gentle heat, set aside, pour off the lard from the water, and stir it till cold.

UNGUENTUM ÆRUGINIS. E. Resinous ointment ℥xv, ver-

digris in fine powder ʒj. D. Ointment of white wax ʒviiss, prepared verdigris ʒss.

UNGUENTUM ALBUM. That of L. 1746 is UNGUENTUM CETACEI; that of E. 1744, UNG. PLUMBI CARBONATIS.

UNGUENTUM ALBUM CAMPHORATUM. L. 1746. Spermaceti ointment ℔ij, camphor (rubbed with a little oil) ʒiss. E. White lead ointment ℔viss, powdered camphor ʒj.

UNGUENTUM ALKALINUM. CAZENAVE. Carbonate of potash ʒij, lard ʒij. CULLERIER. Carbonate of soda ʒij, wine of opium ʒj, lard ʒj. DEVERGIE uses from 9 to 15 grains of carbonate of soda with ʒj of lard, in lichen; 15 to 30 in lepra, ichthyosis, and psoriasis; and 30 to 60 in porrigo favosa.

UNGUENTUM ALLII. Equal parts of fresh garlic and lard beaten together. It is applied to the feet in hooping-cough.

UNGUENTUM ALOES. DUPUYTREN. Aloes ʒj, lard ʒiv.

UNGUENTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM. BAT. PH. Aloes ʒij, ox-gall ʒiij, petroleum ʒiij, lard ʒiij. Vermifuge. Applied over the abdomen of children.

UNGUENTUM ALTHÆÆ. L. 1746. *Diatihæa.* Oil of mucilages ℔ij, yellow wax ℔ss, resin ʒiij, Venice turpentine ʒss.

UNGUENTUM ALUMINIS. SUNDELIN. Alum ʒj, fresh butter washed ʒij; mix. For hæmorrhoids.

UNGUENTUM ALUMINIS COMPOSITUM. BANYER'S *Ointment.* Powdered litharge ℔ss, burnt alum ʒij, calomel ʒiss, Venice turpentine ℔ss, lard ℔ij. To be ground together till perfectly smooth, and diluted with more lard at the time of using.

UNGUENTUM AMMONIACALE. P. *Pommade de Gondret.* Mutton suet ʒj, lard ʒj; melt together in a wide-mouthed bottle, and when nearly cold add ʒij of solution of ammonia (sp. gr. ·925), close the bottle, and shake till cold. Rubefacient, and, if covered with a compress, vesicant, in from 3 to 5 minutes.

UNGUENTUM AMMONIÆ HYDRIODATIS. ELLIS. Iodide of ammonium ℈j, lard ʒj. [GIBERT, ʒj to ʒj.]

UNGUENTUM ANTHEMIDIS. M. BAZIN. Freshly powdered chamomile flowers, olive oil, and lard, in equal quantities. For the cure of itch.

UNGUENTUM ANTHRAKOKALI. Dr POYLA. Anthrakokali 1 part, lard 30 parts.

UNGUENTUM ANTIHÆMORRHOIDALE. See UNG. HÆMORRHOIDALE.

UNGUENTUM ANTIHERPETICUM, CHEVALLIER. Chloride of lime ʒiij, subsulphate of mercury ʒij, oil of almonds ʒvj, lard ℥ij. ALIBERT. Red sulphuret of quicksilver ʒiss, camphor ʒss, cerate ℥ij.

UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII TARTARATI. B. Mix thoroughly, tartarated antimony in fine powder ¼ oz. and simple ointment 1 oz. B. 1867. Same. P. (*Pommade Stibiée.*) 1 to 3 benz. lard. G. 1 to 4 of vaselin.

UNGUENTUM ANTIPERIODICUM. Lard ℥iij, sulphate of quinine ℥j, subcarbonate of iron ℈ss, opium gr. iij. To be rubbed on the skin previously washed with soap.

UNGUENTUM ANTIPSORICUM. E. 1744. Elecampane root ℥iij, sharp-leaved dock ℥iij; bruise and boil with water Oiiss, vinegar f℥xvj, till reduced to half; add to the liquor ℥x of watercress and ℔iv of lard; boil till the moisture is exhaled, express, and add ℥iv of wax and ℥iv of oil of bay. With ℥viij of strong mercurial ointment it forms UNGUENTUM ANTIPSORICUM COMPOSITUM. The UNG. SULPHURIS was substituted in E. 1792.

UNGUENTUM AQUÆ ROSÆ. U. S. Oil of sweet almond 50 parts, spermaceti 10 parts, white wax 10 parts, rose water 30 parts. Mix S. A.

UNGUENTUM ARAROBÆ. Araroba in powder 20 grains, acetic acid ♏x, benzoated lard ʒj.

UNGUENTUM ARCÆI. *Ung. Elemi.*

UNGUENTUM ARGENTI NITRATIS. GUY'S H. Nitrate of silver ℈j, lard ʒj; mix. M. JOBERT'S Ointments for white swellings, Nos. 1, 2, 3, contain respectively 4, 8, and 12 parts of nitrate of silver to 30 of lard. Mr MACDONALD prescribes 1 part of the nitrate with 7½ of lard to smear bougies in gonorrhœa. Mr GUTHRIE'S ophthalmic ointment consists of—nitrate of silver gr. x, liquid subacetate of lead ♏xv, lard ʒj. VELPEAU'S, gr. j of the nitrate to ʒj of lead. MACKENZIE'S, gr. v to ʒj.

UNGUENTUM ARGENTI OXIDI. SERRE. Oxide of silver gr. xvj, lard ʒj.

UNGUENTUM ARSENIATIS SODÆ. F. H. Arseniate of soda ʒj, lard ℥ij.

UNGUENTUM ARSENICI IODIDI. BIETT. Iodide of arsenic gr. iiss, lard ʒj. Not more than ʒj should be used.

UNGUENTUM ASTRINGENS. GUIBOURT. Cypress and gall-nuts, pomegranate peel, sumach, and mastic, of each ʒj, rose ointment ʒxix. For hernia.

UNGUENTUM ATROPINÆ. B. Atropine gr. viij, rectified spirit fʒss, benzoated lard 1 oz. Dissolve the atropine in the spirit, add the lard, and mix thoroughly. B. 1867 uses prepared lard.

UNGUENTUM AURI. M. LEGRAND. Powdered gold gr. xij, lard ʒj. M., *for endermic use.* Gold divided by mercury ʒj, lard ʒj; when the blisters become dry, substitute auro-chloride of gold gr. viij, lard ʒss. The latter form was used to relieve rheumatic pains.

UNGUENTUM BALSAMI PERUVIANI. Balsam of Peru ʒj, lard ʒj. Very effective in cracked nipples.

UNGUENTUM BALSAMI PERUVIANI COMPOSITUM. Dr COPLAND. Lard ʒij, white wax ʒiv; melt in a water-bath, and add balsam of Peru ʒij, oil of lavender ♏xij. To restore the hair.

UNGUENTUM BARII IODIDI. FOY. Iodide of barium gr. iij to iv, lard ʒj.

UUGUENTUM BASILICUM. See UNGUENTUM RESINÆ.

UNGUENTUM BASILICUM NIGRUM. See UNG. PICIS, L.

UNGUENTUM BASILICUM VIRIDE. L. 1746. Prepared verdigris ʒj, olive oil ʒiij, resin ointment ʒviij.

UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ. B. Alcoholic extract of belladonna gr. l, benzoated lard 1 oz.; mix thoroughly. B. 1867. Ext. belladonnæ (B. 1867) gr. lxxx, prepared lard ʒj. U. S. 1 in 10. P. Ext. 4, lard 26.

UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ ANTIMONIATUM. M. ROLLOT. Antimonial ointment ʒj, extract of belladonna ʒj.

UNGUENTUM BISMUTHI. PEREIRA. Trisnitrate of bismuth ʒj, spermaceti cerate ʒiv. Mix.

UNGUENTUM BORACIS. Powdered borax ʒj to ʒij, lard ʒj. Mix.

UNGUENTUM BROMINII COMPOSITUM. M. Bromide of potassium ϑj, bromine 10 drops, lard ʒj. Mix.

UNGUENTUM CADINUM. SULLY. *Huile de Cade* (see OLEUM CADINUM) ʒiv, lard ʒvj with a few drops of oil of anise, or other oil, to conceal the smell. In ringworm.

UNGUENTUM CADMII. (RADIUS.) Sulphate of cadmium gr. j to ij, lard ʒj. For removing specks from the cornea.

UNGUENTUM CADMII IODIDI. B. 1867. Mix thoroughly

iodide of cadmium in fine powder gr. lxij with simple ointment ʒj.

UNGUENTUM CÆRULEUM. Mercurial ointment is so termed; so also is UNG. COBALTI OXIDI.

UNGUENTUM CAFFEINÆ. Citrate of caffeine gr. viij, lard ʒj. Mix.

UNGUENTUM CALAMINÆ. B. Prepared calamine 1 oz., benzoated lard 5 oz. Mix thoroughly.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS CHLORIDI. Chlorinated lime ℈j to ʒj, lard or fresh butter ʒj. Mix.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS MURIATIS. *Unguentum Calcii Chloridi.* SUNDELIN. Chloride of calcium ʒj, digitalis powder ʒij, concentrated vinegar ℈ij, lard ʒj. For chronic glandular swellings.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS OPIATUM. GUIBOURT. Cucumber ointment ʒij, slaked lime ʒij, wine of opium ʒij. Mix. For piles.

UNGUENTUM CALOMELANOS. B. 1864. See UNG. HYD. SUBCHLORIDI.

UNGUENTUM CALOMELANOS COMPOSITUM. BANYER'S *Ointment* for milk scall. Calomel ʒij, burnt alum ʒiv, carbonate of lead ʒiv, Venice turpentine ʒvj, spermaceti ointment ʒiss.

UUGUENTUM CAMPHORÆ. CUT. H. Camphor ʒss, powder with spirit of wine q. s., and add lard ʒxxxss. RASPAIL. Powdered camphor ʒj, lard ʒiij.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDINÆ. SOUBEIRAN. Cantharidine gr. j, lard ʒj¼. Mix accurately.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS. B. Cantharides 1 oz., yellow wax 1 oz., olive oil fʒvj. Digest the cantharides in the oil in a covered vessel for 12 hours, then place the vessel in a water-bath at 212° for 15 minutes, strain through muslin with strong pressure, add the product to the wax previously melted, and stir constantly until the mixture solidifies. B. 1867. Same. G. 1 in 6.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS TINCTURÆ. DUPUYTREN. Tincture of cantharides [P.] ʒj, lard ʒix. It may be coloured and perfumed at pleasure.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS CUM HYDRARGYRO. Lard 65 parts, powdered flies 29, strong mercurial ointment 6 parts. Mix. Used in Normandy in indolent tumours.

UNGUENTUM CUM EXTRACTO CANTHARIDIS. M. CAP. Alco-

holic extract of cantharides gr. viij, oil of roses ʒj, beef marrow ʒij, oil of lemon ♏xl. To promote the growth of the hair.

UNGUENTUM CAPSICI. Dr TURNBULL. Evaporate concentrated tincture of capsicum to the consistence of a jelly, and mix ʒiij of the extract with ʒvj of lard. For external use, as a stimulant. Dr T. states that it is of importance that the capsicum be free from salt, otherwise it will vesicate.

UNGUENTUM CARBONIS. ALIBERT. Charcoal ʒiij, lard ℥j. For scalled head.

UNGUENTUM CATECHU. Catechu ℥iv, alum ʒix, resin ℥iv, olive oil ℥x, water q. s. Used in India to ulcers.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ ALBÆ. D. White wax ℔j, lard ℔iv.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ FLAVÆ. D. 1826. Purified yellow wax ℔j, lard ℔iv.

UNGUENTUM CERUSSÆ ACETATIS. *Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis.*

UNGUENTUM CETACEI. B. Spermaceti 5 oz., white wax 2 oz., almond oil Oj, benzoin in coarse powder ℥ss; melt together the first three, add the benzoin, and, frequently stirring, continue the application of heat for two hours. Remove the mixture from the source of heat, take out the residual benzoin by straining, and stir constantly until it solidifies. B. 1867. No benzoin.

UNGUENTUM CHLORAL HYDRAS. DORVAULT. Chloral hydrate 5 parts, water 2 parts, lard 20 parts. Stimulant, stronger, if required as a rubefacient.

UNGUENTUM CHLORINII. Solution of chlorine ʒij, lard ℥j.

UNGUENTUM CHLOROFORMI. P. Chloroform ℥j by wt., white wax ℥ss, lard ℥viiiss. In neuralgia.

UNGUENTUM CHRYSAROBINI. B. Chrysarobin 1 part, benzoated lard 24 parts. Melt the lard, add the chrysarobin, and stir together, at a moderate temperature, so as to promote solution, then remove the heat, and stir till cold. U. S. 1 to 9.

UNGUENTUM CINCHONÆ. BIETT. Red bark ʒij, almond oil ʒij, beef marrow ʒvj. In porrigo decalvans.

UNGUENTUM CITRINUM. E. UNG. HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS.

UNGUENTUM COBALTI OXIDI. AMST. PH. Simple cerate ℥xvj, liquid subacetate of lead ℥iv, powdered smalt ℥iv.

UNGUENTUM COCCULI. B. 1864. The seeds of cocculus indicus gr. lxxx, prepared lard 1 oz.; beat the seeds well

in a mortar, and rub them with the prepared lard. To destroy pediculi.

UNGUENTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. Powdered colocynth ℥j, lard ℥viij; mix. In frictions on the abdomen as a purgative.

UNGUENTUM CONII. L. Fresh hemlock ℔j, lard ℔j; boil the leaves in the lard until they begin to become crisp, and strain through linen.

UNGUENTUM COSMETICUM. QUINCY. Oil of almonds ℥ij, spermaceti ʒiij, trisnitrate of bismuth ʒj, oil of rhodium 6 drops. See also CERATUM COSMETICUM.

UNGUENTUM CREASOTI. B. Creasote f℥j, simple ointment 1 oz.; mix thoroughly. B. 1867. Same.

UNGUENTUM CRETÆ. Prepared chalk ℥j, lard ℥iv.

UNGUENTUM CRINISCUM. QUINCY. Labdanum ʒvj, bear's grease ℥ij, powdered southernwood ʒiij, oil of mace ʒj, balsam of Peru ʒij.

UNGUENTUM CROTONIS. CAVENTOUS'S *Rubefacient Pommade:* Lard 2½, wax ½; melt together, and, when cool, scrape it, and mix without heat with one part of croton oil.

UNGUENTUM CUCUMIS. P. *Pommade aux Concombres.* Lard ℥x, veal suet ℥vj, bals. tolu gr. ix, rose water ♏xliv, cucumber juice ℥xij by wt. Melt the lard and the suet over a water-bath, and add the tolu, previously dissolved in a little alcohol, and then the rose water. When clear decant it into a tinned basin; then add a third of the cucumber juice, and stir continually for 4 hours; pour off the juice and add another third, stir as before, then pour off, and add the remainder of the juice; separate as much as possible the fat from the liquid, melt by a water-bath, and after some hours skim and pour into pots. Beat when in a semi-liquid state with a wooden spatula, when it will become much lighter and nearly double in bulk.

UNGUENTUM CUPRI SUBACETATIS. D. Prepared verdigris ʒss, ointment of white wax ʒviiss; triturate till they are intimately mixed. See UNG. ÆRUGINIS for E.

UNGUENTUM DELPHINIÆ. Dr TURNBULL. Delphine gr. x to xxx, olive oil ʒj; rub together, and add ℥j of lard.

UNGUENTUM DEPILATORIUM. CAZENAVE. Carbonate of soda 6, slaked lime 4, lard 30.

UNGUENTUM DIGESTIVUM. P. Venice turpentine ℥ij, yolk of egg ℥j; mix, and add ℥ss olive oil. With an equal

weight of mercurial ointment it forms *Digestif Mercuriel*; or, with an equal weight of liquid styrax, *Digestif Animé*. ℥iv of simple digestive with ʒj of vinum opii form *Digestif Opiacé* of F. H.

UNGUENTUM DIGESTIVUM VIRIDE. Dr KIRKLAND. Yellow resin ℥j, elemi ℥j, wax ℥j, green oil ℥vj; melt together, and, when nearly cool, add ʒij of oil of turpentine.

UNGUENTUM DIGITALIS. As UNG. CONII.

UNGUENTUM ECTROTICUM. F. H. Mercurial ointment 12 parts, wax 5, black pitch 3. To prevent the pitting of smallpox pustules.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI. B. Elemi ¼ oz., simple ointment 1 oz., melt, strain through flannel, and stir constantly until the ointment solidifies. B. 1867. Same. P. (*Ung. Arcæi.*) Elemi 1½, Venice turpentine 1½, mutton suet 2, lard 1.

UNGUENTUM EMETINÆ. Dr TURNBULL. Emetine gr. xv, rectified spirit q. s., lard ℥ss. As a rubefacient.

UNGUENTUM EPISPASTICUM. See UNG. CANTHARIDIS.

UNGUENTUM ESCHAROTICUM. Sir P. BRODIE. Prepared verdigris ʒij, sulphate of copper ʒij, nitric oxide of mercury ʒij, bichloride of mercury ʒj, lard q. s.

UNGUENTUM EUCALYPTI. B. Oil of eucalyptus by wt. 1 oz., soft paraffin and hard paraffin, of each 2 oz.; melt the paraffins, add the oil, and stir till cold.

UNGUENTUM EUPHORBII. Dr NELIGAN. Powdered euphorbium gr. xxv to xxx, lard ℥j; mix. To keep up a discharge from issues.

UNGUENTUM FERRI ARSENIATIS. PEREIRA. Arseniate of iron ℈j to ʒss, spermaceti ointment, or lard, ℥j.

UNGUENTUM FERRI IODIDI. PIERQUIN. Iodide of iron ʒj lard ℥j.

UNGUENTUM FERRI OXIDI NIGRI. BREFELD. Beef suet ℥xvj, lard ℥xvj, black oxide of iron ℥ij; heat them together in an iron vessel, constantly stirring them with an iron rod till the mixture becomes black; let the sediment subside, pour off the liquid ointment, and add to it Venice turpentine ℥ij, oil of bergamot ʒj, bole (rubbed with a little olive oil) ℥j; mix thoroughly. A modification of WAHLER'S *Ointment for Chilblains*.

UNGUENTUM FERRI SULPHATIS. M. VELPEAU. Sulphate of iron from ʒj to ʒij, lard ℥j. In erysipelas.

UNGUENTUM DICTUM FLOS UNGUENTORUM. Resin, frankincense, wax, suet, each ℔ss, olibanum ℥iiss, common

turpentine ʒiiss, camphor ʒij, myrrh ʒj, wine Oss; boil together.

UNGUENTUM FULIGINIS. M. BLAUD. Wood soot ʒij, lard ʒij; mix. In cutaneous diseases.

UNGUENTUM FULIGINIS COMPOSITUM. Acetic extract of wood soot ʒiv, dried salt ʒx, lard ʒxiv. For tinea.

UNGUENTUM FULIGOKALI. DESCHAMPS. Fuligokali ʒj to ʒiij, lard ʒiv.

UNGUENTUM FULIGOKALI SULPHURETI. Sulphuretted fuligokali ʒij ,water ʒij; mix, and add lard ʒiv; mix.

UNGUENTUM FUSCUM. P. Levigated nitric oxide of mercury ʒj, vaselin ʒxv; mix.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ. E. Galls in fine powder gr. lxxx, benzoated lard 1 oz.; mix thoroughly. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 10.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM CAMPHORÂ. Galls ʒij, camphor ʒss, lard ʒj tr.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM CUPRI SULPHATE. Galls ʒj, sulphate of copper ℈j, lard ʒj tr. An Indian remedy for ringworm of the scalp.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM OPIO. B. Ointment of galls 1 oz., opium in powder gr. xxxij; mix thoroughly. B. 1867. Same.

UNGUENTUM GLYCERINI. Glycerine ʒiv, oil almonds ʒviij, yellow wax and spermaceti, of each ʒss.

UNGUENTUM GLYCERINI PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. B. Glycerine of subacetate of lead 1 part, soft paraffin 4 parts, hard paraffin 1½ parts. Melt the paraffins, add the glycerole, and stir until cooled.

UNGUENTUM GNIDII EXTRACTI. P. Ethereal extract of spurge flax (*Daphne Gnidium*) gr. clxxvj, lard ʒix, white wax ʒj, rectified spirit ʒj; dissolve the extract in the alcohol, add the lard and wax, heat moderately, stir until the spirit is driven off, strain, and stir till cold.

UNGUENTUM GRAPHITIS. VAN MONS. Black lead ʒj, lard ʒij. [Dr PEREIRA says ʒj or ʒij to ʒj of lard.]

UNGUENTUM HÆMORRHOIDALE. Dr GEDDING. Carbonate of lead ʒiv, sulphate of morphia gr. xv, stramonium ointment ʒj, olive oil q. s. VALLEZ. Extract of elder leaves gr. xvj, burnt alum gr. viij, poplar ointment ʒiv. See LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS, UNG. CALCIS OPIATUM, UNG. GALLÆ, &c.

UNGUENTUM HEDERÆ. Bruise fresh ivy leaves and boil them with 2 or 3 times their weight of lard until the leaves

become crisp; then strain and press. A stimulating application to indolent ulcers and to corns.

UNGUENTUM HELLEBORI COMPOSITUM. RAYER. White hellebore ℥j, muriate of ammonia ʒiv, lard ℥viij. See UNG. VERATRI, and UNG. SULPH. COMP.

UNGUENTUM HELLMUNDI. See UNG. NARCOTICO-BALSAMIC. HELLMUNDI.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI. B. Mercury ℔j, prepared lard ℔j, prepared suet 1 oz. Rub them together until metallic globules cease to be visible. B. 1867. Same. [The extinction of the quicksilver may be greatly facilitated by triturating it with a portion of old mercurial ointment, as recommended by Mr HIGGINGBOTTOM of Northampton in 1814, and as adopted in one of the editions of the Prussian Pharmacopœia; or otherwise by employing lard which has been long exposed in a finely divided state to the action of the air. See ADEPS OXYGENATUS. Several other modes of abridging the time and labour required in accomplishing this object have been proposed; but none of them are more effectual, or freer from objection, than these]. U. S. Nearly the same, but contains benzoin. P. (*Onguent Napolitian*) the same. G. 1 in 3.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATI. B. Ammoniated mercury gr. l, simple ointment gr. ccccl. Mix thoroughly. The strength is 10 per cent.; in B. P. 1867 it was 15 per cent. U. S. 1 in 10. G. 1 in 10.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CUM AMMONIÆ MURIATE. DUPUYTREN. Stronger mercurial ointment ℥ij; muriate of ammonia in fine powder ʒj. Applied to chronic glandular enlargements.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CUM AMYLO. M. BRIQUET. Mercurial ointment ℥j, powdered starch ʒij. Mix. To prevent pitting in smallpox; smeared over the face night and morning.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. GUY'S H. Bichloride of mercury gr. iij, spermaceti ointment ℥j. The powdered sublimate should be rubbed perfeotly smooth with a little of the ointment, and the rest added and well mixed. The *Pommade de Cirillo*, P., is made with ʒj of sublimate, ʒij chloride of ammonium, to ℥j lard, well ground together. Dr CORRIGAN uses an ointment containing gr. v of sublimate to ℥j of lard, in the treatment of porrigo,

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI BIPHOSPHATIS. ALBANO. Biphosphate of mercury ʒj, lard ʒxj. Mix accurately.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI. See UNG. HYD. SUBCHLOR.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CHLORO-IODIDI. M. RECAMIER. Chloro-iodide of mercury gr. iij, lard or cerate ʒv; mix accurately.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM. B. Melt yellow wax 3 oz. with a gentle heat, add olive oil, fʒiij, and when the mixture is nearly cold add camphor in powder 1½ oz., and ointment of mercury 6 oz. Mix thoroughly. B. 1867. Same. [SCOTT'S contains soap cerate instead of oil and wax.]

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CUM SODA. F. H. *Savon Mercuriel.* Mercurial ointment ʒiiiss, solution of caustic soda ʒiij; triturate until they combine.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CYANIDI CAZENAVE. Cyanide of mercury gr. viij, lard ʒj. A few drops of essence of lemon or bergamot are sometimes added.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IODIDI. L. Green iodide of mercury ʒj, white wax ʒij, lard ʒvj; melt the wax and lard together, and add the iodide in fine powder.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IODIDI RUBRI. B. Red iodide of mercury in fine powder gr. xvj, simple ointment 1 oz. Mix thoroughly. B. 1867. Same.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS. L. 1836. Stronger mercurial ointment ℔j, lard ℔ij; mix.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. B. *Ung. Citrinum.* Mercury by weight ʒiv, nitric acid fʒxij, prepared lard 15 oz., olive oil, fʒxxxij. Dissolve the mercury in the nitric acid with the aid of a gentle heat; melt the lard in the oil, by a steam or water-bath, in a porcelain vessel capable of holding six times the quantity, and while the mixture is at about 212° F. (100° C.) add the solution of mercury, also at the same temperature, mixing them thoroughly. If the mixture do not froth up, increase the heat till this occurs. Keep it stirred until cold. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Mercury 7 parts, nitric acid 17 parts, lard oil 76 parts. P. Lard ʒiv, olive oil ʒiv wt., mercury 192 gr., nitric acid 384 gr.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS DILUTUM. B. Nitrate of mercury ointment 1oz., soft paraffin 2 oz.; mix.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS MITIUS. L. One part

of the nitrated ointment to 7 of lard. It should be used recently prepared.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI CINEREI. E. 1817. Grey oxide of quicksilver 1 part, lard 3 parts; mix.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXYDI FLAVI. U. S. Yellow oxide of mercury ʒj, ointment ʒix.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI RUBRI. B. Red oxide of mercury in very fine powder gr. lxij, hard paraffin ¼ oz., soft paraffin ʒ⅜; melt the paraffins, and when they are cooling add the oxide in a glass or porcelain mortar, and mix thoroughly. B. 1867. Oxide gr. lxij, yellow wax ¼ oz., ol. almonds ¾ oz. U. S. 1 to 9. P. 1 to 15 vaseline. G. 1 to 9.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI. B. Calomel gr. lxxx, benzoated lard 1 oz. Mix thoroughly. B. 1867 uses prepared lard. P. 1 to 9.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SUB-SULPHATIS. BIETT. Turpeth's mineral ʒj, sulphur ʒij, lard ʒxv. In herpes.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETI RUBRI. ALIBERT. Red sulphuret of mercury ʒj, lard ʒxvj.

UNGUENTUM HYOSCYAMI. G. Ext. 1. Wax ointment 9.

UNGUENTUM INULÆ. Fresh elecampane root (boiled till soft and pulped) ʒiss, lard ʒj; mix. In itch.

UNGUENTUM IODI. B. Iodine gr. xxxij, iodide of potassium gr. xxxij, glycerine fʒj, prepared lard 2 oz. Rub the iodine and the iodide of potassium well together with the glycerine in a glass or porcelain mortar, add the lard gradually, and mix thoroughly. B. 1867 contained proof spirit ʒj, instead of glycerine. U. S. Iodine 4 parts, iodide of potassium 1 part, water 2 parts, benzoated lard 93 parts.

UNGUENTUM IODOFORMI. B. Iodoform 1 part, benzoated lard 2 parts. Melt the lard at a low temperature, add the iodoform, and stir till this has dissolved and the ointment has cooled.

UNGUENTUM IODOHYDRARGYRATIS POTASSII. DORVAULT. Iodohydrargyrate of potash ℈j, lard ʒj. Mix.

UNGUENTUM IODO-NARCOTICUM. F. H. Iodide of potassium ℈j, lard ʒj.

UNGUENTUM JATROPHÆ. Dr HAMILTON. The milky juice of the English physic nut (*Jatropha Curcas*) mixed with half its weight of lard. In piles.

UNGUENTUM JUGLANDIS. NEGRIER. Extract of walnut leaves ʒiij, lard ʒiv, oil of bergamot 1 drop. Mix.

UNGUENTUM JUNIPERI. Juniper leaves 1 part, resinous ointment 6 parts, boil gently, and strain.

UNGUENTUM KAOLIN. Mr MARTINDALE. Vaselin 1 oz., paraffin 1 oz.; melt, and add kaolin 1 oz. Stir till cold.

UNGUENTUM LAURO-CERASI. JAMES. Oil of cherry-laurel ʒj, lard ℥j.

UNGUENTUM LAURINUM. P. Fresh bay leaves ℔j, bay berries ℔j, lard ℔ij; heat the bruised leaves and berries with the lard till the moisture is consumed, and express. Let cool slowly, remelt, pour off the clear from deposit, and stir till cold.

UNGUENTUM LAVANDULÆ. BAUME. Lard ℔iiss, lavender-flowers ℔x, white wax ℥iij; melt the lard, digest with ℔ij of the flowers for 2 hours, and strain; repeat this with fresh flowers till all are used; melt the ointment, and leave it at rest to cool; separate the moisture and dregs, and melt the ointment with wax.

UNGUENTUM LUPULI. VAN MONS. Dried hops ℥ij; lard ℥x; as UNG. CONII.

UNGUENTUM LUPULINÆ. FREAKE. Lupulin ʒj, lard ʒiij.

UNGUENTUM LYCOPODII. Lycopodium ʒj, lard ℥j. In excoriations.

UNGUENTUM MANGANESII OXIDI. VIREY. Oxide of manganese ʒij, lard ℥j.

UNGUENTUM MATICO. Mr YOUNG. Powdered matico ʒiij, opium gr. iij, lard ℥j. Mix.

UNGUENTUM MATURANS. CANQUOIN. Acetic infusion of mezereon, treacle, olive oil, each ℥iss, ox-gall ℈ij, evaporate to the consistence of honey, and add basilicon and emplastrum fuscum, each ℥iss, calomel ʒj. For indolent ulcers.

UNGUENTUM MEZEREI. U.S. Fluid ext. mezereon ℥iv, lard ℥xiij, yellow wax ℥iij. Mix s. a. To keep up a discharge from blistered surfaces.

UNGUENTUM MONESIÆ. Oil of almonds 4 parts, white wax 2, extract of monesia 1, water 1.

UNGUENTUM NAPHTHALINI. M. EMERY. Naphthalin ʒss, ard ʒvijss. Mix. In psoriasis and lepra.

UNGUENTUM NARCOTICO-BALSAMICUM HELLMUNDI. G. Acetate lead ʒx, extract of hemlock ʒxxx, wax ointment ℥xxxiij, balsam of Peru ʒxxx, vin. opii ʒv.

UNGUENTUM NERVINUM. P. *Pommade Baume Nerval*. Puri-

fied beef marrow ʒiiiss, oil of almonds ʒj wt., expressed oil of mace ʒivss, oil of rosemary ʒij, oil of cloves ʒj camphor ʒj, balsam tolu ʒij, alcohol 80c (see SPIRITUS) ʒv wt. Liquefy with a gentle heat the marrow, the almond oil, and the oil of mace; strain into a warm mortar. Triturate till it becomes of the consistence of a thick oil, then add the volatile oils, the camphor, and the tolu previously dissolved in the spirit.

UNGUENTUM NUTRITUM. P. Litharge ʒiij, vinegar ʒiij, olive oil ʒix; heat gently, and stir constantly till they combine.

UNGUENTUM OLEI ASELLI. This may be made with cod-liver oil, white wax, and spermaceti, in the same proportions as UNG. CETACEI. If the stearin of cod-liver oil can be obtained, it may be melted with a fourth of its weight of wax. A little camphor may be added. M. DESCHAMPS employs a soap of cod-liver oil as a plaster or ointment, and as the basis of other preparations. Dissolve ʒj of caustic soda in ʒij of water, and mix it with fʒviij of the oil. BREFELD. Oil 10, lard 10, extract of lead 5.

UNGUENTUM OPHTHALMICUM. The following are selected from the many magistral and hospital formulæ bearing this name. N.B. The dry ingredients should be very finely powdered, and triturated with the fatty matters till perfectly smooth.

1. ACKERMANN'S. Nitric oxide of mercury Əj, camphor, gr. vj; fresh butter ʒij.
2. DESSAULT'S. Red oxide of mercury ʒj, tutty ʒj, acetate of lead ʒj, burnt alum ʒj, corrosive sublimate Əss, rose ointment ʒj. Grind for a long time on porphyry.
3. DUPUYTREN'S. Red oxide of mercury gr. x, sulphate of zinc Əj, lard ʒij.
4. FRICKE'S. Nitrate of silver gr. x, balsam of Peru ʒss, zinc ointment ʒij.
5. HUFELAND'S. Black oxide of mercury gr. ij, oil of walnut ʒij.
6. JANIN'S. Tutty ʒij, bole ʒij, white precipitate ʒj, lard ʒss.
7. LOHSSE'S. Iodine gr. iss, iodide of potassium Əj, lard ʒss. In opacity of the cornea.
8. PELLIER'S Nitric oxide of mercury ʒiss, calamine ʒiss, tutty ʒss, vermilion Əj, balsam of Peru 15 drops, lard ʒij.
9. REGENT'S. Red oxide of mercury ʒj, acetate of lead ʒj, camphor gr. v, washed butter ʒxviij.

10. Rust's. Liquid subacetate of lead ʒss, wine of opium ʒss, washed fresh butter ʒij.
11. Spielmann's. Acetate of lead ℈j, spermaceti cerate ʒv, compound tincture of benzoin ℈ij.
12. St. Yves'. Nitric oxide of mercury ℈j—℈ij, oxide of zinc ℈j, fresh butter ʒj, wax ℈iv, camphor gr. xv.
13. H. des Enfans. Oxide of zinc gr. xv, calomel gr. xij, camphor gr. viij, fresh butter ʒj, tincture of catechu ʒss. In scrofulous ophthalmia.
14. Scarpa. Tutty ʒj, aloes gr. xvj, calomel gr. ij, butter ʒiiiss. See also Ung. Argenti Nitratis, Ung. Hydr. Nitratis Mitius, Ung. Zinci, &c.

Unguentum Opiatum cum Felle. Augustin. Opium ʒij, calves' gall ʒij; digest for 2 days, add lard ʒij, bergamot ♏x.

Unguentum Opii. L. Powdered opium ℈j, lard ʒj. Rub together.

Unguentum Ovorum. Soubeiran. Yolk of 1 egg, wax ʒiv, oil of almonds ʒiss. Behrends. Yolk of egg, honey, fresh linseed oil, of each q. p. Mix.

Unguentum Oxygenatum. G. Nitric acid ʒiij by wt., add to ℔iij ʒij lard, when melted. This ointment should have no acid reaction. Mix.

Unguentum Paullinіæ. Extract of paullinia (*Guarana*) 1 to 8 lard.

Unguentum ad Perniones. *Chilblain Ointment.* Kapeler. Oil of almonds ʒij, white wax ʒj, spermaceti ʒij, hydrochloric acid ʒij, Peruvian balsam ʒj. Devergie. Lard ʒviiss, creasote 10 drops, solution of subacetate of lead 10 drops, extract of opium gr. j. Mix.

Unguentum Petrolei. See Petrolatum.

Unguentum Phosphoratum. P. Phosphorus 1 part, hog's lard 100 parts; put them into a bottle loosely corked, and heat gradually by means of a water-bath; when the phosphorus melts, take out the bottle, stop it close, and shake it briskly till the ointment is cooled.

Unguentum Phytolaccæ. Dr Wood. Powdered leaves or root of *Phytolacca Decandra* (American poke) ʒj, lard ʒj. In psora, tinea capitis, &c.

Unguentum Olei Picis. Giraud. Distilled oil of tar ʒj, lard ʒj.

Unguentum Picis. L. (*Ung. Picis Nigræ*, 1836.) *Black Basilicon.* Black pitch, wax, resin, of each ʒxj, olive oil Oj; melt together, and strain through linen.

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. B. Melt yellow wax 2 oz. with a gentle heat, add pine tar 5 oz., and stir the mixture briskly while it cools. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Pine tar and suet, p. æ. P. 1 to 3.

UNGUENTUM PICROTOXINI. JAEGER. Picrotoxin gr. x, lard ʒj; mix.

UNGUENTUM PIPERIS COMPOSITUM. BATE. Elecampane ʒij, sulphur ʒij, black pepper ʒiss, rose-water ointment ʒxvj, oil of rhodium or other scent ♏ij. For the cure of itch.

UNGUENTUM PIPERIS NIGRI. D. 1826. Lard ℔j, black pepper ʒiv; mix.

UNGUENTUM PLATINI. HOEFER. Perchloride of platinum gr. xv, extract of belladonna ʒss, lard ʒj.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI ACETATIS. B. Mix thoroughly acetate of lead in fine powder gr. xij, and benzoated lard ʒj. B. 1867. Same. G. Lard 92, liq. plumbi acet. 8.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CAMPHORATUM. *Ung. Album. Camphoratum.* E. 1744. Add to the next ♏ij of camphor ground with a little oil.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS. B. Carbonate of lead in fine powder gr. lxij, simple ointment 1 oz.; mix thoroughly. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 to 9 benz. lard. P. 1 to 5 benzoated lard.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CHLORIDI. Mr TUSON. Chloride of lead ʒj, simple cerate ʒj.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. L. KIRKLAND'S *Neutral Ointment.* Melt ℔iij of lead plaster in fʒxviij of oilve oil with a gentle heat. Then add ʒvj of prepared chalk, and afterwards fʒvj of diluted acetic acid, and stir constantly until they are cold.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CUM AQUA LAURO-CERASI. GIACOMINI'S *Pomade* for chilblains, &c. Lard ʒj, cherry-laurel water ʒij, acetate of lead ʒij. COTTERAU adds—camphor ʒj, tar ʒiss.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI IODIDI. B. Mix thoroughly iodide of lead in fine powder gr. lxij, and simple ointment 1 oz. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 to 9 benz. lard. P. 1 to 9 benzoated lard.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI OLEATIS. See PLUMBI OLEAS.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS COMPOSITUM. B. 1867. Solution of subacetate of lead fʒvj, camphor gr. lx, white

wax 8 oz., almond oil Oj. Melt the wax with ℥xvj of the oil on a water-bath, remove the vessel, and, as soon as the mixture begins to thicken, gradually add the solution of subacetate of lead, and stir the mixture constantly until it cools; then add the camphor dissolved in the rest of the oil, and mix thoroughly. G. Sol. subacet. lead 1 part, lard 11½ parts.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI TANNATIS. SUNDELIN. Decoction of oak bark (from ℥j of bark) ℥vj, liquid subacetate of lead ℥iss; mix, set aside for an hour, collect the precipitate on a filter, and mix it, still moist, with ℥j of lard; gr. x of camphor may be added. Dr TOTT. Fresh tannate of lead 12 parts, lard 30, for bed-sores.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBAGINIS. PEREIRA. Black lead ʒj to ʒij, lard ℥j. MAERKER. Black lead ʒij, sulphate of zinc ʒss, lard ℥j. Mix.

UNGUENTUM POMATUM. L. 1746. See UNG. SIMPLEX.

UNGUENTUM POPULEUM. M. DESCHAMPS. Buds of poplar 2 parts, water 1 part, fresh lard 12 parts; boil in a tinned vessel till the moisture is evaporated, strain through linen, and stir now and then whilst cooling.

UNGUENTUM POPULEUM COMPOSITUM. P. Recently dried and bruised buds of poplar ℥viij, lard ℥xl, bruised fresh leaves of poppy, belladonna, henbane, black nightshade, of each ℥v; boil all gently together till they become crisp, strain, and press.

UNGUENTUM POTASSÆ SULPHURATÆ. B. Triturate sulphurated potash gr. xxx in a porcelain mortar, and gradually add (previously melted together) hard paraffin ℥¼, soft paraffin ℥¾, rubbing together till the ointment is smooth and free from grittiness. B. 1867. Contained ℥j lard instead of the paraffins. To be used when recently prepared.

UNGUENTUM POTASSII BROMIDI. *Ung. Potassæ Hydrobromatis.* M. Bromide of potassium ʒss, lard ℥j. GUIBOURT directs 1 part to 12. See also UNG. BROMINII COMPOSITUM.

UNGUENTUM POTASSII CYANIDI. LOMBARD. Cyanide of potassium gr. ij, lard ℥j. To be rubbed upon the sound skin, to remove neuralgic and rheumatic pains.

UNGUENTUM POTASSII IODIDI. B. Iodide of potassium gr. lxiv, distilled water f℥j, carbonate of potassium gr. iv, benzoated lard 1 oz. Dissolve the iodide of potassium and carbonate of potassium in the water, and mix thoroughly

with the lard. B. 1867. Prepared lard instead of benzoated lard. U. S. 12 in 100, contains 1 part of hyposulphite of sodium, and is mixed with benz. lard. P. 1 to 9. G. 1 to 9.

UNGUENTUM PRECIPITATI ALBI. See UNG. HYDRARG. AMMONIAT.

UNGUENTUM PROPOLIS. Strained propolis ʒj, olive oil ʒiss. Melt together. In hæmorrhoidal disorders.

UNGUENTUM PURGATIVUM. See UNG. COLOCYNTHIDIS. BOERHAAVE'S Ung. Purgans contains aloes ʒj, ox-gall ʒj, althæa ointment ℥j. To be applied about the navel.

UNGUENTUM QUINIÆ FORTIUS. Sulphate of quinine ʒj, lard ʒij. Used in frictions for the cure of intermittents.

UNGUENTUM QUINIÆ SULPHATIS. ANTONINI. Sulphate of quinine ʒj, alcohol ʒij, sulphuric acid 10 drops, lard ℥ss. To be rubbed on the groin, in intermittents.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ. B. Melt with a gentle heat resin in coarse powder 8 oz., yellow wax 4 oz., and simple ointment 16 oz., almond oil f℥ij; strain the mixture, while hot, through flannel, and stir constantly until it cools. B. 1867. Same.

UNGUENTUM RESOLVENS. HUFELAND. Marsh-mallow ointment ℥j, fresh ox-gall ℥ss, soap ℥ss, oil of petroleum ʒj, camphor ʒj; mix.

UNGUENTUM RHATANIÆ. M. TROUSSEAU. Extract of rhatany ʒiss, butter of cacao ʒv; mix.

UNGUENTUM ROSATUM. P. *Pommade Rosat.* Lard ℥x, bruised alkanet gr. cxxx, white wax gr. xxxv, otto rose 9 drops. Digest the alkanet in the lard over a water-bath for an hour, strain, add the wax, melt, and stir till nearly cold, and then add the otto. That of E. 1744 is UNG. POMATUM; see also UNG. AQUÆ ROSÆ.

UNGUENTUM ROSMARINI COMPOSITUM. G. Lard ℥xvj, suet ℥viij, yellow wax ℥ij, expressed oil nutmeg (oil of mace) ℥ij; liquefy in a vapour bath, and when nearly cold, add oil rosemary and oil juniper, of each ℥j by wt.

UNGUENTUM RUTÆ. SPAN. H. Fresh rue ℥ij, wormwood ℥ij, nitre ℥ij, lard ℥xvj; boil till the moisture is expelled.

UNGUENTUM SABADILLINÆ. Dr TURNBULL. Sabadilline gr. xv to xx, lard ℥j. Used as UNG. VERATRIÆ, but less efficient.

UNGUENTUM SABINÆ. B. Fresh savin tops bruised ℔ss,

yellow wax 3 oz, benzoated lard ℔j. To the lard and wax, melted together, mix the savin, digest for 20 minutes, and express through calico. B. 1867 contained prepared lard instead of benzoated lard. G. 1 to 9.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI. L. Elder flowers, lard, of each ℔j; boil the flowers in the lard until they are crisp, then express through linen. Care must be taken to keep the heat moderate towards the end of the process.

UNGUENTUM SCILLÆ. Powdered squills ʒss, lard (mercurial ointment, BRERA) ʒj; mix.

UNGUENTUM SCROPHULARIÆ. D. Fresh leaves of knotty fig-wort ℔ij, lard ℔ij, suet ℔j; boil together till the leaves become crisp, and strain with expression. A specific in pemphigus gangrenosus. Dr W. STOKES.

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX. B. White wax 2 oz., benzoated lard 3 oz., almond oil fʒiij. Melt the wax and lard in the oil on a water-bath; then remove the mixture, and stir constantly while it cools. B. 1867. Prepared lard instead of benzoated lard. U. S. See UNGUENTUM.

UNGUENTUM SINAPIS COMPOSITUM. Dr FERRIAR. Resin ointment ʒj, soap ʒss, mustard flour ℈j, camphor ℈ij.

UNGUENTUM STANNI CHLORIDI. M. NAUCHE. Perchloride of tin gr. iss, lard ʒj; mix. ʒj to be rubbed in daily.

UNGUENTUM STANNI OXIDI. BATE. Oxide of tin rubbed with oil of St John's-wort was formerly applied for the cure of blindness; with Locatelli's balsam and honey, for indolent ulcers.

UNGUENTUM STAPHISAGRIÆ. B. Stavesacre seeds 1 part, benzoated lard 2 parts. Crush the seeds and macerate them in the lard, kept melted over a water-bath, for 2 hours, strain through calico, and let cool.

UNGUENTUM STRAMONII. U. S. Extract strammonium ʒj, water fʒss, benzoated lard ʒviiiss.

UNGUENTUM STRYCHNIÆ NITRATIS. WENDT. Nitrate of strychnia gr. iss, lard ʒij.

UNGUENTUM STYRACIS. P. Olive oil ʒxij, liquid storax ʒviij, resin ʒxivss, elemi ʒviij, yellow wax ʒviij; melt together, and strain.

UNGUENTUM SUBERIS USTI. Burnt cork gr. iv, acetate of lead gr. xv, fresh butter q. s. For piles.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS. B. Sublimed sulphur 1 oz., benzoated lard 4 oz.; mix thoroughly. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 3 to 7 lard. P. 1 in 10.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS ALKALINUM. BATEMAN. Carbobonate of potash ʒiv, rose water ℥j, vermilion ʒj, oil of bergamot ʒss, sulphur ℥xj, lard ℥xj.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM. L. *Itch Ointment.* Sulphur ℥iv, white hellebore ʒx, nitre ℈ij, soft soap ℥iv, lard ℔j. Mix.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS HYPOCHLORIDI. Dr COPLAND. Hypochloride of sulphur ʒj, spermaceti ointment ℥j; mix. SIR. E. WILSON prescribes—hypochloride of sulphur ʒij, carbonate of potash gr. x, lard ℥j, essential oil of bitter almonds ♏x. Mix.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS IODIDI. B. Iodide of sulphur ʒss, hard paraffin ℥¼, soft paraffin ℥¾. Triturate the iodide in a glass or porcelain mortar, gradually add the melted paraffins and rub till cold, and free from grittiness. B. 1867. ℥j prepared lard instead of the paraffins.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS SAPONACEUM. F. H. Soap ℥j, water q. s. Dissolve, and add ℥j of sulphur.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS CUM ZINCO. SAX. PH. JASER'S *Ointment for tinea capitis.* Sulphur ℥ij, sulphate of zinc ℥j, bay ointment ℥j, lard ℥vj.

UNGUENTUM TABACI. U. S. Tobacco in fine powder ℥ss, lard ℥viij, water q. s.; moisten the tobacco with a little water, put into a percolator, and pour water on until ℥iv of liquid have passed; evaporate to a soft extract, and mix with the lard. In frictions for neuralgia.

UNGUENTUM TARTARI EMETICI. See UNG. ANTIMONII TARTARATI.

UNGUENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. B. Oil of turpentine f℥j, resin in coarse powder gr. liv, yellow wax ½ oz., prepared lard ½ oz. Mix together by the heat of a steam or water-bath. When they are melted remove the vessel, and stir until the mixture becomes solid. B. 1867. Resin gr. lx. G. Oil turp., yellow wax, and Venice turpentine, p. æ.

UNGUENTUM AD TINEAM. F. H. Ointment of nitrate of quicksilver ʒiv, tar ointment ℥j. H. OF ST LOUIS. Carbonate of soda ʒiij, sulphuret of potassium ʒiij, lard ℥iij. Mix. HENKE. Hydrochloric acid ʒiv, althæa ointment ʒiv, juniper ointment ℥ij; mix.

UNGUENTUM TRIPHARMICUM. L. 1746. Lead plaster ℥iv, olive oil f℥ij, vinegar f℥j; melt, and stir till they combine.

UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ. D. 1826. *Ung. Zinci Oxydi Impuri.* Prepared tutty ʒij, white wax ointment ʒx; mix.

UNGUENTUM VERATRI. L. White hellebore powder ʒij, lard ʒviij, oil of lemon ♏xx; mix. D. ʒiij of hellebore to ℔j of lard.

UNGUENTUM VERATRINÆ. B. Veratrine gr. viij, hard paraffin ¼ oz., soft paraffin ¾ oz., olive oil fʒj. Mix the veratrine with the oil, melt the paraffins, and when they begin to cloud, mix the whole thoroughly in a mortar till cold. B. 1867. Lard instead of the paraffins and oil fʒss. M. Veratria gr. iv, lard ʒj; mix. U. S. 4 in 100 benz. lard.

UNGUENTUM VERMIFUGUM. BATAVIAN PH. Aloes ʒj, inspissated ox-gall ʒiss, lard ʒiss. DOERFFURT. Inspissated ox-gall, extract of walnut, each ℈iv, lard ʒj; melt together, and add ♏xv oil of tansy. To be rubbed over the stomach.

UNGUENTUM VIRIDE. L. 1746. Green oil ℔iij, yellow wax ʒx; melt together, and stir till cool.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI. B. Add oxide of zinc gr. lxxx to benzoated lard 1 oz., previously melted with a gentle heat, and stir the mixture constantly while it cools. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 to 4. P. 1 to 9. G. 1 to 9 Ung. Rosæ.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI CYANIDI. CUNIER. Cyanide of zinc gr. xij, lard ʒv, butter of cacoa ʒv; mix.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI IODIDI. Dr URE. Iodide of zinc ʒj, lard ʒj.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI OLEATI. B. Oleate of zinc 1 part, soft paraffin 1 part; mix by aid of gentle heat, and stir until cold.

UREA. Evaporate urine to the consistence of a syrup; when cold, add nitric acid until a crystallized mass is obtained, wash this repeatedly with cold water, and press it between blotting-paper. Neutralize by a solution of carbonate of potash in three parts of water, and evaporate to dryness. Treat the residue with alcohol, and concentrate, that the urea may crystallize. Diuretic. Dose, ½ scruple to 1 drachm. See the next article.

UREA FACTITIA. Mix 28 parts of well-dried ferro-cyanide of potash with 14 of black oxide of manganese (both in fine powder), and heat them to dull redness on an iron plate. Lixiviate with cold water; add 20½ parts of dry sulphate of ammonia, concentrate by evaporation with a

heat not exceeding 212° F., decant the concentrated liquid, treat it with rectified spirit, and crystallize. As a cleanly substitute for the preceding.

UREÆ NITRAS. Nitric acid throws down this salt from a concentrated solution of urea. Dose, 1½ grains, three times a day, in anasarca.

VAPOR ACIDI CARBOLICI. T. H. Carbolic acid gr. ccccxx, water ʒj; 20 drops in Oj water at 140° F. for each inhalation. For syphilitic and carcinomatous ulcerations.

VAPOR ACIDI HYDROCYANICI. B. Mix dilute hydrocyanic acid ♏x to ♏xv with cold water fʒj, in a suitable apparatus, and let the vapour that arises be inhaled. B. 1867. Same.

VAPOR ACIDI LACTICI. T. H. Lactic acid (U.S.P.) ♏xxx, distilled water ʒj; mix. For spray inhalation. Dissolves the membranous exudation in diphtheria.

VAPOR ACIDI SULPHUROSI. T. H. Sulphurous acid ʒj, water ʒxx, temperature from 60° to 100° F. Stimulant and antiseptic.

VAPOR AMMONIÆ. T. H. Sol. ammoniæ (·959), water p. æ.; a teaspoonful in Oj water at 80° F. for each inhalation. In chronic laryngitis and functional aphonia.

VAPOR AMYL NITRITIS. T. H. Nitrite amyl ♏viij, sp. rect. ʒj; a teaspoonful in Oj water at 100° F. for each inhalation. In asthma and spasm of the glottis.

VAPOR BENZOINI. T. H. Compd. tinct. benzoin ʒj; a teaspoonful to Oj water at 140° F. In acute inflammation of the pharynx and larynx.

VAPOR CHLORI. B. Put chlorinated lime 2 oz. into a suitable apparatus, moisten it with cold water, and let the vapour that arises be inhaled. B. 1867. Same.

VAPOR CONINÆ. B. Juice of hemlock fʒss, sol. potash fʒj, distilled water fʒj. B. 1867. Extract gr. lx, sol. potash fʒj, and water fʒx. Put ♏xx of the mixture on a sponge in a suitable apparatus, that the vapour of hot water passing over it may be inhaled. T. H. Carb. soda dried gr. xx, water, at 140° F., ʒxx juice of conium ʒij. Sedative.

VAPOR CREASOTI. B. Mix creasote ♏xij and boiling water fʒviij in an apparatus so arranged that air may be inhaled through the solution. B. 1867. Same. T. H. Creasote ♏lxxx, carb. magn., light, gr. xxx, water to ʒj; a teaspoon-

ful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each inhalation. Stimulant and in ozæna.

VAPOR IODI. B. Mix tincture of iodine f℥j and water f℥j, and having applied a gentle heat, let the vapour that arises be inhaled. B. 1867. Same.

VAPOR JUNIPERI ANGLICI. T. H. English oil juniper ♏xx, light carb. magnesia gr. x, water to ℥j; a teaspoonful to Oj of water at 140° F. for each inhalation. For vocal weakness.

VAPOR LUPULI. T. H. Ol. hops ♏vj, light carb. magnesia gr. x, water to ℥j; a teaspoonful in Oj water at 140° F. for each inhalation. Sedative.

VAPOR MYRTI. T. H. Ol. myrtle ♏vj, light carb. magnesia gr. vj, water to ℥j; a teaspoonful in Oj water at 140° F. for each inhalation. In acute tonsillitis.

VAPOR PINI PLUMILIONIS. T. H. Ol. mountain pine ℥ss, light carb. magnesia gr. xv, water to ℥j; ℥j to Oj water at 140° F. for each inhalation. In chronic laryngitis.

VAPOR OLEI PINI SYLVESTRIS. B. *Inhalation of Fir-wool Oil.* Fir-wool oil ♏xl, light carb. magnesia gr. xx, water q. s. Rub the oil with the magnesia, and gradually add water q. s. to f℥j; f℥j with half pint of cold and half pint of boiling water. To be put into an apparatus so arranged that air may be passed through the solution, and then inhaled.

VAPOR PINI SYLVESTRIS. T. H. Oil Scotch pine (fir-wool oil) ♏xl, light carb. magnesia gr. xx, water to ℥j; ℥j to Oj of water at 140° F. for each exhalation. In chronic laryngitis.

VAPOR THYMOLIS. T. H. Thymol. gr. vj, rectified spirit ℥j, light carb. magnesia gr. iij, water to ℥j; ℥j to Oj water at 140° F. for each inhalation. In pharyngitis and laryngitis, when associated with exanthemata.

THE THROAT HOSPITAL PHARMACOPŒIA contains instructions for administering a great variety of inhalations, such as hot, cold, dry, spray, and fuming.

VASELIN. *Vaselin.* The patentee of this preparation states that "it is the residue of the distillation of petroleum, purified by filtration through animal charcoal." He terms it "petroleum jelly." Its indisposition to change by exposure to the air, as well as its negative properties, commend it as a substitute for lard in the preparation of oint-

ments, &c. Cosmolin appears to be, if not the same, a variety of the same substance. See PARAFFINUM DURUM. and PARAFFINUM MOLLE.

VEGETABILIA DECERPENDA ET CONSERVANDA. The following are the general directions given in the L. Pharmacopœia for collecting and preserving vegetable substances. A few additions from other sources are included in brackets. No directions are given in the British Pharmacopœia.

Vegetables should be collected in dry weather, when neither wet with dew nor rain. They should not be kept longer than a year.

Most roots and rhizomes should be dug up when the old leaves and stalks have fallen off, and before the new ones shoot forth. Annual roots, just before the time of flowering; biennial, after the vegetation of the first year has ceased; perennial, in the spring, before vegetation has commenced. Dr WOOD. Lay up the roots that are to be kept fresh in sand. Cut the cormi of meadow-saffron, and the bulbs of squill, before drying them, into thin transverse slices, after removing their dry coats. L. 1836. Fleshy roots may be sliced, and, after drying in the air, exposed to a heat of 100° F.; the sliced bulbs should be dried at the same temperature. Dr WOOD. Dr HOULTON says that colchicum may be dried by placing the cormi, without slicing them, in a dry situation, after removing the loose coats, and carefully extracting the eye or bud, —the rudiment of the future plant.

Barks are to be collected at the season in which they are most readily separated from the wood. This, with few exceptions, is late in the spring, or early in the summer. BRANDE.

Herbs and leaves are to be gathered after the flowers are fully blown, and before the seeds ripen. Fruits and seeds when fully ripe, and kept in their seed vessels. 1836. Flowers when recently blown.

Keep the parts of vegetables dry for use, unless otherwise directed. Let those you wish to dry be placed, soon after they are gathered, in shallow wicker trays, exposed to a gentle heat in a current of air, the light being excluded; then, as the moisture evaporates, gradually raise the heat to 150° F., that they may be dried. Keep the more delicate parts, as the flowers and leaves, in well-

stopped black glass bottles, and the rest in suitable vessels, protected from damp and light.

Opium should be carefully freed from extraneous substances, and kept soft for pills, and hard (dried by water-bath) for powders. L. 1836.

VERATRINA. *Veratria.* B. Cevadilla ℔ij, distilled water q. s., rectified spirit q. s., solution of ammonia q. s., hydrochloric acid q. s., purified animal charcoal gr. lx. Macerate the cevadilla with half its weight of boiling distilled water in a covered vessel for 24 hours. Remove the cevadilla, squeeze it, and dry it thoroughly with a gentle heat. Beat it now in a mortar, and separate the seeds from the capsules by brisk agitation in a deep narrow vessels, or by winnowing it gently on a table with a sheet of paper. Grind the seeds in a coffee-mill, and form them into a thick paste with rectified spirit. Pack this firmly in a percolator, and pass rectified spirit through it till the spirit ceases to be coloured. Concentrate the spirituous solution by distillation so long as no deposit forms, and pour the residue, while hot, into 12 times its volume of cold distilled water. Filter through calico, and wash the residue on the filter with distilled water till the fluid ceases to precipitate with ammonia. To the united filtered liquids add the ammonia in slight excess, let the precipitate completely subside, pour off the supernatant fluid, collect the precipitate on a filter, and wash it with distilled water till the fluid passes colourless. Diffuse the moist precipitate through f℥xij of distilled water, and add gradually, with diligent stirring, sufficient hydrochloric acid to make the fluid feebly but persistently acid. Then add the animal charcoal, digest with a little heat for 20 minutes, filter, and allow the liquid to cool. Add ammonia in slight excess, and, when the precipitate has completely subsided, pour off the supernatant liquid, collect the precipitate on a filter, and wash it with cold distilled water till the washings cease to be affected by nitrate of silver acidulated by nitric acid. Lastly, dry the precipitate, first by imbibition with filtering paper, and then by the application of a gentle heat. B. 1867. Same.

VINA. The medicated wines are prepared in the same manner as tinctures: they should be made in well-closed glass vessels, and shaken frequently during maceration. The L. College in the Pharmacopœia of 1824, substituted

a diluted spirit for wine, still retaining the name; but the wine (sherry) was restored in that of 1836.

VINUM ABSINTHII. P. Dried wormwood leaves ℥iij, white wine Ov, alcohol of 60° ℥vj by wt. (see SPIRITUS). Macerate the leaves in the spirit for 24 hours, add the wine, macerate for 10 days, and strain.

VINUM ALKALINUM DIURETICUM. SYDENHAM. Ashes of broom ℥xij, Rhenish wine Oiv. Dose, 3 fl. ounces, twice a day.

VINUM ALOES. B. *Tinct. Sacra. Tinct. Hieræ Picræ.* B. Sococtrine aloes 1½ oz., cardamom seeds bruised gr. lxxx; ginger in coarse powder gr. lxxx, sherry Oij. Digest for 7 days, filter, and make up to Oij. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Different proportions.

VINUM ALOETICUM ALKALINUM. L. 1746. Carbonate of potash ℥viij, aloes ℥j, myrrh ℥j, saffron ℥j, muriate of ammonia ℥vj, white wine f℥xxxij; macerate for a week, and filter. Dose, 1 fl. drachm, as a stomachic.

VINUM ANTIMONIALE. B. Tartarated antimony gr. xl, sherry Oj; dissolve and filter. Dose, 5 minims to 1 f. dr., as a diaphoretic and expectorant; or as an emetic, ½ f. oz. to 1 f. oz. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 4 in 1000. G. Same as U. S.

VINUM ANTISCORBUTICUM. P. Fresh horseradish root sliced ℥iij, fresh leaves of scurvy-grass ℥iss, watercress leaves ℥iss, buckbean ℥iiss, black mustard seed ℥iss, chloride of ammonium ℥vss, wine Ov, compound spirit scurvy-grass ℥j¾.

VINUM AROMATICUM. P. Vulnerary tincture f℥xiiss, red wine Oivss. *For outward use.* M. RICORD sometimes adds from 1 to 6 per cent. of tannin.

VINUM AURANTII. B. Orange wine. Made in Britain by the fermentation of a saccharine solution, to which the fresh peel of the bitter orange has been added. Contains 10 to 12 per cent. of alcohol, and is but slightly acid to test paper. B. 1867. Same.

VINUM BUCHU. BRANDES. Buchu leaves ℥iiss, white wine Oj.

VINUM CAINCÆ. Cahinca (bruised) ℥j, Malaga wine ℥xvj; macerate for 6 days, and strain.

VINUM CAMPHORATUM. G. Camphor 1 part, mucilage of gum acacia 3 parts, spirit (see SPIRITUS) 1 part; mix

accurately, and gradually add 45 parts of white wine; all by weight.

VINUM CASCARILLÆ. M. BERNARDEAU. Cascarilla ℥j, Malaga wine Oj. Dose, f℥j, twice a day, in consumption.

VINUM CATECHU. SOUBEIRAN. Tincture of catechu 1 part, red wine 12½ parts. Mix, and after a few days filter.

VINUM CENTAURII COMPOSITUM. HOFFMANN'S *Elixir Viscerale.* Centaury, orange peel, extract of blessed thistle, gentian, myrrh, cascarilla, each ℥j, sherry Oij.

VINUM CEPÆ. SOUBEIRAN. Two onions sliced, white wine Oiss; digest, and strain. For gravel.

VINUM CHALYBEATUM. See VINUM FERRI.

VINUM CINCHONÆ. P. Yellow bark ℥v, alcohol of 60° (see SPIRITUS) 10 oz. (by wt.); macerate for 24 hours, and add red wine Ov. Macerate for 10 days, shaking it occasionally, strain with expression, and filter.

VINUM CINCHONÆ COMPOSITUM. P. Yellow bark ℥j, bitter orange peel gr. xliv, chamomiles gr. xliv, alcohol (·864) ℥j wt., white wine ℥ix wt. Macerate for 10 days.

VINUM CINCHONÆ MARTIATUM. Ammonio-citrate of iron ℥ss, wine of pale Peruvian bark Ov (made with double the quantity of bark contained in the yellow); dissolve the ammonio-citrate in twice its wt. of dist. water, and add to the wine.

VINUM CINNAMOMI. BERAL. Cinnamon ℥j, Alicant wine ℥xvj. Macerate and filter. Sugar is sometimes added.

VINUM COLCHICI. B. Sliced and dried colchicum corm in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES) 4 oz., sherry Oj; macerate for 7 days, and filter. Make up to Oj. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 in 25. P. 1 to 10. G. 1 to 10.

Antidotes for Colchicum—℈j *Sulph. zinc dissolved in water, followed by a brisk dose of castor oil, and then stimulants and also charcoal.* "*Subcutaneous injection of* $\frac{1}{60}$*th gr., of atropia.*"—GARROD.

VINUM COLCHICI SEMINIS. U. S. Colchicum seed in No. 20 powder (see PULVERES 15 parts, stronger white wine (white wine 7, alcohol 1) q. s.; add the powder to 90 parts of the wine, and macerate for 7 days, shaking occasionally; filter, adding through the filter of stronger white wine q. s. to make 100 parts by weight. Dr WILLIAMS says it is unnecessary to bruise the seeds, and that British wines will not answer. Dose, ½ f. dr. to 1 f. dr.

VINUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. VAN MONS. Colocynth ℥ij, white wine ℥xxiv; macerate for 8 days, and filter.

VINUM CORNÛS CIRCINATÆ. REECE. Extract of round-leaved dogwood (by cold water) ʒiij, white wine Oiss.

VINUM DIGITALIS. PORT. PH. Dried foxglove ℥j, good white wine f℥xxxij; macerate for 4 days, and strain.

VINUM DULCAMARÆ. Dr CURRIE. Dulcamara stalks and leaves ℔j, sherry Oij; macerate for 14 days, and strain.

VINUM ERGOTÆ. U. S. Freshly ground ergot in No. 30 powder (see PULVERES) 15 parts, stronger white wine (see VIN. COLCHICI SEM., U. S.) q. s.; moisten the powder with 4 parts of the wine, transfer to a percolator, and pour on of stronger white wine q. s. to give a percolate weighing 100 parts.

VINUM EUPATORII. GESNER. Hemp agrimony ℥j, white wine Oj; digest, and strain.

VINUM FERRI. B. Iron wire 1 oz., sherry Oj. Macerate for 30 days in a closed vessel, the wire being almost, but not quite, immersed in the wine, the vessel frequently shaken, and the stopper removed; then filter. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 4 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. B. 1864. Dissolve tartarated iron gr. clx in sherry Oj. L. Iron wire ℥j, sherry wine Oij. Digest for 30 days, and strain.

VINUM FERRI ACETATIS. SOUBEIRAN. Acetate of iron gr. xxxij, white wine ℥xvj.

VINUM FERRI CITRATIS. B. Dissolve citrate of iron and ammonium gr. clx in orange wine Oj, let the solution remain for 3 days in a closed vessel, shaking occasionally; then filter. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 4 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. 1 of the salt in 25 of wine. P. 1 in 200.

VINUM FERRI IODIDI. PIERQUIN. Iodide of iron ʒiv, Bourdeaux wine Oj.

VINUM FERRI MALATIS. Iron wire steeped in cyder.

VINUM GENTIANÆ. E. Gentian ℥ss, yellow bark ℥j, canella ʒj (each in coarse powder), dried orange peel sliced ʒij, proof spirit f℥ivss; digest for 24 hours, add f℥xxxvi of sherry, digest for 7 days, express, and filter. Dose, ½ to 1 ounce.

VINUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. FULLER'S *Sweet Tincture.* Liquorice (Italian juice) ℥j, cochineal ℈ij, canary wine Oij. Sometimes ʒj of saffron is added.

VINUM GRATIOLÆ. NIEMANN. Hedge hyssop ʒij, white

wine ʒxvj. Digest at a gentle heat for 4 hours, and strain. Dose, 1 fl. ounce, frequently, in hypochondriasis.

VINUM ILICIS. M. ROUSSEAU. Powdered holly leaves ʒij, white wine ℥vj; infuse for 12 hours.

VINUM INULÆ. P. As VIN. ABSINTHII.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ. B. Ipecacuanha coarsely powdered 1 oz.; macerate in acetic acid f℥j for 24 hours. Transfer to a percolator, and percolate with distilled water to produce Oj. Evaporate the product to dryness over a water-bath. Powder the residue and macerate in sherry Oj for 48 hours, agitate occasionally, and filter. Dose, 5 to 40 minims as an expectorant, 3 f. dr. to 6 f. dr. as an emetic. B. 1867, Root ℥j, sherry Oj, by maceration. U. S. Fl. ext. of ipecac. 7 parts, sherry 93 parts. G. 1 in 10.

VINUM LIRIODENDRI. Fresh bark of tulip wood ℥ij, rectified spirit ℥ij, white wine Oj, Macerate for 8 days.

VINUM OLIVÆ. LOUIS. Fresh olive leaves ℥ij, white wine ℥xxxij. Half a glass twice a day.

VINUM OPII. B. SYDENHAM'S *Liquid Laudanum.* Macerate extract of opium 1 oz., cinnamon bark bruised and cloves bruised, of each, gr, lxxv, in sherry Oj for 7 days in a closed vessel, with occasional agitation, and filter. It contains 22 grains of extract in nearly f℥j; f℥ss contains about ½ grain morphine. Dose, 10 to 40 minims. B. 1867. Same. [SYDENHAM'S was the same, with the addition of ℥j of saffron, and he directed it to be digested in a water-bath for 2 or 3 days, until it acquired a due consistence.] P. 1 in 9½. G. *Tinct. Opii Crocata,* with saffron. 1 gr. opium in 10. U. S. 1 powd. opium in 10.

VINUM OPII FERMENTATIONE PARATUM. P. ROUSSEAU'S *Laudanum.* Choice opium ℥iv, honey ℥xij, hot water Oiij, yeast ʒviss. Dissolve the opium and honey separately in hot water, mix, and add the yeast. Keep it at about 80° F. until fermentation is complete, express, filter, and evaporate the residuum to ℥xij, add to it ℥iv proof spirit, mix, and filter: 4 drops are considered equivalent to ½ grain of extract of opium, or nearly 1 grain of crude opium. This must not be confounded with Dr LANE'S preparations. See LIQUORES VINOSI.

VINUM PEPSINI. G. Pepsin 5 parts, glycerin 5 parts, water 5 parts, rub into a paste, and add white wine 184½ parts and hydrochloric acid ½ part. Macerate for 6 days, with frequent agitation, and filter. PHARMAC. JOURN.

Bullock's pepsin gr. cclvj, hydrochloric acid ʒj, sherry ʒxvj. Mix.

VINUM PERSIMMONIS. Crushed persimmons (green fruit of the *Diospyros Virginiana*) ℔j, port Oiss; place it daily in the sun for 14 days, strain, and filter. Dose, 2 f. dr. to 4 f. dr.; astringent.

VINUM PIMPINELLÆ. SOBERNHEIM. Burnet saxifrage ʒiss, white wine Oj.

VINUM QUINIÆ AROMATICUM. Dr COLLIER'S *Aromatic Quinine Wine.* Disulphate of quinine gr. xviij, citric acid gr. xv, sound orange wine 1 bottle (fʒxxiv).

VINUM QUININÆ. B. *Quinine Wine.* Dissolve citric acid gr. xxx in orange wine Oj, then sulphate of quinine gr. xx; let it rest for 3 days in a closed vessel, shaking occasionally. Finally, filter. B. 1867. Same. A more palateable wine is made with ʒss sulphate quinine to a bottle of sherry. Dose, ½ to 1 ounce.

VINUM RHEI. B. *Rhubarb Wine.* Macerate for 7 days in a closed vessel, with occasional agitation, rhubarb root in coarse powder 1½ oz. and canella bark in coarse powder gr. lx in sherry Oj; strain, press, filter, and make up with sherry to Oj. Dose, 1 f. dr. to 2 f. dr. B. 1867. Same. U. S. Rhub. 1 in 10, contains calamus. P. Rhubarb 6 in 100.

VINUM SARSAPARILLÆ. BERAL. Alcoholic extract of sarsaparilla ʒj, white wine ʒxvj. fʒiv equal to fʒij of the decoction.

VINUM SCILLÆ. P. Dried squill ʒiij, Malaga wine Oiiss. Macerate for 10 days.

VINUM SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM. RICHTER. Dried squill ʒj, orange peel ʒiij, juniper berries ʒij, white wine Oiiss, digest for 3 days, filter, and add ʒij of oxymel of squills.

VINUM SCILLITICUM AMARUM. P. Pale Peruvian bark ʒvj, winter's bark ʒvj, fresh lemon peel ʒiij, swallow wort ʒiss, angelica root ʒiss, squill ʒiss, wormwood ʒiij, balm ʒiij, juniper berries ʒiss, mace ʒiss, white wine 2½ gal., alcohol of 60° (see SPIRITUS) Oj. Macerate 10 days.

VINUM SENNÆ. SWED. PH. Senna ʒiv, coriander seed ʒij, fennel seed ʒij, sherry ℔iiss; digest for 3 days, add stoned raisins ʒiij; macerate for 24 hours, and strain with expression. For Dr LANE'S, see LIQUORES VINOSI.

VINUM STIBIATUM. See VINUM ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRATIS (VINUM ANTIMONIALE).

VINUM STRAMONII. BATAV. PH. Stramonium seeds ℥ij, Malaga wine ℥viij, rectified spirit ℥j ; digest, and filter.

VINUM TABACI. E. Tobacco leaves ℥iiiss sherry wine Oij, digest for 7 days, express strongly, and filter. Dose, from 10 to 30 minims.

VINUM VERATRI. L. White hellebore root sliced ℥viij, white wine (sherry) Oij ; macerate for 7 days, and strain. Dose, 5 to 10 minims.

VINUM VERATRI OPIATUM. Mr MOORE'S substitute for *Eau Médicinale.* Wine of white hellebore ℥iij, tinct. opium ℥j.

VINUM VIPERINUM. L. 1746. Dried vipers ℥ij, white wine ℔iij ; macerate for seven days.

VINUM XERICUM. B. *Sherry.* A Spanish wine containing about 17 per cent. of alcohol. B. 1867. Same.

VITRIOLUM CAMPHORATUM. PORT. PH. Nearly identical with LAPIS DIVINUS, P.

VITRUM ANTIMONII. See ANTIMONIUM VITRIFACTUM.

ZINCI ACETAS. B. Add carbonate of zinc 2 oz. in successive portions to f℥iij of acetic acid previously mixed with distilled water ℥vj in a flask ; heat gently, add by degrees f℥ij of acid or q. s. till the carbonate is dissolved ; boil for a few minutes, filter while hot, and set it aside for two days to crystallize. Decant the mother liquor ; evaporate to one half, and again set it aside for two days to crystallize. Place the crystals in a funnel to drain, then spread them on filtering paper on a porous tile, and dry them by exposure to the air at ordinary temperatures. Dose, 1 to 2 grains as a tonic ; 10 to 20 grains as an emetic. B. 1867. Same.

ZINCI CARBONAS. B. Dissolve carbonate of sodium 10½ oz. with Oj of boiling distilled water in a capacious porcelain vessel, and pour into it sulphate of zinc 10 oz., also dissolved in Oj of water, stirring diligently. Boil for 15 minutes after effervescence has ceased, and let the precipitate subside. Decant the supernatant liquor, pour on the precipitate Oiij of boiling distilled water, agitating briskly ; let the precipitate again subside, and repeat the processes of affusion of hot distilled water and subsidence till the washings are no longer precipitated by chloride of barium. Collect the precipitate on calico, let it drain, and dry it with a gentle heat. B. 1867. Same,

ZINCI CHLORIDUM. B. Put granulated zinc 16 oz. into a porcelain basin, add by degrees hydrochloric acid fʒxliv, previously mixed with Oj of distilled water, and aid the action by gently warming it on a sand-bath until gas is no longer evolved. Boil for half an hour, supplying the water lost by evaporation, and allow it to stand on a cool part of a sand-bath for 24 hours, stirring frequently. Test a few drops of the solution for lead or iron. If iron or lead be present, filter the product into a gallon bottle, and pour in solution of chlorine q. s. by degrees, with frequent agitation, until the fluid acquires a permanent odour of chlorine. Add carbonate of zinc ½ oz. or q. s., in small quantities at a time, and with renewed agitation, until a brown sediment appears. Filter through paper into a porcelain basin, and evaporate until a portion of the liquid withdrawn on the end of a glass rod and cooled, forms an opaque-white solid. Pour it out now into proper moulds, and, when the salt has solidified, but before it has cooled, place it in closely stoppered bottles. If no iron or lead be present, filter and evaporate at once. B. 1867. Same, but omits testing for lead or iron.

ZINCI CHLORIDI LIQUOR. D. Sheet zinc ℔j, hydrochloric acid Oiiss, water Oiiss; heat in a porcelain capsule until the metal is dissolved; filter through calico, and, having added fʒj of solution of chlorinated lime, boil down to Oj. When the solution has cooled, place it in a bottle with ʒj of prepared chalk, and, having added sufficient distilled water to make up Oij, shake the mixture occasionally for 24 hours. Finally filter, and preserve the product in a well-stoppered bottle. Sp. gr. 1·593.

ZINCI CYANIDUM. P. *Cyanide of Zinc.* To a solution of pure sulphate of zinc gradually add a solution of cyanide of potassium; collect the precipitate, and carefully wash and dry. Dose, from a quarter of a grain.

ZINCI FERROCYANIDUM. To a strong solution of sulphate of zinc add a solution of ferro-prussiate of potash or of ferro-cyanic acid; collect the precipitate, wash it, and dry it. The solutions should be hot. Dose, 1 grain.

ZINCI IODIDUM. Digest iodine with half its weight of finely divided zinc with a little water, and agitate frequently till the solution is colourless. Evaporate with a gentle heat. M. directs it to be prepared by sublimation, from 170 parts of iodine and 20 of zinc. It must be kept from the air.

ZINCI LACTAS. P. Obtained by saturating a warm solution of lactic acid with moist hydro-carbonate of zinc well washed, filtering the hot liquor, and concentrating if needful by evaporation.

ZINCI OXIDUM. B. Heat the carbonate in a covered crucible at a low red heat until a portion taken from its centre ceases to effervesce when dropped into dilute sulphuric acid. Let crucible cool, and transfer product to stoppered bottles. Dose, 2 to 10 grains. B. 1867. Same. KELLER asserts that it is inert.

ZINCI OXIDUM HYDRATUM. The hydrated oxide is obtained by precipitating a solution of pure sulphate of zinc by solution of potash, avoiding excess.

ZINCI SULPHAS. B. Pour sulphuric acid f℥xij, previously mixed with distilled water Oiv, on granulated zinc 16 oz., contained in a porcelain basin, and, when effervescence has nearly ceased, aid the action by a gentle heat. Test for iron. If iron is present, filter the fluid into a gallon bottle, and add gradually, with constant agitation, solution of chlorine until the fluid acquires a permanent odour of chlorine. Add now, with continued agitation, carbonate of zinc ½ oz. or q. s. until a brown precipitate appears; let it settle, filter the solution, evaporate till a pellicle forms on the surface, and set aside to crystallize. Dry the crystals by exposure to the air on filtering paper placed on porous tiles. More crystals may be obtained by again evaporating the mother-liquor. If iron be not present filter and evaporate at once. Dose, 1 to 3 grains as a tonic; as an emetic, from 10 to 30 grains. B. 1867. Same, but omits testing for iron.

ZINCI SULPHO-CARBOLAS. Obtained by heating a mixture of carbolic acid and sulphuric acid, saturating the product with oxide of zinc, evaporating, and crystallizing.

ZINCI TANNAS. Saturate a solution of tannic acid with hydrated oxide of zinc, freshly precipitated and still moist; filter the solution, and evaporate to dryness. Astringent; chiefly used in injections.

ZINCI VALERIANAS. B. Dissolve sulphate of zinc 5½ oz. and valerianate of sodium 5 oz., each in Oij of distilled water; raise both solutions to near the boiling-point, mix them, cool, and skim off the crystals which are produced. Evaporate the mother-liquor at a heat not exceeding 200° F. (93·3° C.), till it is reduced to ℥iv; cool again, remove the

crystals which have formed, and add them to those which have been already obtained. Drain the crystals on a paper filter, and wash them with a small quantity of cold distilled water till the washings give but a very feeble precipitate with chloride of barium. Let them now be again drained, and dried on filtering-paper at ordinary temperatures. May also be prepared by saturating valerianic acid with carbonate of zinc. Dose, 1 to 3 grains. B. 1867. Same.

ZINCUM GRANULATUM. B. Heat zinc of commerce in an earthen crucible, and immediately the metal is fused remove from the fire, and pour the fluid in a thin stream into a vessel containing about Cij of cold water. Drain off the water and dry. B. 1867. Same.

TESTS.

List of articles employed in Chemical Testing. From the British Pharmacopœia.

Acetate of Sodium; Benzol; Benzolated Amylic Alcohol (Benzol 3 vols., Amylic Alcohol 1 vol.); Chloride of Barium; Copper Foil; Ferricyanide of Potassium; Fine Gold; Hyposulphite of Sodium; Indigo; Isinglass; Litmus; Blue and Red Litmus Paper; Oxalic Acid of Commerce; Oxalate of Ammonium; Petroleum Spirit (*Benzoline, Petroleum, Ether*); Phenol-Phthalein; Platinum Black; Platinum Foil; Commercial Verdigris; Sulphate of Copper, anhydrous; Sulphide of Iron; Sulphuretted Hydrogen; Granulated Tin; Turmeric; Turmeric Paper and Tincture.

Test Solutions. From the British Pharmacopœia.

Sol. Acetate of Copper (verdigris, 1 part previously dissolved in 2 parts of acetic acid and made up to 10 parts with distilled water). Sol. Acetate Potassium (1 to 10). Sol. Acetate Sodium (1 to 10). Sol. Albumen (fresh white of 1 egg to ℥iv). Sol. Ammonio-nitrate Silver (℥¼ nitrate of silver, and ℥ss liq. ammoniæ in ℥x). Sol. Ammonio-sulphate Copper (sulphate of copper ℥ss, and liq. ammoniæ q. s. in ℥x). Sol. Ammonio-sulphate Magnesium (sulph.

magnesia ʒj, chloride ammonium ʒss, liq. ammoniæ ʒss, to make ʒx). Sol. Perchloride of Gold (60 gr. dissolved in aqua regia), in ʒv of water. Sol. Boric Acid (gr. 50 to fʒj rect. spirit, filter). Sol. Bromine (mx to ʒv). Sol. Carbonate Ammonium (carb. ammonium ʒss, liq. ammoniæ fʒ$\frac{3}{4}$, dist. water ʒx). Sol. Chloride Ammonium (1 to 10). Sol. Chloride Barium (1 to 10). Sol. Stannous Chloride (tin ʒj, hydrochloric acid ʒiij, to make ʒv). Sol. Ferricyanide Potassium (ʒ$\frac{1}{4}$ to ʒv). Sol. Ferrocyanide Potassium (ʒ$\frac{1}{4}$ to ʒv). Sol. Gelatine (isinglass gr. 50, warm water ʒv). Sol. Sulphydrate of Ammonium (liq. ammonia, saturated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas). Sol. Iodide Potassium (1 to 10). Sol. of Litmus (litmus ʒj, rect. sp. ʒx, water ʒx). Sol. Oxalate Ammonia (ʒss to Oj). Sol. Perchlor. Platinum (platinum foil dissolved in aq. regia q. s. ʒ$\frac{1}{4}$ to make ʒv). Sol. Phosphate Sodium 1 in 10. Sol. Potassio-mercuric Iodide (Nessler's solution). Sol. Sulphate Indigo (gr. v, dissolved in sulph. acid fʒx). Sol. Sulphate Iron (gr. x to ʒj, to be recently prepared). Sol. Sulphate Calcium (ʒ$\frac{1}{4}$ in Oj). Sol. Yellow Chromate Potassium (red chrom. pot. 295 gr., bicarb. pot. 200 gr., water ʒx). Sol. Tartaric Acid (acid ʒj, water ʒviij, rectified spirit ʒij). Tincture Phenol-phthalein (phenol-phthal. 1 gr., sp. teniuor 500 gr.).

The vehicle for all these test solutions, except where otherwise specified, is to be distilled water.

Test Solutions for Volumetric Analysis. British Pharmacopœia, 1885.*

Volumetric solutions, before being used, should be shaken, in order that they may be throughout of uniform strength. They should also be preserved in stoppered bottles. All measurements should be made at 60° F. (15·5 C.).

The apparatus used with these solutions is a graduated cylindrical glass jar, which, when filled to o, holds 10,000 gr. of distilled water at 60° F., and is divided into 100 parts of equal capacity; a flask holding 10,000 grain measures of distilled water at 60° F.; and a burette holding 1,000 grain measures of distilled water, and which is divided into 100 parts.

* Volumetric estimations may also be performed with metric weights and measures. (See B. P.)

Volumetric Solution of Bichromate of Potassium.

147·5 grains of bichromate to make 10,000 grain measures with distilled water. Used to test the following :

	Grains Weight of Substance.		Grain-Measures* of Vol. Sol.
Ferri Arsenias	100·0	=	225
„ Carb. Sacch.	30·0	=	287·5
„ Phosphas	30·0	=	279
„ Sulphas	42·1	=	500
„ „ Exsiccat. . . .	10·0	=	191
„ „ Granulat. . . .	41·7	=	500

Volumetric Solution of Hyposulphite of Sodium.

Hyposulphite of sodium in crystals 280 grains. Dissolve in 10,000 grain-measures of distilled water and titrate. Then make a solution with distilled water, 1000 grain-measures of which shall contain 24·8 grains of hyposulphite of sodium. Used to test the following :

	Grains Weight of Substance.		Grain-Measures of Vol. Sol.
Calx Chlorinata	5·0	=	467
Iodum	12·7	=	1000
Liquor Calcis Chlorinatæ . .	80·0	=	450
Liquor Chlori	439·0	=	750
„ Sodæ Chlorinatæ . .	70·0	=	500

Volumetric Solution of Iodine.

Iodine 127 grains, iodide of potassium 180 grains, dissolved in distilled water to 10,000 grain measures. Used to test the following :

	Grains Weight of Substance.		Grain-Measures of Vol. Sol.
Acid. Arseniosum	4·0	=	808
„ Sulphurosum	64·0	=	1000
Liquor Arsenicalis	442·0	=	875
„ Arsenici Hydrochlor.	442·0	=	875
Sodii Hyposulphis	24·8	=	1000

Volumetric Solution of Nitrate of Silver.

Nitrate of silver 170 grains, dissolved in distilled water to 10,000 grain measures. Used to test the following :

* British weights and measures are intended.

	Grains Weight of Substance.		Grain-Measures of Vol. Sol.
Acid. Hydrocyanic. dil. . .	270	=	1000
Ammonii Bromidum . . .	5	=	508·5 to 514·5
Potassii „ . . .	10	=	838 to 850
„ Cyanidum	10	=	730
„ Iodidum	10	=	602
Sodii Bromidum	10	=	960
„ Iodidum	10	=	660

Volumetric Solution of Oxalic Acid.

Oxalic acid in crystals 660 grains, dissolved in distilled water to 10,000 grain-measures. Titrate, and then make a solution with distilled water, 1000 grain-measures of which shall contain half a molecular weight in grains (63 grains) of oxalic acid. Used to test the following:

	Grains Weight of Substance.		Grain-Measures of Vol. Sol.
Ammonii Carbon	52·3	=	1000
Borax	191·0	=	1000
Liquor Ammoniæ	85·0	=	500
„ „ Fortior . .	52·3	=	1000
„ Calcis	4375·0	=	180
„ „ Sacchar . . .	460·2	=	254
„ Plumbi Subacet. . .	284·5	=	500
„ Potassæ	462·9	=	482
„ „ Effervescens	4375·0	=	150
„ Sodæ	458·0	=	470
„ „ Effervescens .	4375·0	=	178
Plumbi Acet.	38·0	=	200
Potassa Caustica	56·0	=	900
Potassii Bicarb.	50·0	=	500
„ Carb.	83·0	=	980
„ Citras	102·0	=	1000
„ Tartras	122·0	=	990
„ „ Acida . .	204·0	=	1000
Soda Caust.	40·0	=	900
„ Tartarata	141·0	=	990
Sodii Bicarb.	84·0	=	1000
„ Carb.	143·0	=	960
Sodium	23·0	=	975

Volumetric Solution of Soda.

Hydrate of sodium 40 grains in each 1000 grain measures.

	Grains Weight of Substance.		Grain-Measures of Vol. Sol.
Acetum	445·4	=	402
Acid. Acetic.	182·0	=	1000
„ „ dil.	440·0	=	313
„ „ Glaciale	60·0	=	990
„ Citricum	70·0	=	1000
„ Hydrobromic. dil.	810·0	=	1000
„ Hydrochlor.	114·8	=	1000
„ „ dil.	345·0	=	1000
„ Lacticum	120·0	=	1000
„ „ dil.	800·0	=	1000
„ Nitricum	90·0	=	1000
„ „ dil.	361·3	=	1000
„ Nitro-Hydrochlor. dil.	352·0	=	883
„ Sulphuric.	50·0	=	1000
„ „ Arom.	195·0	=	500
„ „ dil.	359·0	=	1000
„ Tartaric.	25·0	=	330

Indicators of the Termination of Reactions in Volumetric Operations.

Mucilage of Starch.—Gives an intense blue with iodine. May be used with the following substances :—Acid. Arseniosum, Acid. Sulphuros., Calx Chlorinat., Iodum, Liq. Asenicalis, Liq. Arsenici Hydrochlor., Liq. Calcis Chlorinat., Liq. Chlori., Sodii Hyposulphis.

Solution of Ferricyanide of Potassium.—Gives an intensely blue precipitate with ferrous salts, but none with ferric salts. Used with the following substances :—Ferri Arsenias, Ferri Carb. Sacch., Ferri Phosphas, Ferri Sulph., Ferri Sulph. Exsiccat., Ferri Sulph. Granulat.

Solution of Litmus.—It gives a red colour with acids, and a blue with alkalies. May be used with the following substances:—Acid. Hydrochlor., Acid. Hydrochlor. dil., Acid. Nitricum, Acid. Nitric. dil., Acid. Nitro-Hydrochlor. dil., Acid. Sulphuric., Acid. Sulph. Arom., Acid. Sulphur. dil.,

Ammonii Carbonas, Borax, Liq. Ammoniæ, Liq. Ammon. Fort., Liq. Calcis, Liq. Calcis Sacchar., Liq. Potassæ, Liq. Potassæ Efferves., Liq. Sodæ, Liq. Sodæ Efferves., Potassa Caustica, Potassii Bicarb., Potassii Carb., Potassii Citras, Potassii Tartras, Potassii Tart. Acida, Soda Caustica, Soda Tartarata, Sodii Bicarb., Sodii Carb.

Solution of Yellow Chromate of Potassium.—Gives a red colour with nitrate of silver, but not till any soluble bromide or iodide present is entirely decomposed. It may be used with the following substances :—Ammonii Bromid., Potassii Bromid., Potassii Iodid., Sodii Bromid., Sodii Iodid.

Tincture of Phenol-Phthalein.—Gives an intense red colour with potash or soda. It may be used with the following substances :—Acetum, Acid. Aceticum, Acid. Acetic. dil., Acid. Acet. Glaciale, Acid. Citric., Acid. Tartaric.

APPENDIX I.

N.B.—*Unless otherwise stated, the Weights and Measures in the foregoing Formulæ are those of the British Pharmacopœia* 1885.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures of the British Pharmacopœia (1885), with their symbols, are as follows:

Weights.

(Avoirdupois Weight.)

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

Measures of Capacity.

1 gallon	C.	= 8 pints.
1 pint	O.	= 20 fluid ounces
1 fluid ounce	fl. oz.	= 8 fluid drachms.
1 fluid drachm	fl. drm.	= 60 minims.
1 minim	min.	= 1 minim.

Measures of Length.

1 inch	= in.
12 „	= 1 foot.
36 „	= 3 feet = 1 yard.

Relation of Measures to Weights.

			Grains of Water.
1 minim	is the measure of		0·9114583
1 fluid drachm	„		54·6875
1 fluid ounce	„	1 ounce or	437·5
1 pint	„	1·25 pounds or	8750·0
1 gallon	„	10 pounds or	70,000·0

* The *troy* ounce of 480 grains is indicated throughout this work by the symbol ℥.

The imperial gallon = 277·276 cubic inches of distilled water at 60° F.; which temperature (unless stated to the contrary) is that at which all fluids are to be determined, and also that at which specific gravities are to be taken.

All liquids by measure, unless otherwise stated.

To find the weight of any given measure of a liquid, multiply the weight of water it will contain by the specific gravity, water being 1·000. The weight of a gallon of any liquid in avoirdupois lbs. and decimal parts is at once seen from its density, merely removing the decimal point one place to the right. Thus a gallon of ether at ·750 weighs 7·50 (7½) lbs.; a gallon of nitric acid at 1·50 weighs 15 lbs.

Avoirdupois weights can be made available as substitutes for troy weights, by bearing in mind that 42·5 grains added to the avoirdupois ounce will make it equal to the troy ounce; and that 1240 grains deducted from the avoirdupois pound will reduce it to the troy pound.

Weights and Measures of other Countries Employed in the Preparation of Medicines.

In the UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA published in 1882, except in the case presently to be stated, parts by weight have been substituted for the actual weights and measures of the preceding Pharmacopœia. In the preparation of fluid extracts, however, the use of metric weights and measures has been adopted. The weights and measures used in prescribing and dispensing are either those of the APOTHECARIES' or TROY SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS and the WINE MEASURE, or those of the METRIC SYSTEM.

In the FRENCH PHARMACOPŒIA or CODEX, the units of weight and measure are the gramme and the litre, with their divisions and their multiples.

The GERMAN PHARMACOPŒIA. The gramme is adopted as the unit of weight. In expressing measure, however, the several terms *m.*, *dm.*, *cm.*, and *mm.* are used.

Weights and Measures of the Metric System.

Weights.

1 milligramme	= the thousandth part of 1 grm.	or 0·001 grm.
1 centigramme	= the hundredth „ „	0·01 „
1 decigramme	= the tenth „ „	0·1 „
1 gramme	= weight of a cubic centimetre of water at 4° C.	1·0 „
1 dekagramme	= ten grammes „ „	10·0 „
1 hectogramme	= one hundred grammes „	100·0 „
1 kilogramme	= one thousand grammes „	1000·0 „

Measures of Capacity.

1 millilitre	=	1 cub. centim. or the meas. of 1 grm. of water (16·95 minims).
1 centilitre	=	10 cub. centim. or the meas. of 10 grm. of water.
1 decilitre	= 100 „ „	100 „
1 litre	=1000 „ „	1000 (1 kilo.)

Measures of Length.

1 millimetre	= the thousandth part of 1 metre	or 0·001 metre.
1 centimetre	= the hundredth „ „	0·010 „
1 decimetre	= the tenth „ „	0·10 „
1 metre	=	1·0 „

Relation of the Weights of the British Pharmacopœia to the Metric Weights.

1 pound	=	453·5927 grammes.
1 ounce	=	28·3495 „
1 grain	=	0·0648 „

Relation of Measures of Capacity of the British Pharmacopœia to the Metric Measures.

1 gallon	=4·543458 litres.	
1 pint	=0·567932 „	or 567·932 cubic centimetres.
1 fluid ounce	=0·028397 „	28·397 „
1 fluid drachm	=0·003550 „	3·550 „
1 minim	=0·000059 „	0·059 „

Relation of the Metric Weights to the Weights of the British Pharmacopœia.

1 milligramme =		0·015432 grains.
1 centigramme =		0·15432 „
1 decigramme =		1·5432 „
1 gramme =		15·432 „
1 kilogramme =	2 lbs. 3 oz. 119·8 grs. or	15432·349 „

Relation of the Metric Measures to the Measures of the British Pharmacopœia.

1 millimetre	= 0·03937 inches.	
1 centimetre	= 0·39371 „	
1 decimetre	= 3·93708 „	
1 metre	= 39·37079 „	or 1 yard 3·37 inches.
1 cubic centimetre	=	15·432 grains.*
1 litre	= 1·76077 pint,	or 1 pint 15 oz. 1 dr. 43 min.

* The cubic centimetre is a standard at 4° C. (39·2° F.), the grain at 62 F. (16·66° C.)

APPENDIX II.

GAUBIUS' TABLE.

Regulating the ordinary Proportion of Doses according to the Age of the Patient.

For an adult, suppose the dose to be .	1,	or	1 drachm,
Under 1 year will require . . .	$\frac{1}{12}$	„	5 grains.
„ 2 „ „ . . .	$\frac{1}{8}$	„	8 „
„ 3 „ „ . . .	$\frac{1}{6}$	„	10 „
„ 4 „ „ . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$	„	5 „
„ 7 „ „ . . .	$\frac{1}{3}$	„	1 scruple.
„ 14 „ „ . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	„	½ drachm.
„ 20 „ „ . . .	$\frac{2}{3}$	„	2 scruples.
From 21 „ to 60 the full dose .	1	„	1 drachm.

Above 60 years an inverse gradation should be observed.

Dr YOUNG gives the following simple formula:

For children under 12 years the doses of most medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age to the age increased by 12. Thus, at 2 years, the dose will be $\frac{1}{7}$th of that for an adult, viz.—

$$\frac{2}{2+12} = \frac{1}{7}\text{th.}$$

Sex, temperament, constitutional strength, and the habits and idiosyncracies of individuals must be taken into account. Nor does the same rule apply to all medicines. Calomel, for instance, is generally borne better by children than by adults; while opium affects them more powerfully, and requires the dose to be diminished considerably below that indicated in the Table.

APPENDIX III.

List of English and French Synonyms, showing under what Latin names they are placed in this work.

The alphabetical arrangement of *The Pocket Formulary* renders a general Index unnecessary. The following list is intended to facilitate reference in those instances in which the Latin names attached to the compounds in the body of the work do not represent the English or French names by which they are generally known. The French names are printed in *Italics*. This table also includes some other formulæ, not placed in their proper alphabetical order.

Abernethy's Pills. See Pil. Aloes et Hydrarg.
Acid of Sugar. See Acid. Oxalic.
Acid Phenic. See Acid. Carbolic.
Alcoolés. Tinctures. See Tincturæ.
Alcool Sulphurique Alcoolisé. See Acidum Sulphuricum Alcoholisatum.
Alcoolats. Distilled Spirits. See Spiritûs.
Alcoolatures. See Succi Alcoholati.
Algaroth's Powder. See Antimonii Oxychloridum.
Alibert's Anti-herpetic Cerate. See Ceratum Cinnabaris.
Alibert's Purgative Pills. See Pil. Jalapæ cum Cal.
Althein. See Aspariginum.
Antidotes. These must be sought for under the different poisons in the body of the work.
Antimonii Cerussa Solaris. See Antimonii Cerussa.
Aqua Anthos. See Aqua Rosmarini.
Aqua Benedicta Comp. See Aq. Calcis Comp.
Aqua Cinnamomi Vinosa. See Aqua Cinnamomi Spirituosa.
Aqua Fortis. See Acidum Nitrosum.
Aqua Styptica. See Sol. Cupri Sulph. Co.
Aqua Vulneraria Thedin. See Mist. Vulneraria Acida.
Arquebusade. See Spiritus Vulnerarias.
Arnica Opodeldoc. See Liniment. Arnicæ.
Aromatic Spirit of Vinegar. See Acet. Arom.
Aromatic Syrup. See Syrup. Rhei Arom.
Artificial Goat's Milk. See Decoctum Sevi.

Artificial Musk. See Oleum Succini Oxydat.
Asiatic Pills. See Pil. Arsenici.
Bains Antisyphilitiques. See Bal. Hydrarg. Bichlor.
Balsamum traumaticum. See Tinct. Benzoini Co.
Bamberg's Thebaic Tincture. See Tinct. Opii Eccardi.
Banyer's Ointment. See Ung. Alum. Co. and Ung. Calomelan. Co.
Barèges Water. See Aqua Sodii Sulphuret.
Bates' Camphorated Lotion. See Lotio Cupri Sulph. Camphorata.
Bath Electuary. See Electuar. Anticachecticum.
Battley's Sedative Solution. See Liquor Opii Sedat.
Baume de Lausanne. See Linimentum Ioduretum Gelatinosum.
Baume de Vie. See Balsam. Vitæ, Hoffmann.
Baume de Vie externe. See Tinct. Saponis Terebinthinat.
Baumé's Sucre Vermifuge Mercuriel. See Ethiop's Saccharatus.
Beef Tea. See Infusum Carnis Bubulæ.
Black Drops. See Guttæ Nigræ, and Vinam Opii Fermentatione Paratum.
Blistering Tissue. See Sparadrapum Vesicans, and Tela Vesicatoria.
Bouchardat's *Eau Iodurée.* See Liq. Potassii Iodidi Comp.
Boyle's Syrup. See Syr. Symphyti.
Brodie's Lotion. See Liq. Hydrarg. Bichlor.
Café Quininé. See Mist. Quiniæ et Caffeæ.
Calx of Antimony. See Antimonium Calcinatum.
Calx Lunæ. See Argent. Chloridum.
Camera's Sodorific Infusion. See Inf. Ayæ-Panæ Compositum.
Canquoin's Caustic. See Causticum Zinci, and Causticum Zinci Antimoniale.
Capillaire. See Syrupus Adianti.
Carron Oil. See Lin. Calcis.
Carton Antiasthmatique. See Charta Fumifera.
Cataplasme Neutrale. See Cataplasm. Potassæ Acetat.
Cataplasme Galvanique. See Cataplasma Galvanicum.
Caustiques de Filhos. See Pasta Viennensis.
Caventou's Rubefacient Pomade. See Unguent. Crotonis.
Cephalic Snuff. See Pulvis Asari Compositus, and Pulvis Sternutatorious.

Ceratum Cretæ Acetatis. See Ceratum Neutrale.
Chelsea Pensioner. See Electuarium Antirheumaticum.
Cheselden's Sticking Plaster. See Emp. Lithargyri Burgund.
Ching's Worm Lozenges. See Trochisci Anthelmint.
Cire vert. See Emp. Æruginis.
Coagulum Aluminis. See Cataplasma Aluminis.
Cobb's Tonquin Powder. See Pulv. Antilyss. Tunquin.
Colbatche's Specific. See Pulvis Specificus Astringens.
Cold Cream. See Ceratum Galeni.
Collier de Morand. See Sacculus Spongii.
Collyre de Brun. See Collyrium Aloeticum.
Confectio Japonica. See Elect. Catechu.
Confection d'Hyacinthe. See Electuar. Croci Co.
Conserva Cynorrhodon. See Conf. Rosæ Caninæ.
Corn Plaster. See Emplastrum Æruginis.
Coster's Paste. See Pigmentum Iodi et Olei Picis.
Court Plaster. See Emplastrum Icthyocollæ.
Cream of Taraxacum. See Succus Taraxaci.
Crême de Tronchin. See Linctus Cacao.
Dalby's Carminative. See Mistura Carminativa Infantilis.
Debreyne's Pills. See Pil. Belladonnæ et Camph.
Degland's Mixture. See Apozema Anticholic.
Devergie's Alkaline Powder. See Pulv. Amyli et Sodæ.
De Valangin's Mineral Solvent. See Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloridi.
Dialthæa. See Ung. Althææ.
Diaphoretic Antimony. See Antimonium Calcinatum.
Diascordium. See Elect. e Scordio.
Digestif Animé. See Unguent. Digestivum.
Digestif Mercuriel. Ditto, ditto.
Dippel's Acid Elixir. See Elixir Acid. Halleri.
Dippel's Animal Oil. See Oleum Cornu Cervi.
Donovan's Solution. See Liq. Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodat.
Dupuytren's Pommade. See Unguentum Tincturæ Cantharidis.
Dupuytren's Poudre Aromatique. See Pulvis Aromaticus.
Dupuytren's Poudre Caustique. See Pulvis Calomelanos Arsenicalis.
Eau d'Arquebusade. See Spiritus Vulnerarius.
Eau Bénite. See Aqua Benedicta.
Eau Bénite de Roland. See Vin Antimoniale.

Eau des Carmes. See Spiritus Melisæ Compositus.
Eau de Casse. See Mistura Cassiæ.
Eau de Casse Emetisée. See Mist. Cassiæ Antimoniat.
Eau de Javelle. See Liquor Potassæ Chlorinatæ.
Eau de Luce. See Tinctura Ammoniæ Composita.
Eau Magnesienne Gazeuse. See Liquor Magnesiæ Carbonatis Aerat.
Eau Phagedenique. See Lotio Hydrargyri Flava.
Eau de Rabel. See Acidum Sulphuricum Alcoholisatum.
Eau Sedative de Raspail. See Aqua Sedativa.
Eau Sulfurée. See Aqua Sodii Sulphureti.
Eau de Trévez. See Apozema Emeto-catharticum.
Eau de Vichy. See Aqua Vicensis.
Eau de Vie Allemande. See Tinct. Jalapæ Co.
Eccard's Thebaic Tincture. See Tinct. Opii Eccard.
Elder Rob. See Ext. Sambuci.
Electuary of Clinkers. See Electuarium Anticachecticum.
Elixir Antiscrofuleux. See Tinct. Gentianæ Ammoniat.
Elixir Fœtida. See Tinct. Opii Fœtida.
Elixir Proprietatis. See Tinct. Aloes Co.
Elixir Sacrum. See Tinct. Rhei et Aloes.
Elixir of Vitriol. See Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum.
Elixir, Haller's Acid. See Elixir Acidum Halleri.
Emplastrum Adhærens. See Emp. Saponis Co.
Emplastrum Aromaticum. See Emp. Stomachicum.
Emplâtre d'André de la Croix. See Emp. Glutinans.
Emplâtre de Canet. See Emp. Ferri.
Emplâtre des quatre fondants. See Emp. Resolvens.
Emplâtre du Pauvre Homme. See Charta Picata.
Epispasticum. See Acetum Cantharid.
Essence of Mustard. See Linimentum Sinapis.
Essentia Stomachica Polychresta. See Tinct. Piperis Stomachica.
Essential Salt of Bark. See Extractum Cinchonæ Siccum.
Exeter Oil. See Oleum Excestrense.
Farine Emolliente. See Species Emollientes.
Fluid Magnesia. See Liquor Magnesiæ Carbonatis.
Four Thieves' Vinegar. See Acid. Acetic. Arom.
Fricke's Linteum Infernale. See Linteum Nigrum.
Frankfort Pills. See Pilula Angelic.
Ferrier's Snuff. See Pulvis Bismuthi Compositus.
Fuller's Bennet Pills. See Pilula Benedicta.
Fuller's Sweet Tincture. See Vin. Glycyrrh.

Gall, Inspissated. See Extractum Fellis.
Gascoigne's Powder. See Pulvis e Chelis Compositus.
Gazogene Powders. See Pulveres Effervesc.
Gelée pour le Goître. See Linimentum Ioduretum Gelatinosum.
Ginger Beer Powders. See Pulv. Effervescent. cum Zingib.
Goat's Milk, Artificial. See Decoctum Sevi.
Gout Cordial. See Tinctura Rhei et Sennæ.
Gowland's Lotion. See Lotio Hydrargyri Amygdalina.
Grains de Cachou. See Trochisci Catechu.
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Liniment Calmant. See Lin. Narcoticum.
Lip Salve. See Ceratum Rosatum, P.
Liquamen Silicum. See Liq. Potass. Silicat.
Liqueur Dépurative. See Tinct. Sarzæ Composita.
Liqueur de Pressavin. See Hydrarg. Potassio-tart.
Liqueur des Teigneux. See Tinct. Lupuli Comp.
Liqueur de Van Sweiten. See Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor.
Liqueur Mercurielle Normale. See Liq. Hydrarg. Perchloridi Comp.
Liquid Blister. See Acetum Cantharidis.
Lisbon Diet Drink. See Decoctum Lusitanicum.
Liston's Plaster. See Emplastrum Ichthycollæ.
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Lugol's Solutions of Iodine. See Sol. Iodinii *vel* Ioduretæ.
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Scudamore's Solution. See Sol. Iodinii cum Conio.
Seidlitz Powders. See Pulv. Effervescent. Aper.
Sel de Guindre. See Pulvis Sodæ Sulphatis Compositus.
Sharp's Pulvis Angelicus. See Pulvis Escharoticus Aluminosus.
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Teinture de Bestuchef. See Tinct. Ferri Sesquichlor. Ætherea.
Tests. See page 497.
Thé de St. Germain. See Species Purgantes.
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Tinctura Sacra. See Vinum Aloes.
Tinctura Sennæ et Jalapæ. See Tinct. Sennæ Co.
Tinctura Sulphuris. See Tinct. Potassii Sulphur.
Tisane de Feltz. See Decoctum Sarsæ Co.
Tisane de Vinache. See Decoctum Sarsæ cum Sennâ.
Tisanes. See Ptisanæ.
Toile de Mai. See Sparadrap. cum Cerâ.
Traitement Arabique. See Electuarium Arabicum.
Trochisci Alhandal. See Colocynth. Præpar.
Trochisci Bechici Albi. See Trochisci Amyli.
Trochisques Escharotiques avec le Minium. See Causticum Plumbi Oxydi Rub.
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Zittmann's Decoction. See Dec. Sarsæ Co.
Zobel's Specific. See Gargarisma Aluminis.

APPENDIX IV.

Eclectic Remedies.

Apocynin. From the root of *Apocynum* and *Rosæmifolium*. In jaundice, hepatic torpor, and constipation. Dose, ½ to 2 grains.

Asclepedin. From *Asclepias Tuberosa*. Expectorant, diaphoretic, and tonic. Dose, 1 to 5 grains, three times a day.

Baptisin. From *Baptisia Tinctoria*. In liver affections. Dose, ¼ to ½ grain.

Barosmin. From *Barosma Betulina*. Diuretic, alterative, antispasmodic. Dose, 2 to 4 grains.

Caulophyllin. From *Caulophyllum Thalictroides*. Tonic and alterative; acts on the uterus. Dose, ¼ to 1 grain, three times a day; as a parturient, from 2 to 4 grains.

Cerasein. From the *Cerasus Virginiana*. As a substitute for quinine when this latter is inadmissible. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Cimicifugin—*Macrotin*. From *Cimicifuga Racemosa*. Tonic alterative, nervine, antiperiodic, and in chorea. Dose, 1 to 6 grains.

Cornine. From *Cornus Florida* Antiperiodic. Dose, 10 grains.

Cypripedin. From *Cypripedium Pubescens*. A nervous stimulant. Dose, 1 to 3 grains.

Euonymin. From *Euonymus Atrapurpureus*. A mild aperient and diuretic. Dose, 1 to 2 grains.

Eupatorin. From *Eupatoreum Purpureum*. Diuretic. Dose, 3 to 5 grains.

Euphorbin. From *Euphorbia Corollata*. Emetic, cathartic, expectorant, and vermifuge. Dose, 1 grain, or less.

Gelsemin. From *Gelsemium Sempervirens*. In pneumonia, hysteria, and dysmennorrhœa. Dose, ¼ to 2 grains. Must not be confounded with the powerful alkaloid Gelsimia.

Geranin or Geraniin. From *Geranium Maculatum*. Astringent. Dose, 1 to 5 grains.

HAMAMELIN. From *Hamamelis Virginica* (Witch hazel). Astringent. Dose, 5 grains.

HYDRASTIN. From *Hydrastis Canadensis*. Tonic. Dose, 3 to 5 grains. This must not be confounded with the alkaloid Hydrastia.

IRIDIN. From *Iris Versicolor*. Alterative, sialagogue, anthelmintic. Dose, ½ to 5 grains.

JUGLANDIN. From *Juglans Cinerea*. In chronic hepatic disorders and constipation. Dose, 2 to 4 grains.

LEPTANDRIN. From *Leptandra Virginica*. In liver affections, chronic dysentery, diarrhœa, and typhus. Dose, 2 to 4 grains.

LYCOPIN. From *Lycopus Virginicus*. In hæmorrhage, diabetes, and dysentery. Dose, 2 to 3 grains.

MYRICIN. From *Myrica Cerifera*. Stimulant, astringent, and antispasmodic. Dose, 2 to 10 grains.

POPULIN. From *Populus Tremuloides*. Tonic and febrifuge. Dose, 4 to 8 grains.

PRUNIN. From *Wild Cherry Bark*. Stimulant, tonic, and expectorant. Dose, 1 to 2 grains.

RUMICIN. From *Rumex Crispus*. Action like rhubarb. Dose, 3 grains.

SANGUINARIN. From *Prunus Virginiana*. Hepatic and alterative. Dose, ½ to 2 grains.

STILLINGIN. From *Stillingia Sylvatica*. In croup, bronchitis, and laryngitis. Externally, as a stimulant; internally, one drop with mucilage.

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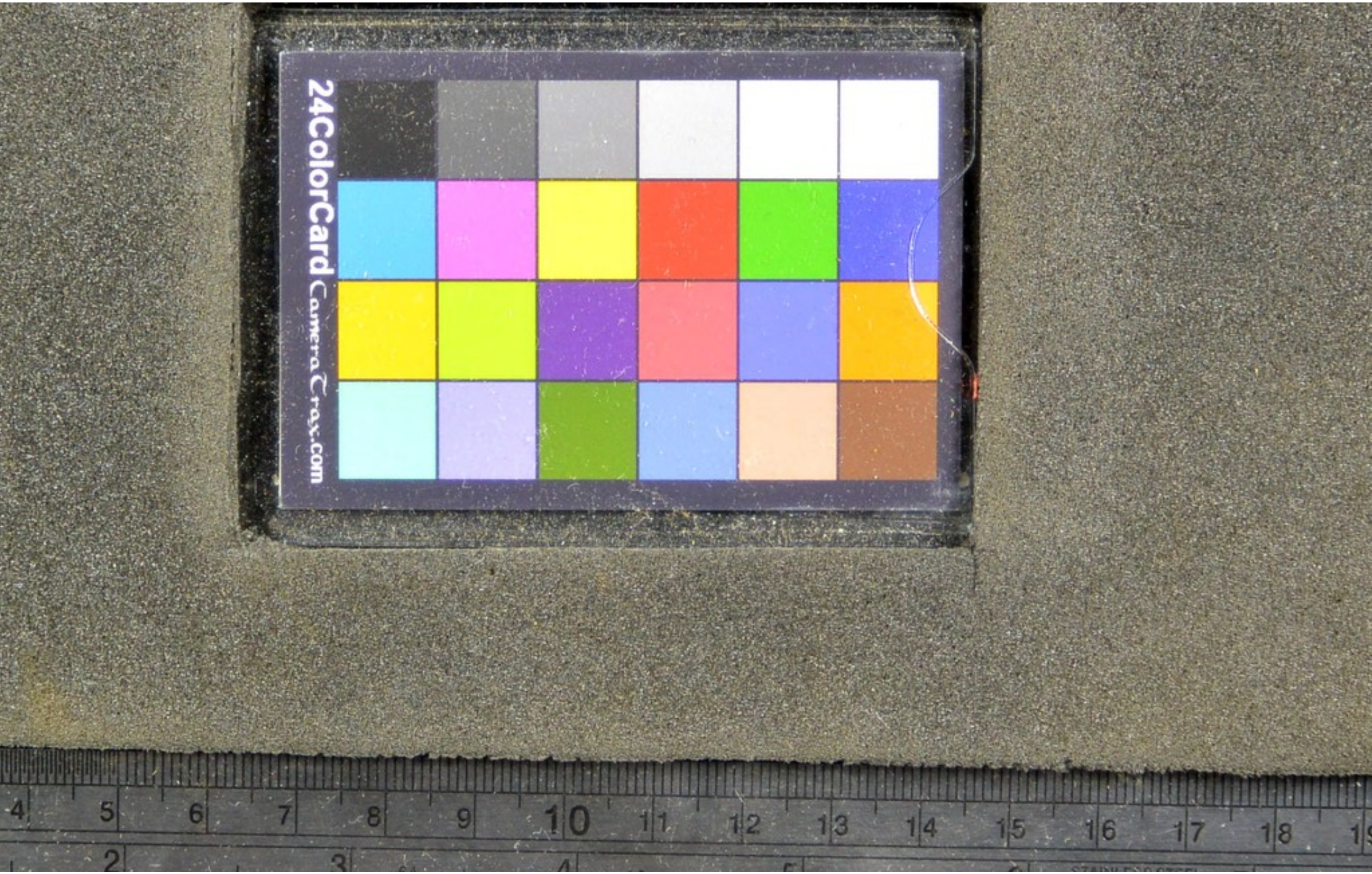
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