The pharmacopoeia, of the Royal College of Physicians of London / translated into English, with notes, indexes of new names, preparations, &c.; &c.; by the late Thomas Healde, M.D. F.R.S. Lumleyan lecturer at the College of Physicians, and senior physician of the London Hospital.

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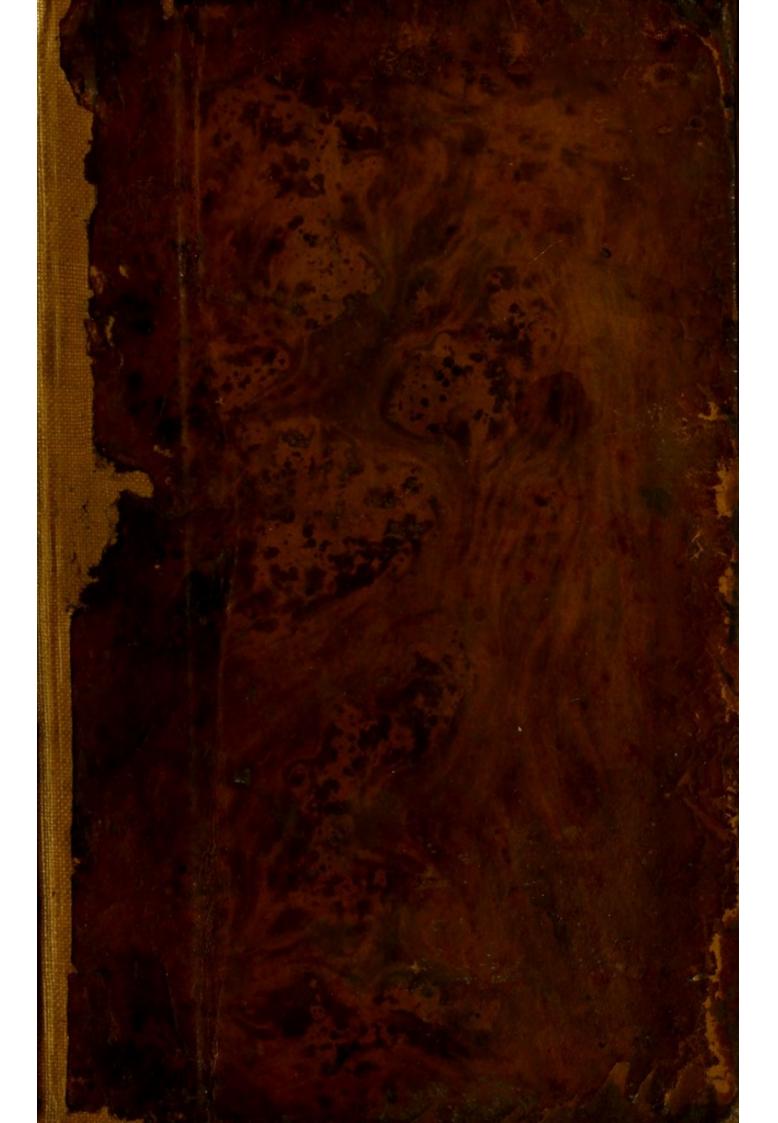
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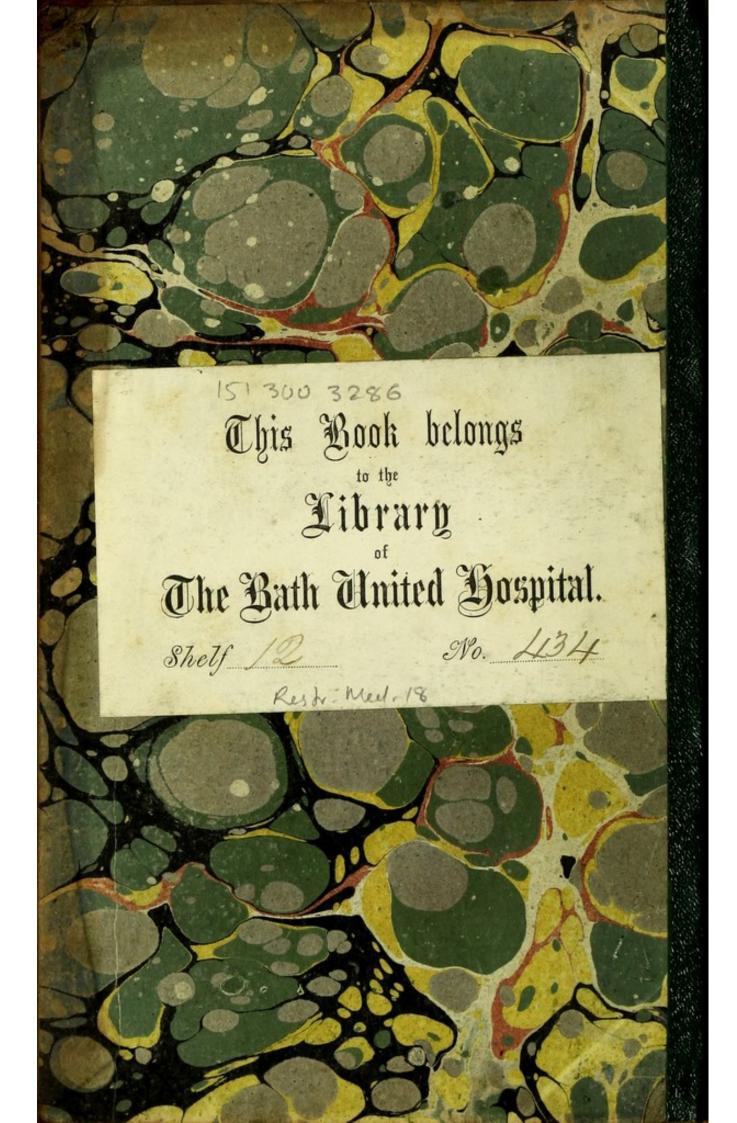
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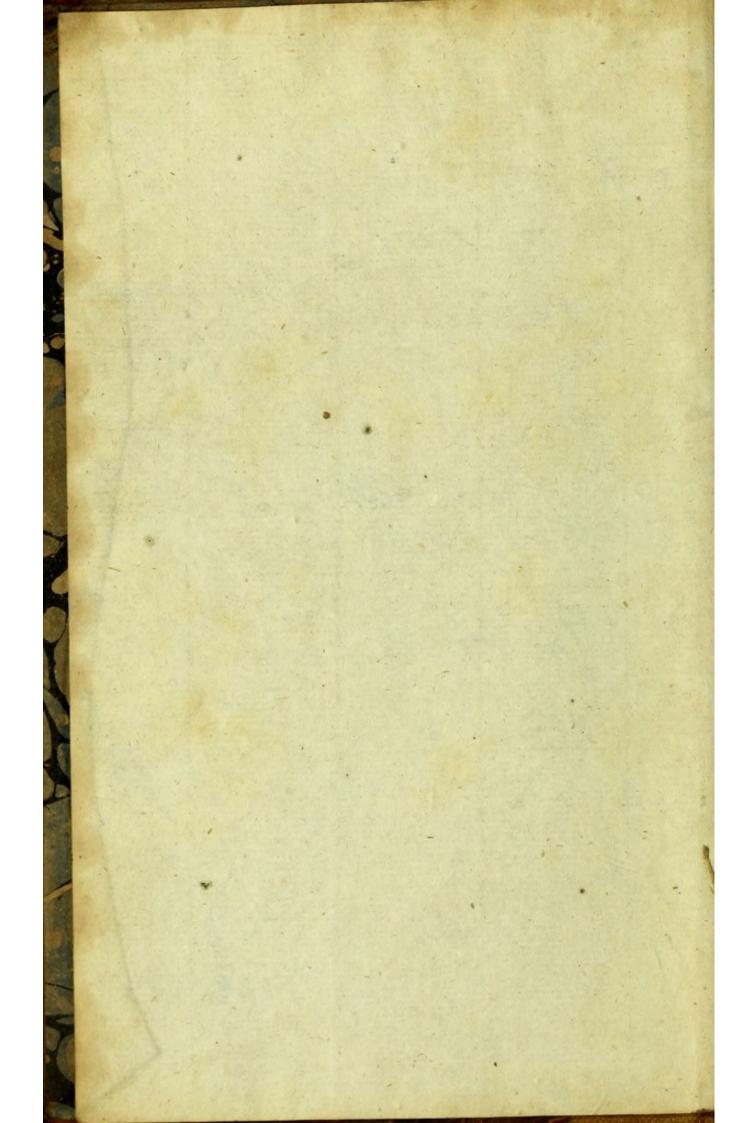


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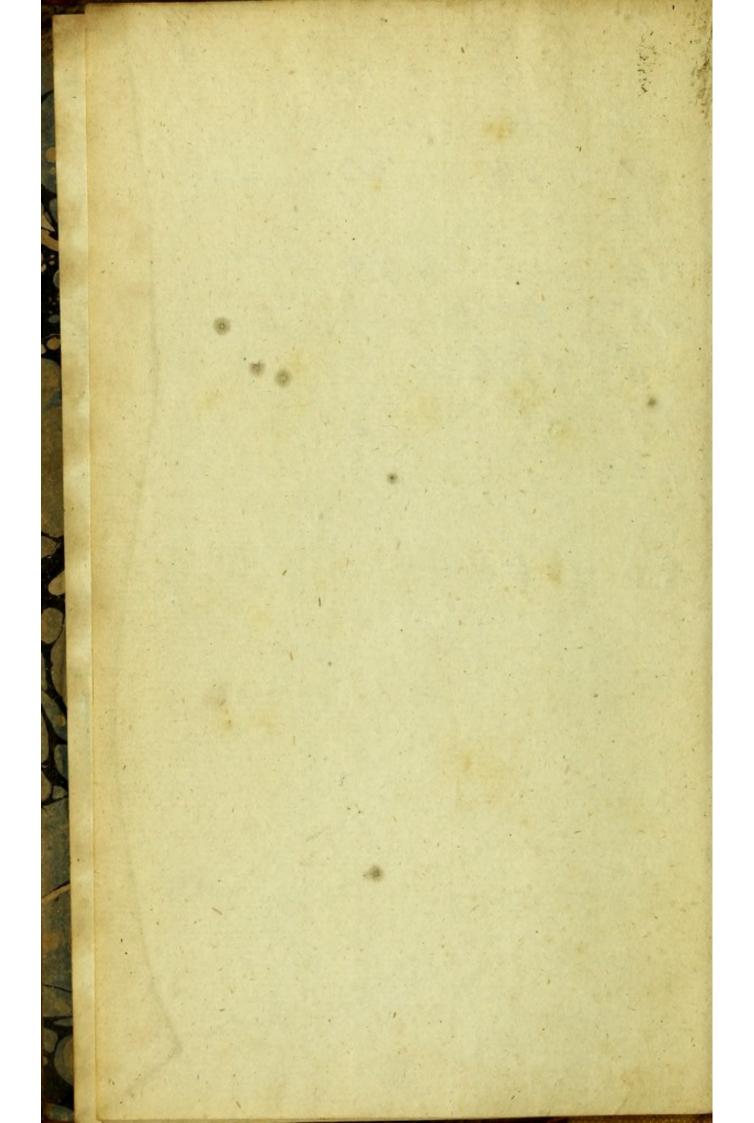




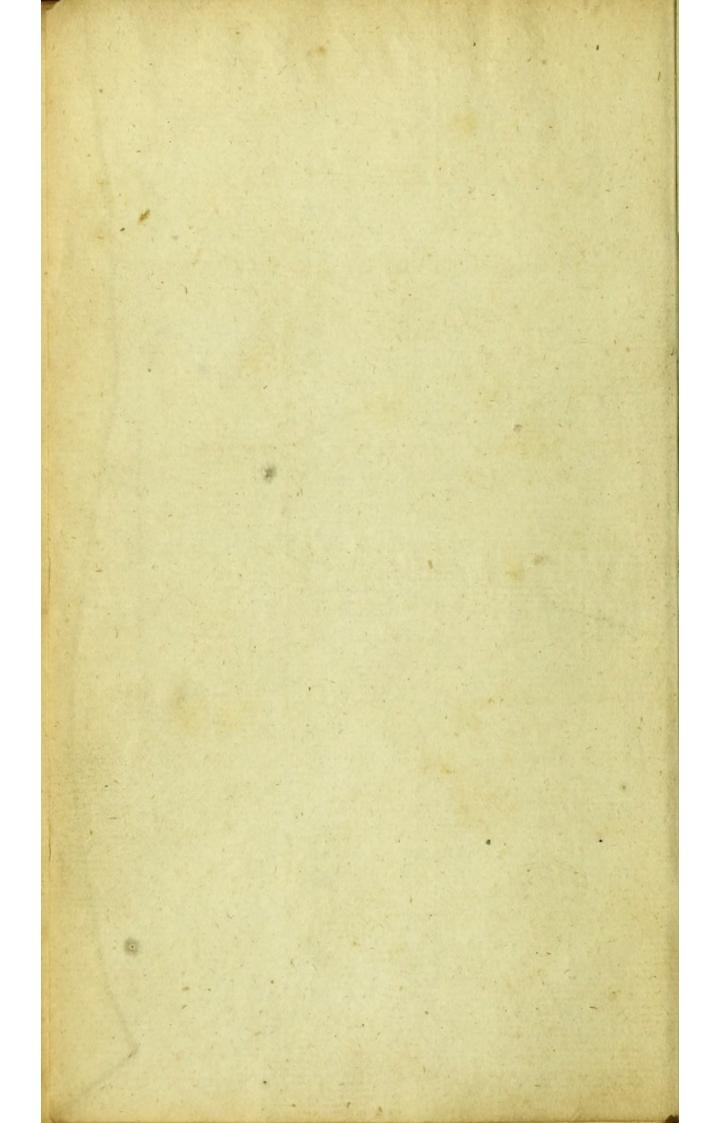




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THE

PHARMACOPOEIA,

OF THE

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

OF

LONDON,

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH,

WITH NOTES, INDEXES OF NEW NAMES,
PREPARATIONS, &c. &c.

By THOMAS HEALDE, M.D. F.R.S.

LUMLEYAN LECTURER AT THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

THE SEVENTH EDITION.

REVISED, AND ADAPTED TO THE LAST IMPROVED EDITION OF THE COLLEGE;

WITH AN INDEX, SHEWING THE GENERAL DOSES OF MEDICINES.

By JOHN LATHAM, M.D.

PHYSICIAN TO THE MAGDALEN,

AND TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

LDRDDDR:

PRINTED BY G. WOODFALL,
FOR T. LONGMAN, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

At the Court at St. James's, the 16th of January, 1788.

PRESENT

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord Chancellor. Lord Herbert.
Lord Privy Seal. Lord Onflow.
Lord Steward. Lord Sydney.
Marquis of Carmarthen. Lord Hawkefbury.
Vifcount Weymouth. Mr. Pitt.

THEREAS there was this day read, at the Board, the humble memorial of Sir George Baker, Bart. Physician to their Majesties, and Prefident of the College or Commonalty of the Faculty of Physic in London, fetting forth, that the faid Prefident and College have, with great care, pains, and industry, revised, corrected, and reformed, a book, by them formerly published, intitled, Pharmacopæia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis, prescribing and directing the manner of preparing all forts of medicines therein contained, together with the true weights and measures by which they ought to be made; which book is now perfected and ready to be published and, it is conceived, will contribute to the public good of his Majesty's subjects, by preventing all deceits, differences, and uncertainties, in making or compounding of medicines, if, for the future, the manner and form prefcribed therein should be practised by Apothecaries, and others, in their compositions of medicines. The memorialist, therefore, most humbly prays, that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to enforce the observance thereof, in such manner as to his Majesty shall seem meet. His Majesty this day took the said memorial into his royal confideration, and, being defirous to provide in all cases for the common good of his people, and being perfuaded that the establishing the general use of the said book may tend to the prevention of such deceits in the making and compounding medicines, wherein the lives and health of his Majesty's subjects are so highly concerned, hath therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, hereby to notify to all Apothecaries and others concerned, to the intent they may not pretend ignorance thereof, that the faid book, called Pharmacopæia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinenfis, is perfected, and ready to be published. And his Majesty doth therefore strictly require, charge and command, all and fingular Apothecaries, and others whose business it is to compound medicines, or distil oils or waters, or make other extracts, within any part of his Majesty's kingdom of Great-Britain called England, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, that they, and every of them, immediately after the faid Pharmacopæia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis shall be printed and published, do not compound or make any medicine or medicinal receipt or prescription, or distil any oil or waters, or make other extracts, that are or shall be in the faid Pharmacopæia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis mentioned or named, in any other manner or form than is or shall be directed, prescribed, and set down, by the faid book, and according to the weights and measures that are or shall be therein limited, except it shall be by the special direction or prescription of some learned Physician in that behalf. And his Majesty doth hereby declare, that the offenders to the contrary shall not only incur his Majesty's just displeasure, but be proceeded against, for such their contempt and offences, accarding to the utmon feverity of the law.

W. FAWKENER.

71086

TO

WILLIAM WINDHAM, Esq.

OF FELBRIG, IN NORFOLK:

AND ONE OF THE

REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT FOR THE CITY OF NORWICH.

5 I R,

JF I have taken the liberty of addressing to you this Work, it is not from a presumption of any merit in such a Translation—nor yet to seek an occasion of praising your legislative abilities, or your literary accomplishments. It is to tell you my confidence, that whatever appears to you intended to promote the public health must have your approbation, and your support as a legislator,—if such support be wanted. It is, perhaps, much more, to indulge a fond and grateful

defire of publicly acknowledging the favour, and the pleasure, I have enjoyed in the friendship of a WINDHAM,—to assure you that I feel a satisfaction, something like paternal, in whatever contributes to your fortune, your reputation, or your dignity,—and that I cannot but be,

With the most fincere Respect,

Your affectionate humble

Servant and Friend,

THOMAS HEALDE.

St. Mary-Axe, February 26, 1786.

DR. HEALDE'S TRANSLATION

wed by the not only fixed from

COLLEGE PREFACE.

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A LMOST half a century has elapfed fince our predecessors executed the same task we have now undertaken, no less to the praise of their judgment than their diligence. If medicine, during that space, advanced not equally with other useful arts, it received many valuable improvements, as well from the industry and discoveries of others, as from those more particularly who have, of late, studied Chemistry with unusual zeal and penetration.

As, for that reason, it became our duty to examine anew the common instruments of the art of healing, we thought that duty required us to employ all the affistance which could be derived from modern chemistry; and, from its collected light, render our work more clear and luminous. It was our principal

principal wish that every chemical matter, applicable to the practice of Physic, should be introduced by us, not only freed from error, but more perfect and neat, as well as more fcientifically digefted and arranged, than had been usual among us. All our care was not, however, fo far wasted on this very difficult part of our work as to neglect other things, or only touch on them curforily and by chance; as the composition of each Medicine was feparately and carefully weighed; in order that if any thing was found deficient it might be added, -- if too much, or redundant, taken away. Nor have we made any fcruple in executing this duty, to cut off whole formulas when of little use, and to infert others more useful,--in fuch a manner, however, that no new remedy has been fondly adopted, no one, in constant use and practice, rejected.

Great care has been taken that very few traces should remain of anile superstition; and, if any thing unnecessary, or of little use, be scattered here and there, we have thought it better to leave our successors to

opinions too pertinaceously—whilst they are innocent. We have consulted simplicity wherever in our power, and been particularly careful that such things only should be compounded as commodiously unite together and tend to one and the same design. Hence it happens that some prodigious and enormous antidotes, which have really neither bounds nor intention, and are made up of substances collected from all quarters, and opposite in their virtues, are now at last displaced;—a manifest proof that neither the authority of ancient custom, nor reverence of antiquity, has any longer too much dominion over us.

The ancients were miferably occupied with the fear and the correction of poisons, of which, however, we are certain they were acquainted with very few. Far different in our time is the fortune of poisons; for, medicine seems not now to be averse to them as to inveterate enemies, but to have brought them over to its party, and to make use of them as allies and auxiliaries. A few of these (which we have ourselves tried) we

have enrolled in our lift, ready to adopt others, if faithful experiment, made in the cure of diseases, shall demonstrate their efficacy.—It would be too rash to adopt, as known, what has not been, as yet, sufficiently explored.

The great number of things to which we have given names, before unknown, and lately formed, may perhaps give to some an opportunity to find fault; fince there is fcarcely any one who does not more willingly use names to which he has been accustomed, than new ones. But the defign of these changes is, first, that some vain and unmeaning words, derived from the fallacies of the old Chemists, or otherwise, should fall into difuse (as much as possible) and into oblivion: 2dly, that each composition should, by its title, rather shew what it is, than for what intention it is defigned, --- and of what principles it confifts, rather than in what cases it is useful, or to what parts of the body appropriated: and lastly, that no remedy should be concealed under a title which does not belong to it. With regard

SVER

to the names we have arbitrarily given to the three alkaline Salts, (of which one, indeed, had been long in use, and the other two are but little altered from their common appellation,) they have in truth so much convenience and brevity, that they may justly claim, at least, the excuse of Physicians. It is not, however, to be denied, that so many novelties must be disagreeable to those who deal in medicines; especially at first, and before they conceive them perfectly; but that disgust, however great it may be, will be got the better of easily, cease of itself, and give place to a custom, more proper, more pleasant, and more useful.

We are not ignorant how very great the difficulty is of forming a Dispensatory in every respect complete and persect—nor of the little reason there is for hoping it would please all mankind:—we pretend not to undertake any such thing; and shall really congratulate ourselves, if the trouble, employed for the public health on this work answers in some degree the purpose of alleviating the evils of sickness, and rendering their cure more prompt and expeditious.

A 3

ADVER-

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

FOURTH EDITION.

THE Translator has followed the plan of Dr. Pemberton, as being that generally approved by the Apothecaries .-- He hopes the translation is faithful, though it is perhaps more literal than was always neceffary. As to the Remarks, though they may be to fome fuperfluous, he is afraid there are too many for whom they are neither too explicit nor too numerous. He has been perfuaded to mention the dofes of medicines; and has, in some measure, complied, though not perfectly with his own approbation; as the fame medicines given in various doses, not only in different diseases, but in different circumstances of the fame disease.

P. S. In the last and present Edition an account is given of the articles of the Materia Medica lately adopted; of the others it seemed less necessary after the experience of a century or more.

ADVER-

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TO THE

FIFTH EDITION.

THE College finding it necessary to reprint the Pharmacopæia of 1738, have thought proper to revise it, and to correct fome few inaccuracies. Several Formulæ also are added: some are materially altered, and the names of a few officinals changed for others more scientific. The translation of the work by the late Dr. Healde must therefore now necessarily appear very different from the original:-to remove this inconvenience is the delign of the prefent Edition. In some instances I have ventured to alter the manner of the last translation; but this has been done sparingly, and only where the fense was thought to be obscurely expressed :--the remarks I have left almost wholly as I found them, although fome feem yet to border upon futility :--- the few additions to them of my own will probably neither diminish nor extend

extend the reputation of the book, and therefore need not be particularly distinguished.

As the pronunciation even of the most common technical terms in medicine is fometimes, from ignorance or custom very barbarously perverted, I have endeavoured to ascertain the exact measure of a variety of words, in order that we may all hereafter fpeak the fame language in a fimilar manner. I have indeed advanced but a very few paces towards a perfect fystem of medical orthology; -- but little as the progress is which I have made, it will probably be objected to me, that I have performed it imperfectly:---Words of uncertain derivation will always be measured by the arbitrium loquendi of ingenious and learned men; and therefore when no etymology could be traced, I have availed myself of the friendship of some of the first botanists of the present age, whose decision, I trust, will be thought sufficient to establish both the justice and the propriety of any doubtful expression. Some few words which are derivatives from the Greek may also appear to be improperly marked: but if I could not (which I certainly can) produce an authority equal

equal in every respect to any which is adduced against me, yet I should think myself fully justified in fixing the quantity according to the prosody of the Latin language, whenever the word has as it were been admitted into that community, and by common consent and custom naturalized:—instances are by no means wanting in our own language, where we forget the beauty of Grecian measures in the harmony of English numbers; and we cannot justly deny that licence to the Roman muse, which we so freely and so constantly assume.

I am fensible that in another part of this work I must be under a necessity of requesting almost an unlimited indulgence: the disficulty of fixing the quantities in medicine requires much greater ability, than the measures of words: the variation in the remedy itself, the difference of constitutions, the period in the disease, and a variety of circumstances influencing particular states of the animal economy, all unite in rendering any attempt to six the doses of medicines very liable to doubt and contingency—Sheltering myself therefore under the protection of this uncertainty, I trust that even the very errors

will not be too harshly condemned. Every medical practitioner must be obliged to confess, that he has occasionally experienced an embarraffment in apportioning the doses of some of the most common remedies; we may eafily therefore conceive that the exhibition of an unufual, though most efficacious, medicine, may frequently be neglected, because we are ignorant of the quantity which might be prescribed with safety. am not disposed to allow that, since Chemistry has made fuch great and valuable additions to the Materia Medica, we have no need of a number of articles which the fashion of the present times almost disregards as uselesfor the perfect knowledge and judicious exhibition of a few active medicines ought not always to superfede the prudent and successful practice of the older schools---nor, because the indefatigable perseverance of mankind has explored the properties of a few refractory substances, and rendered even poifons medicinal, should we forget or despife that pure abundance which has always been, and is still every where supplied by the bountiful hand of nature. Although I greatly admire 100 NO

admire the science, and much esteem every remedy which Chemistry prepares for us, yet if ever this doctrine should be generally embraced and practised, it may at last operate to the exclusion of all other remedies—becoming rather a subject for painful reslection, than for congratulatory exultation.

The perfection of an art is frequently obstructed by the simplification and diminution of its instruments: the universal application of one to the purposes of all may be perhaps a proof of ingenuity, but not altogether of prudence; for, where many might have been employed with greater advantage, but are neglected merely from an habitual attachment to the easier exercise of a few, whatever we may gain in expedition, we shall lose in excellence—facility of execution also sometimes produces indolence, which is too often the prolific, though unfuspecting, parent of ignorance.

n begung a solah oli bunga la, A

J. LATHAM.

June 22, 1791,

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if ever this documer hould be gener

SIXTH EDITION.

than for congratulatory existences.

TIT is now exactly two years fince I compleated the Revision of the fifth edition of Dr. Healde's translation of the London Pharmacopæia. In my preface I there observed, that I had left most of the late Translator's remarks almost wholly as I had found them; and that as the additions, which I had taken the liberty of making, were but few, they might be allowed to pass undistinguished. However, upon comparing this with the fourth Edition, I think it right to mention that we thall here find many alterations in the original Remarks, and many observations added of my own :--- fo that if blame should any where attach for particular opinions, we may now at once by the comparison of Editions discover the object of it. I could have added many other Remarks, and perhaps not unprofitably; I could also have expunged many

common

common observations and perhaps not disadvantageously—but I am merely performing the task of an Editor, not that of a Commentator:—wherever therefore I have at all deviated from that plan, I trust I shall stand excused, as I have always endeavoured to unite the two characters in such a manner as to render the book more generally useful, without being either very scrupulously exact on the one part, or officiously intrusive on the other.

J. LATHAM.

To June, 22, 1793. 10 si ji noillongal rodioes to

me now to fay, that there is not any alternion in this which can be of any material configuence to the Purchaser of the last Edition.

L LATHAM.

January, 1796.

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TO THE

SEVENTH EDITION.

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As the motive which first induced me to undertake the Revision of this Book has again prevailed upon me to become the Editor of another Impression, it is only necessary for me now to say, that there is not any alteration in this which can be of any material consequence to the Purchaser of the last Edition.

J. LATHAM.

January, 1796.

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OF

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Pharmacopæia Londinensis,

The London Dispensatory.

PONDERA, MENSURÆ, &c.
WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

In this country two kinds of Weights are employed; with one we weigh gold and filver, with the other almost all other wares. The former we call Troy-weight, the latter Avoirdupois-weight. The pounds are differently divided: the former containing only twelve ounces, the latter fixteen. The pound, as well as the ounce, also differs in weight; for the goldsmith's pound is less than the other, but the ounce greater *.

We

* The Apoirdupois pound contains 7000 grains, whereas the Troy pound contains only 5760; that is, less by 1240 grains. The Troy ounce contains 480 grains,

2 WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

We employ the pound of the goldsmiths, which we divide in this manner:

The pound
The ounce
The dram
The fcruple

The pound

three fcruples.

twelve ounces.

eight drams.

three fcruples.

twenty grains.

The measure likewise of liquids in this country differs: one being used for beer, and another for wine. We adopt the latter; using that measure for a pint which is called a wine-pint.

This pint we divide thus:

The pint
The ounce

Contains

Sixteen ounces.

eight drams.

The gallon contains eight pints.

the Avoirdupois only $437\frac{1}{2}$ grains: that is, less by $42\frac{1}{2}$ grains: so that ten ounces Troy are almost equal to eleven Avoirdupois. Now, as the compositions of the Dispensatory, and the extemporaneous prescriptions of physicians, are adapted to the Troy-weight, it is evident, that, if the ounce and half-ounce Avoirdupois are employed with the Troy dram and its subdivisions, the ingredients must be taken in improper proportions. It is to be lamented that the Avoirdupois weights are not banished entirely from the shops of apothecaries.

As a pound weight of scarcely any liquor fills the measure which we call a pint, we have every where distinctly marked how a substance is prescribed, whether by weight or by measure *.

We deem mortars made of brass, or copper, improper for preparing medicines †.

And with respect also to measures, funnels, and vessels employed for the evaporation of liquids, which are made of copper, lead, or

* The precaution above-mentioned, though highly necessary in the original Latin of the Pharmacopoeia, is not so generally required in an English translation. In English, the word Pint distinguishes the Libra by measure from that by weight, without ambiguity. With regard to the ounce and its divisions, the words by weight or by measure will, in this Translation, be constantly inferted.

† The propriety of this and the following injunction needs little proof.—It is certain, that even the fofter abforbent substances, rubbed for a short time in a bell-metal mortar, usually supposed not liable to abrasion, acquire in some degree a cupreous quality; as appears on the affusion of volatile alkali.—As to vessels of lead and its compounds, the danger attending their use is universally known and acknowledged.—See Mr. BLIZARD's Essay on bell-metal mortars and pewter vessels, 8vo. 1786.

a mixed metal of which any part is copper or lead, we wish to see the use of them entirely exploded.

The Thermometer which we employ is that of FAHRENHEIT.

By a boiling beat* (calor fervens) must be understood an heat from 200 to 212 degrees.

By a gentle heat (calor lenis) is meant an heat from 90 to 100 degrees.

Whenever we use the words specific GRAVITY, we suppose the substance mentioned to be of a temperature equal to 55 degrees of heat.

* Although the heat of boiling water is 212 degrees, yet, on removing the vessel containing it from the fire, its heat is somewhat less; and as the word fervens is chiefly used in the directions for insusions and solutions, the word boiling may not be an improper translation of it.

MATERIA MEDICA.

In this catalogue of Materia Medica I could have wished to have omitted the histories of many simples, which the late Translator introduced, thinking it better that the Reader should himself consult such Authors as have written professedly upon the subject, than to obtrude that upon him, which the nature of the work did not absolutely seem to require. However, as the observations are very useful, and have been made with accuracy, they are suffered to retain their situation, rather as a mark of respect to his memory, than under any impression of strict local propriety.

A

Abrotonum,
Southernwood,
the Leaf.

Absinthium mariti-

Sea Wormwood, the Top.

Artemisia Abrotanum, Linnæi Species Plantarum.

Artemisia maritima, L. S. P. Common Wormwood, the Herb.

Absinthium vulgare, Artemisia Absinthium, L. S. P.

Acetofa pratenfis, Meadow-Sorrel, the Leaf.

Rumex Acetofa, L. S. P.

Acidum Vitriolicum, Vitriolic Acid,

The specific Gravity is to that of distilled Water as 1,850, to 1,000

Aconitum, Blue Wolf's Bane, or Monk's Hood. the Herb.

Aconitum Napellus, L. S. P.

MONN JANE SUBST

This is a poisonous plant, an extract of which was recommended about twenty-fix years ago, by Dr. Storck, in rheumatic, venereal, and other painful complaints. He gave it in small doses, mixed with fugar, magnesia, &c. which were to be gradually and cautioufly augmented. Haller, in his Hift. Stirp. Helv. had supposed, from a bad figure annexed to Storck's tract, that the plant, with which he had made his experiments, was the Aconitum cammarum Linn. the flowers of which, according to Murray, are of a paler blue than those of the Aconitum

Aconitum Napellus, and the helmet much longer. Syft. Veget. Linn. 1784, p. 504. and the supposition of Haller has been repeated by Bergius. It has fince however been afferted from Vienna, that Storck's plant was the Aconitum Napellus, represented in tab. 381 of Jacquin's fl. Auft. the leaves of which are almost smooth, and on both fides bright and fublucid; by which it may be diftinguished from the other, even before its time of flowering, which is in August and September.-If the observation of Thielisch in the Abhandl. der Hallisch. naturf. Wissench. be true, viz. that the Aconitum is efficacious principally before it produces stalks, and that, after the flowers appear, the leaves may be eaten with impunity. -July, the time of collecting it directed by the Ph. Dan. is not perhaps too foon. Kampfer employed, in the complaints mentioned above, a tincture of the dry plant in proof-spirit, which, he says, is of a deeper colour than if made with rectified spirit, and which he praises much in the Act, Haff.

Allium, Garlic,
the Root.

Alŏë Barbadensis,
——Socotorina,
Barbadoes and Socotrine Aloes,
the inspissated
juices.

Allium fativum, L. S. P. Aloë perfoliata, L. S. P. Althæa, Marshmallow, Althæa officinalis, the Root and Leaf.

Alumen, Alum.

Ammoniacum, Ammoniacum, the Gum-resin.

Amygdăla amāra, dulcis,

Bitter and fweet Almond. the Kernel.

Anethum, Dill, the Seed.

Angelica, Angelica, the Root, Stalk, Leaf, and Seed.

Anisum, Anise, the Seed.

Antimonium, Antimony.

Arabicum Gummi, Gum Arabic.

Argentum, Silver.

L. S. P.

Argilla vitriolata.

Amygdalas communis, L. S. P.

Anethum graveolens, L.S.P.

Angelica Archangelica, L. S. P.

Pimpinella Anisum, L. S. P.

Antimonium fulphuratum.

Mimosa nilotica, L. S. P.

Arnica,

Leopard's Bane,

the Herb, Flower,

and Root.

Arnica Montana, L. S. P.

This acrid and bitter plant grows in various mountainous parts of Europe; that, however, from Bohemia and Saxony, is preferred, on account of its stronger smell, Pharm. Dan. The apothecaries are cautioned not to mistake other plants of similar appearance for Leopard's Bane, such as the Hypochœris maculata, (Costa,) Hagens Lehrb. der Apothekerk,---or the Inula Dysenterica (Conyza media asteris flore luteo) the leaves of which are oblong, and somewhat downy, whilst those of Leopard's Bane are rather oval, entire, and ribbed like plantain. Ph. Dan.

It has long been in reputation in Germany as a refolvent of coagulated blood, and generally given after contufions and internal bleedings; from its supposed good effects in which cases it has been called the Panacea Lapforum. It was praised more than a century ago by Fehr, in the Eph. N. C. nor has time destroyed its reputation on the Continent, if we may judge by the great number of eminent persons who have recommended it. Formerly an infusion or decoction in beer, of a 3i or 3ii of the herb alone, or with the flowers, was employed; --- of late, the flowers have been preferred. Both are sometimes diuretic, fometimes diaphoretic, and very often they occasion nausea, anxiety, and vomiting. Some judgment, therefore, is required in their exhibition.

"sitter

Collin earnestly recommends the flowers in paralytic and spassmodic cases, believing them to act, in some peculiar manner, on the sensorium commune, and whole nervous system: but this opinion does not prevent his directing the evacuations previously proper in certain habits, at intervals, during their use. He gave an insussion of 3i---3iii in a lb. of water, or 3i---3ij of the powder, mixed with honey into an electuary, either of which was the quantity for a day. See his Obs. circa Morb. Part. 4.

Aaskow, physician to the Danish navy, whose experiments in palfies strengthen the opinion of Collin, having heard from Doctor Mangor of Wiburg, that a strong infusion of these flowers was the popular remedy for intermittents in the diffrict of Lutia, tried them in two cases. He directed an infusion of half a maniple in this of boiling fmall beer, to be taken warm two hours before the paroxysm by each patient, one of whom was cured by the first dose, the other by the second .--- It vomited both fmartly. See Societ. Haun. Collect .--- Aafkow adds, that the fear of these flowers doing mischief, from the violence of their effects, is much leffened, by the fuccessful use made of their infusion, as common drink, in wounds of the cavities, of the breast particularly, by Schmucker, principal surgeon of the armies of the late (and I believe of the prefent) king of Pruffia.

The Root of Arnica has been of late employed in dyfentery, either alone or joined with other remedies, by Collin, Stolle, &c.

nemice, duriety, and vomining

Arum,

Arum, Arum or Cuckow-pint, the fresh Root.

Arum maculatum, L.S.P.

Afa Fœtida, Asa fætida, the Gum-resin. Ferula Assa fætida, L. S. P.

Asarum, Asarabacca, Asarum europæum, the Leaf. L. S. P.

so its Seed Shire trially a sil mallate the

Avena, the Oat, Avena fativa, L. S. P.

Aurantium Hispalen- Citrus Aurantium, fe, L. S. P.

Seville Orange,

the Leaf and Flower; Juice, and outer Rind of the Fruit.

The leaves of the Orange were introduced into practice, at Vienna, about 1760, by De Haen, from an affurance of the Oculift Wenzel, that the remedy for convulfions, then famous at the Hague and kept as a fecret, confifted of them. They have been fince given with advantage, and many examples are related of epilepfies cured by their use; but they have more frequently failed, as must often be the case, where too much is expected from any one remedy. Hannes hastily published the case of an epilepfy, supposed to be cured by these leaves, which returned after an interval of eight months; and a patient of mine, in 1769, thought himself cured, because the fits, which usually returned at least once every week, did not appear for several months, by taking 3s of these leaves thrice a day for some weeks. If, however, they do not frequently cure, they are often serviceable, and therefore deserve a trial.

B.

Balsamum Canaden- Pinus balfamea,
fe, Canada Balfam. L.S. P.

Canada Balfam is a white transparent turpentine, becoming by age yellowish—of an agreeable smell, approaching to that of Balfam of Mecca—of a mild and slightly-bitter taste. As artificial compositions were usually sold for the Cyprus, Strasburgh, and Venice turpentines, and as there was a difficulty (or impossibility) of procuring any of them unadulterated, the College rejected them. This, coming from one of our own colonies, may be expected pure, and doubtless can supply their place;—whether it may be substituted for the Balfam of Copaiva will require perhaps some experience to determine.

Balsamum Copaiva,

Balsamum Peruvianum,

Balsam of Peru.

Copaifera officinalis, L. S. P.

Myroxylon peruiferum, Linnæi Supplementum Plantarum.

Balsamum

Balsamum Toluta- Toluifera Balfamum, num, L. S. P.

Balfam of Tolu.

Bardana, Burdock, the Root.

Barilla, Barilla.

Arctium Lappa, L. S. P.

Natron impurum.

Barilla, or Soda, is a faline and earthly concrete, artificially prepared by burning certain plants growing on the fea-coasts,—on those of the Mediterranean and Caspian seas particularly. It varies in character and goodness according to the place whence it is brought, the plants from which it is prepared, and perhaps from the mode of the preparation. The most esteemed, of what is brought to us, is that of Alicant, called de Berilla, or la Bariglia, to which that of Carthagena is much inferior; and the sort called de Bourdine, or de Barech, is sitter for the use of the soap-maker than the physician. Ph. Dan.

All the forts contain, besides earth, the natron of the antients and of the present Pharmacopæia, for many years past usually called fossil or mineral fixed alkali; and most of them have a mixture of kali and some neutral falt,—sometimes sulphur and particles of iron. The more natron, and the less of other matters, it contains, the more valuable it is, at least for medical purposes.

Barilla should be chosen hard, dry, sonorous, with many foramina,—of a grey colour, (blackish grey, inclining to blue, Murray Apparat. Med. tom. 4.) mixed with sinall white particles, and larger ones blackish,—

discovering, when moistened with saliva, a violet-smell, somewhat urinous and volatile. Ph. Dan.

That which is moiff, fat, mixed with hairs or fand, of a blackish or whitish green, easily becoming moist in the air, and smelling, when moistened, muddy and fetid,—without holes,—of a disagreeable or saltish taste, but not lixivious, and not readily effervescing with acids,—is to be rejected. Ph. Dan.

Becabunga,
Brook-lime,
the Herb.

Benzöë, Benzoin, the Refin.

Bistorta, Bistort.

Bolus Gallicus, French Bole.

Borax, Borax.

Veronica Beccabunga, L. S. P.

Styrax Benzoë, Acta philosophica Londinensia.

Polygonum Bistorta, L. S. P.

Natron boracicatum.

The origin of Borax is but imperfectly ascertained.— Amongst some interesting observations upon the natural productions of the East, an account is found of Borax—which is copied into Annales de Chemie, vol. 2. pag. 299. Observations sur l'Origine du Tinckal ou Borax.

Calamus

Calamus aromaticus, Sweet scented Flag, the Root.

Calx, Quick-lime fresh burnt. Camphora, Camphor.

Cancer, Crab, the Claws.

Canella alba, White Canella, Winter's Bark. Acorus Calamus, L. S. P.

Lapis calcareus purus recens uftus. Laurus Camphora,

L. S. P.

Cancer Pagurus, Linnæi Systema Naturæ.

Wherever the Linnæan name was at all doubtful, it has been thought better to leave it undetermined, than to offer it upon any authority which might afterwards perhaps prove to be erroneous.

Cantharis, Meloë vesicatorius, Cantharis, commonly called Spanish Fly.

Caryo-

L. S. N.

Carion, Caravay,

bash ed Car-

Cardamine,
Cuckow-Flower, or
Lady's Smock,
the Flower.

Cardamine pratensis, L. S. P.

The white (or purplish white, See Ray) flowers of this plant, said to be mentioned in a MS. of Dr. Tanc. Robinson, as an antisposmodic, have been brought into use by Sir G. Baker, who gave them with success in spasmodic asthma, chorea, &c. The dose he directed was from a Di to Zi of the powdered flowers twice a day. See his Account in Med. Trans. of the London College, Vol. I.

Greding found them ineffectual in epilepsies, (one case perhaps excepted,) given larga admodum dosi;—but he does not say how large the dose was. See Ludwig. Adverse. tom. 3.

Cardamōmum minus,

Lesser Cardamon,

the Seed.

Amomum repens, Sonnerati Iter.

Carduus benedictus, Blessed Thistle, the Herb. Centaurea benedicta, L. S. P.

Carica, Fig, the Fruit. Caruon, Caraway, the Seed. Ficus Carica, L. S. P.

Carum Carui, L. S. P.

Caryo-

Caryophyllus aromatica, the Clove, the unripe feedveffel, and its ef-Sential Oil.

Caryophyllum rubrum,

Clove July-Flower, the Flower.

Cascarilla, Cascarilla, the Bark.

Caffia fiftularis,

Cassia of the Cane, the Fruit.

Castoreum Russicum,

Russian Castor.

the matter collectedin a membranous cavity, situated near the Anus of the animal.

Catechu, vulgo Terra Mimofa Catechu, Japonica,

Catechu, commonly called Japan Earth, the inspissated juice.

Caryophyllus aromaticus, L. S. P.

Dianthus Caryophyllus. L. S. P.

the Horn

Cassia Fistula, L. S. P.

the knyle Flower.

monly called.

Castor Fiber, L. S. N.

and Seed.

L. Suppl. P.

ENTE CH 12 :

Centaureum minus, Lesser Centaury the Top. Gentiana Centaurium, L. S. P.

Cera alba,
——flava,
White and yellow Wax.

Cervus, the Deer,
the Horn,
Hartshorn, commonly called.

Cervus Elaphus.

Chamæmēlum, Chamomile, the fingle Flower. Anthemis nobilis, L. S. P.

Cicuta, Hemlock, the Herb, Flower, and Seed. Conium maculatum,
L. S. P.

Hemlock, after a variety of contradictory observations, has at length obtained a place in our Dispensatory. These contradictions are not to be wondered at, since, as Murray observes, no sooner was the same of its utility sounded, than cognate plants, either noxious or totally inactive, were employed. Even Vogel himself, by some unaccountable mistake, has given the characters of Cicuta aquatica as those of the officinal species. It is therefore of no small importance that this sort of Hemlock,

lock, which is the mildest, be distinguished from the rest, and from other plants also to which it is in appearance similar.

The root is biennial, white, the thickness of a finger, often branched—the first year only producing leaves, when it yields, on being cut, a milky liquor; the second year, when it has stalks, it is almost juiceless. (Jacquin Fl. Austr.)

The stalk, which rises several feet high, is as thick as the finger—round, hollow, with impervious knots. greenish, and having commonly spots of a deep red. (facquin, ib.) Variegated irregularly with streaks and spots of a red or blackish purple, (L. M. M.)

The leaves are large, with an hollow round rib, (Facquin,) of a dark or blackish green colour on the upper fide, and of a whitish green underneath, separated into a number of fmall, oblong, fomewhat oval, fegments, which stand in pairs: these segments are again deeply cut, but not quite divided, on both fides; and many of these ultimate sections have one or two slighter indentions. (L. M. M.) The flowers confift of five white pointed petals. The feeds are flat on one fide, on the other convex, and rendered unequal by five elevated striæ. (Facquin.) These striæ, Hagen says, are elegantly indented like a faw, and that this last is a most certain characteristic. (Hagin Apotherk.) The whole plant is somewhat smooth. The leaves, stalks, and flowers, have a peculiar fetid finell of mice, which, at some times, is in the highest degree; at others, so little, even in the fame plant, as scarcely to be perceptible, unless when rubbed between the fingers. Jacquin. The

Hemlock, though genuine, which has not this smell, must not be taken, as being less efficacious. (Hagen.) The plant is common about the sides of fields under hedges, and flowers in June and July.

Particular care should be taken not to take for it the Charophyllum bulbosum Linn. which has a globose root, a stalk also spotted, but swelled, at the origin of the branches and leaves, the leaves somewhat downy, and cartilaginous at the end of the pinnæ and laciniæ; the seeds smooth and awl-shaped. Murray, tom. 1.

With regard to its virtues, though long supposed more poisonous than was just, yet, taken in too large a quantity, it is certainly capable of producing pernicious effects. Störck has shewn that it may be safely taken in small doses, and that even where its operation is not sensible, it proves a powerful resolvent in many obstinate disorders. He at first employed the inspissated juice only. (See inspissated Juices hereafter.) The insusion, or decoction, of the leaves was given afterwards by Collin, Bergius, &c.

It is used with advantage in scrosulous tumors, in foul as well as scrosulous and venereal ulcers, both internally and externally—in the scabies, phthisis, &c.

Cinăra, Artichoke, Cynara Scolymus, the Leaf. L. S. P.

This plant is too well known to need any description.

The expressed bitter juice of the leaves, not depurated, or only freed from grosser feculencies by passing it through

through a coarse strainer, is mixed with an equal quantity of white wine, and Zifs, or Zij, of the mixture, given night and morning in some hydropic cases as a diuretic, (L. L. M.) and in the Icterus, (Ray Hist. Pl.) In a larger dose it is a strong purgative.

Cinchona, Cinchona, Cinchona officinalis, the Bark, commonly called Peruvian Bark.

L. S. P.

The College has with great propriety admitted the Linnæan name, leaving however the other as a fynonymous or rather as an explanatory term. Linnæus adopted this name from the story recorded of the Countefs of Cinchon, who was the first person of diftinction recovered by this remedy from a tertian fever. Vid. Morton de Febr. int. Ch. vii.

Cineres Clavellati, Pot-ash, or Pearl-ash. Cinnamomum, Cinnamon,

Kali impurum.

the Bark and its essential Oil.

Laurus Cinnamomum, L. S. P.

Cochlearia hortenfis, Garden Scurvy-grass, the Herb.

Coccinella, Cochineal. Coccus Cacti, L. S. N. Cochlearia officinalis, L. S. P.

Meadow Saffron, the fresh Root. Colchicum autumnale, L. S. P.

This is a perennial plant, growing wild in feveral parts of England, and cultivated of late in gardens for medicinal use. The root is a roundish bulb, covered with a coriaceous coat, externally brown, with one side flatter, or rather hollowed, and a bulbulus or clove, annexed, from which flowers will be produced the succeeding year. Taken up in autumn it is white within, slessly, and somewhat juicy. (Bergius.) The slowers, which are a whitish red purple with six petals, appear in autumn. Raii Hist. Plant.

The fresh root in summer, on being cut through, irritates the nostrils;—when chewed, it burns strongly the tongue and fauces, leaving upon them a sensation of stiffness or rigidity for a long time. In autumn, the taste is much weaker. Its effects, when fresh, are diuretic, and in too large a dose drastic, and even poisonous: The dry root is farinaceous and inactive. Bergius.

The fafest way of giving it is in an infusion formed into a fyrup; as in the Oxymel Colchici hereafter described.

Colocynthis,
Coloquintida, or bitter
Apple,
the Pith of the
Fruit.

Cucumis Colocynthis, L. S. P. Colomba, Colomba, the Root.

The root is brought to us, cut into roundish pieces about an inch long; an inch, and fometimes two inches, thick; covered with a very rough, thickish, brown, bark; the parenchyma flightly folid, appearing after a transverse section, marked with a large central disk, brown ftreaks, and yellow points. The fmell is weakly aromatic, not disagreeable-the taste bitter, and somewhat acrid;-chewed, it foftens, and almost disfolves, tinging the faliva yellowish. (Bergius.) By keeping, it is very apt to be worm-eaten, and its bitterness is diminished. Piderit.

It has been given as a corroborant and antiseptic in vomiting, diarrhœa, dyfentery, cholera, and bilious complaints in general-in doses from gr. xv, to gss, or more, three or four times a day; and with vitriolated kali, in acute cases of the bilious kind. (Percival's Essays, Vol. II.) Dr. Dahlberg, in a letter to Murray, confirms Percival's praises of it in bilious vomitings and purgings. See Murray's Medic. Bibliotheck. 3110 Band.

Contrayerva, Contrayerva, the Root. Dorstenia Contrajerva, L. S. P.

Red Corel.

Corallium rubrum, Isis nobilis, L. S. N.

C 4

Corian-

Coriandrum,

Coriander, the Seed.

Creta, Chalk.

Crocus, Saffron, the Stigma of the Flower.

Cubeba, the Cubeb.

Cucumis agrestis,
Wild Cucumber,
the fresh Fruit.

Cuminum, Cummin, the Seed.

Cuprum, Copper.

Ærugo, acetated Copper, or Verdigris.

Vitriolum cæruleum,

Blue Vitriol.

Curcuma, Turmeric, the Root.

Coriandrum fativum, L. S. P.

Crocus Sativus, L.S.P.

Piper Cubeba, L. Suppl. P.

Momordica Elaterium, L. S. P.

Cuminum Cyminum. L. S. P.

Cuprum vitriolatum.

Curcuma longa, L. S. P.

Cydonia

Cydonia Malus, Quince, the Fruit fo called,

and its Seed.

Cynosbatus, Dog-rose, Rosa canina, L. S. P. the Fruit, called Hip.

Pyrus Cydonia, L. S. P.

D

Daucus sylvestris, Wild Carrot. the Seed.

Daucus Carota, L. S. P.

Digitalis, Fox-glove, Digitalis purpurca, the Herb.

L. S. P.

Foxglove is an indigenous triennial plant, growing wild in woods, on heaths, and under hedges; and justly ranked among fuch as are poisonous. The leaves are oblong, acuminated, and fomewhat hairy, with a thick, angular, hollow, stalk, on which numerous purple tubulous flowers, refembling the finger of a glove, hang downwards, in a row along one fide-each on a fhort pedicle. It flowers in May or June. (L. M. M.) The leaves, which Dr. Withering advises to be gathered after the flowering flem has shot up, and about the time that the blossoms are coming forth (Bot. Arrangem. Vol. II.) have a bitterish nauseous taste, and occasion most violent vomiting and purging. Raii Hist. Pl. Vol. I.

It is in truth one of those medicines, of the effects of which, as Lewis justly observes, little can be judged from the taste, being not near so acrid or nauseous as many other vegetables which are taken with great safety.

It has been principally recommended, for near a century past, in complaints deemed scrofulous. fon mentions a decoction of the leaves having cured an epilepfy of long standing, and lately Dr. Withering has recommended them in hydropic cases, as acting, if not univerfally, more generally, as a diuretic than any other medicine. Foxglove, it must be owned, highly deserves the attention of physicians; but it would be criminal to repeat its recommendation, even in hydropic habitsnot often the most irritable-without at the same time, mentioning, that Dr. Withering has known the pulse retarded by it to an alarming degree without any preceding effect-that he gives it in a very small dosethat it is of consequence not to repeat the doses too quickly, but to allow fufficient time for the effects of each to take place—as he has found it very possible to pour in an injurious quantity of the medicine before any of the fignals for forbearance have appeared; and that its use is to be stopped on the appearance of its affecting the pulse, the stomach, the kidneys, or the bowels. (See Withering on Forglove, 8vo. 1785.) Two instances are mentioned, by Dr. Simmons, of virulent effects from doses too large. Lond. Med. Journ. Vol. VI.

As too much weight can fearcely be given to Dr. Withering's cautions, I will add, that, in 1738, when a youth, after having taken a weak infusion, without

without any remarkable effect, fix grains of the powder were one morning given me, from which, in the evening, after most horrid anxiety, and the vibration, as it seemed to me, of every fibre, a most violent vomiting came on, and continued almost incessantly the whole night; during which, from despair of my surviving, repeated doses of Tinct. Opii were given; and ejected; nor was a calm procured before the next morning.—No one experiment tried upon me should I fear so much to have repeated.

E

Elemi, Elemi, the Refin.

Enula campana, Elecampane, the Root.

Eryngium, Eryngo, the Root.

Amyris Elemifera, L. S. P.

Inula Helenium, L. S. P.

Eryngium maritimum, L. S. P.

F

Ferrum, Iron.
Filix, Male Fern,
the Root.

Polypodium Filix mas, L. S. P. The root of common male fern consists of a great number of long blackish sibres, matted together, and issuing from a thick knotty head; of a sweetish subastringent taste, and an earthy, but not disagreeable, smell; (Alston Mat. Med.) to be collected in autum. (Ph. Dan.) The root of female fern, or common brakes, is single and very long, seldom of a singers thickness, yet spreading much by lateral shoots; of a black colour without, spotted within. (Alston.) It is white within, and shews, when cut through obliquely, or tranversely, the appearance of a two-headed eagle. (Raii Hist. Plant.) The taste is viscid, bitterish, and more disagreeable than the former. (Alston.) The root of semale fern, shewing, when cut through, an eagle, is commonly kept in the shops in Germany. Walbaum Index Pharm.

The root of both forts has been recommended as anthelminthic, from the time of Galen, or earlier, to the present. Galen directs ziv of either Pteris, or Thelypteris, as a dose for the broad worms. Andry (who used the semale) says a dose of zii or ziii will kill, but not expel, the tænia, therefore he gives a purgative the day after; if it does not succeed the first time, the dose is repeated every other day, for three or four times, constantly giving a purgative on the intermediate days. Andry Gener. des Vers.

The root of one or other species has been the basis of several secret medicines against worms. The male was that of the widow of a Swiss surgeon, named Nouffer, whose secret was purchased by the king of France; and her method of giving it, published by his order in 1775, has been translated since by Dr. Simmons, to which we must refer the reader.

Fæni-

Sweet Fennel, L. S. P. the Seed. Jolles mintering called the congression

billy ground and Bowes in May: (Low Michel) is Fæniculum dulce, Anethum Fæniculum,

Fænum græcum, Fenugreek, the Seed.

Trigonella Fænum græcum, L. S. P.

bro vitaxi

Galbanum, Galbanum, Bubon Galbanum, the Gum-refin. L. S. P. Galla, the Gall.

An excrescence caused by an insect (Cynips Quercus folii Lin.) upon the leaf and tender footstalks of the Quercus Robur. tivem (recent in one deplaceble

Gambogia, Gamboge, the Gum-resin. Genista, Broom, Spartium scoparium,

the Top and Seed. L. S. P.

Broom is a shrubby plant, with numerous, slender, angular, tough, twigs; fmall fomewhat oval leaves, fet three on one pedicle, and deep yellow papilionaceous It is common on heaths and uncultivated fandy fandy grounds, and flowers in May. (Lew. M. M.) It is to be collected in June. (Ph. Dan.) It may not be improper to observe that the Genista, ranked as officinal in the Mater. Med. of Linnaus, Vogel, Crantz, and Bergius, is the Genista tinctoria, called here Greenweed, Greenwood, &c.

The leaves and stalks of Broom have a nauseous bitter taste, and are accounted deobstruent and diuretic; they are sometimes laxative, and sometimes excite nausea. Their decoction has been often employed in dropsies. Moehring tells us that the poor in Friesland cure even an ascites with their decoction alone. (Act. N. C. tom. 5.) Dr. Mead's case of an hydropic patient who, after the paracentesis had been thrice performed, and various medicines tried without relief, was perfectly cured by a decoction of Broom-tops with mustard-seed, may be seen in his Mon. et Prac. Med.

An infusion of the seeds, taken freely, has been known to produce similar effects. Dr. Withering knew them succeed in one deplorable case out of many in which it was tried. (Bot. Arrangem, Vol. II.) The insussion of Broom-ashes in Rhenish wine was used successfully in dropsy by the venerable Sydenham, and in water, for the same disease among the Swedish troops by Odhelius. Kongl. Vetensk. Acad. Handl. 1762.

Gentiana, Gentian, the Root.

Gentiana lutea, L.S. P.

Ginfeng, Ginfeng, the Root.

Panax quinquefolium, L. S. P.

Ginfeng is faid to be the root of a small plant growing in the woods of China and Chinese Tartary, found also in some parts of North America, particularly Canada and Pennfylvania, whence confiderable quantities have been brought over. It is two or three inches in length, taper, about the thickness of the little finger, or less, in the thickest part-often forked at bottom, elegantly striated with circular wrinkles, (L. M. M.)of a pale yellowish colour without, and within of a close almost horny substance, without finell, of a sweetish taste, like liquorice, but more agreeable, and mildly aromatic, with a flight bitterness. (Murray, tom. 1.) It is in the highest esteem in China as a restorative after fatigue of body or mind, and as an antispasmodic in nervous complaints.-It enters as a part of most of the medicines employed for the Mandarins, and was given successfully, in repeated doses of Bi, by Frid. Dekker in a convulsive case. Exerc. pract.

Glycyrrhīza, Liquorice, the Root.

Punica Granatum

L. S. P.

Granatum,
Pomegranate,

the Petals of the Flower, (called Balaustine) and the Rind of the Fruit.

Punica Granatum, L. S. P.

Glycyrrhiza glabra,

Gratiola, Hedge-byssop, Gratiola officinalis. the Herb.

Hedge-hyssop, or Herb of Grace, is a low perennial plant, with oblong finely-serrated leaves, set in pairs on the stalks without pedicles; in their bosoms come forth solitary, whitish, tubulous, irregular, slowers, sollowed by roundish pointed capsules, full of small seeds—a native of the southern parts of Europe, and raised in some of our gardens. (L. M. M.) It grows in moist grounds—flowers in July and August (Kostrzewsky) and is to be collected annually fresh. (Ph. Dan.) The herb has a very bitter nauseous taste, without smell, (Berg.) and its expressed juice is less bitter than its residuum. (Boulduc Ac. Sc. 1705.)—Water extracts best its virtues, (Margraaf Ac. Berl. 1747,) which are strongly purgative; nor does drying much lessen them. Bergius.

Hedge-hyffop is anthelminthic, deobstruent, diuretic, and especially purgative; vomiting some, and now and then salivating. In the leucophlegmatia, dropsy, mania, &c. it is often more efficacious than the common remedies. (Spalowsky Diss.) The herb is given in powder, insussion, and extract. An insussion of zii, or zs in powder, is strongly purgative. (Vogel.) The extract is given in small doses at first, and gradually augmented from gr. j to zs in a day. (Spalowsky.) Bergius says he often gave successfully Is of the leaves with gr. v of gentian, thrice a day, in the relapses of bilious severs and autumnal quartans.

The powdered root, which is intenfely bitter and Subastringent, (Boulduc,) is most proper for the dropfy, mania, melancholy, and worms-its dose from 3s to Is, as it acts powerfully. The infusion, or extract, of the leaves is most suitable to those for whom great and fudden evacuations are not necessary. (Spalowsky.) Storck directs, in dropfy, (it should seem as a diuretic,) small doses of an infusion of zii of the root in to of wine several times a day-or 3fs, in powder, as a purgative dose for several days successively; and, if too great debility or anxiety is produced by it, at longer intervals. (Præc. med. pract. tom. 2, p. 39.) As to this root fupplying the place of ipecacuanha in dyfentery, as mentioned by Boulduc and Kramer, more numerous and careful experiments are required to ascertain the use of a remedy so active.

Guaiacum, Guaiacum, Guaiacum officinale, the Wood, Bark, L.S.P. and Gum-resin.

H

Hæmatoxylum,
the Wood, com- Campechianum, L. S. P.
monly called
Campechy Wood
or Logwood.

Helleböraster, Bearsfoot, the Leaf. Helleborus fætidus, L. S. P.

Stinking Bearsfoot grows wild in many parts of England-in meadows, flady places, and under hedges. The root is perennial, (Ray, Withering,) fibrous, outwardly black, within whitish, and of a bitter acrid taste. (Murray fays the root is biennial in the botanic garden, not perennial. Appar. Med. tom. 3.) The stem is two or three feet high, round, hard, branched, with numerous leaves, (bird-footed-all on the stem. Linn.) on long pedicles, each fegment fomewhat oblong, ferrated, pointed, and of a deep green. They emit, when fresh, on being handled, a disagreeable smell, and have a bitterish very acrid taste, of which they lose little by drying. (Bergius.) The flowers which appear in April, and are placed on the extremities of the ftem and branches, confift of five large, round, greenish, petals, (pale greenish yellow, Woodward,) with many stamina, whose tops are flattened. The feeds are roundish, black, and inclosed in membranous pods.

Parkinson attributes a strong purgative virtue to the leaves from his own experience, and their powder is frequently given to children by the common people to destroy worms, (Ray Syn. Ed. 3.) They must be used sparingly, being violent in their operation, for instances of their satal effects are recorded. A decoction of 3i, or 3ii, is a sharp purge. (With. Bot. Arr.)

Biffet

Biffet pronounces Bearsfoot, from repeated observation, to be very powerful in expelling worms, (Med. Conft. of Great Britain,) and the powder of the leaves has been proved fo by the experiments of Professor Back in Sweden. (Lin. diff.) The juice is recommended by Biffet to be made into a syrup with sugar, and to this, or to a decoction of the leaves, an equal portion of tincture of rhubarb is to be added, of which zi is to be taken going to bed, and zi, or zij, in the morning for two or three fuccessive days, by children from two to fix years of age. In general, he thinks it best to give it in fuch a dose as may excite vomiting. (Med. Conft.) In a later work he fays, that, though the mixture of Bearsfoot with tincture of Rhubarb or Jalap most effectually expels round worms in children and youths, yet, in adults it is less efficacious. See his Med. Esfays, page 195.

Helleborus albus, White Hellebore, the Root.

Helleborus niger,

Black Hellebore,

the Root.

Hordeum, Barley, the Seed, the Seed busked, or Pearl-barley. Veratrum album. L. S. P.

Helleborus niger, L. S. P.

Hordeum distiction, L. S. P.

D 2

Hydrar-

Hydrargyrus, Quicksilver.

Hypericum,
St. John's Wort,
the Flower.

Hypericum perforatum, L.S.P.

T

Jalapium, Jalap, the Root.

The Linnean name is omitted for the reason abovementioned, although there is now but little doubt of Jalap being a convolvulus. See Woodville's Medical Botany; where upon this and other officinal plants may be found many pertinent observations.

Ichthyocolla,

Isinglass, or Fish-glue.

Ipecacuanha,

Acipenser ruthenus et Huso, L.S. N.

Ipecacuanha,

the Root.

Iris, Florentine Orris, Iris florentina, L. S. P. the Root.

Juglans,

Juglans, Walnut, Juglans regia, L. S. P. the unripe Fruit.

A watery extract, prepared from the unripe fruit of this tree gathered at the time customary for pickling, has an acrid, bitterish, slightly aromatic, taste, not disagreeable, and is employed principally as an anthelminthic. For this purpose, a solution of zij of the extract is directed in \$\frac{7}{3}\s of cinnamon-water, of which from twenty to thirty drops are given thrice a day, at first, to infants of two or three years old, and afterwards, from forty to sifty, for six or eight days—the third or sifth day giving a purgative, with or without calomel. See Fischer Comment. de Verm: and Tisset Avis au Peuple.

Juniperus, Juniper, Juniperus communis, the Berry and L. S. P.

Top.

K

Kino, Kina, the Refin.

This refin (or perhaps more properly gum-refin) is brought to us from that part of Africa adjacent to the river Gambia, and was first employed about D 3 thirty

thirty years ago. It is divided into pieces of various magnitude, fome as large as a walnut. (Spielman.) It is hard, brittle, of a dark reddiff colour, inclining to black, and opake-except the minute fragments of it, which appear, like bits of garnet, red, and transparent. (Fothergill med. Obf. & Inq. Vol. I.) It has a refemblance to Catechu, but is more red and aftringent. (Webster's Ed. of Lew. Disp.)

Great part of it dissolves readily in the mouth, discovering a strong but grateful astringency, with somewhat of a mucilaginous fweetness. When coarfely powdered, and thrown into water, about five or fix parts in feven foon diffolve, and communicate to it a deep red colour, and a strong astringent taste. What remains undiffolved appears to be refinous. It differs from the red lumps of the common Gum Senega in being much more brittle-from Dragon's blood by diffolving in water-and from both by its stypticity. Fothergill adds, that he has had specimens sent him not so readily soluble in water, and in tafte bitter and auftere, which he fupposes the produce of a different tree. Med. Obs. & Inq Vol. I.

It was first mentioned by Dr. Oldfield to Dr. Fothergill as an useful remedy in chronical diarrhæa, and the latter thinks it may be useful not only in diarrhoea but leucorrhoea, and in fuch diseases as arise from laxity and acrimony.

The red aftringent Gum-Refin, from New South Wales. is very fimilar to the Kino.—The natives disfolve it in water, and use it as a lotion in all kinds of uterine debility.

L

Ladanum, Ladanum, Ciftus creticus, L. S. P. the Refin.

Lavendula, Lavender, Lavandula Spica, the Flower. L. S. P.

Laurus, Bay, Laurus nobilis, L.S.P.
the Leaf and
Berry.

Limon, Lemon, Citrus Medica, L.S. P.
the Juice, outer
Rind, and its Oil
called ESSENCE.

Linum, Flax, Linum usitassimum, the Seed called L. S. P.

Linseed.

Lujula, Wood Sorrel, Oxalis Acetosella, the Leaf. L. S. P. M

Magnefia the Earth, so called.

Magnefia Vitriolata, Vitriolated Magnefia, commonly called Bitter Purgative Salt.

Majorāna, Sweet Marjoram, the Herb.

Malva, Mallow, the Leaf and Flower.

Manna, Manna.

Origanum Majorana, L.S.P.

Malva Sylvestris, L. S. P.

See Philosophical Transactions. No. 472, p. 86.

White Horehound, the Herb.

Marum fyriacum, Teucrium Marum, Syrian Herb-mastich, L. S. P. the Herb.

Marrubium album, Marrubium vulgare, L. S. P.

Mastiche,

Mastiche, Mastich, the Resin.

Pistacia Lentiscus, L. S. P.

Mel, Honey.

Melissa, Balm, the Herb.

Melissa officinalis, L. S. P.

Mentha piperītis, Peppermint,

the Herb.

Mentha piperita, L. S. P.

Mentha fatīva,

Spear-mint, the Herb.

Mentha viridis, L. S. P.

Mezereum, Mezereon, or Spurge-Olive, the Bark of the Root.

Daphne Mezereum, L. S. P.

Several species of Daphne have been praised for the same virtues as those belonging to that here adopted: but the mischief which happens in so many other cases from a consustion of species is not here much to be feared; each of them being surnished with a similar and very violent acrimony. (Murray App. Med. tom. 4.) Bergius says it is indifferent from which species of the genus the bark is chosen, but that the Cortex Daphnes Mezerei is the officinal one in Sweden, (M. M. p. 307,)

and the numerous experiments made in Germany, Sweden, and England, demonstrate the particular efficacy of this species. Murray App. tom. 4.

Spurge-Olive is found wild in the woods of more than one county in England. It is a shrub four feet or more high, with spear-shaped deciduous leaves, flowers sitting in threes, (also in twos and fours, Reich.) growing on the stem, Linn.) of a purple colour, (sometimes pale red, and white, Stokes,) appearing early in spring,) sometimes in January, L. M. M.) and having a finell of hyacinth; hence it is cultivated in gardens. (Murray App. tom. 4.) Abroad the bark is commonly taken from the trunk or large branches; here the bark of the root is directed; which, if taken up in the depth of winter, Ruffel thinks not so good, as being thinner and less juicy. When chewed, it is not at first pungent to the tafte, but after a little time is greatly fo, and the difagreeable stimulus in the fauces lasts for many hours; the internal, or woody, part has but little tafte. Ruffel Med. Obf. & Inq. Vol. 3.

A decoction, made of zij of the cortical part of the fresh root, boiled in thij of water to thij, dose from Ziv to Zviij, sour times a day, Russel sound to be very efficacious in resolving venereal nodes, and in a thickening of the periosteum from other causes. He sound it serviceable in no other venereal symptom, and generally joined with a solution of the hydrargyrus muriatus. (See Med. Obs. & Inquiries, Vol. 3.) Doctor Monro says he has not sound this decoction of service, unless where mercury had been freely used before, or at the

fame time with it. (Monro on Chymistry and Mat. Med. Vol. 3, p. 177.) The case of a difficulty of swallowing after lying-in, seemingly occasioned by a paralytic asfection, and of three years duration, cured by chewing a thin slice of the root as often as the patient could bear to do it, may be seen in Withering's Bot. Arrangem. Vol. I.

The bark of Mezereon may be employed externally, and probably with equal effect, as that of Thymelæa is by the inhabitants of Aunis, and by Le Roy, as a substitute for a blister. See Le Roy Essai sur l'Ecorce de Garou.

Millepeda, the Wood-loufe.

Oniscus Asellus,
od-louse. L.S.N.

Morus, Mulberry, the Fruit.

Morus nigra, L. S. P.

Moschus, Musk.

the matter collected in a membranous cavity,
situated near the umbilicus (navel)
of the animal.

Moschus Moschiferus.
L. S. N.

Myriftica, the Kernel (called Nutmeg) of the Fruit, its effential Oil, its expressed Oil, commonly called Oil of Mace. Macis, Mace.

Myristica Moschata, Acta Holmiensia.

Myrrha, Myrrh, the Gum-refin.

N

Nasturtium aquaticum, Water-cress, the fresh Herb. Nicotiana, Tobacco, the Leaf. Nitrum, Nitre.

Sifymbrium Nafturtiam aquaticum, L. S. P. Nicotiana Tabacum, L. S. P. Kali nitratum.

Olibanum, Olibanum, Juniperus lycia, the Gum-resin.

L. S. P.

Oliva,

Oliva, Olive, the Fruita nd its Oil.

Olea europæa, L. S. P.

the Flower.

Parcina brava,

Opium, Opium.

Opopanax, Opopanax, the Gum-resin,

Origănum, Wild Marjoram, the Herb.

Ostrea, Oyster, the Shell.

Ovis, the Sheep, the Suet.

Ovum, the Pullet's Egg.

Pastinaca Opopanax, L. S. P. S. onl

Origanum vulgare, L. S. P.

Ostrea edulis, L. S. N.

Ovis aries, L. S. N.

Ovum gallinaceum.

the centre to the circumference. It has no remar finell; but, to the telle, Amifelia conf

Maria is Jest (New M

White Poppy, the Capfule. Million of bus with to another

Papaver album, Papaver somniferum, L. S. P.

have come away by in min and the

neft, of the liquotice idad, with force I

Papaver erraticum,
Wild Poppy,
the Flower.

Papaver Rhæas, L. S. P.

Pareira brava,

the Root.

Cissampelos pareira, L. S. P.

This plant, called also Butua by the Portuguese and Spaniards, grows in South America, particularly Brafil; and its root was introduced at Paris in 1688 by Amelot, the French king's ambassador, (Hist. de l'Ac. Sc. 1710;) whence it became known to the rest of Europe. It is brought from Brafil in crooked pieces of different fizes, fome no bigger than the finger, others as large as a child's arm; the outfide is brownish and variously wrinkled; the internal substance is of a pale, dull, yellowish, hue, and interwoven as it were with woody fibres. so that, on a tranverse section, there appears a number of concentric circles, croffed with ftrize running from the centre to the circumference. It has no remarkable smell; but, to the taste, manifests considerable sweetness, of the liquorice kind, with some bitterness, and a flight roughness, covered by the sweet matter. Geoffroy de Mat. Med. Vol. II.

It is extolled by the Brasilians and Portuguese in suppressions of urine, and in nephritic and calculous complaints. Helvetius affirms that stones of the size of an olive have come away by its use, and prevented the necessity of lithotomy, but that it has not always shewn the same efficacy; (Sur les Malad.) that, in nephritic pains and supfuppressions of urine, he has often given it with success;—that he has sometimes seen the patient freed from pain almost in an instant, a very plentiful discharge of urine succeeding;—that, in ulcers of the kidneys and bladder, where the urine was mucous and purulent, and could scarcely be voided, or not without great uneasiness, the symptoms were soon relieved by Pareira, and the ulcer at length healed by joining to it some balsam of Copaiva. (Trast. de Mat. Med. tom. 2.) It was sound to be a powerful expectorant in an humoral assuma, and in an icteric cholic, from concreted bile, the pain was soon relieved, and all the symptoms removed; but, in an icterus when the liver was swelled, hard, and, schirrhous, it did no good. (Geoffrog, ibid.)

It is given in substance from gr. xij to 3ij. (Roncé Tratado de la Mat. Med.) Geoffroy gave a decoction of 3ij to 3iij, in a fbj, for three doses, one to be given every half hour and then at longer intervals.—He cautions against too large doses, for fear of heating, or inflaming, the kidneys; but Lockseke says he has known 3j given without any such effect. Arzney mittel, n. p. 249.

Parietaria, Parietaria officinalis,

Pellitory of the Wall, L. S. P.

the Herb.

Pentaphyllum, Potentilla reptans,

Cinquefoil, L. S. P.

the Root.

Petroleum, Petroleum, Bitumen Petroleum, or Rock-Oil. L. S. N.

Petro-

Petrofelnum
Parfley,

the Root and Seed.

Pimento, Pimento, or Allspice, the Berry.

Piper Indicum,
India Pepper,
the Capfule.

Piper Longum,

Long Pepper,

the Fruit.

Piper Nigrum,

Black Pepper,

the Berry.

Pix Burgundica, Burgundy Pitch.

Pix liquida, Tar.

Plumbum, Lead.

Cerussa, Ceruse.

Lithargyrus, Litharge.

Minium, red Lead.

Apium Petroselinum, L. S. P.

fucceeding;

Myrtus Pimenta, L. S. P.

Capficum annuum, L. S. P.

Piper longum, L. S. P.

Piper nigrum, L. S. P.

Prunus

Prunus Gallica, Prunus domestica, L. S. P.

Plumb,

the Fruit called French Plumb, or Prune.

Prunus sylvestris, Prunus spinosa, Sloe.

L. S. P.

the Fruit.

Pulegium, Pennyroyal, Mentha Pulegium, the Herb and L. S. P. Flower.

Pyrethrum, Pellitory of Spain, the Root.

Anthemis Pyrethrum, L. S. P.

Q.

Quaffia amara, Quaffia, Quaffy, L. S. P. the Wood, Root, and Bark.

The wood of this tree, which grows fpontaneously in the territory of Surinam, in South America, and in the island of St. Croix, was made known in Sweden, Bergius tells us, by Rolander; who, having learnt its virtues from a negro, named Quassi, (by others Coissi,) brought a fpea specimen of it on his return from Surinam, in 1756;—but Fermin says the Bois de Coissi was known as a medicine at Surinam long before the Negro Coissi;—and Haller tells us his son-in-law Braun, when ill with an epidemic sever in 1742, took it as a remedy in common use. (Bibl. Bot. tom. 2, page 555.) It was not, however, generally noticed in Europe till Linnæus published a description of it in 1763.

It is taken from both trunk and branches; is white, folid, tough, hard, (never fo hard as not eafily to be cut into flices, Murray,) and lightish; -cut transversely, it is marked with parallel capillary rays from the centre to the circumference, and many hollowed points spread over the whole disk. It is covered with a thin bark, of a pale white, (eafily feparated, Murr.) often spotted with black, lightish, and brittle. (Bergius.) It has no fmell,-its tafte very bitter without aftringency, and not naufeous. The thicker the pieces, the more compact the wood, though light for its fize,-the whiter internally, and more bitter. It is not unufual to fee spots or stripes ashcoloured, brown, and even of a deep blue or black, in different parts of the furface. Where this unufual colour descends deep, the wood is almost insipid and soft, whence fome corruption may be fuspected. The wood of the trunk is to be preferred to that of the branches, and that of the root (which is faid to be of a deeper colour) to that of the trunk, as is the case with some other woods, if it could be procured eafily. (Murray App. tom. 3, page 435 and 437.) The thicker pieces are always to be preferred to the smaller. Hagen Apotherk.

With regard to its virtues, it is esteemed tonic, stomachic, and antiseptic, and therefore employed in loss of tone, anorexia, hypochondriasis, epidemic, intermittent, and remittent severs. Water is its proper menstruum, as it has more gummy than resinous parts. A zi of the rasped root may be macerated in a sti of cold water for 24 hours, or in boiling water for an hour; and from zi to ziv given several times a day. The watery extract, which is said to be most in use at Surinam, is conveniently given in pills to such as dislike the bitter Insusions.

Quercus, Oak, the Bark. Quercus Robur, L. S. P.

R.

Raphanus rusticanus,

Horse-radish,

the Root.

Rhabarbarum,

Rhubarb.

the Root.

Ribes nigrum,

Black Currant,

the Fruit.

Cochlearia Armoracia,

L.S.P.

Rheum palmatum,

L. S. P.

Ribes nigrum,

L. S. P.

E 2

Ribes

Ribes rubrum, Red Gurrant, the Fruit. Ribes rubrum, L. S. P.

Ricinus,

Palma Christi,

the Oil of the

Seed.

Ricinus communis, L. S. P.

This plant, called also Negro Oil-bush, (Hughes Barb.) grows spontaneously in most of our West-Indian islands.

The feed is generally less than a common horsebean, ovate, compressed on each side, covered with a brittle shell, speckled with brown and yellow, containing a white kernel inclosed in a white membrane: when fresh, bitterish; and, after some time, exciting a mild sense of heat. The shell is said to have a strong degree of acrimony not discoverable by the taste,—to which it seems insipid,—but by its effects on other parts.

A fingle feed, chewed and swallowed in the evening by an healthy lufty man, although its taste was like that of almonds, left a pungent sensation in the throat. The man, after sleeping quietly the whole night, awoke the next morning with a violent vomiting, and was the whole day affected with alternate vomitings and purgings. At the same time, a lady of a delicate constitution, swallowed a single seed; but, having first carefully separated and thrown away the shell with the investing membrane,

membrane, was not sensible of any injurious effect. (Bergius). It is said, indeed, that the inhabitants of the countries where the plant grows take only one or two seeds, and this dose acts as a drastic purgative. It would not, therefore, be advisable to take many of these seeds in substance, especially if not shelled.

These seeds contain a large quantity of oil, which is obtained either by boiling them, after being bruised, in water, and skimming off the oil which rises to the surface,—or by expression. That obtained by boiling loses its sweetness from the heat,—is whiter, less purgative, and disposed to grow rancid sooner. As the oil exposed to sale varies much in colour and acrimony, if the apothecary is obliged to purchase it, he should choose that which is thick, viscid, greenish, somewhat opake, almost insipid, or sweet, leaving no sensation of acrimony in the throat; and reject that which is very white, transparent,—or of a saffron colour. The college expect the apothecary to express it. See Expressed eils.

Rosa damascēna, Damask Rose, the Petal. Rosa damascena,
Aitoni Hortus Kewensis, va.

Rosa rubra, Red Rose, Rosa Gallica, L. S. P. the Petal.

Rosemary,

the Flower and

Top.

Rubia, Madder,

the Root.

Rubus idæus,

Raspberry,

the Fruit.

Ruta, Rue,

the Herb.

Ros marīnus, Rosmarinus officinalis,

L. S. P.

Rubia tinetorum.

L. S. P.

Rubus idaus. L. S. P.

Ruta graveolens,

L. S. P.

S,

Sabīna, Savin,

the Leaf.

Juniperus Sabina, L. S. P.

Saccharum non puri-

ficatum,

Soft Sugar.

tum,

Double-refined Sugar.

Saccharum purifica- Saccharum bis coctum.

Sagapenum,

Sagapenum,

Sagapenum,

the Gum-refin.

Sal Ammoniacus,

Sal Ammoniac,

Sal muriaticus,

Sea-Salt.

Salvia, Sage,

the Leaf.

Sambucus,

Elder,

the inner Bark, Flower, & Berry.

Sanguis Draconis,

Dragon's Blood,

the Refin.

Red Saunders,

the Wood.

Santonicum, (Wormfeed, L. S. P.

commonly called) the Top.

Ammonia muriata.

Natron muriatum.

Salvia officinalis.

L. S. P.

Sambucus nigra.

L. S. P.

Santalum rubrum, Pterocarpus Santolinus, L. Suppl. P.

Santonicum, Artemisia Santonicum,

E 4

Sapo,

Sapo, Soap.

Sarcocolla, Sarcocol, the Gum-refin.

Sarsaparilla,
Sarsaparilla,
the Root.

Sassafras, Sassafras, the Wood, Root, and its Bark.

Scammonium,
Scammony,
the Gum-refin,

Scilla, Squill, the Root.

Scordium, Scordium, or Water-german-der,

the Herb.

Senna, Senna, the Leaf.

(stapes

Sapo ex oleo olivæ & natro confectus.

Sal Ammenineus.

Smilax Sarfaparilla, L. S. P.

the Conserving

Laurus Sassafras,
L. S. P.

Convolvulus Scammonia, L.S. P.

Samoudones

Scilla maritima,

Teucrium Scordium, L. S. P.

Red Sandlers,

Cassia Senna, L. S. P.

the Wood.

Seněka,

Seněka, Rattlesnake- Polygala Senega, root, or Seneka, L. S. P. the Root.

Seneka, or Senega, is a small perennial plant, growing spontaneously in North America, particularly in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Canada, &c. and cultivated in some of our gardens. The root confifts of small branches, about the thickness of a little finger, (a goose-quill, Spielman,) proceeding from a thicker mishaped head, each of them jointed, variously bent and contorted, with anular, thick-fet, furrows, and an acute membranous margin on each fide, running its whole length; (a longitudinal woody fibre also passing through its centre, as in Ipecacuanha, Berg.) externally of a yellowish or pale brown colour,-internally white. The finell is weak, but naufeous, especially when a large quantity is shut in a close vessel, (Murray;) the taste warm, like Pimpenella alba, but more acrid, (Spielm. Pharm. Gen.) sub-acid, and Mightly bitter.

It is diuretic, gently purgative, often excites naufea, and fometimes falivates. It was introduced to the
notice of Europeans, by Dr. Tennent, about 1736, who,
having feen its good effects among the Pennfylvanian
Indians, in the bite of the rattle-fnake, thought it might
be usefully employed in other diseases which were accompanied with some similar symptoms. (See his Physical
Enquiries, &c.) It was accordingly tried with success,
in inflammations of the breast and lungs, by Lemery,
Justice,

Justieu, and Du Hamet, (Mem. de l'Ac. des Sc. 1739,) but more accurately by Bouvart, (Mem. Ac. Sc. 1744,) who in some cases, previously employed venesection. It acted by stool, urine, and expectoration. He gave it also with advantage as a diuretic in hydropic cases; and Dr. Percival thinks it sometimes useful in the hydrops pectoris, as, besides its other effects as an evacuant, it acts on the bronchial glands. (Essays, Vol. II.) In the rheumatism it is recommended in a letter from Gronovius. (Com. Lit. Norimb. 1741.) Not being able to procure the Polygala amara, I have tried both the Polygala vulgaris and Seneka, in consumptive cases, but without the desired success from either.

It is given in powder or decoction.—In powder, from Di to 3s two or three times a day,—and most conveniently, Dr. Monro thinks, in pills with extract of liquorice. (On Pharm. Chem.) In cases, where vomiting might be unsafe, the decoction is most eligible. Tennent used a saturated decoction of Ziij, boiled in a quart of water to two-thirds, of which he gave Ziss every three hours; but this causing an uneasy heat in the throat, &c. Bouvart directed Zi only, to be boiled in the same quantity, and the dose to be repeated at shorter intervals.

Serpentāria Virginiā- Aristolochia Serpentana, ria, L. S. P. Virginian Serpentary, the Root.

Simarouba,

Simarouba,
Simarouba,
the Bark.

Quaffia Simarouba, L. Suppl. P.

This bark, taken both from the trunk and root of a tree growing in Guiana, is brought to us in long pieces, of a yellowish white colour, light, tough, (flexible, Ph. Dan.) and of a fibrous texture, -of a strong, durable, bitter, tafte, not very ungrateful,-without fmell, and without any manifest astringency, (L. M. M.) as appears by its not turning black with vitriolated iron. (Murray App. Med. 3rd, page 462.) The bark of the root is esteemed the best, (Bancroft's Hist. of Guiana. Murray ib.) which is diffinguished by the vestiges of fibres cut off. (Ph. Dan.) That which is old, woody, of a dark colour, (ib.) and but flightly bitter should be rejected. (Murray, 3rd, p. 460.) Macerated in water, or spirit of wine, it quickly impregnates both menstrua with its bitterness, and a yellow tincture. Its virtues feem more perfectly extracted by cold than boiling water, the cold infusion being rather stronger in taste than the decoction; which last, whilst hot, is pellucid and yellow, becoming turbid and of a reddish brown as it cools. (L. M. M.) The milky appearance, which Juffieu fays it communicates to boiling water, was not observed by Lewis, in the decoction of any of the specimens which he examined, nor by Bergius, nor Crell.

After being long used in Guiana as a medicine in alvine fluxes and hæmorrhages, it was brought into France in 1713; and, in an epidemic dysentery, which raged at Paris in 1718, neither yielding to purgatives nor aftringents,-and faid to be made worse by Ipecacuanha,-this bark was given with fuccess by Justieu, (Hist. Ac. des Sc. Ann. 1729.) Degner found it remarkably ferviceable in an epidemic dysentery at Nimeguen, in 1736; but the cure was more speedy and certain in fluxes of blood, and bloody matter, than when the discharges were bilious;and, from the experiments of Juffieu, during 15 years, it appears to have been successful, not in dysenteries only, but in chronical diarrhoeas of feveral species. It was used with success also in an habitual dysenteric cholic, (Act. N. C. Vol. VIII. p. 94;) - in a chronical hepatic flux, by Boeneken, (Nov. Act. N. G. Vol. II. p. 8;)in a lientery, (ibid. p. 82;)—in leucorrhœa, by Speer, (Duncan Comm. Vol. VII.) - and for worms, by De Haen, (Pral. Path. tom. 2.) bloods round vingin and bas (.61)

It is given in powder from Is to Is, or more, several times a day;—but more commonly in decoction, which, if not given in too large a dose, neither excites nausea or vomiting; whereas the powder sometimes seems heavy, and disagrees with the stomach. Justice advises to begin with a weaker decoction, and proceed afterwards to a stronger. He directed a decoction to be made by boiling I in stip of water, to two-thirds, and then divided into four doses, one of which was to be taken every three hours.

Simarouba, though supposed to act as a demulcent as well as a tonic, and the more fafely to be employed as being a hitter without manifest astringency, requires however,

however, like most other remedies, some judgment in its exhibition, to infure its fuccess. In some cases, evacuants of the primæ viæ are previously necessary;-in others, venæsection, &c. See the writers on Mat. Med. -Pringle, Brocklesby, and Monro, &c. on the diseases of armies-and Lind, Rouppe, &c. on diseases of seamen.

Sināpi, Mustard, the Seed.

Sinapis nigra, L. S. P.

Sium, Water-parsnip, Sium nodistorum, the Herb.

L. S. P.

Creeping Water-Parsnip is an indigenous, perennial, plant, growing in our rivers and ditches, and flowering in July and August, -with Leaves winged-Rundles from the fides of the stem, nearly fitting uniformly opposite the leaves, (Stokes apud Withering,) Spokes 8 or 9-Petals white, entire, egg-shaped, slightly bent in, -Stem scored, angular, and trailing,-lower leaves with 2, the upper with I, pair of Leafits,-Leafits fitting. (With. Bot. Arr. Vol. I.) The apothecary must be careful not to mistake for Water-parsnip the Oenanthe crocata, or Hemlock dropwort, (the first, or spring leaves, of which are similar to those of the former, Ray. Hist. Pl.) as the whole plant of the Hemlock drop-wort, Withering fays, is poisonous. Bot. Arr. Vol. I.

The expressed juice is given as an antiscorbutic, in doses of \$ij to \$iv, in milk, or any other convenient liquor.

quor. (Beirie Diet. de la Mat. Med.) The juice, or infusion of the herb, is used in cases called scorbutic and in scrofula. (Doody apud Ray Synops. Ed. 2. App.) Withering fays, a young lady, fix years old, was cured of an obstinate cutaneous disease by taking three large spoonfuls of the juice twice a day; and that he has repeatedly given to adults Ziij, or Ziv, every morning, in fimilar complaints, with the greatest advantage. He adds, that, in the doses he gave, it neither affects the head, stomach, or bowels. Bot. Arr. Vol. I.

Sperma ceti, Spermaceti.

Spigelia, Indian Pink, Spigelia marilandica, the Root.

Sevum Ceti crystallifatum.

A. H. K.

Indian Pink is a perennial plant, and a native of South Carolina,—the root of which, after being many years in use, there, among the Indians, planters, and medical practitioners, was made known in 1754 to Dr. Whytt, by Dr. Lining, whose account of it was published in the Essays phys. and lit. Edinb. Vol. I. as was a farther account in the third vol. of the same Essays, sent, in 1764 and 1766, to Dr. Hope, by Dr. Garden.

This root, which is horizontal, fimple, unequal, with many long fibres,-is faid to be a fafe anthelminthic, rarely failing, if the root be not too old,-not naufeous to children,-often proving laxative, and in a large dofe purgative or emetic; -- and yet it is allowed to cause a vertigo,

vertigo, dimness of sight, and convulsions of the globe of the eye, more or less lasting,—even for whole days, (Lining and Garden.) Of the root in substance (which is most efficacious) xii grains are a moderate dose for a child three years old,—or an infusion in boiling water of xx grains, mixed with milk, and sweetened, to be repeated morning and evening for some days, (Lining;) for an adult, from 3i to 3is, or more, and an infusion of 3iij, or 3iv, twice a day. (Garden.) It is safer in general to give large doses than small, as the vertigo and convulsions oftener follow from small doses; whereas, from large, he never observed any other effect than its proving emetic, or violently cathartic. Id. ib.

Garden says sometimes 3s is as purgative as the same quantity of rhubarb,—that he never sound it of much service except it proved gently purgative, and he thinks a previous emetic should never be omitted. Lining always added to the powder a sufficient quantity of rhubarb to keep the body open, and Garden says the addition of the purgative renders its use safe, and prevents all danger of convulsion of the eyes. It is given in worm severs by both,—by the latter along with a small proportion of Rad. Serpentariæ Virginianæ—the exacerbations of which it abates, he says, considerably. Gard. p. 149.

Spina cervina,

Buckthorn,

the Berry.

Rhamnus catharticus, L. S. P.

Spiritus

minute and a

Spiritus vinofus rectificatus,

Rectified Spirit of Wine,
100 parts contain
95 parts of Alköhol,
and 5 of distilled
Water. Its specific
Gravity is to that
of distilled Water,
as ,835 to 1,000.

Spiritus vinosus tenuior,

Proof Spirit of Wine,
100 parts contain
55 parts of Alköhol,
and 45 of distilled
Water. Its specific
Gravity is to that
of distilled Water,
as ,930 to 1,000.

Spongia, Sponge.

Spongia officinalis, L. S. N.

Stannum, Tin.

Staphisagria,

Staphifagria, Staves-acre, the Seed. Delphinium Staphifagria, L. S. P.

The plant is a native of the fouthern parts of Europe, producing large rough triangular feeds, of a dark colour, a difagreeable fmell, and a very naufeous, bitterifh, burning tafte. They were formerly used as a cathartic, but operated with fo much violence, both upwards and downwards, and were so liable to inflame the throat, that the internal use of them has long been laid aside. L. M. M.

Of late they have only been employed externally for the destruction of vermin, either in a powder or liniment.

Styrax, Storax, the Refin. Styrax officinalis, L. S. P.

Succinum, Amber.

Sulphur, Sulphur.
Sulphuris Flores,
Flowers of Sulphur.

Sulphur fublimatum.

Sus, the Hog, the Lard.

Sus Scrofa, L. S. N.

T

Tamarindus,

Tamarind,

the Fruit.

Tamarindus Indica, L. S. P.

Tanacetum, Tansy, the Flower and Herbs Tanacetum vulgare, L. S. P.

Taraxăc um, Dandelion,

Leontodon Taraxacum, L. S. P.

the Root and

Common Dandelion is an indigenous perennial plant, growing in meadows, pastures, road sides, ditch-banks, &c. and flowering from April to September, with leaves notched, finely toothed, smooth, (Linn.) varying from winged clefts in a very dry situation, to nearly entire in a very moist one, (Woodward;) stem somewhat cottony towards the top, (Curt. Stokes) blossom yellow, expanding about five or six in the morning, and closing early in the afternoon. (Wither:) The smell of the herb is weak, the taste bitter,—the root has no smell; the taste at first a little sweetish, then bitter, (sweeter at the beginning of spring; in summer more bitter. (Bergius.) The roots, leaves, and flower-stalks, abound with

with a milky juice of no particular smell, but a bitterish taste, not lost by inspissation. (L. M. M.) Neither the root nor the plant in substance, nor its preparations, bear long keeping. The dry root, after being kept about a twelvemonth, entirely lost its bitterness, and only a slight sweetishness remained. An extract from the fresh root, inspissated to dryness, and kept the same length of time, suffered nearly the same change. (Id. ib.)

The expressed juice of the herb is diuretic, aperient, and somewhat laxative; of which from Ziss to Ziv have been given, three or four times a day, to correct thick, fizy, blood; (Delius Diff.) and this juice, either alone or mixed with whey, Van Swieten fays, is of confiderable fervice in the jaundice. (Comment. tom. 3.) A decoction of both herb and root is recommended in impetigo, scabies, &c. (Frank. Samlung, tom. 1.) and a decoction of the root, in stones of the kidneys, and dropfy from an induration of the liver. (ib.) Bergius fays a decoction of the fresh root in whey, or broth, has fucceeded in difeases of the liver where other remedies failed, adding, that he had often succeeded in resolving a hardness of the liver by a broth of this kind, joined with cream of tartar,-taken every day for weeks or months; and that this regimen answers expectation in bilious calculi and ascites. Berg. Mat. Med. torr. 2.

A fost extract, made by inspissating a decoction of the roots in water, given from two to four tea-spoonfuls every morning, is praised by Rosenstein for obstructed viscera, jaundice, and costiveness; and, by Zimmerman, for tubercles of the lungs, in their Letters to Murray. See his App. Med. tom. 1.

Terebinthina chia, Pistacia Terebinthus, Chio, or Cyprus Turpentine.

L.S.P.

-vulgāris, common Turpentine.

Thus, Frankincense, the Refin.

Tormentilla, Tormentil, the Root.

Tragacantha, Tragacanth.

Trifolium paludofum,

Buckbean, the Herb.

Triticum, Wheat, Flour. Amylum, Starch.

Tuffilago, Coltsfoot, the Herb.

Tormentilla erecta, L. S. P.

Aftralagus Tragacantha, L. S. P.

Menyanthes trifoliata, L. S. P.

Triticum bybernum, L. S. P.

Tuffilago Farfara. L. S. P.

V

Valeriana fylvestris, Wild Valerian, the Root.

Viola, Violet, the fresh Flower.

Vitis, the Vine, the Fruit.

Uva passa, The Raisin.

Vinum, Wine.

Tartarum, Tartar.

Tartari crystalli, Crystals of Tartar. Acetum, Vinegar.

Ulmus, the Elm, the inner Bark.

Valeriana officinalis, L. S. P.

Viola odorata, L. S. P.

Vitis vinifera, L. S. P.

Tartarum impurum.

Tartarum purificatum.

Ulmus campestris, L. S. P.

Common Elm is a tall tree, growing in hedges,—most plentiful in Middlesex and Worcestershire, (Stokes ap. F 3 Wither-

Withering,)—but not found north of Stamford?? (Ray Syn. Stokes,)—with Leaves doubly ferrated, unequal at the base, (Linn.) Flowers in very short, broad-topped, spikes, and Bark of the trunk cracked and wrinkled. Withering, Bot. Arr. Vol. I.

A decoction of the inner bark has been recommended, by Lysons, in various chronical cutaneous eruptions. (Med. Trans. of London College, Vol. II.) It cures the Lepra Icthyofis of Sauvages, (Lett. Med. Mem.) Dr. Monro fays he found that eruptions of the true leprous kind, though often greatly mitigated, nay fometimes feemingly perfectly removed, generally returned in the space of a few months, or at least within the year. (Pharm. Chem.) Dr. Lyfons directs the decoction to be made by boiling Ziv of the bark nearest the wood, taken fresh from the tree,-in fpring from the small (not smallest) branches, -in autumn from the branching roots,-in thiv of water to thij,-dose this twice, or thrice a day. He was commonly obliged, he fays, to give purging medicines with it. See his account in Med. Trans. of the Lond. Col. My experience can add little to the foregoing evidence in its favour. For, though I have for many years employed a decoction of 3iv of the dried bark, in the fame quantity and dose, and I think with advantage-yet I never trufted it without the affiftance of other remedies; - fmart purgatives, in particular, were scarcely ever omitted.

Urtica,

Urtica dioica, L. S. P.

Stinging Nettle, the Herb.

This species of Stinging Nettle is perennial, and grows wild on ditch-banks, dunghills, and manured ground. The leaves are opposite, heart shaped, serrated. It puts forth slowers in July, which are fertile and barren on distinct plants. (With.) The juice, depurated and gently inspissated, discovers a considerable taste of the subsaline kind. L. M. M.

This plant, however it may be despised, is not without medical utility,—if the testimonies of many are to be believed. (Murray, App. Med. Vol. IV.) The juice, taken from Zij to Ziv, is commended in nephritic complaints, (Spies de Herb. antineph.) in internal hæmorphages, (Chomel,) in hæmoptysis, (Am. Lusitan, Cent. 6.—Lazerme Curat.—Scopoli Fl. Carniol.) in uterine hæmorrhages, (Peyroux Obs.) and joined with decoction of equisetum, in cases of bloody urine, (Hist. Morb. Vratislav.) The nettle is a common remedy in an incipient phthis among the people of Brunswick, examples of which may be seen in Lange Rem. Brunsv. Dom. At a season when the juice is not to be obtained, the powder is used mixed with sugar or honey.

The uneasy itching sensation produced by this plant probably gave rise to a method of cure, by some called artication, which was directed by Celsus, and consisted

F 4

in stinging a paralytic limb with nettles until it became red: (Celf. Lib. 3. c. 27. Ed. L. Targæ, p. 141.) and the legs of lethargic people were ordered to be so treated by Aretæus, (wife before. of. wab. Ed. Wigan. p. 90.) Nor has the practice been totally forgotten, as a palfy is said to have been thus cured in Hist. Ac. Sc. 1741, p. 103.) Scopoli saw an arm restored to its sensation and motion by urtication only, (Fl. Carn.) and Homob. Piso has many examples of sebrile stupor removed by this application to the arms, thighs, and legs. (Spicileg. Cur.) A nettle-leas, put upon the tongue, and then pressed against the roof of the mouth, is sometimes efficacious in stopping a bleeding at the nose. Withering, Bot. Arr. Vol. II.

Uva Ursi, A Bear's Whortleberry, the Leaf.

Arbutus Uva Urfi, L. S. P.

Bear's Whortleberry is a low evergreen shrub, growing in the northern countries of Europe and America, and in mountainous places of the temperate regions of Europe. It is cultivated here in gardens, but not preferved without difficulty.

The apothecary must distinguish it from the Vaccinium Vitis idæa, or red Whortleberry of Linnæus, which in some respects resembles it. The leaves of Uva Ursi are narrower at the base, thicker, entire underneath; whilst those of the red whortle are broader at the base, thinner, slightly indented at the end, the mid-

rib

rib terminating in a roundish knob, (Stokes ap. With.)
—with deep veins above, which are equally prominent underneath, (Woodward ap. eund.) underneath dotted, (dots dark brown, prominent, (Stokes.—That (viz. uva ursi) has trailing stalks,—this stalks obliquely ascending.—That has an ovate corolla, under the germen, with ten stamina;—this is bell-shaped, deeper cut, higher than the germen, with eight stamina—That a berry, farinaceous, dry, insipid, commonly with five cells, and seeds;—this a berry full of an acid juice, four cells, and numerous seeds. Murr. App. Med. Vol. II.

The leaves of the Uva Ursi have a taste at first styptic, afterwards agreeably bitter;—the stalks and their bark are much more astringent than the leaves, but less bitter, and the woody part almost entirely insipid. The smell of the dried leaves is like that of liquorice root, or its extract. They contain more gummy parts, in which the bitterness resides, than of resin, which is insipid,—an aqueous menstruum is therefore preferable to a spirituous. Boiling extricates the efficacious parts more powerfully than insusion. Murray ib.

This plant is faid to have been known and used in Spain, Naples, and Montpellier, long before 1756, about which time the experiments made with it at Vienna, in calculous complaints, excited the general attention. The greatest number of instances of its good effects was in such disorders as were seated in the kidneys; but there are many where a stone was manifestly in the bladder: some patients sound immediate relief, others not till after some months continuance of

the remedy, and some were restored to perfect health. (Haen. Rat. Med. Vol. I, & Seq. - Murray App. Vol. II.) It has appeared also to be serviceable in various difeases of the urinary passages in which a stone was not suspected, - in ulcerations, dyfury, strangury, - mucous, prulent, and bloody urine, &c. -even a suppression of urine, which had required the introduction of the catheter for more than three months, was cured by Uva Ursi in a few weeks. (Plenck Mat. Chyr.) It has not indeed always fucceeded. Haller, who had laboured feveral years under a dyfury, was relieved by it only for a short time. (Comm. nov. Gotting.) It failed with Acrel, in Sweden, both before and after lithotomy,-with Werlhoff, in Germany,-and, in Britain, the expectations of feveral (perhaps too much raifed) were disappointed. But, though Uva Ursi does not appear to be a folvent of human calculi, (and perhaps there is not any fuch known,) it may be confidered as a valuable remedy, if it only lessens the torture, and thereby renders life more tolerable. Murray ibid.

The leaves are given in powder, from gr. xv to $\Im ij$, three or four times a day.—An infusion of $\Im i$, or $\Im ij$, in a fbi of water is more agreeable than a decoction,—but the decoction, as before observed, is most efficacious. See Haen Rat. Med.—Murray Comment. & App. Med.—Girardi, Quer, & c.

Z.

Zedoāria, Zedoary, the Root.

Zincum, Zinc.

Lapis Calaminaris,

Calamine.

Tutia, Tutty.

Vitriolum Album,

White Vitriol.

Zingiber, Ginger, the Roqt.

Kæmpferia rotunda, L. S. P.

Lapis calaminaris uf-

Zincum vitriolatum impurum.

Amomum Zingiber, L. S. P.

P R Æ P A R A T A VARII GENERIS.

MISCELLANEOUS
PREPARATIONS.

QUORUNDUM AQUA NON SOLUBILIUM PRÆPARATIO.

THE PREPARATION OF SOME SUBSTANCES
NOT SOLUBLE IN WATER.

FIRST bruise these substances in a mortar to a powder; then pour on a little water, and grind it upon a hard and smooth, but not calcareous stone, to make it as sine as possible. Lay this powder upon chalk covered with siltering paper, in a warm, or at least a dry place, for some days.

In this manner are to be prepared

ANTIMONY,

CRABS CLAWS, first broken into small pieces, and washed with boiling water,

CORAL,

CHALK,

CALAMINE,

OYSTER-SHELLS, first cleansed from their impurities.

AMBER,

TUTTY,

VERDIGRIS must be prepared in the same manner.

REMARK.

Calamine is roasted, or calcined, in order that it may be more easily reducible to a very fine powder; and the shops being usually supplied with it in this calcined state, the College have so directed in their Materia Medica. The Edinburgh College also thus direct it in their Pharmacopæia of 1792. Where Calamine cannot be procured already calcined, this Calamine stone, or ore of Zinc, is to be thrice heated in a strong red heat, and as often quenched with water. Ed. D. 1756.

78 MISCELLANEOUS PREPARATIONS.

A direction was given in the former Dispensatory to take particular care that Antimony, Calamine, and Tutty, be reduced to the most subtile powder possible. The sensibility of the parts, to which Calamine and Tutty are often applied, requires them, as Dr. Lewis has observed, to be perfectly freed from any gross irritating particles; and Antimony, unless thoroughly comminuted, may not only wound the stomach, but pass off without producing any other sensible effect than an increase of the grosser evacuations; whilst, if reduced to the utmost sineness, it may become a medicine of conclerable efficacy.

ADIPIS SUILLÆ SEVIQUE OVILLI PRÆPARATIO.

THE PREPARATION OF HOG'S LARD AND OF MUTTON-SUET.

Cut into pieces, and melt with a flow fire; and then separate from the membranes by straining.

AMMONIACI PURIFICATIO.

THE PURIFICATION OF AMMONIACUM.

Boil Ammoniacum, if it appears impure, in water, until it foftens, and press it through an hempen cloth; then set it by, that the re-sinous part may subside. Evaporate the water; and, towards the end of the inspissation, mix the resinous part with the gummy.

In the same manner Asa Fœtida, and similar Gum-resins, are purified.

You may also purify any gum, which melts easily, such as Galbanum, by putting it into an ox-bladder, and holding it in boiling water until it becomes soft enough to be separated from its impurities by pressing it through an hempen cloth.

REMARK.

In straining the Gums, care should be taken that the heat be neither too great nor too long continued, otherwise a considerable portion of their more active volatile matter will be lost,—an inconvenience which cannot, by any care, be wholly avoided.

Hence

80 MISCELLANEOUS PREPARATIONS.

Hence the purer tears, unstrained, are preferred, for internal use, to the strained gums, by the saculty of Paris. L.

As an additional reason for this preference, we may add, that some of the gum-resins, purified in the common way, by solution in water, expression, and evaporation, are not so easily soluble in aqueous menstrua before, as after, such depuration.

CORNU CERVI USTIO.

THE BURNING OF HARTSHORN.

Burn pieces of Hartshorn until they are thoroughly white; then rub them to a very fine powder.

REMARK.

The pieces of Horn, generally employed in this operation, are those lest after distillation. L. Disp. 1746.

In the burning of Hartshorn, a strong fire and the free admission of air are necessary. The potter's surnace was formerly directed for the sake of convenience, but any common surnace, or stove, will do. If some lighted charcoal be spread on the bottom of the grate, and above this the pieces of Horn

Horn are laid, they will be burnt to whiteness, still retaining their original form. L.

Burnt hartshorn is not now considered as a pure earth, having been found to be a compound of calcareous earth and phosphoric acid. It is the weakest of the animal absorbents, being soluble in acids with great difficulty; but, whether it be of equal or superior use in diarrhœas, to more powerful absorbents, suture observation must determine.

HERBARUM ET FLORUM EXSICCATIO.

THE DRYING OF HERBS AND FLOWERS.

Spread them lightly, and dry them with a gentle heat.

REMARK.

Both the colours and virtues of Herbs are preferved in greatest perfection when they are dried
bastily by an heat of common fire as great as that
which the sun can impart; an instance of which we
have in the drying of Tea by the Chinese. Quick
drying is more particularly proper for flowers.
Saffron is a part of a flower, dried on paper, on a
kind of kiln, with an heat sufficient to make it
sweat, taking care only not to endanger its scorching. L.

82 MISCELLANEOUS PREPARATIONS.

MELLIS DESPUMATIO.

THE DESPUMATION, OR CLARIFICATION OF HONEY.

Melt the Honey in a water-bath, and take off the fcum.

MILLEPEDÆ PRÆPARATIO.

PREPARATION OF THE WOOD-LOUSE.

Suspend Wood-lice, inclosed in a coarse hempen cloth, in a close vessel, over hot proofspirit, that they may be killed by the vapour, and rendered friable.

PULPARUM EXTRACTIO.

THE EXTRACTION OF PULPS.

Set pulpy fruits, if they are unripe, or if ripe and dry, in a moist place, that they may soften: then press the pulps through a hair-sieve; afterwards boil them with a gentle fire, frequently

frequently stirring them; then evaporate the water in a water-bath saturated with sea-salt; until the pulps are of a proper consistence.

Bruise the pod of the Cassia of the Cane, and pour on boiling water, that the pulp may be washed out; then press the matter through a coarse sieve, and afterwards through a hair sieve; then evaporate in a water-bath saturated with sea-salt, until the pulp is brought to a proper consistence.

Press out the pulps of ripe and fresh fruits through a sieve, without any boiling.

REMARK.

The manner of obtaining the pulp of Cassia from the pod is now particularly directed. The former Dispensatory ordered it to be boiled out of the bruised pod: (as does the Edinburgh Pharmacopæia of 1792) by which method the pulp is not obtainable perfectly pure, as the seeds part with their mucilage,—though nothing should be communicated by the pod. The pulp is obtained in the greatest purity, if the quantity be not large, by slitting the pods lengthwise, pushing out the cells and seeds with the singers, and washing the pulp from them.

The

84 MISCELLANEOUS PREPARATIONS.

The quantity extracted at a time ought not, as Lewis has observed, to be great, as it is apt to turn four by long keeping.

All bodies possess a capacity for a certain quantity of heat, and which only they can retain without assuming a gasseous or aërisorm state. Under the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere, water boils at 212°; but saline solutions require a higher temperature;—therefore, as the common water-bath scarcely supplies a sufficient heat for the evaporation of some particular preparations, we frequently use that of the saturated Solution of Sea Salt, which bears a degree of heat about equal to 230°, and expedites the process without producing any empyreuma.

SCILLÆ EXSICCATIO.

THE DRYING OF SQUILL.

Cut the Squill transversely, after the dry outer coats have been taken off, into thin slices, and dry it with a gentle heat.

REMARK.

A proof of the Squill being properly dried, is its retaining, though friable, its original bitterness and acrimony. By drying, Lewis fays, the root loses four-fifths of its original weight; and that the parts which exhale are merely watery: hence four grains of the dry root are nearly equivalent to a scruple of the fresh.

It is given as an expectorant and diuretic, to adults, in doses of a few grains; in somewhat larger ones it proves emetic.

SPONGIÆ USTIO.

THE BURNING OF SPONGE.

Cut the Sponge into pieces, and beat it so as to separate the gritty matter; burn it in a close iron vessel until it becomes black and friable; afterwards rub it to a very fine powder.

REMARK,

The gritty matter, compared with the weight of the Sponge when prepared, is fometimes confiderable.

If the quantity of Sponge put into the vessel at once be large, the outside will be sufficiently burnt before the inside is affected, and the volatile salt of the former will in part escape before that in the lat-

ter is begun to be formed. To avoid this inconvenience, the Sponge may be kept continually stirring, in such a machine as is used for the roasting of coffee.

Sponge, on distillation with a strong heat, yields a volatile salt in its proper form; and, even in this preparation, the salt is so far extricated, that, if the burnt Sponge be ground in a brass mortar, it corrodes the metal, so as to contract a disagreable taint, and sometimes an emetic quality. L.

It should therefore, as directed in the former Dispensatory, be powdered in a mortar of glass or stone. Of this last fort, the mortars of Mr. Wedgewood's manufacture are preserable.

Burnt Sponge is given in doses of a scruple, or more, in scrofulous complaints.

We need not enter, in this place, upon a chemical enquiry concerning the formation of volatile alkali, although Dr. Lewis, in the note, may not be perfectly correct, according to our present opinions upon that subject.

STYRACIS PURIFICATIO.

THE PURIFICATION OF STORAX.

Dissolve the Storax in rectified spirit of wine, and strain the solution: afterwards reduce it to a proper consistence, with a gentle heat.

REMARK.

Storax totally dissolves in spirit of wine, so as to pass through the filtre, the impurities alone being left. L.

The KED ROSE.

and the leaves from the foot-fields, and the unblown petals from the salves cutting off the heels. Take off the outer riad of the oranges with a grace. When you have thus prepared them, it also them with a velocient petite in a matthly martine ma

CONSERVÆ.

CONSERVES.

Conserve of Sea-Wormwood,

The outer Rind of the Seville

ORANGE,

Wood-Sorrel, and of

The Red Rose.

PLUCK the leaves from the foot-stalks, and the unblown petals from the calyx, cutting off the heels. Take off the outer rind of the oranges with a grater. When you have thus prepared them, bruise them with a wooden pestle in a marble mortar; and then beat them up with three times their weight of double-refined sugar, until they are mixed.

-100

The Sugar should be powdered by itself, and passed through a sieve, before it is mixed with the vegetable mass, otherwise it cannot be properly incorporated. L.

Rose-buds, and some other vegetables, are usually prepared for mixing with sugar by a small wooden mill, contrived for that purpose. P.

CONSERVA ARI.

CONSERVE OF ARUM OR CUCKOW-PINT.

Take of Arum bruifed, half a pound.

Double-refined Sugar one pound
and a half.

Beat them together in a mortar.

REMARK.

Those, who hold in veneration the integrity and experience of Sydenham, will have no doubt of the effects of this medicine in rheumatic cases. The Pulvis Ari compositus has been rejected be cause its virtue decreased by keeping. The Conferve may be given to adults in doses of a dram.

CON-

CONSERVA CYNOSBATI

CONSERVE OF THE HIP.

Take of Hips one pound.

Double-refined Sugar, powdered,

twenty ounces by weight.

Mix them into a Conferve.

den mill, contribud for that purpose.

REMARK.

This pulp should be separated with great care from the rough prickly matter inclosing the seeds; a small quantity of which, retained in the Conserve, is apt to occasion an uneasiness at the stomach, a pruritus about the anus, and sometimes vomiting. L.

CONSERVA PRUNI SYLVESTRIS.

CONSERVE OF THE SLOE.

Put the Sloes in water, upon the fire, that they may fosten, taking care that they do not burst; then take them from the water, press out the pulp, and with three times its weight of double-refined sugar make a Conserve.

CONSERVA SCILLÆ.

CONSERVE OF SQUILL.

Take of fresh Squill one ounce by weight.

Double-refined sugar five ounces
by weight.

Beat them together, in a mortar, into a Conserve.

REMARK.

This Conferve is directed to be prepared in a finall quantity, to guard against its variation in strength. It may be given, to adults, from half a dram to two scruples, or more—especially when fresh.

Keep all the Conferves in close vessels; especially those of ARUM and SQUILL.

JUJCES.

SUCCUS COCHLEARIÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND - JUICE OF SCURVY-GRASS.

TAKE of the juice of Garden Scurvygrafs two pints.

Brooklime,
Water-creffes,
of each one pint.
Seville Oranges,
twenty ounces by
meafure.

Mix them; and after the feculencies have subsided, pour off the liquor, or strain it.

REMARK.

These Juices, formerly called Succi Scorbutici, are given from two to sour ounces, in scorbutic disorders, and in cutaneous desedations, twice, or oftener, in a day. Perhaps the addition of a small quantity of Spirit (as in the Formula of the Edinburgh College) might in several respects improve this Medicine.

SUCCUS

SUCCUS BACCÆ SAMBUCI SPISSATUS.

INSPISSATED JUICE OF THE ELDER-BERRY.

Take of the expressed and depurated juice of Elder-berries two pints.

Inspissate in a water-bath, saturated with fea-falt.

In the same manner inspissate the juice of the BLACK CURRANT,

LEMON, and of

HEMLOCK, gathered on the first appearance of the flowers.

E M R K.

Confiderable care is required in preparing the inspissated juice of Hemlock. Besides the precaution of gathering the plant at the proper feafon, and preventing the mixture of any other vegetable, (see Mat. Med.)—the evaporation should take place as foon as possible after the expression; and therefore the juice should not be bought, already expressed, from a gardener,-as has been too often done. For if, as Lewis observes, this expressed juice, which retains the smell of the plant, be fuffered to fettle until it becomes clear,

clear, it loses nearly all the specific flavour of the Hemlock; the odorous principle feeming to feparate and fubfide with the herbaceous feculencies (M. M.) Moreover, if the opinion of Storck, who imputes its fometimes failing of fuccess to a too great diffipation of its volatile parts by an hafty evaporation, be as well founded as it is generally believed, the evaporation should be flow. were to be wished that the degrees of inspissation, both of Juices and Extracts, could always be determined with precision. In the inspissation, however, of this juice, the confistence intended is such as is proper for forming it into pills; which it may be, with proper attention, and its strength rendered more constantly uniform, than by adding a quantity of the powdered leaves, as Störck directed, and as it is still ordered in the Edinburgh Dispensatory.

In confirmation of the above observations, Dr. Withering says no medicinal plant, when collected, is more apt to heat and ferment than Hemlock; which, if it does, the quantity of extract is much less, and its properties greatly impaired,—and that, if the seculencies are thrown away, the medicine is spoiled. Bot. Arr. Vol. 1. Ed. 2.

It is generally given cautiously at first, viz. in doses from a grain or two to five grains, in a day, to adults, and augmented gradually. Sometimes several

feveral drams have been given in that space without producing giddiness. But Dr. Withering says from gr. v. to gr. x. of extract, duly made, are a proper dose, and that sew constitutions will bear more without experiencing disagreeable effects.

The plant may be kept dry, either in strong brown-paper bags,—or, if powdered, in glass bottles so placed as to exclude the light. Withering ibid.

As the London College have admitted the Aconitum into their Materia Medica, we might have expected in this place a Formula for the preparation of its Expressed Juice, especially since many practitioners are in the habit of prescribing it-The Edinburgh College not only admit this, but the expressed Juices of the Belladonna, the Hyoscyamus, and the Lactuca Virosa-each of which may be prepared in the following manner-Bruife, and express the Juice from the plant in an Hempen Bag; -Evaporate the Liquor in open vessels in the heat of boiling water (stirring it briskly towards the last) to the confistence of thick honey. Keep it in a proper vessel moistened with a little rectified Spirit of Wine-A grain, or two at most, of these Inspissated Juices is at first a very sufficient dose, which may be increased according to circumstances.

EXTRACTA ET RESINÆ. EXTRACTS AND RESINS.

EXTRACT OF BROOM-TOPS,

CHAMOMILE,

GENTIAN,

LIQUORICE,

BLACK HELLEBORE,

WHITE POPPY,

RUE,

SAVIN.

BOIL them in distilled water, press out the decoction, strain and set it by, that the seculencies may subside; then boil it again in a water-bath, saturated with sea-salt, to a consistence proper for making pills.

The same kind of bath is to be used in the preparation of all Extracts, that the evaporation may be properly performed.

Boil for one or two hears, and pour off

The Extract of Broomtops and of Chamomile were not in the last Dispensatory. The former is given as an useful laxative and diuretic in hydropic cases, and in the quantity, to adults, of a dram. See Mat. Med.

The latter, if Sir John Pringle's experiments are to be relied on, is a bitter, remarkably antifeptic, and given in doses of a scruple or two, either by itself, or as an affistant to other remedies, in flatulency, dyspepsy, and pains of the stomach or bowels.

The Extract of White Poppy is also lately added, and may be given as an useful anodyne in double the dose where opium is thought necessary.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ.

EXTRACT OF CINCHONA, OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Cinchona, coarfely powdered, one pound.

Distilled water, twelve pints.

H

Boil for one or two hours, and pour off the liquor, which, while hot, will be red and pellucid; but, as it grows cold, will become yellow and turbid. The same quantity of water being again poured on, boil as before, and repeat the boiling until the liquor, upon cooling, remains clear. Mix all these liquors, strain, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

This Extract must be prepared under two forms: one SOFT, and sit for making pills; the other HARD, so as to be reducible to a powder.

REMARK.

This Extract is intended for cases where the stomach is unable to bear powdered bark in a requisite quantity; ten or twelve grains of which, in its hard form, are esteemed nearly equivalent to half a dram of the bark in substance.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ CUM RESINA.

EXTRACT OF CINCHONA, OF PERUVIAN BARK, WITH THE RESIN.

Take of Cinchona, reduced to coarse powder, one pound, Rectified Spirit of Wine, four pints.

Digest for four days, and pour off the tincture; boil the residuum in ten pints of distilled water to two; then strain the tincture, and decoction, separately, evaporating the water from the decoction, and distilling the spirit from the tincture, until each begins to be thickened. Lastly, mix the Resin with the Extract, and evaporate to a consistence for forming pills.

In the fame manner is to be prepared the EXTRACT of CASCARILLA and of JALAP.

REMARK.

The Extract of Cascarilla, now first introduced into our Dispensatory, is a medicine of considerable H 2 use

use as a tonic in dyspepsy, debility of bowels, and in some circumstances of epidemic severs. It may be given from ten to twenty grains, two or three times a day.

The Extract of Jalap is an efficacious cathartic, given to adults, from eight or ten to fifteen grains.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COLOQUINTIDA.

Take of Coloquintida, cut fmall, fix drams by weight.

> Socotrine Aloes, powdered, an ounce and an half by weight.

> Scammony, powdered, half an ounce by weight.

Leffer Cardamoms, husked and powdered, one dram by weight. Proof-spirit one pint.

Digest the Coloquintida in the spirit of wine, with a gentle heat, during sour days. To the expressed tincture add the Aloes and Scammony: when these are dissolved, distil

the fpirit and evaporate the water (adding the feeds towards the end of the process) that the extract may be of a proper consistence for making pills.

REMARK.

This Extract, formerly called Extractum Catharticum, prepared as here directed, retains all the offential oil of the Cardamoms, of which, in the former method of preparing, it was deprived.

It is given, to adults, from a scruple to half a dram in cases where strong Cathartics are required.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI.

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.

Take of the shavings of Logwood, one pound.

Boil them four times, or oftener, in a gallon of distilled water, to one half; then mix and strain the liquors, and boil them down to a proper consistence.

The difficulty with which Logwood communicates its virtue to an aqueous menstruum would seem to require it to be powdered, yet, if the Apothecary buys it even in coarse powder only, there is danger, however cheap the Logwood, of having it mixed with Jamaica and other woods still cheaper,—the detection of which, in that state, is not easy, and in a fine powder scarcely possible.

Extract of Logwood is given in alvine fluxes, from half a dram to a dram, twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ.

EXTRACT OF SENNA.

Take of Senna one pound.

Distilled water one gallon.

Boil the Senna in the distilled water, adding, after its decoction, a little rectified spirit of wine. Evaporate the strained liquor to a proper consistence.

Beaumé says, the resinous part of Senna are in so small a proportion to the gummy, that they are readily boiled out together. The spirit may be added when the decoction is reduced to one-half, or to three pints.

The Extract is given as a gentle purgative, from ten grains to a scruple: or, in less quantity, as an assistant to the milder laxatives.

OPIUM PURIFICATUM.

of wine then all the

PURIFIED OPIUM.

Take of Opium, cut into small pieces, one pound.

Proof-Spirit of Wine twelve pints.

Digest the Opium with a gentle heat, occafionally stirring it until it is dissolved; filter the tincture through paper, and distil it, so prepared, to a proper consistence.

Purified Opium must be kept under two forms: soft, for pills; and HARD, that it may be reduced into powder.

Proof-Spirit has been found, by experiments, to be the best menstruum for Opium, having dissolved nine-twelsths of dried Opium,—a much greater proportion than was taken up either by rectified spirit or water. Apoth. Rep.

All Extracts should be frequently stirred during their inspissation.

Sprinkle a little spirit of wine upon all the watery Extracts of the softer kind.

ELATERIUM.

ELATERIUM. O O ST

Take ripe wild Cucumbers, and strain the juice, which should be very gently and carefully expressed, through a very sine sieve into a glass vessel; then set it by for some hours, until the thicker part has subsided. Pour off the thinner part which swims at the top, and separate the rest by siltering: cover the thicker part, which remains after filtration, with a linen cloth, and dry it with a gentle heat.

REMARK.

Such part of the fluid as cannot be poured off is not to be filtered through paper, as its groffer parts form a viscid cake on the paper, through which the more sluid cannot pass. The manner of filtering, usually employed in this preparation, has been by placing one end of some moistened strips of woollen cloth, skains of cotton, or the like, in the juice, and laying the other end over the edge of the vessel, so as to hang down lower than the surface of the liquor; by which management all the moisture will be gradually drained away. L.

It is given to adults, in doses of one or two grains, or more, as a strong cathartic in hydropic cases,—sometimes usefully. Baldinger gives it in small doses, with other medicines, to promote urine. See his Animadversiones in Ph. Ed.

Wild cucumbers, when perfectly ripe, must be gathered with caution, as they burst open with great force upon very moderate pressure.

OLEA EXPRESSA.

EXPRESSED OILS.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ.

ALMOND-OIL.

BRUISE fresh Almonds, either sweet or bitter, in a mortar, and then express the Oil, in a press without heat.

In the fame manner may be expressed from the bruised seeds

OIL of FLAX, or Linfeed Oil,
MUSTARD, and
PALMA CHRISTI, previously husked.

REMARK.

As the Oil of Palma Christi, or, as it is commonly called, Castor Oil, prepared, by expression, from from fresh seeds, after long keeping grows thick, reddish, transparent, (Bergius,) and rancid,—its purgative property decreasing with its increasing acrimony, (De Machy;) and, as there is sometimes danger of a mixture of different seeds, or of old oil with the fresh, the College has directed the apothecary himself to express it.

The Edinburgh College direct this Oil to be prepared also by boiling the bruised seeds in water, but although they state this as the method in which it is usually obtained in the West Indies, yet I cannot help thinking that it must sooner be disposed to become racid.

It has been long in use as a mild lubricating purgative, producing its effect without griping, in cases where the more acrid purgatives are thought less necessary or safe. It acts so gently, that it may be given to new-born infants, and to pregnant and lying-in women, and has been sound an useful remedy in vomiting, iliac passion, spasmodic cholic, (Fraser,) asthma from the sumes of lead, (Selle Hamb. der med. Prax.) in dysentery, worms, &c.

It is given to infants in the dose of 3i, or more; —to adults, from 3ss to 3i, and repeated (as a large dose excites nausea and vomiting) at proper intervals. See Canvane's Essay. Fraser in Med. Obs. and Inq. Vol. 2, &c.

OLEA DISTILLATA.

DISTILLED OILS.

ESSENTIAL OIL of ANISE,

CARAWAY,
JUNIPER-BERRY,
LAVENDER,
PEPPERMINT,
SPEARMINT,
ORIGANAM,
PENNY-ROYAL,
ROSEMARY,
SASSAFRAS-ROOT.

Let these Oils be drawn off, by distillation, from an alembic with a large refrigeratory; but, to prevent an empyreuma, the substance must be macerated in water previous to distillation.

OLEA

The

The water which comes over with the Oil, in the distillation, is to be kept for use.

REMARK.

Effential Oils are prepared from vegetables in the manner of their distilled waters; but with a somewhat less proportion of water;—those of the odoriferous kind chiefly from flowers, or plants in a flowering state. See Rosemary, &c. in Mat. Med. The time of maceration varies with the temperature of the season and texture of the substance, from two or three days to a week or longer.

The heat, Lewis fays, should be expeditiously raised at first, and continued in such a degree, that the Oil may come over freely:—that most of these Oils require the water to boil, but that many of those from odoriserous flowers, as Lavender, Rosemary, &c. rise with an heat considerably less; and, for these substances, he proposes a contrivance, by which they are exposed to vapour of boiling water only. See his Mat. Med. and Disp.

These Oils are separated from the water which accompanies them by means of a funnel; the stem of which being stopped by a finger, and the liquor poured into it, the Oil, if light, soon swims on the surface, or subsides if ponderous. The undermost,

whether

whether oil or water, is, by removing the finger, first let out; and the uppermost retained by replacing the finger, and again closing the stem. L.

OLEUM ANIMALE.

ANIMAL OIL.

Take of Oil of Hartshorn one pound. Distill three times.

REMARK.

This Oil, first introduced, about the beginning of this century, by Dippelius, (whose name it has borne,) when properly prepared, will be limpid, of a smell not ungrateful, and an aromatic taste. Model, of Petersburgh, took some pains to lessen the expence, by reducing the fifteen or sixteen rectifications, then thought necessary, to a smaller number. He directed the fetid Oil to be poured into a glass cucurbit with an alembic head, so as not to foul the side of the vessel, and distilled it with a gentle heat; separating, by a change of the receiver, the limpid Oil which first comes over, from the more yellow which follows; and, in like manner, the second from the third. He says, that, to rectify the first limpid portion, one distillation with

a flow fire is fufficient; but the other portions commonly require two, in which the limpid part must be separated in the same manner, from the more impure which follows, by changing the receiver; and the process thus be continued until all the Oil slows limpid and white. Vide Commerc. Literar. Norimberg. Ann. 1741.

To prevent this Oil becoming fetid, and turning yellow or black, by the access of the air, it must be kept in phials, holding only a dram or two, filled full, close stopped, tied down, and placed with their mouths in sand, or immersed in water.

This penetrating Oil is given, in doses from ten to forty drops, to adults, in spasmodic cases; and before the paroxysm of intermittents, where great danger is apprehended from a return of such paroxysm.

OLEUM PETROLEI.

OIL OF PETROLEUM.

Take of Petroleum a convenient quantity.

Distil it in a fand-bath.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Take of common Turpentine five pounds.

Water four pints.

Distil the Turpentine, with the water, from an alembic of copper: After the Oil has been distilled, there remains YELLOW RESIN.

REMARK.

It may feem rather extraordinary, that a copper vessel is still retained in this process, notwithstanding the College absolutely disapproves the use of any utensil in which there is even but an admixture of copper. (page 3.)—But the reason seems to be, that, as Oil of Turpentine is generally distilled upon a larger scale than that of a retort, and as it sometimes accidentally takes sire, less danger is to be apprehended from the explosion in a copper than in a glass vessel. Moreover, I do not find that the

Oil of Turpentine has any cupreous impregnation; for the Copper is not easily acted upon by the Turpentine, in that degree of heat by which this is raised into vapour.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM.

RECTIFIED OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Take of Oil of Turpentine one pound.

Distilled Water four pints.

Diftil.

REMARK.

Spirit of Turpentine, as this effential Oil has been commonly called, is given as a diuretic and fudorific, in doses of a few drops;—but it has been given in much larger doses, for removing chronic rheumatisms,—not indeed often successfully, when unaccompanied with other remedies. An instance has been mentioned, of a large dose having been succeeded by bloody urine.

OLEUM SUCCINI RECTIFICATUM.

RECTIFIED OIL OF AMBER.

Take of Oil of Amber one pound.

Distil three times.

OLEUM VINI.

OIL OF WINE.

Take Alkohol,
Vitriolic Acid, of each one pint.

Mix them by degrees, and distil; taking care that no black froth passes into the receiver. Separate the oily part of the distilled liquor from the volatile vitriolic acid. To the oily part add water of pure kali sufficient to correct the sulphurous smell; and draw over what little Ether there may be with a gentle heat. The Oil of Wine remains in the retort, swimming on the watery liquor, from which it is to be separated.

Some caution is requisite in mixing the two liquors, that the consequent heat and ebullition, which would dissipate a part of the mixture, hazard the breaking of the vessel and the hurt of the operator, may be avoided. The securest way is, to add the vitriolic acid to the spirit of wine by a little at a time, waiting till the first addition is incorporated before another quantity is put in; by which the ensuing heat is inconsiderable, and the mixture is effected without inconvenience. L.

As to the instruments, a retort with a tubulated receiver, with a common receiver adapted, is sufficient.

In the process, the liquor should at first be made to boil, and the distillation afterwards continued, with a milder heat, to perfect dryness. After having properly separated the oily part of the distilled liquor by the funnel, and mixed with it the pure Kali, the mixture is to be committed to distillation; and, the Ether being drawn off with a very gentle heat, the Oleum Vini will be left in the retort.

The use at present made of the Oleum Vini, is for the Sp. Ætheris vitriolici compositus. See Mixtures hereaster.

S A L E S.

S A L T S.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM.

DISTILLED VINEGAR.

TAKE of Vinegar five pints.

Distil with a slow fire, in glass vessels, as long as the drops fall free from empyreuma.

REMARK.

The Swedish Dispensatory directs the distillation from a glass retort, and by a water-bath:—that the fourth part, which first comes over, and is phlegm, be thrown away; and the receiver being then changed, the distillation to be continued so long as the suid comes over limpid. Beaumé says, that, though what first comes over is less acid than that which follows, it is however infinitely more grateful in smell, and has too much acidity to be thrown away. The College have thought the preparation

preparation as directed above sufficiently acid for the purposes to which it is applied; but the Edinburgh College in distilling eight pints reject the first product of the distillation, viz. the first quart, and draw over only for medicinal purposes two others, thinking the remainder either too acid or two empyreumatic for general use.

ACIDUM ACETOSUM.

ACETOUS ACID.

Take of Verdigris, in coarse powder, two pounds.

Dry it perfectly by means of a water-bath faturated with fea-falt; then diftil it in a fand-bath; and afterwards re-diftil the liquor.

Its specific gravity is to that of distilled water as 1,050 to 1,000.

REMARK.

Vinegar distilled from Verdigris has a disagree able smell, and turns blue on being saturated with Aq. Ammoniæ,—a manisest proof that it contains copper, (Leonbardi Anmerk in Macquers Chem. Worterb. Vol. II.)—a portion of which it retains, according to Pörner, even after a re-distillation with a gentle heat.—According to Mr. Bertholet,

this acid differs effentially from the acid of vinegar. See Mem. Ac. Sc. Ann. 1783.—It was employed in the preparation of Hydrargyrus acetatus. —Vid. Pharm. 1788.

If the process be conducted with attention, I believe little or no copper will be detected by the ammoniacal test.—The portion of it however, if any, is so very minute, that it cannot be at all injurious to animal life, and therefore is of little consequence; especially as in the preparation of other medicines the copper may often be separated by superior chemical affinity.—If acetous acid be required perfectly pure, and without the least foreign admixture, it may be procured by distilling it from kali acetatum instead of verdigris.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

MURIATIC ACID.

Take of dried Sea-salt ten pounds.

Vitriolic Acid six pounds.

Water five pounds.

Mix the vitriolic Acid with the water, and by degrees add the mixture to the falt: then distil.

The specific gravity of this is to that of distilled water as 1,170 to 1,000.

REMARK.

This was formerly called Spiritus Salis marini Glauberi. The addition of water is here neceffary, the marine vapours being so volatile, as scarcely to condense without some adventitious humidity, and the process is conducted with greater safety when the water is added in the beginning, than in the manner employed in Wolse's apratus. The vitriolic acid is most conveniently mixed with the water in an earthen or stone-ware vessel; for, unless the mixture is made very slowly, it grows so hot as to endanger the breaking a glass one. The mixture should be put to the salt under a chimney, as the muriatic acid, which immediately appears in the form of white sumes, ought to be avoided as injurious.

When the mixture is grown somewhat cool, it may be poured on the Salt already placed in the retort, and the distillation directly begun. Here also a tubulated receiver is proper. The heat is to be so conducted as to prevent the matter from boiling over, or the sumes rising so quick as to endanger the receiver. The Salt lest in the retort, when purified, gives the Sal Catharticus Glauberi. See Natron vitriolatum.

It may perhaps feem superfluous to decrepitate the sea salt, since water is afterwards added; but unless the sea salt is perfectly dry, the proportion to the vitriolic acid will always be liable to variation.

ACIDUM NITROSUM.

NITROUS ACID.

Take of purified Nitre, by weight, fixty ounces.

Vitriolic Acid, by weight, twentynine ounces.

Mix and diftil.

The specific gravity of this is to the weight of distilled water as 1,550 to 1,000.

REMARK.

This was formerly called Spiritus Nitri Glauberi. A pound of vitriolic acid is sufficient to expel all the nitrous Acid from about two pounds of nitre, not from more; and, if equal parts of the two be employed, the product, in either case, is in quality the same; the difference, in this respect, affecting only the residuum. If less Nitre, it cannot afford Alkali enough to saturate the vitriolic acid, and the residuum will not be a neutral, but a very acid, Salt. In this last case there is one

conveniency; the acid Salt being readily foluble in water, so as to be got out without breaking the retort, which the others are not. L.

The caution, given in the last Dispensatory, to make the mixture under a chimney, is very necessary to be observed; for red corrosive sumes will rise very copiously, which are extremely pernicious, and ought to be carefully avoided by the operator.

For greater fecurity, fome employ a large receiver with two tubes, to the uppermost of which is fitted another tube, three feet long, whilft the lowermost is inferted into a fmaller receiver, or bottle. The Swedish Dispensatory directs only a receiver, large and properly tubulated. The Nitre, dried and powdered, being put into a retort, of which it must not take up more than one-third, and the retort being placed in a fand-heat, the vitriolic acid is to be poured into it through a glass funnel, whose stem is long, and bent so as to form a right-angle with its cup; when, the apparatus being adjusted, and the receiver, &c. immediately luted, the distillation is to be performed with an heat gradually raised, and continued until the recipient grows cool, and no drops fall from the retort.

ACIDUM NITROSUM DILUTUM.

DILUTED NITROUS ACID.

Take Nitrous Acid,

Distilled Water, of each one pound.

Mix them.

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM DILUTUM.

DILUTED VITRIOLIC ACID.

Take of vitriolic Acid one ounce by weight.

Distilled water eight ounces by weight.

Mix them by degrees.

REMARK.

This was called, in the last Dispensatory, Spiritus vitrioli tenuis, and is supposed capable of producing every salutary advantage expected from the Elix. Vitrioli acidum, which is now omitted.

FLORES

FLORES BENZOËS.

FLOWERS OF BENZOIN.

Take of Benzoin in powder, one pound.

Put it into an earthen pot, placed in fand; and, with a flow fire, sublime the flowers into a paper-cone, fitted to the pot.

If the flowers are of a yellow colour, mix them with white clay, and sublime again.

REMARK.

Only a small portion must be put in at a time, and the heat be very gentle.—Even a re-sublimation from tobacco-pipe clay does not so effectually purify the flowers as might be wished. L.

The Chemists have long disused the paper-cone. Maud, of London, and others, employed glass retorts, for the first sublimation, with the narrow part of the tubes cut off, to which they joined receivers not luted; scraping out the flowers frequently from the necks of the retorts, and using a degree of heat just sufficient to keep the Benzoin melted. For the rectification, they employed stone-ware bodies, with large glass blind-heads, sitted to them, without luting. The impure flowers, after being wrapped in bibulous paper and moderately pressed, were re-sublimed into the blind heads of a pearly whiteness.

SAL ET OLEUM SUCCINI.

SALT AND OIL OF AMBER.

Take of Amber two pounds.

Distil in a sand bath with a fire gradually raised—an acid liquor and oil, and salt impregnated with oil, will ascend.

REMARK.

In the distillation of Amber, the fire must for some time be continued gentle, scarcely exceeding the degree at which water boils, until the aqueous phlegm and thin oil have arisen; after which it is to be slowly increased. If the fire be urged too hastily, the Amber will rise in its whole substance into the receiver without undergoing the requisite separation of its parts. The acid liquor, formerly called spirit, is a mere solution of a small portion of the salt in phlegm.

The falt is usually dried between the folds of fpongy paper.

The oil is given internally from five to eight or ten drops in hysterical spasms, and applied externally in the same disorder.

SAL SUCCINI PURIFICATUS.

PURIFIED SALT OF AMBER.

Take of Salt of Amber half a pound.

Distilled water one pint.

Boil the Salt in the distilled water, and set the solution aside to crystallize.

REMARK.

Salt of Amber, freed from as much of the oil as fpongy paper will imbibe, is still of a dark brown colour: when perfectly pure it is white and of an acid taste not ungrateful. It requires, for its solution, of cold water in summer, about twenty times its weight; of boiling water about twice its weight; and is scarcely soluble at all, in rectified spirit, without the assistance of heat. L.

It is given as a cooling diuretic in doses of a few grains, and also in hysterical complaints.

AMMONIA PRÆPARATA.

PREPARED AMMONIA.

Take of Sal ammoniac, powdered, one pound.

Prepared Chalk two pounds.

Mix and fublime.

REMARK.

Though chalk does not act upon Sal ammoniac until a confiderable heat is applied, it must not be too great, nor too suddenly raised; for, if it is, a part of the chalk (though of itself not capable of being elevated by any degree of heat) will be carried up along with the volatile salt. Du Hamel (Mem. Acad. Sc.) could not separate the chalk, thus volatilised, by the gentlest re-sublimation; it dissolved with the volatile Alkali in water, and exhaled with it in the air. L.

The observations contained in the preceeding paragraph do not sufficiently explain the formation of ammonia—the fire weakens the forces of attraction existing between the constituent elements of the primary combination, so that a double decomposition immediately takes place—the muriatic acid of the Sal Ammoniac uniting itself to the calcareous earth, whilst the carbonic acid of the chalk combines with the ammonia and is sublimed along with it.

AQUA

AQUA AMMONIÆ.

WATER OF AMMONIA.

Take of Sal ammoniac one pound.

Pot-ash one pound and an half.

Water four pints.

Distil two pints with a flow fire.

REMARK.

In the preparation of this water, (named in the last Dispensatory Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci,) a pungent odour arises as soon as the Pot-ash and Salammoniac are mixed. Hence Lewis advises to mix them in the retort, dissolving first the two salts separately, in half the water, pouring in the solutions together, and, immediately fitting on a receiver, to begin the distillation.

From the residuum which is the digestive salt of Sylvius (Kali muriatum) distilled in the ordinary manner with vitriolic acid may be procured muriatic acid—the saline mass lest in the retort is Kali vitriolatum.

AQUA AMMONIÆ PURÆ.

WATER OF PURE AMMONIA.

Take of Sal ammoniac one pound.

Lime two pounds.

Water one gallon.

Add to the Lime two pints of the water, and let them stand together an hour; then add the Sal ammoniac and the six pints of water boiling hot, and immediately cover the vessel. Pour out the liquor when cold, and distil with a slow fire one pint.

REMARK.

Ammoniæ made with Kali or Pot-ash, both in smell and taste; and, like Kali, rendered caustic by being deprived of its fixed air by lime, raises no effervescence with acids. If the lime be perfectly pure, the aqua ammonia will not contain any carbonic acid, and is therefore rather too acrid for internal use. It was omitted in the last Dispensatory, Pemberton says, lest it should be given instead of the Aqua Ammoniæ made with Kali, which is sully saturated with carbonic acid, and therefore more adapted for internal exhibition.

AQUA KALI PRÆPARATI.

WATER OF PREPARED KALI.

Take of prepared Kali, one pound.

Set it in a moist place until it dissolves, and frain. i reduis barriornes de barogli antiiod ed I

REMARK.

This is the Lixivium Tartari of the last Dispenfatory, and contains about one part of alkaline falt to three of water.

AQUA KALI PURI.

WATER OF PURE KALL.

Take of prepared Kali four pounds. of ils 2 Quick-lime fix pounds. Distilled Water four gallons. otaly maked, -- Keep it in a velfel closely

Put four pints of water to the lime, and let them stand together for an hour; after which, add the Kali and the rest of the water; then boil for a quarter of an hour; fuffer the liquor to cool, and strain. A pint of this liquor ought to weigh fixteen ounces. If the liquor effervesces with any acid, add more lime.

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lime. Then boil the liquor and the lime together for five minutes, in a close vessel.— Lastly, let it be again cooled, and strained.

REMARK.

This was formerly called Lixivium Saponarium.

The boiling should be performed either in glass or earthen-ware: strain 4t through linen, and keep it in a close vessel.

CALX CUM KALI PURO.

LIME WITH PURE KALI.

Take of Quick-lime five pounds and four

Water of pure Kali fixteen pounds.

Boil away the water of the pure Kali to a fourth part; then sprinkle in the Lime, previously slaked.—Keep it in a vessel closely stopped and out allow to aming not the

let them fland, together for an hour; after which, add the Kali and the rest of the wa-

This preparation, the Causticum commune fortius of the last Dispensatory, is less apt to liquely, and hence keeps better confined within the limits intended, but at the same time is proportionably more flow in its operation. L.

KAL

KALI PRÆPARATUM.

PREPARED KALI.

Take of Pot-ash two pounds.

Boiling distilled Water three pints.

Dissolve; and filtre through paper: evaporate this solution until a pellicle appears upon the surface; then set it aside for twelve hours, that the neutral salts may crystallize; afterwards pour out the liquor, and boil away the whole of the water, constantly stirring, lest any Salt should adhere to the pot.

In like manner is purified impute Kali from the ashes of any kind of vegetable.

The same Salt may be prepared from Tartar, burnt until it becomes ash-co-loured.

the part to which it is applied, and to forcad

beyond the limits within which is is intended to

KALIPURUM.

PURE KALI.

Take of Water of pure Kali one gallon.

Evaporate to dryness; then let the Salt be melted upon the fire, and poured out.

REMARK.

This preparation, formerly called Alcali vegetabile fixum Causticum and Lapis septicus, is described, in the Ed. Disp. 1792, (Causticum commune acerrimum) more particularly, viz. to evaporate the Lixivium in a very clean iron vessel upon a gentle fire, until (on the ebullition ceasing) the saline matter gently flows like oil, which happens before the vessel becomes red. Pour out the caustic, thus liquested, upon a smooth iron plate; let it be divided into small pieces before it hardens, and these are to be put into phials close stopp. It is a very powerful caustic, but too apt to liquesy upon the part to which it is applied, and to spread beyond the limits within which it is intended to operate.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS, SAL, ET OLEUM, CORNU CERVI.

THE VOLATILE LIQUOR, SALT, AND OIL, OF HARTSHORN.

Take of Hartshorn ten pounds.

Distil with a fire gradually increased, and a volatile Liquor, Salt, and Oil, will ascend.

Separate the Oil and the Salt from the Liquor; and distil it three times.

To the Salt add an equal weight of prepared Chalk, and fublime thrice, or until it becomes white.

The fame volatile Liquor, Salt, and Oil, may be obtained from any parts (except the fat) of any kind of animals.

REMARK.

Hartshorn, when the quantity is not large, is made as dry as possible, and distilled from an iron pot, to which an alembic head of earth or iron is sitted, in an open fire. The receiver may be of glass, and large, with a glass or tin adopter, inserted between that and the pipe of the head. The

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Swed.

Swed. Difp. directs a tubulated iron retort and adopter. The fire is to be first moderate, increased flowly, and at length raifed almost to the highest degree. An aqueous liquor arifes, fucceeded by the falt and oil. The falt at first dissolves as it comes over in the phlegm; and, when this is faturated, the remainder of the falt comes over, and concretes in a folid form. When the Salt begins to arise, white sumes are seen to pass into the receiver, which increasing, yellow faline crystals form upon its fides. The fire is not now to be hastily augmented, as these fumes come with such vehemence as would fometimes throw off or burft the receiver, if a fmall hole were not made in the luting, to be Ropped with a wooden peg, or left open at discretion. After the Salt has all arisen, a thick Oil, of a dark red colour, comes over: the process is now to be discontinued, and the vessels, when grown cold, unluted.

The Liquor being poured out of the receiver, the Salt which remains adhering to its sides is to be washed off with a little water, and added to it; unless it be required to have the whole of the salt folid and undissolved, in which case the phlegm should be removed as soon as the Salt begins to arise, and the receiver until that time lest unluted.

The Oil may be first separated from the volatile liquor (formerly called Spiritus Cornu Cervi) by the funnel, and afterwards, more perfectly, by filtration through paper first wetted.

The volatile liquor may be freed from the fuperfluous phlegm by diftillation in a common retort, placed in a fand-furnace, if conducted with a very gentle heat. The Salt will rife first, and fix itself to the upper part of the receiver, from which it will foon be washed down by the subsequent phlegm. As foon as the Salt is almost dissolved, Lewis has advised to raise the retort out of the fand, to stop the process directly, and if any Oil fwims on the top, to skim it off. The liquor will thus be fully faturated, and prove always equal in strength; whereas, if the process is not now stopped, the phlegm continuing to rife must render the liquor weaker. As this rectification is not fufficient to render it pure, that is, clear, and of a grateful odour, the College have directed it to be repeated a third time.

The Salt may be separated from the Liquor, and purified, in some degree, by sublimation in a tall body with a glass head, removing the vessels as soon as the phlegm begins to rise; but it requires farther depuration, by subliming it from a small portion of Alkohol, or as the College directs, from chalk.

NATRON PRÆPARATUM.

PREPARED NATRON.

Take of Barilla, powdered, two pounds. Distilled Water one gallon.

Boil the Barilla in four pints of water for half an hour, and strain. Boil the part which remains after straining with the rest of the water, and strain. Mix the liquors, and evaporate to two pints, and set them by for eight days: strain this liquor again; and, after due boiling, set it by to crystallize. Dissolve the crystals in distilled water, strain the solution, boil, and set it aside again to crystallize.

REMARK.

The liquor by standing deposits some seculencies, from which it is easily freed by straining it—and the crystallizations, when properly conducted, entirely purify the natron from neutral salt or any other remaining admixture.

AQUA AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ.

WATER OF ACETATED AMMONIA.

Take of Ammonia, by weight, two ounces.

Distilled Vinegar four pints; or as much as is sufficient to saturate the Ammonia.

Mix them.

REMARK.

The strength of this medicine is a little precarious, as it must depend on that of the vinegar. L.— However if the vinegar is distilled uniformly according to the directions of the Pharmacopæia the strength of the medicine will not be so liable to variation as Dr. Lewis has supposed,

Spielman, in his Pharm. general. mentions the dose as a dram. Here it is commonly given as a diaphoretic more largely; viz. from two or three drams to six.

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KALI ACETATUM.

ACETATED KALI.

Take of prepared Kali one pound.

Boil it, with a flow fire, in four or five times its quantity of distilled vinegar; when the effervescence ceases add at different times more distilled vinegar, until one portion being nearly evaporated, the addition of another will excite no effervescence, which will happen when about twenty pounds of distilled vinegar have been used; afterwards let it be dried slowly. An impure Salt will be left, which is to be melted for a little while with a slow fire; then dissolved in water, and filtered through paper.

If the fusion has been properly performed, the strained liquor will be colourless; if otherwise, it will be of a brown colour.

Lastly, evaporate this liquor with a flow fire, in a shallow glass vessel; sometimes stirring the salt that it may the sooner become dry; which should then be kept in a vessel closely stopt.

The

The Salt ought to be very white, and to dissolve entirely, both in water and spirit of wine, without leaving any sediment. If the Salt, although white, should deposit any seculencies when dissolved in spirit of wine, the solution must be filtered through paper, and evaporated again to dryness.

REMARK.

This is the Sal diureticus of the former Dispensatory. The operator must be very careful, in melting the impure Salt, not to use too great an heat, or to keep it liquested too long; a little should be occasionally taken out, and put into water; and, as soon as it begins to part freely with its black colour, the whole is to be removed from the fire. In the last drying, the heat must not be so great as to melt it; otherwise it will not prove totally soluble. L.

It is celebrated as a powerful diuretic in hydropic cases, proving at the same time mildly laxative. The dose to adults is from a scruple to a dram or two.

KALI TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED KALI.

Take of prepared Kali one pound.

Crystals of Tartar three pounds.

Boiling diffilled Water, one gallon.

To the Kali, dissolved in water, add gradually the crystals of Tartar powdered: filter the liquor, when cold, through paper; and, after due evaporation with a slow fire, set it by to crystallize.

REMARK.

This is the Tartarum folubile of the former Difpensatory, and may be given to adults, from half an ounce to an ounce, as a mild purgative, &c...

KALI VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLATED KALI.

Take of the Salt which remains after the distillation of the nitrous.

Acid two pounds.

Distilled Water two gallons.

Expel the superfluous acid, by exposing the salt to a strong fire, in an open vessel; then boil it a little while in the water; strain and set the liquor aside to crystallize.

REMARK.

This neutral Salt, the Tartarum vitriolatum of the former Dispensatory, is of all others the most disficult of solution. It is of a taste moderately bitter, and has been given to adults, in doses of a scruple or half a dram, as a deobstruent; and, in doses of sour or sive drams, as a mild cathartic, which does not pass off so hastily as the Natron vitriolatum. It is supposed, by some, to perform its office more completely, and to extend its action beyond the primæ viæ.

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NATRON TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED NATRON.

Take of Natron twenty ounces by weight.

Crystals of Tartar, powdered, two
pounds.

Distilled Water, boiling, ten pints.

Dissolve the Natron in the water, and gradually add the crystals of Tartar. Filter the liquor through paper; evaporate and set it by to crystallize.

REMARK.

This, commonly called Rochelle Salt, like Kali Tartarifatum, is decomposed by any acid having a greater affinity to its alkali than the acid of tartar, but does not liquefy on exposure to the air. It is given from an ounce to an ounce and a half as a mild purgative.

Acid compleatly abstracted so as to be brought into the state of soluble Tartar, a Triple Salt will be produced.—Rather more Natron than is necessary, ought therefore perhaps to be employed—for upon evaporating the remaining Liquor the superfluous Natron may be recovered—and if we proceed in the Evaporation we may afterwards procure the Soluble Tartar.

NATRON VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLATED NATRON.

Take of the Salt which remains after the distillation of the muriatic Acid two pounds.

Distilled Water two pints and an half.

Expel the fuperfluous acid, by exposing the Salt to a strong fire, in an open vessel; then boil it a little in the water: strain the solution, and set it by to crystallize.

REMARK.

This Salt, the Sal Catharticus Glauberi of the former Dispensatory, is in common use as a purgative, acting quickly and without griping; and may be given to adults in doses from six to ten drams.

MIMIMINER

NITRUM

NITRUM PURIFICATUM.

PURIFIED NITRE.

Take of Nitre two pounds.

Distilled Water four pints.

Boil the Nitre in the water until it is diffolved: strain the solution, and set it by to crystallize.

REMARK.

The usual method of evaporating solutions of Salts, in order to their crystallization, until a pellicle appears upon the surface fails in Nitre. Here, when the liquor becomes ready for forming crystals, if a little be taken up in a spoon as it cools, the Salt will begin to shew itself in small threads. P.

This Salt, the Sal Carbannian Chariber of

former Djipenfatory, is in comment me av

may be gaven to adults in delice from the

pative, affine quickly and without griping

ALUMINIS

ALUMINIS PURIFICATIO.

PURIFICATION OF ALUM.

Take of Alum one pound.

Chalk one dram by weight.

Diftilled Water two pints.

Boil a little while; strain, and set the liquor aside to crystallize.

REMARK.

The Chalk perfectly abstracts the superabundant Acid of the Alum, and precipitates any metallic or other foreign matter which might be combined with it—Alum thus purified seems also more easily soluble in water.

ALUMEN USTUM.

BURNT ALUM.

Take of Alum half a pound.

Burn it in an earthen vessel as long as there is any ebullition.

REMARK.

This expels the water, but not the acid. It is used externally to destroy what is generally called fungous sless.

If the crystals of Salts contain any impurities, first wash them with the remaining liquor, and then with a little distilled water or rectified spirit of wine.

When crystals of any kind of Salt have formed in any liquor, pour off the remainder, and, if necessary, strain it. Evaporate a part of it, and set aside the rest to crystallize; and repeat the process as long as any pure crystals can be obtained.

MAGNESIA.

MAGNESIA ALBA,

WHITE MAGNESIA.

TAKE Vitriolated Magnesia,

Prepared Kali, of each two pounds. Distilled Water, boiling, twenty pints.

Dissolve the vitriolated Magnesia and the prepared Kali separately, each in ten pints of water, and filter through paper; then mix them. Boil the liquor a little while, and strain it whilst hot through linen, upon which will remain the WHITE MAGNESIA; then pour upon it distilled water sufficient to dissolve, and wash out the vitriolated Kali.

REMARK.

Magnesia is a peculiar earth, forming with vitriolic acid a purgative salt easily soluble in water, whilst common absorbent earths with this acid form almost insoluble compounds.

Here a double elective attraction takes place; for the Magnesia and the Kali changing acids, there arise two new products, viz. vitriolated Kali and aërated Magnesia. It is in general esteem for correcting acidity, and proves laxative when given from a scruple to a dram.

MAGNESIA USTA.

CALCINED MAGNESIA.

Take of white Magnesia four ounces by weight.

Expose it to a strong heat for two hours; and, when cold, put it into a glass vessel closely stopped.

REMARK.

Here the Magnesia is deprived of the fixed air, constituting more than half its weight, without being converted into a caustic lime, and remaining equally mild with the preceding aërated Magnesia. If sufficiently burnt, it does not effervesce with acids, and therefore is held more applicable to complaints in the primæ viæ of adults, attended with statulence, and often purges briskly in the dose of a dram or two.

I do not subscribe entirely to the doctrine contained in the former part of this remark; for although magnesia cannot, like calcareous earth, be converted into quicklime, yet I must suppose it governed in some measure by general laws, equally with other bodies deprived of fixed air; and that an attraction for the principle which has been expelled by fire must be exerted by the body thus deprived, and that in proportion to this disposition to re-combine with it, causticity must more or less depend.

PRÆPARATA E SULPHURE, PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR.

FLORES SULPHURIS LOTI.

WASHED FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.

TAKE of Flowers of Sulphur one pound.

Distilled water four pints.

Boil the Flowers of Sulphur a little while in the distilled water; pour this away, wash off the acid with cold water; and then dry the flowers.

REMARK.

Crude Sulphur is generally combined with a portion of arfenic, from which it is not always entirely freed by its fublimation into Flowers, as the arfenic, even in a low degree of heat, will often be fublimed along with it. The process therefore of boiling the Flowers of Sulphur in water not only washes away the adherent vitriolic acid, but deprives them also of any arsenic which might possibly be mixed with them in the sublimation.

KALI

150 PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR.

KALI SULPHURATUM.

SULPHURATED KALI.

Take of Flowers of Sulphur by weight, one ounce.

Prepared Kali, by weight, five ounces.

Melt the Sulphur with a flow fire, and then mix the Salt constantly stirring, until they unite into an uniform mass.

REMARK.

This preparation, formerly called Hepar Sulphuris, has been of late strongly recommended, to prevent the effects of mineral poisons, by Mr. Navier: It may indeed be tried, but its efficacy seems to me on several accounts very doubtful. PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR. 151

OLEUM SULPHURATUM.

SULPHURATED OIL.

Take of Flowers of Sulphur, by weight, four ounces.

Olive-Oil, by weight, fixteen ounces.

Boil the Flowers of Sulphur with the Oil, in a pot slightly covered, until they are united.

In the same manner is made SULPHU-RATED PETROLEUM.

REMARK.

The operator must take care that the pipkin, or vessel, in which these preparations are boiled, be capable of holding at least three times the quantity of the ingredients. As soon as the mixture is nearly at the point of ebullition, it rarefies so much as certainly to run over the sides of the vessel, and stame in a dangerous manner, unless removed in time from the sire. The sire should be gentle for some time, and at length increased until the oil just bubbles, in which heat it should be kept until all the Sulphur appears dissolved. L.

L 4 SULPHUR

152 PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.

Take of sulphurated Kali six ounces by weight.

Distilled Water, by weight, one pound and an half.

Diluted vitriolic Acid, as much as is fufficient.

Boil the sulphurated Kali in the distilled water until it is dissolved. Filter the liquor through paper, and then add the diluted vitriolic Acid. Wash the precipitated powder with fresh portions of water until it becomes insipid.

REMARK.

This preparation is not so white as that of the last Dispensatory, which was made by boiling the sulphur with quicklime and precipitating with vitriolic acid; but it is thought by some to be more purgative.

the Sulphus apparent differed.

PRÆPARATA EX ANTIMONIO. PREPARATIONS OF ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM.

CALCINED ANTIMONY.

TAKE of Antimony, powdered, by weight eight ounces.

Nitre, powdered, two pounds.

Mix, and throw them by degrees into a crucible heated to a white heat. Burn the white matter about half an hour; and, when cold, powder it, and wash it with distilled water.

REMARK.

This is the Calx Antimonii of the last Dispenfatory. The Nitre should be purified, and carefully dried,—the mixture injected, by a spoonful

at a time, into a crucible of a white heat, -and care taken not to melt the calx. With regard to its virtues, Vigani, a chemist of the last century, had pronounced it to have no more effect than tobacco-pipe clay, and that a person gained 1.2000 by this knowledge. Boerhaave has used a similar phrase. No wonder then that traders, as honest as Vigani's acquaintance, substituted that clay in its stead, and that the medicine came into disuse. James's opinion of it may be seen in several places of his Dispensatory. It is, indeed, one of the mildest antimonials: but, if it be true that it proves emetic after long exposure to the air, and that by means of the black flux a regulus may be obtained from it-some effect may be presumed. The Translator hopes to be excused, if he says, that he prepared the Calx lota himself in 1741;that he has ever fince used it, -often designedly to excite nausea, -and continues deceived, if, when genuixe, it is inefficacious. It is generally given in fmall doses, to promote a diaphoresis, from ten grains to a scruple.

We have no determinate idea of the common terms of red and white heat—Mr. Wedgewood has contrived a thermometer for measuring the higher degrees of heat, and begins his scale with mark-

ing the red heat fully visible in day light zero or 0°, which is calculated to be equal to 1077° of Fahrenheit.—The white heat in which copper melts is 27° of Wedgewood, and 4587° of Fahrenheit; the welding heat of iron is also a white heat equal to 90°; the melting heat of iron (130°) is likewise a white heat, and so on to 160°, the greatest heat which argillaceous vessels will bear, and which is still only a white heat, but which is equal to 21877° of Fahrenheit. See Philosophical Transactions, Vol. 72.

ANTIMONIUM MURIATUM.

MURIATED ANTIMONY.

Take Crocus of Antimony, powdered, Vitrolic Acid, of each one pound. Dried Sea-Salt two pounds.

Pour the vitriolic Acid into a retort, adding by degrees the Sea-falt and Crocus of Antimony, previously mixed; then distil in a sand-bath. Let the distilled matter be exposed to the air several days, and then pour the suid part from the dregs.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED ANTIMONY.

Take of Crocus of Antimony, powdered, one pound and an half.

Crystals of Tartar two pounds.

Distilled Water two gallons.

Boil them in a glass vessel about a quarter of an hour: filter the liquor through paper, and set it by to crystallize.

REMARK.

This feems to be the best method of preparing this medicine, called in the former Dispensatory Tartarum emeticum, although some Chemists make it equally well with other preparations of Antimony. It is a medicine, which, from its safety, convenience of exhibition, and little taste, is in general use as an alterant and emetic. It may be given, in the former intention, to adults, from one eighth of a grain to one half; in the latter, from one or two grains to four; or in the way the French give their Emétique en Lavage; that is, a full dose, largely diluted, is given by small portions, every half hour, until a vomiting succeeds.

ANTIMONIUM VITRIFACTUM.

VITRIFIED ANTIMONY.

Take of powdered Antimony, by weight, four ounces,

Burn it in a broad earthen vessel, raising the fire gradually, and stirring with an iron rod until it no longer emits any smoke. With this powder fill two-thirds of a crucible, and sit on a cover: let the heat at first be moderate, and afterwards stronger, until it melts into a glass, which may be poured from the crucible.

CROCUS ANTIMONII.

CROCUS OF ANTIMONY.

Take Antimony, powdered,

Nitre, powdered, of each one pound. Sea-Salt one ounce by weight.

Mix, and put them by degrees into a crucible, in a white heat, and raise the fire until the mixture melts. Pour it out, and, when cold, separate it from the scoria.

REMARK.

This small quantity of Sea-salt considerably promotes the sussion, and its acid, in my opinion, may very much increase the activity of it as a medicine.

PULVIS

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

Take Antimony, coarfely powdered, Hartshorn-shavings, of each two pounds.

Mix, and put them into a broad iron pot, heated to a white heat, stirring constantly, until the mass acquires a greyish colour. Powder it when cold, and put it into a coated crucible. Lute to it another crucible (with a small hole in the bottom) inverted: raise the fire by degrees again to a white heat, and keep it so for two hours. When cold, reduce it to a very fine powder.

REMARK.

A process like this was published many years ago in a private Dispensatory; and supposed to be that of fames. It is given in similar doses, viz. from six to sixteen grains, nor is it thought by some inferior in its effects.

In justice to the celebrated medicine, for which however the Antimonial Powder may be considered as a tolerably good substitute, I cannot help declaring that it appears to be both milder and more uniform in its operation: for although James's Powder may be given sometimes in as large a dose as that mentioned in the former part of the Remark, yet sew Practitioners will prescribe the

Antimonial Powder in a dose larger than fix grains.

—May not different quantities of sulphur in equal weights of the crude Mineral, which is employed in making the Pulvis Antimonialis, vary its powers as a medicine?

SULPHUR ANTIMONII PRÆCIPITATUM.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR OF ANTIMONY.

Take of Antimony, powdered, two pounds.

Water of pure Kali four pints.

Distilled Water three pints.

Mix, and boil them with a flow fire for three hours, conftantly stirring, and adding the distilled water as wanted; strain the hot ley through a double sinen cloth, and into the liquor, whilst yet hot, drop by degrees as much diluted vitriolic acid as is sufficient to precipitate the Sulphur. Wash off, with warm water, the vitriolated Kali.

REMARK.

Sulphur of Antimony, in a dose of three or four grains, generally proves emetic; it is therefore oftener given as an alterant in very small doses. Foreigners separate the Sulphur precipitated at different affusions of the acid, employing the Sulphur of the third precipitation more freely, as being less active.

PRÆPARATUM EX ARGENTO.

PREPARATION OF SILVER.

ARGENTUM NITRATUM.

NITRATED SILVER.

AKE of Silver one ounce by weight.

Dilutued nitrous Acid four ounces
by measure.

Dissolve the Silver in the nitrous Acid in a glass vessel upon warm sand; then let it be dried with an heat gently raised: afterwards melt it in a crucible, (carefully avoiding too much heat) and pour it into moulds of a convenient form.

REMARK.

This is the Cuasticum Lunare of the former Difpensatory. The Silver ought to be pure, and the crucible crucible large enough to hold five or fix times the quantity of the dry matter, to allow for its fwelling and ebullition. The fire must be moderate until this ebullition ceases, and the matter becomes consistent; then increased, until it flows thin at the bottom like oil, when it is to be poured into moulds previously heated and greased; and, when congealed, taken out, wiped clean from the grease, and put into glass vessels closely stopped.

In want of iron moulds, Lewis directs holes to be made, with a smooth and greafed stick, in tobacco-pipe clay, into which the melted matter may be poured.

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foldinged matter, and again folding:

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PRÆPARATA E FERRO.

PREPARATIONS OF IRON.

FERRUM AMMONIACALE.

AMMONIACAL IRON.

TAKE of iron Filings one pound.
Sal ammoniae two pounds.

Mix, and sublime. Rub together what remains at the bottom of the vessel with the sublimed matter, and again sublime.

REMARK.

To succeed in this preparation, (the Flores Martiales of the last dispensatory,) Lewis, says, it will be useful to mix well the ingredients, to moisten them with a little water, to dry the mass, and to powder it in an iron mortar, repeating this thrice. In this direction he is followed by the Swedish Dispensatory. He adds, that the success of the process depends on raising the fire bastily, to prevent the Salammoniac

ammoniac from subliming before the greater heat enables it to carry up a sufficient quantity of iron; that, hence, the most proper vessel is an iron pot, to which is luted an earthen jar, having a small hole in its bottom for the escape of elastic vapours; and that, by this method, slowers of a deep orangecolour often rise at the first sublimation.

FERRI RUBIGO.

RUST OF IRON.

Take of iron Filings one pound.

Expose them to the air, often moistening them with water, until they are corroded; then rub the rust in an iron mortar, and with distilled water wash away the finest part of the powder.

But the remainder, which cannot by moderate trituration be reduced into a powder so easy to be washed away, must be again moistened, and exposed to the air, and treated as before. Let the powder thus washed away subside; and then evaporate it to dryness.

M 2

FERRUM

FERRUM TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED IRON.

Take of Filings of Iron one pound. Powdered Crystals of Tartar two pounds.

Mix them with diffilled water into a thick paste, and expose to the air, in a wide glass vessel, for eight days; dry it in a fand bath, and then rub it to a very fine powder.

FERRUM VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLATED IRON.

Take Filings of Iron, Vitriolic Acid, of each, by weight, eight ounces. Distilled Water three pints.

Mix them in a glass vessel; and, when the ebullition has ceased, place the mixture for fome time upon hot fand; then pour off the liquor;

liquor; filter it through paper; and, after proper evaporation, fet it aside to crystallize.

REMARK.

This is the Sal Martis of the last Dispensatory. The operator must be careful to make the mixture under a chimney, to avoid the inflammable vapour which arises from it. Sometimes particles of copper are mixed or combined with the iron, rendering the Salt impure, which may be known by dropping a little Aqua Ammonia pura into fome of the folution, which will change it to a fapphirine colour. It is given, as being stronger, in fmaller doses than the former preparations of Iron, viz. from half a grain to three or four grains in cases of debility of fibre, chlorosis, &c.

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PRÆPARATA EX HYDRARGYRO.

PREPARATIONS OF QUICKSILVER.

CALOMELAS.

CALOMEL.

TAKE of muriated Quickfilver one pound.

Purified Quickfilver, by weight, nine ounces.

Rub them together until the globules difappear; and sublime; then rub all together again, and sublime; and in the same manner repeat the sublimation four times. Afterwards rub the matter into a very fine powder, and wash it with boiling distilled water.

REMARK.

It is of the utmost consequence that the ingredients be perfectly united before the sublimation is begun. The person, who rubs the sublimate with the

the Quickfilver, should cover his mouth and nostrils, as is usual in powdering Cantharides, &c. it being difficult to prevent the lighter particles of the sublimate from affecting the mouth and eyes.

Lewis recommends, as a precaution, to sprinkle the sublimate with a little rectified spirit during the triture; which, he says, will not impede the union of the ingredients, or prejudice the sublimation; but that, if this be done, it is better not at first to cover the subliming vessel with a cap of paper, as is usual, but to defer it until the mixture begins to sublime,—that the spirit may escape.

The marks of the sublimate being perfectly dulcified, are its being insipid, and not soluble except by long boiling in a large portion of distilled water. If the water has taken up any part of it, on dropping an alkaline solution into the decoction, it will grow turbid; if not, it will continue limpid.

Calomel is in common use for the Lues Venerea, in doses from one grain to five; and is, perhaps, one of the safest, as well as one of the most efficacious remedies, in a variety of diseases, to which a sound judgment may render it applicable.

CALX HYDRARGYRI ALBA.

WHITE CALK OF QUICKSILVER.

Take muriated Quickfilver,

Sal ammoniac,

Water of prepared Kali, of each
half a pound.

Dissolve first the Sal ammoniac, and afterwards the muriated Quicksilver, in distilled water, and then add the water of prepared Kali. Wash the precipitated powder until it becomes insipid.

REMARK

This is the Mercurius pracipitatus albus of the former Dispensatory, and generally used in liniments externally. If adulterated with Ceruse, this is left upon burning some of it, as mentioned in a following remark, upon Hydrarg. nitrat. ruber.

PREPARATIONS OF QUICKSILVER, 169 HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS.

ACETATED QUICKSILVER.

Take purified Quickfilver,

Diluted nitrous Acid, of each half a pound.

Acetated Kali, three ounces.

Warm distilled Water, by measure, two pints.

Mix the Quickfilver with the nitrous Acid, in a glass vessel, and digest with a gentle heat for twenty-four hours, that the Quickfilver may be dissolved. Pour this nitrated Quickfilver into a solution of the acetated Kali, previously made in the warm water (heated to about 90 degrees) and the acetated Quickfilver is precipitated.—Wash this first with cold distilled water, and then dissolve it in as much boiling distilled water as is sufficient for the purpose.—Filter the solution through paper, and set it aside to crystallize.

REMARK.

This is faid to form the basis of Keyser's pills, and may be given, like Calomel, in doses of a few grains, in similar disorders and intentions.

This

This preparation (Hydrargyrus acetatus) was directed to be made by precipitating the Quick-filver with water of Kali, and re-diffolving it in the acetous Acid, &c. (See Pharm. 1788.)—The process is now considerably improved; for although in medicines of great activity I would not generally prefer a preparation depending upon a double elective attraction, yet, in the present instance, the formula is very complete and elegant.

HYDRARGYRUS CALCINATUS.

CALCINED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quickfilver one pound.

Expose the Quicksilver, in a flat-bottomed glass cucurbit, to a sand-heat of 600 degrees, until it becomes a red powder.

REMARK.

This is one of the most active preparations of Quicksilver, and may be given, with caution, from half a grain to two grains, where mercurials are thought proper.—In larger doses it becomes violently emetic or purgative.

PREPARATIONS OF QUICKSILVER. 171 HYDRARGYRUS CUM CRETA.

QUICKSILVER WITH CHALK.

Take of purified Quickfilver, by weight, three ounces.

Prepared Chalk, by weight, five ounces.

Rub them together until the globules difappear.

REMARK.

This medicine, formerly called *Mercurius alcalifatus*, is faid, by Cheyne, Huxham, and others, to be, when properly prepared, an useful alterative in veneral cases and obstructions of the viscera; in doses, to adults, from ten grains to a scruple or half a dram. Purgatives are often joined with it, to prevent its producing a ptyalism.

172 PREPARATIONS OF QUICKSILVER. HYDRARGYRUS CUM SULPHURE.

QUICKSILVER WITH SULPHUR.

Take purified Quickfilver,

Flowers of Sulphur, of each one pound.

Rub them together until the globules difappear.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS.

MURIATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quickfilver, two pounds.

Vitriolic Acid, thirty ounces.

Dried Sea-falt, four pounds.

Mix the Quickfilver with the vitriolic Acid, in a glass vessel, and boil in a sand-heat to dryness. Mix it, when cold, with the Seasalt, in a glass vessel; then sublime in a glass cucurbit, with an heat gradually raised; and lastly, separate the sublimed matter from the scoria.

REMARK.

This is the Mercurius corrofivus fublimatus of the former Dispensatory, which, at the time that wa published, was prepared by sew of our Apothecaries or Chemists, but was generally imported from Holland. It has now been, for some years, prepared by several chemists in London, and large quantities exported to foreign countries.

The Dutch sublimate was long suspected to be adulterated with arsenic, and is afferted to be so, by Piderit, so lately as 1782. (Pharmac. ration.) When such a sophistication is by some particular management effected, it may be detected by the peculiar smell of garlic, which is perceived upon throwing it on burning coals. Experiments, however, have lately proved that arsenic does not sublime with an heat which elevates muriated Quick-silver: but a stronger augument against such sophistication is—that arsenic is not necessary to increase the product,—as such increase can be effected without the admixture of any arsenic at all.

The operator should be careful to avoid the pernicious sumes, which arise on mixing the vitriolic acid with the Quicksilver, and to choose for the sublimation a glass cucurbit, of which the ingredients will occupy only one-third. In this process,

the vitriolic acid, after it has changed the Quickfilver to a white calx, and the fea-falt, has been added, unites with the basis of the fea-falt, forming Natron Vitriolatum, or Glauber's Salt; whilst the muriatic acid, which is thereby set free, unites with the Quicksilver, and, assisted by the increasing heat, sublimes with it in the form of a white crystalline mass, which adheres to the upper part of the cucurbit.

This preparation is a very strong active poison,—yet a solution of it was given to the Translator repeatedly, as an emetic, sifty years ago. It has been employed in very small doses as an alterative, in veneral cases, for more than a century; but its use was not generally known until Van Swieten, about the middle of this, warmly recommended it, and not unjustly.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS MITIS.

MILD MURIATED QUICKSILVER.

Take purified Quickfilver,

Diluted nitrous Acid, of each half a

pound.

Mix

Mix them in a glass vessel, and wait until the Quicksilver is dissolved. Then, in a boiling heat, dissolve the nitrated Quicksilver, and pour it out immediately into a glass vessel, where there is another boiling solution, consisting of

> Sea-falt, by weight, four ounces. Distilled Water, eight pints.

After the powder has subsided, let the clear liquor, which swims at the top, be poured off, and the remaining powder washed repeatedly with hot water, until it becomes insipid. Then let it be dried on filtering paper, with a gentle heat.

REMARK.

This is the Mercurius dulcis pracipitatus of the Pharm. Lond. fol. 1721, p. 145,—adopted by the Edinburgh, 1744, under the name of Merc. pracip. albus,—and, fince that, by the Swedish Dispensatory, after the improvement of Scheele, under the name of Mercurius dulcis.

Scheele's direction is, that, when the acid appears no longer to act upon the Quickfilver, the folution

folution must be made nearly to boil, and continued in that heat for three or four hours, now and then shaking the vessel,—towards the end making it boil gently, for a quarter of an hour. See more on this subject in Scheele's Essays, and the Notes of Dr. Beddoes.

As it has been supposed by many to be a new invention of Scheele, and being recommended by him as an easy and cheap substitute for Calomel, it has come pretty much into use; but the testimonies, before the Committee, of its good effects, not being consonant with each other, the College did not think proper to substitute it for a medicine of such established character as Calomel, but introduced this for suture trial. It is given in doses similar to those of Calomel.

Notwithstanding any doubt that might hitherto or may still be entertained, concerning the nature of this mild mercurial, I feel no hesitation in saying, that it is equal and similar to Calomel in every respect,—and that the muriatic acid is here as perfectly saturated and combined with the Quicksilver, as in the more tedious and expensive process for the preparation of Calomel.

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PREPARATIONS OF QUICKSILVER. 177 HYDRARGYRUS NITRATUS RUBER.

RED NITRATED QUICKSILVER.

Take purified Quickfilver,

Nitrous Acid, of each one pound.

Muriatic Acid, one dram by weight.

Mix them in a glass vessel, and dissolve the Quicksilver in a sand-bath; then raise the fire, until the matter forms into red crystals.

REMARK.

This preparation is the Mercurius corrofivus ruber of the former Dispensatory. Its sparkling appearance, which is improved by the muriatic Acid, and which is generally considered as a test of its genuineness and strength, is presently lost, if the Calx be not removed from the fire soon after it has acquired it. If adulteration with Minium be sufpected, it is discovered by the duller hue, but more certainly by burning some of it in a spoon, for the pure will deslagrate entirely, and the adulterated will leave the minium or other impurities behind.

It is chiefly used by the Surgeons, as a catheretic, in applications to foul ulcers, or to their callous edges, and to corrode fungous excrescencies or granulations.

178 PREPARATIONS OF QUICKSILVER. HYDRARGYRUS PURIFICATUS.

PURIFIED QUICKSILVER.

Take Quickfilver,

Filings of Iron, of each four pounds,

Rub them together, and distil from an iron vessel.

REMARK.

If a retort be used, the neck should be considerably inclined downwards, and the receiver filled, almost to the neck of the retort, with cold water, lest the heated Quicksilver, falling on the bottom, should crack the glass, and the fire raised no higher than is sufficient to elevate the Quicksilver. L.

HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS RUBER.

RED SULPHURATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of Quickfilver, purified, forty ounces.

Sulphur eight ounces, both by weight.

Mix

Mix the Quickfilver with the melted Sulphur; and, if the mixture takes fire, extinguish it by covering the vessel; afterwards reduce the mass to powder, and sublime it.

REMARK.

This preparation, was, in the last Dispensatory, called Cinnabaris fastitia. The mixture of the Quicksilver and Sulphur, here directed, is very apt to take fire, and a considerable explosion frequently happens (especially if the process is too hastily conducted) as soon as it grows consistent, when the pot, or vessel, must be immediately close covered with a wooden cover. In the sublimation, also, care must be taken to prevent the matter blocking up the neck of the bolt-head. By introducing at times an iron wire, somewhat heated, into its neck, the operator may be assured when the danger of this is approaching, and prevent mischief, by cautiously raising the vessel higher from the fire. L.

This medicine is employed in cutaneous eruptions, but chiefly in fumigations for venereal ulcers. It has also been given, and formerly much depended upon when joined with Musk, to patients bitten by a mad dog, in epilepsies, &c.

N 2 HYDRAR-

HYDRARGYRUS VITRIOLATUS.

VITRIGLATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of Quickfilver purified, one pound. Vitriolic Acid, fifteen ounces.

Mix them in a glass vessel, and heat by degrees, until they unite. Let the whole be perfectly dried with a strong sire, and then pour upon it a large portion of hot distilled water. The mass immediately becomes yellow, and falls to powder. Rub the powder with this water in a glass mortar. After it has subsided, pour off the water; and wash the powder with distilled water, until it becomes insipid.

REMARK.

In this process, the pernicious sumes are to be avoided. The product is the Mercurius emeticus stavus of the former Dispensatory, which, in doses to adults of five or six grains, is an emetic acting very briskly, as the Translator has himself sensibly felt; and, if he is not deceived, evacuating more 3 copiously

copiously than many of the safer emetics;—but it certainly ought not to be employed without caution and attention. As an alterative, it has been employed, in small doses, like other preparations of Quicksilver, alone, or in conjuction with other remedies, in venereal as well as other complaints,—not unsuccessfully.

This feems to be very improperly called Hydrargyrus Vitriolatus—for the vitriolic acid is decomposed upon the Quicksilver and its oxygenous part
remains combined with it in the state of a true
Oxyd—we might (as the College uses the expression) probably call it Calx Hydrargyri slava, if the
term Calx could be strictly applicable to a compound body—for notwithstanding the white Precipitate, which is at least equally a compound substance, is denominated a Calx we cannot by any
means allow its propriety.—This observation will
also apply to the general expression, Calcination of
metals.

N

PRÆ-

PREPARATA E PLUMBO. PREPARATIONS OF LEAD.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

WATER OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

TAKE of Litharge two pounds and four ounces.

Diftilled Vinegar one gallon.

Mix, and boil to fix pints, constantly stirring the liquor. Set it aside, until the seculencies have subsided, and then strain.

REMARK.

This is only used externally; but, even in this way, it has been said to produce mischievous effects. The Committee of the last Dispensatory, apprehending some danger from the use of saturnine medicines, rejected this, amongst others. The present Committee, sensible how impossible it is to guard against the misapplications of ignorance and rashness,

rashness, have now thought proper to replace it; for, whilst Physicians seemed to avoid, or forget, the preparations of Lead, the empirical recommendations of a foreigner have made this a very popular and savourite remedy.

CERUSSA ACETATA.

ACETATED CERUSE.

Take of Ceruse one pound.

Distilled Vinegar one gallon and an half.

Boil the Ceruse with the Vinegar until it is faturated; then filter through paper, and, after proper evaporation, set it aside to crystallize.

REMARK.

Ceruse being liable to adulteration with Whiting, or calcareous earth, that species of it, called Flake Lead, is to be preferred. This preparation was called in the former Dispensatory Saccharum Saturni, and there directed to be made in a leaden vessel. The Ceruse should be finely powdered before the N 4 Vinegar

184 PREPARATIONS OF LEAD.

Vinegar is poured upon it, and stirred now and then during the boiling.

Its use is chiefly external. Internally employed by the cautious and skilful, it is a most useful medicine;—by the ignorant, a dangerous poison. Colics, contracted limbs, tremors, palsies, &c. are the consequences of its abuse; and to such complaints workers in lead are unfortunately and unavoidably exposed.

PREPARATUM E STANNO. PREPARATION OF TIN.

STANNI PULVIS.

POWDER OF TIN.

TAKE of Tin four ounces.

Melt it and take off the fcum:—then pour it into a clean iron vessel; shake it or rub it to powder, and pass the finer part of it through a hair sieve.

REMARK.

This Powder of Tin is intended as an anthelminthic, and may be given to children from ten grains to a scruple;—to adults, from one dram to two, or more.

PREPARATIONS OF ZINC.

ZINCUM CALCINATUM.

CALCINED ZINC.

TAKE of Zinc, broken into small pieces, eight ounces.

Cast the Zinc, at different times, into a large, deep, and inclined crucible, heated to a white heat, putting upon it another crucible in such manner that the air may have free access to the burning Zinc.

Take out the Calx as foon as it is formed, and feparate its white and lighter part by passing it through a sieve.

REMARK. STORE TO COM

This Calx of Zinc is more pure than Tutty or Pompholyx, and therefore supposed fitter for medical dical purposes. It has been strongly recommended by Gaubius, in doses, to adults, from one grain to four or five, in epileptic complaints. It has been given since more largely,—not without, too often, disappointing expectation.

ZINCUM VITRIOLATUM PURIFICATUM.

PURIFIED VITRIOLATED ZINC.

Take of white Vitriol one pound.

Vitriolic Acid one dram, by weight.

Boiling distilled Water, three pints.

them from the Zinc-for

Mix, and filter through paper. After a proper evaporation, fet it aside, in a cold place, to crystallize.

REMARK.

White Vitriol, or vitriolated Zinc, contains fometimes a flight impregnation of copper, and more

more of a ferruginous matter; it therefore wants fome depuration. It is one of the quickeft in operation of those emetics which are esteemed safe, in doses, to adults, from sisteen grains to a scruple or half a dram.

Notwithstanding the preceding observation I cannot suppose that either the Iron or the Copper is ever in such Quantity as materially to injure the vitriolated Zinc as a medicine—neither does the method proposed seem the best calculated to separate them from the Zinc—for if vitriolic Acid be added the Iron or Copper will be more likely to remain united toit, and so crystallize together with the vitriolated Zinc; whereas a small addition of Zinc would precipitate the other metals by depriving them of their Acid, and the vitriolated Zinc would thus become perfectly pure.

Mix, and thier through paper. After a

proper evaporation, fer it a le, in a cold

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nes a first impregnation of copper,

AQUÆ

place, to crykelline!

AQUÆ DISTILLATÆ. DISTILLED WATERS.

AQUA DISTILLATA.

DISTILLED WATER.

TAKE of Spring-water ten gallons.

First distil four pints, which are to be thrown away; and then draw off four gallons. This water is to be kept in a glass bottle, with a glass stopper.

AQUA ANETHI.

DILL-WATER.

Take of Dill bruifed, one pound.

Spring Water fufficient to prevent
an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

A-13(0)

AQUA

190 DISTILLED WATERS.

AQUA CINNAMOMI.

CINNAMON-WATER.

Take of Cinnamon bruised one pound.

Spring Water, sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and draw off one gallon.

AQUA FÆNICULI.

FENNEL-WATER.

Take of Sweet Fennel, bruised, one pound.

Spring Water, sufficient to prevent
an empyreuma.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS.

PEPPERMINT-WATER.

Take of Peppermint, dried, one pound and an half.

> Spring Water, sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

AQUA MENTHÆ SATIVÆ.

SPEARMINT-WATER.

Take of Spearmint, dried, one pound and an half.

> Spring Water, fufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

AQUA PIMENTO.

PIMENTO-WATER.

Take of Pimento, bruised, half a pound.

Spring Water, sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Macerate for four-and-twenty hours, and draw off one gallon.

AQUA PULEGII.

PENNYROYAL-WATER.

Take of Pennyroyal, dried, one pound and an half.

Spring Water, fufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

AQUAROSÆ.

ROSE-WATER.

Take of fresh Damask Roses, six pounds.

Spring Water, sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

We have ordered most of the Waters to be distilled from the dried herbs, because we cannot procure them fresh at all times of the year: but whenever these are used, their weight must be increased in proportion. Whether the fresh or the dried herbs are employed, the operator may vary the weight according to the season in which they have been produced and collected.

Herbs and feeds, kept longer than a year are not so proper for the distillation of Waters.

To every gallon of these Waters, add five ounces of Proof-spirit.

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SPIRITUS DISTILLATI, DISTILLED SPIRITS.

ALKOHOL.

TAKE of rectified Spirit of Wine one gallon.

Prepared Kali, made hot, one pound and an half.

Pure Kali, one ounce by weight.

Mix the Spirit of Wine with the pure Kali, and afterwards add one pound of the hot prepared Kali; shake, and digest them for twenty-four hours. Pour off the Spirit, and to it add the rest of the prepared Kali, and distil in a water-bath. Keep it in a vessel well stopped.

The prepared Kali must be heated to 300°. The specific gravity of the Alkohol is to that of distilled water as ,815 to 1,000.

0 2

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI.

SPIRIT OF VITRIOLIC ETHER.

Take rectified Spirit of Wine, Vitriolic Acid, of each one pound.

Pour in, by a little at a time, the Acid to the Spirit, and mix them by shaking; then distil, with a slow fire, the Spirit of vitriolic Ether into a tubulated receiver, to which another recipient is sitted,—until sulphurous vapours begin to rise from the retort.

If you take another receiver, and continue the distillation, a small portion of the Oil of Wine will come over, which may be kept for use.

REMARK.

For the precautions necessary on mixing vitriolic Acid with rectified vinous Spirits, and the instruments,—see Remark on Oil of Wine. A long range of adopters has not been found necessary.

The College of Edinburgh directs the distillation, from fand previously heated, into a receiver kept cool with snow;—the liquor to boil at first, to continue boiling till one-fourth is drawn off, and then to raise the retort from the sand. On this ebullition of the mixture the success depends, (Morris Med. Obs. & Inq. Vol. 2.) what comes over before ebullition being mere vinous spirit. Buoquet, Règne végétal. tom. 2.

The use of repeatedly committing to distillation the Acid residuum, each time with a smaller quantity of Alkohol, see in a paper read by Cadet to PArad. des Sc. Ann. 1774.

ÆTHER VITRIOLICUS.

-or in fyrup, diluted with water :-

-figel modic in dyfpepfy, hylleric fpafins, occ. in

diw story VITRIOLIC ETHER.

Take of the Spirit of vitriolic Ether, two pounds.

Water of pure Kali, one ounce by measure.

Shake them together, and distil, with a gentle heat, fourteen ounces.

REMARK.

The use of the pure Kali, is to arrest any uncombined vitriolic Acid in the spirit of vitriolic Ether.

Ether,

Ether, the most light, volatile, and inflammable, of all fluids, is with difficulty preserved from exhalation. It has been supposed not miscible with water, but Count Lauragais has shewn that ten parts of Water dissolve one of Ether, and that the Ether which swims on the surface of Water is the surplus, which the Water cannot dissolve. It is therefore to be preserved, without Water, in a phial, the stopper of which is ground exactly to its mouth, and a piece of bladder tied over it.

Given internally, it is a powerful tonic and antifpasmodic in dyspepsy, hysteric spasms, &c. in doses, from 10 or 12 drops, to 3i or more, on a lump of sugar,—or in syrup, diluted with water; which should be swallowed quick, as it exhales with great celerity. Externally, it is applied in pains of the head, teeth, &c.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI,

pounds.

SPIRIT OF NITROUS ETHER.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.
Nitrous Acid half a pound.

Mix by pouring the acid upon the spirit, and distil, with a gentle heat, one pound ten ounces.

Salaloos a R E M A R K. Mila

The operator will take care not to invert the order of mixing, left a violent effervescence should disperse the matter in noxious red sumes. The mixture is made most safely under a chimney, by pouring the acid through a funnel with a long stem (bent as mentioned p. 121) upon the Spirit by small portions at a time, shaking the vessel as soon as the effervescence succeeding each addition ceases, and before any fresh addition is made.-During the action of the fluids on each other, the veffel should be lightly covered; -- if close stopped, it will burst; -if left open, the more valuable parts will exhale. The method of mixing these fluids, used, by the very modest and ingenious Dr. Black, for nitrous Ether, whether proper for the preparation here intended or not, deferves to be mentioned, as given, it is faid, by Dr. Webster.

On two ounces of the strong acid, put into a phial, the Doctor pours, slowly and gradually, about an equal quantity of water; which, by being made to trickle down the sides of the phial, sloats on the surface of the acid without mixing with it. He then adds, in the same cautious manner, three ounces of highly-rectified spirit of wine, which, in its turn, sloats on the surface of the water. By these means the three sluids are kept separate, on account of their specific gravities, and a stratum of water is interposed between the acid

and the spirit. The phial is now set in a cool place; the acid gradually ascends, and the spirit descends through the water. Lewis D. Edinb. Ed.

The heat must be gentle, otherwise the vessels may be endangered, especially if a tubulated receiver is not employed. The mixing the product with Kali is not here necessary, as the College has ascertained the quantity to be drawn.

Spirit of nitrous Ether, the Spiritus nitri dulcis of the former Dispensatory, has been long in use, as an antispassmodic and diuretic, from twenty drops to a dram; and, with proper additions, diaphoretic.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Proof-spirit of Wine three pints.

Sal Ammoniac, four ounces, by weight.

Pot-ash, six ounces, by weight.

Mix, and diftil, with a flow fire, one pint and an half.

REMARK.

As the Sal Ammoniac is decomposed by the Pot-ash, the Ammonia is dissolved in the Spirit: From the residuum of this, and also of the following preparation, Muriatic Acid might be procured by distilling with vitriolic Acid.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FOETIDUS.

FETID SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Proof-spirit of Wine six pints.

Sal ammoniac one pound.

Asa-fœtida four ounces by weight.

Pot-ash one pound and an half.

Mix, and distil with a slow fire, five pints.

SPIRITUS ANISI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF ANISE.

Take Anife,

Angelica-feed, of each, bruised, half a pound.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water, sufficient to prevent
an empyreuma.

SPIRITUS CARUI.

SPIRIT OF CARAWAY.

Take of Caraway, bruised, half a pound.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma,

Draw off one gallon,

SPIRITUS CINNAMONI.

SPIRIT OF CINNAMON.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF JUNIPER.

Take of Juniper-berries, bruifed, one -of Rosemabauoq pint. Caraway, jurd nomanni)

Sweet-fennel, of each bruifed, one ounce and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon. Spring Water fufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon,

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS: MENTHÉ PIPERITIDIS. SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ.

SPIRIT OF PEPPERMEN SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Take of fresh Lavender one pound and Proof-spirit of flath cone gallon. Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Distil in a water-bath five pints.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Take of Spirit of Lavender three pints.

—of Rosemary one pint.

Cinnamon bruised,

Nutmeg bruised, of each, half an ounce by weight.

Red Saunders one ounce by weight.

Digest for ten days and strain,

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS.

SPIRIT OF PEPPERMENT.

Take of Peppermint, dried, one pound and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent
an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ SATIVÆ.

SPIRIT OF SPEARMINT.

Take of Spearmint, dried, one pound and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS MYRISTICAL

SPIRIT OF NUTMEC.

Take of Nutmeg, bruised, two ounces by weight.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

SPIRITUS PIMENTO.

SPIRIT OF PIMENTO.

Take of Pimento, bruised, two ounces, by weight.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon. Tollay and To ward

SPIRITUS PULEGII.

SPIRIT OF PENNYROYAL.

Take of Pennyroyal, dried, one pound and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

SPIRITUS RAPHANI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF HORSE-RADISH.

Take fresh Horse-radish,

Dried outer-rind of Seville Oranges, of each two pounds.

Fresh Garden Scurvy-grass four pounds.

Nutmeg, bruifed, one ounce by weight.

Proof-spirit of Wine two gallons.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off two gallons.

SPIRITUS RORIS MARINL

SPIRIT OF ROSEMARY.

Take of fresh tops of Rosemary one pound and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Distil in a water-bath five pints.

DECOCA

DECOCTIONS, &c.

DECOCTUM CINCHONE.

DECOCTION OF PERUVIAN BARK.

TAKE of Cinchona, powdered, one ounce by weight,
Distilled Water one pint, and three ounces by measure.

Boil for ten minutes, in a covered vessel, and strain the liquor whilst hot.

REMARK

The propriety of boiling the Bark in a close vessel, and for so short a time, to those who have observed the peculiar odour exhaled, added to what Beaumé observes of its decomposition and destruction by long boiling, will appear evident.

DECOCTUM CORNU CERVI.

DECOCTION OF HARTSHORN.

Take of Hartshorn burnt and prepared two ounces by weight.

Gum Arabic six drams by weight.

Distilled Water three pints.

Boil, constantly stirring, to two pints, and strain.

REMARK.

This decoction, though a much weaker abforbent than the *Mistura Cretacea*, is much more agreeable to most people. It is used as common drink in fevers attended with laxity of bowels.

DECOCTUM PRO ENEMATE.

DECOCTION FOR A CLYSTER.

Take of the dried Leaves of Mallow one ounce by weight.

Dried Chamomile half an ounce by weight.

Water one pint.

Boil, and strain.

DECOCTUM PRO FOMENTO.

DECOCTION FOR FOMENTATION.

Take Southernwood,
Sea-wormwood,
Chamomile, of each dried, one
ounce by weight.

Dried Bay-leaves half an ounce by weight.

Distilled Water fix pints.

Boil them a little, and strain.

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI ALBI.

DECOCTION OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Take of white Hellebore, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Distilled Water two pints.

Rectified Spirit of Wine two ounces by weight.

Boil the Hellebore in the water to a pint: and when the liquor is cold and strained, add the spirit.

REMARK.

REMARK.

This is a very efficacious application in defedations of the skin, as in Tinea, &c. It may be diluted at discretion.

DECOCTUM HORDEI.

DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

Take of Barley-husked two ounces by weight.

Distilled Water four pints.

Wash the Barley with cold water from any adhering impurities: then pour upon it about half a pint of water, and boil it a little time. Let this water be thrown away; then add the distilled water boiling to the Barley, and boil down to two pints, and strain.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

Take of decoction of Barley two pints.

Figs, fliced, two ounces by weight.

P 2 Liquorice

Liquorice cut and bruised, half an ounce by weight.
Raisins stoned, two ounces.
Distilled Water one pint.

Boil to two pints, and strain.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ.

DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of Sarfaparilla fliced, fix ounces by weight.

Distilled Water eight pints.

Wash the Barley

Macerate the Sarsaparilla for two hours with an heat of about 195°; then take it out and bruise it; and again macerate it in the liquor for two hours. Then boil the liquor to four pints, press it out, and strain.

REMARK.

This decoction has been much recommended in venereal complaints, after mercurials had failed—thij have been given in every 24 hours in divided doses. See Med. Obs. & Inq. Vol. 1.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPO-SITUM.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of Sarfaparilla, cut and bruifed, fix ounces by weight.

Bark of the Root of Sassafras,
Shavings of Guaiacum-wood,
Liquorice bruised, of each one
ounce by weight.

Mezereon three drams by weight. Distilled Water ten pints.

Macerate, with a gentle heat, for fix hours; then boil down to five pints, and towards the end of the boiling add the Mezereon, and strain the liquor.

REMARK.

This decoction is given in doses, from ziv to zviij, four times a day, in venereal nodes, &c. See Mezereon in the Mat. Med:

A medicine, which has had a confiderable fale under the name of the Liston Diet Drink, is faid to be a decoction of Ziij of Sarsaparilla, Zss of P 3 Mezereon,

Mezereon, and 3ij of crude Antimony, with Liquorice, &c. boiled in the to the. See Murray, App. Vol. 1. p. 338.

DECOCTUM ULMI.

DECOCTION OF ELM.

Take of fresh Elm, bruised, four ounces by weight. Distilled Water four pints.

Boil to two pints, and strain.

REMARK.

This is given, in cutaneous eruptions, in doses, from four to eight ounces twice a day. See Elmbark in the Mat. Med.

MUCILAGO AMYLI.

MUCILAGE OF STARCH.

Take of Starch three drams by weight.

Distilled Water one pint.

Rub the Starch, by degrees adding the diftilled water; and then boil it a little.

MUCILAGO ARABICI GUMMI.

MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.

Take of Gum Arabic, powdered, four ounces by weight.

Boiling distilled Water eight ounces by measure.

Rub the gum with the water until it is dissolved.

MUCILAGO SEMINIS CYDONII MALI,

MUCILAGE OF QUINCE-SEED.

Take of Quince-seeds one dram by weight.

Distilled Water eight ounces by

measure.

Boil with a flow fire for ten minutes; then strain it through linen.

MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ.

MUCILAGE OF TRAGACANTH.

Take of Tragacanth, powdered, half an ounce by weight.

Distilled Water, ten ounces by measure.

Macerate with a gentle heat until the Tragacanth is diffolved.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentian, fliced, one dram by weight.

Dried outer Rind of Seville Orange, one dram and an half by weight.

Outer Rind of fresh Lemon, half an ounce by weight.

Boiling Water twelve ounces by measure.

Macerate for one hour, and strain.

INFUSUM ROSÆ.

INFUSION OF THE ROSE.

Take of the dried red Rose, half an ounce by weight.

Vitriolic Acid diluted, three drams, by weight.

Boiling distilled Water two pints and an half.

Double-refined Sugar one ounce and an half.

First

First pour the Water upon the Roses in a glass vessel; then add the diluted vitriolic Acid, and macerate for half an hour; strain the liquor when cold, and add the sugar.

INFUSUM SENNÆ SIMPLEX.

SIMPLE INFUSION OF SENNA.

Take of Senna one ounce and an half by weight.

Ginger, powdered, one dram by weight.

Boiling distilled Water one pint.

Macerate, for one hour, in a covered vessel: and when the liquor is cold, strain.

INFUSUM SENNÆ TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED INFUSION OF SENNA.

Take of Senna one ounce and an half by weight.

Coriander bruifed, half an ounce by weight.

Crystals

Crystals of Tartar two drams by weight.

Distilled Water one pint.

Boil the Crystals of Tartar in the water, until they are dissolved; then pour the water, yet boiling, upon the Senna and Seeds. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain when cold.

REMARK.

Both the preceding infusions of Senna are mildly purgative to adults in the dose of an ounce and an half or two ounces: the nauseous flavour of the Senna is more covered in the latter; and perhaps would be still more so by the addition of sugar.

AQUA CALCIS.

LIME-WATER.

Take of Quick-lime half a pound.

Boiling distilled Water twelve pints.

Mix, and fet it aside in a covered vessel for an hour; then pour off the liquor, and keep it in a vessel closely stopped.

REMARK.

REMARK.

Four ounces, or more, of Lime-water are given to adults, and repeated twice a day, or oftener, in some alvine fluxes, diabetes, and leucorrhœa; and if it is not lithontriptic, it however moderates some calculous symptoms. It is applied as a lotion in some kind of ulcers, and cutaneous affections; and as an injection in particular cases.

Repeated agitation is directed in the Edinburgh Pharmacopæia—but the water cannot combine with more than a certain quantity of the Earth, which it readily engages without any agitation whatever.

ACETUM SCILLÆ.

VINEGAR OF SQUILL.

Take of Squill, fresh dried, one pound.
Vinegar six pints.
Proof-spirit of wine half a pint.

Macerate the Squills in the vinegar, with a gentle heat, in a glass vessel, for four-and-twenty hours: Press out the liquor, and set it by, that the seculencies may subside; then pour it off, and add the spirit.

VINA MEDICATA. MEDICATED WINES.

VINUM ALOES.

WINE OF ALOES.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes eight ounces by weight.

White Canella, two ounces by weight.

Spanish white Wine six pints.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Powder the Aloes and Canella separately; mix them, and pour on the wine: digest for fourteen days, now and then shaking them; and afterwards strain.

It will be proper to mix a little clean white fand with the powder, to prevent the moistened Aloes from sticking together.

vinised Antimony may be fulbended in the vine,

and produce effects both violent and unexpected.

MUMBER

PEMARK.

REMARKS

REMARK.

This medicine, the *Tinttura facra* of the former Dispensatory, but made stronger, has been long in esteem as a warm purgative, and may be given in doses from six drams to an ounce and an half.

VINUM ANTIMONII.

WINE OF ANTIMONY.

Take of vitrified Antimony, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Spanish white Wine a pint and an half.

Digest for twelve days, frequently shaking it, and then filter through paper.

ADD REMMARK.

This wine, made with the vitrified Antimony, is admitted in the place of the Vinum antimoniale of the former Dispensatory, made with the Crocus. The filtration through paper must here be observed; otherwise some of the finer parts of the vitrified Antimony may be suspended in the wine, and produce effects both violent and unexpected.

VINUM

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARISATI.

WINE OF TARTARISED ANTIMONY.

Take of tartarised Antimony two scruples by weight.

Boiling distilled Water two ounces by measure.

Spanish white Wine eight ounces by measure,

Dissolve the tartarised Antimony in the boiling distilled water, and then add the wine.

RVE MARK.

The two preceeding medicines are often substituted one for the other—But the last of them will in many very common cases of extemporaneous prescription most certainly be decomposed, where the first could not be liable to any such objection.

VINUM FERRI.

WINE OF IRON.

Take of Filings of Iron four ounces by weight.

Spanish white Wine four pints.

Digest for a month, often shaking it; and strain.

VINUM

REMARK.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ.

WINE OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of Ipecacuanha, bruised, two ounces by weight.

Spanish white Wine two pints.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

VINUM RHABARBARI.

WINE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, fliced, two ounces and an half by weight.

Leffer Cardamom, bruifed, half an ounce by weight.

Saffron two drams by weight.

Spanish white Wine two pints.

Proof-Spirit of Wine eight ounces by measure.

Digest for ten days and strain.

REMARK.

This differs from the Tinet. Rhabarbari vinosa of the former Dispensatory, being made with a menstruum more spirituous, and therefore more adapted to some particular cases of impaired digestion. It may be given to adults, in the dose of one, two, or three spoonfuls.

TINCTURES.

TINCTURA ALOËS.

TINCTURE OF ALOES.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes, powdered, half an ounce by weight.

Extract of Liquorice an ounce and an half by weight.

Distilled Water,

Proof-Spirit of Wine, of each eight ounces by measure.

Digest in a sand-bath, occasionally shaking the vessel, until the extract is dissolved, and strain.

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF ALOES.

Take Socotrine Aloes,
Saffron, of each three ounces by
weight.

Tincture of Myrrh two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA ASÆ FŒTIDÆ.

TINCTURE OF ASA FŒTIDA.

Take of Asa Fœtida four ounces by weight. Rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for six days, and strain.

TINCTURA AURANTII CORTICIS.

TINCTURE OF ORANGE PEEL.

Take of the Fresh exterior Peel of Seville
Orange, three ounces by weight.
Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for three days and strain.

TINCTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI.

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF PERU.

Take of Balfam of Peru four ounces by weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine one pint.

Digest until the Balsam is dissolved.

TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI.

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

Take of Balfam of Tolu one ounce and an half by weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine one pint.

Digest until the Balsam is dissolved, and strain.

TINCTURA BENZÖES COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BENZOIN.

Take of Benzoin three ounces by weight.

Storax, strained, two ounces by weight.

Balfam of Tolu one ounce by weight.

Socotrine Aloes half an ounce by weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for three days, and strain.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS.

TINCTURE OF CANTHARIS.

Take of the Cantharis, bruised, two drams by weight.

Cochineal, powdered, half a dram by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine one pint and an half.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI.

TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

Take of leffer Cardamom, bruised, three ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

Take leffer Cardamom,

Caraway,

Cochineal, powdered, of each two drams by weight.

Cinnamon, bruifed, half an ounce by weight.

Raifins, stoned, four ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit two pints.

Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CASCARILLE.

TINCTURE OF CASCARILLA.

Take of Cascarilla, powdered, four ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

REMARK.

This Tincture is given in debility of the stomach and bowels,—and may be substituted in some cases for the Tincture of Cinchona.

Q4

TINC-

PINC-

TINCTURA CASTOREI.

TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

Take of Russian Castor, powdered, two ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for ten days and strain.

TINCTURA CATECHU.

TINCTURE OF CATECHU.

Take of Catechu, three ounces by weight.

Cinnamon, bruifed, two ounces
by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for three days and strain.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints,

Digeft with a gentle heat for eight days, and ftrain.

This Tindture is given in debility of the floranch and bowels,—and may be fabilitated in fonce rates for the Tindture of Circhons.

REMARK.

TINC-

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ.

TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Cinchona, powdered, fix ounces

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ AMMONIATA.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, twen

Take of Cinchona, powdered, four ounces.

Compound Spirit of Ammonia,
two pints.

Digest in a close vessel for ten days, and strain.

rurs, is given as a corroborant and fromathic, in

dofes of a few drams, and pareir darly to won-

val feenes after long fevers; and alfo in forme cafes

where the patient cannot take the Petuvian Back

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Cinchona, powdered, two ounces by weight.

> Exterior Peel of Seville Orange, dried, one ounce and an half by weight.

Virginian Serpentary, bruifed, three drams by weight.

Saffron, one dram by weight.

Cochineal, powdered, two scruples by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, twenty ounces by measure.

Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

REMARK, ai finici

This medicine, usually called Huxbam's Tincture, is given as a corroborant and stomachic, in doses of a few drams, and particularly to convalescents after long severs; and also in some cases where the patient cannot take the Peruvian Bark in substance.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon, bruised, one ounce and an half by weight. Proof-Spirit of Wine one pint.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon, bruifed, fix drams by weight.

Lesser Cardamom, three drams by weight.

Long Pepper,

Ginger, of each, in powder, two drams by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA COLOMBÆ.

TINCTURE OF COLOMBA.

Take of Colomba, powdered, two ounces and an half by weight. Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

Leffer Cardamom, three drams by

ATROSINOR EMM ARK.

This Tincture, now first admitted, is recommended as a corroborant in doses of a dram or two in bilious vomitings and purgings.—See article Colomba, in the Materia Medica.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIACALIS.

TINCTURE OF AMMONICAL IRON.

Take of Ammonical Iron, four ounces.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, one pint.

Digeft, and ftrain. work idgie tol flegita

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATI.

TINCTURE OF MURIATED IRON.

Take of Rust of Iron half a pound.

Muriatic Acid three pounds.

Rectified Spirit of Wine, three pints.

Pour the muriatic Acid upon the Rust of Iron, in a glass vessel, and shake the mixture occasionally during three days. Set it by, that the seculencies may subside; then pour off the liquor: evaporate it to a pint, and, when cold, add the spirit.

TINCTURA GALBANI.

TINCTURE OF GALBANUM.

Take of Galbanum, cut into fmall pieces, two ounces by weight. Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

REMARK.

REMARK.

This Tincture is a warm antispasmodic, and is of service in disorders which have been called nervous; in hysteria, statulency, and the assimpliants of old people.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentian, fliced and bruifed, two ounces by weight.

Exterior Peel of Seville Orange, dried, one ounce by weight.

Leffer Cardamom, bruifed, half an ounce by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF GUAIACUM.

Take of the Gum-Resin of Guaiacum, four ounces by weight.

Compound Spirit of Ammonia, a pint and an half.

Digest in a close vessel for three days, and strain.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI.

TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Take of Black Hellebore, coarfely powdered, four ounces by weight. Cochineal, powdered, two scruples by weight. Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days and strain.

TINCTURA JALAPII.

TINCTURE OF JALAP.

Take of Jalap, powdered, eight ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

REMARK.

Proof-Spirit extracts rather more than four-twelfths of the best Jalap. Ap. Rep.

The apothecary will probably strain twice—the first time with expression—as the proportion of Jalap to the menstruum is large.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

Take of Myrrh, bruifed, three ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, a pint and an half.

Rectified Spirit of Wine, half a pint.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA OPII.

TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered, ten drams by weight. Proof-Spirit of Wine, one pint.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

REMARK.

This is an improvement upon the Old Tinet. Thebaica, which was made with wine; twenty drops of which contained about one grain of opium, -but the folution was not equivalent in effect to the quantity of opium employed. Of two ounces of strained opium, not quite one ounce dissolves in a pint of white wine, -nearly the whole in proofspirit. Ap. Rep. Proof-spirit is therefore the proper menstruum for strained opium; and, although the proportion of opium has been lessened in the Tinet. Opii, its strength is not less,-rather greater,-than that of the Tinet. Thebaica. It is given in doses from ten drops to twenty or more. Dr. Lewis has expressed a wish, as drops may vary in the quantity of the opium contained in them, though in number they are the same, that the menstruum for its folution might be large enough, not only for the complete extraction of the active parts, but to admit of the dose being exactly determined, either by weight or measure.

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA.

CAMPHORATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Take hard purified Opium,

Flowers of Benzoin, of each one dram by weight.

Camphor, two scruples by weight.

Oil of Anise, one dram by weight.
Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest for three days, and strain.

REMARK.

This medicine, the Elixir Paregoricum of the former Dispensatory, instead of being made with rectified, is here made with proof, spirit, the latter being found to suspend a greater proportion of Benzoin than is here ordered. Many have supposed this Tincture to have more effect, as an anodyne, than might be expected from the quantity of opium, compared with that in the Tinct. Thebaica; and not without reason,—as not quite half the opium, directed in the last, was taken up by the menstruum. It is a very good palliative remedy, from one dram to two or three, but should seldom be trusted without other remedies.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, fliced, two ounces by weight.

Leffer Cardamom, bruised, half an ounce by weight. Saffron, two drams by weight. Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, fliced, two ounces by weight.

Liquorice, bruised, half an ounce by weight.

Ginger, powdered,

Saffron, of each two drams by weight.

Distilled Water, one pint.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, twelve ounces by measure.

Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

R 2

TINC-

TINCTURA SABINÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SAVIN.

Take of Extract of Savin, one ounce by weight.

Tincture of Castor, one pint. Tincture of Myrrh, half a pint.

Digest until the Extract of Savin is dissolved, and strain.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ.

TINCTURE OF SQUILL.

Take of Squill, fresh dried, four ounces by weight. Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and pour off the liquor.

TINCTURA SENNÆ.

TINCTURE OF SENNA.

Take of Senna one pound.

Carraway, bruifed, one ounce and an half by weight.

Lesser Cardamom, bruised, half an ounce by weight.

Raisins stoned, fixteen onnces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, one gallon.

Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ.

TINCTURE OF SERPENTARY.

Take of Virginian Serpentary, three ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ.

TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of wild Valerian, in coarse powder, four ounces by weight. Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of wild Valerian, coarfely powdered, four ounces by weight.

Compound Spirit of Ammonia, two pints.

Digell for eight days, and it

Digest for eight days, aud strain.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS.

TINCTURE OF GINGER.

Take of Ginger, powdered, two ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

NOTE.

All the Tinctures must be made in close vessels, except the Tincture of muriated Iron.

REMARK.

In preparing several of the Tinctures I would recommend that the materials be first digested in pure rectified spirit—then macerated in distilled water—the spirituous Tincture to be then mixed with the watery insusion: and being thus brought into the exact state of common proof-spirit, to be again digested upon the mass during the remainder of the time required.

MISTURE.

MIXTURES.

MISTURA CAMPHORATA.

CAMPHORATED MIXTURE.

TAKE of Camphor, one dram by weight.
Rectified Spirit of Wine, a few drops.

Double-refined Sugar, half an ounce by weight.

Boiling distilled Water, one pint.

Rub the Camphor first with the rectified spirit of wine, then with the sugar; lastly, add the water by degrees, and strain the mixture.

REMARK.

There is generally fome difficulty in rendering the camphor miscible with water—perhaps by first rubbing it down with mucilage—or with almonds, the mixture may be most easily effected.

MISTURA CRETACEA.

CHALK-MIXTURE.

Take of prepared Chalk, one ounce by weight.

Double-refined Sugar, fix drams by weight.

Gum Arabic, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Distilled Water, two pints.

Mix them.

REMARK.

This mixture has an earthy taste which a small addition of Cinnamon-water (as in the Edinburgh Pharmacopæia) or other pleasant aromatic, removes.

MISTURA MOSCHATA.

MUSK-MIXTURE.

Take of Rose-water, six ounces by measure.

Musk, two scruples by weight.

Gum Arabic, powdered,

Double-refined Sugar, of each one dram by weight.

Rub the musk first with the sugar, then with the gum, and add the rose-water by degrees.

LAC

LAC AMYGDALÆ.

ALMOND-MILK.

Take of fweet Almonds one ounce and an half by weight.

Double refined Sugar, half an ounce by weight.

Distilled Water, two pints.

Beat the Almonds with the fugar; then, rubbing them well together, add the water by degrees, and strain the liquor.

LAC AMMONIACI.

AMMONIACUM-MILK.

Take of Ammoniacum two drams by weight.

Distilled Water half a pint.

Rub the Gum-resin with the water gradually poured on, until it appears like milk.

In the same manner may be made a MILK of As A FOETIDA, and of the other Gum-resins.

REMARK.

All, even the purest, resinous substances by an addition of gum or mucilage may be formed into Emulsions—They may also be rendered miscible with water by previously triturating them with a sew drops of Aqua Kali—or the mass which thus becomes saponaceous may be conveniently exhibited in the form of pills.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI COM-POSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF VITRIOLIC ETHER.

Take of Spirit of vitriolic Ether two pounds by weight.

Oil of Wine, three drams by weight.
Mix them.

REMARK.

This is supposed to be the celebrated Liquor anodynus mineralis of Hossman. See his Obs. Phys. Chem. lib. ii.—his Diss. de acido Vitrioli vinoso, and his Med. Rat. Syst. tom. iii.

It is given as a fedative and antispasmodic, in hysteric, arthritic, and other painful complaints, to adults, from thirty drops to an hundred, or more, along with sugar, or some appropriate mixture.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Spirit of Ammonia, two pints.

Effence of Lemon,

Oil of Clove, of each two drams
by weight,

Mix them.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS.

SUCCINATED SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Alkohol, one ounce by weight.

Water of pure Ammonia, four
ounces by measure.

Rectified Oil of Amber, one scruple
by weight.

Soap, ten grains.

Digest the Soap and Oil of Amber in the Alkohol, until they are dissolved; then add the water of pure Ammonia, and mix them by shaking.

by teric, an ar R R R R Complaints, to

The use to which this (Eau de luce) is generally applied is for smelling bottles in faintings, &c. but it is sometimes internally given as a powerful stimulant and diaphoretic, to adults, from sisteen drops to sixty, on the sudden subsiding of exanthemata, and receding of arthritic appearances from the extremities.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORATUS.

CAMPHORATED SPIRIT.

Take of Camphor, four ounces by weight. Rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Mix, that the Camphor may be dissolved.

REMARK.

I cannot omit remarking that under the general title of mixtures some formulæ are inserted, which might more properly be considered as chemical combinations—however, although we must consess an impropriety in the arrangement there will certainly occur some difficulty in forming a better.

S Y R U P I. S Y R U P S.

In making Syrups, where we have neither directed the weight of the fugar, nor how it should be dissolved, this is to be the method:

Take of double-refined Sugar twenty-nine ounces by weight.

Any kind of liquor one pint.

Dissolve the sugar in the liquor, in a waterbath; then set it aside for twenty-four hours: take off the scum, and if there are any seculencies, pour the Syrup from them.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ.

SYRUP OF MARSH-MALLOW.

Take of the fresh Root of Marsh-mallow, bruised, one pound.

Double-

Double-refined Sugar four pounds. Distilled Water one gallon.

Boil the water, with the Marsh-mallow root, to one half, and press out the liquor when cold. Set it by twenty-four hours, that the seculencies may subside; and then pour off the liquor. Add the sugar, and boil it down to six pounds weight.

SYRUPUS CARYOPHYLLI RUBRI.

SYRUP OF CLOVE JULY-FLOWER.

Take of fresh Clove July-flower, two pounds.

Boiling distilled Water fix pints.

Macerate the Flowers for twelve hours in a glass vessel; strain the liquor, and in it dissolve the double-refined sugar, to make a Syrup.

REMARK.

Beauty of colour being especially required in this Syrup, the straining should be made without expression. P.

SYRUPUS

SYRUPUS CORTICIS AURANTII.

SYRUP OF ORANGE-PEEL.

Take of the fresh outer Rind of Seville Orange, by weight, eight ounces.

Boiling distilled Water five pints.

Macerate for twelve hours in a close vessel; and, in the strained liquor, dissolve the double-refined sugar to make a Syrup.

REMARK.

In making this Syrup, it may not be improper to have the fugar previously powdered, in order that it may be the sooner dissolved in the insussion, and any unnecessary exhalation of the volatile parts of the peel avoided. P.

SYRUPUS CROCI.

SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

Take of Saffron, by weight, one ounce. Boiling distilled Water one pint.

Macerate

Macerate the Saffron in the water for twelve hours, in a close vessel; and dissolve the double-refined sugar in the strained liquor, that it may be made a Syrup.

SYRUPUS LIMONIS SUCCI.

SYRUP OF LEMON-JUICE.

Take of Lemon-juice, strained, after the feculencies have subsided, two pints.

Double-refined Sugar, by weight, fifty ounces.

Dissolve the sugar that it may be made a Syrup.

In the same maner, make Syrup of the Juice of Mulberry,

RASPBERRY, and
BLACK CURRANT.

REMARK.

In the preparation of these Syrups the vessel employed should be of glass, or stone-ware. Earthen vessels, glazed with lead, are certainly to be avoided.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ALBI.

SYRUP OF WHITE POPPY.

Take of white Poppy, dried, three pounds and an half.

Double-refined Sugar fix pounds. Distilled Water eight gallons.

Cut the Poppy, and bruise it; then add the water, and boil to three gallons, in a water-bath saturated with sea-salt: Press out the liquor, and reduce it by boiling to about sour pints, and strain whilst hot, first through a sieve, and then through thin woollen cloth. Set it aside for twelve hours, that the seculencies may subside. Pour the liquor from the sediment, boil it to three pints, and dissolve the sugar in it to make a Syrup.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ERRATICI.

SYRUP OF WILD POPPY.

Take of fresh wild Poppy sour pounds.

Boiling distilled Water sour pints
and an half.

Put the wild Poppy by degrees into the water boiling in a water-bath, stirring frequently. Then take out the vessel, and macerate for twelve hours; press out the liquor, and set it aside, that the seculencies may subside. Lastly, make it into a Syrup with double-refined sugar.

REMARK.

The flowers are first put into the boiling water, in a vessel placed in a water-bath, before their maceration, that they may shrink so as to be all immersed in the water; and they are only to be kept in it until this effect is produced, lest the liquor should become too thick, and the Syrup ropy. P.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ.

Rose-Syrup.

Take of Damask Rose, dried, seven ounces by weight.

Double-refined Sugar fix pounds.

Boiling distilled Water four pints.

S 2

Macerate

Magerat

Macerate the Roses in the water for twelve hours and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor to two pints and an half, and add the sugar, that it may be made a Syrup.

MIN CULVERS E. M. A. R. K. Hell .. Soll

This was, in the former Dispensatory, directed to be made with the Liquor lest after the distillation of Rose Water—but there was frequently some disagreeable impregnation. This is an agreeable and mild purgative for children, in the dose of half a spoonful or a spoonful, and has been directed in some cases to adults also, as a gentle laxative.

SYRUPUS SPINÆ CERVINÆ.

SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN.

Take of the fresh juice of Buckthorn one gallon.

Ginger, bruised, one ounce by weight.

Pimento, powdered, one ounce and an half by weight.

Double-refined Sugar seven pounds.

Set

Set by the juice for three days, that the feculencies may fubfide, and strain. Macerate the Ginger and Pimento, in a pint of the strained juice, for four hours, and strain. Boil the rest of the juice to three pints; then add the juice in which the Ginger and Pimento have been macerated; and, lastly, the Sugar, that it may be made a Syrup.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS.

SYRUP OF TOLU.

Take of Balsam of Tolu eight ounces by weight.

Distilled Water three pints.

Boil in a close vessel for two hours. Strain the liquor; and, after it is cold, add doublerefined sugar sufficient to make a Syrup.

REMARK.

The decoction may be performed, as formerly directed, in a long-necked matrafs, with its mouth lightly stopped, or in a *Pelican* or circulatory vessel, which more securely prevents any loss of the vola-

S 3

tile parts of the balsam. If a long necked matrass be closed by another of a small neck, inverted in it, and the juncture luted, it forms a vessel answering the same purpose as the *Pelican* of the old Chemists, which has been found too expensive.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ.

VIOLET-SYRUP.

Take of fresh Violet two pounds.

Boiling distilled Water five pints.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then strain the liquor through thin linen. Add doublerefined sugar sufficient to make a Syrup.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS.

SYRUP OF GINGER.

Take of Ginger, bruifed, four ounces by weight.

Boiling distilled Water three pints.

Macerate for four hours, and strain; then add double refined sugar sufficient to make a Syrup,

MELLITA,

M E L L I T A. MEDICATED HONEYS.

MEL ACETATUM.

ACETATED-HONEY.

TAKE of clarified Honey two pounds.
Distilled Vinegar one pint.

Boil them in a glass vessel, with a slow fire, to the consistence of a Syrup.

MELROSÆ.

Rose-Honey.

Take of red Rose, dried, four ounces by weight.

Distilled Water, boiling, three pints.

Clarified Honey, five pounds by weight,

\$ 4

Macerate

Macerate the Roses in the Water for fix hours, and strain; then mix the Honey with the Liquor, and boil the mixture to the confiftence of a Syrup.

MEL SCILLÆ.

SQUILL-HONEY.

Take of clarified Honey three pounds. Tincture of Squill two pints.

Distil them in a glass vessel to the consistence of a Syrup.

OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS.

OXYMEL OF VERDIGRIS.

Take of prepared Verdigris one ounce by weight.

> Vinegar feven ounces by measure. Clarified Honey fourteen ounces by weight.

Diffolve the Verdigris in the vinegar, and strain through linen; then add the honey, and

and boil down the mixture to a proper confistence.

REMARK.

The complaint of diversity of strength in different parts of this preparation, called in the former Dispensatory Mel Ægyptiacum, is now perfectly removed. It is intended only as an external application for deterging foul ulcers, and keeping down fungous slesh.

OXYMEL COLCHICI.

OXYMEL OF MEADOW-SAFFRON.

Take of fresh Meadow saffron, cut into thin slices, one ounce by weight.

> Distilled Vinegar one pint. Clarified Honey two pounds.

Macerate the Meadow-saffron, with the vinegar, in a glass vessel, with a gentle heat for forty-eight hours. Press out the liquor, strongly from the root; then strain it, and add the honey. Lastly, boil the mixture, frequently stirring it with a wooden spoon, to the consistence of a Syrup.

REM AICH.

REMARK.

This is the prescription of Störck, L. de Colchico; but, in the Pharmacop. Austriaco-provincial. published, about ten years after, under his direction, two ounces of the bulbs are directed; and Vorgel fuccessfully employed Oxymel of this last strength in a stupendous bydrops peritonæi. It is of consequence that the bulbs be in perfection; they should therefore be taken up in autumn, when according to the Pharm. Austr. they are most succulent. This medicine, though it fometimes fails, has too much power to deserve neglect. The trial of it, by Bergius, prepared eradicibus Colchici ab exteris apportatis, feems imperfect. It is given to adults in the dose of a spoonful once a day at first, and gradually more, or oftener repeated. See Colchicum in the Mat. Med.

OXYMEL, SCILLÆ,

OXYMEL OF SQUILL.

Take of Clarified Honey three pounds. Vinegar of Squill two pints.

Boil them in a glass vessel, with a slow fire, to the consistence of a Syrup,

the conflitence of a

TRITA IN PULVEREM. POWDERS.

PULVIS ALOËS CUM CANELLA.

ALOETIC POWDER WITH CANELLA.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes one pound.
White Canella three ounces by
weight.

Rub them separately to powder, and mix them.

PULVIS ALOËS CUM FERRO.

ALOETIC POWDER WITH IRON.

Take of Socotrine Aloes, an ounce and an half by weight.

Myrrh, two ounces by weight.

Dried Extract of Gentian,

Vitri-

Vitriolated Iron, of each one ounce by weight.

Let each be powdered separately, and then mixed together.

PULVIS ALOËS CUM GUAIACO.

ALOETIC POWDER WITH GUAIACUM.

Take of Socotrine Aloes one ounce and an half by weight.

Gum-Resin of Guaiacum, one ounce by weight.

Aromatic Powder half an ounce by weight.

Rub the Aloes and Gum-Resin separately to powder; and then mix them with the Aromatic Powder.

PULVIS AROMATICUS.

AROMATIC POWDER.

Take of Cinnamon two ounces by weight.

Leffer Cardamom,

Ginger,

Long

Long Pepper, of each one ounce by weight.

Rub them together to a powder.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS.

PULVIS CHELLARUM CANCRE COM

COMPOUND POWDER OF ASARABACCA.

Take Afarabacca,
Sweet Marjoram,
Syrian Herb-mastich,
Lavender, of each dried, one ounce
by weight.

Powder them together.

PULVIS

PULVIS CERUSSÆ COMPOSITUS.

Commound Pounce or Contraventa.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CERUSE.

Take of Ceruse five ounces by weight.

Sarcocol one ounce and an half by weight.

Tragac

Tragacanth, half an ounce by weight.

Rub them together into powder.

PULVIS CHELARUM CANCRI COM-POSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CRABS CLAWS.

Take of Crabs-claws, prepared, one pound.
Chalk,
Red Coral, of each, prepared, three
ounces by weight.

Mix them.

PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CONTRAYERVA.

Take of Contrayerva, powdered, five ounces by weight.

Compound Powder of Crabs-claws one pound and an half.

Mix them.

SETTING !

PULVIS

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK.

Take of Chalk prepared half a pound.

Cinnamon four ounces by weight.
Tormentil,

Gum Arabic, of each three ounces by weight.

Long Pepper half an ounce by weight.

Powder them separately, and mix them.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK WITH OPIUM.

Take of Compound Powder of Chalk eight ounces by weight.

> Hard purified Opium, powdered, one dram and an half by weight.

Mix them.

PULVIS

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF IPECACUANHA.

Take Ipecacuanha,

Hard purified Opium, of each, powdered, one dram by weight. Vitriolated Kali, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Mix them. Hepper half and I

REMARK.

The Apothecary will take care that the Opium and Ipecacuanha be equally distributed through the whole quantity of Powder, (and in the mixture of other Powders, also in the composition of which Opium, Aloes, Scammony, Calomel, or other active ingredient enters,) lest different portions of it should differ in strength. It is given as a sudorific, to adults, from five or six grains to sisteen.

then as the mast

PULVIS MYRRHÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF MYRRH.

Take Myrrh,
Dried Savin,
Dried Rue,
Ruffian Caftor, of each one ounce
by weight.

Rub them together into a Powder.

PULVIS OPIATUS.

OPIATE POWDER.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered, one dram by weight.

Burnt and prepared Hartshorn, nine drams by weight.

Mix them.

on them lengthed the and soik them.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SCAMMONY.

Take Scammony,

Hard Extract of Jalap, of each two ounces by weight.

Ginger half an ounce by weight.

Powder them separately, and mix them.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS CUM ALOË

COMPOUND POWDER OF SCAMMONY WITH ALOES.

Take of Scammony, fix drams by weight.

Hard Extract of Jalap,

Socotrine Aloes, of each an ounce and an half by weight.

Ginger, half an ounce by weight.

Powder them feparately, and mix them.

PULVIS SCAMMONII CUM CALOMELANE.

POWDER OF SCAMMONY WITH CALOMEL.

Take of Scammony, half an ounce.

Calomel,

Double-refined Sugar, of each two drams by weight.

Rub them feparately to powder, and mix them.

PUULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SENNA.

Take Senna,

Crystals of Tartar, of each two ounces by weight.

Scammony, half an ounce by weight.

Ginger, two drams by weight.

Rub the Scammony separately, and the rest together into powder, and then mix them.

PULVIS

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSI-TUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF TRAGACANTH.

Take Tragacanth, powdered,
Gum Arabic,
Starch, of each an ounce and an half by weight.
Double-refined Sugar three ounces by weight.

Rub them together into powder.

PULLICIS SENNED COMPOSITUE

Companie Powers or Sanna.

Shangrony, half an ounce

Rub the Stammony legarately, and thoracte

diber into powder, and then mix the h.

TROCHISCI.

(277)

TROCHISCI.

TROCHES.

TROCHISCI AMYLI.

TROCHES OF STARCH.

TAKE of Starch, an ounce and an half by weight.

Liquorice, fix drams by weight.

Florentine Orris, half an ounce by weight.

Double-refined Sugar, one pound and an half.

Rub these to powder; and, with the Mucilage of Tragacanth, make Troches.

They may be made also without the Orris.

TROCHISCI CRETÆ.

TROCHES OF CHALK.

Take of Chalk, prepared, four ounces by weight.

Crabs-claws, prepared, two ounces by weight.

Cinnamon, half an ounce by weight.

Double-refined Sugar, three ounces by weight.

Rub them to powder, and with mucilage of Gum Arabic make Troches.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ.

TROCHES OF LIQUORICE.

Take of Extract of Liquorice,

Double-refined Sugar, of each ten
ounces by weight.

Tragacanth, powdered, three ounces
by weight.

Rub them together, and add water fufficient to make Troches.

TRO-

TROCHISCI MAGNESIÆ.

TROCHES OF MAGNESIA.

Take of calcined Magnesia, four ounces by weight.

Double refined Sugar, two ounces by weight.

Ginger, powdered, one scruple by weight.

Rub them together, and with mucilage of Gum Arabic make Troches.

TROCHISCI NITRI.

TROCHES OF NITRE.

Take of purified Nitre, powdered, four ounces by weight.

Double-refined Sugar, powdered, one pound.

Tragacanth, powdered, fix ounces by weight.

Water, as much as may be suffi-

Rub them together, and make Troches.

TROCHISCI SULPHURIS.

TROCHES OF SULPHUR.

Take of washed Flowers of Sulphur two ounces by weight.

Double-refined Sugar, four ounces by weight.

Mucilage of Quince Seeds, as much as may be fufficient.

Rub them together, and make Troches.

REMARK.

Troches are convenient where we want a medicine by dissolving slowly to be applied for some length of time to the fauces; as in cases of uneasy deglution—They may generally be very easily given to children, which as an advantage which they possess over some other forms of medicine, will certainly ensure them a place in almost every Pharmacopoeia.

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PILULE.

PILLS.

PILULÆ ALOËS COMPOSITÆ.

COMPOUND ALOETIC PILLS.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Extract of Gentian, half an ounce by weight.

Oil of Caraway, two fcruples.

Syrup of Ginger, as much as is fufficient.

Beat them together.

PILULÆ ALOËS CUM MYRRHA.

ALOETIC PILLS WITH MYRRH.

Take of Socotrine Aloes, two ounces by weight.

Myrrh,

Saffron, of each one ounce by weight.

Syrup of Saffron, as much as is fufficient.

Rub

Rub the Aloes and Myrrh separately to powder; then beat them all together.

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ.

COMPOUND GALBANUM PILLS.

Take Galbanum,

Opopanax,

Myrrh,

Sagapenum, of each one ounce by weight.

Afa Fœtida, half an ounce by weight. Syrup of Saffron, as much as is fufficient.

Beat them together.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI.

QUICKSILVER-PILLS.

Take of purified Quickfilver, two drams.

Conserve of Rose, three drams.

Liquorice, finely powdered, one dram by weight.

Rub the Quickfilver with the Conferve until the globules disappear: then, add the Liquorice-powder, and mix them together.

PILULÆ

PILULE OPIL

OPIUM-PILLS.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered, two drams by weight. Extract of Liquorice, one ounce by weight.

Beat them together until they are perfectly united.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ.

SQUILL-PILLS.

Take of fresh dried Squill, powdered, one dram by weight.

Ginger, powdered,

Soap, of each three drams by weight.

Ammoniacum, two drams by weight.

Syrup of Ginger, as much as is fufficient.

Beat them together.

REMARK.

REMARK.

We have here but few formulæ, notwithstanding a pill is the most convenient form for the exhibition of particular remedies. The objections to pills are that they either become hard and infoluble in the stomach, or are decomposed by keeping, and crumble. By the method propofed in the latter part of the remark in page 250 the pills most liable to those objections, as they are thereby constituted foaps, become foluble; and those, such as the old ecphractic pills, which readily crumbled, will keep their confistence—for if the refinous substances of that composition were first rubbed down with Aqua Kali-and the ferrum vitriolatum then triturated for a few minutes with the saponaceous mass until the falt was decomposed, an uniform compound would be produced; which, when the other ingredients were added, might be made into pills that would always remain confiftent.

ELECTUARIES.

ELECTUARIUM CASSIÆ.

ELECTUARY OF CASSIA.

TAKE of the fresh extracted pulp of Cassia, half a pound.

Manna, two ounces by weight.

Tamarind, one ounce by weight.

Rose-Syrup, half a pound.

Beat the Manna, and dissolve it, in a water bath saturated with Sea Salt, in the Rosesyrup; then add the pulps; and, with the same degree of heat, evaporate the whole to an Electuary of proper consistence.

ELECTUARIUM SCAMMONII.

ELECTUARY OF SCAMMONY.

Take of Scammony, in powder, one ounce and an half by weight.

Cloves,

Ginger, of each fix drams by weight.

Oil of Caraway, half a dram by weight.

Rose-Syrup, as much as is suffi-

Powder the spices together, and mix them with the syrup; then add the Scammony, and lastly the Oil of Caraway.

fyrup; then add the pulps; and, with the fame degree of heat,—evaporate the veholes as an Electuary of proper confiftence.

ELECTUARIUM SENNÆ.

ELECTUARY OF SENNA.

Take of Senna, eight ounces by weight.

Figs, one pound.

Tamarind,

Cassia,

Prunes, of each half a pound.

Coriander, four ounces by weight.

Liquorice, three ounces by weight.

Double-refined Sugar, two pounds and an half.

Powder the Senna with the Corianderfeeds, and lift out ten ounces of the powder. Boil the remainder with the Figs and the Liquorice, in four pints of distilled Water, to one half; then press out and strain the liquor. Evaporate to the weight of about a pound and an half; and then add the sugar to make a syrup: add this by degrees to the pulps, and lastly mix in the powder.

CONFECTIONS.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA.

AROMATIC CONFECTION.

TAKE Zedoary, in coarse powder, Saffron, of each half a pound. Distilled Water, three pints.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then press out and strain. Evaporate the strained Equor to a pound and an half, and add

Of compound powder of Crabs-claws, fixteen ounces by weight.

Cinnamon,

Nutmeg, of each two ounces by weight.

Cloves, one ounce by weight.

Leffer Cardamom, half an ounce
by weight.

Double-refined Sugar, two pounds.

Powder the Spices together very finely; and, adding the Sugar, make a confection.

REMARK.

REMARK.

This is an improvement of the Confestio Cardiaca of the former Difpensatory. The effential Oil of the Cardamom appeared, on an experiment made at the Hall, to be lost in the evaporation of the tincture;—the Cardamom is therefore now more properly added in powder.

CONFECTIO OPIATA.

CONFECTION OF OPIUM.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered, fix drams by weight.

Long Pepper,

Ginger,

Caraway, of each two ounces by weight.

Syrup of white Poppy, boiled to the confistence of honey, three times the weight of the whole.

Mix the purified Opium with the heated Syrup; and add the rest in powder.

AQUÆ MEDICATÆ.. MEDICATED WATERS.

AQUA ALUMINIS COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND ALUM-WATER.

TAKE Alum,

Vitriolated Zinc, of each half an ounce by weight. Boiling diffilled Water, two pints.

Pour the water upon the Alum and Vitriolated Zinc in a glass vessel, and strain.

AQUA CUPRI AMMONIATI.

WATER OF AMMONIATED COPPER.

Take of Sal ammoniac one dram by weight.

Lime-water one pint.

Let them stand together in a copper vessel, until the Ammonia is saturated with the Copper.

AQUA

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND WATER OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

Take of Water of acetated Litharge, two drams by weight.

Distilled Water, two pints.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two drams by measure.

Mix the Spirit of Wine with the Water of acetated Litharge; and then add the distilled Water.

AQUA ZINCI VITRIOLATI CUM CAM-PHORA.

WATER OF VITRIOLATED ZINC WITH CAMPHOR.

Take of vitriolated Zinc, half an ounce by weight.

Camphorated Spirit, half an ounce by measure.

Boiling Water, two pints.

Mix, and filter through paper.

REMARK.

This is intended as a lotion in some circumstances attending ulcers. It has been customary to use solutions of this salt for watery eyes, accompanied with little or no inflammation.—If this be employed as an eye-water, it should be diluted with at least an equal quantity of distilled, or of soft, water.

The camphorated spirit will here be decomposed—so that it may be doubted whether it is in any respect more useful than as so much mere rectified Spirit of Wine—for I do not know whether the Camphor thus precipitated by the water and consequently therefore only mixed with it, can be any improvement to the Formula.

EMPLASTRA. PLASTERS.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI cum HY-DRARGYRO.

AMMONIACUM-PLASTER WITH QUICKSILVER.

TAKE of Ammoniacum, strained, one pound.

Purified Quickfilver, three ounces by weight.

Sulphurated Oil, one dram by weight, or what is fufficient.

Rub the Quickfilver with the fulphurated oil until the globules disappear; then add, by a little at a time, the melted Ammoniacum, and mix them.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS.

PLASTER OF CANTHARIS.

Take of Cantharides, very finely powdered, one pound.

Plaster of Wax two pounds.

Prepared Hog's Lard half a
pound.

Melt the Plaster and Lard; and, a little before they coagulate, sprinkle in the Cantharides.

REMARK.

Complaints have been often, and for a long time, justly made of the failure of blisters,—not always perhaps arising from any defect of the formula. That this, or any other composition for blistering plasters, should constantly succeed, must not be expected, unless the Apothecary be very careful that the Flies are good, fresh powdered, that powder very sine, and that the Plaster be neither made in too great a quantity at once, nor spread with a spatula too much heated.

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND WAX-PLASTER.

Take yellow Wax,

Prepared Mutton-suet, of each three pounds.
Yellow Resin, one pound.

Melt them together, and strain the mixture.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI.

CUMMIN-PLASTER.

Take Cummin,

Caraway,

Bay-berries, of each three ounces by weight.

Burgundy Pitch, three pounds.
Yellow Wax, three ounces by weight.

Melt the Pitch with the Wax; powder the rest, and mix all together.

EMPLASTRUM LADANI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND LADANUM-PLASTER.

Take of Ladanum, three ounces by weight.

Frankincense, one ounce by weight.

Cinnamon, powdered,

Expressed Oil of Nutmeg, of each half an ounce by weight.

Oil of Spearmint, one dram by weight.

To the melted Frankincense add first the Ladanum softened by heat, and then the expressed Oil of Nutmeg. Mix these and the Cinnamon with the Oil of Mint, and beat them together, in a warm mortar. Let it be kept in a close vessel.

REMARK.

This is the Empl. stomachicum of the former Dispensatory. The Committee on the former Dispensatory apprehended that no such Plaster could be effectual without some volatile substances; that, to produce

produce any confiderable effects, the application must be frequently renewed;—and that this, being but moderately adhesive, might, without offending the skin, be taken off as often as should be judged necessary.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI.

LITHARGE-PLASTER.

Take of Litharge, in very fine powder, five pounds.

Olive oil, a gallon.

Water two pints.

Boil them on a flow fire, constantly stirring until the Oil and Litharge uniting have the consistence of a Plaster. But it will be proper to add more boiling water, if the water first employed should be nearly consumed before the end of the process.

REMARK.

This is the Emplastrum commune of the former Difpensatory; in the making of which, every person knows that water is necessary to keep the heat moderate,

rate, and prevent the scorching and discoloration of the oil,—that constant stirring is not less so, to prevent the matter swelling too hastily, and running over the fides of the veffel, and that, if a fubfequent addition of water be necessary, (as is generally the case,) it should be of a boiling heat, lest some of the boiling plaster should fly in his face. But it should not be forgotten that a plaster is expected to stick, in some degree, to the part on which it is applied, -which this plaster but too often will not do. Lewis fays, some of our industrious medicinemakers (perhaps having heard it faid that plafters are applications of little use, have thought a cheaper composition would answer the purpose, and have accordingly added a large quantity of common whiting and hog's lard; whence it does not stick fo well, and the lard is apt to become rancid and Whenever this plaster is spoiled acrimonious. either by the fraud above-mentioned, the ignorance, or the laziness, of the preparer, in not boiling it sufficiently,-many other plasters, of which this forms the basis, will be deficient in the qualities expected by the College.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI COMPO-SITUM.

COMPOUND LITHARGE-PLASTER.

Take of Litharge-plaster, three pounds.

Strained Galbanum, eight ounces by weight.

Common Turpentine, by weight ten drams.

Frankincense three ounces by weight.

Melt the Galbanum with the Turpentine, and mix with them, first, the powdered Frankincense, and then the Litharge-plaster, previously melted with a slow fire.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM HY-DRARGYRO.

LITHARGE-PLASTER WITH QUICKSILVER.

Take of Litharge-plaster, one pound.

Purified Quickfilver, three ounces
by weight.

Sulphurated Oil one dram by

Sulphurated Oil, one dram by weight, or what is sufficient.

Make this Plaster in the same manner as the Ammoniacum-plaster with Quicksilver.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM RE-SINA.

LITHARGE-PLASTER WITH RESIN.

Take of Litharge-plaster three pounds. Yellow Resin half a pound.

Melt the Litharge-plaster with a slow fire, and mix the powdered Resin to make a Plaster.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS BURGUNDICÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND PLASTER OF BURGUNDY PITCH.

Take of Burgundy Pitch, two pounds.

Ladanum, one pound.

Yellow Refin,

Yellow Wax, of each four ounces
by weight.

Expressed Oil of Nutmeg, one
ounce by weight.

To the Pitch, Resin, and Wax, melted together, add first the Ladanum, and then the Oil of Nutmeg.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS.

SOAP-PLASTER.

Take of Soap half a pound.

Litharge plaster three pounds.

Mix the Soap with the melted Lithargeplaster, and boil them to the consistence of a Plaster.

EMPLASTRUM THURIS COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND FRANKINCENSE-PLASTER.

Take of Frankincense, half a pound.

Dragon's Blood (so called) three ounces by weight.

Litharge-plaster two pounds.

Melt the Litharge-plaster, and to it add the other ingredients powdered.

UNGUENTA.

UNGUENTA. OINTMENTS.

UNGUENTUM ADIPIS SUILLÆ.

OINTMENT OF HOG'S LARD.

TAKE of prepared Hog's Lard, two pounds.

Rose-water, three ounces by measure.

Beat the Lard with the Rose-water until they are mixed; then melt with a slow fire, and wait that the water may subside; afterwards pour the Lard from the Water, and stir it well until it becomes cold.

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UNGUENTUM CALCIS HYDRARGYRI ALBÆ.

OINTMENT OF THE WHITE CALX OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of the white Calx of Quickfilver one dram by weight.

Ointment of Hog's Lard, one ounce and an half by weight.

Mix, and make an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS.

OINTMENT OF CANTHARIS.

Take of Cantharis, powdered, two ounces by weight.

Distilled Water eight ounces by measure.

Ointment of yellow Resin, eight ounces by weight.

Boil the water with the Cantharides to one half, and strain. To the strained liquor add the Ointment of yellow Resin. Evaporate this mixture in a water-bath saturated with Sea-salt, to the consistence of an Ointment.

UNGUEN-

UNGUENTUM CERÆ.

WAX-OINTMENT.

Take of white Wax, four ounces by weight.

Spermaceti, three ounces by weight.

Olive-oil, one pint.

Melt with a flow fire, and stir them constantly and briskly, until cold.

UNGUENTUM CERUSSÆ ACETATÆ.

OINTMENT OF ACETATED CERUSE.

Take of acetated Ceruse, two drams by weight.

White wax, two ounces by weight. Olive oil, half a pint.

Rub the acetated Ceruse, previously powdered, with part of the Olive-oil; then add it to the wax, melted with the remaining oil. Stir the mixture until it is cold,

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF ELEMI.

Take of Elemi, one pound.

Common Turpentine, ten ounces by weight.

Mutton - fuet, prepared, two pounds.

Olive oil, two ounces by measure.

Melt the Elemi with the fuet; remove it from the fire, and mix it immediately with the Turpentine and Oil; then strain the mixture.

UNGUENTUM HELLEBORI ALBI.

OINTMENT OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Take of white Hellebore, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Ointment of Hog's Lard, four ounces by weight.

Oil of Lemon, half a scruple by weight.

Mix, and make an Ointment.

UNGUEN-

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS,

STRONGER OINTMENT OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quickfilver, two pounds.

Hog's Lard, prepared, twenty-three ounces by weight.

Mutton-fuet, prepared, one ounce by weight.

First rub the Quicksilver with the suet and a little of the Hog's Lard, until the globules disappear; then add the remainder of the Lard, and make an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS.

MILDER OINTMENT OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of the stronger Ointment of Quicksilver, one part. Hog's Lard, prepared, two parts.

Mix them.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI.

OINTMENT OF NITRATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quickfilver, one ounce by weight.

Nitrous Acid, two ounces by weight.

Hog's Lard, prepared, one pound.

Dissolve the Quicksilver in the nitrous Acid; and, whilst the solution is yet hot, mix with it the Hog's Lard, previously melted, but beginning to concrete by being exposed to the air.

REMARK.

The folution should be made by digestion in a sand-heat,—and its mixture with the lard in a mortar of marble, or rather of Mr. Wedgewood's manufacture, by briskly stirring it until an union, as complete as possible, shall be obtained.

UNGUENTUM PICIS.

TAR-OINTMENT.

Take Tar,

Mutton-fuet, prepared, of each half a pound.

Melt them together, and strain.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ.

OINTMENT OF YELLOW RESIN.

Take yellow Refin,
Yellow Wax, of each one pound.
Olive-oil, one pint.

Melt the Resin and Wax with a slow fire; then add the Oil, and strain the mixture whilst hot.

REMARK.

As the application of unguents, in a melted state, to ulcers, has long been unfashionable, particular care should be taken that the resin be perfectly melted.

X 3 UNGUEN-

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI.

ELDER-OINTMENT.

Take of Elder-flower, four pounds.

Mutton - fuet, prepared, three pounds.

Olive-oil, one pint.

Boil the Elder-Flowers in the Suet and Oil, until they are crifp; then express and strain.

UNGUENTUM SPERMATIS CETI.

OINTMENT OF SPERMACETI.

Take of Spermaceti, fix drams by weight.
White Wax, two drams by weight.
Olive-oil, three ounces by measure.

Melt them together with a flow fire, stirring them constantly and briskly until they are cold.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS.

SULPHUR-OINTMENT.

Take of Ointment of Hog's Lard, half a pound.

Flowers of Sulphur, four ounces by weight.

Mix, and make an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ.

TUTTY-OINTMENT.

Take prepared Tutty,

Ointment of Spermaceti, as much
as is sufficient.

Mix them fo as to make a foft Ointment.

LINIMENTS.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ.

LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

TAKE of Water of Ammonia, half an ounce by measure.

Olive-oil, one ounce and an half by measure.

Cork the Phial, and shake them together.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS.

STRONGER LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

Take of water of pure Ammonia, one ounce by measure.

Olive-oil, two ounces by measure.

Cork the Phial, and shake them together.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND CAMPHOR-LINIMENT.

Take of Camphor, two ounces by weight.

Water of pure Ammonia, fix
ounces by measure.

Spirit of Lavender, fixteen ounces
by weight.

Mix the water of pure Ammonia with the fpirit, and distil from a glass retort, with a slow fire, fixteen ounces. Then dissolve the Camphor in the distilled liquor.

REMARK.

In the 4to Edition of the Pharmacopæia the College directed the mild Ammonia.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND SOAP-LINIMENT.

Take of Soap, three ounces by weight.

Camphor, one ounce by weight.

Spirit of Rosemary, one pint.

Digest the Soap in the Spirit of Rosemary, until it is dissolved, and then add the Camphor.

CERATES.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS.

CERATE OF CANTHARIS.

TAKE of Cerate of Spermaceti, softened by the fire, fix drams by weight. Cantharis, finely powdered, one dram by weight.

Mix them.

connect by weight.

REMARK.

This may supply the place of the Epithema Vesicatorium of the former Dispensatory. If the practitioner wishes its action to be quick, an addition of Pulv. Cantharid. may be made at discretion.

CERATUM LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS.

CALAMINE-CERATE.

Take Calamine, prepared,
Yellow Wax, of each half a
pound.
Olive-oil, one pint.

Melt the wax with the oil; expose it to the air, and, as soon as it begins to thicken, mix in the Calamine, and stir it about until the Cerate becomes cold.

CERATUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI COMPOSITUM:

COMPOUND CERATE OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

Take of Water of acetated Litharge, two
ounces and an half by measure.
Yellow Wax, four ounces by
weight.
Olive-oil, nine ounces by measure.
Camphor, half a dram by weight.

Rub

Rub the Camphor with a little of the oil. Melt the Wax with the remaining Oil, and, as foon as the mixture begins to thicken, pour on by degrees the water of acetated Litharge, and stir constantly until it is cold; then mix in the Camphor, which was before rubbed with the oil.

REMARK.

There feems to be a great similarity in the efficacy of this and of the Ceratum Saponis hereafter defcribed—a difference arising from the Camphor of one preparation, and from the soap of the other, but both particularly agreeing in the most active ingredient.

CERATUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ.

CERATE OF YELLOW RESIN.

Take of Ointment of yellow Resin, half a pound.

Yellow Wax, one ounce by weight.

Melt them together to make a Cerate.

CERA-

CERATUM SAPONIS.

SOAP-CERATE.

Take of Soap, eight ounces by weight.

Yellow Wax, ten ounces by weight.

Litharge, powdered, one pound.

Olive-oil, one pint.

Vinegar, one gallon.

Boil the Vinegar with the Litharge, with a flow fire, constantly stirring, until the mixture unites and thickens; then mix in the rest to make a Cerate.

CERATUM SPERMATIS CETI.

CERATE OF SPERMACETI.

Take of Spermaceti, half an ounce by weight.

White wax, two ounces by weight. Olive-oil, four ounces by measure.

Melt them together, and stir until the mixture becomes cold.

CATAPLASMATA. CATAPLASMS.

CATAPLASMA CUMINI.

CATAPLASM OF CUMMIN.

TAKE of Cummin, one pound.

Bay-berries,

Dried Scordium,

Virginian Serpentary, of each
three ounces by weight.

Cloves, one ounce by weight.

Powder them all together; and, with three times their weight of honey, make a Cataplasm.

CATAPLASMA SINAPEOS.

MUSTARD-CATAPLASM.

Take Mustard, powdered,

Crumb -

Crumb of wheaten Bread, of each half a pound.

Warm Vinegar, as much as is fufficient.

Mix, and make a Cataplasm.

CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS.

ALUM CATAPLASM.

Take the white of two eggs,

Shake it with a piece of Alum until it becomes coagulated.

REMARK.

This is a cooling restringent remedy in chronic inflammations of the eyes, attended with watery excretion; and may be applied spread on lint, but not always without some previous evacuation.

A TABLE,

Shewing in what Proportion OPIUM and QUICKSILVER are contained in some Compound Medicines.

CONFECTIO OPIATA contains one grain of Opium in thirty-fix grains.

Pulvis Cretæ compositus cum Opio contains one grain of Opium in about forty-three grains.

Pulvis IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS contains one grain of Opium in ten grains.

Pulvis opiatus contains one grain of Opium in ten grains.

PILULÆ OPII contains one grain of Opium in five grains.

Pulvis Scammonii cum Calomelane contains one grain of Calomel in four grains.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI contain four grains of Quickfilver in twelve grains.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HY-DRARGYRO contains about one ounce of Quickfilver in five ounces.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM HY-DRARGYRO contains about one ounce of Quickfilver in five ounces.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS HYDRARGYRI ALBÆ contains four grains and an half of white Calx of Quickfilver in one dram.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS contains one dram of Quickfilver in two drams.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS contains one dram of Quickfilver in fix drams.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI contains twelve grains of nitrated Quick-filver in one dram.

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T A B L E

OF

NAMES CHANGED.

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.

A.

A CETUM scilliticum.
Æthiops mineralis.
Aqua aluminosa Bateana.
calcis simplex.
cinnamomi simplex,
spirituosa.

fortis.
hordeata.
juniperi composita.
menthæ piperitidis simplex.

rulgaris fimplex, fpirituofa.

fpirituofa.

nucis mofchatæ.

piperis jamaicenfis. pulegii fimplex. NEW NAMES.

Acetum scillæ.

Hydrargyus cum sulphure.

Aqua aluminis composita.

calcis,

cinnamomi.

Spiritus cinnamomi.

Acidum nitrosum dilutum.

Decoctum hordei.

Spiritus juniperi compositus.

Aqua menthæ piperitidis.

Spiritus menthæ piperitidis.
Aqua menthæ fativæ.
Spiritus menthæ fativæ.
Spiritus nuclei fructus myrifticæ.
Aqua pimento.
pulegii.

Y 2

Aqua

Aqua pulegii fpirituofa.
raphani composita.
rosarum damascenarum.
fapphirina.
feminum anethi.
anisi composita.
carui.

Aqua vitriolica camphorata.

Argenti vivi purificatio.

Axungiæ porcinæ curatio.

B.

Balfamum fulphuris barbadenfe. fimplex.

traumaticum.

C.

Calx antimonii.
Cataplasma e Cymino.
Causticum antimoniale.
commune fortius.
lunare.
Ceratum album.
cetrinum.
epuloticum.
Chalybis rubigo præparata.

NEW NAMES.

Spiritus pulegii.
raphani compositus.

Aqua rofæ. cupri ammoniati. anethi.

Spiritus anifi compofitus.

Aqua zinci vitriolati cum camphora.

Hydrargyri purificatio. Adipis fuillæ præparatio.

Petroleum sulphuratum.

Oleum fulphuratum. Tinctura benzoës composita.

Antimonium calcinatum.
Cataplasma cumini.
Antimonium muriatum.
Calx cum kali puro.
Argentum nitratum.
Ceratum spermatis ceti.
resinæ slavæ.
lapidis calaminaris.
Ferri rubigo.

Cinnabaris

Cinnabaris factitia.

Confectio cardiaca.

Cornu cervi calcinatio.

D.

Decoctum album.

commune pro clyftere.

corticis Peruviani.

pectorale.

E.

Electarium lenitivum.

Elixir aloës.

myrrhæ compositum.

paregoricum.

Emplastrum ex ammoniaco
cum mercurio.

attrahens.

cum gummi.

cephalicum.

New Names:

Hydrargyrus fulphuratus ruber.

Cataplasma Aluminis. Confectio aromatica. Cornu cervi ustio.

Decoctum cornu cervi.
pro enemate.

cinchonæ: hordei copolitum.

Electuarium fennæ.
Tinctura aloës composita.
fabinæ composita.
opii camphorata.

Emplastrum ammoniaci cum
hydrargyro.
ceræ compositum.
picis burgundicæ
compositum.
lithargyri.
cum resina.
compositum.

cum hydrargyro.

- Emplastrum

Y 3

Emplastrum e cymino. Emplastrum cumini. roborans.

> e sapone. ftomachicum.

veficatorium. Emulfio communis. Extractum catharticum.

> corticis Peruviani. ligni campechenfis. thebaïcum.

> > F.

Flores benzoini. martiales. Fotus communis.

H

Hiera picra.

NEW NAMES.

thuris composi-

tum.

faponis.

ladani composi-

tum.

cantharadis.

Lac amygdalæ.

Extractum colocynthidis

compositum.

cinchonæ.

hæmatoxyli.

Opium purificatum.

Flores benzoës. Ferrum ammoniacale.

Decoctum pro fomento.

Pulvis aloës cum Canella.

NEW NAMES.

I.

Infusum amarum simplex.

fenæ commune.

Julepum e camphora.

e creta.

e moscho.

L.

Linimentum album.
faponaceum.
volatile.
Lixivium faponarium.
tartari.

M.

Mel ægyptiacum.
rofaceum.
Mercurius calcinatus.
corrofivus fublimatus.

ruber.
dulcis fublimatus.
emeticus flavus.
præcipitatus albus.

Infusum gentianæ compositum. sennæ tartarisatum. Mistura camphorata.

> cretacea. moschata.

Unguentum spermatis ceti.
Linimentum saponis.
ammoniæ.

Aqua kali puri. kali præparati.

Oxymel æruginis.
Mel rofæ.
Hydrargyrus calcinatus.
muriatus.

nitratus ruber.

Calomelas.
Hydrargyrus vitriolatus.
Calx hydrargyri alba.

328 TABLE OF NAMES CHANGED.

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.

NEW NAMES.

N.

Nitrum vitriolatum.

Kali vitriolatum.

Mel acetatum.

O.

Oleum petrolei barbadenfis. terebinthinæ æthe-

reum.

Opium colatum. Oxymel scilliticum. fimplex.

P.

Philonium Londinense. Pilulæ aromaticæ. ecphracticæ. gummofæ. rufi. Pulvis e bolo compositus.

cum opio. e cerussa compositus. sternutatorius.

R.

Rob baccarum fambuci.

Oleum petrolei. terebinthinæ rectificatum. Opium purificatum. Oxymel scillæ.

Confectio opiata. Pulvis aloës cum guaiaco. cum ferro. Pilulæ Galbani compofitæ. Pilulæ aloës cum myrrha. Pulvis cretæ compofitus. cum opio. cerussæ compositus.

Succus baccæ fambuci spiffatus.

afari compositus.

NEW NAMES.

S.

Saccharum faturni. Sal abfinthii.

catharticus amarus.

glauberi.

diureticus.

martis.

tartari.

vitrioli.

volatilis falis ammoniaci. Species aromaticæ. Spiritus cornu cervi.

> lavendulæ fimplex. mindereri.

nitri dulcis.

glauberi.

falis ammoniaci. falis ammoniaci dul-

falis marini glauberi.

terebinthinæ.

vinofus camphoratus.

vitrioli dulcis.

volatilis aromaticus.

Cerussa acetata.

Kali præparatum.

Magnefia vitriolata.

Natron vitriolatum.

Kali acetatum.

Ferrum vitriolatum.

Kali præparatum.

Zincum vitriolatum purifi-

catum.

Ammonia præparata.

Pulvis aromaticus.

Liquor volatilis cornu cervi.

Spiritus lavendulæ.

Aqua ammoniæ acetatæ.

Spiritus ætheris nitrofi.

Acidum nitrofum.

Aqua ammoniæ:

Spiritus ammoniæ.

Acidum muriaticum.

Oleum terebinthinæ recti-

ficatum.

Spiritus camphoratus:

ætheris vitriolici:

Spiritus ammoniæ composie

Spiritus

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.

Spiritus volatilis fœtidus.

Succi scorbutici.

Syrupus ex althæa.

e corticibus aurantiorum.

balfamicus.

e meconio.

rofarum folutivus.

T.

Tabellæ cardialgicæ.
Tartarum emeticum.
folubile.
vitriolatum.
Tinctura amara.

aromatica.

corticis Peruviani. corticis Peruviani volatilis. fœtida. NEW NAMES.

Spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus.
Succus cochleariæ compositus.

Syrupus althææ.

corticis aurantii.

tolutanus.
papaveris albi.
rofæ.

Trochisci cretæ.

Antimonium tartarisatum.

Kali tartarisatum.

vitriolatum.

Tinctura gentianæ composita.

cinnamomi composita.

cinchonæ.

cinchonæ.

ata.

asæ fætidæ.

Tinctura-

Tinctura florum martiali- Tinctura ferri ammoniaca-

um.

guaiacina volatilis.

japonica.

martis in spiritu-

falis.

melampodii.

rhabarbari spiritu-

ofa.

vinofa.

rofarum.

facra.

stomachica.

thebaica.

valerianæ volatilis.

Trochisci bechici albi.

nigri.

V.

Vinum antimoniale.

chalybeatum.

Unguentum album.

LACIVI WA

bafilicum flavum. cœruleum fortius. NEW NAMES.

lis.

guaiaci ammoniata.

catechu.

ferri muriati.

hellebori nigri.

rhabarbari.

Vinum rhabarbari.

Infusum rosæ.

Vinum aloës.

Tinctura cardamomi com-

posita.

opii.

valerianæ ammo-

niata.

Trochisci amyli.

glycyrrhizæ.

Vinum antimonii.

ferri.

Unguentum ceræ.

refinæ flavæ.

hydrargyri for-

tius.

Unguentum

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.

Unguentum cœruleum

e gummi elemi.

e mercurio præcipitato.
faturninum.
fimplex.
ad veficatoria.

NEW NAMES.

Unguentum hydrargyri mi-

elemi composi-

calcis hydrargyri albæ. ceruffæ acetatæ. adipis fuillæ. cantharidis. (333)

AN

INDEX

OF THE

DOSES OF MEDICINES.

N. B. All the Doses (except those of the Syrups, which may be given alone to Children) are calculated for an Adult.—The first is a common dose, and the second may also generally be given with safety;—but in several of the very active Medicines, it will be prudent to begin with the first quantity, and to advance gradually: and, as a general rule, wherever a large quantity is marked for a first dose, as in the Simple waters, &c. we may frequently proceed much higher even than the second—sometimes ad libitum;—but where the first quantity is small, we must then be very cautious. We may occasionally refer with advantage to the Materia Medica; and in some instances also to the Remarks, where the late Translator has sometimes both mentioned the doses, and a convenient mode of exhibition.

A	Doses.
	€ 9i—3i
	9i-3i
	3j—3ij
	3j—3fs
	3fs—zifs
	Acidum
	A

			Doses.
Acidum acetofum	-	-	Ðj—ʒj
muriaticum	-	4	gtt. xv.—gtt. xL
nitrofum dilutum		-	gtt. xvgtt. xL.
vitriolicum dilutum		-	gtt. xvgtt. xL
Aconitum -		ME ON	gr. fsgr. iv
Ærugo -	-	-	gr. ½gr. j
Æther vitriolicus	-	-	3fs3ij
Alkohol -	-	-	3fs3j
Allium -	-	-	3j3ss
Aloe			gr. xv3fs
Althæa -	•		3fs3j
Alumen/	-		9fs3fs
Ammonia præparata	-		ЭfsЭj
Ammoniacum -		-	gr. xv3s
Amygdala -	-	Sant Victor	- 3j3ij
Amylum -	-	nil multi-	3fs3ij
Anethum -	-	11 5-5 W13	- 9fszj
Angelica -	-	a sittle of	5s3ifs
Anifum -	-	M of-	Эjзij
Antimonium -		-471-11	- 9j3ij
Antimonium calcinatum		219 10 0	- 9j3j
tartarifatum		- 1	gr. 4gr. iv
vitrifactum	-	-	gr. #gr. ij
Aqua ammoniæ -		-	3fs3ifs
acetatæ	-	-	zijzvj
puræ -		-	gtt. x9j
anethi -	-		3ij 3iv
calcifs -	100	•	Ziv-thfs
cinnamomi	-	-	3ij3iv
			Aqua

		Doses.
Aqua cupri ammoniati	-	gtt. vgtt. xxx
fœniculi -		3ij3iv
kali –		3fs zifs
kali puri -	-	gtt. xgtt. xL
menthæ piperitidis		3ij 3iv
fativæ	7-5 A-4	₹ij₹iv
pimento -		3ij3iv
pulegii -	-	- 3ijZiv
rofæ -		3ij3iv
Arabicum gummi	-	3fs3ij
Arnica	* 5 L st	gr. ijgr. xii
Arum recens -	at the parket	gr. ijgr. x
Afa fœtida -	- 1	gr. xij3fs
Afarum -	- =	gr. iij9s
Aurantium (flos et folium)	-	gr. x3j
+6-0 Ap 4		
WEST TO BE STORY	В.	
Balaustium -		3fs 3ifs
Balfamum canadenfe		Эj з j
copaivæ		9i9j
peruvianum		- 9j3j
tolutanum		- 9j3j
Bardana -		Эfs zj
Beccabunga -		- 3ij3iv
Benzoe -		9fs3fs
Bistorta -		∋ſs3j
Bolus gallicus -		- 3fs3ij
Borax -		ƏfsƏij
		9.0-91

C.

	Doses.
Calamus aromaticus	Эfs 3j
Camphora	gr. iij9j
Calomelas	gr. jgr. xij
Canella alba	gr. x3fs
Cancri chelæ	3ſs3ij
Cantharis	gr. 4gr. iij
Cardamine	9j3j
Cardamomum	gr. v9j
Carduus	gr. x Əij
Caruon	9fs3j
Caryophyllum aromaticum -	gr. v9j
Caryophyllum rubrum	9j3j
Cafcarilla	Эſs3j
Caffia fiftularis	3 fs 3j
Caftoreum	gr. ij9j
Catechu	gr. xv9ij
Centaureum	Эjзj
Cera	Эјзј
Ceruffa acetata	gr. fsgr. ij
Chamœmelum	∋ſs3j
Cicuta -	gr. ij9j
Cinara	gr. vƏj
Cinchona	Эјзіј
Cinnamomum	gr. v9j
Coccinella	gr. ijƏss
Cochlearia	3ij 3iv
Colchicum	gr. jgr. vj
Colocynthis	gr. ijgr. v
	Colomba

Date:	Doses.
Colomba = maniferance all maniferance	gr. x—Эіј
Confectio aromatica	gr. xv-3j
opiata -	gr. x-3fs
Conferva abfinthii maritimi	3ij—3j
ari	∋j—3j
corticis aurantii -	3ij—3j
cynosbati	3ij-3j
lujulæ	3ij-3j
pruni fylvestris	3ij—3j
rofæ rubræ	3ij—3j
fcillæ	∋j—3j
Contrayerva	gr. x-3fs
Corallium mine-	3fs-3ij
Coriandrum	∋j—3j
Cornu Cervi ustum	3 fs-3ij
Creta-alg moden	3 fs-3ij
Crocus Antimonii	gr. 4-gr. j
Crocus - manhouse - hillerning	gr. v.— Эj
Cubeba	gr. v—Эj
Cuminum	9j-3j
Curcuma -	∋j—3j
Self-fragillarian - The state of the self-self-self-self-self-self-self-self-	* ;
ig-wie	
Daucus -	• 9j-3j
Decoctum Cinchonæ	3ij—3vj
Cornu cervi	Ziv—this
hordei	Ziv—ths
compositum -	Ziv—this
farfaparillæ –	3iv—this
Z	Decoctum

Bullepflum

Posts C	Doses.
Decoctum farfaparillæ compositum	Ziv-thfs
ulmi	₹iv—fbfs
Digitalis -	gr.fs-gr.f
in its and its	
E.	ini.
Elaterium -	gr.fs-gr.iv
Elemi	gr. x-3fs
Electuarium cassiæ	3j-3is
fcammonii - www.	9j-3j
fennæ	31s-31s
Enula campana	9j—3j
Eryngium	3j-3iij
Extractum cacuminis genistæ	3fs-3ifs
cafcarillæ -	əs-3s
chamæmeli - touf	əfs—3j
cinchonæ -	3fs-3fs
cinchonæ cum refina -	3fs-3fs
eolocynthidis compositum - g	r. v-gr. xxv.
gentianæ	∋ſs—∋ij
glycyrrhizæ -	3j-3fs
hæmatoxyli -	9fs-3fs
hellebori nigri	gr. ij—9fs
jalapii	∂ſs—Эj
papaveris albi -	gr. j-gr. v
tyk- rutæ	gr. x—Эj
fabinæ	gr. x-3s
fennæ iob	gr. x-3fs
pidi-vit	

Ferri

F.

r.	
12-12	Doses.
Ferri rubigo -	- gr. vi—gr. xxx
Ferrum ammoniacale	gr. ij—gr. x
tartarifatum	- gr. ij-gr. x
vitriolatum	- gr. i-gr. vj
Filix -	3j-3fs
Flores Benzoës -	gr. x—Эj
Sulphuris	9j—3j
Fæniculum	• 9j-3j
G.	
Galbanum -	- gr. x-3fs
Galla	- gr. x—3fs
Gambogia -	- gr. ij—gr. xij
Genista -	→ Đj—5j
Gentiana -	→ 9fs—3j
Ginleng ,	- 9j-3j
Glycyrrhiza -	- 3fs-3j
Granatum	- 9fs—3fs
Gratiola -	Эs—3s
Guaiacum -	3ſs—3j
Guaiaci gummi-refina	→ ∋fs—3fs
H.	
	emarter to record a la la
Hæmatoxylum	- 9j-3j
Helleborafter -	- 9fs—3fs
Helleborus albus	- gr. i—gr. v
niger -	- gr. x—∋j
Z 2	Hydrargyrus

F.	Doses.
Hydrargyrus	31s-3iv
acetatus	gr. j-gr. x
calcinatus -	gr. s-gr. ij
cum creta	3fs-3fs
muriatus	gr. 1/8 gr. ss
mitis -	gr. j—gr. xij
cum fulphure -	9j−3j
fulphuratus ruber -	gr. x—3fs
vitriolatus	gr. s-gr. iv
Hypericum	€ 9j—3j
I.	The transfer of
Jalapium	gr.x-3fs
Infusum gentianæ compositum	₹ij—₹iv
rofæ	₹ij—ths
fennæ fimplex -	₹ij—₹iv
tartarifatum -	₹ij—₹iv
Ipecacuanha -	gr. x-gr. xxx
Iris	· 9j-3j
Juglans, vid. Mat. Med.	aloubbal.
Juniperus -	3ſs-3j
418	Chamber of the second
K.	
Kino -	gr. x-3fs
Kali præparatum	gr. x-3fs
acetatum -	∋j—3j
tartarifatum	3ij—3j
vitriolatum	gij—₹j
Co. A. C.	T
MULTIN COLUMN TA	Lac

ArmoG	L.	
m-Light Control		Doses.
Lac ammoniaci		3fs-3j
amygdalæ -		- 3ij-3v
afæ fœtidæ		- 3fs-3j
Ladanum		- gr. x-3fs
Lavendula -		- Đj—3j
Laurus -		- 3fs - 3fs
Liquor volatilis cornu cervi	1 Series	3fs—3ij
Lujula -		- 3j-3ij
16-v 18 10-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-1		All Rice halls and and
(E-2-1)	M.	the transfer of the sales of th
Macis -	.W.	- gr. х—Эj
Magnefia alba -		- 3fs-3ij
ufta -		- 9j-3j
vitriolata	-	- 3ij—3j
Majorana -		- 9j-3j
Malva -		- 3fs3j
Manna -		- 3fs-3ij
Marrubium -		- 9j—3j
Marum -	.0	- 9fs—3fs
Mastiche -		- 3fs-3fs
Mel ng-x ne		- 3j-3j
acetatum -		- 3j—3ij
rofæ -		- 3j-3ij
fcillæ -	Tiple	- 3j-3ij
Meliffa -		- 9ſs—9ij
Mentha piperitis -		- 11 9fs—9ij
fativa -		- 9fs—9ij
Mezereum		gr. j—9ss
2	2 3	Millepeda

Į. J.	Doses.
Millepeda -	3j—3iij
Miftura camphorata	3 fs-3ij
cretacea	3ij—3iv
moschata	3fs—3ij
Mofchus	gr. ij—Đj
Mucilago amyli	31-31
arabici gummi	31-31
feminis cydonii mali	3j—3j
tragacanthæ -	31-31
Myristicæ fructus nucleus	gr. v—9j
Myrrha -	gr. x-3j
(8-x - N.	Madis
Nasturtium	3ij-3vj
Natron præparatum -	gr. x-3fs
tartarifatum	3 fs-3j
vitriolatum	3fs-3j
Nicotiana -	gr. s-gr. v
Nitrum purificatum -	gr. x-3fs
15-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-	. diametrisi/
erg—are	March
Oleum amygdalæ	₹ſs-13j
animale	gtt. x—gtt. xL
anifi	gtt. vgtt. xij
carui	gtt. j gtt. v
caryophylli aromatici	gtt. iij gtt. vj
cinnamomi	gtt.j—gtt.iij
96 juniperi baccæ	gtt. ij—gtt. x
lávendulæ	gtt. j—gtt. v
limonis	gtt. ij—gtt. v
2.3	Oleum

	Doses.
Oleum lini -	- 3fs-3j
menthæ piperitidis	- gtt. j—gtt. iij
fativæ	- gtt. ij—gtt. v
nucis moschatæ	- gtt ij—gtt. v
olivæ -	- 3fs-3j
origani -	- gtt. j—gtt. ij
petrolei -	gtt. v—gtt. xv
pulegii -	gtt. j—gtt. v
ricini -	- 3ij—3j
roris marini -	gtt. iij—gtt. v
faffafras radicis	gtt. ij—gtt. x
finapeos -	- 3fs-3j
fuccini rectificatum	- gtt. x—gtt. xxx
lulphuratum -	gtt. x—gtt. xx
terebinthinæ -	gtt. x—gtt. xxx
rectificatum	gtt. x—gtt. xxx
vini -	gtt. x—gtt. xxx gtt. j—gtt. iv
vini - Olibanum -	gtt. j—gtt. iv gr. x—3s
vini Olibanum Opium purificatum	gtt. j—gtt. iv
vini Olibanum Opium purificatum Opopanax	gtt. j—gtt. iv gr. x—3s gr. s—gr. ij gr, x—3s
vini Olibanum Opium purificatum Opopanax Origanum	gtt. j—gtt. iv gr. x—3s gr. s—gr. ij gr. x—3s gr. v—Эj
vini Olibanum Opium purificatum Opopanax Origanum Oftreæ tefta	gtt. j—gtt. iv gr. x—3fs gr. fs—gr. ij gr. x—3fs gr. v—3j 3fs—3ij
vini Olibanum Opium purificatum Opopanax Origanum Oftreæ tefta Oxymel æruginis	gtt. j—gtt. iv gr. x—3fs gr. fs—gr. ij gr. x—3fs gr. v—3j gr. v—3j gr. ij—gr. xv
vini Olibanum Opium purificatum Opopanax Origanum Oftreæ tefta Oxymel æruginis colchici	gtt. j—gtt. iv gr. x—3fs gr. fs—gr. ij gr. x—3fs gr. v—9j 3fs—3ij gr. ij—gr. xv 3fs—3
vini Olibanum Opium purificatum Opopanax Origanum Oftreæ tefta Oxymel æruginis colchici	gtt. j—gtt. iv gr. x—3fs gr. fs—gr. ij gr. x—3fs gr. v—3j 3fs—3ij gr. ij—gr. xv
vini Olibanum Opium purificatum Opopanax Origanum Oftreæ tefta Oxymel æruginis colchici fcillæ	gtt. j—gtt. iv gr. x—3fs gr. fs—gr. ij gr. x—3fs gr. v—3j gr. v—3j gr. ij—gr. xv 3fs—3
vini Olibanum Opium purificatum Opopanax Origanum Oftreæ tefta Oxymel æruginis colchici fcillæ	gtt. j—gtt. iv gr. x—3fs gr. fs—gr. ij gr. x—3fs gr. v—3j 3fs—3ij gr. ij—gr. xv 3fs—3 3fs—3
Vini Olibanum Opium purificatum Opopanax Origanum Oftreæ tefta Oxymel æruginis colchici fcillæ P Pareira brava	gtt. j—gtt. iv gr. x—3fs gr. fs—gr. ij gr. x—3fs gr. v—3j gr. v—3j gr. ij—gr. xv 3fs—3 3fs—3 3fs—3
Vini Olibanum Opium purificatum Opopanax Origanum Oftreæ tefta Oxymel æruginis colchici fcillæ P Pareira brava Parietaria	gtt. j—gtt. iv gr. x—3fs gr. fs—gr. ij gr. x—3fs gr. v—3j gr. v—3j gr. ij—gr. xv 3fs—3 3fs—3 3fs—3 3fs—3j Afs—3j
Vini Olibanum Opium purificatum Opopanax Origanum Oftreæ tefta Oxymel æruginis colchici fcillæ P Pareira brava	gtt. j—gtt. iv gr. x—3fs gr. fs—gr. ij gr. x—3fs gr. v—3j gr. v—3j gr. ij—gr. xv 3fs—3 3fs—3 3fs—3

	Doses.
Petroleum	gtt. x-gtt. xxx
fulphuratum -	gtt. x—gtt. xx
Petroselinum -	Эј—Эіј
Pilulæ aloës composita -	Эſs—gr. xxv
cum myrrha -	∋ſs—∋j
galbani compositæ -	∋fs—3fs
hydrargyri	Эfs—Эj
opii	gr. iifs-gr. x
fcillæ	∋ſs—∋j
Pimento	gr. v—Эj
Piper indicum -	gr. v—9ss
longum	gr. v—9j
nigrum -	gr. v—Эj
Pix liquida -	Ðj−3j
Pulegium	gr. x—Əij
Pulvis aloës cum canella -	∋ſs—∋j
cum ferro -	əfs—əj
cum guaiaco -	9fs—9j
antimonialis -	gr. iij—gr. vj
aromaticus -	gr. v—)s
cerussæ compositus -	gr. s-gr. ij
chelarum cancri compositus	3 fs - 3 j
contrayervæ compositus	gr. xv—3(s
cretæ compositus -	3 fs — 3j
cum opio	Эј—Эіј
ipecacuanhæ compositus -	91s—31s
myrrhæ compositus -	∋j—3j
opiatus	gr. v—9j
fcammonii compositus -	gr. x—9j
cum aloë	gr. x—9j
cum calomelane	gr. x—9j
	Pulvis

Dear	Doses.
Pulvis fennæ compositus	- 9j-3j
tragacanthæ compositus	- 9j-3j
Pyrethrum -	gr. iij—gr. x
letter on the last of the last	- minominad
iii.ng direction . Q.	Solla extreonit
Quaffia -	- gr. v-3s
Quercus	gr. x-3fs
16-16 R.	A total
Raphanus rusticanus	- Đj—3j
Rhabarbarum	- gr. x−∋ij
Ricinus, vid. Mat. Med.	bliome 3
Rofa damafcena -	9j-3j
rubra	- 9j-3j
Ros marinus	- gr. x—Эij
Rubia	- 3ſs-3j
Ruta	gr. xv—Эij
Constant - white	The state of the s
or grofitus and a suppose	
Sabina	- floring gr. x-3fs
Sagapenum	- gr. x-3s
Sal ammoniacus	∋ſs−3ſs
cornu cervi	→ 9ſs—9j
fuccini purificatus	gr. v—gr. xv
Salvia -	gr. xv—Эij
Sambuci cortex -	- gr. v—∋j
Sanguis draconis -	gr. x—9ij
Santalum	3fs-3j
Santonicum -	- 3fs-3j
Sapo -	- 3fs-3fs
CHANGE CONTRACTOR	Sarcocolla

Dosta.	Doses.
Sarcocolla -	gr. xv-3fs
Sarfaparilla	- 9j—3j
Saffafras	Ðj−3j
Scammonium -	- gr. v—Эj
Scilla exficcata	gr. j—gr. iij
Seilla recens -	gr. v-gr. xv
Scordium -	· 9j—5j
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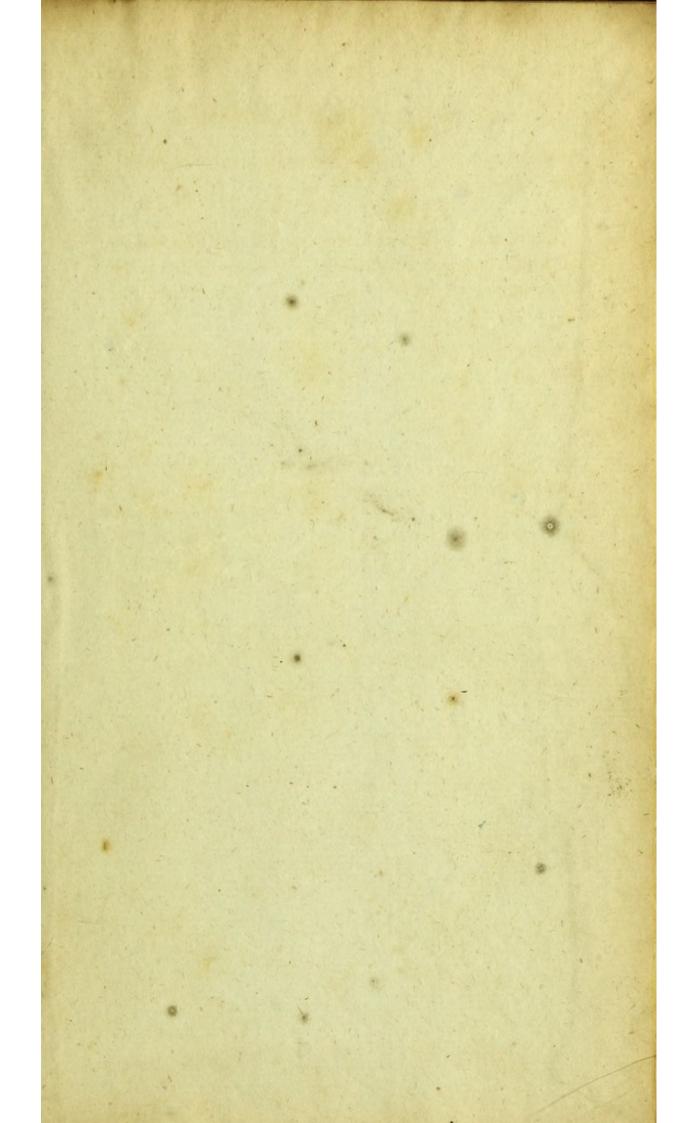
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