Dictionary of materia medica and therapeutics : a résumé of the action and doses of all officinal and non-officinal drugs ... / by C. Henri Leonard and Thomas Christy.

Contributors

Leonard, C. Henri.
Christy, Thomas.
University of Leeds. Library

Publication/Creation

London : Baillière Tindall and Cox, 1892.

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/xdz27ps9

Provider

Leeds University Archive

License and attribution

This material has been provided by This material has been provided by The University of Leeds Library. The original may be consulted at The University of Leeds Library. where the originals may be consulted.
This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.

wellcome collection

Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
https://wellcomecollection.org

The University Library
Leeds



Medical and Dental
Library


30106 004076401

Stack
QV 4
LEO

DICTIONARY

OF

MATERIA MEDICA

AND

THERAPEUTICS.

A RÉSUMÉ OF THE ACTION AND DOSES OF ALL OFFICINAL AND NON-OFFICINAL DRUGS,

WITH THEIR

Scientific, Common and Native Names and Synonyms, and in many instances their French, German, and Indian Equivalents.

BY

C. HENRI LEONARD, A.M., M.D.,

AND

THOMAS CHRISTY, F.L.S., ETC.



LONDON:
BAILLIÈRE, TINDALL AND COX,
20 & 21, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND.
DETROIT: LEONARD AND COMPANY.
1892.

[*All rights reserved.*]

NOTE.

A portion of this edition having been printed in the United States, the spelling of the index has been made to correspond.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
MEDICAL LIBRARY.

605839

PREFACE.

It may be contended by some that with so many works already in the field there is no need of another on Materia Medica. To such reasonable objection we would plead that this does not run on the ordinary lines. In scope and design it is totally distinct from any other work, for it embraces not only a very full account of the uses of the drugs handed down by the North American Indians to the medical men in America, but it brings up the list of drugs and chemicals to a late date, at the same time furnishing sufficient information on each to enable a medical man to see at a glance its probable value in any case in which he may require to employ it, or, at any rate, to decide in his mind if it is worth further research. The Index will be found a unique compilation; whether reference be sought of a substance under its Botanical name, Latin synonym, common, or native name (the latter often pointing to its appearance or use), each will be found alphabetically arranged. This Index will fill a want long felt, not only in the medical profession all over the world, but by students, curators of museums and herbaria, who will especially welcome its appearance as a start for a general index of names with cross references, and who will, no doubt, assist by sending lists for the next edition. The druggist, chemist, merchant, and broker will each appreciate this book of reference, which is based on the 'British Pharmacopœia,' 'U.S. Pharmacopœia,' 'U.S. Dispensatory,' Gray's 'Manual of Botany,' Remington's 'Pharmacy,' Nickell's 'Botanical Reference,' 'The British Extra Pharmacopœia,' Bartholow's 'Materia Medica,' Wood's 'Therapeutics,' Witthaus's 'Chemistry,' P. D. and Co.'s 'Pharmacology,' Dymock's 'Materia

Medica,' Pharm. Soc. Index to 'Museum and Herbarium,' T. Christy's 'New and Rare Drugs and Plants,' and the 'Pharmacopœia of India.'

As the matter has been brought well up to date, many of the newer remedies found herein may strike some people with surprise, but by inquiry they can be found in all countries in which there are Pharmacies dealing in new remedies and drugs. It is hoped, therefore, that this book will prove a useful companion and guide both to the medical practitioner, the student in his college or hospital, and the dealer in drugs.

THE AUTHORS.

January, 1892.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

The abbreviations and signs used in the following Dose List are the following:

[ ] Doses in Brackets are according to the Metric system: *gm.* standing for *grammes*, and *cgm.* for *centigrammes*; *mgm.* for *milligrammes.*

* An (*) asterisk after a drug shows it is non-officinal.

... Leaders (...) separate Medium from Maximum doses.

Syn., stands for Synonyms, or terms used for the same drug.

Hab., stands for Habitat, or country where found.

Synerg., Synergists, or remedies assisting the drug's action.

Antag., Antagonists, or remedies antagonizing the drug's action.

Italic Letters following a name show the genitive or prescription case-ending of the term.

G. stands for *German*, *Fr.* for *French*, in the synonyms.

Ab′ies *tis* **Balsam′ea*** *æ*, Balsam of Fir.

Hab: Canada and Northern U. S. *Part used:* the bark. *Action:* stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic, and in large doses cathartic. *Uses:* in gonorrhœa, gleet, vaginitis as injections; internally in bronchial and bladder troubles.

Extrac′tum *i* flu′idum* *i*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Abro′ma *æ* **Adjus′tum*** *i*, ʒ ½, [*gm.* 2].

Hab: India. Is the viscid white juice of the bark of the plant's root. *Uses:* in dysmenorrhœa, by the natives.

Absin′thium *i*, Wormwood, ℈ 1...2, [*gm.* 1...3].

Syn: absinthe commune, *Fr.;* grande absinthe, *Fr.;* wermuth, *G. Hab:* Northern Africa and Asia; mountainous Europe. *Part used:* top and leaves of *artemesia absinthium. Desc:* has a strong aromatic, not agreeable odor; a persistent and intensely bitter taste; coarse stems should be rejected. *Action:* bitter tonic; aromatic stomachic; febrifuge; anthelmintic. *Uses:* in atonic and flatulent dyspepsia; worms; fevers. *Locally:* as a stimulant to indolent ulcers. *Incomp.:* ferric and zincic sulphates; plumbic acetates; argentic nitrate.

Extrac′tum*, gr. 5...15, [*gm.* 0.5...1].

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ♏ 15...40, [*gm.* 1...3].

O′leum* *i*, ♏ 1...5, [*cgm.* 5...30].

Tinctu′ra* *æ*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2. .4].

Tinctu′ra compos′ita* *æ*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Aca′cia *æ*, Gum Arabic, *ad lib.*

Syn: acaciæ gummi; gomme arabique, *Fr.:* arabisches gummi, *G. Hab:* Egypt; Abyssinia; Senegambia; Arabia; India. *Part used:* the gum of the *acacia vera*, vel *arabica*, vel nilotica. *Desc:* in roundish, more or less opaque tears, with a glass-like fracture; inodorous; mucilaginous; *sol.* in water; *insol.* in alcohol. *Action:* nutrient; demulcent; mucilaginous; pectoral. *Uses:* in pharyngeal, stomachic and intestinal inflammations and febrile diseases. *Externally:* to burns, cuts, ulcers, etc. *Incomp:* alcohol; æther; lq. plumb. subacet.; tr. ferri mur. *Mucilago:* acids; oxymel; scillæ syr.; potassic tartrate and bitartrate; hydrargic bichloride; spr. æth. nitrosi; all spirits; all tinctures.

Mucila′go, *nis ad lib.*

Syru′pus* *i*, *ad lib.*

Aceto′num* *i*, Açeton, ♏ 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...100].

Syn: spiritus pyroceticus; acetone pyroacetique, *Fr.;* essiggeist, *G. Desc:* thin colorless liquid; mint-like odor; pungent, sweetish taste. Is a dry distillate from acetates, citric acid, etc., composition being $CH_3.CH_3.CO$. *Sol.* in water, alcohol, æther. *Uses:* to allay cough, induce sleep, diminish expectoration; as anthelmintic; in rheumatism, gout, and as inhalant. *Synerg:* spiritus ætheris nitrosi. *Incomp:* alkalies and alkaline earths.

Acetosel′la* *æ* (Wood Sorrel). See Oxalis.

Ace′tum* *i*, Vinegar, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Syn: acetum vini; acetum crudum; vinaigre, *Fr.;* essig, *G.*

Ace′tum Destilla′tum* *i*, Distilled Vinegar, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Syn: vinaigre destillé, *Fr.;* destillirter essig, *G. Desc:* the oxidation of the alcohol in wine, cider, beer, etc., to acetic acid$=C_2H_4O_2+H_2O$. A cryptogamic growth, *mycoderma aceti* ("mother"), is developed in this process and hastens fermentation. The color varies from white (wine) to reddish brown (cider). Distilled vinegar is colorless. *Action:* mild stimulant and astringent; aids digestion; ecbolic. *Uses:* assuages thirst of fevers and promotes diaphoresis; in hemorrhages from stomach, bowels or uterus; locally to reduce swellings and discolorations, and as a cooling lotion. *Incomp:* alkalies and carbonates and alkaline earths.

Syru′pus*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Ace′tum Aromat′icum* *i*, Aromatic Vinegar, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Syn: vinaigre aromatique, *Fr.;* aromatischer essig, *G. Desc:* various aromatics combined with acetic acid. *Action and Uses:* similar to acetum, only more astringent.

Achille′a*, Yarrow, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: milfoil; A. millefolium; millfeuille, *Fr.;* schafgarbe, *G.*

Hab: fields and hills of Europe and Northern U. S. *Part used:* the plant, a perennial, growing about three feet high. *Desc:* feeble, aromatic odor; bitterish saline taste. *Action:* astringent; diuretic; tonic; vulnerary. *Uses:* In mild febrile disorders and atonic gastric troubles; piles; female disorders; colic.

Extrac'tum*, gr. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...100].
Extrac'tum fluidum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
O'leum*, gtt. 10...20, [*cgm.* 50...100].
Suc'cus* *i*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 30...60].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 5...15].

Achil'lein*, gr. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...100].

Desc: bitter principle of achillea; a reddish-brown extract.

Ac'idum *i* **Ace'ticum** *i*, Acetic Acid. *Externally.*

Syn: A. concentratum; acide acétique, *Fr.;* verdünnte essigsäure, *G.* *Desc:* a liquid compound of 36% absolute acetic acid ($HC_2H_3O_2$) and 64% water. A colorless liquid of the odor of vinegar, acid taste and reaction. Sp. gr. 1.048; miscible with alcohol or water. *Action:* escharotic; caustic; versicant. *Uses:* removing warts, corns, condylomata, etc.; in favus, lupus, cancer; when diluted, in various skin troubles to allay itching. *Incomp:* alkalies, earths; alkaline and earthy carbonates; glycerine. *Antidotes:* alkalies and alkaline and earthy carbonates.

Ac'idum Ace'ticum Dilu'tum *i*, Dilute Acetic Acid, ʒ 1 [*gm.* 4].

Syn: A. purum; acéde actique, *Fr.;* reiner essig, *G.* *Desc:* acetic acid, 17%; distilled water, 83% mix. It contains 6% of absolute acetic acid; sp. gr. 1.0083. *Action:* same as acetum, which see. *Incomp. and antidotes:* same as acidum acetic.

Ac'idum Ace'ticum Glacia'le *is*, Glacial Acetic Acid. *Externally.*

Syn: A. acetum glaciale; espirit de vinaigre, *Fr.;* A. aceticum concentratum; essigsäure, eisessig, *G.* *Desc:* $HC_2H_3O_2$, 60. At or below 59 F., is a crystalline solid, sp. gr. 1.056. *Action, uses, Incomp. and antidotes:* same as acetic acid.

Ac'idum Ace'ticum Aromat'icum* *i*, Aromatic Acetic Acid, ʒ 1 [gm. 4].

Syn: acëtique aromatise, *Fr.;* gewürzhafte essigsaure, *G.* *Desc:* combination of various aromatics with acetic acid. *Action and uses:* see acetum. It is more astringent than vinegar, owing to the aromatics present.

Ac'idum Ace'ticum Pyroligno'sum* *i*, Pyroligneous Acid. *Locally.*

Syn: wood vinegar; acéde pyroligneux, *Fr.;* holzessig-säure, *G.* *Desc:* obtained by the destructive distillation of wood in sheet-iron retorts. The tarry portion of the distillate is used in preparing creasote; the watery furnishes us the crude acid of a brown color. *Uses:* as a stimulant to ulcers; in gangrene; when diluted, as injection in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa and for chilblains.

Ac′idum Arsenio′sum *i*, Arsenic, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$...$\frac{1}{10}$ [*mgm.* 3...6].

Syn: arsenious acid oxide; white arsenic; arsenic blanc, *Fr.;* arsenige säure, *G.* *Desc:* As_2O_3; 197.8. Sp. gr. 3.738; a heavy, white solid or opaque powder, more or less crystalline; permanent in air; odorless; tasteless; faintly acid reaction. *Sol.* in 30 to 80 parts cold water, or 15 parts boiling water; sparingly in alcohol and glycerine; freely in hydrochloric acid, alkalies and their carbonates. *Action:* poisonous in doses of one or more grains. *Locally*, depilatory and escharotic. In small doses internally a tonic and alterative, as it promotes appetite and digestive functions, improves nutrition, checks retrograde metamorphosis. *Uses:* *Locally*, to destroy cancers, lupus, and the nerve of a carious tooth, $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of the paste, or powder, being arsenic (morphia and carbolic acid are added to limit the pain). *Internally:* for skin diseases of scaly chronic character, as psoriasis, etc., also for furuncles. In old malarial troubles it stands next to quinine, and in chronic gastric catarrh, irritative dyspepsia and diarrhœa; also in chorea, chlorosis, anæmia and amenorrhœa is useful. In most chronic lung troubles (save caseous pneumonia) is of great benefit, as well as in malarial neuralgias and jaundice, or in diabetes and chronic arthritis. *Synerg:* the bitter tonics generally. *Incomp. and antidotes:* emetic or stomach pump; albumen; milk; ferri oxidum hydratum; magnesia; mixture of oil and lime-water; dialysed iron. Hydrated sesquioxide of iron recently prepared (gelatinous and brown) is an antidote for arsenious acid, but *not* for the arsenite of potash, *nor* for the arsenite of soda; (at a longer interval than an hour it is usually useless to attempt recovery from poisoning.) For arsenite of potash, and arsenite of soda M. Rauyer, proposes perchloride of iron in conjunction with magnesia. The mode of administration is the officinal solution of perchloride of iron, and, half an hour after, magnesia in the proportion of a drachm to 3¼ fl. ozs. of perchloride. This perchloride of iron and magnesia is also an antidote for arsenious acid. Therefore, it is preferable to employ it always in cases of poisoning by arsenic or its compounds. An hour after the administration of an antidote, it will always be well to employ a purgative, in order to expel the ferrated arsenite which is formed, and as this arsenite is soluble in acids, avoid acid drinks and lemonades.

Ac′idum Benzo′icum *i*, Benzoic Acid, gr. 10...30 [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: flores bensoes; fleures de benjoin, *Fr.*; benzœsäure, *G.* *Desc:* $HC_7H_5O_2$; 122. White, feathery scales, or acicular crystals; agreeable, aromatic odor; warm acidulous taste. *Sol:* in 500 parts cold, 15 parts boiling water, and 3 parts alcohol; also in alkaline solutions made from benzoin. *Action:* anti-lithic; stimulating expectorant. Changes uric acid into benzoic. *Uses:* in rheumatism; or when uric acid or urea or phosphates are in

excess, as in gravel; in Bright's disease and chronic bronchitis; chronic cystitis; a good antiseptic dressing.

Ac′idum Bor′icum *i*, Boracic Acid, gr. 5...30 [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2]
Syn: Boric acid; acede borique, *Fr.;* borsäure, *G. Desc:* H_3BO_3; 62. Prepared by adding hydrochloric acid to a hot solution of borax. Is in white, lustrous scales, or needles; odor slightly of benzoin; warm acrid taste, acid reaction. *Sol:* in 500 parts cold water or 3 parts alcohol or ether; in 15 parts boiling water, freely in chloroform, oils, alkaline solutions. *Action:* antiseptic; anti-fermentative; anti-parasitic. *Uses:* in chronic cystitis. *Locally:* in eczema, urticaria, pityriasis and similar skin diseases; injection in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa and as a collyrium. Preserves from putrefactive ferments beer, milk, blood, meat, etc.

Ac′idum Carbol′icum *i*, Carbolic Acid, gr. ½...3 [*cgm.* 3...20].
Syn: phenol; A. phenicum; acede phénique, *Fr.:* carbolsäure, *G. Desc:* C_6H_5HO; 94. A distillate of coal tar; colorless (or pinkish), acicular deliquescent crystals, with an odor of creasote; diluted, has a sweetish, burning taste. *Very Sol:* in alcohol, glycerine, chloroform, benzol, ether, and *sol.* in 20 parts of warm water. *Action:* caustic; antiseptic; anti-ferment; anthelmintic. *Uses:* In fermentative dyspepsia and diabetes, well diluted after meals. *Locally:* more or less diluted as a caustic or stimulant to ulcers; sore throats; gangrene; endometritis; whitlows, etc. Inhaled in various throat and lung troubles. *Incomp:* chlorine; salts of metals; mineral acids; sulphides; oxides; lime. *Antidotes:* solution saccharate of lime; castor or olive oils; lard; lime water; atropia.
A′qua*, ʒ 1...4 [*gm.* 4...15].
Glyceri′tum* *i*, ♏ 2...10 [*cgm.* 10...60].
Unguen′tum *i* (10 parts to 90 parts ointment). *Externally.*

Ac′idum Carbon′icum* *i*, Carbonic Acid in water *ad libitum.*
Syn: carbonic anhydrid; acede carbonique, *Fr.;* kohlensäure, *G. Desc:* CO_2; 44. Carbonic acid gas, absorbed by water, furnishes us with the common "soda water". *If* the gas is *inhaled,* as it is the product of most combustions, *it is poisonous,* producing an anæsthetic sleep. *Action:* a grateful sedative to a nauseated stomach; has anæsthetic, and anti-fermentative action. *Uses:* in vomiting of pregnancy, and other nauseas. *Locally:* as dressing to foul ulcers, cancers, etc. *Antidotes*—when inhaled: artificial respiration; electricity; warmth to surface; injection of stimulants, coffee, etc.; inhalation of oxygen gas.

Ac′idum Cathar′ticum* *i*, Cathartic Acid, gr. 2...8 [*cgm.* 10...50].
Syn: acide cathartique, *Fr.;* cathartinsäure, *G. Desc:* $C_{180}H_{192}N_4O_{82}S$. A brown amorphous powder, derived from senna; almost tasteless; soluble in water. *Action:* purgative; the active

principle of senna. *Uses:* whenever a laxative or cathartic is required.

Ac′idum Chrom′icum *i*, Chromic Acid. *Externally.*

Syn: chromic anhydrid; acide chromique, *Fr.;* chromsäure, *G. Desc:* CrO_3; 100.4. Small, crimson, acicular deliquescent crystals; odorless; very *Sol.* in water. *Explosive:* mixed with strong alcohol, glycerin, spirit of nitrous ether, etc. *Action:* energetic corrosive caustic. *Uses:* to destroy condylomata, specific vegetations on the genitalia; also to stimulate indolent ulcers; in metrorrhagia; in parasitic skin diseases. Use 1 part in 40 parts distilled water when applied about the mouth; 1 in 4 parts water or less for energetic caustic.

Ac′idum Chrysophan′icum* *i*, Chrysophanic Acid, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$...5, [*cgm.* 1...30].

Syn: A. rhein; chrysarobin; chrysophanique, *Fr.;* chrysophansäure, *G. Desc:* $C_{14}H_{10}O_4$; 242. A granular, orange-yellow powder; odorless; acrid taste. *Sol:* in alkaline solutions, oils, benzol, chloroform, glycerin. *Insol:* in water, alcohol, ether. Obtained from Goa powder, rhubarb, and yellow wall lichen. *Action:* irritant; anti-parasitic; purgative. *Uses:* in parasitic skin diseases and psoriasis. *Locally* and *internally.*

Unguen′tum*, (1 to 20 of lard).

Ac′idum Cit′ricum *i*, Citric Acid, gr. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Syn: acidum citri or limonum; A. citrique, *Fr;* citronensäure, *G. Desc:* $H_2O,H_3C_6H_5O_7$; 210. Prepared from lemons and limes; is in colorless, right-rhombic efflorescent prisms; odorless; acid taste and reaction. Freely *Sol.* in water and alcohol; *insol.* in ether, chloroform, benzin. *Action:* diuretic, antiscorbutic; antilithic; antifebrile. *Uses:* in rheumatism, scurvy, fevers; pruritus, etc. *Synerg:* physiological are alkalies and agents promoting waste. *Incomp:* alkalies and their earths; plumbic and mercuric salts; sulphates and carbonates; mineral acids. *Antag:* The alkalies *chemically*, but not physiologically.

Syru′pus, (8 parts to 1,000), ʒ 1...8,[*gm.* 5...30].

Ac′idum Form′icum* *i*, Formic Acid, gr. ½...1, [*cgm.* 3...6].

Syn: A. formicarum; acide formique, *Fr;* A. meisensäure, *G. Desc:* $HCHO_2$; 46. Found in ants, some caterpillars, old oil, turpentine, nettle stings, etc. A colorless liquid of 1.235 sp. gr. and pungent acid odor. *Action:* irritant; vesicant; stimulant. *Uses:* formerly as a stimulant, like ammonia, in small, diluted doses internally. *Locally:* in neuralgia and rheumatism.

Spir′itus*, ♏ 15...30 [*gm.* 1...2].

Spir′itus ammo′nii form′ias*, gr.2 ...5 [*cgm.* 10...30].

Ac′idum Gal′licum *i*, Gallic Acid, gr. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...120].

Syn: acide gallique, *Fr.;* gallussäure, *G. Desc:* $HC_7H_5O_5$,

H_2O; 188. Nearly colorless, silky needles, inodorous, slightly acid, astringent taste. *Sol.* in 100 parts water, 4.5 parts alcohol, 39 parts ether. Is prepared from nutgalls, though found in sumac, uva ursi, etc. *Action:* astringent without being constipating, hæmostatic. *Uses:* in all passive hæmorrhages, as metrorrhagia, epistaxis, hæmoptysis, purpura, hæmatemesis, hæmaturia, intestinal blood loss; also in pyrosis, diarrhœa, dysentery. *Synerg:* tonics; bitters; vegetable astringents. *Incomp:* mineral acids, alkalies; salts of antimony, lead, silver and persalts of iron; gelatin and vegetable alkaloids give precipitates.

Glyceri'tum*, ♏ 20...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Unguen'tum, (10 parts to 90 benzoinated lard). *Externally.*

Ac'idum Hydriod'icum *i* **Dil.***, Dil. Hydriodic A., ♏ 2...30, [*cgm.* 6...*gm.* 2].

Syn: A. iodhydricum; A. iodhyrique, *Fr.;* jodwassersäure, *G. Desc:* HI; 128. It is a gas; odor of hydrochloric acid; fumes in the air and has great affinity for water; has sp. gr. 1.7. The dilute acid, the gas absorbed by water, is colorless, sour to the taste, with sp. gr. 1.112. *Action:* alterative, owing to the iodine present. *Antag.* and *Incomp.* same as iodide of ammonium.

Ac'idum Hydrobrom'icum *i*, **Dil.** Dilute Hydrobromic Acid, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: A. bromohydricum; A. hydrobromique, *Fr.;* hydrobromisäure, *G. Desc:* HBr; 80.8; sp. gr. 1.077. A sour, clear liquid composed of 10% pure hydrobromic acid (gas) and 90% water. Keep in glass-stoppered bottles. It should not change color. *Action:* like the bromides, though less apt to cause acneiform eruption. 8 minims dissolves 5 grs. of quinine and it largely prevents "quininism." *Uses:* in nervous disorders, headaches, cerebal hyperæmia, etc.; reflex irritations where the bromides are indicated. *Antag.* and *Incomp:* same as bromide of ammonium.

Ac'idum Hydrochlor'icum *i*, Muriatic Acid, ♏ 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Syn: hydrochloric acid; A. hydrochloratum; A. chlorhydricum; acide murialique vel chlorhydrique, *Fr.;* salzsäure, *G. Desc:* HCl; 36.4, sp. gr. 1.160. A colorless, fuming liquid composed of 31.9% of absolute hydrochloric acid gas and 68.1% of water; has a suffocating, pungent odor; intensely acid taste and rëaction. Should be kept in glass-stoppered bottles. Large quantities are formed from chloride of sodium in the preparation of the sodic sulphate; 117 parts of the chlorine salt being acted upon by 98 parts of strong sulphuric acid, thus forming an impure sulphate of soda, and driving off the hydochloric gas. *Action:* escharotic and caustic, when pure; when diluted, is a digestive tonic, alterative and antacid. *Uses:* when well diluted, in low

fevers, dyspepsia, urinary calculi and as gargle in diphtheria, stomatitis, etc. *Synerg:* the bitter tonics; pepsine; strychnia. *Incomp:* alkalies, and earths and their carbonates; metallic oxides and salts; potassic tartrates and sulphuret; salts of lead, mercury and silver. *Antidotes:* magnesia; soap; bicarbonate potassium or sodium; white of egg; lime water; chalk; flaxseed tea or milk; oil; lard.

Ac′idum Hydrochlor′icum *i*, **Dilu′tum** *i*, Dilute Hydrochloric Acid, ♏ 5...60, [*gm.* 0.3...4].

Desc: Is made of 6 parts of the strong acid to 13 parts of water; sp. gr. 1.049.

Ac′idum Hydrocyan′icum *i*, Dilute Prussic Acid, ♏ 1...3, [*cgm.* 5...15].

Syn: diluted hydrocyanic acid; A. borussicum; A. cyanhydrique, *Fr.;* blausäure, *G. Desc:* HCN; 27; sp. gr. 0.997. Found in bark, roots, flowers, leaves, and seeds of many plants and trees. It is usually made from ferrocyanide of potassium, acted on by sulphuric acid. The dilute acid is 2% of the pure acid to 98% of alcohol and water. It is a colorless liquid with odor and taste like that of bitter almonds; or peach leaves. (Should be kept from the light and air). *Action:* intensely poisonous to animal or vegetable life. In medicinal doses, anti-spasmotic, sedative. *Uses:* in coughs; pertussis; gastralgia; enteralgia; *locally* in pruritus, when the skin is unbroken. *Antag:* belladonna; atropia. *Incomp:* metallic salts; chlorine; hydrated sesquioxide iron; red oxide mercury; sulphides. *Antidotes:* see incompatibles, though usually no time for them to act. Atropia hypodermically; cold affusions to spine and chest; artificial respiration; inhalation of ammonia.

Ac′idum Hydro-fluor′icum *i*, **Dil.*** Dilute Fluoric Acid, ♏ 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: diluted hydrofluoric acid, or fluoric acid. *Desc:* is a diluted aqueous solution of hydrofluoric acid gas, ½% of the redistilled acid to 99½ water. Even now it quickly acts on glass, while the stronger acid corrodes glass speedily, and needs to be kept in gutta percha or lead bottles. The gas is formed by the action of sulphuric acid on fluor spar. Emits suffocating fumes and has acid taste. *Action:* anti-parasiticide; escharotic in its stronger form, and is used for etching on glass. *Uses:* The London Throat Hospital has used it successfully in goitre, curing 17 out of 20 cases; in diphtheria, treated by inhalation, 37 out of 40 cases recovered. *Incomp:* alkalies, their earths and carbonates; glass.

Ac′idum Hyperos′micum* *i*, Dil. Hyperosmic Acid, ♏ 2...8, [*cgm.* 10...50].

Uses: Dr. Neuber, in Kiel, has used it hypodermically, in

above doses, for peripheral neuralgia with success, when all other remedies had failed; the strength was 1% of the acid to 99% of water.

Ac′idum Lac′ticum *i*, Lactic Acid, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: acide lactique, *Fr.;* milchsäure, *G. Desc:* $HC_3H_5O_3$; 90; sp. gr. 1.212. Almost colorless, odorless, syrupy, liquid; acid reaction and taste, miscible with water, alcohol or ether; *insol:* in chloroform. Consists of 75% pure acid, and 25% water. Keep in glass-stoppered bottles. *Action:* anti-phosphatic; digestive. *Uses:* dyspepsia; diabetes; solvent for false membrane of croup and diphtheria. *Synerg:* pepsin; bitter tonics. *Incomp:* alkalies and their carbonates, etc.

Ac′idum Ni′tricum *i*, Nitric Acid, ♏ 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1].

Syn: acidum nitri or azoticum; spiritus nitri acedus; acide azotique or nitrique, *Fr.;* salpetersäure, *G. Desc:* HNO_3; 63; sp. gr. 1.420. A corrosive, caustic fuming liquid, colorless, composed of 69.4% pure acid and 30.6% of water. Dissolves copper with red fumes; stains woolens and animal tissues yellow. (Keep in glass-stoppered bottles, as is a powerful oxidizing agent). *Action:* corrosive poison; escharotic; when well diluted, antifebrile and tonic; corrodes the teeth. *Uses:* well diluted in intermittent and other fevers; dyspepsia; bronchitis; jaundice. *Externally:* for chancres, epitheliomata, condylomata, caries of bone, etc. *Synerg:* pepsin; quinine and other bitter tonics. *Incomp:* tinctures; spr. lavandulæ; alkalies, their carbonates; oils; metallic oxides; plumbic, hydrargyric, argentic, potassic and sodic salts in general. *Antidotes:* same as acidum hydrochloricum.

Dilu′tum *i*, (1 part nitric acid, 6 of water), ♏ 20...40 [*gm.* 1...3].

Ac′idum Nitrohydrochlor′icum *i*, ♏ 1...5, [*cgm.* 5...30].

Syn: nitro-muriatic or nitro-hydrochloric acid; aqua regia or regis; acide chloro-azotique or eau regalé, *Fr.;* salpetersalzsäure, or königswasser, *G. Desc:* 4 parts nitric to 15 parts hydrochloric acid, mixed in an open glass vessel. Keep in glass-stoppered bottles; is a golden-yellow, fuming, acid liquid that readily dissolves gold-leaf. *Action, Uses, Incompatibles, Antidotes,* see A. Nitricum.

Dilu′tum *i*, (4 parts nitric acid, 15 of hydrochloric, 76 of distilled water), ♏ 8...15, [*cgm.* 50...*gm.* 1].

Ac′idum Olei′cum *i*, Oleic Acid. *Externally.*

Desc: $HC_{18}H_{33}O_2$; 282; sp. gr. 0.800 to 0.810. An oily, yellowish, tasteless liquid, of neutral reaction. *Sol.* in alcohol, chloroform, turpentine, the fixed oils. Is a secondary product from manufacture of stearin candles. *Uses:* To form the various oleates.

Ac′idum Oxal′icum* *i*, Oxalic Acid, gr. ½...1, [*cgm.* 2...6].

Syn: acide oxalique or carboneux, *Fr.;* oxalsäure, kleesäure, *G.* *Desc:* $H_2C_2O_4,2H_2O$; 125. Is found in rhubarb, tomatoes, sorrel, etc., though it is prepared from sugar, starch or saw-dust, acted upon by nitric acid, with excess of potassium hydrate and with heat. Is in flat, oblique, rhombic prisms, colorless and intensely sour, soluble in 8 parts of water. *Action:* poisonous; small doses, well diluted, antiphlogistic and antiscorbutic. *Uses:* in febrile diseases; night sweats; scurvy. *Incomp:* calcium and its salts. *Antidotes:* chalk; lime-water; plaster; magnesia; avoid all alkaline carbonates.

Ac′idum Phosphor′icum *i*, Phosphoric Acid, ♏ 2...6, [*cgm.* 10...40].

Syn: acide phosphorique, *Fr.;* phosphorsäure, *G.* *Desc:* A liquid composed of 50 parts of orthophosphoric acid (H_3PO_4; 98) and 50 parts of water (H_2O). Is colorless, odorless, has strong acid taste and reaction, and sp. gr. 1.347. Is formed by action of nitric acid on phosphorous. *Action:* nerve tonic; anti-febrile; anti-phosphatic; aphrodisiac. *Uses:* in fevers; diphtheritic paralysis; nervous prostration; jaundice; dyspepsia; diabetes; catarrhal lung troubles. *Synerg:* bitter tonics; nux vomica; pepsin. *Antidotes:* see acidum hydrochloricum.

Dilu′tum *i*, (20 parts above to 80 parts water; has sp. gr. 1.057), ♏ 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Ac′idum Pic′ricum* *i*, Picric Acid, gr. ⅕...3, [*cgm.* 1...20].

Syn: A. carbosoticum; nitrophenisic acid; trinitrophenol; A. picrique, nitroxanthique, *Fr.;* pikrinsäure, *G.* *Desc:* $HC_6H_2(NO)_3O$; 229; prepared from action of nitric acid upon carbolic acid; is in bright yellow crystals, or scales, with an acid and very bitter taste. Stains skin and clothing yellow. *Action:* anti-malarial. *Uses:* intermittent fevers; anæmia, etc; but little used.

Ac′idum Pyrogal′licum* *i*, Pyrogallic Acid, gr. ½...1½ [*cgm.* 3...10].

Syn: pyrogallol; *Desc:* $C_6H_6O_3$; 126. Formed by heating gallic acid to sublimation, when it is decomposed into this and carbonic acid. Is in small, light pearly crystals, soluble in water, (2½ parts), alcohol and ether or lard; odorless; insipid taste. (Keep from the light). *Action:* astringent, hæmostatic. *Uses:* in hæmoptysis internally; externally in psoriasis, and, with argentic nitrate, in dyeing the hair.

Unguen′tum* *i*, (60 grs. to 1 oz. lard). *Externally.*

Ac′idum Pyrolig′neum* *i*. See A. Aceticum pyrolignosum.

Ac′idum Salicyl′icum *i*, Salicylic Acid, gr. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Syn: ortho-oxybenzoic acid; A. salicylique, *Fr.;* salicylsäure,

G. Desc: $HC_7H_5O_3$; 138. Fine white acicular crystals, odorless, irritating to the nostrils, sweetish, slightly acrid taste; slightly *sol.* in water; 1 in 4 parts spirits; 1 in 120 olive oil; 1 in 200 glycerine. Borax, ammonic or potassic acetates or citrates aid greatly in its solution in water. *Action:* anti-septic, anti-malarial; anti-rheumatic; anti-phlogistic, slightly styptic; anti-fermentative and anti-putrefactive. *Uses:* in rheumatism; gout; malarial and other fevers; dysentery; hectic fever; thrush; aphthæ; bronchitis; periodic neuralgia, etc. *Locally:* to correct fetor from the feet and from uterine discharges. *Synerg:* externally, carbolic, benzoic and boracic acids. *Antag. and Incomp:* the alkalies destroy its antiseptic virtues.

Unguen′tum* (1 to 29 of lard). *Externally.*

Ac′idum Succin′icum* *i*, Succinic Acid, gr. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1].

Syn: sal succini volatile; A. succinique, *Fr.;* bernsteinsäure, *G. Desc:* $H_2C_2H_4O_4$; 118. Prepared by the dry distillation of amber in a closed retort. Yellow-brownish prismatic crystals with odor of oil of amber and an empyreumatic taste. *Action:* doubtful. *Uses:* has been employed in hysteria, bronchitis and rheumatism.

Ac′idum Sclerot′icum*, Sclerotic Acid, gr. ½...¾, [*cgm.* 3...5].

Syn: sclerotinic acid. *Desc:* supposed by Dragendorff, to be the most active principle of ergot. It is yellowish-brown, tasteless, hygroscopic powder, freely soluble in water, slightly acid in its reaction. Used *hypodermically* as above.

Ac′idum Sulphur′icum *i*, Sulphuric Acid, ♏ 1...2, [*cgm.* 5...10].

Syn: oil of vitriol; A. sulphurique, *Fr.;* schwefelsäure, *G. Desc:* H_2SO_4; 98; sp. gr. 1.840. A colorless, oil, inodorous, strongly caustic, corrosive liquid, with a strong acid taste and rëaction. Is composed of 96 parts of absolute acid and 4 parts water. (Keep in glass-stoppered bottles). Is made from sulphur or iron pyrites, through a process of sublimation. *Action:* powerful caustic and escharotic; it carbonizes all organized tissues in its concentrated state. Largely diluted, it is tonic, astringent, antifebrile, appetizing, antiparasitic, antiscorbutic. *Uses:* as escharotic in chancres, cancers, lupus, caries, gangrene. *Locally:* in scabies, tinea capitis and similar diseases, when diluted in 8 times the amount of ointment. *Internally:* well diluted, in scurvy, hæmorrhages, fevers, diarrhœa, cholera, phthisis, painter's colic, (blood poisoning). *Synerg:* the other acids in febrile disorders; ergot and other astringents aid its styptic action. *Incomp. and Antag:* the alkalies and their bases; salts of lead, lime, mercury, silver, etc. *Antidotes: no water;* albnmen; oil; carbonates of magnesium, calcium, potassium, sodium; chalk, soap or whiting in milk.

Aromat′icum *i*, (200 parts acid; 45 parts tr. zingiber; 1 part

ol. cinnamon; alcohol qs. ad parts 1,000) It has sp. gr. of 0.955. *Syn:* elixir of vitriol; tr. aromatica acida; elixir vitriolique, *Fr.;* säure aromatische tinctur. *G.;* mynsicht's elixir, *G.* ♏ 8..10, [*cgm.* 1...60].

Dilu'tum *i*, (1 part acid to 9 parts distilled water; has sp. gr. 1.067. *Syn:* acide sulphurique dilué, *Fr.;* verdünnte schwefelsäure, *G.*) ♏ 8...10, [*cgm.* 1...60].

Ac'idum Sulphoro'sum *i*, Sulphurous Acid, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Syn: sulphurous anhydride; A. sulfureux, *Fr.;* schweflige säure, *G.* *Desc:* composed of 3.5% sulphurous acid gas, (SO_2; 64) and 96.5% of water. Sp. gr. is 1.022. Made by deodorizing sulphuric acid with charcoal, when the gas is given off. The acid is a colorless liquid, with a taste and odor of sulphur, and acid taste and rëaction. *Action:* anti-parasiticide; stimulant; antiseptic; antifermentative. *Uses:* locally (1 to 3 of water) for all parasitic skin diseases; erysipelas; ill-looking ulcers; ulcerative pharyngeal diptheria. *Internally:* well diluted, in fermentative dyspepsia; diphtheria; septicæmia, etc. *Spray:* in pharyngitis, phthisis, bronchitis, asthma, aphthous conditions, etc. Also as disinfectant. *Synerg:* antiseptics and disinfectants generally; steam. *Antag. and Incomp:* mineral acids, and oxidizing substances.

Ac'idum Tan'nicum *i*, Tannic Acid, gr. 1...10, [*cgm.* 5...65].

Syn: tannicum; A. gallico-tannicum; A. tannique, *Fr.:* gerbsäure, *G.* *Desc:* $C_{10}H_{14}O_9$; 322. Made from nutgalls, acted upon by ether. Light-yellowish or slightly greenish powder or scales, with a faint peculiar odor, strong astringent taste and acid rëaction. *Sol.* in 6 parts of water or glycerine, and dilute alcohol; *insol.* in ether, chloroform, benzin. With solution of ferric chloride it makes an ink. *Action:* astringent; hæmostatic; styptic. *Uses:* in diarrhœa; dysentery; hemorrhages from any of the intestinal organs; albuminuria; bronchitis. *Locally:* to check fluxes from any mucous membrane, or in hemorrhages from the nose, uterus, vagina or urethra. *Synerg:* gallic acid; ergot; nux vomica. *Incomp:* Albumen; gelatin; alkalies and alkaloids; salts of lead, silver, iron, antimony.

Collodium *i*, "styptic collodium," (20 parts to 80). *Externally.*

Glyceri'tum* *i*, (1 to 4 of glycerine), ♏ 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Trochi'sci *orum*, (1 gr. in each). *Ad libitum.*

Unguen'tum *i*, (10 parts acid to 90 of benzoinated lard).

Ac'idum Tartar'icum *i*, Tartaric Acid, ℈ 1...2, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: essential salt of tartar; A. tartrique; *Fr.;* weinsäure, *G.* *Desc:* $H_2C_4H_4O_6$; 150. Is made from the acid tartrate of potassium, or cream of tartar, which is made from grape juice. Consists of nearly colorless, transparent, oblique, rhombic prisms of distinct acid taste and rëaction. *Sol:* in 0.7 part of water, 2.5 parts alcohol. *Action:* refrigerant; antilithic; antiscorbutic.

Uses: in fevers; catarrhs of the air passages, etc. Forms part of seidlitz powders. Eliminates phosphates from urine. *Synerg:* citric and other vegetable acids. *Incomp:* vegetable astringents; alkalies; lime; magnesia; salts of lead and mercury.

Ac'idum Valerian'icum* *i*, Valerianic Acid, gtt. 2...5, [*cgm.* 5...30].

Syn: A. valericum; A. valerianique, *Fr.;* baldriansäure, *G. Desc:* $HC_5H_9O_2$; 102; sp. gr. 0.935. Is an oily liquid, colorless, with a valerianic odor, and a sour, acrid taste. *Sol.* in 30 parts of water; freely so in alcohol, ether, etc. Is made from valerian root. *Action, Incomp.*, etc., see Valerian.

Aconi'tum *i*, Aconite, gr. 1...2, [*cgm.* 5...10].

Syn: monkshood; wolfsbane; racine d'aconit, *Fr.;* eisenhutknollen, *G. Hab:* Asia and Europe; plant usually grows 3 to 4 feet high. *Part used:* tuberous root of *Aconitum Napellus*, one of the ranunculaceæ. The *leaves* have also been used, but the dose being the same, and not being officinal, these leaf preparations are omitted. *Desc:* It is a conical-shaped root, or tuber, two or three inches in length, and three quarters of an inch in thickness at the base; of dark-brown color, longitudinally wrinkled; cut transversely, is of whitish color, and shows a 6 or 8 star-shaped pith. Taste is sweetish, acrid, followed by tingling or numbness. *Action:* antiphlogistic; arterial sedative; anodyne; diaphoretic; diuretic; lowers arterial pressure, lessens heart beat; paralyzes functions of spinal cord in poisonous doses, and arrests heart's action. *Uses:* In all inflammations of the air passsges; sthenic fevers; neuralgias; peritonitis; ephemeral fevers; scarlet and eruptive fevers; dysmenorrhœa. *Synerg:* all motor depressants, as conium; gelsemium; arnica; trimethylamine; jaborandi; physostigma; tobacco; lobelia; hydrocyanic acid; cyanide of potassium; nitrite of amyl; veratrum viride; grindelia; phytolacca. *Antag:* stimulants in general; alcohol; ether; ammonia; atropia; digitalis. *Antidotes:* emetics; stimulants; external warmth; tannin; atropia; digitalis; turpentine; animal charcoal; galvanism.

Abstrac'tum *i*, gr. ½...1, [*cgm.* 3...6].
Extrac'tum *i*, gr. ¼...1, [*cgm.* 2...6].
Extrac'tum *i* flu'idum *i*, ♏ 1...4 [*cgm.* 5...25].
Tinctu'ra *æ*, ♏ 1...4, [*cgm.* 5...25].

Aconi'tia* *æ*, Aconitin, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$...$\frac{1}{60}$, [*mgm.* 0.5...1].

Syn: aconitina; aconitium; aconitine, *Fr.;* aconitin, *G. Desc:* $C_{33}H_{43}NO_{12}$; 645. A white, amorphous, bitter powder, the alkaloid of aconitum. *Sol.* in 1,000 parts water; freely so in dilute acids, or spirits.

Injec'tio *onis* Hypoder'mica* *æ*, (1 gr. to ½ oz. water), ♏ 1...4.
Olea'tum* *i*, (2 grs. to 100 ♏ oleic acid). *Externally.*
Unguen'tum* *i*, (8 grs. to 1 ounce of lard). *Externally.*

Actæ'a Spica'ta* *æ*, Baneberry root.

Syn: Radix Christophorianæ; Racine de Saint-Christof, *Fr.;* Christofschwarz, *G.* *Hab:* Central and Northern Europe. *Part used:* rhizome and rootlets. *Desc:* resembles cimicifuga, only shorter, thinner, and of blackish-gray color; inodorous, bitter, acrid taste. *Action:* irritant; emeto-cathartic; similar to cimicifuga.

Infu'sum* (℥ ½, [*gm.* 2], to ½ water).

Adanso'nia Digita'ta* *æ*, Baobab.

Hab: tropical Africa; naturalized in East and West Indies. *Part used:* bark of the baobab tree, which is noted for its immense size. *Desc:* Smooth, gray bark. The fruit of the tree is known as "monkey bread;" cream of tartar fruit. *Action:* tonic; stimulates appetite.

Decoc'tum* *i*, ℥ j, ([*gm.* 32], to Oj of water).

A'deps *is*, Lard.

Syn: aximgia; adeps præparatus; axonge, *Fr.;* schweineschmalz, *G.* *Desc:* the fat of the hog (*sus scrofa*) attached to the omentum, kidneys, etc.; "leaf lard" as it is commonly called. This is to be carefully tried out. *Action:* laxative; though generally used externally in exanthematous fevers, sore throat, bronchitis, etc.; also in contusions.

A'deps Benzoina'tus *i*, Benzoinated Lard; Ointment of Benzoin.

Syn: Unguentum benzoini; axonge benzoinée, *Fr.;* benzoinirtes schmalz, *G.* *Desc:* benzoin, 2 parts: lard 100 parts. *Action:* a mild stimulating ointment.

Adian'tum* *i*, Maiden Hair, gr. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: herba capillorum veneris; capillaire, *Fr.;* frauenhaar, *G.* *Hab:* moist rocky places of Southern Europe. *Nat. order:* filices. *Desc:* the fronds of the A. capillas veneris, of Southern Europe, or those of the A. pedatum of North America. Both have a faintly astringent, sweetish, bitter taste. *Action:* pectoral; mucilaginous; expectorant; stimulant. *Uses:* in catarrhs of the air passages.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ♏15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syru'pus*, ℥ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Æsculi'na* *æ*, Æsculina, gr. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Desc: impure resinoid of the Æsculus bark. (See below).

Æs'culus,* Horse Chestnut.

Syn: buckeye; Spanish chestnut. *Hab:* the U. S., Europe. *Part used:* the bark and the nuts of the Æ. hippocastanum. *Action:* astringent; tonic; antispasmodic; febrifuge. The bark contains a principle isomeric with quinovine. *Uses:* for intermittents; periodical neuralgia.

Extrac′tum flu′idum,* (of the bark), ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Extrac′tum flu′idum,* (of the nuts), ♏ 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...100].

Æ′ther *is*, Ether, Sulphuric Ether, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: Æther sulphuricus; Ether hydrique, *Fr.;* schwefeläther, *G. Desc:* sp. gr. 0.750. Liquid composed of 74% ethel oxide, $[(C_2H_5)_2O]$, and 26% alcohol. General properties are given under æther fortior.

Spir′itus *us*, spirit of ether, (Æ. 30, alcohol 70 parts), ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Æ′ther For′tior *oris*, Stronger Ether, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: Æther puris; pure ether; E. hydrique pur, *Fr.;* reiner æther, *G. Desc:* sp. gr. 0.716. Consists of 94 % ethel oxide and 6% alcohol. Prepared by the action of nitric acid upon alcohol and potassa. A thin, clear, colorless liquid, very diffusive, with a burning sweetish taste and characteristic odor. *Sol.* in alcohol, chloroform, benzin, fixed oils, and in 8 parts water. Is highly inflammable; evaporates readily. *Action:* anæsthetic; anodyne; antispasmodic; stimulant. *Uses:* gastralgia; hepatic or renal colic; asthma; syncope; cardiac stimulant; hysteria; dysmenorrhœa; neuralgia; cephalalgia; aids digestion of cod-liver oil; with turpentine or castor oil aids in dissolving biliary calculi. Anæsthetic in all surgical operations, especially those requiring much time. *Synerg:* chloroform; opium; chloral; alcohol. *Antag:* arterial sedatives; quinia; oxygen; protoxide nitrogen; strychnia; nux vomica; physostigma; picrotoxine. *Incomp:* dissolves iodine, bromine, corrosive sublimate, oils, resins, balsams, sulphur, phosphorus, tannin, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, benzoin, tolu, etc. *Antidotes:* emetics; inversion of patient; stimulants; coffee.

Spir′itus *us*, compos′itus *i*, compound spirits of ether, Hoffmann's anodyne, (stronger ether 30 parts; alcohol, 67; ethereal oil, 3 parts), ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Æ′ther Ace′ticus *i*, Acetic ether, ʒ ¼. .½, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: acetate of ethyl, naptha aceti; E. acetique, *Fr.;* essigäther, *G. Desc:* $C_2H_5C_2H_3O_2$; 88; sp. gr. 0.889. Prepared from the action of sulphuric acid upon alcohol and sodium. Is a transparent, colorless liquid of strong ethereal, somewhat acetous odor, and of refreshing taste. Neutral rëaction. *Sol.* in ether, chloroform, etc. and in 12 parts of water. *Uses*, etc.: similar to to Æ. fortior.

Æ′ther Form′icus* *i*. Formic ether ʒ ½...4, [*gm.* 2...8].

Syn: Æ. formicus; ether formique, *Fr.;* ameisenäther, *G. Desc:* $C_2H_5CHO_2$; 74; sp. gr. 0.918. Formed by action of sulphuric acid on formiate of sodium and alcohol. Is a colorless, thin, inflammable liquid of pungent taste, peach-leaf odor. *Sol.* in 9 parts water; freely in ether, chloroform, etc. *Action, uses*, etc; very similar to Æ. fortior, though not as reliable.

Æ′ther Hybrom′icus* *i*, Bromide of Ethyl. *Inhaled.*

Syn: hydrobromic ether; E. hydrobromique, *Fr.;* bromæthyl, *G. Desc:* C_2H_5Br; 109; sp. gr. 1.419. Prepared from the action of bromine on alcohol in the presence of phosphorous. Is a colorless, volatile liquid, sweetish taste, strong ethereal odor. Sparingly *sol.* in water; freely so in alcohol, ether, chloroform. *Action:* anæsthetic, etc. Its action is quicker than ether, and is recommended in brief operations.

Æ′ther Hydriod′icus* *i*, Hydriodic Ether, ♏ 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...60]. *Inhaled.*

Syn: iodide of ethyl; E. hydrique, *Fr.;* jodæthyl, *G. Desc:* C_2H_5I; 156; sp. gr. 1.93. Formed by distilling alcohol and hydriodic acid. Is a colorless non-inflammable liquid with peculiar penetrating odor. *Sol.* in alcohol, but *insol.* in water. *Action:* alterative; anodyne. *Uses:* to quickly bring the system under the influence of iodine; inhaled in bronchitis, phthisis. *Incomp:* mineral acids. Is not a very stable preparation.

Æ′ther Methyl′icus* *i*, Methylic Ether. *Inhaled.*

Syn: oxide of methyl; hydrate of methylene; ether méthylique, oxide de méthyl, *Fr.;* methylæther, *G. Desc:* $(CH_3)_2O$; 46. Is a colorless, inflammable gas of ethereal odor, aromatic taste. Formed by distilling 1 part methylic alcohol and 4 of sulphuric acid. *Action:* speedily anæsthetic, though odor is more unpleasant than ether or chloroform; stimulates the heart's action.

Æ′ther Muriat′icus*. (See Chloride of Ethyl below.)

Æ′theris Nitro′si Spir′itus *i*, Sweet Spirits of Nitre, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: spirit of nitrous ether; spiritus nitri dulcis; ether azoteux alcoolisé, *Fr.;* versüsster saltpetergeist, *G. Desc:* sp. gr. 0.823 to 0.825. A 5% alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite, [$C_2H_5NO_2$]. Made from the action of 9 parts nitric acid and 7 parts sulphuric acid upon alcohol and water. It is a clear, volatile liquid of light-yellow color, agreeable apple-like odor, and a sharp burning taste. *Action:* diuretic; antipyretic; diaphoretic; carminative. *Uses:* in fevers; congestion of kidneys; strangling coughs, colds. *Synerg:* acetate of potash or ammonia; aconite; cornsilk; scoparius; digitalis. *Incomp:* ferric preparations; alkaline and earthy carbonates; mineral acids; astringents: tr. guaiac.

Mistu′ra æ glycyrrhizæ comp. ʒ ½ [*gm.* 8].

Æ′ther Ozon′icus* *i*, Ozonic Ether, ʒ ½, [*gm.* 2].

Desc: This is a solution of peroxide of hydrogen in ether. *Uses:* Recommended as specially valuable in diabetes.

Æthyle′ni Chlor′idum* *i*, Chloride of Ethyl, ♏ 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Syn: muriatic ether; hydrochloric ether. *Desc:* C_2H_5Cl;

64.5; sp. gr. 0.921. Formed by passing hydrochloric acid gas through alcohol, distilling at moderate heat. A thin, colorless, inflammable liquid, ethereal odor, sweetish aromatic taste. *Sol.* in 50 parts water; and in equal parts of alcohol, in which form it is usually dispensed. *Action:* similar to ether.

Æthyle'ni Bichlor'idum* *i.* *Inhaled or Locally.*

Syn: æthylenum chloratum; liquor Hollandicus; Dutch liquid; olefiant gas; liquer des Hollandais, *Fr.;* æthylenchlorid, *G.* *Desc:* $C_2H_4Cl_2$; 99; sp. gr. 1.270. Colorless, thin oily liquid; chloroformic odor; sweetish ethereal taste. *Action:* anæsthetic, (rarely used); analgesic. *Uses:* locally in neuralgias, cancers.

Aga'ricus *i* **Al'bus*** *i*, White Agaric, gr. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Syn: boletus laricis; purging agaric; agaric blanc, *Fr.;* lärchenswamm, *G.* *Hab:* a fungus growing on the larches of central and southern Europe. *Desc:* irregular pieces, size of one's fist, of a white friable, spongy texture, sweetish acrid, bitter taste; faint odor. *Action:* purgative; styptic; astringent; emetic. *Uses:* larger doses in constipation; smaller ones in diarrhœa, bronchial irritations, night sweats. *Externally* is used to check hemorrhages, and burned as moxas. *Synerg:* astringents; opium.

Extrac'tum* *i*, gr. 3...6, [*cgm.* 20...40].

Extrac'tum flu'idum* *i*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Tinctu'ra* *æ*, ♏ 20...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Agarici'na* *æ*, Agaricin, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$...$\frac{1}{6}$, [*cgm.* 0.5...1].

Desc: a white crystalline powder, (alkaloid) from agaricus.

Aga've* *is*, American Alœ, (juice), ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 15...60].

Syn: century plant; maguey, *Fr.;* agave, *G.* *Hab:* tropical America, Spain. *Part used:* succus. *Desc:* from this juice, which is acidulous, the Mexicans manufacture their intoxicant *pulque.* *Action:* laxative; diuretic; emmenagogue. *Variety:* the root of closely allied agave—A. virginica—is used in some localites as an antidote to the bite of the rattlesnake; also in colic; the dose is ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Agrimo'nia* *æ*, Agrimony, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Syn: A. eupatoria; cockleburr; stickwort; aigre mome, *Fr.;* odermennig, *G.* *Hab:* Europe and North America. *Part used:* plant. *Desc:* an herbaceous perennial growing two feet in height, flowering in June and September. *Action:* astringent; stimulant; tonic. *Uses:* in bowel troubles; intermittent fevers. *Externally* as injections in urethra, bowel or vagina. Gargle for sore throat. *Synerg:* bitters; vegetable tonics. *Incomp:* iron solutions; plumbic acetate, etc.

Extrac'tum flu'idum* ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Ailan'thus* *i*, Tree of Heaven, gr. 5...30, [*gm.* 0.5...2].

Syn: A. glandulosa, Chinese sumach; Götterbaum, *G.* *Hab:*

India and China, though cultivated in U. S. *Part used:* bark. *Desc:* bark contains tannin and peculiar volatile oil; is of fibrous structure, brownish-gray outwardly, yellowish internally. *Action:* antispasmodic; nauseant; astringent; anthelmintic. *Uses:* Chinese use it for dysentery and expelling tape worm. Also in dyspepsia. *Synerg:* quassia, gentian, etc., increase tonic action. *Incomp:* tr. ferri-chloridi; plumbic acetate, etc.

Extrac'tum*, gr. 1...5, [*cgm.* 5...30].

Extrac'tum flui'dum*, ♏ 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...120].

Oleoresi'na* *æ*, gr. 1...3, [*cgm.* 5...15].

Albu'men *inis* **Ovi***, Egg Albumen, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Syn: white of egg; blanc d'œuf, *Fr.;* eiweiss, *G.* *Desc:* forms soluble and inert compounds with corrosive sublimate, and cupric sulphate, hence efficient in cases of poisoning from these substances. Mixed with alum, it is coagulated and in this form it serves as a poultice for contusions, stings, bites, etc. *Action:* internally, as a food.

Aju'ga* *æ*, Ground Pine, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Syn: A. chamæpitys; bugle; field cypress. *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* leaves. *Desc:* A low, creeping annual, with pine-like leaves, disagreeable odor, bitter balsamic taste. *Action:* stimulant; diuretic; aperient. *Uses:* in rheumatism; gout; constipation; amenorrhœa.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Al'cohol *is*, Alcohol, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: Spiritus rectificatus; alcohol vini; alcool, *Fr.;* weingeist, *G.* *Desc:* A transparent colorless liquid composed of 91% of ethyl alcohol, (C_2H_5HO; 46) and 9% of water, by weight; sp. gr. 0.820 at 60° F. It has a characteristic pungent odor, hot burning taste. Is readily inflammable and coagulates albumen. Is formed by the fermentation of saccharine liquids. *Action:* diffusible stimulant; tonic; narcotic; stops waste and "promotes constructive metamorphosis." *Uses:* alcoholic spirits, in general, are used in debilitating diseases as a tonic; as antidote to snake-bites; poisoning from heart sedatives, as aconite, veratrum, hydrocyanic acid, etc. They increase the appetite, aid the digestion, and favor *embonpoint.* In diarrhœas; as hypnotic in anæmia of the brain; also in phthisis and other wasting diseases. *Externally.* to reduce inflammations, and swelled or contused joints, and as a hæmostatic in wounds. *Synerg:* the tonic action is increased by the use of bitters generally; by iron, arsenic, etc. *Antidote:* alcoholism (*acute*)—emetic, or stomach pump; cold douche to the head and breast; warmth to feet and limbs; artificial respiration; as soon as can swallow, lq. ammonii acetatis or aq. ammoniæ; capsicum; zingiber.

A. dilu'tum (½ alcohol, ½ water), ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Al′cohol Amyl′icum* *i*, Amylic Alcohol, gtt. 1...3, [*cgm.* 5...15].

Syn: fusel oil; amyl hydrates; alcool amylique, *Fr.;* amylalcohol, *G.* *Desc:* $C_5H_{11}HO$; 88; sp. gr. 0.818. A distillate obtained from fermented grain or potatoes after the ordinary spirit has been driven over. Is a colorless, oily liquid with a burning acrid taste and penetrating oppressive odor. Unites freely with alcohol, ether, oils, etc.; sparingly so with water. Dissolves phosphorous, camphor, iodine and many resins. *Action:* narcotic in large doses; nerve stimulant in small doses. *Uses:* mostly as an adulterant of other alcoholic liquors.

Al′cohol Methyl′icum* *i*, Methylic Alcohol, ♏ 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...60.

Syn: wood naphtha; pyroligneous alcohol or spirit; alcool méthylique, esprit de bois, *Fr.*; holzgeist, *G.* *Desc.:* CH_2HO; 32; sp. gr. 0.798. Obtained from the destructive distillate of wood, which contains about 1% of it. Is a colorless, limpid liquid, of peculiar odor and warm taste. Burns readily and is *Sol.* freely in water, alcohol, ether, etc. Dissolves fats, volatile oils, many resins, and calcic chloride. *Action:* stimulant. *Uses:* formerly much used for dyspepsia, catarrh and consumption.

Aldehyd′um* *i*, Aldehyde.

Syn: acetic aldehyde; aldéhyde acétique, *Fr.;* aldehyd, *G.* *Desc:* C_2H_4O; 44; sp. gr. 0.805. Formed by the oxidation of alcohol, usually by the use of nitric acid. Is a thin, colorless, inflammable liquid; ethereal suffocating odor, producing spasm of the glottis, arrest of respiration. *Sol.* freely in water, alcohol, ether, etc. *Action:* antiputrescent; narcotic; sedative. *Uses:* used only in the diluted form, (80 ♏ to ℥ i), when the vapor may be inhaled, by placing 1 teaspoonful of this mixture into a pint of hot water, for catarrhal congestions, etc. (See paraldehydum).

Al′cornoque* *es*, gr. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Desc: This thick, spongy, granular, reddish, inodorous bark at one time had good repute for curing consumption. It came from South America, but from what tree never was known. It should not be confounded with the cork-tree bark from Spain. *Action:* astringent; tonic; emetic in large doses.

Al′etrin* *is*, Aletrin, gr. 1...5, [*cgm.* 5...30].

Desc: impure resenoid from aletris.

Al′etris* *is*, Colic Root, gr. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1].

Syn: Starwort; stargrass; unicorn root; ague root; bitter root; alétres farineux *Fr.;* mehilge aletris, *G.* *Hab:* U. S. *Order:* hæmodoraceæ. *Part Used:* rhizome of aletris farinosa. *Desc:* rhizome is horizontal, 1 to 1½ inches in length, tapering ⅜ to ⅛ inch in thickness, consisting of 4 or 6 indistinct joints;

the convex upper surface covered with "scaly remnants of leaves"; the lower surface carries numerous small rootlets. Has a mealy fracture; is inodorous; and of persistent bitter taste. *Action:* bitter-tonic; stomachic; diuretic; purgative. *Uses:* largely in female troubles.

Extrac'tum*, gr. ½...2, [*cgm.* 3...12].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Tinctu'ra* *æ*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Al'isma* *æ*, Water Plantain, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: mad-dog-weed; plantain d'eau, *Fr.;* Froschläffel, *G. Hab:* Europe and N. A. *Order:* alismaceæ. *Part used:* leaves and rhizome. *Desc:* the leaves obvate, oblong, acute, 5 or 9 nerved, light green color, acrid taste. The rhizome is less frequently used. *Action:* versicant; diuretic; anti-lithic. *Uses:* formerly much vaunted for cure of hydrophobia; also in calculous troubles; diarrhœa; chorea; epilepsy.

Fo'lia* *orum*, (leaves), ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].
Ra'dix* *icis*, (root), ʒ ½, [*gm.* 2].

Alkan'na* *æ* Alkanet Root, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Syn: radix alkannæ; oreanette, *Fr.;* alkannwurzel, *G. Hab:* Asia and Europe. *Order:* boraginaceæ. *Part Used:* the root. *Desc:* is a foot in length and thick as a finger, often crowned with leaf remnants. Bark is loose, of a deep yellowish color, covering a yellowish spongy cortical portion. Is inodorous and has bitterish astringent taste. *Action:* astringent. *Uses:* mostly for coloring pomades and oils red.

Alkeken'gi* *orum*, Wintercherries.

Syn: alkékenge, or coqueret, *Fr.;* judenkirsche, *G. Hab:* Europe. *Order:* solanaceæ. *Part used:* herb, fruit of physalis alkekengi. *Desc:* A more or less hairy perennial herb; fruit of the size of a cherry, of shining scarlet color. Is two-celled and contains numerous white ovate seeds, having a sweet, acidulated taste. *Action:* herb is tonic, antiperiodic, depurative; fruit is febrifuge, diuretic. *Uses:* the herb in intermittents; the berries in jaundice, gravel, dropsy, etc.

Fruc'tus* *us*, (the fruit), ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 15...60].
Pul'vis*, (of the herb), ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Al'lium *i*, Garlic, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: bulbus alii; ail, *Fr.;* knoblauch, *G. Hab:* Central Asia and Mediterranean basin. *Ord:* Liliaceæ. *Part Used:* the bulb of allium sativum. *Desc:* Is a compound sub-globular bulb, consisting of six to ten compressed bulblets, concentrically arranged; the whole surrounded with dry membranous scales. Has a pungent odor, and an acrid, burning taste. *Action:* stimulant; diuretic; anthelmintic; emollient; expectorant. *Uses:* in coughs,

colds, etc.; dropsy; strangling; lumbricoid worms; poultice to abscesses, etc. *Synerg:* its expectorant qualities by senega, vinegar, ipecac, scillæ.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Suc′cus* *i*, ʒ ½, [*gm.* 2].
Syru′pus *i*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Al′nuin*, From bark of Alnus Rubra, gr. 1...8, [5...50].

Al′nus* *i*, Alder Bark, gr. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Syn: ecorce d'aune, *Fr.;* erlenrinde, *G.* *Hab:* Europe and northern Asia. *Ord:* betulaceæ. *Part Used:* bark of alnus glutinosa. *Desc:* from a tree about 30 feet in height growing in moist places. Bark is in th n quills, or curved pieces, brittle, inodorous and of astringent bitter taste; is of a brownish-orange on inner surface. *Action:* astringent; bitter tonic. *Uses:* in diarrhœa; hæmaturia; intermittent fever; as a gargle in sore throats; injection in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc.

Alnus *i* **Rubra*** *æ*, Tag Alder, ʒ ½, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: red alder; smooth alder; swamp alder; common alder. *Hab:* the middle and eastern U. S. *Part Used:* bark of the alnus serrulata. *Desc:* from a shrub growing from 6 to 12 feet in height along watercourses and swamps, forming thickets. The bark somewhat smooth, and brownish colored outwardly. *Action:* astringent; alterative; emetic. *Uses:* in scrofula; syphilis; etc.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Al′oe *es*, Aloës, gr. 2...15, [*cgm.* 10...*gm.* 1].

Syn: socotrine aloes; aloes socotrin, *Fr.;* socotora aloe, *G.* *Desc:* the inspissated juice of the aloë socotrina. (The products of the aloe barbadensis—Barbadoes aloes, and aloe capensis). Cape aloes are also employed in pharmacy, but they are not officinal, and are of inferior quality. The Cape aloe is of dark, blackish-brown color; the Barbadoes aloë is of a deep brown, or orange-brown color. The socotrine aloë is usually packed in skins, is less solid, and of a much lighter tint; it also emits a more agreeable aromatic odor when breathed upon. The taste is strongly bitter. It is prepared from the juice of a plant similar to our common "century plant" seen in hot houses at the north. It enters commerce usually by the way of Bombay or Zanzibar. *Action, uses, antidotes,* see next article.

Al′oe *es* **Purifica′ta** *æ*, Purified Aloës, gr. 2...10, [*cgm.* 10...60].

Syn: aloes depeeré, *Fr.;* gereinigte aloe, *G.* *Desc:* aloës, 100 parts; alcohol 15 parts; heat until all dissolved, then strain and break into fragments when cold. Is of a reddish-brown color, with odor of aloes. Readily *sol.* in alcohol. *Action:* cathartic; drastic; aromatic; emmenagogue; stomachic. *Uses:* in constipation; jaundice; amenorrhœa; hæmorrhoids; gonorrhœa. *Syn-*

erg: jalapa; scammonium; podophyllum; colocynthis; rhubarb; leptandrin; iris versicolor; euonymus; gambogia; oleum tiglii; elaterium; enemata. *Antag:* opium.

Decoc′tum *i* comp*, ℥ ½...2, [*gm.* 15...60].

Extrac′tum, gr. 1. .5, [*cgm.* 5...30].

Extrac′tum flu′idum* ♏ 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2.]

Pil′ula *æ*, gr. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...60].

Et assafœt′idæ (aloes, assafœt. and soap, aa gr. 32) gr. 10.

Et ferri (aloes, ℥ 2; ferri sulph, ℥ iss; comp. powder of cinnamon, ℥ 3; confection roses, ℥ 4), gr. 5...10.

Et Mas′tiches, (aloes, ℥ 48; mastic and red rose, gr. 12); gr. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...50].

Et myr′rhæ (aloes, gr. 48; myrrh, gr. 24; aromatic powder, gr. 12), gr. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...100].

Pul′vis *eris*, et canel′læ, (Hiera Picra). (Formula: aloes ℥ 12; canella, ℥ 3), gr. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Tinctu′ra *æ*, ℥ ¼...2, [*gm.* 8...60].

Tinctu′ra et myr′rhæ, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Vi′num *i*, ℥ ½ ..2, [*gm.* 15...60].

Al′oin* *is*, Barbaloin, gr. 1...4, [*cgm.* 5...25].

Desc: a crystalline principle obtained from Barbadoes aloes by the action of hydrochloric acid. Is in odorless, lemon-yellow crystals, *sol.* in 60 parts water; freely in alcohol. Is milder in its action than crude aloes.

Alsto′nia* *æ*, Dita Bark, gr. 2...8, [*cgm.* 10...50].

Syn: écorce de dita, *Fr.;* ditarinde, *G.* *Hab:* Philippine Islands. *Order:* apocynaceæ. *Part used:* the bark of alstonia scholaris, a stately forest tree. *Desc:* thick, curved pieces two to four inches long and ½ inch broad; of a leather color externally, yellowish-brown internally; inodorous and has a slightly bitter taste. *Action:* anti-malarial. *Uses:* in remittent or malarial fevers.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ♏ 1...4, [*cgm* 5...25].

Althæ′a *æ*, Marshmallow Root. *Ad libitum.*

Syn: sweat weed; racine de guimaure, *Fr.;* altheewurzel, *G.* *Hab:* Asia Minor; though now naturalized on the salt marshes of Europe and America. *Ord:* malvaceæ. *Part used:* the root of althæa officinalis. *Desc:* When two or three years of age the root is fit for use; is in cylindrical or somewhat conical, pieces of 3 to 6 inches in length and ½ inch in diameter, and is deeply wrinkled, having, during its preparation, been deprived of its brown outer layer; white externally, with a number of circular spots of brownish tint, showing where the radicles have been removed. It has a granular or mealy fracture, and a faint, peculiar odor and sweetish mucilaginous taste. *Action:* emollient; demulcent; diuretic. *Uses:* inflammatory and irritable conditions of the air-passages; locally on contused wounds.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Syru′pus *us*, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Alu′men *inis*, Alum, gr. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1]. **Emetic dose, ʒ** 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Syn: aluminii et potassii sulphas; ammonia alum; alum ammoniacal, *Fr.;* ammoniakalaun, *G. Desc:* $K_2Al_2(SO_4)_4,24H_2O$; 948. Is in large, clear, octahedral crystals; when exposed to air long is coated with a whitish dust; has a peculiar sweetish, puckerish taste; is odorless and of an acid reaction. *Sol.* in 10 parts cool water, in 0.3 parts of boiling water; *insol* in alcohol. Is prepared from calcined clay (free from iron) acted upon by sulphuric acid; also from "alum stone" and "alum shale.". *Action:* emetic; astringent; if long continued it loses this action. *Uses:* in passive hæmorrhages from any of the organs; in catarrhs of the mucous passages, either locally or internally; in diarrhœa; dysentery; diabetes; polyuria; whooping-cough, etc.; in croup as an emetic, and then in smaller doses; in lead colic. *Locally* is of use in hæmorrhoids, hæmorrhage from wounds, nose, vagina or rectum; in ecchymoses, chilblains, etc.; in diphtheria, tonsilitis, etc.; spongy gums, and elongated uvula; in gleet, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa; prolapsus of the rectum; vagina, uterus or bladder. *Incomp.* and *Antidotes:* all alcoholic preparations like tinctures, etc.; carbonates of ammonium, potash, soda, magnesia and lime; galls; tannic acid; plumbic acetate; mineral acids, except sulphuric.

Alu′men Exsicca′tum *i*, Dried Alum. *Externally.*

Syn: A. ustum; burnt alum; alum calciné, *Fr.*; gebrannter alum, *G. Desc:* take 184 parts of alum, in small pieces, and expose for several days to temperature of 176° F.; then place in porcelain capsule and gradually heat up to 392° F, and keep till the mass becomes white, porous, and weighs only 100 parts. When cold, reduce to fine powder, and bottle, as it readily absorbs moisture from the air. *Action:* powerful astringent, local stimulant; escharotic. *Uses:* to restrain exuberant granulations, and to stimulate indolent ulcers. *Incomp. etc:* same as alumen.

Alumin′ii Acetas*, Chloras*, Nitras.*

These are quite similar in their action to aluminii sulphas, described below, though less reliable, and are unofficinal.

Alumin′ii Hyd′ras *atis*, Hydrate of Aluminium. *Externally.*

Syn: hydrated alumina. *Desc:* $Al_2(HO)_6$; 156. Made from Alum, 11 parts; Sodic carbonate, 10 parts; Water, q. s. As found in the shops, it is a dry, white amorphous powder, odorless, tasteless; *insol.* in water or alcohol; *sol.* in hydrochloric or sulphuric acid, or solutions of potassa or soda. *Action:* feeble astringent and desiccant. *Uses:* in inflammatory skin diseases.

Alumin′ii Sul′phas *atis*, Sulphate of Aluminium. *Externally.*

Syn: sulfate d'alumine, *Fr.;* schwefelsäure, thauerde, *G.*

Desc: $Al_2(SO_4)_3$. $18H_2O$; 666. Prepared from the action of sulphuric acid upon alum, carbonate of soda and water. Is a white powder, permanent in air, crystalline, odorless, and of a sweetish astringent taste; has an acid reaction. *Sol.* in less than two parts of water but almost *insol.* in alcohol. *Action:* antiseptic; detergent; caustic; astringent; local stimulant. *Uses:* to correct fetor of gangrenous or ulcerative discharges; to repress fungous granulations; to stimulate chronically inflamed mucous surfaces and indolent ulcers. Strength used is 1 part to 20 of water. For preserving cadavers it is injected into the veins of the strength of one pound to a quart of water. *Incomp. etc:* similar to alumen.

Am′bra æ Gri′sea æ, Ambergris,* gr. 5...60, [*gm.* 0.3...4].

Syn: ambre gris, *Fr.;* graue ambra, *G. Desc:* a morbid product of the sperm whale, found in its intestines and on the surface of the sea. Is in irregular pieces, opaque, gray or grayish-brown, fragrant, nearly tasteless, friable when cold, wavy appearance; soluble in volatile oils, ether and hot alcohol. *Action:* stimulant to nerves and circulation, with spe ial tendency to genative organs; antispasmodic. *Uses:* hysteria, low fevers, nervous and spasmodic affections. *Synerg:* assafœtida, camphor, castor, galbanum, lavender, valerian.

Tinctu′ra æ* (5 to 10 alcohol), ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Ambro′sia* *æ*. Ragweed, grs. 1...20, [*cgm.* 5...*gm.* 1.3].

Syn: Ambrosie, *Fr.;* traubenkraut, *G. Desc:* coarse-looking, rough or hairy weeds with mostly opposite leaves, yellow staminate flowers in racemes or spikes. Several varieties with similar properties as A. artemisiæfolia, bitterweed, hogweed, roman wormweed; A. trifida—with similar properties. *Hab:* waste places, in America and Europe. *Parts used:* tops or whole plant. *Action:* styptic, astringent and aseptic. *Uses:* in intermittent and atonic fevers; mucous fluxes and mercurial salivation; locally the expressed juice in rhus tox poisoning.

Extrac′tum flu′idum,* ♏ 2...20. [*cgm.* 10...*gm.* 1].

Tinctura,* (8 parts to 10), ♏ 6...60, [*gm.* 0.4...4].

Ammoni′acum *i*, Ammoniac, grs. 10...30, [*gm.* 0.6...2].

Syn: gummi-resina ammoniacum; ammoniaque, *Fr.;* ammoniakgummi, *G. Desc:* a gum-resinous exudate from the stems and flowering branches of dorema ammoniacum of Persia. *Nat. ord:* umbelliferæ. Occurs in irregular dry masses and in tears $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; brownish-yellow, milk-white internally; waxy lustre to fracture; odor peculiar; taste, slightly sweetish, bitter, nauseous and acrid; emulsifies with water; soluble in acetic acid, partly soluble in alcohol, ether, and solutions of alkalies. *Action:* stimulant, expectorant, antispasmodic, discutient. *Uses:* chronic catarrh and bronchitis, asthma, hysteria; externally to

indolent swellings and rheumatism. *Synerg:* assafœtida, scilla, senega, ammonium carb., valerian.

Mistura, (am. 4, tinctu. 100 parts), ℥ ½...2, [*gm.* 15...64].

Emplas′trum, (am. 100, dilute acetic acid, 140).

Emplas′trum cum hydrag′yro, (am. 720, mercury, 180, olive oil, 8, sulphur, 1, acetic acid dil., 1,000, lead plaster, q. s.

Ammo′niæ Aqua *æ*, Water of Ammonia, gtt. 10...30, [*gm.* 0.7...2].

Syn: liquor ammoniæ, liquor ammonii caustici; eau d'ammoniaque, *Fr.;* salmiakgeist, ammoniak-flussigkeit, *G. Desc:* an aqueous solution of ammonia, NH_3=17, containing 10 per cent. by weight of the gas. A colorless, transparent liquid, of pungent odor, acrid, alkaline taste, and strongly alkaline reaction. Sp. gr. 0.959 at 59° F. It is readily volatilized by heat. Is usually obtained from the ammoniacal liquor from gas-works by heating it with calcium hydrate then conducting the gas through tubes containing charcoal. *Action:* stimulant, antacid, rubifacient. *Uses:* locally, as liniment in muscular rheumatism, neuralgia, muscular spasms, burns, frost-bites, bites or stings of insects and serpents, etc. The vapor in catarrhal affections, syncope; internally for acidity of stomach, feeble digestion, and general stimulant; as an antidote to hydrocyanic acid and intoxication. *Synerg:* alcohol, valerian, electricity, heat. *Antag:* oil, cold, acids, narcotics. *Incomp:* acids, and acid compounds and metallic salts.

Linimen′tum, (volatile liniment), water of ammonia 30, cotton seed oil 70 parts.

Linimen′tum ammo′niæ camphora′tum,* formed of 30 parts Aq. ammoniæ and 70 of Lin. camphoræ.

Spir′itus *i*, spirits of ammonia, ♏ 10...30, [*gm.* 0.6...2]. An alcoholic, colorless solution containing 10 per cent. by weight of the gas. Sp. gr. 0.810.

Spir′itus *i* aromat′icus *i*, aromatic spr. ammonia, ♏ 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4]. Carbonate of ammonium; 40, water of ammonia, 100; oil of lemon, 12; oil of lavender flowers, 1; alcohol, 700, and water sufficient for 1,000 parts.

Spir′itus fœtidus* *i*, fetid spirits of ammonia, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4]. ½ ounce of assafœtida to 10½ ozs. of spr. ammoniæ.

Unguen′tum*. External use. Consists of 17% aqua ammoniæ, 32% of lard and 2% oil of sweet almonds.

Ammo′niæ A′qua Fortior *is*, Stronger Water of Ammonia. *Exter.*

Syn: eau d'ammoniaque forte, *Fr.;* starker salmiakgeist, *G. Desc:* an aque us solution of ammonia, NH_3=17, containing 28 per cent. by weight of the gas. Sp. gr. 0.900. *Uses:* similar to Aq. ammoniæ, but stronger. Valuable vesicant.

Ammo′nii Aceta′tis Li′quor *is*, Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 16...32].

Syn: spirits of mindererus; acetate d'ammoniaque liquide, *Fr.;*

essigsäure ammonium-flussigkeit, *G.* *Prep:* dilute acetic acid neutralized with ammonium carbonate. A clear, colorless liquid, free from empyreuma and wholly volatilized by heat. Heated with potassa gives odor of ammonia with sulphuric acid, acetic acid. *Action:* locally as an irritant; internally, increases flow of urine, saliva and perspiration. *Uses:* rheumatism, influenza, fever, bronchitis, headache and in kidney troubles. *Synerg:* sweet spirits of nitre, infusion digitalis, aconite, potassic acetate. *Incomp:* stronger alkalies and acids.

Ammo′nii Arse′nias* *atis*, grs. $\frac{1}{60}$...$\frac{1}{25}$, [*cgm.* 1...4].

Arseniate of ammonium, $(NH_4)_2,H,AsO_4$=175.9, may be formed by saturating a concentrated solution of arseneous acid with Aq. ammonia and evaporating and crystallizing.

Ammo′nii Benzo′as *atis*, grs. 10...30, [*gm.* 0.6...2].

Syn: ammoniæ benzoas, ammonium benzoicum; benzoate d'ammoniaque, *Fr.;* benzoësaures ammonicum, *G.* *Desc:* benzoate of ammonium, $NH_4C_7H_5O_2$=139, may be formed by adding ℥ 2 of benzoic acid to ℥ 3½ of Aq. ammoniæ, diluted with ℥ 4 of water, evaporating with gentle heat, adding ammonia if necessary to access of alkali, and crystallizing. It forms thin, white, four-sided laminæ crystals, permanent in air, slight odor of benzoic acid, saline bitter taste, neutral reaction. Soluble in 5 parts of water and in 28 of alcohol. *Action:* stimulant diuretic with soothing effect on mucous membranes. *Uses:* cystitis, gout, gravel, gleet. *Synerg:* corn silk, couch grass. *Incomp:* acids, alkalies.

Ammo′nii Bicarbo′nas* *atis*, grs. 10...60, [*gm.* 0.6...4].

Bicarbonate of ammonium, NH_4HCO_3=79, may be formed by exposing ammonii carbonate to the air. It is similar to the ammonium carbonate, which see.

Ammo′nii Bo′ras* *atis*, grs. 10...20 [*gm.*, 0.6...1.3].

Syn: borate d'ammoniaque, *Fr.;* borsaures ammonium, *G.* *Desc:* borate of ammonium, $2(NH_4HB_2O_4),3H_2O$=264, may be prepared by dissolving one part of boracic acid in three parts of hot Aq. ammoniæ of sp. gr. 0.960; cooling to crystallize. It occurs in white or transparent octahedrons, with strong ammoniacal odor, soluble in 12 parts of cold water. *Action:* diuretic, and sedative. *Uses:* renal and cystic diseases attended with excess of acid or earthy phosphates and irritability of the bladder. *Synerg:* sodium borate, boracic acid.

Ammo′nii Brom′idum *i*, Bromide of Ammonium, grs. 10...60, [*gm.* 0.6...4].

Syn: ammonium bromatum; bromine d'ammonium, *Fr.;* bromammonium, *G.* Ammonii bromidum, $NH_4Br.$=97.8, may be prepared by adding Aq. ammoniæ to an aqueous solution of bro-

mine, evaporating and granulating. It forms colorless, transparent, prismatic crystals, or white granular salt, becoming yellow by long exposure to the air. Volatilized by heat without melting. It is odorless; has a pungent saline taste; neutral reaction. Soluble in 15 parts cold water or 150 parts alcohol. *Action:* similar to potassium bromide. Induces capillary anæmia and venous congestion of the brain with drowsiness, anæsthesia, and sometimes convulsions. It obtunds sensibility of the mouth and pharynx; sometimes induces a papular eruption of the skin, and, when long used, hebetude. Less pleasant than the sodium salt. *Uses:* in epilepsy often combined with potassium bromide; delerium tremens, whooping-cough; lechery; scrofula; prurigo; headache. *Synerg:* potassium bromide, sodium bromide. *Antag:* phosphorous, damiana, alcohol, ammonia. *Incomp:* acids, etc.

Elixir* *is,* ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Ammo′nii Carbazot′icum* *i,* Picrate of ammonium, grs. ½...1, [*cgm.* 3...6].

Syn: trinitrophinate of ammonia. *Desc:* ammonium picrate, $NH_4,C_6H_2(NO_2)_3O$=245, may be formed by adding aqua ammonia to picric acid, concentrating to crystallization. Is found in yellowish crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. When heated explodes with violence. *Action:* induces yellowness of the person and of the urine. Has a decided action on the blood, and may induce diarrhœa, nausea, convulsions and death, the red corpuscles being dissolved. *Uses:* in continued fevers with peritonitis and tympanites; chronic eczema, trichiniasis. *Antidote:* emetics, stimulants.

Ammo′nii Carbo′nas *atis,* Carbonate of Ammonium, grs. 2...10, [*cgm.* 10...60].

Syn: ammoniæ carbonas, sal volatile siccum; carbonate d'ammoniaque, *Fr.;* flüchtiges laugensalz, *G. Desc:* carbonate of ammonium, NH_4HCO_3. $NH_4NH_2CO_2$=157, may be prepared by dry sublimation of ammonium chloride, or ammonium sulphate with chalk. It consists of one equivalent of ammonium bicarbonate and one of carbonate. Exposed to the air ammonium carbonate changes to acid carbonate. The bicarbonate may be changed to the carbonate by treating with aqua ammonia. Occurs in translucent masses, loses both ammonia and carbonic acid gas by exposure, becoming an opaque, friable mass or white powder of ammonium bicarbonate. Has a pungent odor, sharp saline taste, and alkaline reaction. *Sol.* in 4 parts of water. Alcohol dissolves the carbonate but not the bicarbonate. Heat wholly dissipates it without charring. *Action:* In medicinal doses it increases the fulness and force of the pulse, often induces a sense of tightness about the head, occasionally throbbing; increases the temperature and excites the action of the skin, kidneys, and bronchia.

In large doses it may induce vomiting, inflammation of the throat, gullet, stomach and lungs, and tetanoid convulsions and death. Long continued it deranges the stomach, and may induce diarrhœa, emaciation, with symptoms resembling scurvy. *Uses:* In low forms of fevers, pneumonia, etc.; in bites of serpents and insects; alcoholic intoxication; in acidity of the stomach, flatulence; asthma; diabetes mellitus, epilepsy, hysteria, scrofula, psoriasis, urticaria, roseola, etc. *Synerg:* alcohol, camphor, coffee, musk, phosphoric acid, quinine, mineral acids, valerian. *Incomp:* mineral acids, potash, soda, lime, magnesia, alum, salts of iron, except the tartrate, sulphate of zinc, chlorides of mercury, acetate and subacetate of lead.

Ammo'nii Carbona'tis Li'quor, (solution of 1 part ammonium carbonate to 5 of distilled water). ℥ 20...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Ammo'nii Citra'tis Li'quor* *is,* Solution of Citrate of Ammonia. Dose ʒ 2...4, [*gm.* 8...16].

It is formed by dissolving three ounces of citric acid in a pint of distilled water and neutralizing with stronger water of ammonia.

Ammo'nii Chlor'idum *i,* grs. 5...30, [*gm.* 0.3...2.].

Syn: ammonium muriaticum, sal ammoniac; muriate d'ammoniaque, *Fr.;* salmiak, *G.* Chloride of ammonium, NH_4Cl= 53.4, may be formed by subliming a mixture of the sulphate of ammonium and chloride of sodium. The commercial sal ammoniac is formed from the liquor of gas works by neutralizing with hydrochloric acid, evaporating to dryness, and subliming in iron pots. Occurs in colorless or whitish translucent masses, of fibrous crystalline structure, very tough and difficult to powder. Has a cooling saline taste, no odor, sp. gr. 1.45, and soluble in three parts cold and one part boiling water, sparingly in alcohol. The purified occurs in snow-white granular crystalline powder, odorless, cooling saline taste and slightly acid reaction. Heat completely volatilizes it without charring. *Action:* a stimulating alterative, rendering the secretions freer; lessens the plasticity of the blood. *Uses:* in eruptive fevers, chronic bronchitis, whooping-cough when the sputa is tenacious; chronic pharyngitis; chronic glandular enlargements; neuralgia and rheumatism; amenorrhœa; dysmenorrhœa. *Locally,* to wounds and bruises; as a gargle, and in the atomizer. *Synerg:* heat, mercury, iodine. *Antag:* veratrum viride, aconite, digitalis, cold. *Incomp:* mineral acids, alkalies, salts of iron, lead, silver, etc.

Ammo'nii et Fer'ri Chlor'idum* *i,* Chloride of Ammonium and Iron, gr. 4...12, [*cgm.* 25...75].

Syn: ferrum ammoniatum, ammonio-chloride of iron; sal ammoniac martial, *Fr.;* eisensalmiak, *G. Desc:* is formed by adding 32 parts of ammonium chloride to 9 parts ferric chloride and evaporating to dryness with constant stirring. It is an

orange-colored, somewhat deliquescent powder, which has a strong ferruginous and saline taste, and contains about 2.5 per cent. of metallic iron. *Uses:* in ailments requiring iron with the stimulating effects of the ammonia.

Ammo′nii et Potas′sii Tar′tras *atis*, Tartrate of Ammonium and Potassium, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 16...32].

Syn: tartarus solubilis ammoniatus; tartras de potasse et d'ammoniaque, *Fr.;* weinsaures ammoniak-kali, *G. Desc:* this salt, $KNH_4C_4H_4O_6$=205, may be formed by adding ammonium carbonate to a hot solution of acid potassium tartrate until neutralized; evaporate and crystallize. It forms transparent prisms having a pungent and cooling saline taste, soluble in two parts water. Becomes opaque on exposure to the air. *Action:* diuretic and laxative. *Synerg:* senna, manna, other salines, digitalis.

Ammo′nii Fluor′idum* *i*, grs. $\frac{1}{100}$...$\frac{1}{25}$, [*mgm.* 0.5...2].

Desc: fluoride of ammonium, NH_4F=37, may be formed by saturating hydrofluoric acid with water of ammonia, and allowing to evaporate over quick-lime. It crystallizes in hexagonal prisms, readily soluble in water. *Uses:* hypertrophy of spleen, goitre, and other glandular enlargements. *Synerg:* iodine, bromine, mercury biniodide, ergot.

Ammo′nii For′mas* *atis*, grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 5...30].

This salt, NH_4CHO_2=63, may be formed by neutralizing formic acid with æqua ammonia; concentrating, it crystallizes in colorless prisms, having a pungent taste; fuses at 212° F, and when rapidly heated to 356° F, it is decomposed into hydrocyanic acid and water. Thus: $NH_4CHO_2=HCN+2H_2O$. *Action:* local irritant and vesicant; internally a stimulant to circulation and respiration with increase of heat and occasionally diuresis. *Uses:* in chronic paralysis with torpor of the system, epilepsy; locally, for neuralgia and rheumatism.

Ammo′nii Iod′idum *i*, grs.3...5, [*cgm.* 15...30].

Syn: ammonium jodatum, ioduratum ammoniacum; iodure d'ammonium, *Fr.;* jodammonium, *G. Desc:* ammonium iodide, NH_4I=144.6; may be made by dissolving two parts of potassium iodide and one part of ammonium sulphate in boiling water. Cool the solution, add alcohol, filter and evaporate the filtrate rapidly with constant stirring. It occurs as a white granular powder or in minute crystalline cubes, very deliquescent, becoming yellow or yellowish brown, on exposure to the air; odorless when white, odor of iodine when colored; sharp saline taste and neutral reaction. Soluble in 1 part water and 9 of alcohol. Heated on platinum it volatilizes without melting, giving off odor of iodine. *Uses:* similar to the other alkaline iodides, but slightly more active and transient. Mostly used locally for psoriasis and other

scaly affections of the skin, especially those of syphilitic origin; enlarged glands; tinea capitis, etc.

Ammo′nii Ni′tras *atis*, source of laughing gas.

Desc: ammonium nitras, NH_4NO_3=80, sp. gr. 1.7, may be formed by neutralizing nitric acid with ammonium carbonate or with aq. ammonia, and evaporating to crystallization. It occurs in colorless crystals, usually in long, thin, rhombic prisms, or in fused masses, somewhat deliquescent, odorless with sharp bitter taste and neutral reaction and freely soluble in water.

Ammo′nii Ni′tris* *itis*, grs. 20...40, [*gm.* 1.3...3].

Desc: nitrite of ammonium, NH_4NO_2=64, may be formed by adding a solution of ammonium chloride to one of silver nitrate. Evaporate the clear solution to dryness over sulphuric acid.

Ammo′nii Phos′phas *atis*, Phosphate of Ammonium, *grs.* 10...20, [*gm.* 0.6...1.3].

Syn: ammonium phosphoricum; phosphate d'ammoniaque, *Fr.;* phosphorsaures ammon, *G.* This salt, $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$=132, may be prepared by adding stronger solution of ammonia to dilute phosphoric acid till the mixture is slightly alkaline. Evaporate, keeping excess of ammonia, till crystals form on cooling. They occur in colorless translucent, monoclinic prisms, odorless, cooling, saline taste, neutral or slightly alkaline reaction; insoluble in alcohol, soluble in 4 parts water. *Action:* as alkali, excitant and diaphoretic. *Uses:* in diabetes, rheumatism, gout. *Synerg:* potassium, sodium and lithium carbonates; colchicum, aconite, guaiacum. *Antag:* acids. *Incomp:* mineral acids.

Ammo′nii Salicy′las* *atis*, grs. 10...40, [*gm.* 0.66...2].

This salt, $NH4C_7H_5O_3$=155, may be formed by neutralizing salicylic acid with ammonia and concentrating to crystallize. It occurs in white scales, or needles, readily soluble in water, and of sweet, afterwards acrid, taste. *Action and uses:* similar to salicylic acid. *Synerg:* salicylic acid, alkaline salts and salicine.

Ammo′nii Sul′phas *atis*, Sulphate of Ammonium.

This salt, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$=132, may be prepared by neutralizing coal gas liquor with sulphuric acid and crystallizing. It occurs in colorless, transparent rhombic prisms isomorphous with potassium sulphas, permanent in the air; odorless; sharp saline taste and neutral re-action. Soluble in 1.3 parts water; sp. gr. 1.76; fuses at 284° F. and decomposes at 500° F. *Uses:* in manufacture of aqua ammonia.

Ammo′nii Sul′phis* *itis*, Sulphite of Ammonium, grs. 20...60, [*gm.* 1.3...4].

Desc: This salt, NH_4HSO_3=99, may be prepared by passing sulphurous acid into an alcoholic solution of ammonia and collecting the precipitate. It occurs in silky-white alkaline, deli-

quescent needles. *Uses:* similar to sulphurous acid—as deodorizer and antiseptic.

Ammo'nii Valeria'nas *atis,* Valerianate of Ammonium, grs. 2...10, [*cgm.* 10...60].

Syn: Valerianate d'ammoniaque, *Fr.;* Valeriansaures ammonium, *G.* This salt, $NH_4C_5H_9O_2$=119, may be prepared by passing dried gaseous ammonia into monohydrated valerianic acid, till it is neutralized, then set aside to crystallize. It occurs in colorless or white quadrangular plates; deliquescent in moist air, having the odor of valerianic acid; a sharp sweetish taste and neutral re-action. Is very soluble in water and in alcohol. *Action:* nerve stimulant and antispasmodic. *Uses:* in neuralgia, hysteria, chorea, epilepsy and other nervous affections. *Synerg:* assafœtida, camphor, castor, galbanum, lavender, musk. *Incomp:* mineral acids, alkalies.

Elixir* *is,* ʒ ½...1 [*gm.* 2. .4].
Elixir cum morphiæ,* ($\frac{1}{16}$ gr. to 1 ʒ) ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].
Elixir cum quiniæ,* ($\frac{1}{16}$ gr. to 1 ʒ) ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].
Elixir cum strychniæ*, ($\frac{1}{60}$ gr. to 1 ʒ) ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].
Tinctu'ra, (20 parts to 80 arm. spr. am.) ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Ampelop'sin* *is,* grs. 2...8, [*cgm.* 10...50].

Is the resinoid or precipitate obtained by adding water to the fluid extract.

Ampelop'sis* *is,* American Ivy, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Syn: woodbine, Virginia creeper; vigne vierge, *Fr.;* Amerikanische ephen, *G. Desc:* is a woody vine, having digitate leaves composed of five oblong lanceolate somewhat dentate leaflets, cymose clusters of greenish flowers, and acidulous blue-black ber- of the size of peas. It is indigenous in North America. The young branches and bark are used and should be collected in autumn. *Action:* alterative, tonic, astringent, and expectorant. *Uses:* in scrofula, syphilis, dropsy, bronchitis, etc.

Extrac'tum flui'dum,* ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Amyg'dala æ Ama'ra æ, Bitter Almond.

Syn: amandes amères, *Fr.;* bittere mandeln, *G. Desc:* The seeds of amygdalus communis, (nat. ord. rosaceæ) are about one inch long, oblong-lanceolate, flattish, covered with a cinnamon-brown scurfy testa, marked by numerous lines radiating from the blunt end. The embryo having the shape of the seed, is white, oily, with a bitter taste, and yields a milk-white emulsion, with water, which emits the odor of hydrocyanic acid.

They are the seeds of a tree, indigenous to Western Asia, and cultivated in semi-tropical climates. It attains a height of 15 to 20 feet and divides into numerous spreading branches. The leaves are about three inches long, three-quarters of an inch wide,

eliptical, pointed, minutely serrated, and of a bright green color. The flowers are rose-colored to white, with five petals; the nut husk is full of pores.

Sweet and bitter almonds are distinguishable only by their constituents and taste.

Amygdalin, $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11}$, found in bitter almonds, and in the bark, leaves and flowers of peach and cherry trees, etc, is soluble in 15 parts of water. Seventeen parts yield about 1 part of hydrocyanic acid. *Action:* sedative, similar to dilute hydrocyanic acid; or demulcent when *sweet* almonds (amygdalæ dulces) are employed.

A′qua, bitter almond water, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

(One part of oil of bitter almonds dissolved in 999 parts of distilled water and well filtered). Used same as hydrocyanic acid, but its strength varies.

Mistu′ra *æ*, sweet almond emulsion, ℥ 2...8, [*gm.* 64...266].

O′leum *i*, oil of bitter almonds, gtt. 2...4, [*cgm.* 10...20].

Syru′pus *i*, syrup of sweet almond, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Amyg′dalus Per′sica* *æ*, Peach Leaves, gr. 10...25, [*gm.* 0.66...1.6].

Syn: Persica vulgaris; Pêcher, *Fr.;* Pfirsich, *G.* *Desc:* the young branches, leaves, seeds and flowers of the peach tree, after maceration with water, yield, by distillation, an oil identical with oil of bitter almonds. *Uses:* similar to bitter almond.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ♏ 10...25, [*gm.* 0.66...1.6].

Am′yl Ni′tris *itis*, Nitrite of Amyl, gtt. 1...10, [*cgm.* 6...60].

Syn: mylæther; azote d'amyl; *Fr.;* amylnitrit, *G.* *Desc:* amyl nitrite, $C_5H_{11}NO_2$=117, may be prepared by gradually heating to 212° F. equal proportions of amylic alcohol and nitric acid. The distillate is washed with water containing an alkali, to remove hydrocyanic, nitric, and other acids. The oily substance which separates is again distilled, collected, and further purified by fractional distillation. It is a clear, pale yellowish liquid, of ethereal fruity odor, aromatic taste and neutral or slightly acid re-action, decomposing on exposure. Is *insol.* in water; *sol.* in all proportions in alcohol, ether, chloroform. Sp. gr. 0.872 to 0.874, boiling at 205° F., giving an orange yellow vapor. Should be kept in small glass-stoppered vials in a cool and dark place. *Action:* when inhaled it induces rapid but feeble action of the heart followed by decrease; flushing of the face; dilatation of the arterioles; a sense of extreme fullness of the head, often with vertigo; dimness of vision with appearance of a yellow circle surrounded by a violet border. The blood assumes a dark or venous hue; the temperature may fall one to three degrees, and breathing becomes rapid. It is a depressant of the nervous system, lessening irritability and reflex action. Death results from failure of respiration. Sudden collapse has been observed from minute doses while one or more drachms have been used with no ill

effects. *Uses:* Is especially indicated in aliments which result from vaso-motor spasm, as epilepsy; migraine associated with pallor of the face; asthma when spasmodic, but not when resulting from cardiac disease; tetanus, strychnia-poisoning, hydrophobia; angina pectoris, whooping cough, dysmenorrhœa, chorea, hysteria, infantile convulsions, puerperal eclampsia, post partum hæmorrhage. *Synerg:* conium, gelsemium, physostigma, acid hydrocyanic, potassium cyanidum, aconite, veratrum. *Antag:* Those remedies which increase the functional activity of the spinal cord and sympathetic, as strychnia, digitalis, belladonna, brucia, ergot, picrotoxine. (Is put up in "pearls.")

Am′ylum, Starch.

Syn: amylum tritici, wheat starch; fécule de froment, *Fr.;* starke, *G.* Starch, $C_6H_{10}O_5$,=162, the fecula of the seed of triticum vulgare. *Nat. Ord:* graminaceæ; may be obtained from wheat or other grain by soaking it in warm, slightly alkaline, water until the outer coating becomes soft. It is then ground under water, washed with pure water on sieves and collected by subsidence. The starch granules vary much in shape, size and appearance, depending on the grain or other substance from which it is produced. *Uses:* as a food; a demulcent to protect irritated surfaces, or powder to protect the skin from the air and diminish friction, and to allay itching and burning.

Am′ylum iodatum, iodized starch, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Am′lum ioda′tum syrupus, syrup of iodide of starch, ʒ 1.

Am′ylum Maran′tæ, Arrowroot.

Is much less irritating to the stomach and bowels than the other starches, and therefore more suitable for food in irritable conditions of the alimentary canal.

An′da æ Brasilien′sis* *es,* Anda Oil, ♈ 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].

Nat. Ord: euphorbiaceæ. *Desc:* these trees are indigenous to Brazil and have an ash-colored fruit about the size of an apple; it encloses a nut which contains two seeds about the size of chestnuts. These, by expression, yield a pale yellow transparent oil with little taste or odor. It is cathartic; in large doses emetic.

Andi′ra* *æ,* Cabbage Tree Bark, grs. 10...30, [*gm.* 0.66...2].

Syn: ecorce de geoffree, *Fr.;* wurmrinde, *G. Nat. Ord:* leguminosæ, cæsalpineæ. Are medium sized trees having primate leaves, terminal racemes of red flowers, and roundish, hard, one-seeded pod. Found in West Indies and South America. The Jamaica bark occurs in long pieces one-eighth of an inch thick, gray or whitish and fissured externally; brown or brownish internally, yielding a grayish powder which has a feeble but disagreeable odor, and mucilaginous, bitter taste. The Serinam is similar, but its powder is cinnamon-colored. *Prop. and Uses:* moder-

ate doses induce nausea, vomiting diarrhœa, fever and delirium; sometimes diuresis. Has been used for lumbricoides.

Anem′one, See Pulsatilla.

Ane′thi Fruc′tus* *us,* Dill Fruit, grs. 5...30, [*gm.* 0.32...2].

Syn: aneth; fenouil puant, *Fr.;* dill, *G.* Fruit of anethum graveolens. *Nat. Ord.* umbelliferæ. *Hab:* indigenous to Southern Europe and Western Asia. An annual, about two feet high, with yellow flowers and finely divided glaucous leaves. The fruit is oval, one-eighth of inch long, flattened on face, convex with dorsal ribs, brown color, and aromatic odor, and with a fixed and a volatile oil. *Med. Properties:* an aromatic stimulant and carminative. *Uses:* in flatulent colic; hiccough associated with gastric indigestion.

Aqua*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
O′leum*, gtt. 2...4, [*cgm.* 10...25].

Angal′lis Arvensis* *es,* Common Pimpernel, grs. 20...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: poor man's weather glass, red chickweed, scarlet pimpernel. *Nat. Ord:* primulaceæ. Angallis is an annual plant with delicate procumbent stems, opposite branches, opposite ovate leaves, and small scarlet flowers. It is inodorous and has a bitterish and somewhat acrid taste. The whole herb is used. *Properties and Uses:* not well determined; occasionally in rheumatism, consumption, dropsy, epilepsy and topically to ulcers.

Extrac′tum fluidum*, ♏ 5...30, [*gm.* 0.3...2].
Tinctura*, (ʒ viij to a pint), ♏ 5...30, [*gm.* 0.3...2].

Angel′ica* *æ,* Angelica Root, grs. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4.]

Syn: racine d'angelique, *Fr;* engelwurzel, *G. Parts used:* roots and seeds. The angelica officinalis has a long, thick, fleshy biennial root, with many fibers, and sends up annually a hollow, jointed, round, channeled, smooth, purplish stem, about 5 or 6 feet high. It has numerous branches, large, double pinnate leaves and small greenish-white flowers. The root consists of a short, thick root stock, closely annulated above, abruptly divided into a number of small branches, longitudinally wrinkled, grayish-brown outside, yellowish inside, spongy, strong aromatic odor, bitter taste, and smooth, somewhat waxy fracture. *Action and Uses:* aromatic, stimulant, tonic and carminative. It has been used in typhoid conditions, chronic bronchitis, gout and intermittent fever. Externally in decoction as a fomentation to painful parts. *Synerg:* serpentaria, valerian, senega.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Angustu′ra* *æ,* Angustura Bark, grs. 10...30, [*gm.* 0.66...2].

Syn: cusparia cortex; angusture, *Fr.;* angustura rinde, *G. Desc:* The bark of galipea cusparia, (*Nat. Ord.:* rutacea) is obtained from the mountainous regions of the Orinoco. The tree

attains a height of 12 to 20 feet; leaves alternate, large and of vivid green; it bears numerous beautiful white flowers. The bark occurs in flat or curved pieces, one to three inches long, one to one and a half inches wide, and one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch thick. It is reddish-brown, the inner surface smooth and lighter colored than the outer, which is uneven and often scurfy. It is brittle, the fracture being smooth, granular, resinous, and marked by numerous, white glistening striæ of crystals of calcium oxalate. Its odor is aromatic and disagreeable, somewhat resembling tobacco, and its taste aromatic and bitter. (False angustura bark, from strychnos nux vomica, has been found with it as an adulterant.) *Action and uses:* stimulant, tonic; used in typhoid conditions, inflammation, flatulent dyspepsia, and especially in dysentery of the tropical regions.

Extrac'tum flui'dum*, gtt. 10...30, [*gm.* 0.66...2].

Tinctu'ra*, (℥ 2¼ to ℥ 16 proof spirits), ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Anili'na* *æ*, Aniline, gtt. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Syn: phenylamine, amido-benzol, kyanol; analine, *Fr.;* analin, *G. Desc:* $C_6H_5NH_2$=93, is one of the products of the dry distillation of coal, indigo and other substances, though it may be prepared by the action of nascent hydrogen on nitro-benzene and distillation. It is a colorless liquid, of peculiar aromatic odor; acrid, burning taste; sp. gr. 1.02; boils at (364.6° Fah.); crystallizes at 17.6° Fah.; *sol.* in 31 parts cold water, in all proportions in alcohol, ether, carbon disulphide; neutral re-action; becomes brown on exposure to air, as commercial, and finally resinifies. It is converted into blue, violet, red, green or black derivatives by oxidizing agents. Aniline and its compounds are extensively used as different colored dyes. *Action:* induces irritation of the stomach and in large doses emesis; affects the spinal cord, causing weakness of the limbs, staggering gait, tonic and clonic spasms, and finally death. Workmen exposed to its vapors become cyanotic and suffer from giddiness, headache, etc., and weakness of the legs, a frequent and thready pulse, rapid and shallow respiration. Undergarments colored with these dyes have caused eczematous eruptions. *Uses:* chorea and epilepsy have been cured by it, but is not regarded as reliable. *Antidote:* emetics and stimulants.

Ani'sum *i*, Anise, gr. 10...20, [*gm.* 0.66...1.33].

Syn: fructus (semen) anisi, aniseed; anis, *Fr.;* anis, *G. Desc:* the fruit of pimpinella anisum. *Nat. Ord.* umbelliferæ. About one-sixth of an inch long, ovate, compressed at the sides, grayish, finely hairy. It has an agreeable, aromatic odor, and a sweet spicy taste. It should be distinguished from conium fruit, which it somewhat resembles and sometimes adulterated with. Anise is an annual plant, indigenous to Egypt and the Levant; has an erect, smooth and branching stem about one foot high, leaves

petiolate. The flowers are white, in terminal compound umbels. *Action and Uses:* aromatic stimulant and carminative; used in flatulent colic, bronchitis, etc. *Synerg:* cardamon, ginger, fennel.

O'leum, (sp. gr. 0.976) gtt. 2...6, [*cgm.* 10...30].
A'qua, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
Spiritus, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Anemop'sis Califor'nica* *æ* Yerba Mansa, grs. 5...30, [*gm.* 0.33...2]

Part used: the fresh root; *Nat. Ord:* lauraceæ. The medicinal constituents are a volatile oil soluble in alcohol, chloroform and ether, and an astringent principle which forms a precipitate with ferrum sulphate.

Tinctu'ra, (1 part to 2 alcohol) gtt. 10...60, [*gm.* 0.66...4].

An'themis *dis*, Chamomile Flowers, ʒ ½...4, [*gm.* 2...16].

Syn: Roman or English chamomile; chamomille Romaine, *Fr.;* Römische kamille, *G.* *Desc:* the flower-heads of anthemis nobilis Linné (*Nat. Ord:* compositæ), collected from cultivated plants. Subglobular, about three-quarters of an inch broad, consisting of numerous white, strap-shaped, three-toothed florets, inserted upon a chaffy, conical, solid receptacle. Has a strong, agreeable odor and an aromatic, bitter taste. Is an herbaceous plant with perennial root, indigenous to Southern Europe. *Action:* stimulant, due to the volatile oil, and tonic, to the bitter principle. *Uses:* in dyspepsia, debility, hysteria; intermittent and eruptive fevers; flatulence and flatulent colic; amenorrhœa; neuralgia and headache. The oil has been used locally to relieve rheumatic pains and flatulent colic with good result. *Synerg:* volatile oils and bitter tonics.

Extract'um, grs. 2...10, [*cgm.* 13...30].
Infu'sum, (ʒ ½ to a pint of boiling water), ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
O'leum, gtt. 1...5, [*cgm.* 5...30].

An'themis Aven'sis*, Corn Chamomile, grs. 30...120, [*gm.* 2...8].

Similar to anthemis nobilis.

An'themis Cot'ula* *æ*, May Weed, ʒ ss...2, [*gm.* 2...4].

Similar to anthemis nobilis.

Anthoxan'thum* *i*, Sweet Vernal Grass, grs. ½...2, [*cgm.* 3...12].

Part used: the flowers of the A. odoratum. *Desc:* The pollen has been supposed to be the cause of hay fever, and this tincture of the plant, 1 part to 10, has been used internally and locally for the cure of that ailment. The odor of the dried flowers is due to coumarin.

Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 2...6, [*cgm.* 10...30].

Antife'brin*, grs. 3...15, [*cgm.* 15...*gm.* 1].

Desc: antifebrin occurs as a pure white crystalline powder, or plates, resembling boric acid, and gives a burning sensation to the tongue. It melts at 235.4° F.; soluble in 189 parts of cold water

and freely in alcohol. Warmed with nitric acid it gives an orange coloration. *Action:* it rapidly reduces the temperature and pulse rate, its effects continuing three to seven hours. It is more powerful than antipyrin, does not induce emesis or diarrhœa, but is occasionally followed by some tendency to collapse. (The usual full dose is 8 grs). *Uses:* to reduce temperature in typhoid fever, erysipelas, rheumatic fever, etc. (Not more than 30 grs. should be used every 24 hours.

Antimo'nii Brom'idum* *i*, grs. ¼...1, [*cgm.* 1...6].

Desc: bromide of antimony, $SbBr_3$=360, formed by mixing dry antimony with bromine contained in a retort until combination is complete; purify by distillation and collect the crystals. *Use:* alterative.

Antimonii Iodidum* *i*, Iodide of Antimony, gr. ¼...1, [*cgm.* 1...6].

Desc: SbI_3=379.8, is of a somewhat crystalline mass, yielding, when pulverized, a deep orange-red powder which is decomposed by water. *Use:* alterative.

Antimo'nii Oxidum *i*, Oxide of Antimony, grs. 2...4, [*cgm.* 10...25].

Syn: antimony trioxide, stibium oxydatum; oxyde d'antimoine, *Fr.;* antimonoxyd, *G.* *Desc:* Sb_2O_3=288, occurs in nature, and may be prepared by decomposing the oxychloride, or by heating antimony in air. Is a heavy, grayish-white powder, permanent in the air, odorless and tasteless, almost insoluble in water, alcohol or nitric acid; soluble in hydrochloric acid, or warm solution of tartaric acid. When heated, it turns yellow and at a dull red heat fuses to a yellowish liquid; at a higher temperaature it sublimes, producing colorless and transparent, or white shining, or needle-shaped crystals. A solution in an excess of tartaric acid should yield no precipitate with test-solution of nitrate of silver, chloride of barium, or ferrocyanide of potassium. *Action:* similar to but less active than the other salts of antimony.

Pul'vis (James' powder), grs. 3...15, [*gm.* 0.2...1].

(Consists of 33 parts to 67 parts precipitated phosphate of calcium).

Antimo'nii Oxysulphure'tum *i*, Kermes Mineral; alterative, grs. 1...2; emetic, grs. 5...20, [*gm.* 0.33...1.33].

Syn: stibium sulfuretum rubeum; Kermes minerale, sulfure d'antimonie hydrate, *Fr.;* mineralkermes, *G.* *Desc:* the oxysulphuret of antimony consists of the trioxide and trisulphide of antimony, Sb_2O_3 and Sb_2S_3, mixed in varying proportions; is prepared by taking sulphuret of antimony in fine powder a troy ounce, carbonate of sodium 23 troy ounces, water 16 pints. Dissolve the sodium in the water previously boiled, add the antimony and boil for one hour. Filter while hot, cool slowly; after 24 hours, drain the precipitate and wash it with cold water that has been boiled. Dry without heat and preserve in a stoppered colored bottle. It is a purplish-brown, sometimes, from action of

light, a yellowish-white powder, tasteless, soft and velvety to the touch. Soluble in hydrochloric acid and a hot solution of potassa. *Action and Uses:* alterative and diaphoretic in cutaneous and some febrile diseases; as an emetic especially in croup, or other ailments, where depression should be avoided.

Antimo'nii et Potassii Tartras *atis*, Tartar Emetic, grs. $\frac{1}{15}$...3, [*cgm.* 0.1...20]. (The larger doses are emetic.)

Syn: stibio-kali tartaricum; tartrate de potasse et d'antimoine, *Fr.;* brechweinstein, *G. Desc:* tartrate of antimony and potassum, $2KSbOC_4H_4O_6,H_2O=664$, may be prepared by mixing two parts finely powdered oxide of antimony with two and a half parts finely powdered bitartrate of potassium and then adding eighteen parts distilled water and boil for one hour. Filter while hot and crystallize by cooling. Tartar emetic occurs in small, transparent crystals of the rhombic system, becoming opaque and white on exposure to the air, or a white granular powder, having a sweet, afterward disagreeable, metallic taste, and a feebly acid reaction. *Sol.* in 17 parts of water; *insol.* in alcohol. When heated to redness, the salt chars, emits the odor of burning sugar, and leaves a blackened residue of an alkaline reaction. The aqueous solution of the salt yields, with hydrochloric acid, a white precipitate soluble in an excess of the acid; but no precipitate occurs if tartaric acid has been previously added. In a solution of the salt acidulated with hydrochloric acid, hydrosulphuric acid causes an orange-red precipitate. Arsenic, as an adulterant, may be detected by its garlic-like odor when heating the substance, or by Marsh's test, (see arsenicum). *Action:* in small doses it excites warmth in the stomach followed by nausea, increased flow of saliva, secretion of the gastric and intestinal juices and increases the action of the liver and spleen. In larger dose, grs. ½ to 2 or 3, it excites vomiting. The alvine dejections become frequent and watery, and may assume the rice-water discharges of cholera. There is usually some fall of temperature, the surface becomes pale, cool, and often covered with perspiration; the pulse feeble and sometimes irregular, and there may be nervous and muscular prostration. Applied to the skin it excites follicular inflammation, followed by pustular eruption similar to that of small pox. *Uses:* in inflammatory, continued, and remittent fevers, in forming stage, an emetic is often of much service. In acute carditis, pericarditis, bronchitis, laryngitis, orchitis, pneumonia, pleuritis, peritonitis, crebritis, and hepatitis given in small doses is often very valuable, producing diaphoresis and relaxation. *Synerg:* cathartics; depressants as veratum viride, aconite, etc. *Antag. and Incomp:* tannic and gallic acid form insoluble tannate; opium, alcohol, ether, chloroform, etc. Alkalies and salts of lead decompose it.

Vi'num *i*, (2 grs. to ℥), ♏ 10...60, [*gm.* 0.66...4].
Unguen'tum *i*, (1 to 4 of lard). *Externally.*

Antimo'nii Sulphi'dum *i* Purifica'tum *i*, grs. 5...15, [*gm.* 0.33...1].

Desc: purified (arsenic removed) sulphide of antimony, Sb_2S_3 =336, is prepared from the crude sulphide. It is a dark gray powder, odorless, tasteless, insoluble in water or alcohol; fuses at a temperature below red heat. When boiled with 10 parts hydrochloric acid it is nearly all dissolved, hydrosulphuric acid being evolved. The solution, when added to water, yields a white precipitate, which is soluble in a solution of tartaric acid. After separation of the precipitate by filtration, the filtrate gives an orange-red precipitate with hydrosulphuric acid. *Uses:* in preparing other salts of antimony and occasionally with drastic cathartics.

Antimonium *i* Sulphura'tum *i*, grs. 1...20, [*gm.* 0.1...1.33].

Syn: stibium sulfuratum, golden sulphuret of antimony, golden sulphur; soufre doré d'antimoine, *Fr.;* goldschwefel, *G. Desc:* sulphurated antimony is a mixture of the sulphide Sb_2S_3 with varying proportions of the oxide Sb_2O_3. It is a redish-brown, amorphous, odorless and tasteless powder, insoluble in water and alcohol. When heated with 12 parts of hydrochloric acid it is nearly all dissolved. The residue after being washed and dried, burns, on the application of a flame, with the characteristic odor of sulphur. On dropping a solution of sulphurated antimony in hydrochloric acid into water, a white precipitate is produced. *Uses:* alterative, diaphoretic and emetic; similar to other salts of antimony. (Sometimes erroneously called Kermes Mineral).

Pil'ulæ compos'itæ, (Plummer's pills), 1...2 pills a day.

Sulphurated antimony, mild chloride of mercury of each 50 grs.; powdered guaiac 100 grs.; mucilage of tragacanth, q. s. for 200 grs.; made into 100 pills.

Antipy'rin*, grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1.5].

Desc: antipyrin, $C_{20}H_{18}N_4O_2$, is a white crystalline powder, formed by heating to boiling methyl-oxychinizin with an excess of phenyl-hydrazin. It crystallizes in rhombic prisms, colorless and inodorless, of rather pleasant, sweetish-bitter taste, freely soluble in cold water and in alcohol. With ferric chloride it gives an intense red color; with acid sulphuric, yellow. *Action:* It first stimulates and then paralyzes the nerve centers, slightly increases the blood pressure, has little action on respiration, dilates the cutaneous vessels, often induces free perspiration, feeble pulse, nausea and occasionally collapse. The reduction of temperature is often very prompt, and may continue from one to twenty hours. *Uses:* as a prompt and powerful antipyretic in typhoid and other fevers; in phthisis, and in a less degree in erysipelas, pleuritis, pneumonitis, etc.

Apis Mellifica*, Honey Bee, (Tincture), gtt. 1...10, [*cgm.* 5...60].

Desc: this remedy is prepared, according to homeopathic

authority, as follows: Living bees are put into a bottle and irritated by shaking; then five times their weight of strong alcohol is poured over them. The whole is macerated for eight days, being shaken twice a day, after which the clear liquid is decanted. This is the first decimal potency. *Uses:* valuable and certain diuretic in suppression of urine from atony; also in œdematous swellings of the cellular and mucous tissue, characterized by stinging burning pains, or in scarlatinal dropsy.

Apium Petroselinum* or **Ap′iol***, See Petroselium.

Apoc′ynum *i* Androsæmifolium* *orum*, grs. 1...30, [*cgm.* 6...*gm.* 2].

Desc: Nat. Ord. apocynaceæ. Dog's Bane is a perennial herb, 13 or 14 feet high, growing in the wood-borders of the United States and Canada; has a smooth, sometimes purplish, stem, spreading branches; opposite ovate, smooth, somewhat downy leaves; bell shaped, rose-colored flowers; slender follicular fruit about four inches long, tapering above and containing many truncate seeds, The plant contains a milky juice. The root (the part used) is one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch thick, branched, beset with thin short fibers; of light-brownish color, externally, whiter internally, wrinkled longitudinally, and fissured transversely. *Actions and Uses:* dog's bane is emetic and diaphoretic; preferred to ipecac by some on account of causing less nausea and operating gently and with certainty. In smaller doses tonic.

Extractum*, grs. 2, emetic 8, [*cgm.* 10. .50].

Extractum fluidum,* gtt. 10, emetic 30, [*cgm.* 60...180].

Tinctura*, ʒ 1, emetic 3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Apocynin*, grs. ½...5, [*cgm.* 3...30].

Apoc′ynum *i* Cannabi′num *i*, grs. 5...20, [*gm.* 0.33...1.3].

Syn: chanvre du Canada, *Fr.;* Canadische hanfwurzel, *G. Part used:* the root. *Desc:* Indian hemp is similar to dog's bane in appearance and habit., but has more erect stem and branches; ovate, lanceolate leaves, smaller flower with greenish-white erect corolla and more slender follicles. The fibres of the stem bark resemble those of hemp. The root is long, cylindrical, somewhat branched, one-fourth to one-third inch thick, pale-brown, longitudinally wrinkled, transversely fissured; brittle; fracture short, white; bark rather thick; wood porous, spongy, with delicate medullary rays and a thin pith; taste bitter, disagreeable. *Constituents:* tannin, gallic acid, gum, starch, sugar, resin, wax. *Action and uses:* emetic, diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, cathartic, and tonic; retards the action of the heart; as an active emetic, preferred to ipecacuanha by some, and as hydragogue cathartic.

Extractum,* grs. 1, emetic 4, [*cgm.* 5...25].

Extractum fluidum*, ♏ 4, emetic 20, [*cgm.* 25...120].

Apomorphi′næ Hydrochlo′ras *atis**, grs. $\frac{1}{16}$ ..$\frac{1}{8}$, [*mgm.* 4...8].

Syn: apomorphia, *Fr.;* apomorphin, *G. Desc:* apomorphine, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2HCl.$=303.4, is prepared by heating one part of pure morphia and twenty parts of pure hydrochloric acid in a strong glass tube and precipitating with chloroform. It occurs as minute, colorless or grayish-white, shining crystals, turning greenish on exposure; odorless, having a bitter taste, neutral or slightly acid reaction; soluble in 6.8 parts of water or 50 parts of alcohol; should it impart color to ether or chloroform it should be rejected. *Action:* a systemic emetic acting in five to thirty minutes, preceded by only slight nausea. A medium or small dose usually gives the best results. *Antag:* chloral and chloroform. *Synerg:* morphine. *Uses:* to empty the stomach promptly

A′qua *æ*, Water.

Syn: eau, *Fr.;* wasser, *G. Desc:* H_2O=18, is a colorless, odorless, tasteless, limpid liquid, of neutral reaction, and contain- not more than 1 part of fixed impurities in 10,000 parts. Water is solid below 32° F., liquid up to 212° F., and gaseous above 212° F. Distilled water at 59° F. is taken as the unit for the specific gravity of liquids and solids. The specific gravity of ice is 0.916, steam 0.455. A litre of water weighs 1,000 *gms.* Its latent heat in passing from water into vapor is 536.5 and it expands to 1,696 its volume. It is one of the best solvents known. When distilled, it is known as aqua destillata.

Ara′lia* *æ*.

Desc: plants or small trees common in the United States and Canada. The properties and constituents have not been fully investigated. The different varieties are believed to have somewhat similar properties.

Ara′lia Canaden′sis, or ginseng, has feeble action; used in gastric disturbances of nervous origin; grs. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...100].

Ara′lia Hes′pida, dwarf alder, the fresh bark, has been used as diuretic in ascites; grs. 1...60, [*cgm.* 5...*gm.* 4].

Extractum fluidum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm*, 4...8].

Ara′lia Nudicau′lis, false sarsaparilla; stimulant, diuretic and alterative; used in chronic, syphilitic, rheumatic, and cutaneous diseases; grs. 2...60, [*cgm.* 10...*gm.* 4].

Ara′lia Racemo′sa, American spikenard, fresh root used; stimulant and expectorant; used for wheezing cough, dyspepsia, in doses of grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 60...*gm.* 2].

Extractum fluidum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Ara′lia Spino′sa, prickly elder; fresh bark is used in chronic rheumatism and cutaneous diseases. The negroes regard it an antidote for rattlesnake bite, used locally and internally; grs. 10 ...60, [*cgm.* 60...*gm.* 2].

Tinctura*, gtt. 10...60, [*cgm.* 50...*gm.* 4].

Araro′ba* *æ*, Goa Powder. *Externally.*

Syn: chrysarobin, poudre de Goa, *Fr.;* Goa pulver, *G.* *Desc:* obtained from clefts or cavities in the trunks of a not well determined tree of South America. It is a light-yellow powder, becoming darker, on exposure. It consists of 80% chrysophanic acid, 5½% red wood fibre, 7% aqueous extract, and a small amount of ash. Its therapeutic properties probably are chiefly due to the acid. *Uses:* psoriasis, ringworm, of the scalp, mentagra, chronic lichen, contagious ringworm, etc. The parts should be washed, moistened with lemon juice or vinegar and then dusted with the powder. It may also be used as a paste formed with acetic acid, unguent and the powder.

Are′ca* *æ*, Areca Nut, ʒ 2...3, [*gm.* 8...12].

Syn: betel-nut; noix d'arec, *Fr.;* betelnüsse, *G.* *Desc:* the seed of areca catecha. *Nat. Ord.* palmæ. The betel nut tree is a beautiful palm indigenous to the East Indies. It attains a height of about 50 feet and bears an orange-colored fruit about the size and shape of a hen's egg. The fruit has a single seed, about an inch long, roundish, brownish color externally, whitish internally and has an astringent and acrid taste. *Uses:* tæniacide.

Argemo′ne* *is*, Prickly Poppy, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Syn: argémone, *Fr.;* stachelmohn, *G.* *Desc:* argemone Mexicana is an annual plant of the papaveracea family, attaining a height of 2 feet, has an erect, bristly stem; alternate sessile leaves, often marked with white spots. The flowers are solitary, yellow or white. The plant contains a milky, viscid juice which becomes yellow on exposure to air, and resembles gamboge. The seeds yield about 36 per cent. of a drying fixed oil. *Action and uses:* sudorific, cathartic and emetic; as a local application for warts, ulcers, ophthalmia, opacity of cornea; a hydrogogue catharthic.

O′leum*, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Sem′ines*, grs. 8...30, [*gm.* 0.5...2].

Argen′tum *i*, Silver.

Syn: argent raffiné, *Fr.;* silber, *G.* *Desc:* Ag. 108; molecular weight 216, sp. grav. 10.47 to 10.57; is a white, malleable and ductile metal which fuses at 1,000° C. or 1,832° F. It is the best known conductor of heat and electricity. Strong mineral acids dissolve it; alkalies do not.

Argen′ti Ac′etas* *atis*, Acetate of Silver, grs. ½...2, [*cgm.* 3...12].

Desc: $AgC_2H_3O_2$=166.7 may be formed by adding to a solution of argenti nitras a solution of sodium acetas, collecting and drying the precipitate. *Uses:* similar to the chloride.

Argen′ti Brom′idum* *i*, Bromide of Silver, gr. ¼...1, [*cgm.* 1...6].

Desc: AgBr=187.7 may be formed by precipitating solution of silver nitrate by a solution of potassium bromide, collecting and drying the precipitate. *Use:* in syphilis.

Argen'ti Chlor'idum* *i*, Chloride of Silver, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 5...15].

Desc: AgCl=143.1 is formed by adding to a solution of argentic nitras hydrochloric acid as long as a precipitate is formed, collecting and drying the precipitate. *Uses:* chronic dysentery; diarrhœa; syphilis; epilepsy.

Argen'ti Cyan'idum *i*, Cyanide of Silver.

Syn; cyanure d'argent, *Fr.;* cyansilber, *G.* *Desc:* AgCN=133.7 is prepared by passing hydrocyanic gas into a solution of silver nitrate or by mixing solutions of silver nitrate and potassium cyanide, the precipitate being collected and carefully washed. Is a white powder, permanent in dry air, but gradually turning brown by exposure to light, odorless and tasteless, and insoluble in water or alcohol. *Uses:* this salt is used to form dilute hydrocyanic acid as follows: Silver cyanide parts 6, acid hydrochloric parts 5, aqua destill. 55 parts. Mix the acid and water in a glass-stoppered bottle, add the cyanide, shake them, and when the precipitate subsides pour off the clear liquid.

Argen'ti Iod'idum *i*, Iodide of Silver, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Desc: AgI=234.3 is formed by mixing solutions of potassium iodide, and silver nitrate. The precipitate collected, washed, and dried, should be kept in dark, amber-colored bottles. A heavy, amorphous light-yellow powder, without odor and taste, insoluble in water, alcohol or dilute acids. *Action and Uses:* very similar to the nitrate, but not so liable to cause argyria; it is especially recommended for amenorrhœa, syphilis and whooping-cough.

Argen'ti Lac'tas* *atis*, Lactate of Silver, grs. ¼...2, [*cgm.* 1...12].

Desc: $AgC_3H_5O_3,H_2O$=214.7 is formed by boiling silver carbonate with lactic acid, collecting and drying the precipitate. *Action:* similar to the oxide.

Argen'ti Ni'tras *atis*, Nitrate of Silver, grs. ¼...1, [*cgm.* 1...6].

Syn: argentum nitricum; azotate d'argent, *Fr.;* silbersalpeter, *G.* *Desc:* $AgNO_3$=169.7 is prepared by dissolving metallic silver in nitric acid by the aid of heat, evaporating, fusing, and recrystallizing; should be kept in dark amber-colored vials. Crystals are tabular, rhombic, transparent, becoming gray or grayish-black on exposure to light, odorless, having a bitter, caustic and strong metallic taste and a neutral reaction; soluble in 0.8 parts of water and in 26 parts of alcohol; the salt fuses to a faintly-yellow liquid, which, on cooling, congeals to a pearly white, crystalline mass. *Test:* an aqueous solution yields, with hydrochloric acid, a white precipitate soluble in ammonia. 1 *gm.* of nitrate of silver, when completely precipitated by hydrochloric acid, should yield 0.84 *gm.* of dry chloride of silver. *Synerg:* all agents promoting waste as mercury, iodine, antimony, vegetable acids, etc. *Antag:* soluble chlorides, mineral acids and their salts; alkalies

and their carbonates; astringent infusions. *Antidotes:* free use of a solution of common salt, to induce emesis and change the nitrate to the insoluble chloride; whites of eggs.

Argen'ti Ni'tras Dilu'tus *i*, Diluted Nitrate of Silver.

Desc: is formed by carefully melting, at a low temperature, equal parts of argentum nitrate and potassium nitrate, constantly stirring the mass till it flows smoothly. It is then cast in suitable moulds, and kept in dark amber-colored vials. *Use:* Used instead of argenti nitras when milder action is desired.

Argen'ti Ni'tras Fu'sus *i*, Fused Nitrate of Silver.

Syn: lapis infernalis, lunar caustic; azotate d'argent, *Fr.;* höllenstein, *G.* *Desc:* is formed by melting nitrate of silver in a porcelain capsule, gradually adding four per cent. of acid hydrochloric, constantly stirring till nitrous vapor ceases to be evolved, and then casting in suitable pencil-shaped moulds; should be kept in dark amber-colored vials. *Use:* as a caustic only.

Argen'ti Ox'idum *i*, Oxide of Silver, gr. 1, [*cgm.* 6].

Syn: argentum oxydatum; oxyde d'argent, *Fr.;* silberoxyd, *G.* *Desc:* AgO=115.7 is formed by dissolving ½ ounce of argentic nitrate crystals in 10 ounces of distilled water; this is poured into 3½ pints of lime water, shaken; the deposit is washed and dried. It is a heavy, dark powder, odorless, with metallic taste; sparingly soluble. Is explosive when triturated with many substances, as tannin, sulphur, phosphorus. *Action and use:* same as argentic nitrate, but not escharotic; in ointment as dressing for venereal sores, and gonorrhœa.

Argen'ti Phos'phas* *atis*, Silver Phosphate, grs. ½...1, [*cgm.* 3...6].

Desc: Ag_3PO_4=418.1 is formed by adding solution of sodium phosphate to a solution of silver nitrate. The precipitate washed and dried should be kept as other salts of silver. *Uses:* in epilepsy, chorea, hysteria.

Armora'cia* *æ*, Horseradish Root, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: radis de cheval, *Fr.;* meerettig, *G.* *Desc:* the fresh root of cochlearia armoracia. *Nat. Ord:* cruciferæ. Is a perennial plant, indigenous to Eastern Europe and freely cultivated elsewhere. It has large, oblong crenate root-leaves on long channelled petioles; white flowers, and ascending cylindrical pods. The roots are 1 to 2½ feet long, ½ to 1 inch thick, cylindrical, and usually crowned with several annulated heads. Externally it is corky and yellowish-brown, internally fleshy-white, and breaks with a short fracture. It has a pungent odor and acrid taste; contains a volatile oil isomeric with oil of mustard, CSN,C_3H_5. *Action:* locally a stimulant or irritant; stimulates the appetite and digestion, and kidney action; in large doses it may occasion nausea and vomiting. *Uses:* the leaves as a counter-

irritant, similar to mustard; but its chief use is as a condiment in dyspepsia, dropsy, and scurvy.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ♏ 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Spir′itus compos′itus*, ℥ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Ar′nica æ, Leopard's Bane, grs. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Syn: mountain tobacco; flores arnica; racine d'arnique, *Fr.;* arnika, *G.* *Hab:* Europe and Siberia. *Part used:* root and flowers of arnica montana. *Nat. Ord:* compositæ; is a perennial herbaceous plant with woody, brownish, horizontal root. The stem is cylindrical, hairy, about one foot high with one, two, or three terminal peduncles, each bearing a flower. The leaves are bright green, the flowers are large and of orange-yellow color. *Action:* in medicinal doses causes warmth to the fauces and stomach; stimulant action on the heart, kidneys, brain, and probably on the skin; in large doses it acts as an acro-narcotic poison, producing vomiting and convulsions. *Uses:* in paralytic and nervous affections; amaurosis; paralysis of the bladder; in atonic fevers and inflammation; dysentery; rheumatism; has long been used as a topical dressing for sprains, bruises, etc. *Synerg:* aconite, veratrum viride, digitalis, and arterial sedatives. *Antag:* ammonia, alcohol, opium, camphor.

Extrac′tum flu′idum* (flowers), ♏ 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1].

Tinctu′ra, (of the flowers), ♏ 10...30, [*cgm.* 60...*gm.* 2].

Linimen′tum, externally.

Extrac′tum, (of the root), grs. 2...5, [*cgm.* 10...30].

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, (of the root), ♏ 2...10, [*cgm.* 15...60].

Tinctu′ra, (of the root), ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Arsen′icum*, Arsenic. (See acidum arseniosum.)

Syn: arsenic, *Fr.;* arsenik, *G.* Used in preparing compounds of arsenic. *Desc:* As, 75; molecular weight 300, sp. grav. of solid 5.75, of vapor 10.6; occurs widely diffused in small quantities, but usually combined with sulphur, iron, cobalt, nickel, from which it may be obtained by a sublimation process. It is a brittle, steel-gray solid having a bright metallic lustre, but exposed to the air changes to grayish-black devoid of gloss. It volatilizes without fusion at 256° F., at a higher heat it volatilizes into a yellowish vapor with a garlic odor. *Tests:* (*a*) sulphydric acid yields a yellow color in alkaline or neutral solutions; a yellow precipitate in acid solutions, the precipitate being soluble in alkaline hydrates, carbonates and sulphydrates; slightly affected by hydrochloric acid, and decomposed by hot nitric acid. (*b*) Silver nitrate in presence of ammonia, yields a yellow precipitate. (*c*) Cupric sulphate yields a yellowish-green precipitate. (*d*) The suspected powder is placed in the bottom of a tube, and some recently burned charcoal placed near it; heat to redness the tube at the charcoal, and then at the arsenic; the teroxide, in passing

over the charcoal, is reduced, and the metallic arsenic is deposited on the cooler portions of the glass, or may escape giving the usual garlic odor. (*e*) Reinsch's Test—acidulate the suspected liquid with ⅙ its bulk of hydrochloric acid; insert strips of electrotype copper and boil. If a grayish or bluish deposit forms on the copper it may be arsenic, bismuth, antimony or mercury. Wash the copper, dry it between filter paper, and heat it in a piece of Bohemian tubing held at angle of about 45 degrees. The arsenic is sublimed and deposited in the upper end of the tube in minute octahedral crystals as a teroxide. This test can be made with organic matter present, and is quite simple and reliable. (*f*) Marsh's Test, which consists of generating hydrogen from dilute sulphuric acid and pure zinc; then introducing the supposed arsenical solution, when hydrogen arsenide will be formed. This gas can be conducted over calcium chloride, and through a heated tube, to be deposited on the cooler portion; or the hydrogen arsenide may be ignited after passing through the tube (having a small opening), when arsenic teroxide may be collected on a cold surface over the flame, or metallic arsenic on the cool surface held in the flame. For *action, uses, antidotes, etc.*, see A. arseniosum.

Li'quor Ac'idi Arsenio'si, (Valangin's solution), ♏ 2...8, [*cgm.* 10...40.

Arsenious acid 1 part; hydrochloric acid 2 parts; distilled water, 97 parts. Is a colorless solution of same sp. gr. and strength as "Fowler's solution," though not as reliable.

Li'quor Arsen'ici et Hydrar'gyri Iod'idi, (Donovan's solution), gtt. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...60].

Iodide of arsenic and red iodide of mercury of each 1 part dissolved by trituration in 100 parts of distilled water. A light-yellow liquid, with metallic taste, and affording precipitates with solutions of silver, alkalies and alkaloids.

Li'quor Potas'sii Arseni'tis (Fowler's solution), gtt. 2...5, [*cgm.* 12...30].

It consists of 1 part each of arsenious acid and bicarbonate of potassium; 3 parts compound tincture of lavender and 95 parts water. Is a reddish liquid, somewhat opalescent at first, with acid reaction, lavender odor; 1.009 sp. gr. and reactions similar to arsenic. It contains 1 per cent. of arsenic

Li'quor So'dii Arseni'tis, gtt. 3...5, [*cgm.* 15...30].

Sodium arsenite, deprived of water of crystallization by heat, 1 part; of distilled water 99 parts. Is a colorless solution with properties, doses and and strength of Liq. Potas. Arsenitis.

Arse'nii Iod'idum *i*, Iodide of Arsenic, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [*mgm.* 3] increased.

Syn: arsenicum jodatum; Iodure d'arsenic, *Fr.;* arsenikjodür, *G. Desc:* AsI_3=454.7, may be prepared by mixing grs. 60 of arsenic, finely powdered, with 300 grs. of iodine. Rub them together until they are thoroughly mixed, then gently heat in a loosely corked flask until liquified; the liquid may be cooled on porcelain slab, resulting in an orange-red, crystalline mass, or if

obtained by sublimation, in shining, orange-red, crystalline scales; has an iodine odor and taste, and neutral reaction. Soluble in 3.5 parts of water and in 10 parts of alcohol; also in ether and in disulphide of carbon. On passing hydrosulphuric acid through the solution, a lemon-yellow precipitate is thrown down. *Action:* in medicinal doses, alterative; in large doses irritant poison. *Uses:* in cases in which arsenic is indicated; the amount of iodine is scarcely sufficient to give very marked effect.

Unguen'tum, (grs. 3, ℥ i of lard). *Externally.*

Artemis'ia Vulga'ris*, Mugwort.

Syn: armoise commune, *Fr.;* beifus, *G.* *Hab:* northern Africa, Europe. *Part used:* leaves and tops. *Nat. Ord:* compositæ; *Desc:* mugwort, a perennial with purplish stem; subsessile leaves, green above, white beneath; odor aromatic and agreeable; taste, aromatic, bitter and somewhat acrid. *Action:* emmenagogue, diaphoretic. *Uses:* epilepsy, chorea, amenorrhœa.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 20...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

A'rum* *i*, Indian Turnip, grs. 10...30, [*gm.* 0.6...2].

Syn: dragon-root, wake-robin; grouet à trois feuilles, *Fr.;* dreiblättriger aron, *G.* *Part used:* the tuber of arisæma triphyllum; *Nat. Ord:* araceæ. *Desc:* arum is a perennial plant indigenous to America. It has 1 or 2 leaves divided into 3 elliptical-ovate leaflets, supported by long sheathing foot stalks, and a green, or dark purple spathe hood-like at the top inclosing a club-shaped spadix. The fruit is a scarlet berry. The tuber is roundish, flattened, 1 to 2 inches in diameter, brown and rugose externally; white fleshy, and solid internally; inodorous, with burning acrid taste. Arum maculatum, the European variety, has similar properties and usually is found sliced transversely. *Action:* the fresh juice applied to the skin produces irritation. Taken internally it stimulates the excretions, especially those of the lungs and skin. In the dried state it is often quite inert. *Uses:* for asthma, pertussis, bronchitis, chronic catarrh and rheumatism.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ♏ 10...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Suc'cus*, ℥ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Asafœt'ida *æ*, Asafetida, grs. 3...15, [*cgm.* 15...*gm.* 1].

Syn: assafetida; asefétide, *Fr;* stinkasant, teufelsdreck, *G.* *Hab:* the mountainous regions of Persia, etc., and comes to us through India. *Desc:* a gum-resin obtained, by incision, from the root of ferula narthex. *Nat. Ord:* umbelliferæ. Is a perennial; the stem arises from amidst the leaves, 6 to 9 feet high, 2 inches thick at base, and terminating in a large compound umbel; flowers pale yellow; fruit, oval, foliaceous, and reddish-brown. When the leaves begin to fade, a pit about 6 inches deep and 6 inches wide is dug about the root, the stem and leaves are twisted off, the pit protected and the exudate is collected, and another

section of the root removed for a similar collection until the root is exhausted; the exudate is then hardened in the sun. The purest variety, *hing*, is often soft, yellowish-brown or golden yellow, but becomes hard and translucent; the inferior quality, *hingra*, is adulterated at the place of collecting. It occurs in irregular masses composed of whitish tears, which are imbedded in a yellowish-gray or brownish-gray, sticky mass. It has a persistent oniony odor, and a bitter, alliaceous, acrid taste; when triturated with water, it yields a milk-white emulsion. It is partially soluble in ether, and at least 60 per cent. of it should dissolve in alcohol. *Action:* taken internally stimulates the secretions, promotes appetite, improves digestion, and increases peristalsis; in very large doses it may induce vomiting and purging. It slightly increases the action of the heart, and is a gentle stimulant to the brain, and has aphrodisiac properties. *Uses:* as a stimulant antispasmodic, expectorant, and anthelmintic; in whooping-cough, pneumonia, bronchitis; flatulence, hysteria, hypochondriasis, palpitation, chorea, hystero-epilepsy, and convulsions in children when not central. *Synerg:* aloes, gum-resins, balsams, aromatics. *Antag:* acids, neutral salts, cold, and arterial sedatives.

Emplas′trum (1 part to 4), externally.
Mistu′ra (milk of asafœtida), ℥ 4...8, [*gm.* 16...32].
Pil′ulæ 1 to 3 pills (3 parts to 1 of soap).
Syru′pus* ℥ ½...1 [*gm.* 15...30].
Tinctu′ra (20 to 80 of alcohol), ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Asa′rum* *i*, Wild Ginger, grs. 10...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: Canada snakeroot, Southern wild ginger, colt's-foot root; assaret du Canada, *Fr.;* Canadische haselwurzel, *G.* *Parts used:* the rhizome and rootlets of asarum Canadense. A. Carolinianum and A. Virginicum have similar properties. A. Europæum, A. officinalis, the European varieties, are rather more irritating. *Nat. Ord:* aristalochiaceæ. *Desc:* wild ginger is indigenous to Canada and the northern United States, growing in rich woodlands, flowering from April to July. The entire plant has a grateful aromatic odor. It has a long, creeping, jointed, fleshy, yellowish-brown root (wrinkled when dried). Stem very short, dividing into 2 long, round, hairy leafstalks which support broad kidney-shaped leaves which are of a rich light-green above, veined and bluish below. It bears a single brownish-purple nodding flower from the fork of the stem on a hairy peduncle. *Action and uses:* an aromatic and tonic stimulant and carminative; in a hot infusion diaphoretic. Used in atonic fevers, colic, and as a substitute for ginger.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ♏ 10...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Asclep′ias *adis*, **Incarna′ta*** *æ*, grs. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Syn: flesh-colored asclepias; racine d'asclepiade incarnate, *Fr.;* fleischfarbige schwalbenwurzel, *G.* *Part used:* rhizome and rootlets. *Nat. Ord:* asclepiadaceæ. *Desc:* has an erect, downy stem, branched at the top, 2 or 3 feet high; opposite, nearly lanceolate, downy leaves; red, sweet-scented flowers in erect umbels. It is common in United States and Canada, preferring moist soils. The rhizome is irregularly globular, generally less than 1 inch in diameter, and upper surface scarred; it is yellowish-brown externally, internally white; has a sweetish and somewhat acrid bitterish taste. *Uses:* similar to asclepias Syriacâ.

Extrac'tum flu'idum* ℥ 10...15, [*cgm.* 60...*gm.* 1].

Asclep'ias *adis* **Syri'aca*** *æ*, Silkweed, grs. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30. .*gm.* 2].

Syn: milkweed, wild cotton; racine d' asclepiade à la soie, *Fr.;* Schwalbenwurzel, *G.* *Part used:* the rhizome; *Nat. Ord:* asclepiadaceæ. *Hab:* is common in Northern States and Canada. *Desc:* it has simple stem, 3 to 5 feet high; opposite, lanceolate, oblong leaves, downy on under surface; large, pale-purple, sweet-scented flowers arranged in nodding umbels; pods or follicles covered with sharp prickles and contain a large quantity of silky seed-down. The rhizome is horizontal, 1 or more feet long, ¼ to ⅝ inch thick, slightly branched, finely wrinkled longitudinally, marked with scars; externally grayish-brown; internally yellowish; faint odor, and slightly bitter, acrid taste. *Action and uses:* it stimulates the skin and kidneys, the solid constituents of the excretions being largely increased. Used in dropsies, fevers.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ℥ 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Asclep'ias *adis* **Tubero'sa** *æ*, Pleurisy Root, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: butterfly-weed; racine d' asclepiade tubereuse, *Fr.;* knollige schwalbenwurzel, *G.* *Part used:* the root; *Nat. Ord:* asclepiadaceæ. *Desc:* is a perennial, indigenous plant growing in sandy soil as far south as Georgia. Its root is large, fusiform, tuberous; its stems are numerous, erect, ascending, round, hairy, of green or reddish color, branching at the top, and about 3 feet high; leaves, alternate, lanceolate, very hairy, rich deep green above, paler beneath, with short foot-stalks; flowers, beautiful reddish-orange, in terminal corymbose umbels; fruit, an erect lanceolate follicle with flattened ovate seeds connected to the receptacle by long silky hairs; the root-head, knotty, and slightly but distinctly annulated, the remainder longitudinally wrinkled; externally orange-brown, internally whitish; tough, and having an uneven fracture; it is inodorous, and has a bitterish, somewhat acrid taste. *Action:* irritant, in hot infusions diaphoretic; diminishes the heart's action and stimulates the excretions. *Uses:* in acute rheumatism, bronchitis, pneumonitis, pleuritis, myalgia. *Synerg:* digitalis, ipecacuanha, squills, alkalies.

Extrac'tum, grs. 3...15, [*cgm.* 20...*gm.* 1].

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Asclep′idin* *is*, Asclepidin, grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Desc: $C_{20}H_{34}O_3$; the resinoid found in asclepias Syriaca.

Aspar′agus* *i*, Asparagus, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Syn: asperge, *Fr.;* spargel, *G.* *Part used:* fresh roots and young shoot of asparagus officinalis; *Nat. Ord:* liliaceæ. *Desc:* is a well-known herbaceous perennial plant indigenous to Europe, but extensively cultivated for food in America and elsewhere. The stem is 4 or 5 feet high, leaves thread-like in the axil of a short, ovate, sheathing bract; flowers, small, greenish, auxiliary and nodding; fruit a red berry. The plant contains a proximate principle, asparagin, $C_4H_8N_2O_3,H_2O$. *Action:* a cardiac sedative and mild diuretic. Its use as a food produces an offensive odor to the urine. *Uses:* as a diuretic in dropsy, hydrothorax, etc.

Extrac′tum*, grs. 1...15, [*cgm.* 6...*gm.* 1].
Extrac′tum flu′idum*, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
Syru′pus*, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].
Tinctu′ra*, gtt. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Aspid′ium *i*, Male Fern, ʒ ½...1½, [*gm.* 2...6].

Syn: filix mas, rhizome de fougère, *Fr.;* wurmfarnwurzel, *G.* *Part used:* the rhizome of aspidium filix-mas. *Nat. Ord:* filices. *Desc:* male fern is indigenous to many parts of the world. Its root is perennial, horizontal, 6 to 12 inches long, from which arise 3 to 6 annual fronds 1 to 3 feet high. The rhizome is from 3 to 6 inches long, ½ to 1 inch in thickness, is covered with brown, glossy, transparent chaffy scales; externally of a dark brown color, internally pale green, rather spongy; odor slight, but disagreeable; taste, sweetish-bitter, somewhat astringent and nauseous; contains filicic acid, $C_{14}H_{18}O_5$, in granular crystals and soluble in alcohol and ether, and a green oil. *Action and uses:* slightly tonic, though used chiefly as a tæniacide. It is given after fasting; sulphuric ether given soon after the medicine is a valuable adjuvant. A few hours after a cathartic should be administered. *Synerg:* kousso, kameela, oil of turpentine, etc.

Extrac′tum*, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2..8].
Feli′cic acid*, grs. 30, [*gm.* 2].
Oleoresi′na ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Atropi′na *æ*, Atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$...$\frac{1}{60}$, [*mgm.* 0.5...1].

Syn: atropia, atropium; atropine, *Fr.;* atropin, *G.* *Desc:* atropina, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$=289, is an alkaloid prepared from belladonna; occurs in colorless or white, acicular crystals, permanent in air, odorless, bitter and acrid taste, alkaline reaction; *sol.* in 600 parts of water; very soluble in alcohol, chloroform and ether. It yields, with sulphuric acid, a colorless solution, not colored by

nitric acid, (thus differing from morphia); nor at once colored by solution of potassium bichromate, (differing from strychnia), though after some time it turns green. Aqueous solutions of atropina, or its salts, are not precipitated by platinic chloride, (differing from most other alkaloids)., *Action, etc.*, see belladonna.

Li′quor*, (gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ to 1 ♏), ♏ 1...2, [*cgm.* 5...10].
Olea′tum* *i*, (a 2% solution in oleic acid), *locally.*
Unguen′tum*, (gr. 8 to ʒ 1 of lard). *Externally.*

Atropi′næ Sul′phas *atis*, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$...$\frac{1}{60}$, [*mgm.* 0.5...1].

Desc: sulphate of atropia, $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3)_2+H_2SO_4=676$), may be formed by adding drop by drop sulphuric acid to an ethereal solution of atropina. It is a white, indistinctly crystalline powder, permanent in air, odorless, of bitter, nauseating taste, neutral reaction, very soluble in water and alcohol. Its aqueous solution yields, with solution of sodium carbonate, a white precipitate; and with solution of barium chloride a white precipitate insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

Li′quor*, (gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ to ♏ 1), ♏ 1...2, [*cgm.* 5...10].

Atropi′næ Salicy′las* *atis*, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$...$\frac{1}{60}$, [*mgm.* 0.5...1].

Desc: 289 parts of atropia and 138 parts salicylic acid are dissolved in water and obtained by concentration in an uncrystallizable colloidal mass; soluble in alcohol and in 20 parts of water.

Auran′tii Ama′ri Cort., Bitter Orange, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: aurantii cortex, écorce d'oranges amères, *Fr.;* pomeranzenschale, *G. Part used:* the rind or cortex of the fruit of citrus vulgaris. *Nat. Ord:* aurantiaceæ. *Desc:* the orange tree is an evergreen which grows to a height of about 15 feet. The leaves are ovate, pointed, smooth, shining green. The flowers are very fragrant, white, single or in clusters, about 20 united at base in 3 or more portions; fruit, yellow, spherical, usually flattened at base and apex, and divided into 8 or 12 vertical sections. The rind has a thin external layer abounding with vesicles, and an inner which is thick, white spongy, insipid, and inodorous. The peel occurs in narrow, thin bands or quarters; dark brownish-green color, and has a fragrant odor, and an aromatic, bitter taste. The peel from the sweet or edible orange is very similar in its qualities. *Uses:* is used chiefly as an adjuvant to bitter preparations; it is an aromatic, bitter tonic.

A′qua, orange flower water, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16.]
Extrac′tum*, grs. 10...30, [*gm.* 0.6...2].
Extrac′tum flu′idum, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Elix′ir compos′itum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
O′leum*, oil neroli, *in perfumery.*
Spir′itus, spirits of orange peel, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Syru′pus, ʒ 2...8, [*gm.* 8...32].
Tinctu′ra, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Au'rum* *i*, Gold (powdered), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$...$\frac{1}{10}$, [*mgm.* 2...6].

Syn: or, *Fr.;* gold, *G.* *Desc:* atomic weight 196.2; molecular weight 392.4 (?); sp. gr. 19.238 to 19.367; fuses at 2192° F.; is yellow or red by reflected light, green by transmitted light, and reddish-purple when freely divided; is very malleable and ductile; softer than silver. It combines directly with chlorine, bromine, iodine, phosphorus, antimony, arsenic and mercury. *Sol.* in nitromuriatic acid. *Uses:* the preparations of gold are used in nervous dyspepsia; catarrh of the stomach and duodenum; jaundice; syphilis, especially when mercurials and potassium iodide have failed; ozœna; chronic metritis; sterility, loss of sexual desire; Bright's disease; hypochondria; vertigo. Intracranial blood-pressure contra-indicates its use. *Synerg:* mercurials, especially the chloride and the iodide. *Antidotes:* empty stomach, and give egg albumen, milk, flour, etc., as for corrosive sublimate.

Au'ri Chlor'idum* *i*, Chloride of Gold, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [*mgm.* 3].

Desc: $AuCl_3$ occurs in needle-shaped prisms, of a beautiful yellow color, deliquescent, soluble in water, alcohol, ether and volatile oils. Prepared by dissolving gold in nitromuriatic acid, evaporating to dryness, dissolving and filtering. *Uses:* see aurum.

Au'ri et So'dii Chlor'idum *i*, Chloride of Gold and Sodium, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$...$\frac{1}{15}$, [*mgm.* 2...4].

Desc: a mixture of equal parts of chloride of gold, $AuCl_3$= 302.4, and sodium chloride, NaCl=58.4, evaporating and filtering. Is an orange-yellow powder, slightly deliquescent, odorless, having a saline and metallic taste, and slightly acid reaction; soluble in water, and partially in alcohol. A fragment imparts an intense yellow color to a non-luminous flame. Its aqueous solution yields, with test solution of nitrate of silver, a white precipitate insol. in nitric acid, but sol. in ammonia. *Uses:* see aurum.

Au'ri et Ammo'nii Chlor'idum* *i*, Ammonio-Chloride of Gold.

Au'ri et Potas'sii Chlor'idum*, Chloride of Gold and Potassium.

Au'ri Cyan'idum* *i*, Cyanide of Gold.

Au'ri Iod'idum* *i*, Iodide of Gold.

Au'ri Ox'idum* *i*, Oxide of Gold.

The *doses* and *uses* of the above are similar to that of auri chloridum, which see.

Aze'darach, Azedarach, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Syn: pride of India or China; écorce d'azedarach, *Fr.;* zedrachrinde, *G.* *Part used:* the bark of the root of melia azedarach. *Nat. Ord:* medraceæ. *Desc:* azedarach is a beautiful tree indigenous to India and China. It attains a height of 20 to 40 feet; leaves, large; flowers, lilac color, very fragrant, in axilliary clusters near the ends of the branches; fruit, round dupe, about size

of cherry, yellowish when ripe. The bark is in pieces or quills varying in size, outer surface red-brown, with irregular, blackish, longitudinal ridges; inner surface whitish or brownish, striated; almost inodorous, sweetish, afterwards bitter and nauseous. *Action:* induces faintness, giddiness, stertorous breathing, stupor, dilatation of the pupils; vomiting, diarrhœa. *Uses:* principally as a teniacide for lumbricoides, in the form of a decoction.

Bal'samum *i* **Peruvia'num** *i*, Balsam of Peru, ʒ ½, [*gm.* 2].

Syn: baume de Pérou, *Fr.;* Peruvianischer balsam, *G.* *Hab:* Central America. *Part used:* the juice. *Nat. Ord:* leguminosæ papilionaceæ. *Desc:* balsam of Peru, named from place of exportation, is derived from myroxylon Pereiræ, a handsome tree, with straight, round, lofty stem, smooth, ash-colored bark, and spreading branches at the top; leaves alternate, petiolate, 3 inches long by 1½ in breadth; the fruit is from 2 to 4 inches long, with a small point at the neck, at the peduncule; the tree produces balsam when 5 years old, and continues productive for 30 years or more; early in November or December the bark is beaten on 4 sides of the trunk, so as to separate it from the wood without breaking it; the bruised surface is set on fire, and a week later it is removed, and the juice begins to exude freely from the exposed wood, and is gathered by covering with rags, which, when saturated, are boiled in water, and allowed to stand, when the water is poured off. The balsam is viscid, of a reddish-brown color; odor fragrant; taste, warm and bitterish, leaving, when swallowed, a burning, prickling sensation. *Action:* stimulating stomachic; expectorant, antiseptic, parasiticide. *Uses:* chronic catarrh, and other pectoral complaints; locally, to chronic, indolent ulcers, prurigo, and urticaria; best given in yolk of egg, or in mucilage.

Bal'samum Toluta'num *i*, Balsam Tolu, gr. 5...30, [*gm.* 0.3...2].

Syn: baume de tolu, *Fr.;* tolubalsam, *G.* *Hab:* Central America. *Part used:* the juice. *Nat. Ord:* leguminosæ, paplionaceæ. *Desc:* a balsam obtained from myroxylon toluifera, by making a V-shaped incision in the trunk quite through the bark, and collecting in small calabash cups; at first soft and tenacious, but becoming hard and brittle, shining, translucent, reddish, or yellowish bronze color, highly fragrant odor, warm sweetish and pungent taste; *sol.* in alcohol; *insol.* in water and benzin. *Action:* expectorant, stimulant stomachic, tonic. *Uses:* bronchitis, and other pulmonary affections, after reduction of inflammatory action.

Syru'pus, (1 in 25), ʒ ½, [*gm.* 16].

Tinctu'ra (1 in 10), ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Baptis'ia* *æ*, Wild Indigo, grs. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...*gm* 1].

Syn: indigo sauvage, *Fr.;* baptisie, *G.* *Part used:* the root of baptisia tinctoria. *Nat. Ord:* leguminosæ. *Desc:* is a perennial herb, growing in dry, sandy soil in the United States and

Canada. Its stem 2 feet high and branching; leaves, trifoliate; leaflets roundish, ovate; flowers, yellow, small, in loose racemes; root, short, knotty head 2 to 3 inches broad with large stem scars below; bark, dark brown and beset with warts in transverse rows; whitish, radially striated, and thick internally; the bitter, acrid and nauseous taste is in the bark. *Action:* stimulant, aseptic and alterative; in larger doses irritant, emetic and cathartic. *Uses:* in scarlatina, fevers, dysentery; as a local application to apthous and mercurial stomatitis. It is applied to ulcers as a poultice or as an ointment.

Extrac′tum flu′idum, ♏ 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1].

Bap′tisin*, (from above), gr. ¼...½, [*cgm.* 1...3].

Bar′ium *i.*

Desc: Ba; atomic weight 136.8; molecular weignt 275.6; sp. gr. 4; is a pale yellow, malleable metal, quickly oxidized in air; decomposes water; occurs in nature chiefly as carbonate or sulphate. A solution of its soluble salts yields, with alkaline carbonates, a white precipitate, barium carbonate, $BaCO_3$; sulphuric acid and sulphates give a white precipitate (barium sulphate, $BaSo_4$), insoluble in acids; sodium phosphate, a white precipitate soluble in free acids; ammonium oxalate, a white precipitate soluble in mineral acids; blowpipe, a yellowish green flame. *Action:* the various salts of barium (see below) induce an increased action of the mucous membranes, improve the appetite and digestion, stimulate the bowels, kidneys, and skin, and strongly stimulate the sympathetic nerves. In large doses they act as irritant poisons, similar to arsenic. *Uses:* scrofulous diseases, irregular menstruation, etc. The smaller doses should be used at first and results watched. *Synerg:* arsenic and mercurials. *Antag. and antidote:* sulphuric acid and soluble sulphates which form insoluble barium sulphate; emesis.

Ba′rii Ace′tas* *atis*, Acetate of Barium, gr. ⅕ to 2, [*cgm.* 1...10].
Ba′rii Ben′zoas* *atis*, Benzoate of Barium, gr. ⅕...2, [*cgm.* 1...10].
Ba′rii Bo′ras* *atis*, Borate of Barium, gr. ⅕ to 2, [*cgm.* 1...10].
Ba′rii Brom′idum* *i*, Bromide of Barium, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ ...1, [*cgm.* 1...6].
Ba′rii Carbo′nas* *atis*, Carbonate of Barium, gr. ⅕...2, [*cgm.* 1...10].
Ba′rii Chlor′idum* *i*, Chloride of Barium, gr. ⅕...2, [*cgm.* 1...10].

Li′quor*, (1 to 3 parts water), ♏ ½...6, [*cgm.* 1...30].

Test Solution of Barium Chloride is 1 part pure crystallized barium chloride in 10 parts of distilled water.

Ba′rii Ci′tras* *atis*, Citrate of Barium, gr. ⅕...2, [*cgm.* 1...10].
Ba′rii Iod′idum* *i*, Iodide of Barium, gr. ⅕...1, [*cgm.* 1...6].
Ba′rii Ni′tras* *atis*, Nitrate of Barium, gr. ⅕ to 2, [*cgm.* 1...10].

The test solution consists of 1 part of pure barium nitrate crystals in 20 parts of distilled water.

Ba′rium Ox′alas* *atis*, Oxalate of Barium, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$...⅕, [*mgm.* 3...12].

Bay'curu* *u*,
Hab: Brazil. *Part used:* the root. *Desc:* probably the root of *Statice Braziliensis.* *Action:* one of the most powerful vegetable astringents. *Uses:* same as catechu and kino, and especially as an application in apthous and ulcerative affections of the mouth and pharynx; ulcers; leucorrhœa.
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 30...60, [*cgm.* 195...390].

Bdel'lium* *i*, Indian Myrrh, grs. 10...40, [*cgm.* 65...260].
Hab: Africa and East Indies. *Desc:* a gum-resin, obtained from *Amyris Commiphora;* is in small roundish pieces, reddish, semi-transparent and brittle, with a wax-like fracture; odor and taste like myrrh; mixed sometimes with gum arabic. *Action:* analogous to myrrh.

Be'læ Fruc'tus *us*, Bela Fruit.
Syn: Bengal quince; bael, *Fr.;* baelfrucht, *G.* *Nat. Ord:* aurantiæ. *Desc:* the dried, half-ripe fruit of ægle marmelos. The bael tree attains a medium size, thorny, with ternate leaves and white flowers, and is common in India. Its fruit resembles the orange in appearance. In commerce it is usually found in fragments of rind with a portion of the pulp and seeds attached. *Action:* astringent. *Uses:* chronic diarrhœa and dysentery.
Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ 2...8, [*gm.* 8...32].

Belladon'næ Fo'lia, Belladonna Leaves, grs. ½...2, [*cgm.* 3...12].

Belladon'næ Ra'dix *icis*, Belladonna Root, grs ½...2, [*cgm.* 3...12].
Syn: deadly night shade; racine de belladonne, *Fr.;* tollkirschenwurzel, *G.* *Desc:* belladonna, (atropa belladonna, *Nat. Ord.* solanacea) is a herbaceous, perennial plant, indigenous to southern Europe, Asia, and is extensively cultivated elsewhere. The root is fleshy, creeping, about 1 inch thick, 1 or more feet long, tapering, and appears in cylindrical, somewhat tapering, longitudinally wrinkled pieces, from ½ an inch to 1 inch or more in thickness; externally, brownish-gray, internally, whitish; nearly inodorous, having a sweetish, afterwards a bitterish and strongly acrid taste, and breaking with a nearly smooth and mealy fracture. From the root rises several round, purplish, branching stems, attaining a height of 2 to 6 feet. The leaves are bright green, ovate to oblong, margin entire, in pairs of unequal size, 4 to 6 inches long, tapering towards the apex, narrowed at base; the flowers are large, bell-shaped, pendant, dull reddish color; the fruit, a roundish berry, has a longitudinal furrow on each side, green becoming red and purple, 2 cells with numerous seeds, violet-colored juice, and sweetish taste. *Action:* induces dryness of the nose, mouth and throat; dilates the pupil; the voluntary muscles are unaffected, the muscular paresis being due to its action on the motor nerves, and hence the staggering gait, numbness,

trembling, and jerking of the limbs; lessens the action of the heart at first, afterwards increases it; blood-pressure is increased and the capillaries become paralyzed; respirations increase in number and fullness; the temperature often rises from ½ to 1° F. (Birds and herbivorous animals eat the fruit with impunity.) *Uses:* to relieve spasmodic convulsions, coughs and nervous diseases; neuralgias; spasm of urethra; chorea; night sweats; to dilate pupil; in angina; scarlet fever; galactorrhœa; antidote to opium poisoning. *Synerg:* hyoscyamus, camphor, stramonium, asafœtida, ammoniacum, coca, caffein, digitalis, conium, etc. *Antag:* caustic alkalies which decompose atropia; astringents, etc.; physostigma is a physiological antagonist in almost every respect, and opium in some. *Antidotes:* the stomach should be emptied and the physiological effects counteracted by physostigma or opium; astringents.

Abstrac′tum, gr. ¼...1, [*cgm.* 1...6].
Emplas′trum. *Externally.*
Extrac′tum alcohol′icum, gr. ¼...½, [*cgm.* 1...3].
Extrac′tum flu′idum, ♏ ½...3, [*cgm.* 3...15].
Linimen′tum (camphor 5 parts, fl. ext. bell. 95).
Suc′cus*, (fresh) ♏ 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1].
Tinctu′ra, ♏ 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1].
Unguen′tum, (10% of extract), *locally.*

Ben′zoin* *i*, Wild Allspice, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: spice or fever bush. *Hab:* Canada and United States. *Part used:* the bark and fruit of B. odoriferum. *Desc:* is a shrub 10 to 15 feet high, growing in damp woods, having deciduous, oblong-ovate, smooth leaves; flowering in March and April. The bark comes in thin quills, blackish-brown externally, glossy, and yellowish, or pale brown, upon inner surface; odor agreeable; taste aromatic, astringent and pungent; fruit, ⅜ of an inch long, oblong drupe, red, contains a single, large white seed. *Action:* cardiac stimulant, diaphoretic. *Uses:* acute and chronic rheumatism, pulmonary affections, intermitttent fever.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒ ½ to 1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Benzoi′num *i*, Benzoin, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Syn: resina benzoe, *Fr.;* benzoe, *G. Hab:* Java, Borneo, Sumatra. *Desc:* a balsamic resin obtained from styrax benzoin by wounding the bark near the lower branches, the juice exuding and hardening; it comes in lumps of yellowish-brown tears, internally milk-white; soluble in 5 parts of warm alcohol, and in solution of potassæ; melts when heated, emitting thick, white, pungent fumes; has a fragrant odor, with little taste, but leaves a sense of irritation in the mouth and fauces; precipitated by water. For *action and uses* see acidum benzoicum.

Adeps, benzoated lard, (2 in 100). *External.*

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, gtt. 15...40, [*cgm.* 100...260].
Tinctu′ra, (20 in 100), ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].
Tinctu′ra comp. (with aloes, storax, tolu), ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].
Unguen′tum,* (1 to 8 parts of lard).

Ben′zol*, Benzene, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Desc: benzol (C_6H_6) is a colorless, limpid liquid from coal tar, possessing an agreeable odor; sp. gr. 0.85; congeals at 32° F., boils at 176° F; has great solvent powers for sulphur, phosphorous, wax, oily substances, caoutchouc, and most resins; has great volatility and extreme inflammability; it should not be confounded with benzin. *Action:* parasiticide, narcotic, anæsthetic. *Uses:* in pediculosis, (benzol 10, soap 5, water 85), scabies; internally in trichiniasis, given in gum arabic mucilage and liquorice.

Berberi′na* *æ*, grs. 1...4, [*cgm.* 6...25].

Desc: an alkaloid, found in hydrastis, barberry, columba, etc. Is a yellow powder, showing under the microscope, minute acicular crystals, in groups; taste bitter; *sol.* in 100 parts cold water, less soluble in cold alcohol, but freely so in hot water, or alcohol; *insol.* in ether; forms salts with hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, of difficult solubility; a readily soluble salt with acetic acid. *Action and uses,* see berberis vulgaris.

Berberi′na Mu′rias*, grs. 1...10, [*cgm.* 6...65].
Berberi′na Sul′phas*, grs. 2...5, [*cgm.* 12...30].
Berberi′na Phos′phas*, Phosphate of Berberine.

Desc: somewhat more soluble in water than the muriate. *Action, uses and dose* same as muriate.

Ber′beris Aquifo′lium* *orum*, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Syn: mountain grape. *Hab:* United States, Pacific slope. *Part used:* the root. *Desc:* Oregon grape root (*Nat. Ord.* berberidaceæ) grows in the Rocky mountains. The root comes in pieces about 1 foot long, ¼ of an inch thick; brown exteriorly, yellowish within; powder bright lemon color, of intensely bitter taste. *Action:* antiperiodic, alterative, tonic. *Uses:* scrofulous complaints, syphilis, gonorrhœa; valuable in salt-rheum, pityriasis, psoriasis, etc.

Extrac′tum*, grs. 3...6, [*cgm.* 20...40].
Extrac′tum flu′idum*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...195].

Ber′beris Vulga′ris*, Barberry, grs 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: wurzelrinde, *G.;* ecorce de racine de berberides, *Fr.* *Hab:* Europe and Western Asia. *Part used:* the bark of the root. *Nat. Ord:* berberidaceæ. *Desc:* a shrub 6 or 8 feet high with a thick and branching root of tough wood, pale lemon color, distinctly porous. The thin bark comes in small, irregular pieces, yellowish-gray externally; inner surface smooth, orange-yellow color; inodorous; strongly bitter taste; imparts to saliva a yellow

color; its infusion does not yield a black precipitate with ferric salts; active principle *berberina*. *Action:* tonic; in large doses cathartic, antiperiodic. *Uses:* in atonic dyspepsia, enlarged spleen, diarrhœa, jaundice.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Beton′ica æ Officina′lis*, Wood Betony.

Hab: Europe. *Part used:* the plant. *Nat. Ord:* labiatæ. *Desc:* a perennial; feeble aromatic and astringent. The root emetic and purgative. *Action:* alterative; tonic. *Uses:* atonic dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, scrofula, syphilis.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Bi′dens Bipinna′ta* *æ*, Spanish Needles.

Hab: United States. *Part used:* the plant. *Nat. Ord:* compositæ, senecionideæ. *Desc:* is an annual about 3 feet high; leaves opposite, mostly wedge-shaped at the base; the plant has a disagreeable odor; taste herbaceous, afterward acrid. *Action:* stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue. *Uses:* acute laryngeal and bronchial affections, amenorrhœa.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Bismu′thum *i*, Bismuth.

Syn: wismuth, *G.;* bismuth, *Fr.* *Desc:* Bi; 210. A crystalline, brittle, brilliant metal; in its crude state impure; sp. gr. 9.83; melting point 507 F.

Bismu′thi Ci′tras *atis*, Citrate of Bismuth.

Desc: $BIC_6H_3O_7$; 399; is a white, amorphous powder, permanent in the air, odorless and tasteless; *insol.* in water or alcohol; *sol.* in water of ammonia; made by boiling 10 parts subnitrate of bismuth, and seven parts of citric acid, in 40 parts of distilled water; then adding 500 parts distilled water, washing and drying. *Action and uses:* see subnitrate.

Elix′ir cum ammo′nio*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Bismu′thi et Ammo′nii Ci′tras *atis*, grs. 1...3, [*cgm.* 6...20].

Desc: small, shining, pearly or translucent scales, becoming opaque on exposure to air; odorless; with slightly acidulous and metallic taste; reaction neutral; *sol.* in water, sparingly so in alcohol; is made by adding water of ammonia to a solution of the citrate until reaction is neutral, or faintly alkaline, drying product on glass. *Action:* tonic, astringent. *Uses:* in diarrhœas, intestinal irritations, etc.; is more irritant than other preparations.

Bismu′thi Lac′tas* *atis*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Desc: Lactate of bismuth is a white powder, slowly *sol.* in water, *insol.* in alcohol. Made by action of water of ammonia upon the subnitrate, washed, and to precipitate adding lactic acid. *Action and Uses:* see subnitrate.

Bismu'thi Ox'idum* *i*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 32...65].

Syn: oxyde de bismuth, *Fr.;* wismuth oxyd, *G.* *Desc:* oxide of bismuth, BI_2O_3; 468, is a powder, dull lemon colored; *insol.* in water; *sol.* in 50% nitric acid and water. *Action and use:* see subnitrate.

Bis'muth Salicy'las* *atis*, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Desc: salicylate of bismuth is made by decomposing a dilute glycerine solution of bismuthous nitrate, with a concentrated aqueous solution of sodium salicylate; is a soft, white powder, *insol.* in water, glycerin, ether and alcohol, but *sol.* in acids. *Action:* cardiac stimulant; astringent. *Uses:* see subnitrate.

Bismu'thi Subcarbo'nas *atis*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 32...65].

Syn: bismuthi carbonas; souscarbonate de bismuth, *Fr.;* baisches kohlensaures wismuthoxyd, *G.* *Desc:* subcarbonate of bismuth, $(BiO)_2CO_3H_2O$=530, is a white, or yellowish-white powder, permanent in air; odorless and tasteless; *insol.* in water or alcohol; effervesces with acids. Is made by dissolving purified bismuth in nitric acid and distilled water, after effervescence, precipitated by carbonate of ammonium. *Action:* see subnitrate.

Bismu'thi Subni'tras *atis*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 32...65].

Syn: sous-azotate de bismuth, *Fr.;* baisches salpetersaures, wismuth-oxyd, *G.* *Desc:* subnitrate of bismuth, $BiONO_3$-H_2O; 306; is a heavy, white powder; permanent in air; odorless and almost tasteless, showing a slightly acid reaction; *insol.* in water or alcohol; readily *sol.* in strong acids, slightly in alkalies; *is liable to contain minute quantities of arsenic;* the subnitrate is made by the action of nitric acid on purified bismuth, adding, after effervescence, a solution of carbonate of sodium and washing with distilled water and water of ammonia, until the washings pass tasteless. *Action:* sedative, astringent, tonic, antiseptic. *Uses:* in subacute gastritis, gastric ulcers, cancer, pyrosis, and similar stomachic affections; also in diarrhœas of irritation, and dysentery, with bicarbonate of sodium and sulphur; it is efficient in controlling night sweats; the first stages of gonorrhœa and in leucorrhœa as injection; in coryza, by snuffing the powder; as a dressing for foul ulcers, etc. *Incompat:* iodide of potassium and alkaline carbonates; acids.

Bismu'thi Tan'nas* *atis*, grs. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: tannate de bismuth, *Fr.;* wismuthtannat, *G.* *Desc:* tannate of bismuth, is a light yellow powder; *insol.* in water and alcohol; tasteless, and represents 53% bismuthous oxide and 47% tannin. *Action:* astringent. *Uses:* ophthalmia, gonorrhœa, etc.

Bismu'thi Valeria'nas* *atis* grs. ½...2, [*cgm.* 3...12].

Syn: valerinate de bismuth, *Fr.;* wismuthvalerianat, *G.* *Desc:* this salt is prepared by triturating hydrate of bismuth with

concentrated valerianic acid and drying; is a white, amorphous powder; decided odor of valerian; *sol.* in mineral acids, *insol.* in water and alcohol. Is seldom used.

Bis′tort*, Snakeweed, grs. 20...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Hab: Europe and south of Asia. *Part used:* the root of *polygonum bistortæ*, a herbaceous perennial. *Desc:* it is cylindrical, somewhat flattened; about as thick as the little finger, marked with annular or transverse wrinkles, with many fibres and bent; color, externally deep brown; reddish within; inodorous; taste, rough. *Action:* astringent. *Uses:* intermittents, diarrhœa, chronic dysentery. *Incompat:* gelatin, salts of iron.

Bol′do*, grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Hab: Chili. *Part used:* the leaves. *Desc: boldus fragrans*, (*Nat. Ord: monimiaceæ*), a small evergreen shrub. The leaves are entire, reddish-brown when dry, with prominent midrib and numerous small glands upon their surface containing a large amount of volatile oil. Virtues depend upon the alkaloid, *boldine* and *boldoglucin*. *Action:* narcotic, hypnotic, calmative; emetic in large doses. *Uses:* insanity; hepatic torpor and hepatitis; catarrh of the bladder, and gonorrhœa.

Extrac′tum flu′idum* gtt. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Tinctu′ra, (1 in 5),* gtt. 8, [*cgm.* 50].

Boldo-glucin*, grs. 20...60, [*cgm.* 130...390].

Bora′go Officina′lis*, Borage.

Syn: bourrache, *Fr.;* boretsch, *G.* *Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the plant. *Nat. Ord:* boraginaceæ. *Desc:* a hispid annual with a white fleshy root; erect, branching stem 1 or 2 feet high; the fresh plant has a cucumber-like odor and saline taste. *Action:* emollient, diaphoretic, refrigerant. *Uses:* febrile affections, pulmonary catarrhs.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒi, [*gm.* 4].

Braye′ra *æ*, ʒ ½, [*gm.* 15].

Syn: cusso, *Br.;* kousso, *Fr.;* cusso, *G.* *Hab:* Abyssinia. *Part used:* the female flowers of brayera anthelmintica. *Nat. Ord:* rosaceæ. *Desc:* the tree is about 20 feet high, growing at an elevation of from 3,000 to 8,000 feet. The flowers come in bundles, or rolls, or compressed clusters, consisting of pannicles about 10 inches long, with a sheathing bract at the base of each branch; are of a reddish color; odor, slight, fragrant, and tea like; taste, bitter and nauseous; it should be procured unpowdered; the male flowers are greenish-yellow or light brown in color, and should be rejected. *Uses:* against tape worm.

Extrac′tum flu′idum, ʒ 2...8, [*gm.* 8...32].

Infu′sum, (6 to 100), ♁ ½, [*gm.* 250].

Bro′mal* *is*, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Desc: bromal, (C_2HBr_3O), an oily, colorless liquid, when united with water or alcohol, forming a hydrate, or alcoholate; prepared by adding gradually 3 or 4 parts of bromine to refrigerated alcohol. *Action:* anodyne, hypnotic. *Uses:* to relieve pain; produce sleep; seems to avert paroxysms of epilepsy.

Bro′mum *i*, Bromine. *External.*

Syn: brome, *Fr.;* brom, *G. Desc:* bromine Br.; 79.8, is a liquid, non-metallic element obtained from sea water, and some saline springs, existing in the bittern as bromides of sodium and calcium; it is a volatile liquid, of dark red color, evolving, at ordinary temperatures, a yellowish-red vapor highly irritating to the eyes and lungs and having a peculiar suffocating odor, resembling that of chlorine; taste caustic; boils at 145.4° F.; sp. gr. 2.99; *sol.* in 33 parts of water, very *sol.* in alcohol, chloroform and bisulphide of carbon; it decomposes compounds of iodine, and its compounds are decomposed by chlorine. *Action:* alterative and lymphatic stimulant; locally as a caustic; a corrosive poison. *Uses:* bronchocele; scrofulous ulcers and tumors; chronic cutaneous diseases and tertiary syphilis; as a caustic in hospital gangrene; as wash for ulcers (10 to 40 minims to O 1 of water) for ulcers; should be used only in the fresh aqueous solution.

Solu′tio* (Bromine 1, distilled water 60), gtt. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Bromofor′mum* *i.*

Desc: bromoform, $CHBr_3$, produced by the action of bromine upon alcohol in the presence of an alkali; is a colorless liquid, boiling at 151° C., solidifying at 2.5° C.; sp. gr. 2.83. *Action:* anæsthetic, producing rapid narcosis without lessening the breathing, the pulse remaining full, regular and strong; the heart is said not to suffer from its influence; the excitability of the central centres and the general reflexes are entirely destroyed.

Bru′cia* *æ*, Brucine, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$...¼, [*mgm.* 4...10].

Desc: brucine, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$, one of the alkaloids found in nux vomica and St. Ignatius' bean; is pearly white in color; without smell; taste, very bitter; *sol.* in 850 parts cold, and 500 of boiling water; very *sol.* in alcohol, in 7 parts of chloroform and 70 parts of glycerin; *insol.* in ether, and the oils; permanent in air; melts at 239° F.; forms crystallizable salts with the acids. Added to nitric acid it produces an intense crimson color, which changes to yellow by heat, becoming violet on addition of stannous chloride. The alkaloid has been found in the body, 3 months after death, in all the solids and fluids, but especially in the liver and kidneys. *Action:* analogous to strychnine, but only $\frac{1}{12}$ of its strength; local anæsthetic. *Uses:* 5% solution locally to inflammation about the external ear; to relieve itching of chronic pruritus. *Synerg. Antag. and Incompat.*, see strychnine.

Bryo′nia *æ*, grs. 20...60, [*cgm.* 130...390].

Syn: bryone couleuvree, *Fr ;* gichtrube, *G. Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* cucurbitaceæ. *Desc:* bryonia alba, is a perennial, climbing, herbaceous plant, growing in thickets and hedges. Bryonia dioica is considered merely a variety, and the roots of both plants are used. They come in circular transverse slices, externally yellowish-gray and longitudinally wrinkled; internally, whitish color, becoming darker by age, concentrically s riated; light; brittle; readily pulverized, yielding a whitish powder; taste disagreeably bitter; yields its properties to water. Active principle *bryonin. Action:* hydragogue cathartic; fresh root vesicant. *Uses:* dropsy, chronic intermittents with enlarged spleen, and in chronic bronchitis with serous effusion. *Synerg:* jalap, bitartrate of potash, etc., etc.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, gtt. 20...80, [*gm.* 1...4].

Tinctu′ra (10 in 100), ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Bry′onin*, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Bu′chu, grs. 8...30, [*cgm.* 50...200].

Syn: buchu folia, *Br.;* folia bucco, *Fr.;* buckablätter, *G. Hab:* Cape of Good Hope. *Part used:* the leaves. *Desc:* buchu leaves, from barosma betulina, (*Nat. Ord:* rutaceæ diosmeæ) are about ⅝ of an inch long, roundish-obovate with a rather wedge-shaped base, obtuse, crenate with a gland at the base of each tooth; pale-green; thickish; strongly aromatic, somewhat mint-like; pungent and bitterish. The leaves of *barosma serrafolia* are about 1 inch long, linear-lanceolate, thinner, but otherwise like preceding; the barosmas are small, erect, slender shrubs with opposite leaves and peduncled flowers; active principle is a volatile oil. *Action:* diuretic, tonic and stimulant. *Uses:* gravel; catarrh of the bladder; irritation of bladder and urethra; retention or incontinence of urine from loss of tone; diseases of the prostate; should be given only when the inflammation is not severe. *Synerg:* uva ursi, scoparius, etc.

Extrac′tum*, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 60...190].

Extrac′tum flu′idum, ʒ i, [*gm.* 4].

Et pareiræ bravæ*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.*2...4].

Fl. comp.*, (buchu 8, cubebs 2, juniper berries 2, uva ursi 2, spts. nitre 2), ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Fl. buchu, juniper and acetate of potash, (buchu 12, juniper 3, acetate of potash 1), ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Tinctu′ra (1 in 8), ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Bu′tyl-chlo′ral* *is*, grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...180].

Syn: chloral butylicum, *Fr.;* butylchloralhydrat, *G. Desc:* butyl chloral, $C_4H_5Cl_3O,H_2O$, occurs in the form of crystalline, micaceous scales of pungent odor, sparingly *sol.* in water, freely *sol.* in alcohol, hot water, and glycerin; *insol.* in chloroform; pro-

duced by the action of dry chlorine gas on aldehyd, distilled and converted into the solid hydrous butyl-chloral by the additon of water. *Action:* anæsthetic, narcotic. *Uses:* trigeminal neuralgia. See chloral hydrate.

Bux'us Sempervi'rens*, Box Tree.

Hab: Europe and Western Asia. *Part used:* the wood and leaves. *Nat. Ord:* euphorbiaceæ. *Desc:* box is a small evergreen shrub, cultivated in this country as an ornamental plant. The leaves have a peculiar odor, bitter, disagreeable taste. *Action:* wood, diaphoretic, used in decoction; leaves, purgative. *Uses:* decoction in rheumatism and secondary syphilis; oil in epilepsy.

O'leum*, gtt. 2...6, [*cgm.* 6...20].

Bux'in* (from Box Tree), gr. 1...8, [*cgm.* 6...50].

Cac'tus *i* **Grandiflo'ra*** *æ*, Night-blooming Cereus.

Hab: Mexico, Florida and the western plains. *Part used:* flowers. *Desc:* a succulent shrub of cactus family, destitute of foliage, armed with clusters of spines. The shrub is remarkable for the size and beauty of its flowers. *Action:* diuretic and sedative. *Uses:* in organic and functional diseases of the heart.

Extrac'tum flu'idum,* gtt. 5 to 30, [*cgm.* 30...150].

Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...60.]

Cad'mium* *i*,

Syn: cadmium, *Fr.;* kadmium, *G.* *Desc:* a metal associated with the ores of zinc; malleable and ductile, having the color of tin; dissolves readily in nitric acid.

Cad'mii Iod'idum* *i.* *External.*

Desc: iodide of cadmium exists as large six-sided crystals, transparent, with a pearly lustre, and freely *sol.* in water or alcohol; reaction acid. *Action:* alterative and astringent. *Uses:* locally as ointment (ʒi of the iodide to ℥i of lard), in scrofulous glands, nodes and chronic joint inflammations.

Cad'mii Sul'phas* *atis.* *External.*

Desc sulphate of cadmium is in transparent crystals resembling those of sulphate of zinc; freely *sol.* in water; have an astringent, acid taste. *Action:* astringent, alterative. *Uses:* in gonorrhœa and some eye diseases, using grs. ss. to water ℥i.

Caf'fea* *æ*, Coffea. *In infusion.*

Syn: semen caffeæ; Café, *Fr.;* kaffe, *G.* *Hab:* Abyssinia, southern Arabia, Siberia, Java, etc. *Part used:* the seeds. *Desc:* the seeds are oval, flat and grooved longitudnally on one side; bluish, or yellowish tint; faint, peculiar odor, with sweetish, slightly astringent taste. *Uses:* strong infusion, or decoction, in opium poisoning, and as stimulant.

Caffei'na *æ*, Caffeine, gr. 1 to 6, [*cgm.* 5...40].

Desc: caffeina ($C_8H_{10}N_4O_2H_2O$) occurs in snow-white, odorless, opaque, silky, quite long crystals; bitter taste; reaction neutral; *sol.* in water, alcohol and ether. Is a proximate principle, of alkaloidal power, of tea, coffea or guarana. *Action:* cardiac stimulant, diuretic, stomachic tonic and cerebral stimulant. *Uses:* in heart failure; migraine and other nervous headaches; cardiac dropsy. *Synerg:* cannabis Indica, ether, digitalis, hyoscyamus and belladonna. *Antag:* opium. *Incomp:* salts of mercury, iodide of potassium and tannic acid.

Caffei'næ Ci'tras *atis*, grs. 1...6, [*cgm.* 5...40].

Desc: citrate of caffeine ($C_8H_{10}N_4O_2H_3C_6H_5O_7$) is a white, inodorous powder, with an acid and faintly bitter taste; reaction, acid; *sol.* in a mixture of 1 part of rectified spirit to 2 of chloroform. Is a weak compound of caffeine and citric acid, and not as a chemical salt. *Uses:* same as caffeine.

Caffei'næ Hydrobro'mas* *atis*, Hydrobromate of Caffeine.
Caffei'næ Lac'tas* *atis*, Lactate of Caffeine.
Caffei'næ Ma'las* *atis*, Malate of Caffeine.
Caffei'næ Mu'rias* *atis*, Muriate of Caffeine.
Caffei'næ Valeria'nas* *atis*, Valerianate of Caffeine.

For *doses, action* and *uses* of the above see Citrate.

Cahin'ca* *æ*, Cahinca Root grs. 15 to 30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: cainca, *Fr.;* caincawurzel, *G. Hab:* West Indies and South America. *Part used:* the root. *Desc:* cylindrical pieces 3 to 6 inches long, and from ⅛ to ¾ of an inch thick, slightly wrinkled longitudinally; more or less curved; internally ligneous with a thin, grayish brown bark. The virtues, extracted by water and alcohol, reside in the bark; has a bitter, disagreeable taste; astringent and acrid. *Action:* diuretic, tonic, laxative and emetic. *Uses:* in dropsy not dependent on renal disease, and in rheumatism. (*Very little used*).

Extrac'tum*, grs. 8 to 15, [*gm.* ½...1].

Cajupu'ti O'leum *i*, Oil of Cajuput, gtt. 2...10, [*cgm.* 10...60].

Desc: This oil is a very volatile fluid, transparent, of a fine green color, a penetrating odor, and warm and pungent taste. Is formed from the leaves of the tree by distillation. It is a small tree of the Moluccas; erect, but crooked stem; the smaller branches drooping like those of the weeping willow; leaves from 3 to 5 inches long, ½ to ¾ of an inch broad, with short footstalks. *Action:* stimulant, carminative, rubefacient, parasiticide. *Uses:* cholera, cholera-morbus, spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels; locally in rheumatism, psoriasis, acne and pityriasis, scabies, tinea tousurans, etc; as an enema against ascarides,

Cal'abar Bean. See Physostigma.

Calami'na æ Præpara'ta* *æ*. *Externally.*

Desc: prepared calamine is a natural carbonate of zinc; is prepared by heating to redness and pulverizing to an impalpable pinkish powder, of earthy appearance, without grit. *Uses:* in excoriations and superficial ulcerations where an astringent, or exsiccant, is indicated.

Cal′amus *i*, Sweet Flag, ℈ 1...ʒ 1, [*gm.* 1.3...4].

Syn: acore odorant, *Fr.;* kalmuswurzel, *G.* *Hab:* swampy places in the United States, Europe and Asia. *Part used:* the roots. *Desc:* the rhizome grows to the length of several feet, horizontal subcylindrical, from ½ to ¾ of an inch in diameter, and as found in the shops, longitudinally wrinkled, and of various lengths. Externally, brownish-red; internally, whitish; has spongy texture, breaking with a short, corky fracture; odor aromatic and taste pungent, warm and bitter. *Action:* diffusable stimulant and tonic. *Uses:* flatulent colic, atonic dyspepsia.

Extrac′tum flu′idum, ♏ 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...100].

Cal′cii Ben′zoas* *atis*, Benzoate of Lime, grs. 10, [*cgm.* 65].

Cal′cii Brom′idum *i*, ʒ 2. to ʒ ½, [*gm.* 2...8].

Syn: calcium bromatum; bromure de chaux, *Fr.;* brom.-calcium, *G.* *Desc:* bromide of calcium, $CaBr_2$—199.6, a white, granular salt, odorless, very deliquescent, having a pungent, bitter, saline taste, neutral reaction and freely soluble in water or alcohol. *Action:* cerebral sedative. *Uses:* hysteria and epilepsy, (inferior to other bromides). *Synerg:* opium, chloral, aconite, veratrum, etc. *Antag:* cold, digitalis, belladonna, ergot. *Incomp:* acids and metallic salts.

Cal′cii Carbo′nas Præcipita′tus *i*, grs. 10...40, [*cgm.* 60...240].

Syn: präcipitirter kohlensauer kalk, *G.;* craie précipitée, *Fr.* *Desc:* precipitated carbonate of lime, $CaCO_3$—100, a fine, white, impalpable powder; permanent in air, odorless and tasteless; *insol.* in water or alcohol; *sol.* in acetic, nitric and hydrochloric acids. *Action:* astringent and antacid. *Uses:* dusting powder in cutaneous eruptions, burns and scalds; internally in acid diarrhœa.

Cal′cii Chlor′idum *i*, grs. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...90].

Syn: chlorure de calcium, *Fr.;* salzsauer kalk, *G.* *Desc:* chloride of calcium, $CaCl_2$=110—8, is in colorless, slightly translucent, hard and friable masses; very deliquescent; odorless, having a sharp, hot, and saline taste; reaction neutral; *sol.* in water and in 8 parts of alcohol. *Action:* alterative, increasing secretion. *Uses:* enlarged glands, lupus, tubercular affections.

Li′quor*, ʒ ½...1.

Cal′cii Hippu′ras* *atis*, gr. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Desc: a salt valuable in affections of the urinary passages,

stomach and intestines, especially when an excess of uric acid is in the system.

Cal′cii Hypophos′phis *itis*, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 60...180].

Syn: hypophosphite de chaux, *Fr.* *Desc:* hypophosphite of lime, $CaH_4(PO_2)_2$=170, is in colorless, or white, six-sided prisms, or thin, flexible scales, of a pearly lustre, permanent in dry air; odorless; have a bitter, nauseous taste; reaction neutral; *sol.* in 6 parts of boiling water; *insol.* in alcohol. *Action:* nerve food and stimulant. *Uses:* chlorosis, scrofula, caries, tuberculosis.

Syru′pus cal′cii hypophosphi′tis*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Cal′cii Iod′idum* *i*, grs. 1...3, [*cgm.* 6...18].

Syn: iodure de calcium, *Fr.;* jod calcium, *G.* *Desc:* iodide of calcium, CaI_2—294, is a white salt, which crystallizes in pearly scales; very deliquescent, and freely *sol.* in alcohol and water. *Action:* irritant; arrests putrefaction. *Uses:* in erysipelas, scrofulous ulcerations and phthisis.

Syru′pus*, ♏ 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Cal′cis Li′quor *is*, Lime Water, ℥ 2...4, [*gm.* 64...128].

Syn: eau liqueur de chaux, *Fr.;* kalkwasser, *G.* *Desc:* an aqueous solution containing about 0.15% of hydrate of calcium; is a clear, colorless liquid, without odor, having a saline and feebly caustic taste and alkaline reaction. *Action:* antacid, tonic and astringent; also externally. *Uses:* acid dyspepsia, diarrhœa, diabetes and in excessive secretion of uric acid; nausea and vomiting; externally in tinea capitis, scabies, foul ulcers, burns, etc. As a spray in membranous croup and diphtheria. *Incomp:* acids and metallic salts.

Linimen′tum cal′cis (Carron oil). External for burns.
Mixing equal parts by weight of cotton seed oil and solution of lime.

Syru′pus*, ♏ 15...45, [*gm.* 1...3].

Cal′cii Phos′phas Præcipita′tus *i*, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 60...180].

Syn: calcis phosphas; phoshate de chaux hydrat, *Fr;* phosphorsaure kalkerde, *G.* *Desc:* precipitated phosphate of calcium, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$=310, is a white, amorphous powder; permanent in air; odorless, tasteless; *insol.* in water, but wholly *sol.* in nitric or hydrochloric acid. *Action:* alterative. *Uses:* in scrofulous affections, rickets, delayed union of fracture; syphilitic periostitis.

Syru′pus lactophosphitis, ʒ 2...4, [*gm.* 8...16].

Et pepsi′næ*, ʒ ⅛...1, [*gm.* ½...4].

Cal′cii Sul′phas* *atis*, Gypsum, Plaster of Paris. *External.*

Desc: native sulphate of calcium, $CaSO_4.2H_2O$, rendered nearly anhydrous by heat, and when reduced to a fine powder rapidly absorbs water added to it, hardening quickly without change of bulk. *Uses:* plaster of Paris splints and jackets.

Calen′dula *æ*, Marigold, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: ringelblume, *G.;* fleurs de tous les mois souci, *Fr. Hab:* United States, Mexico. *Part used:* flowers and leaves. *Desc:* stem, angular and rough; leaves, alternate, thickish, spatulate, hairy, slightly toothed; flower heads nearly 2 inches broad, the yellow, strap-shaped ray-florets in one or several rows; odor slightly narcotic; taste bitter and saline. *Action:* antispasmodic, stimulant, sudorific. *Uses:* jaundice, amenorrhœa, scrofula; *locally* for ulcers and bruises.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 2, [*cgm.* 12].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Calot'ropis Gigan'tea* *æ*, grs. 3...12, [*cgm.* 18...75].

Hab: Hindostan. *Part used:* the bark of the root. *Desc:* a whitish colored bark, without epidermis, inodorous; bitter, nauseous taste. *Action:* stimulant to absorbents; especially to the skin. *Uses:* syphilis, dropsy, rheumatism, elephantiasis, leprosy.

Calisa'ya* *æ*, Yellow Cinchona. (See Cinchona).

Elixir*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
Et bismuthi*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Et ferri protox.*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Et ferri pyrophosphas.*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Et ferri, bismuthi et pepsinæ*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Et ferri, bismuthi et strychniæ*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].
Et ferri, et strychniæ*, ʒi, [*gm.* 4].
Et ferri strychniæ et pepsinæ*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].
Vinum et ferri pyrophosph.*, ʒi, [*gm.* 4].

Calum'ba *æ*, Columbo, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: columbæ, *Fr.;* columbowurzel, *G. Hab:* Mozambique. *Part used:* the root. *Desc:* the dried root of the jateorrhiza columba; comes in nearly circular pieces 1¼ to 2¼ inches in diameter, yellowish-gray, depressed in the centre, with 2 or 3 interrupted circles of projecting wood bundles, distinctly radiate in the outer portion; odor slight; taste persistently bitter and aromatic; powder greenish, becoming browner with age; attracts moisture from air. *Action:* mild tonic. *Uses:* in dyspepsia, debility of convalescence, diarrhœa, etc.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...90].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, ♏ 30...120, [*gm.* 2...8].
Tinctu'ra, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Calx *cis*, Lime. *Externally.*

Syn: burned or quick lime; chaux vive, *Fr.;* kalk gebrannter, *G. Desc:* Calx, CaO; 56; an alkaline earth obtained by calcining chalk or limestone, so as to expel carbonic acid. Is in whitish masses; hard, odorless, with a sharp caustic taste, and alkaline reaction; *sol.* in 1,300 parts boiling water or 750 parts at 59° F.; on exposure to air attracts moisture, slacks and carbonic

gas is given off, when it falls to a white powder. *Action:* caustic. *Uses:* to destroy malignant growths and nævi. *Incomp:* all acids, metallic salts, alkaline carbonates, astringent vegetable infusions.

A'qua, see Calcis Liquor

Calx *cis* **Chlora'ta** *æ*, Chlorinated Lime, gr. 3...6, [*cgm.* 20...40].

Syn: chlorure chaux, *Fr.;* chlorkalk, *G.;* bleaching powder. *Desc:* is a compound resulting from the action of chlorine upon hydrate of calcium, and contains, at least, 25% of available chlorine. A whitish powder, becoming moist on exposure to air; has a feeble chlorine odor and disagreeable saline taste; partly *sol.* in water and alcohol. *Action:* locally, disinfectant, dessicant and germicide; internally, alterative and stimulant. *Uses:* in solution to burns, chilblains, chronic ulcers, parasitic skin affections and as injection in leucorrhœa and for thread worms; internally in typhus fever, low forms of dysentery, etc. *Incomp:* alkaline carbonates, mineral acids.

Li'quor cal'cis chlorina'tæ, ♏ 20 to 60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Cal'x *cis* **Sulphura'ta** *æ*, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to ½, [*cgm.* ½ to 3].

Desc: sulphurated lime is a mixture of the sulphate and sulphide of calcium, containing not less than 36% of the sulphide. A grayish or yellowish-white powder, altered by exposure to air; odor of hydrosulphuric acid; disagreeable, alkaline taste; reaction alkaline. *Action:* parasiticide and depilatory; internally prevents pus formation. *Uses:* locally in scabies; internally in acne and furuncular inflammations.

Cambo'gia *æ*, Gamboge, grs. 2...6, [*cgm.* 12...36].

Syn: gomme gutte, *Fr.;* gummigutt, *G.* *Hab:* Siam, Cochin China. *Desc:* a gum-resin obtained from the tree garcinia Hanburii. It comes in cylindrical pieces (sometimes hollow), 1 to 3 inches in diameter, longitudinally striated; fracture flattish-conchoidal; smooth, waxy lustre; orange-red; inodorous; taste very acrid, sternutatory; partly *sol.* in ether and alcohol. *Action:* drastic hydragogue cathartic; diuretic in small doses. *Uses:* dropsy, tape worm, liver disease.

Ac'idum*, grs. 2...5, [*cgm.* 10...30].

Pil'ulæ carthart'icæ comp., compound pills, grs. 1...3.

Pil'ula compos'ita*, grs. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...100].

Pul'vis compos'ita*, grs. 15, [*gm.* 1].

Cam'phora *æ*, Camphor, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...60].

Syn: camphre, *Fr.;* kampher, *G.* *Hab:* Japan, China. *Desc:* camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}O$=152; a peculiar concrete substance derived from the camphora officinarum, a large evergreen tree. The gum is in white, translucent masses, tough, crystalline structure; pulverizes in a little alcohol, chloroform, ether and oils; has a pungent, bitter taste, leaving a feeling of coolness in the fauces; burns

readily. *Action:* cardiac stimulant, cerebral excitant; diaphoretic; antispasmodic; anodyne; anaphrodisiac; expectorant. *Uses:* hysteria, diarrhœa, flatulence, seminal emissions, coryza, bronchitis. *Synerg:* alcohol, opium and narcotics. *Incomp:* alkaline and earthy salts. *Antag:* coffee, cold, arterial sedatives.

A′qua, ℥ss. to ℥i.
Linimen′tum, (camphor ℥ 3, olive oil, ℥xij). *External.*
Linimen′tum sapo′nis, soap liniment.
O′leum*, gtt. 2...3, [*cgm.* 13...20].
Spir′itus, ♏ 5...℥ 1, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1].

Camp′hora Monobroma′ta *æ*, grs. 2...10, [*cgm.* 12...60].

Syn: camphre monobromé, *Fr.;* monobrom camphor, *G.* *Desc:* monobromated camphor, $C_{10}H_{15}BrO$=230.8, a compound of bromine and camphor; occurs in colorless, prismatic crystals or scales; permanent in the air and light; have a mild camphoraceous odor and taste; reaction neutral; freely *sol.* in alcohol, ether, chloroform and fixed oils; almost *insol.* in water. *Action:* nervous sedative. *Uses:* hysteria, insomnia and convulsive irritation of teething. *Synerg., Antag. and Incomp.*, same as camphor.

Can′nabis America′na, See C. Indica.

Can′nabis In′dica *æ*, Indian Hemp.

Syn: chanvre Indien, *Fr.;* Indischer hanf, *G.;* "Hashish." *Hab:* Persia, northern India, etc. *Part used:* the flowering tops. *Desc:* hemp, is an annual plant, 4 to 8 feet in height, with an erect, angular branching stem; leaves alternate or opposite, on long footstalks. The stipules are subulate; flowers axillary; the fruit ovate and one-seeded. The whole plant is covered with a fine pubescence; odor heavy and narcotic; color brownish; taste bitter and slightly acrid. The flowering tops of the female plant only are used. In the East hemp as "hashish" has long been employed as an intoxicating agent, the tops and the resinous products being used. The imported extract is made by evaporating a tincture of the dried tops *Action:* narcotic, hypnotic, analgesic and anæsthetic; aphrodisiac. *Uses:* neuralgia, hysteria, convulsions, mental depression, chorea, epilepsy, menorrhagia, impotency. *Synerg:* alcohol, ether, ergot, belladonna, opium and cerebral stimulants generally. *Antag:* caustic alkalies, acids, strychnia and electricity.

Extrac′tum, gr. ¼...2, [*cgm.* 1...12], (of uncertain strength).
Extrac′tum flu′idum (alcoholic), ♏ ½ to 1, [*cgm.* 3...6].
Tinctu′ra, ♏ 30, [*gm.* 2]; gradually increased.

Canel′la* *æ*, grs. 10...30, [*gm.* 0.6...2].

Syn: canille blanche, *Fr.;* weisser canel, *G.* *Hab:* Florida, Bahama Islands, Jamaica. *Part used:* the bark of the branches. *Desc:* is a pale yellow, brittle bark, whitish internally; odor

resembling cloves; taste bitter, warm and pungent. *Action:* tonic, antispasmodic, stimulant. *Uses:* in gastric debility.

Extrac′tum* grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 32...130].

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒ ½ to 1, [*cgm.* 2...4].

Can′tharis *idis*, Spanish Flies, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...13].

Syn: cantharides; canthride, *Fr.;* Spanischer fliege, -antha-ide, *G. Hab:* Spain, Italy, southern France, western Asia. *Part used:* the whole insect. *Desc:* the flies are about 1 inch long and ¼ of an inch broad, with filiform antennæ; black in the upper part and membranous, brownish wings; the body of a shining, coppery-green; powder, grayish-brown and contains green, shining particles; odor strong and disagreeable; an acrid burning urinous taste. The powder quickly undergoes putrefaction when exposed to moist air. The vesicating principle is cantharidin, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$; is a white crystalline substance, micaceous, inodorous, tasteless; almost *insol.* in water and cold alcohol, but *sol.* in ether, chloroform, benzol, the oils, and hot alcohol. In the insect, however, it exists so combined with other matters as to be *sol.* in water and cold alcohol. *Action:* irritant, with a peculiar direction to the urinary and genital organs; diuretic. Externally vesicant and rubefacient. *Uses:* gleet, seminal weakness; incontinence of urine, from debility or partial paralysis; chronic pyelitis and chronic catarrh of the bladder; externally, as a blister, in pericarditis, peritonitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, chronic joint inflammation; rubefacient in gastrodynia, etc.

Ace′tum*, vinegar of cantharides, (ʒ ij to Oj). *External.*

Cera′tum, blister cerate, (cantharides 35 parts, yellow wax 20, resin 20, lard 25). *External.*

Cera′tum extrac′ti, (alcoh. ext. ʒ iij to ʒ xvij). *External.*

Char′ta, blistering paper. *External.*

Collo′dium cum canthar′ide, cantharidal collodion. *External.*

Linimen′tum, blistering liquid (C. 15, turpentine 100). *External*

Tinctu′ra, gtt. 2...8, [*cgm.* 12...50].

Unguen′tum* (C. ʒ 1, wax ʒ 1, olive oil fl. ʒ 6). *External.*

Canthar′idin*, vesicating principle, grs. $\frac{1}{180}$...$\frac{1}{40}$, [*mgm.* 0.3...1.4].

Capsel′la Bur′sa *æ* **Pas′toris***, Shepherd's Purse.

Syn: molette, *Fr.;* hirtentäschlein, *G. Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the plant. *Nat. Ord:* cruciferæ. *Desc:* an annual with clustered root leaves; a stem a foot or more high, with arrow-shaped leaves and numerous small white flowers; flowers from spring to autumn; taste, bitter and pungent; yields an oil similar to mustard. *Action:* diuretic, stimulant, antiscorbutic, hæmostatic. *Uses:* dropsy, chronic diarrhœa and in kidney complaints.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Suc′cus*, ʒ 2...4, [*gm.* 64...128].

Tinctu′ra* ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Cap'sicum *i*, Cayenne Pepper, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...60].

Syn: African pepper; capsique, *Fr.;* Spanischer pfeffer, *G.* *Hab:* warm regions of Asia and America. *Part used:* the fruit. *Desc:* red pepper (fruit of capsicum fastigiatum) is conical, ½ to ¾ of an inch long, flattish and cup-shaped; red shining pericarp, enclosing 2 cells and containing flat, yellowish seeds attached to a thick central placenta. The powder is light red in color; taste bitterish, acrid and burning; the pungency depends upon the peculiar principle *capsicin.* *Action:* stimulant, rubefacient, aphrodisiac. *Uses:* atonic dyspepsia with flatulence; in intermittents, malignant scarlet fever, sea sickness, impotence; locally in rheumatism; gargle in tonsilitis. *Synerg:* cubebs, buchu, juniper, uva ursi.

Extrac'tum*, grs. ¼ to ½, [*cgm.* 1...3].

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ♏ ½ to 1, [*cgm.* 3...6].

Oleoresi'na, ♏ ¼...1, [*cgm.* 1...6].

Tinctu'ra, ʒ ½ to 1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Car'bo *onis* **Anima'lis,** Animal Charcoal.

Syn: bone black, ivory black; charbon animal, *Fr.;* knochen kohle, *G.* *Desc:* animal charcoal is prepared from bone; is a dull black powder, or granular fragments, odorless and nearly tasteless; *insol.* in water or alcohol; contains phosphate and carbonate of calcium. *Uses:* deodorizing vegetable principles.

Car'bo Anima'lis Purifica'tus *i*, grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...120].

Uses: as an antidote for phosphorus and vegetable poisons. Locally to indolent ulcers.

Car'bo *onis* **Lig'ni,** Charcoal, grs. 10...40, [*cgm.* 60...*gm.* 2].

Syn: charbon de bois, *Fr.;* holykohle, *G.* *Desc:* wood charcoal is a black, shining, brittle, porous substance; tasteless, inodorous and *insol.* in water; the best is prepared from young willow or poplar shoots. *Action:* absorbent, disinfectant, antacid. *Uses:* diarrhœa, flatulence, dysentery, pyrosis. As poultice to gangrenous sores and foul ulcers.

Cataplas'ma* (ʒ ½ to ℥ 14), charcoal poultice. *External.*

Carbo'nei Bisulphi'dum* *i.* *External.*

Syn: carbonii bisulphidum, *Fr.;* schwefelkohlenstoff, *G.* *Desc:* bisulphide of carbon is a clear, colorless, highly refractive liquid; very diffusive; a strong, disagreeable odor; sharp, aromatic taste; reaction neutral. *Action:* counter-irritant; local anæsthetic. *Uses:* facial and other neuralgias, enlarged lymphatics.

Cardimo'mum *i*, Cardamom, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Syn: petit cardamomi, *Fr.;* kleine cardamomen, *G.* *Hab:* Malabar. *Part used:* the seeds. *Desc:* cardamom seeds, derived from the elletaria cardamomum, are contained in ovate-oblong capsules, 3 to 10 lines long, 2 to 4 lines thick, three-sided with

rounded angles, obtusely pointed at both ends, longitudinally wrinkled, yellowish-white color; the seeds are small, rough, of a brown color, easily reduced to powder; odor fragrant; taste warm, pungent and aromatic *Action:* mild stimulant; aromatic. *Uses:* flatulent colic and adjuvant to tonic and purgative medicines.

Extrac'tum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Tinctu'ra (parts 15 to 100), ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Tinctu'ra compos'ita, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Caro'ta* *æ*, Wild Carrot, grs. 20...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: carrotte, *Fr.;* gelbe rube, *G. Hab:* Europe, United States. *Part used:* seeds. *Desc:* the daucus carota, a biennial plant growing in dry fields, cultivated for its root. The fruit is ⅛ of an inch long, oval; grayish-brown color; slight aromatic odor and pungent, aromatic taste. Active properties extracted by boiling water. *Action:* diuretic, stimulant. *Uses:* dropsy, strangury; locally for pruritus.

Infu'sum* (ʒ 1 to water O1), ℥ 2...3, [*gm.* 65...96].

Cartha'mus* *i*, American Saffron.

Desc: the flowerets are about 1 inch long, tubular, yellow at first, but after drying, brown-red; faint, disagreeable odor; insipid, bitterish taste. *Action:* diuretic, diaphoretic, laxative. *Uses:* in eruptive fevers, etc.

Infu'sum* (ʒ 2, boiling water O1), ℥ 2...4, [*gm.* 64...128].

Carnau'ba* *æ.*

Hab: Brazil. *Action:* alterative. *Uses:* same as stillingia, sarsaparilla, etc.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Ca'rum *i*, Caraway, ʒ ½ to 1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: carvi, *Fr.;* kummel, *G. Hab:* Europe, America. *Part used:* seeds. *Desc:* caraway seeds, derived from carum carvi, are about 2 lines in length, oblong, separated into 2 mericarps, curved, narrow at both ends, brown, with 5 yellowish ribs and 6 oil tubes; agreeable, aromatic smell; sweetish, warm, spicy taste. *Action:* stomachic, carminative, stimulant. *Uses:* flatulent colic.

A'qua* ℥ 1...2, [*gm.* 32...64].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].
O'leum, gtt. 1...10, [*cgm.* 6...60].
Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 20...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Cary'a *æ* **Al'ba*** *æ*, Shell-bark hickory.

Hab: United States. *Nat. Ord:* juglandaceæ; *Desc:* a very tall tree, with rough, shaggy bark, consisting externally of long, narrow plates, loosely adhering by the middle; the leaves are aromatic and astringent; bark yields a crystalline principle, *caryin.*

Action: astringent and tonic. *Uses:* debility following malaria; dyspepsia; anti-periodic.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Caryophyl'lus *i*, Cloves, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...60].

Syn: clous aromatiques, *Fr.;* gewurznelken, *G.* *Hab:* Moluccа Islands. *Desc:* cloves, the unexpanded flowers of the Eugenia caryophyllata, in shape resemble somewhat a nail, about ½ inch long, dark brown, consisting of a subcylindrical, solid calyx-tube, terminated by four teeth, and surmounted by a globular head formed by four petals; odor strong and fragrant; taste hot, pungent and aromatic. *Action:* aromatic, stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative. *Uses:* flatulence, nausea, vomiting.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ♏ 10...30, [*cgm.* 60...*gm.* 2].

O'leum, gtt. 2...6, [*cgm.* 10...35].

Casca'ra *æ* **Amar'ga*** *æ*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: Honduras Bark. *Hab:* Mexico. *Part used:* the bark. *Nat. Ord:* simarubaceæ. *Desc:* the bark is brownish-gray, firm and heavy; the inner layer striated; taste bitterish; colors the saliva yellow. The pieces of bark are from 5 to 7 inches long. *Action:* tonic and alterative, anti-syphilitic. *Uses:* syphilis in secondary or tertiary stages; said to be inert unless patient abstains from use of tobacco and alcohol.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½ to 1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Casca'ra *æ* **Sagra'da** *æ*, Rhamnus Purshiana.

Syn: sacred bark, chittem bark. *Hab:* California. *Part used:* the bark. *Nat. Ord:* rhamnaceæ. *Desc:* the rhamnus Purshiana is a small tree, not over 20 feet high; its leaves are thin, elliptic, briefly acutely-pointed, finely serrated, base obtuse, pubescent beneath when young, glabrous and bright-green when old; from 2 to 7 inches long, 1 to 3 wide. Flowers small, white, in umbellate cymes; fruit, black obovoid, 4 lines long, three-lobed and three-seeded. The bark is from $\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, smooth externally, covered with an easily removed, grayish-white layer; internally brownish and nearly smooth, somewhat striated longitudinally; fracture short, except internally, where it is slightly fibrous. No marked odor; taste bitter. The laxative properties are stated to reside in the resins present, while the tonic effects are due to the bitter crystalline principle. *Action:* tonic-laxative. *Uses:* constipation; atonic digestive disorders.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 2...8, [*cgm.* 12...50].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 3...15, [*cgm.* 18...100].

Cascaril'la *æ*, Cascarilla Bark, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: cascarille, *Fr.;* kaskarillrinde, *G.* *Hab:* Bahamas and West Indies. *Desc:* the dried bark of *croton eluteria;* is in quills,

or curved pieces, $\frac{1}{12}$ of an inch thick, having a grayish, somewhat fissured, corky layer, easily detached, the remaining tissue being dull brown; the inner surface smooth; breaks with a short fracture, having a resinous and striate appearance; when burned, emits a strong, aromatic odor; taste warm and very bitter. *Action:* aromatic tonic, stomachic. *Uses:* dyspepsia, flatulent colic and debility.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 60...120].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Cas'sia Fis'tula æ, Purging Cassia, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Syn: casse, *Fr.;* fistelkassie, *G.* *Hab:* upper Egypt, India, etc. *Part used:* the fruit. *Desc:* cassia pods (the fruit of cassia fistula) are cylindrical, 18 to 24 inches long, nearly 1 inch in diameter, blackish-brown, somewhat veined, the sutures smooth; internally divided transversely into numerous cells, each containing a glossy seed imbedded in a blackish-brown, sweet pulp; sickly odor; sweet, mucilaginous taste. *Action:* laxative, cathartic. *Uses:* habitual constipation.

Confec'tio*, ʒ ½, [*gm.* 2].

Cas'sia Marilan'dica* æ, American Senna, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Syn: séné Americain, *Fr.;* Amerikanische senna, *G.* *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the leaflets. *Nat. Ord:* leguminoæ. *Desc:* a perennial, with erect branching stem, 3 to 5 feet high; the leaflets are 1 to 2 inches long, ½ inch wide, on short foottalks, smooth, ovate, uneven at the base, green above and paler eneath; odor on drying like senna; taste nauseous. *Action:* same as senna, only larger dose needed.

Casta'nea æ, Chestnut, ʒ ½ to 1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: chataique, *Fr.;* kastanie, *G.* *Hab:* United States and Europe. *Desc:* the leaves of *castanea vesca* are 4 to 10 inches long by 2 in breadth, oblong-elliptical, sharp at the end, strongly and unequally serrated with prominent nerves beneath, brilliant color and firm consistence; little smell; slightly bitterish, astringent taste. *Action:* mild astringent and antispasmodic. *Uses:* whooping-cough.

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Casto'reum* i, Castor, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...190].

Syn: castoreum, *Fr.;* bibergeil, *G.* *Desc:* castor, the dried preputial follicles, and their secretion, obtained from the Canadian beaver; has a strong, fœtid odor; a bitter, acrid, nauseous taste; reddish color; hard, brittle, fracture resinous. *Action:* stimulant, ntispasmodic.

Tinctu'ra* (1 in 20), ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Tinctu'ra ammonia'ta*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Cata'ria* *æ*, Catnip, ℥ 2, [*gm.* 8].

Syn: catarie, *Fr.;* katzenmünze, *G.* *Hab:* Europe, United States. *Part used:* tops and leaves. *Desc:* a perennial labiate plant; quadrangular, hoary stem, 1 to 3 feet high, furnished with opposite, dentate, pubescent leaves; green on upper, whitish on lower surface; flowers whitish, or purplish, arrayed in whorled spikes; odor strong and peculiar; pungent, aromatic, bitterish taste; contains volatile oil. *Action:* tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, emmenagogue.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ℥ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Cat'echu, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...195].

Syn: cachou, *Fr.;* katechu, *G.* *Hab:* East Indies. *Part used:* aqueous extract of the central wood of acacia catechu. *Desc:* may be in quadrangular pieces, or balls; color externally rusty brown or black; internally pale reddish or liver-colored, inodorous; astringent and brittle; breaks with a resinous and shining fracture; the dark colored is preferred. Contains from 30 to 55% of catechu-tannic acid, also catechuin, $C_{19}H_{18}O_8$, and catechu red, $C_{38}H_{34}O_{15}$. *Action:* powerful astringent, tonic. *Uses:* diarrhœa of debility or relaxation of mucous membrane; passive uterine hemorrhages; locally in relaxed uvula, spongy-gums; injection in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, etc. *Synerg:* kino, krameria, geranium and bitter tonics. *Incomp:* mineral acids, alkalies, salts of antimony, lead, silver, vegetable alkaloids.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ♏ 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Tinctu'ra comp., ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Trochis'ci, (each contain 1 grain). *Ad lib.*

Caulophyl'lum *i*, Blue Cohosh, grs. 15...45, [*gm.* 1...3].

Syn: squaw root, blueberry root. *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the root stalk. *Desc:* blue cohosh (caulophyllum thalictroides) is about 4 inches long, ¼ inch thick, bent; on the upper side broad, concave stem scars and short, knotty branches; externally gray brown; internally whitish, tough and woody; rootlets numerous, matted, about 4 inches long, $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch thick, tough; nearly inodorous; taste sweetish, slightly bitter and acrid. *Action:* sedative, oxytoxic, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, abortifacient. *Uses:* hysteria, amenorrhœa, subinvolution of uterus.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ♏ 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...200].

Tinctu'ra* (℥ 4...01), ℥ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Tinctu'ra comp.*, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Caulophyl'lin* *i.* Prepared by pouring concentrated alcoholic tincture of caulophyllum into water, collecting and drying precipitate; grs. ¼...1, [*cgm.* 1...6].

Ceano'thus* *i*, Red Root, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Hab: North America. *Part used:* the root of C. Americana, "New Jersey tea." *Desc:* about 1 foot long, cylindrical, 1 inch or more thick, knotty head and few branches, covered with a granular fracture, and when cut has a brown-red and waxy appearance; odorless; taste bitter and astringent. *Action:* astringent. *Uses:* dysentery, syphilis; locally, in ulceration of throat and mouth, gonorrhœa and cancer.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syru'pus comp.*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Ce'dron* *is*, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Hab: Central America. *Part used:* seeds. *Desc:* the seeds of the *simaba cedron.* The fruit is a large, solitary drupe, containing a single seed, which is about 1½ inches long, ⅘ of an inch broad and ½ inch thick, convex on one surface, flat on the other, with an oval scar near one end, on the flat side; hard and compact, inodorous, intensely bitter. *Action:* antispasmodic. *Uses:* cholera morbus, colic, neuralgia; principally as a remedy for the bite of serpents.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 1...8, [*cgm.* 6...50].

Celas'trus* *i*, Climbing Staff-tree, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Hab: United States. *Part used:* the bark of C. scandens. *Action:* emetic, diaphoretic, narcotic. *Uses:* syphilis and chronic affections of the liver.

Centaure'a* *æ*, Blessed Thistle, grs. 20...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Hab: Europe. *Part used:* the leaves of C. benedicta. *Desc:* are long, elliptical, rough, irregularly toothed, barbed with sharp points, bright green color on upper surface, whitish on the under; should be collected in June; odor unpleasant; taste bitter. *Action:* tonic, emetic, diaphoretic. *Uses:* gastric debility, intermittents.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Centau'ry* *is*, grs. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].

Hab: Europe. *Part used:* the flowering heads of common European centaury. *Desc:* a small, annual herbaceous plant, about a foot high, stem branching, dividing above into a dichotomous panicle; leaves opposite, sessile, smooth and obtusely pointed; flowers rose-colored; herb, odorless, with a strong and bitter taste. *Action:* tonic. *Uses:* dyspepsia, fevers.

Cephalan'thus* *i*, Button Bush, Globe Flower.

Hab: America. *Part used:* bark of the root C. occidentalis. *Desc:* an ornamental shrub growing in damp places, along borders of streams or marshes. *Action:* tonic, aperient, febrifuge, diuretic. *Uses:* intermittent and remittent fevers, gravel.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Ce'ra *æ* **Al'ba** *æ*, White Wax. *External.*

Syn: cire blanche, *Fr.;* weisser wachs, *G.* *Desc:* a yellowish-white solid, generally in form of circular cakes, 4 inches in diameter, translucent, slightly rancid odor, insipid taste; melts at 149° F.; sp. gr. 0.965.

Ce'ra *æ* **Fla'va** *æ*, Yellow Wax. *External.*

Syn: cire jaune, *Fr.;* gelbes wachs, *G.* *Desc:* beeswax, a peculiar concrete substance prepared by the honey bee; a yellowish, or brownish, solid; agreeable honey-like odor; faint, balsamic taste; brittle when cold; melts at 147° F.; sp. gr. 0.955; *insol.* in water; *sol.* in 35 parts of ether, and in 11 of chloroform, in turpentine and oils, and boiling alcohol. *Uses:* in preparation of cerates.

Cera'tum, Cerate (white wax 30 parts, lard 70). *External.*

Cer'cis Canaden'sis*, Judas Tree.

Hab: eastern United States. *Part used:* the bark. *Desc:* red bud; *Nat. Ord:* leguminosæ; a handsome tree 20 to 30 feet high, having simple cordate leaves; flowers rose-colored, usually abundant, and appear in advance of the leaves in May. *Action:* astringent. *Uses:* dysentery, diarrhœa; injection in leucorrhœa and gleet.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Ce'reus Bonplan'dii.*

Hab: Mexico. *Desc. and uses:* a cactus used in Mexico in treatment of fevers; valuable for influence it exerts in functional and organic diseases of the heart, controlling irregularity of pulse, and palpitation, and the feeling of impending danger peculiar to angina pectoris, (see cactus grandiflora). *Action:* nerve sedative.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Ce'reus McDonal'diæ.*

Hab: Mexico. *Action:* nerve sedative. *Uses:* see above.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...30, [*gm.* 0.6...2].

Ce'rium *i.*

Desc: Ce—141. A rare, white metal found in a Swedish mineral called *cerite,* also in *allanite;* very brittle; almost infusible.

Ce'rii Ni'tras* *atis*, Cerium Nitrate, grs. ½...1, [*cgm.* 3...6].

Action and Uses: see oxalate of cerium.

Ce'rii Ox'alas *atis*, Oxalate of Cerium, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Syn: oxalate de cerium, *Fr.;* cerium oxalat, *G.* *Desc:* oxalate of cerium, $Ce_2(C_2O_4)_3 9H_2O$—708, obtained from cerite (so named from its great weight), and is a white, slightly granular powder, permanent in the air, odorless and tasteless; *insol.* in water or alcohol, but *sol.* in hydrochloric acid. *Action:* nerve tonic. *Uses:* vomiting of pregnancy, dyspepsia, hysteria or malignant disease.

Ceta'ceum *i*, Spermaceti.

Syn: spermaceti, *Fr.;* walrath, *G.* *Desc:* a peculiar concrete substance, obtained from physeter macrocephalus (sperm whale); comes in white and somewhat translucent, unctuous masses, of a crystalline fracture, pearly lustre; odorless; taste bland; reaction neutral; sp. gr. 0.945; melts at 122° F.; *sol.* in ether, chloroform, disulphide of carbon, and boiling alcohol. *Uses:* preparation of cerates and ointments.

Cera'tum (10 parts, white wax 35, olive oil 55). *External.*

Cetra'ria *æ*, Iceland Moss, grs. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: lichen d'islande, *Fr;* Luregenmoos, *G.* *Hab:* Iceland. *Part used:* the plant. *Desc:* Iceland moss is from 2 to 4 inches long, foliaceous, with fringed and channeled lobes, brownish above, whitish beneath; brittle and inodorous; when softened in water has a slight odor; taste mucilaginous and bitter. *Action:* demulcent, nutritious and tonic. *Uses:* chronic catarrh and puruloid expectoration.

Decoc'tum, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 16...32].

Chamælir'ium *i* **Lu'leum*** *i*, Blazing Star, ℥ ½, [*gm.* 2].

Syn: helonias lutea, starwort, false unicorn root. *Hab:* United States *Part used:* the rhizome. *Nat. Ord.:* melanthaceæ. *Desc:* is a perennial bulbous plant, growing in marshy grounds; stem 18 inches high; leaves alternate, spatulate below, lanceolate above and smooth; flowers in May and June. The rhizome is about 1 inch long, ¼ inch in diameter curved, color dark gray-brown, closely annulated from the leaf scars; strong, bitter taste; odorless. *Action:* tonic, anthelmintic, diuretic. *Uses:* atonic dyspepsia, nausea.

Extrac'tum flu'idum comp.*, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 10...60, [*gm.* 0.6...4].

Chaulmu'gra, Oil, see gynocardia odorata

Chek'an, See Myrtus Chekan.

Chelido'nin*, grs. 1...4, [*cgm.* 6...25].

Chelido'nium *i*, Celandine, grs. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: tetterwort; chelidoine, *Fr.;* schallkraut, *G.* *Hab:* United States. *Part used.* the whole plant. *Desc:* a perennial herbaceous plant, one or two feet high; root several headed, branching, reddish brown; stem long, light green, hairy; leaves 6 inches long, petiolate; upper ones smaller and sessile; light green; on the lower side glaucous; flowers in small, long, pedunculated umbels, with two sepals and four yellow petals; capsule many seeded; yields a gum-resin of an orange-yellow color, and bitter nauseous taste, and chelidonic acid. *Action:* acrid purgative, diuretic, expectorant, alterative. *Uses:* jaundice, scrofula, etc.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...60].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Chelo'ne* *is*, Balmony, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].
Hab: North America. *Part used:* the stems and leaves. *Desc:* a perennial growing in wet places; flowers from July to September; grows from 2 to 3 feet high; simple, smooth stem; leaves opposite, sessile, oblong-lanceolate, pointed, serrate, smooth and shining above; inodorous; taste decidedly bitter. *Action:* purgative, anthelmintic, tonic. *Uses:* jaundice; constipation.
Extrac'tum*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Tinctu'ra, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Chelo'nin* (active principle of above), grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Chenopo'dium *i*, Wormseed, grs. 20...40, [*cgm.* 120...240].
Syn: Amerikanischer wursamen, *G.;* fructus chenopodii anthelmintici, *Fr.* *Hab:* West Indies, Central and South America. *Part used:* the seed. *Desc:* American wormseed is in small grains, size of pin head, irregularly spherical; very light; dull greenish-yellow or brownish color; bitterish, pungent, somewhat aromatic peculiar taste; they abound in a volatile oil. *Action:* anthelmintic, antispasmodic. *Uses:* in ascarides lumbricoides.
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].
O'leum, gtt. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Chimaph'ila *æ*, Pipsissewa, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Syn: herbe de pyrole embettee, *Fr.;* doldenbluthiges harnkraut, *G.* *Hab:* America, Europe, Asia. *Part used:* the leaves. *Desc:* chimaphila umbellata is a small evergreen plant, with a perennial, creeping root, which gives rise to several simple, erect stems, 4 to 8 inches high, ligneous at their base; leaves wedge-shaped, serrate, smooth, of a shining, sap-green color above, paler beneath, and supported upon short footstalks in irregular whorls; nearly inodorous; astringent and bitterish taste. *Action:* diuretic, tonic, astringent and alterative. *Uses:* dropsy, scrofula, ill-conditioned ulcers, rheumatism and nephritic troubles.
Extrac'tum*, grs. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...100].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Chimaph'ilin* (active principle), grs. 1...4, [*cgm.* 6...25].

Chinoidi'num *i*, Chinoidin, grs. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].
Syn: quinoidin; quinine amorphe, *Fr.* *Desc* a mixture of alkaloids, mostly amorphous, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of the crystallizable alkaloids from cinchona; brownish-black, or almost black, solid, breaking, when cold, with a resinous, shining fracture; plastic when warmed; taste bitter; reaction alkaline; *insol.* in water; *sol.* in alcohol, chloroform, and

diluted acids; partially in ether, and benzol. *Action:* antiperiodic. See quinia.

Chi′noline.*

Syn: quinoline, leucoline. *Desc:* chinoline (C_9H_7N) is an artificial alkaloid prepared by the destructive distillation of quinine or cinchonine with potassium hydrate; a colorless, oily liquid; odor aromatic, resembling that of oil of bitter almond; sparingly *sol.* in water; *sol.* in alcohol, ether. *Action:* antiseptic; feebly antiperiodic. See following salts.

Chi′noline Tar′tras* *atis*, grs. 15, [*gm.* 1].

Desc: a white, micaceous, crystalline powder; odor pungent and peculiar; sharp not unpleasant taste; freely *sol.* in water. *Uses:* intermittents, whooping-cough.

Chi′noline Salicy′las* *atis*, grs. 2...10, [*cgm.* 12...65].

Action and uses: same as chinoline tartrate.

Chionan′thus* *i*, Fringe Tree, Old Man's Beard.

Hab: United States. *Part used:* the bark of the root of the C. Virginica. *Action:* aperient, alterative, diuretic. *Uses:* bilious, remittent, intermittent fevers; tonic.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Tinctu′ra*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Chira′ta *æ*, grs. 15, [*gm.* 1].

Syn: chiretta, *G.;* chirette, *Fr.* *Hab:* Northern India. *Desc:* the dried plant ophelia chirata, imported in bundles, consisting mainly of stems with portions of root attached; stem about 40 inches long, and branches slightly quadrangular; leaves opposite, sessile, ovate, entire, fine nerved; flowers numerous, small, with a four-lobed calyx and corolla; root nearly simple, about 3 inches long; the whole plant, pale brown, inodorous; taste intensely bitter; contains *ophelic acid*, and bitter substance *chiratin.* *Action:* bitter tonic. *Uses:* dyspepsia, debility of convalescence, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Extrac′tum flu′idum, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Tinctu′ra, (ʒ 3...02) ʒ 1...2, [*gm.*...8].

Chlo′ral, Hydrate of Chloral, grs. 10...40, [*cgm.* 65...250].

Syn: hydrate de chloral, *Fr.;* chloral hydrat, *G.* *Desc:* chloral, C_2HCS_3O,H_2O—165.2, produced by the action of dry chlorine gas on anhydrous alcohol, purified by treatment first with sulphuric acid, afterwards with a small quantity of lime, and finally converted into hydrous chloral by the addition of water. Should be preserved in glass-stoppered bottles. It occurs in colorless and transparent crystals having an aromatic, penetrating and slightly acrid odor; a bitterish caustic taste; reaction neutral; freely *sol.* in water, alcohol or ether, etc.; liquifies with carbolic acid or camphor; its aqueous solution soon acquires an acid reac-

tion, but its alcoholic solution remains neutral; at about 58° C., it melts to a clear liquid of sp. gr. 1.575. It dissolves morphine, quinine, and most of the vegetable alkaloids. The detection of metallic poisons in toxicological cases by hydrogen sulphide has been complicated by the presence of chloral hydrate. A more important chemical reaction occurs under the influence of an alkali; chloroform being developed. The best chloral yields 71% chloroform. *Action:* hypnotic, antispasmodic, sedative. *Uses:* insomnia, cerebral congestion, mania, hysteria, tetanus, and strychnine poisoning; cholera-morbus, spasmodic asthma, whooping-cough, etc; should be given well diluted. Locally in foul ulcers, or as anti-neuralgic. *Synerg:* opium, potassium bromides and hypnotics generally. *Antag:* alcoholic stimulants, ammonia, atropia, galvanism, strychnia. *Incomp:* all agents having an alkaline reaction.

Chlo'ral cam'phor*, camphorated chloral, (equal parts). *Ex.*
Chlo'ral men'thol*, mentholated chloral, (equal parts). *Ex.*

Chlo'ri A'qua *æ*, Chlorine Water, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Syn: liquor chlori, *B.;* eau chlorée, *Fr.;* chlorwasser, *G. Desc:* chlorine water is an aqueous solution of chlorine (Cl; 35.4), containing at least 0.4 per cent. of the gas; is made by heating hydrochloric acid in water with black oxide of manganese, passing the gas into water and shaking until it is absorbed; it is a greenish-yellow, clear liquid, having the suffocating odor and disagreeable taste of chlorine, and leaving no residue on evaporation; it is intended to contain at least twice its volume of the gas. *Action:* stimulant, antiseptic. *Uses:* scarlatina, typhus, diphtheria, malignant sore throat; as a gargle in scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., and a wash to ulcers, cancer. *Incomp:* salts of lead and silver.

Chlorofor'mum *i*, **Purifica'tum** *i*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: chloroforme pur, *Fr.;* reines chloroform, *G. Desc:* purified chloroform, $CHCL_3$, 119.2, is a heavy, clear, colorless, diffusive liquid, of a characteristic, pleasant, ethereal odor; burning, sweet taste; reaction neutral; *sol.* in 200 parts of water and freely in alcohol, ether, benzol, benzine, fixed or volatile oils; sp. gr. 1.485...1.490; boils at 140°...142° F. It is liable to contain alcohol or ether; dropped into distilled water, if alcohol is present, the globules at bottom of glass become cloudy; clear if no alcohol is present. The most injurious impurities are the chlorinated pyrogenous oils, and are detected by pure and strong sulphuric acid, which is colored yellow or reddish brown by them; no foreign odor should remain after evaporating a few drachms poured upon blotting paper. *Action:* anæsthetic, hypnotic, antispasmodic, anti-emetic and sedative. *Uses:* sea-sickness, vomiting of pregnancy, flatulent colic, delirium tremens, cholera, spasmodic asthma, whooping-cough; locally in neuralgias, colic; greatest value, how-

ever as an anæsthetic, given by inhalation; the usual dose being ʒ 1, to be repeated every two minutes if the desired effect be not produced. *The patient should always be in the horizontal position;* the inhaler should allow the proper admixture of air with the chloroform vapor, insensibility should be brought on gradually, and inhalation suspended the moment it is produced; *the respiration and pulse constantly watched.* The least failure of pulse, or stertorous breathing occurring, the vapor must be withdrawn. Should not be administered to epileptics, those suffering from organic disease of the heart, or from syncope. Chloroform accidents usually occur suddenly; a peculiar pallor of face first evidence of danger. The remedies for this accident: lowering the head, or completely inverting the patient; cold air upon the face; cold water upon the head; ammonia to the nostrils, heat and frictions to the body, sinapisms to the feet; pulling the tongue forward, and artificial respiration; Faradic current. *Synerg:* opium, chloral, alcohol. *Antag:* cold affusion, Faradism; no chemical antidote. *Incomp:* will not mix with glycerine or weak spirits.

A'qua* (ʒ 1 to ℥ 20), ℥ ½...2, [*gm.* 16...32].
Linimen'tum. *External.*
Mistu'ra (C. 8, camphor 2, yolk of egg 10, aqua 80), ʒ 2...8,
Spir'itus (chloroform 10, alcohol 90), gtt. 10...60.
Tinctu'ra comp.*, ♏ 20...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
Tinctu'ra et morphi'næ*, ♏ 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Chlorofor'mum Vena'le *is*, Commercial Chloroform.
(Contains 98 per cent. chloroform.)

Chlo'rodyne*, ♏ 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Syn: tinctura chloroformi et morphinæ. *Desc:* add 8 grains hydrochlorate of morphine, and ♏4 oil of peppermint, to ℥ 1 of rectified spirits; mix, and add chloroform ℥ 1, ether ʒ 2. Mix ℥ 1 liquid extract of liquorice with ℥ 1, treacle and ʒ 3 syrup. Add this to the previously formed solution. Mix them thoroughly, and add ℥ ½ diluted hydrocyanic acid; increase the volume to ℥ 8 by addition of syrup. This is the officinal substitute for chlorodyne. *Action:* anodyne, cerebral sedative. *Uses:* cholera, cholera-morbus, neuralgia, etc.

Chlor-anodyne* [P. D. & Co.], gtt. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...200]

Desc: a substitute for above.

Chon'drus *i*, Irish Moss.

Syn: knorpeltang, *G.;* mousse marine pertée, *Fr. Hab:* Europe, United States. *Part used:* the whole plant. *Desc:* carragreen, washed and dried, is yellowish or white, horny, translucent, many-forked; when softened in water, cartilaginous and seaweed odor, mucilaginous and saline taste; dissolves in boiling water, but not in cold. *Action:* nutritive and demulcent; food for sick when cooked in milk, which it gelatinizes.

Chrysarobi'num *i*, Chrysarobin, grs. 10, [*cgm.* 65].

Syn: goa powder; goa-pulver, *G.;* poudre de goa, *Fr.* *Hab:* Bahia. *Part used:* the medullary matter. *Desc:* a mixture of proximate principles, misnamed chrysophanic acid, extracted from goa-powder, a substance found deposited in the wood of the trunk of *andira araroba;* is a pale, orange-yellow, crystalline powder, permanent in the air, and tasteless; almost *insol.* in water, only slightly *sol.* in alcohol, though readily in ether. *Action:* gastro-intestinal irritant, parasiticide; local irritant. *Uses:* rarely internally, locally in tinea tonsurans, psoriasis, squamous eczema.

Unguen'tum (10 parts to 90). *External.*

Cicho'rium* *i*, Chicory.

Syn: succory; E. chicorée, *Fr.;* chicorie, *G.* *Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the root. *Desc:* is a perennial plant, stem 3 feet high, branches spreading. The root, several-headed, 10 to 12 inches long, somewhat branched, longitudinally wrinkled, light brown externally, whitish internally; inodorous, mucilaginous, bitter taste. *Action:* increases appetite and promotes digestion. *Uses:* as a substitute for coffee.

Syru'pus comp.*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Cicu'la *æ* **Macula'ta*** *æ*, Water Hemlock.

Syn: cigue vireuse, *Fr.;* wasserschierling, *G.* *Hab:* North America. *Part used:* the leaves. *Nat. Ord:* umbelliferæ. *Desc:* a perennial having elongated, fleshy tuberous roots; a purplish, spotted stem, and taste like parsnip. *Action:* similar to conium. *Uses:* nervous and sick headache; locally in gout, rheumatism and neuralgia. *Antidote:* empty stomach and stimulate.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 3...15, [*cgm.* 18...*gm.* 1].

Cimicif'uga *æ*, Black Snakeroot, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: black cohosh; racine d'actée à grappes, *Fr.* *Hab:* United States, Canada. *Part used:* the rhizome and rootlets, of cimicifuga racemosa. *Desc:* black cohosh, is a perennial plant, with a simple herbaceous stem, from 4 to 8 feet high. The dried root consists of a thick, irregularly contorted body, from ⅓ to 1 inch thick, often several inches long, with many slender radicles, and numerous stout, upright or curved branches terminated by a cup-shaped scar; rootlets quadrangular, and about ½ inch thick; odor peculiar and disagreeable; color brownish-black; taste bitter and acrid. *Action:* diuretic, diaphoretic, expectorant, anodyne; increases contractility of unstriped muscle-fibre; slows, but increases the force of the heart-beats. *Uses:* fevers, inflammatory and pulmonary disorders; dilated heart; chronic rheumatism; dysmenorrhœa, neuralgias, uterine subinvolution. *Synerg:* cold, digitalis, ergot and belladonna. *Antag:* alcohol, ammonia.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 4...8, [*cgm.* 25...50].

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Extrac'tum flu'idum compos'itum*, ♏ 5...60, [*gm.* 0.3...4].
Tinctu'ra (20 to alcohol 100), ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Tinctu'ra comp.*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Cimicif'ugin* (active principle), gr. ⅙, [*cgm.* 1].

Cincho'na *æ*, Cinchona Barks, grs. 10...60, [*gm.* 0.6...4].

Syn: cinchonæ cortex, *Br.;* quinquina, *Fr.;* Peruvianische, *G.* *Hab:* South America; cultivated in Ceylon, Jova and India. *Desc:* Peruvian bark, derived from any species of cinchona containing at least 3% of its peculiar alkaloids, was introduced into Europe in 1640, and 100 years later named cinchona, in honor of the Countess of Cinchon. The trees grow on the great mountain ranges at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea. There are over 20 species. The barks are classified as Pale, Yellow and Red. Pale barks are in cylindrical pieces of variable length; sometimes singly, at others doubly-quilled, from two lines to an inch in diameter, and from half a line to two or three in thickness; exterior surface rough, grayish color, with transverse, and sometimes longitudinal fissures; interior surface may be smooth, or rough; fracture smooth, with some short filaments on the inner surface; taste moderately bitter and astringent; faint aromatic odor.

Of the 29 natural, and 11 artificial alka'loids, found in cinchona barks only 4 are used medicinally viz: Quinine, Quinidine, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. The best barks are about equal in their amount of these alkaloids, containing from 3 to 4 per cent. East Indian barks frequently exceed these yields.

Action: tonic, astringent, antiperiodic, febrifuge, antiseptic. *Uses:* dyspepsia, gas'tric catarrh and chronic diseases generally. *Synerg:* the bitters, arsenic, iron, mineral acids, etc. *Antag:* mercury, iodides and the salts of lead, zinc and copper. *Incomp:* tannic acid; tinctures of iodine; alkalies and alkaline carbonates.

Extrac'tum, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Extrac'tum flu'idum comp.*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].
Extrac'tum flu'idum aromat'icum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Infu'sum (bark 6; arom. sulph. acid 1; water 93), ℥ 1...2.
Tinctu'ra, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
Tinctu'ra compos'ita (Huxhams' tincture), ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
Tinctu'ra ammonia'ta*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].
Tinctu'ra ferra'ta*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].
Vi'num aromat'icum*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Cincho'na Fla'va *æ*, Yellow Cinchona, Calisaya Bark.

Desc: the bark of cinchona calisaya, a native of Bolivia, comes in two forms, the flat and the quilled. The quilled varies from 3 inches to 2 feet long, from one quarter of an inch to 2 or 3 inches in diameter, and variable thickness; epidermis brownish, marked by longitudinal wrinkles, and transverse fissures,

easily separable from the proper bark. In the larger kinds it is thick, rough, transverse-fissures deep, which often surround the quills. The epidermis is tasteless and inert. The bark is from one to two lines in thickness, of short fibrous texture, compact, presents shining points when broken; color brownish-yellow; bitter, slightly astringent; odor faint. This yellow bark contains a large proportion of quinine, and very little of cinchonine.

Cincho′na Ru′bra *æ*, Red Cinchona, Red Bark.

Desc: from the trunk of cinchona succirubra, the largest of the cinchona trees. The bark comes in quills and flat pieces, varying from ⅛ to ¼ of an inch thick; deep brown-red color; outer surface covered with warts and ridges; inner surface rather coarsely striate; transverse fracture short, fibrous; powder, deep brown-red, slightly odorous, astringent and bitter. Red bark yields considerable quantities of both quinine and cinchona.

Cinchonid′iæ Sul′phas *atis*, grs. 3...20, [*cgm.* 18...130].

Syn: sulfate de cinchonidine, *Fr.;* schwefelsaures cinchonidin, *G. Desc:* sulphate of cinchonidia, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O)_2H_2SO_4,3H_2O$; 768, a neutral alkaloid of certain species of cinchona, occurring in white, silky lustrous needles, or thin quadratic prisms; odorless; bitter taste; reaction neutral, or faintly alkaline; *sol.* in 100 parts of water, and in 71 parts of alcohol; in 4 parts of boiling water; freely in acidulated water. *Test:* should not be colored by addition of sulphuric acid. *Action:* same as quinine, though not as reliable; should be given in doses ⅓ larger.

Cinchoni′na *æ*, Cinchonine, grs. 3...20, [*cgm.* 18...130].

Desc: cinchonina ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$; 308) is an alkaloid prepared from different species of cinchonas; occurs in white, somewhat lustrous prisms or needles, permanent in the air; odorless; at first nearly tasteless, but developing a bitter after taste; reaction alkaline, almost *insol.* in cold or hot water; *sol.* in 28 parts boiling or 110 parts alcohol at 59° F.; readily *sol.* in dilute acids. *Test:* should not be colored by addition of sulphuric acid. *Action:* similar to quinine, but less powerful.

Cinchoni′næ Sul′phas *atis*, gr. 3...20, [*cgm.* 20...130].

Syn: sulfate de cinchonine, *Fr.;* schwefelsaures cinchonin, *G. Desc:* sulphate of cinchonine $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O)_2H_2SO_4,2HO$; 750) is obtained from different species of cinchona. There are two sulphates, the neutral, and the acid sulphate; the neutral is officinal and occurs in hard, white shining prisms of the clino-rhombic system, permanent in the air, odorless and having a very bitter taste; neutral reaction, or faintly alkaline; *sol.* in 70 parts of water, 1.5 parts boiling alcohol, 60 parts of chloroform, easily in diluted acids; *insol.* in ether or benzol. The acid sulphate is made by adding sulphuric acid to the neutral sulphate. *Action:* same as quinine, but must be given in larger dose.

Cinnamo'mum *i*, Cinnamon, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Syn: cannelle, *Fr.;* zimmt, *G. Hab:* Ceylon, China. *Part used:* the bark. *Desc:* cinnamon bark, the inner bark of the shoots of cinnamomum zeylanicum and C. aromaticum, trees 20 to 30 feet high and 12 to 18 inches in diameter; cultivated in Ceylon, growing from seed to the height of 5 or 6 feet in as many years, the bush then affording 2 or 3 shoots fit for peeling, and from 4 to 7 shoots every second year afterwards; bark comes in long closely-rolled quills, composed of 8 or more layers of the bark, which is pale yellowish-brown; inner surface striate; fracture splintery; odor fragrant; taste sweet and warmly aromatic; the Chinese cinnamon is coarser in taste and odor; contains a peculiar volatile oil; *cassia buds*, the calyx surrounding the young germ, may be used for same purpose as the bark. *Action:* aromatic, carminative, astringent; seldom used alone. *Uses:* diarrhœa, flatulence, nausea, uterine hemorrhage.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].
Pul'vis comp.*, grs. 10 to 20, [*cgm.* 65...130].
Spir'itus*, gtt. 10...30, [*gm.* 0.6...2].
Syru'pus*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Tinctu'ra, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].
Tinctu'ra compos'ita*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
O'leum, gtt. 1...3, [*cgm.* 6 ..18].

A volatile oil, sp. gr. about 1.040, of a pale yellow color, becoming darker and thicker by exposure to air; odor of cinnamon; a sweet, burning and spicy taste, acid reaction; *sol.* in alcohol; *cassia oil* has same properties only sp. gr. about 1.060, odor and taste not being so agreeable.

A'qua, made from the oil, 2 parts to 1,000, ℥ 1...2, [*gm.* 32...64].

Clem'atis Erec'ta* *æ*, Upright Virgin's Bower, gr. 1...2.

Hab: Europe. *Part used:* the leaves and flowers of climbing perennial herbs, or woody vines; taste very acrid. *Action:* diuretic, diaphoretic, hydragogue cathartic. *Uses:* chronic rheumatism, syphilis, dropsy, gout.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Co'ca *æ*, see Erythoxylon Coca.

Cocai'na* *æ*.

Desc: pure cocaine ($C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$) is in colorless, transparent prisms; inodorous; *sol.* in 704 parts of cold water, more soluble in alcohol, freely soluble in ether; alkaline reaction in solution; taste bitterish, leaving a peculiar numbness on the tongue, followed by a sensation of cold; melts at 208° F.; inflammable, burning with a bright flame and leaving charcoal; forms soluble and crystallizable salts with acids which are more bitter than the alkaloid itself. *Action:* it is a feeble toxic agent, producing death by arrest of respiration through paralysis of the respiratory centers. The chief use of cocaine is for its local effects, producing, when

applied to mucous surfaces, or in contact with nerve trunks or endings, a paralysis of sensation.

Cocai'næ Hydrochlo'ras* *atis*, gr. ¼...1, [*cgm.* 1...6.].

Desc: hydrochlorate of cocoaine, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$,HCL, occurs in almost colorless, acicular crystals or crystalline powder, readily *sol.* in water, alcohol, and ether; has a bitter taste, producing a tingling sensation followed by numbness; dilates the pupil of the eye. Obtained from the leaves of erythroxylon coca. *Uses:* see erythroxylon and cocaina.

Coccilla'na Guare'a* *æ*, see Sycocarpus.

Coc'cus, Cochineal, gr. ¼...½, [*cgm.* 1...3].

Syn: cochenille, *Fr.;* *Hab:* Mexico and Central America. *Desc:* the female insect, coccus cacti, is ⅕ inch long, nearly hemispherical, in outline; flat or concave on the lower side, transversely wrinkled; readily powdered; odor faint; taste bitterish; contains a red coloring matter; *sol.* in alcohol, water, and aqua ammoniæ; *insol.* in fixed and volatile oils. *Action:* antispasmodic, anodyne. *Uses:* in whooping cough; valuable as a coloring agent. The bugs live on the cacti.

Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...190].

Cochlea'ria* *æ*, Scurvy-grass.

Syn: herbe au scorbut, *Fr.;* löffelkraut, *G.* *Hab:* northern and central Europe. *Part used:* the whole plant. *Desc:* an annual or biennial, sending up a tuft of radical leaves early in the spring, which are heart-shaped, roundish, deep, shining green color, supported on long footstalks; when fresh has a pungent, unpleasant odor, and warm, acrid bitter taste. *Action:* stimulant, aperient, diuretic, anti-scorbutic. *Uses:* scurvy, chronic rheumatism, paralysis, scrofula.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syru'pus*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 2...4, [*gm.* 8...16].

Codei'na *æ*, Codeia, gr. ½ to 2, [*cgm.* 3...12].

Syn: codeine, *Fr.;* codein, *G.* *Desc:* codeina ($C_{18}H_{21}NO_3O$; 317) is an alkaloid prepared from opium; obtained by treating with ammonia a solution of the mixed hydrochlorates of morphine and codeine, the morphine being precipitated, the codeine remaining in solution and obtained by evaporation and crystallization; occurs in white, or yellowish-white, more or less translucent, rhombic crystals; somewhat efflorescent in warm air; odorless, having a slightly bitter taste; reaction alkaline; *sol.* in 80 parts of cool water, and in 17 of boiling; very *sol.* in chloroform, and alcohol; in 6 parts of ether and 10 parts of benzol; *insol.* in benzin. *Action:* see opium. *Uses:* has been lauded as a remedy in diabetes mellitus.

Col'chici Radix *icis*, Colchicum Root, grs. 2...8, [*cgm.* 13...50].

Syn: colchici cormus, *Br.;* meadow saffron; bulbe de colchique bâtard, *Fr.;* zeitlosenknollen, *G.*

Col'chici Se'men *inis*, Colchicum Seeds, grs. 2...8, [*cgm.* 13...50].

Syn: colchici semina, *Br.;* zeitlosensamen, *G.;* semences de colchique, *Fr.* *Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the corm and seeds. *Desc:* the root and seeds of colchicum autumnale, (meadow-saffron) a perennial bulbous plant, the leaves appearing in the spring, the flowers in autumn; colchicum root should be collected between the first of June, and middle of August. The bulb (or corm) is apt to be injured by drying. It should be cut in thin slices, as soon as dug, and spread carefully, and dried with a moderate heat. The corm is about 1 inch long, ovoid, flattish, and with a groove on one side; externally brownish and wrinkled; internally white and solid; often in cruciform, transverse slices, and breaking with a short mealy fracture; inodorous; taste sweetish, bitter and acrid. (If very dark colored internally, or breaks with a horny fracture, it should be rejected). The active principle is the alkaloid colchicine. The bulb yields its virtues to wine and vinegar. The seeds should be collected at the last of July or beginning of August. They are nearly spherical, ⅛ of an inch in diameter; reddish brown color externally; white within, and have a bitter, acrid taste; they are inferior to the bulb. *Action:* diuretic, increasing the proportions of urea and uric acid; laxative, and cathartic; antilithic; expectorant; diaphoretic; promote elimination of waste products; nervous sedative. *Uses:* in dropsy; expectorant in asthma; acute gout; in combination with alkalies in rheumatic gout; congestion of liver, and constipation in uræmic intoxication, and acute cerebral congestions. *Synerg:* emetics; purgatives and alkalies; veratrum and aconite. *Antag:* opium, alcoholic stimulants. *Incomp:* tannic acid.

Ace'tum*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].
Extrac'tum radi'cis, grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].
Extrac'tum radi'cis flu'idum, ♏ 4...12, [*cgm.* 24...75].
Extrac'tum sem'inis flu'idum, ♏ 2...10, [*cgm.* 12...65].
Syru'pus*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
Tinctu'ra sem'inis, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].
Vi'num radi'cis, ♏ 10...60, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 4].
Vi'num sem'inis, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Collinso'nia *æ* **Canaden'sis***, Stone Root.

Hab: United States. *Part used:* the root. *Desc:* a perennial, with a knotty root and herbaceous simple stem, about 2 feet high, furnished with two or three pairs of broad, cordate-ovate, smooth leaves; stem terminates in a panicle of yellow flowers; odor strong and disagreeable; warm pungent taste due to a volatile oil. *Action:* tonic, diuretic, astringent, diaphoretic, alterative. *Uses:*

gravel, dropsy, leucorrhœa, rheumatism, dyspepsia, asthma, cardiac affections.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 2...15, [*cgm.* 12...*gm.* 1].

Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 55...195].

Collin'sonin*, grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Collo'dium *i*, Collodion. *External.*

Syn: collodion, *Fr.;* collodium, *G.* *Desc:* a solution of gun cotton (pyroxylin—gun cotton—4 parts; stronger ether, 70; alcohol, 26); is a transparent, colorless liquid, of a syrupy consistence and ethereal smell; explosive; applied to a dry surface the ether quickly evaporates, and a transparent film is left, having remarkable adhesiveness and contractility; keep in bottles well stoppered. *Uses:* covering ulcers, excoriations, superficial wounds.

Io'dized collo'dion*, (iodine, grs. 10...20, collodion, ℥ 1).

Ferrug'inous*, (tr. iron, ℥ 1, collodion, ℥ 1).

Caustic*, (corrosive sublimate, 4, collodion, 30).

Cum canthar'ide, blistering collodion. *External.*

(Cantharides 60, flexible collodion 85, commercial chloroform 98).

Flex'ile, flexible collodion. *External.*

Collodion 92, Canada turpentine 5, castor oil 3).

Styp'ticum, styptic collodion. *External.*

Tannic acid 20, alcohol 5, stronger ether 20, collodion 55).

Colocyn'this *idis*, Colocynth, grs. 2...8, [*cgm.* 13...50].

Syn: coloquinte, *Fr.;* koloquinten, *G.* *Hab:* Southern Europe. *Part used:* the fruit of cocumis colocynthis. *Desc:* an annual, resembling the watermelon; the fruit is a globular pepo, size of a small orange, yellow and smooth when ripe; it is gathered in autumn, when it begins to become yellow, and having been peeled, is dried quickly; as found in the shops it is in white balls, the size of an orange, abounding in seeds, which constitute ¾ of the weight; the balls are very light and spongy; the seeds are rejected; is inodorous, and intensely bitter. *Action:* drastic hydragogue cathartic; diuretic. *Uses:* dropsy, cerebral congestions, torpor of large intestine; should not be given alone, nor in inflammatory conditions of intestinal canal.

Extrac'tum, gr. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Extrac'tum compos'itum, grs. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...200].

(Extract of colocynth 16, aloes 50, cardamom 6, resin of scammony 14, soap 14, alcohol 10).

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...200].

Pil'ulæ compos'itæ, compound cathartic pills, dose 1...3.

(Compound extract of colocynth 130, abstract of jalap 100, calomel 100, gamboge 25. Make 100 pills.)

Colocyn'thus* (from colocynthis), grs. ¼...1, [*cgm.* 1...6].

Compto'nia *æ* **Asplenifo'lia*** *æ*, Sweet Fern.

Hab: United States. *Part used:* the whole plant. *Desc:* a shrubby plant, named from its resemblance to the spleenwort fern, growing in sandy or stony woods; odor resinous and spicy. *Action:*

tonic, astringent and alterative. *Uses:* diarrhœa, dysentery, hæmoptysis; rachitis and debility following fevers.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Conduran'go.*

Hab: Colombia. *Part used:* the bark. *Desc:* the bark from *condurango blanco*, a vine 10 to 30 feet long, and 1 to 2 inches in diameter; is $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick; external surface smooth, ash-gray color, diversified with greenish, and blackish lichens. *Action:* stimulant, tonic, emetic, diuretic and deobstruent. *Uses:* chronic rheumatism, syphilis; vomiting, pain, etc. in cancerous affections. First introduced as a remedy for cancer.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].

Coni'um*, Conium, grs. 2...8, [*cgm.* 13...50].

Syn: hemlock; schierlings-blätter, *G.;* feuilles de grande ciguë, *Fr.* *Hab:* Europe and Asia. *Part used:* the leaves (*folia*), and fruit (*fructus*) of conium maculatum. *Desc:* an umbelliferous plant, having a biennial root, with a herbaceous stem from 3 to 6 feet high; the lower leaves are tripinnate and over 1 foot long. The fruit is about ⅛ of an inch long, broadly ovate, laterally compressed, gray-green, often divided into two mericarps each with five crenate ribs, without oil tubes, and containing a seed which is grooved on the face; odor and taste slight. The plant flowers in June and July, and the leaves should be gathered about the time the flowers begin to fade, and dried quickly, and kept excluded from the air and light. The volatile alkaloid, *conine*, $C_8H_{17}N$, is the active principle. *Action:* antispasmodic, sedative, motor depressant. *Uses:* chorea, whooping-cough, mania; paralysis agitans, tetanus, asthma, epilepsy, etc. *Synerg:* tobacco, gelsemium, veratrum viride, aconite, hydrocyanic acid, opium. *Antag:* nux vomica, strychnia, brucia, picrotoxine. *Incomp:* caustic alkalies, tannic acid.

Abstrac'tum, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Extrac'tum alcohol'icum, gr. ½...1, [*cgm.* 3...6].

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ♏ 3...5, [*cgm.* 18...30].

Suc'cus*, juice of hemlock, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Tinct'ura*, ʒ ½ to ʒ 1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Con'ine*, Active Principle of Conium, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$...½, [*cgm.* 0.5...3].

Contrayer'va* *æ*, ʒ ½, [*gm.* 2].

Hab: Mexico, Peru, West Indies. *Part used:* the root. *Desc:* the root is oblong, 1 to 2 inches long; thickness varies; very hard, rough, and solid, of a reddish-brown color externally; pale within; has long, slender, yellowish fibres attached to its under surface; odor aromatic; taste warm, slightly bitterish, and pungent. *Action:* stimulant, tonic and diaphoretic. *Uses:* fevers, dysentery and diarrhœa.

Pul'vis comp.*, gr. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Convalla'ria æ Maja'lis*, Lily of the Valley.

Hab: Europe, United States. *Part used:* the flowers. *Desc:* a perennial; has a creeping, much branched rhizome, of the thickness of a quill; 2 or 3 elliptic and smooth radicle leaves; a one-sided raceme of about 10 nodding bell-shaped, six-lobed, white flowers; very fragrant; taste acrid and bitter; active principles, *convallarin* and *convallamarin*, glucosides. *Action:* purgative, cardiac tonic, diuretic; resembles digitalis. *Uses:* dropsies depending on cardiac trouble.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...13].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ♏ 5...15, [*cgm.* 32...100].

Convalla'rin*, grs. 1...4, [*cgm.* 6...24].

Convallam'arin*, (probably the cardiac tonic) gr. ⅙ [*cgm.* 1].

Convalla'ria æ Polygona'tum* *i*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: Solomon's seal. *Hab:* United States and Canada. *Part used:* the root. *Desc:* perennial herbaceous plant; horizontal, jointed, white root, marked at short intervals with small circular depressions resembling those made by a seal; inodorous; sweetish mucilaginous taste, followed by bitterness and acrimony. *Action:* emetic, cathartic, diuretic, diaphoretic. *Uses:* gout, rheumatism; externally in piles, leucorrhœa, menorrhagia.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 32...65].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Convol'vulus *i* Pandura'tus* *i*, grs. 10...40, [*cgm.* 65...260].

Syn: wild potato or rhubarb; bindweed. *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the root. *Desc:* perennial root 2 to 3 feet long, about 3 inches thick, branched at the bottom; externally brownish-yellow; full of longitudinal fissures; whitish internally; taste acrid. *Action:* cathartic (substitute for jalap), diuretic. *Uses:* calculous complaints, strangury and constipation.

Copai'ba æ, Balsam of Copaiva, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: copavia-balsam, *G.;* oleoréseine de copahu, *Fr.* *Hab:* Brazil and South American States. *Part used:* the hardened juice. *Desc:* the oleoresin of copaifera Langsdorffii is obtained by making a square chamber in the stems of the trees, reaching to the centre, a single tree yielding over eighty English imperial pints. As it flows from the wound it is clear, colorless, and very thin, but soon becomes thicker, and tinged yellow; has a peculiar odor; bitterish, nauseous, hot taste; sp. gr. 0.95; *insol.* in water; *sol.* in ether, alcohol, fixed, and volatile oils, and in strong alkaline solutions; contains a volatile oil, and resin. Copaivic acid, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, is obtained by action of aquæ ammoniæ upon the mass. Copaiba is frequently adulterated with castor oil, turpentine and linseed oil. *Action:* stimulant, laxative, diuretic, purgative. *Uses:* gonorrhœa, after the acute stage; chronic bronchitis, drop

sy; contra-indicated in acute stages of disease. *Synerg:* oil cubebs, sandal wood.

Mistu'ra comp., ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].
O'leum, gtt. 10...15, [*cgm.* 65...100].
Mas'sa (copaiba 94, magnesia 6), gr. 15, [*gm.* 1].

Cop'tis*, Gold Thread, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...200].

Syn: coptide, *Fr.;* niesswurz, *G.* *Hab:* northern America and Europe. *Part used:* entire plant. *Nat. Ord:* ranunculacea. *Desc:* coptis trifolia, has a filiform, creeping rhizome of a golden-yellow color, with very thin fibrous rootlets; comes in loosely matted masses, mingled with the leaves and stems of the plant; has no odor; a purely bitter taste, without aroma or astringency; contains berberine probably. *Action:* simple bitter, analogous to quassia. *Uses, etc:* see quassia.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Tinctu'ra* ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Corallorhi'za Odontorhi'ya* *æ*, Coral root, ʒ ½, [*gm.* 2].

Hab: United States. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* orchidaceæ. *Desc:* coral root is a leafless herb, sending up a leafless, coral-like rhizome, a flower-stem 6 to 16 inches high, with sheaths of a light brown or purplish color, bearing small, greenish-brown flowers in a long spike. *Action:* diaphoretic. *Uses:* for fevers and inflammatory conditions.

Corian'drum *i*, Coriander, grs. 20...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: Coriandre, *Fr.;* koriander, *G.* *Hab:* Italy. *Part used:* fruit. *Desc:* the fruit of *coriandrum sativum*, an annual, with an erect, round stem (smooth and branching), about 2 feet tall, and furnished with compound leaves; flowers, white or rose-colored; fruit globular, ⅙ inch in diameter, crowned with calyx-teeth, brownish-yellow, with slight longitudinal ridges; odor and taste aromatic and agreeable; contain a volatile oil. *Action:* aromatic, stomachic. *Uses:* to cover disagreeable tastes and correct griping.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
O'leum, gtt. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...100].

Cor'nin*, grs. 2...4, [*cgm.* 12...25].

Desc: the bitter principle of dogwood; occurs in white, silky, bitter needles; *sol.* in water and alcohol; colored dark by alkalies; reaction neutral; not precipitated by solution of nut galls, but is precipitated by acetate of lead and silver solutions. *Action and uses:* see Cornus Florida.

Cor'nu Ust'um*, Burnt Deer's-horn, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Desc: the horn of *cervus elaptus*, a deer inhabiting Europe, Asia and North Africa. The horn is burnt in an open vessel,

until thoroughly white, then powdered; supposed to be antacid Not much used.

Et o'pii pul'vis*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65.]

Cor'nus* *us*, Dogwood, grs. 20...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: grossbluthige cornelrinde, *G.;* ecorce de cornouiller à grandes fleurs, *Fr.* *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the bark of *cornus Florida.* *Desc:* the dogwood is a small tree, 4 or 5 inches in diameter, from 15 to 30 feet high, clothed in May with a profusion of large white blossom-clusters, rendering it one of the most conspicuous ornaments of the forest. The bark of the root is preferred; it comes in curved pieces of various sizes, about ⅛ of an inch thick, deprived of the corky layer; outer and inner surface pale reddish, striated; fracture short, whitish, with brownish yellow striæ; inodorous; taste, astringent and bitter. *Action:* tonic, astringent, stimulant. *Uses:* intermittents, where quinia cannot be given; in low forms of fever.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 1...10, [*cgm.* 6...65].

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Cor'nus Circina'ta* *æ*, Green Osier, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: ecorce de cornouiller à feuilles arrondies, *Fr.;* canadische cornelrinde, *G.* *Hab:* United States, Canada. *Part used:* the bark. *Nat. Ord:* cornaceæ. *Desc:* green osier, a shrub growing in rich soil; height 6 to 8 feet; has greenish, waxy, dotted branches, and orbicular or broadly ovate leaves, 5 inches long, pointed, and wooly beneath; the bark comes in thin quills, inner surface cinnamon-brown, even, and finely striated; breaks with an even scarcely fibrous fracture; odor slight; taste somewhat bitter, and astringent. *Action:* astringent and tonic. *Uses:* intermittent fever; similar to cornus Florida.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].

Cor'nus Seric'ea* *æ*, Swamp Dogwood, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: ecorce de cornouiller soyeux, *Fr.;* sumpfcornel-rinde, *G.* *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the bark. *Nat. Ord:* cornaceæ. *Desc:* a shrub 6 to 10 feet, growing in moist woods; has purplish branches, and opposite, elliptic ovate and pointed leaves; the bark comes in broken pieces resembling that of cornus circinata, but having a distinct purplish tint, and being less warty; constituents probably the same. *Action and uses:* see C. Florida.

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Coryd'alis* *is*, Turkey Corn, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...200].

Hab: United States. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* fumariaceæ. *Desc:* the tubers of *dicentra Canadensis*, a perennial, growing in rich, rocky woods as far north as Kentucky; the tubers are depressed globose, ¼ to ⅜ of an inch thick, tawny yellow

color, nearly smooth, with a scar on each of the depressed sides; internally yellow or yellowish-white; slightly horny fracture; inodorous; bitterish, persistent taste; yields *corydalia*. *Action:* tonic, diuretic, alterative. *Uses:* in syphilis, scrofula and cutaneous affections.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].
Syru'pus comp.*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ ¼...2, [*gm.* 1...8].
Tinctu'ra compos'ita*, ʒ ¼...2, [*gm.* 1...8].

Coryd'alin*, gr. ½...1, [*cgm.* 3...6].

Desc: made by precipitating tincture of the above with water.

Cotyle'don *is* **Umbili'cus*** *i*, Navelwort.

Syn: pennywort, *E.;* cotylet, *Fr.;* nabel kraut, *G. Hab:* southern Europe. *Part used:* the juice. *Nat. Ord:* crassulaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial herb, growing in old walls and rocks; has a fleshy, tuberous root, and erect stem about six inches high; leaves smooth, fleshy, peltate, concave, one inch broad; flowers numerous, small, greenish-yellow, bell-shaped; dried plant inodorous; taste mucilaginous; contains trimethylamina. *Action:* nerve tonic, somewhat analogous to ergot. *Uses:* epilepsy.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 5, [*cgm.* 30].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].
Suc'cus*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Co'to Bark*, grs. 1...8, [*cgm.* 6...50].

Hab: Bolivia. *Part used:* the bark. *Desc:* coto bark, *cortex verus;* paracota bark, *cortex para.* The barks of the allied trees. The bark resembles cinchona bark, occurs in irregular pieces a foot or more in length, 3 to 4 inches wide, and ½ to ¾ inch thick; color cinnamon-brown; cross sections show yellowish spots; odor aromatic; taste hot and somewhat aromatic; yields *cotoin*, $C_{22}H_{18}O_6$, which is sparingly *sol.* in cold water; very *sol.* in benzin, chloroform, benzol and occurs in large, laminated, glistening, yellow crystals; the paracoto bark yields *paracotoin* in minute pale crystals; *insol.* in water. *Action:* astringent. *Uses:* catarrhal, tubercular and typhoid diarrhœas.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].
Tinctu'ra* (1 in 10), gtt. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...90].

Co'toin*, gr. ¼...3, [*cgm.* 2...18].

Cot'ula* *æ*, May Weed, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: maroule, *Fr.;* hunds-kamille, *G. Hab:* Europe and America. *Part used:* the plant. *Nat. Ord:* anthemideæ. *Desc: maruta cotula* is a smooth annual, with a fibrous stem about a foot high; very much branched; the flowers are a golden-yellow disk, with white radial florets, and terminate the branches; flowers from June to autumn; odor strong and disagreeable; taste warm

and bitter. *Action:* emmenagogue, antispasmodic; locally a vesicant; best given in infusion. *Uses:* hysteria, dysmenorrhœa.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

O'leum*, gtt. 5...6, [*cgm.* 30...40].

Crab-orchard Salt*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Desc: a mild saline purgative, obtained by evaporating the waters of springs at Crab Orchard, Lincoln County, Kentucky. Contains sulphates of magnesium, sodium and potassium, with a little iron and lithium.

Crab's Claws*, *Chelæ Cancrorum.*

Desc: finely powdered crab's claws contain 60 parts carbonate and 14 of phosphate of calcium in every 100 parts. *Action and uses:* absorbent and antacid. Dose same as Creta Præparata.

Crab's Stones*, *Lapilli Cancrorum.*

Desc: Concretions found in the stomach of the European crawfish, weighing from 1 to 12 grains each, consisting of carbonate and phosphate of lime. *Action and uses:* same as above.

Creaso'tum *i*, Creasote, ♏ 1...3, [*cgm.* 6...20].

Syn: kresot, *G.;* crésote, *Fr.* *Desc:* creasote, a product of the distillation of wood tar, is chiefly composed of the following phenols: *guiacol*, $C_7H_8O_2$; *creasol*, $C_8H_{16}O_2$; *methyl-creasol*, $C_9H_{12}O_2$, and *phlorol*, $C_8H_{10}O_3$. Pure creasote is a colorless, oleaginous liquid, of the consistence of oil of almonds; greasy to the touch; volatilizable by heat, and having a caustic, burning taste, and a penetrating, disagreeable odor, like that of smoked meat; becomes brownish on exposure to light; reaction neutral, *sol.* in 80 parts of water at 59° F., and in 12 parts of boiling water; freely *sol.* in in ether, alcohol, chloroform, benzin, acetic acid, or disulphide of carbon. Applied to the skin it produces a white stain; does not coagulate albumen nor collodion; is apt to be adulterated with rectified oil of tar, and the fixed and volatile oils; these are detected by their insolubility in acetic acid. *Action.* antiseptic, astringent, anti-emetic. *Uses:* nausea and vomiting of cholera morbus, hysteria, pregnancy; in diarrhœa, typhoid fever, dysentery, especially when a tendency to fermentation of the bowel or stomach contents; of late has been used in quite large doses in consumption; locally in squamous skin diseases, foul ulcers, etc.

A'qua, (creasote 1, water 99), ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Mistu'ra*, creasote mixture, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Cre'ta *æ* **Præpara'ta** *æ*, Prepared Chalk, grs. 10...40, [*cgm.* 65...140].

Syn: craie préparée, *Fr.;* präparirte kreide, *G.* *Desc:* native, friable carbonate of calcium ($CaCO_3$=100) freed from impurities by elutriation; it is a white, amorphous powder, generally in the

form of small cones, permanent in the air; odorless and tasteless; *insol.* in water or alcohol; *sol.* in acids with copious effervescence. *Action:* antacid. *Uses:* acid diarrhœa, acidity of stomach when a laxative effect is to be avoided; locally to burns and ulcers; one of the best antidotes for oxalic acid.

Mistu'ra (chalk mixture), ʒ 4...8, [*gm.* 16...32].
Pul'vis compos'ita, grs. 20...40, [*cgm.* 130...260].
Pul'vis aromat'icus,* grs. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].
" cum o'pio* (chalk 40, opium 1), grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].
Trochis'ci, 1...4.

Cro'cus *i*, Saffron, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...200].

Syn: sanfran, *Fr.;* zafferano, *G.* *Hab:* Greece, China. *Part used:* the stigmas of *crocus sativus.* *Desc:* a perennial, with a rounded or depressed bulb from which the flower rises a little above the ground, upon a long, slender, white, succulent tube; the style hangs out on one side, between the two segments of the corolla, and terminates in three long, convoluted, stigmas of rich orange color; highly odorous. The stigmas are about 1¼ inches long, flattish-tubular, almost thread-like; taste, bitterish, and aromatic; contains 10% of volatile oil, also the glucoside *crocin* and bitter principle *picrococin.* *Action:* antispasmodic, stimulant, emmenagogue. *Uses:* to promote eruption in exanthemata.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 30...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
Tinctu'ra, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].
Tinctu'ra comp.*, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].
Syru'pus*, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Cro'ton-chloral, see Butyl-chloral.

Cube'ba *æ*, Cubebs, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Syn: kubeben, *G.;* cubebas, *Sp.;* cubebe, *Fr.* *Hab:* Java. *Part used:* the unripe fruit of *cubeba officinalis.* *Desc:* the plant is a climbing perennial; the fruit is a globose, pedicelled berry, round, about the size of a small pea, blackish, grayish-brown color, furnished with a short stalk which is continuous with raised veins that run over the surface of the berry and embrace it like a net work. The shell is hard and contains a single, loose seed, covered with a blackish coat; internally white and oleaginous; taste aromatic and pungent; odor strong and spicy. Powdered cubebs are dark colored and have an oily look; contain from 4 to 13% of volatile oil, which on cooling deposits *camphor of cubebs,* $C_{15}H_{26}O$, also cubebic acid and *cubebin,* a crystallizable, inodorous substance with bitter taste. *Action:* stimulant of mucous membranes, especially of bladder and urethra; laxative, diuretic. *Uses:* atonic dyspepsia, chronic catarrhs of air or urinary passages; most important as a remedy in gonorrhœa, as it can be given during the acute stage with good effect.

Extrac'tum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Extrac'tum æthe'rium*, gtt. 10...12, [*cgm.* 65...75].
Extrac'tum flu'idum ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Oleoresi'na, gtt. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].
O'leum, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].
Tinctu'ra, ℥ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Trochis'ci (oleoresin, gr. ½ each), 1 to 4.

Cumi'num* *i*, Cumin, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].
Syn: cumin, *Fr.;* kummel, *G.* *Hab:* Egypt and Africa. *Part used:* the fruit of *cuminum cyminum.* *Nat. Ord:* umbelliferæ. *Desc:* an annual, bearing fruit about ¼ of an inch long, oblong, narrowed at both ends, compressed laterally; color yellowish-brown; odor strongly aromatic; taste resembles that of caraway. *Action:* stimulant and carminative. *Uses:* same as caraway.

Cum'la æ Maria'na æ*, Dittany.
Hab: United States. *Part used:* the oil. *Desc:* a small, perennial herb, growing on dry shady hills, from New England to Georgia; yields an essential oil, reddish-amber colored; odor delicate and fragrant; taste warm and pungent; *sol.* in alcohol, ether and chloroform. *Action:* carminative, diaphoretic; rubifacient locally. *Uses:* same as anise.
O'leum*, gtt. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Cu'pri Ac'etas *atis*, Acetate of Copper. *External.*
Syn: cristaux de vénus, *Fr.;* essigsaures kupfer, *G.* *Desc:* $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2H_2O$; 199.2; deep green, prismatic crystals, yielding a bright green powder; efflorescent on exposure to the air; odorless, having a nauseating metallic taste; acid reaction; *sol.* in 15 parts of water and 135 parts alcohol at 59° F. *Verdigris* is an impure subacetate of copper, a mixture of the basic acetates of copper, together with impurities; never used internally. *Action and uses:* see Cupri Sulphas.

Cu'pri Sul'phas, grs. $\frac{1}{20}$...1; *emetic,* grs. 2...10, [*cgm.* 15...65].
Syn: kupfersulfat, *G.;* couperose bleu *Fr.* *Desc:* sulphate of copper, $CuSO_4 5H_2O$; 249.2, crystallizes in large translucent, deep blue, triclinic crystals; efflorescent; odorless; nauseous, metallic taste; reaction acid. *Sol.* in 2.6 parts of water at 59° F.; *insol.* in alcohol; decomposed by alkaline carbonates, borax, acetate of lead, acetate of iron, nitrate of silver, corrosive sublimate, chloride of calcium, and precipitated by *all* astringent vegetable infusions. *Action:* mild escharotic, irritant; dilute solutions stimulant and astringent; emetic. *Uses:* vomiting of pregnancy and gastro-intestinal catarrh; in dysentery after acute stage; diarrhœa of consumption, in doses of $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ grains; one of the best emetics in cases of narcotic poisoning; externally to indolent ulcers, flabby granulations, granular lids; injection in gonorrhœa, etc. *Antag. and Incomp:* mineral salts (except the sulphates). *In*

poisoning, evacuate the contents of the stomach; give white of egg and milk, albumen, and small doses of ferro-cyanide of potassium.

Cu'pri Chlor'idum* *i*, Chloride of Copper, grs. $\frac{1}{16}$...$\frac{1}{8}$.
Cu'pri Ox'idum* *i*, Oxide of Copper, grs. ¼...1, [*cgm.* 1.5...6].
Cu'pri Ni'tras* *atis*, Nitrate of Copper, grs. ⅛...¼, [*cgm.* 0.75...1.5].
Cu'prum, Copper.

Syn: kupfer, *G.;* cuivre, *Fr.;* cobre, *Sp.* *Desc:* copper, Cu: 63.2; exists in nature, as native copper, an oxide, sulphide, or salt.

Cu'prum *i* **Ammonia'tum*** *i*, gr. ¼...½, [*cgm.* 1...3].

Desc: ammoniated copper is formed by rubbing together sulphate of copper and carbonate of ammonium, in a glass mortar; has a beautiful deep blue color; a strong odor of ammonia; styptic metallic taste; *sol.* in water; parts with ammonia on exposure to air. *Action:* antispasmodic, emetic. *Uses:* chorea, epilepsy and hysteria. *Antag. and Incomp:* see sulphate.

Action and uses, etc: see Cupri Sulphas.

Cura're*, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, [*mgm.* 6]. Hypodermically.

Syn: worara, woorari, urari. *Hab:* Brazil, British and French Guiana. *Desc:* a powerful South American arrow-poison, occurring in commerce as a blackish extract, somewhat resenoid in appearance, encrusting the sides of gourds, or little earthen jars, into which it has been poured when in a liquid state. It is probably derived from several plants, one of which is a *strychnos* and another a *cocculus.* Yields alkaloid *curarine*, which is 20 times as strong as curare. *Action:* anti-spasmodic. *Uses:* tetanus, hydrophobia, epilepsy.

Cur'cas Pur'gans*, Barbadoes Nut.

Syn: semence du mediciener, *Fr.;* purgirnuss, *G.* *Hab:* Brazil. *Part used:* the seeds. *Nat. Ord:* euphorbiaceæ; *Desc:* is a shrub yielding seeds, blackish, oval, about 8 lines long, flat on one side, convex on the other, the two sides presenting a slight longitudinal prominence. *Action:* purgative, analogous to croton oil. *Uses:* constipation; dropsy; locally in rheumatism, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

O'leum*, gtt. 10...15, [*cgm.* 65...100].

Curcu'ma *æ* **Lu'ga*** *æ*, Tumeric.

Syn: souchet des Indes, *Fr.;* kurkuma, *G.* *Hab:* East Indies. *Part used:* the root. *Desc:* the dried root comes in cylindrical or oblong pieces, 2 to 3 inches long and as thick as the finger; contorted and tuberculated; yellowish-brown externally; internally orange-yellow; hard, compact; fracture waxy; odor peculiar; taste warm, bitterish and aromatic; contains volatile oil and *curcumin.* *Action:* stimulant, aromatic. *Uses:* jaundice and other vesical diseases; not much used; for test paper solution.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 2...3, [*gm.* 8...12].

Tinctu'ra,* 1 in 6, to make tumeric paper.

Curcur'bita Citrul'lus*, Watermelon Seeds, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Hab: Southern Asia; cultivated elsewhere. *Part used:* the seeds of curcurbita citrullus. *Nat. Ord:* curcurbitaceæ. *Desc:* are about ½ inch long, blackish or brown, and marbled; broadly ovate; blunt; on the edge flat. *Action:* diuretic and demulcent. *Uses:* retention of urine from cold and in irritations of kidneys, or bladder; dropsy.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Cu'cumis Me'lo*, Muskmelon Seeds.

Hab: Southern Asia; cultivated elsewhere. *Part used:* the seeds of cucumis melo. *Nat. Ord:* curcurbitaceæ. *Desc:* are similar to those of the cucumber but larger and more blunt.

Cuspa'riæ Cor'tex *icis*, see Angustura.

Cydo'nium *i*, Quince Seed.

Syn: semences de coing, *Fr.;* quittensamen, *G.* *Hab:* Crete; cultivated elsewhere. *Part used:* the seeds of the cydonia vulgaris. *Desc:* are from the common quince tree; the fruit is about the size of a pear, of an agreeable odor; rough, astringent taste and yielding from 40 to 70 seeds each; seeds ovate, angled, reddish-brown externally, white within; inodorous and nearly tasteless; their envelope abounds in mucilage, which is extracted by boiling water. *Action:* demulcent. *Uses:* same as mucilaginous liquids. *Incomp. and Antag:* acids, metallic salts and alcohol.

Mucila'go, mucilage of quince seed (2 to 100). *External.*

Cycla'men *is*, Sow-bread, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: pain de porceau, *Fr.;* erdbrod, *G.* *Hab:* southern Europe. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* primulaceæ. *Desc:* cyclamen, the tuber of *cyclamen Europæum*, is a herbaceous perennial, without stem, with several stalks, each bearing a fragrant, pink-colored flower; the tuber is 1 to 2 inches thick; flattish-circular, dark brown externally; internally white; in the fresh state taste burning and acrid, milder when dried; active principle *cyclamin.* *Action:* drastic cathartic; apt to produce inflammation of alimentary canal. *Uses:* dropsy.

Cynoglos'sum *i* **Officina'le*** *is*, Hounds' Tongue.

Syn: langue de chien, *Fr.;* hundszunge, *G.* *Hab:* Europe and United States. *Part used:* the leaves and root. *Nat. Ord:* boraginaceæ. *Desc:* a biennial, named from the shape of its leaves, which are hairy, elliptic, and petiolate; flowers brownish-red, with a short, white tube. The fresh plant has a disagreeable, narcotic odor, resembling that of mace; a nauseous, bitter, mucilaginous taste. *Action:* anodyne, demulcent, astringent. *Uses:* diarrhœa, coughs, catarrh; locally to burns, ulcers, goitre

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ¼...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Cype'rus Articula'tus* *i*, Anti-emetic root.

Hab: West Indies. *Part used:* the root of cyperus articulatus. *Nat. Ord:* cyperaceæ. *Desc:* a coarse, grass-like herb; perennial; with tuberous or fibrous root; flavor aromatic. *Action:* anti-emetic, stomachic. *Uses:* vomiting of yellow fever; dyspepsia.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Cypripe'dium *i*, Ladies' Slipper, grs. 15, [*gm.* 1].

Syn: valeriane Américaine, *Fr.;* gelbfrauenschuh-wurzel, *G.* *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the rhizome and rootlets of *cypripedium pubescens* and *C. parviflorum.* *Desc:* consists of a rhizome from 2 to 4 inches long, with numerous rootlets attached; the plants are perennials; the flowers of C. pubescens are yellow, the other variety greenish-yellow and smaller. The roots are horizontal, bent, about 4 inches long, ⅛ of an inch thick, beset on the upper side, with numerous circular, cup-shaped scars, closely covered below, with simple wiry rootlets, 4 to 20 inches long; brittle; dark, or orange brown color; fracture short, white; odor faint but heavy; taste, sweetish, bitter and pungent. Contains a volatile oil and bitter principle. *Action:* nervous stimulant, anti-spasmodic. *Uses:* hypochondriasis, neuralgia, and morbid sensitiveness of nervous system.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 2...6, [*cgm.* 13...40].

Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Damia'na *æ.*

Hab: Mexico and California. *Part used:* the leaves and tops of *Turnera aphrodisiaca.* *Nat. Ord:* Turneaceæ. *Desc:* is a small mint-like plant; leaves from 3 to 8 lines long, 1 to 3 lines broad, obovate to lanceolate, 8 to 10 sharp-toothed, smooth or with a few hairs on ribs below; midrib marked, with (in some cases) strong, straight veins running to the edge between the teeth; yields a volatile oil; odor aromatic; warm, bitter, camphoraceous taste. *Action:* tonic, aphrodisiac, laxative. *Uses:* in functional impotence, amenorrhœa, etc.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 5...15, [*cgm.* 35...*gm.* 1].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2 ..4].

Datu'ria* *æ*, see Hyoscyamus.

Del'phine* (see next drug), gr. ¼...½, [*cgm.* 1...3].

Delphi'num* *i*, Larkspur.

Syn: rittersporn-samen, *G.;* semence de pied d'alouette, *Fr.* *Hab:* Europe, China, United States. *Part used:* the seed of *delphinum consolida.* *Nat. Ord:* ranunculaceæ. *Desc:* is a glabrous annual herb, with leaves dissected into narrow linear lobes; flowers in loose terminal racemes of a purplish blue color; the seeds about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter, irregularly triangular, pointed,

rough, and pitted upon the surface, with a black testa, and whitish nucleus; inodorous; taste bitter, burning and biting; the seeds yield a fixed and volatile oil. *Action:* diuretic, emmenagogue, vermifuge. *Uses:* amenorrhœa, dropsy, spasmodic asthma, worms.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Tinctu'ra (1 part to 16), gtt. 10...15, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 1].

Dictam'nus* *i*, White Fraxinella, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Hab: Europe. *Part used:* the bark of the root *fraxinella.* *Nat. Ord:* rutaceæ. *Desc:* an attractive plant, cultivated for its fragrant leaves and handsome flowers; yields a volatile oil. *Action:* antispasmodic, antiperiodic, emmenagogue. *Uses:* epilepsy, hysteria, amenorrhœa, and in intermittents.

Digita'lis *is*, Foxglove, gr. 1, [*cgm.* 6].

Syn: digitalis folia, *B.;* digitale pourprée, *Fr.* *Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the leaves of *digitalis purpurea.* *Nat. Ord:* scrophulariaceæ. *Desc:* a biennial, with large leaves; lower ones ovate, pointed, 8 inches long, 3 inches wide, standing on short, winged, footstalks; upper leaves alternate, sparse, and lanceolate; upper leaf-surface deep green, under lighter; flower stalk single, erect, downy, and from 2 to 5 feet high, terminating in an elegant spike of purple flowers. The leaves should be gathered in the second year, during efflorescence, and only full grown and perfectly fresh ones plucked. The dried leaf is a dull, pale green, (the powder a fine deep green,) 4 to 8 inches long, ovate-oblong, narrowed into a petiole; crenate, downy; midrib near the base broad; odor faint, tealike; taste bitter, nauseous; yields its virtues to water and alcohol. Active principles *digitonin*, *digitalin*, and *digitoxin.* Two forms of digitalin occur, one crystallizable and the other amorphous; both are glucosides and represent partially the therapeutic virtues of digitalis; the crystallized is *insol.* in water and is more constant in composition. *Action:* heart tonic; slowing and increasing the force of the heart beats; diuretic; contracts the arterioles; produces contraction of the muscular fibres of uterus; antipyretic; sedative; anaphrodisiac. *Uses:* hæmoptysis, when due to congestion from mitral regurgitation; menorrhagia and metrorrhagia of plethoric subjects; purpura; in aortic stenosis with mitral regurgitation; in mitral incompetence; in dilation of right heart with tricuspid incompetence; scarlet fever, rheumatic fever; chronic bronchitis with fibroid lung and general anasarca; chronic mania, delerium tremens, congestive hemicrania; exophthalmic goitre; spermatorrhœa; dropsy, especially when due to valvular lesions, and to tubal nephritis. *Synerg:* cold, ergot, belladonna. *Antag. and Incomp:* cinchona; sulphate and tincture of the chloride of iron are incompatible; also tannin, acetate of lead, opium, aconite, lobelia, gelsemium, and veratrum viride.

Abstrac'tum, gr. ½...1, [*cgm.* 3...6].

Extrac'tum, gr. ¼, [*cgm.* 1].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].
Infu'sum (1 part in 70), ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 16...32].
Tinctu'ra (15 parts in 100), gtt. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Digitali'num* *i* (Amorphous or Crystallized), gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, [*mgm.* 1].

Dioscore'a* *æ*, Wild Yam.

Syn: colic root, rheumatism root. *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the rhizome of *dioscorea villosa*. *Nat. Ord:* dioscoreaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial creeper with long, branching, contorted, fibrous ligneous roots; leaves alternate, opposite or whorled, broadly ovate, cordate, acuminate, nine to eleven-ribbed, smooth above, downy and paler beneath; rhizome horizontal, ½ inch thick, flattened above and forked or branched; 6 inches long, with simple wiry rootlets on the under side 2 to 4 inches long; externally pale yellow; internally, tissue compact and whitish; taste insipid at first, afterward acrid; inodorous; dioscorein is made by precipitating tincture with water. *Action:* expectorant, diaphoretic, large doses emetic. *Uses:* rheumatism, bilious colic, chronic bronchitis.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ℥ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].
Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 20...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Dios'corein* (see above), grs. 1...4, [*cgm.* 6...24].

Dios'pyros* *i*, Common Persimmon.

Syn: fruite de plaqueminier de Virginie, *Fr.;* dattelpflaumen, *G.* *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the unripe fruit of *diospyros Virginiana*. *Nat. Ord:* ebenaceæ. *Desc:* a tree attaining a height of 60 feet, with a trunk 20 inches in diameter; the stem is upright, covered in the old tree with a furrowed, blackish bark; branches spreading; leaves ovate-oblong, acuminate, entire, smooth, alternate, supported on pubescent footstalks; buds smooth; male and female flowers on separate trees; the fruit is a globular berry, dark yellow when ripe, 1 inch in diameter, four to six-celled; each cell containing a single seed; the unripe fruit has a weak odor, contains a viscid juice of very astringent taste; the bark is astringent and bitter. *Action:* astringent, tonic. *Uses:* chronic diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, intermittents, uterine hemorrhage; locally as a gargle in sore throat.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Syru'pus* (1 part in 2), ℥ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
Tinctu'ra* (1 in 2), ℥ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Dip'terix Odora'ta, See Tonqua Bean.

Dir'ca* *æ*, Leatherwood, grs. 6...8, [*cgm.* 40...50].

Syn: moosewood, rope bark. *Hab:* South America. *Part used:* the bark of *dirca palustris*. *Nat. Ord:* thymelaceæ. *Desc:* a small, much-branched shrub, about 4 feet high, with the branches apparently joined; the wood soft, white and brittle;

bark yellowish-brown, very fibrous and tough; leaves alternate, about 3 inches long, pale green, subsessile, oval-obovate; acute at each end; berries small, oval, ¼ inch in diameter, orange color; bark has nauseous, acrid taste, and berries emetic and poisonous. *Action:* emetic, purgative, expectorant; locally a vesicant. *Uses:* see Mezereum.

Doveri'na* *æ*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...60].

Desc: an improved Dover's powder, the inert potassium sulphate being replaced by the bromides of camphor, potassium, sodium and ammonium. Ten grains of Doverina contain 1 grain of opium and 8 grains of the bromides as above given.

Elix'ir* ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Dracon'tium* *i*, Skunk-cabbage, grs. 10...40, [*cgm.* 65...250].

Syn: racine de pothos fétide, *Fr.;* stinkende drachenwurzel, *G. Hab:* North America. *Part used:* the rhizome and roots of *dracontium fœtidum. Nat. Ord:* araceæ. *Desc:* a perennial growing in bogs and moist grounds, flowering in April and the early part of May. The spathe precedes the leaves; is hooded, shell form, pointed, of a variegated purple-brown and yellow, inclosing short oval spadix; leaves radical, 18 to 24 inches long, on short petioles; smooth, ovate and heart-shaped. The rhizome consists of a cylindrical body 2 or 3 inches long, 1 inch thick; externally brown and very rough; internally white and amylaceous; has radicles of various lengths, about as thick as a quill; very much flattened and wrinkled, covered with a lighter colored epidermis than the body; all parts of the plant have a fetid odor. *Action:* stimulant, antispasmodic, narcotic. *Uses:* chronic catarrh, chorea, hysteria, chronic rheumatism.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Tinctu'ra*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Dros'era* *æ*, Sundew.

Syn: sonnenthau, *G.;* rossolis, *Fr. Hab:* all parts of the world. *Part used:* the plant (*drosera rotundifolia*). *Nat. Ord:* droseraceæ. *Desc:* a small perennial growing in peat bogs and near swamps; has a tuft of petiolate, radical leaves nearly orbicular, fleshy, and, upon the upper surface, covered with numerous whitish, or purplish bristles; plant inodorous; taste acid, acrid and bitterish. *Action:* antispasmodic. *Uses:* pertussis, asthma, chronic bronchitis with dry cough, flatulence.

Extrac'tum*, gr. ¼, [*cgm.* 1.5].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 2...20, [*cgm.* 15...130].

Dru'mine, see Euphorbia Drumondii, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Duboi'sia* *æ*.

Hab: Australia. *Part used:* the leaves (*duboisia myoporoides*).

Nat. Ord: solanaceæ. *Desc:* a tall, glabrous shrub, or small tree, with alternate, obovate-oblong or oblong-lanceolate entire leaves, 2 to 4 inches long, 1 inch wide, contracted into the petiole; flowers white, or pale-lilac color, arranged in terminal panicles; berry nearly globular. The leaves yield the alkaloid *duboisine*, probably identical with *hyoscyamine* and *daturine*. *Action and uses:* similar to belladonna and hyoscyamus.

Extrac'tum*, gr. ¼...½, [*cgm.* 1.5...3].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Duboi'sia æ **Sul'phas***, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$...$\frac{1}{50}$, [*mgm.* 0.5...1].

Action: sulphate of duboisa is a mydriatic more rapid and its effects pass off more quickly than atropine; it is also less irritating; apt to produce slight toxic symptoms when applied to the eye.

Dulcama'ra æ, Bittersweet, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: douce amère, *Fr.*; alpranken, *G.* *Hab:* Europe, North America. *Part used:* the leaves and twigs of *solanum dulcamara*. *Nat. Ord:* solanaceæ. *Desc:* a climbing shrub, with a slender, roundish, branching, woody stem, rising to a height of 6 or 8 feet; leaves alternate, petiolate, ovate, pointed, veined, soft, smooth, and of a dull green color; the berries are oval, bright scarlet color, hanging in bunches after the leaves have fallen. The dried twigs are about ¼ of an inch thick, cylindrical somewhat angular, longitudinally striate, more or less warty, usually hollow in the centre; bark thin, externally pale greenish, marked with alternate leaf scars, and internally green; odor slight; taste bitter, afterward sweet; yields its virtues to boiling water; contains alkaloid *solanine*. *Action:* feeble narcotic, diuretic, diaphoretic, alterative. *Uses:* chronic scaly cutaneous diseases; pityriasis; psoriasis; chronic rheumatism; chronic catarrh.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 3...10, [*cgm.* 20...65].

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Dyos'pyros Kaki*, Japanese Persimmon.

Hab: Japan, East Indies. *Part used:* the bark of the root. *Nat. Ord:* ebenaceæ. *Desc:* a medium-sized tree, yielding a sweet, reddish fruit, sold in the markets as Japanese or Chinese persimmon. *Action:* tonic, with peculiar action on mucous membranes. *Uses:* diarrhœa, dysentery, catarrh of the stomach and bladder.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Echino'cea* æ, Black Sampson.

Hab: western United States. *Part used:* the root of *echinocea angustifolia*. *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* a plant of a slender habit, 2 to 3 feet high; stem subsimple, naked above; leaves pubescent and entire, three-veined, upper ones sessile; lower ones lanceolate, petiolate; 12 to 20 purple, drooping rays, dark brown; flowers from May to July. *Action:* alterative. *Uses:* highly

endorsed as a remedy in syphilis and strumous affections; old ulcers, fever-sores; prophylactic and curative in hydrophobia (?).

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ¼...½, [*gm.* 1...2].

Elateri'num *i* (see Elaterium), gr. $\frac{1}{16}$, [*mgm.* 4].

Tritura'tio, (10 parts to 90 of sugar), gr. ½, [*cgm.* 3].

Elate'rium* *i*, gr. ⅙...¼, [*cgm.* 1...1.5].

Syn: squirting cucumber; elaterium, *G.;* elaterion, *Fr. Hab:* southern Europe. *Part used:* the juice of the fruit of *ecballium elaterium. Nat. Ord:* cucurbitaceæ. *Desc:* is a perennial plant with a large fleshy root, from which rise several round, thick, rough stems, branching and trailing like the common cucumber, but without tendrils; leaves petiolate, large, rough, irregularly cordate, and of a grayish-green color; flowers yellow, and proceed from the axillæ of the leaves; fruit oval, 1½ inches long, 1 inch thick, greenish color, and covered with prickles; when ripe it separates from the peduncle, and throws out its juice and seeds with considerable force through an opening at the base. Elaterium is obtained by slicing the fruit, pressing it slightly, strain-through a hair seive, setting aside to deposit, pouring the sediment on a linen filter and drying; it comes in thin, flat or slightly curled cakes or fragments, bearing the impression of the linen upon which it was dried; is of a greenish-gray color; odor feeble; taste bitter and acrid; floats upon water; inflammable and pulverulent; should yield not less than 20% of elaterinum. The dose should be small, repeating every hour till it operates. *Action:* hydragogue cathartic, diuretic. In large doses causes inflammation of stomach and bowels. *Uses:* ascites; general dropsy; uræmia, and as a revulsive in cerebral diseases. Contraindicated in irritation, or inflammation of stomach or bowels.

Extrac'tum*, gr. ½, [*cgm.* 3].

Elephan'topus *i* **Tormen'tosus*** *i*, Elephant's Foot.

Hab: southern United States. *Part used:* the herb. *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* a branched, leafy, plant; leaves ovate, alternate, sessile, hairy; stem erect; corolla violet-purple, flowering from July to September. *Action:* diaphoretic, expectorant; large doses emetic. *Uses:* asthma, bronchial catarrh, etc.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Erube'lia *æ* **Ri'bes*** *itis*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Syn: babarang, baobirang (*Hind.* and *Beng.*); vaivarang (*Bomb.*). *Hab:* south China, India. *Part used:* the fruit. *Nat. Ord:* myrsineæ. *Desc:* a very large climber, when full-grown having a trunk 8 to 10 inches in diameter, covered with a light-brown bark; leaves alternate, narrowed at both ends, elliptic, entire, glabrous; nerves slender; flowers small, numerous, white; drupe round, smooth, succulent, black when ripe, and the size of a black pepper grain; seeds solitary, globose; taste aromatic,

astringent. *Action:* anthelmintic, carminative, stomachic. *Uses:* to remove tape-worm, flatulence, dyspepsia; should be preceded by a purgative in cases of tape-worm.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Emeti'na* *æ*, Emetine, gr. ⅛, [*mgm.* 8].

Desc: an alkaloid derived from ipecacuanha; when pure it is an inodorous, whitish, bitter powder; permanent in the air; *sol.* in ether, alcohol, and chloroform, less so in water; forms bitter salts with acids. *Action:* emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant. *Uses:* same as ipecac.

Syru'pus*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Unguen tum* (emetine 1, olive oil 1, lard 2), counter-irritant.

Ephe'dra æ Antisyphilit'ica* *æ*, Teamster's Tea.

Hab: Mexico and United States. *Part used:* the twigs. *Nat. Ord:* gnetaceæ. *Desc:* a plant familiar to the residents of Mexico, and Arizona, under the names of "whorehouse tea," "canutillo," etc., and valued as a remedy for venereal troubles. *Action:* undetermined. *Uses:* especially indicated in gonorrhœa.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Epigæ'a æ Re'pens* *tis*, Trailing Arbutus.

Syn: ground laurel, May-flower. *Hab:* North America. *Part used:* the leaves. *Nat. Ord:* ericaceæ. *Desc:* a prostrate shrub, hairy, about 1 foot long; the stem thin, woody, and covered with brownish bark; leaves evergreen, coriaceous, petiolate, margin entire, ovate, heart-shaped base, apex sharp pointed; flowers whitish, or rose-colored, fragrant, in small axillary clusters; leaves inodorous; taste bitter and astringent. *Action:* astringent, diuretic. *Uses:* lithic acid, gravel, vesical catarrh, strangury. (Similar to Uva Ursi).

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Epilo'bium *i* Augustifo'lium* *orum*, Willow Herb.

Syn: herbe de St. Antoine, *Fr.;* antonskraut, *G.* *Hab:* United States, Europe. *Part used:* the leaves. *Nat. Ord:* onagraceæ. *Desc:* a perennial, with leaves resembling those of the willow, growing from 4 to 6 feet; has a long, yellowish-white, fleshy root with thick bark; the leaves are 3 to 5 inches long, lanceolate, entire, pale green beneath, smooth; purple-colored showy flowers; taste astringent and mucilaginous; contains *tannin.* *Action:* astringent, demulcent. *Uses:* diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, dysentery.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Epiphe'gus* *i*, Beech Drops.

Syn: cancer-root, *E.;* orabanche de Virgine, *Fr.;* krebswurz, *G.* *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the plant. *Nat. Ord:* orobanchaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial parasitic plant, having a branched stem 12 to 18 inches high, angular and scaly at the base; the

flowers occur in long, spicate racemes; all parts of the plant are yellowish-brown or purplish in color; taste astringent, bitter and disagreeable. The tuber is scaly, sub-globular, ½ to 1 inch in diameter. The plant is found only about the roots of beech trees. *Action:* astringent. *Uses:* chronic diarrhœa, intestinal and uterine hemorrhages.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Equise'tum* *i*, Horsetail.

Syn: prêle, *Fr.;* schachtelhalm, *G.* *Hab:* United States, *Part used:* the plant. *Nat. Ord:* equisetaceæ. *Desc:* a leafless plant, having a simple stem about 2 feet high; grooved, round, ridges rough with a black girdle at base and tip; narrow teeth sheathing the joints; *Action:* astringent, diuretic; overdoses produce hæmaturia. *Uses:* dropsy, suppression of urine, hæmaturia, diarrhœa and dysentery.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Erechthi'tes* *is*, Fireweed.

Hab: United States and Canada. *Part used:* the herb *erichthites hieracifolia.* *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* an annual growing in newly-cleared and burnt-over fields; stem thick, rough, branching, 3 feet high; leaves large, irregularly cut; color light-green; flowers white, destitute of rays; odor aromatic; taste bitter, acrid and disagreeable. *Action:* tonic, astringent; especially indicated in disease of mucous tissues. *Uses:* dysentery, diarrhœa, hemorrhoids, and locally in hemorrhoids.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...60].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

O'leum*, gtt. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Erig'eron* *tis*, Fleabane, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: pride weed; scabrous, *E.;* herbe d'erigeron, *Fr.;* berufkraut, *G.* *Hab:* Europe, North America. *Part used:* the plants *heterophyllum Philadelphicum* and *erigeron strigosum.* *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* are common weeds, attaining a height of 3 feet, more or less hairy, flowering in June. The herb should be collected while in flower. The plants are perennials, herbaceous, with branching, yellow roots, with 1 to 5 stems; pubescent; much divided at the top. The radical leaves are spatulate, or coarsely dentate; stem-leaves oblong, lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, or entire; odor aromatic; taste bitterish. *Action:* diuretic, astringent, tonic. *Uses:* dropsies, urinary disorders, diarrhœa, gravel, painful micturition; best given in infusion.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

O'leum*, gtt. 5...10, [*gm.* 30...65].

Ergo'ta *æ*, Ergot of Rye, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: secale cornutum; siegle ergoté, *Fr.;* mutterkorn, *G.;*

smut or rye; spurred rye; cockspur rye; mother of rye. *Hab:* wherever rye grows. *Part used:* the sclerotium of claviceps purpurea, a fungus replacing the grain of the secale cereale. *Desc:* grains about 1 inch long, ⅛ inch in diameter, fusiform, usually curved; purplish-black outwardly, whitish inwardly; odor heavy and "mousey"; taste oily and disagreeable. *Action:* oxytocic; parturient; emmenagogue; abortifacient; contracts non-striated muscle. *Uses:* in abortions; labor; bleedings from the stomach, bowels, lungs, kidneys, or uterus. *Syn:* cold; electricity; digitalis and belladonna; especially savin, gossypium, ustilago maidis, rue, borax. *Antag:* aconite; veratrum viride; lobelia; tobacco; amyl nitrite. *Incomp:* caustic alkalies; metallic salts. *Antidotes:* alcohol; diffusible stimulants; hot applications.

Extrac'tum, grs. 1...4, [*cgm.* 5...25].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, ♏ 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
Ace'ticum*, ♏ 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
Æthe'reum,* ♏ 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
Li'quor ammonia'tus*, ♏ 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].
Æthe'ra*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].
Vi'num, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...6].

Ergoti'na* *æ*, Ergotin, grs. 1...4, [*cgm.* 5...25].

Syn: Bonjean's ergotin. *Desc:* a purified aqueous extract of ergot; color, dark brown; odor of roast beef; freely *sol.* in water.

Injec'tio hypoder'mica*, 50% solution, ♏ 2...6, [*cgm.* 10...30].

Ergotin'ium* *i*, Ergotinine, solution ♏ 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...100].

Desc: a costly, whitish, amorphous alkaloid from ergot; *insol.* in water, *sol.* in alcohol, ether, chloroform and dilute acids. Used *hypodermically*, as above, 1 part to 1,000 of excipient.

Eryn'gium* *i*, Button Snakeroot, grs. 2...3, [*cgm.* 13...20].

Hab: Europe, United States. *Part used:* the rhizome of *eryngium aquaticum*. *Nat. Ord:* umbelliferæ. *Desc:* a perennial, having a tuberous root; a stem 2 to 3 feet high, with grass-like, bristly-fringed leaves; the radical leaves are much the largest; the floral leaves are dentate and lanceolate; flowers pale or white; the root is ¼ to ½ inch long with numerous simple rootlets 2 to 3 inches long; is dark-brown externally; odor aromatic; taste sweetish and aromatic. *Action:* expectorant, diaphoretic, emetic, diuretic. *Uses:* see Senega. Useful in dropsy, nephritis, calculous affections, gleet, leucorrhœa.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 20...40, [*gm.* 1...3].

Eryodic'tyon Glutino'sum*, see Yerba Santa.

Erythro'nium *i* America'num* *i*, grs. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Syn: adder's tongue, dog violet. *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the whole plant. *Nat. Ord:* liliaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial, with a cormus brown externally, whitish and solid internally,

with a simple, slender stem, and two smooth, lanceolate, equal leaves of greenish-brown color, and spotted; has a handsome, solitary yellow flower, blooming in April and May. *Action:* emetic, diaphoretic. *Uses:* not often used; *uncertain.*

Erythrophlœ'um *i* **Guineen'se** *is*, Sassy Bark.

Syn: écorce de mancône, *Fr.;* mancona-rinde, *G. Hab:* central and western Africa. *Part used:* the bark. *Nat. Ord:* leguminosæ. *Desc:* a large tree, having coriaceous bi-pennate leaves, terminal spicate racemes of decandrous flowers, flat legumes with thin or fine seeds. The bark is reddish-brown, flat or curved pieces, hard, brittle, red; texture fibrous; pale, yellowish spots internally; inodorous; astringent taste; sternutatory in powder; yields to water and alcohol the alkaloid *erythrophlœine. Action:* astringent, emetic, narcotic, local anæsthetic. *Uses:* diarrhœa, dysentery, colic; dropsy depending upon mitral obstruction; should be used with caution; is the "ordeal bark" of several African tribes.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10 to 30, [*cgm.* 60...*gm.* 2].

Erythrox'ylon *i*, Coca, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: feuilles de coca, *Fr.;* cocablätter, *G. Hab:* South America. *Part used:* the leaves of *erythoxylon coca. Nat. Ord:* erythroxylaceæ. *Desc:* a small shrub growing wild in various parts of South America. The plant begins to yield in 18 months, and continues productive for 50 years. The leaves are ovate, areolate, membranaceous, pointed, 2 inches long by 1 inch in breadth, in their broadest part, with short, delicate footstalks; on each side the midrib, running from the base to the apex, is a slightly curved line, produced by the peculiar folding of the leaf in the bud; leaves are perfectly flat, and of a fine green color; odor agreeable, resembling that of tea; taste peculiar, aromatic, bitter and astringent; yield the alkaloid *cocaine*, a volatile alkaloid *hygrine*, coca-tannic acid, wax, etc. *Action:* nerve stimulant, cerebral excitant; lessens urea elimination. *Uses:* phthisis and wasting diseases, convalescence from acute diseases, nervous sick headache. *Synerg:* caffein, the cerebral stimulants and narcotics. *Antag:* all agents increasing waste. *Incomp:* metallic salts; mineral acids with an infusion or fluid extract.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 3...15, [*cgm.* 18...*gm.* 1].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Eschschol'tzia* *æ*, California Poppy.

Hab: California. *Part used:* the plant, *eschscholtzia Californica. Nat. Ord:* papaveraceæ. *Desc:* an annual with abundant, rich, smooth foliage, dividing into linear segments; flowers reddish-yellow; juice clear and with odor of hydrochloric acid; said to contain a minute quantity of morphine; its use is not in any case

followed by disturbance of the stomach, or constipation. *Action:* soporific, analgesic. *Uses:* substitute for opium preparations, especially for children.

Extrac'tum flu'idum* gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Eseri'na* *æ*, Eserine, $\frac{1}{300}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$, [*mgm.* 0.2...0.5].

Desc: an alkaloid forming in tubular crystals; colorless and having a bitter taste; sparingly *sol.* in water, readily *sol.* in alcohol or chloroform. Assumed to be identical with *physostigmine.* *Action, etc.:* see physostigmine.

Ethoxy-caffei'na* *æ*, gr. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Desc: prepared by boiling 3 parts of bromo-caffein with 10 of alcohol, and 2 of potassium hydrate; crystals *sol.* in hot alcohol, dilute hydrochloric acid; *insol.* in alkalies, sparingly in water and ether. *Action:* narcotic and diuretic. *Uses:* nervous headache; zoster; migraine; give in capsules.

E'thyl Brom'idum* *i*, Hydrobromic Ether.

Desc: C_2H_5Br; a very volatile liquid, not inflammable, colorless; odor agreeable; taste hot and sweetish; freely *sol.* in alcohol and ether, sparingly in water; sp. gr. 1.420; boils at 104° F. Prepared by decomposing bromide of potash with sulphuric acid, in acohol. *Action:* anæsthetic, acting promptly, even more so than chloroform; acts upon the heart the same as chloroform and is more dangerous.

Eucalyp'tol* (see following), gtt. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...100].

Eucalyp'tus *i*, Eucalyptus leaves.

Syn: feuilles d'eucalyptus, *Fr.;* eucalyptus-blätter, *G.* *Hab:* Australia. *Part used:* the leaves of *eucalyptus globulus.* *Nat. Ord:* myrtaceæ. *Desc:* the Australian gum tree is one of the largest known trees, reaching a height of 300 or 350 feet; has a smooth, ash-colored bark; leaves 1 foot long, varying in color, according to age, from a glaucous-white to a bluish-green; bears large, pinkish-white axillary flowers, sometimes single, sometimes in clusters; the wood is very hard, resinous and durable. Notoriously miasmatic districts are rendered healthy by the growth of the tree. The leaves are petiolate, lanceolately scythe-shaped, 6 to 12 inches long, rounded below, tapering above, entire, leathery, gray-green, glandular, feather-veined between the mid-rib and marginal veins; odor strongly camphoraceous; taste pungently aromatic, bitter and astringent. Yields an essential oil at 338° to 352.4° F., having the formula $C_{12}H_{20}O$ and is called *eucalyptol.* *Action:* antiseptic, astringent, stimulating narcotic, antispasmodic. *Uses:* migraine and neuralgia; chronic bronchitis; chronic inflammation of genito-urinary tract; intermittent fever; septic fevers; diphtheria; in asthma by inhalation.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 3...10, [*cgm.* 20...65].

Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
O'leum*, gtt. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...100].

Euge'nia *æ* **Pimen'ta*** *æ*, Allspice.

Hab: West Indies, Mexico, South America. *Part used:* the leaves. *Nat. Ord:* myrtaceæ. *Desc:* a beautiful tree 30 feet high, trunk straight and covered with a smooth, grayish bark; foliage dense, evergreen; leaves about 4 inches long, entire, petiolate, obtusely pointed; color deep green. *Action:* carminative, stimulant. *Uses:* atonic dyspepsia, flatulence.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Eu'lachon Oil*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Desc: derived from the fish known to the North Pacific Indians as *oulachon*, to the English as candle fish, the *thaleichthys Pacificus* of scientists; has been proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil; it congeals at 19.4° F.; sp. gr. 0.907; contains 20% palmitic and stearic acid; 60% oleic acid. Not so disagreeable as cod liver oil. *Action:* same as cod liver oil.

Euon'ymin (active principle of Wahoo), grs. 1...6, [*cgm.* 5...30].

Euon'ymus *i*, Wahoo.

Syn: burning-bush, spindle-tree. *Hab:* Northern and Western United States. *Part used:* the bark of *euonymus atropurpureus*. *Nat. Ord:* celastraceæ. *Desc:* a tall, erect shrub, with quadrangular branches, and opposite, petiolate, oval-oblong, pointed, serrate leaves; the flowers are small and dark purple, stand in loose cymes on axillary peduncles, having petals and sepals in fours; fruit crimson and beautiful; the bark is in thin pieces, quilled or curved, ½ inch thick; outer surface ash-gray, with blackish patches detached in thin and small scales; inner surface whitish or slightly tawny, smooth; fracture smooth, whitish; the inner layers tangentially striate; nearly inodorous; taste sweetish, somewhat bitter and acrid; imparts its virtues to water and alcohol. Yields a bitter principle euonymin. *Action:* purgative, cathartic, cholagogue. *Uses:* hepatic and intestinal disorders; dropsy; intermittent and remittent fever.

Extrac'tum, grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].
Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Eupato'rin (active principle boneset), grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6..13].

Eupato'rium *i*, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: boneset; herbe parfaite, *Fr.;* durchwachsener wasserhanf, *G. Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the leaves and flowering tips of *E. perfoliatum*. *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* is an indigenous perennial; has numerous herbaceous stems, erect round, hairy, from 2 to 5 feet high, simple below, trichotomously branched near the summit; leaves opposite, united at base, lanceolate, from 4 to 6 inches long, tapering, crenately serrate, rugosely veined,

rough above, downy and resinous, dotted beneath; flower heads corymbed, numerous, with an oblong involcure of lance-linear scales, and with from 10 to 15 white florets; flowers from July to November; odor faint, taste peculiar and bitter; yields the glucoside *eupatorin*. *Action:* tonic, diaphoretic; large doses emetic, and aperient. *Uses:* influenza or catarrh, given at the commencement in hot infusion; tonic in dyspepsia; general debility.

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 5...60, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Eupur'purin*(active principle Gravel Root), grs. 1...4, [*cgm.* 6...26].

Eupato'rium *i* Purpu'reum* *i*, Gravel Root.

Syn: queen of the meadow, trumpet-weed. *Hab:* United States, Canada. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* a perennial, herbaceous plant, having a tall, simple, spotted stem, purple colored, 5 or 6 feet high; leaves in whorls of 3 to 6, ovate or lanceolate petiolate, and dense corymbs of purplish flowers; the root has a bitterish, aromatic and astringent taste. *Action:* diuretic, tonic, stimulant and astringent. *Uses:* dropsy, gravel, strangury, chronic diseases of urinary organs, gout and rheumatism.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Euphor'bia æ Corrolla'ta* æ, grs. 3...20, [*cgm.* 18...130].

Syn: milk weed, wild ipecac, *E.;* racine d'euphorbe à grand fleurs, *Fr.;* grossbluthige wolfsmilch-wurzel, *G. Hab:* Southern and Western United States. *Part used:* the root, *euphorbia corrollata*. *Nat. Ord:* euphorbiaceæ. *Desc:* Large flowering spurge is a perennial, sending up several erect stems two or three feet high, simple and round. The root large, yellowish and branching; leaves obtuse, alternate, flat, smooth or hairy; flowers in umbels of 5 or 7 rays, each two or three forked; calyx large, white, with segments resembling a corolla; flowers in autumn when root should be gathered. The root is 18 to 24 inches long, one inch thick, cylindrical, dark brown externally, inodorous, sweetish, not unpleasant taste. *Action:* emetic in full doses; in smaller doses cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant; vesicant locally. *Uses:* chronic bronchitis, vesical catarrh, ascites, hydrothorax; danger of large doses causing inflammation of stomach.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Euphor'bia æ Drummon'dii*.

Hab: Australia. *Part used:* the plant. *Nat. Ord:* euphorbiaceæ. *Desc:* a prostrate, much branched plant, with a perennial, thick, woody, rhizome; leaves ovate or oblong, opposite, obtuse or notched, serrulate or entire; flower-heads very small; seeds rugose. Yields a semi-crystalline, greyish, waxy mass, called *drumine*, whose dose is 1 to 2 grains. One of the new drugs, and its value not yet thoroughly tested. *Action:* feeble, local

anæsthetic; expectorant. *Uses:* in smoking, alcoholic or sexual excesses; laryngeal catarrh; asthma.

Euphor'bia Heterodox'a* *æ.* *Locally.*

Syn: arveloz, alveloz. *Hab:* Brazil. *Part used:* the juice. *Nat. Ord:* euphorbiaceæ. *Desc:* yielding, when broken, a milky juice, which produces, when applied to the skin, a severe dermatitis with suppuration; has been used in epithelioma.

Euphor'bia æ Ipecacuan'ha* *æ,* grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Syn: wild ipecac; racine d'euphorbe vomitive, *Fr.;* breckwolfsmilchwurzel, *G.* *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* euphorbiaceæ. *Desc:* American ipecac is a smooth, herbaceous perennial, dull green or dark purplish color, having ascending, spreading stems, forking near the base; leaves opposite, oblong, obtuse, entire, sessile; flowers appear singly from the forks of the upper leaves; flowers in the spring; root is irregular, yellowish, and very large; capsule is smooth, containing 3 seeds. *Action:* emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant,. *Uses:* chronic bronchitis, vesical catarrh, etc.

Euphor'bia æ Pilulif'era* *æ,* Snake Weed.

Syn: pill bearing spurge. *Hab:* Australia. *Part used:* the herb. *Nat. Ord:* euphorbiaceæ. *Desc:* is an annual about 12 to 24 inches high, branched, the branches reddish; leaves ¾ to 1¾ inches long, oblique, narrow below with base semi-cordate, opposite, ovate, or oblong; root red when fresh, fibrous; the 3 seeds are enclosed in a three-carinated capsule, and resemble coffee grains. *Action:* antispasmodic, nerve sedative. *Uses:* asthma, chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Exal'gine*, grs. 2...5, [*cgm.* 12...30].

Desc: a derivative of the aromatic series of synthetic compounds. *Action:* analgesic. *Uses:* cephalalgia, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes.

Fel Bo'vis *inis,* Ox Gall, grs. 2...10, [*cgm.* 12...65].

Desc: the fresh gall of bos taurus (*Class,* mammalia; *Order,* ruminantia); is a brownish-green or dark-green, somewhat viscid liquid, having a peculiar odor, a disagreeable, bitter taste, and neutral or faintly alkaline reaction. The characteristic constituents of ox gall are: *glycocholic, taurocholic, hyoglycocholic, hyotaurocholic* and *chenotaurocholic acids,* and the gall-pigments *bilirubin, biliverdin, bilifuscin* and *biliprasin.* The acids form salts with sodium, and potassium. Cholesterin, urea and cholin, are also found in gall. *Action:* laxative; tonic.

Inspissa'tum *i,* grs. 2...10, [*cgm.* 12...65].

Fresh ox gall 100 parts reduced to 15 parts by heating to a temperature not exceeding 176° F.

Purifica'tum *i,* grs. 2...10, [*cgm.* 12...65].

Fer'ri Aceta'tis Li'quor, gtt. 2...10, [*cgm.* 12...65].

Syn: solution of acetate of iron, *E.;* liqueur d'acitate de fer, *Fr.;* essigsaureeisen-flussigkeit, *G.* *Desc:* an aqueous solution of acetate of iron containing 33 per cent. of the anhydrous salt; made by forming first ferric hydrate, then dissolving precipitate in glacial acetic acid. It is a dark, transparent liquid, brown-red color; odor acetous; taste somewhat styptic, sweetish; reaction acid. *Action and uses, etc:* see Ferrum.

Tinctu'ra, gtt. 10...60, [*cgm.* 65...400].

Tinctu'ra æthe'reus*, ʒ ½, [*gm.* 2].

Fer'ri Albumina'tis*, Albuminate of Iron, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Desc: prepared by mixing white of egg with water, adding diluted officinal solution of chloride of iron, filtering, and adding a saturated solution of chloride of iron; washed, dried and powdered. Is a cinnamon-brown powder, *sol.* in water; taste saltish.

Fer'ri Albumina'tis et So'dii*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Desc: a transparent, orange-colored solution, having a saltish taste, each fluid ounce containing 4 grains of the albuminate. Made by adding white of egg, sulphate of iron, caustic soda and distilled water together, filtering, and removing sulphuric acid and lime; reaction alkaline. *Action, uses, etc:* see Ferrum.

Fer'ri Albumina'tis et Potas'sii Syru'pus*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Desc: made by dissolving albumen in distilled water, adding ferric sulphate, and dissolving precipitate with alcoholic potassa, and adding sugar; has a sweetish, alkaline taste; contains 6 grs. sesquioxide of iron to the ounce. *Action, uses, etc:* see Ferrum.

Fer'ri Arse'nias* *atis,* Arseniate of Iron, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$...$\frac{1}{8}$, [*mgm.* 3...6].

Syn: ferrous arseniate; arseniate de fer, *Fr.;* arsensaures-eisen, *G.* *Desc:* prepared by adding a solution of arseniate of sodium to a solution of sulphate of iron, afterwards adding a solution of bicarbonate of sodium; collect the precipitate on a filter, wash and dry on porous bricks in a temperature never above 100° F. It is an amorphous powder, tasteless, inodorous, *ins. l.* in water, *sol.* in hydrochloric acid; color on exposure to air greenish; medicinal properties due to the arsenic. *Action:* alterative, tonic. *Uses:* chronic cutaneous diseases of a scaly nature; psoriasis, eczema; also lupus, impetigo.

Syru'pus (gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to ʒ 1)*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Fer'ri Brom'idum* *i,* Bromide of Iron, grs. 3...10, [*gm.* 20...65].

Syn: Brômure ferreux, *Fr.;* eisenbromür, *G.* *Desc:* FeBr=216, is made by heating gently, in water, bromine and iron filings, then filtering and drying; it is a brick-red salt, deliquescent, soluble and styptic; should only be given in form of syrup. Virtues due to the bromine. *Action:* tonic and alterative. *Uses:* chronic skin diseases, glandular inflammation, scrofula, bronchocele, etc.

Syru'pus*, gtt. 20, [*cgm.* 130].

Fer'ri Carbo'nas* *atis,* Iron Carbonate, grs. 5...30 [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Desc: $FeCO_3H_2O$=134, is made by mixing a solution of sulphate of iron and carbonate of ammonia together; then wash and collect the precipitate; it is a greenish powder, amorphous, *insol.* in water, *sol.* in carbonated waters. *Action, uses, etc:* see Ferrum.

Pil'ula (Vallet's mass), grs. 3...5, [*cgm.* 20...35].

Fer'ri Carbo'nas Saccharа'tus *i,* grs. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Syn: ferri carbonas saccharata, *Br.;* saccharure de carbonate ferreux, *Fr.;* zuckerhaltiges kohlensaures eisen, *G. Desc:* prepared by adding a solution of sulphate of iron to a solution of bicarbonate of sodium; after shaking add boiling distilled water; wash the precipitate and mix with sugar; it occurs as a grayish-green powder, with a sweetish, afterward irony taste; reaction neutral; *sol.* in dilute hydrochloric acid; sparingly *sol.* in water; inferior to Vallet's mass. *Action, uses, etc:* see Ferrum.

Fer'ri Chlor'idum *i,* Chloride of Iron, grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...32].

Syn: chlorure ferrique, *Fr.;* eisenchlorid, *G. Desc:* $Fe_2Cl_6.12H_2O$; 540.2 is made by adding dilute hydrochloric acid to small pieces of iron wire, and after effervescence ceases, boiling, filtering through paper, then adding hydrochloric acid and a proper amount of nitric acid. The final crystalline mass is orange-yellow in color, inodorous, taste styptic and reaction acid; *sol.* in water, alcohol and ether. *Action, uses, etc:* see Ferrum.

Li'quor fer'ri chlor'idi, gtt. 2...10, [*cgm.* 12...65].

An aqueous solution of ferric chloride, containing 37.8 per cent, of anhydrous salt; it is a reddish-brown liquid, odor of hydrochloric acid, taste styptic and acid, reaction acid; contains about 4 times as much iron as the tincture; should be largely diluted if given internally. Used in the preparation of tincture ferri chloridi.

Tinctu'ra fer'ri chlor'idi, gtt. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.*2].

Prepared by mixing solution of chloride of iron (35 parts), alcohol (65 parts), and allowing to stand for 3 months before using. Should be kept in glass-stoppered bottles; the tincture is a clear, brownish-colored liquid; taste astringent, styptic; reaction acid; one of the best of the iron preparations. *Uses:* see Ferrum; in gleet, dysuria of spasmodic stricture, leucorrhœa, etc. *Incomp:* alkalies, astringent vegetable infusions, gum arabic, mucilage, tannin.

Fer'ri Ci'tras *atis,* Citrate of Iron, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Syn: citrate ferrique, *Fr.;* citronensaures, *G.;* ferric citrate, *E. Desc:* citrate of iron, $Fe_2(C_6H_3O_7)_2.CH_2O$; 597.8, is in transparent scales of deep red color; odorlesss; permanent in the air; faint iron taste; reaction acid; *sol.* in water; *insol.* in alcohol; prepared by evaporating a solution of citrate of iron to the consistency of syrup, spreading on glass and drying at a temperature not exceeding 140° F. A solution in distilled water will keep perfectly; best given in solution.

Li'quor, gtt. 10, [*cgm.* 65].

Prepared by making a solution of the tersulphate with ammonia, combining it, with the aid of heat, with citric acid, thus forming an aqueous solution of ferric citrate containing about 35.5 per cent. of the anhydrous salt; it is an odorless liquid, dark brown in color, with the iron taste and acid reaction.

Fer′ri Dialysa′tus Li′quor*, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Desc: dyalized iron is a transparent, brownish-red liquid, free from the styptic and astringent taste of iron preparations; mixes with water, alcohol, glycerin and syrup; salines cause precipitation; best given alone or with distilled water; prepared by mixing a solution of perchloride of iron, distilled water and a solution of ammonia, together, filtering, washing precipitate with distilled water, squeezing to remove moisture, adding balance of solution of perchloride, mixing thoroughly, warm gently; when solution is complete, filter and place in a covered dialyser, subjecting to stream of water until almost tasteless. *Uses:* see Ferrum; also valuable as antidote to arsenic.

Fer′ri et Ammo′nia Aceta′tis Mistu′ra *æ*, ℥ ¼...1, [*gm.* 8...32].

Desc: "Basham's Mixture" is prepared by mixing a solution of acetate of ammonium with diluted acetic acid, adding tincture of chloride of iron, elixir of orange, syrup and water; it is a bright red liquid, transparent, and a perfect solution.

Fer′ri et Ammo′nii Ci′tras *atis*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Syn: citrate of iron and ammonia; citrate de fer et d'ammoniaque, *Fr.;* citronensaures eisen oxyd ammonium, *G. Desc:* made by adding aqua ammonia to solution of citrate of iron, evaporating and drying in scales; is a more soluble preparation than the citrate, wholly soluble in water, not soluble in alcohol. The scales are dark red, transparent, without odor; iron and saline taste; reaction neutral; will deliquesce when exposed to moisture. May be mixed with alkaline carbonates and given in effervescence with citric acid. *Action, uses, etc:* see Ferrum.

Fer′ri et Ammo′nii Sul′phas *atis*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Syn: sulphate of iron and ammonium; ammoniakalischer eisenalaun, *G.;* sulfate de fer et d'ammoniaque, *Fr. Desc:* ammonio-ferric sulphate, $Fe_2(NH_4)_2(SO_4)_4 24H_2O$; 963.8, is prepared by adding to a boiling solution of tersulphate of iron, sulphate of ammonium, stirring and set aside until it crystallizes; wash the crystals quickly with cold water and dry; it occurs in eight-sided crystals of pale violet color; taste sour and astringent; reaction acid; *insol.* in alcohol; *sol.* in boiling water and in 3 parts of cold water. *Action:* astringent and less stimulating than other iron preparations. See Ferrum.

Fer′ri et Ammo′nii Tar′tras *atis*, grs. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Syn: ammonio-tartrate of iron; tartrate de fer et d'ammonique, *Fr.;* weinsaures eisenoxyd-ammonium, *G. Desc:* pre-

pared by adding to solution of tersulphate diluted aqua ammonia, straining and washing the precipitate with cold water until test-solution of chloride of barium shows no cloudiness. Dissolve tartaric acid in distilled water, neutralize with carbonate of ammonium, then add more tartaric acid and dissolve by aid of gentle heat; add to this solution the drained precipitate until it will dissolve no more; filter the solution, evaporate and spread on glass to dry in scales; it is very *sol.* in water, *insol.* in alcohol; scales dark red, or yellowish, transparent, odorless; taste of iron and sweetish; reaction neutral.

Fer′ri et Potas′sii Tar′tras *atis*, grs. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Syn: ferrum tartaratum, *Br.;* tartrate de fer et de potasse, *Fr.;* eisenweinstein, *G.* *Desc:* prepared by adding to a diluted solution of tersulphate, diluted aqua ammonia, washing precipitate and draining, then dissolve in distilled water, add potassium bitartrate, stirring until dissolved; filter while hot, cooling in the dark for 24 hours; add now enough aqua ammonia to dissolve the precipitate, evaporate and dry on glass plates. The scales are deep inous; *insol.* in alcohol; *sol.* in water. *Action, uses, etc:* see Ferrum. red, transparent, odorless; reaction neutral; taste sweetish, ferrug-

Fer′ri et Qui′niæ Ci′tras *atis*, grs. 2...10, [*cgm.* 12...60].

Syn: citrate of iron and quinia; citrate de fer et de quinine, *Fr.;* citronensaures eisen-chinin, *G.* *Desc·* made by dissolving citrate of iron in distilled water, adding quinine and stirring until dissolved, evaporating and drying in scales on glass plates; they are thin, brown-red or yellowish-brown; reaction acid; taste of iron and bitter; odorless; on exposure to air deliquesce slowly; slightly *sol.* in alcohol, *sol.* in water, hot or cold; the salt combines the virtues of quinine and iron.

Li′quor, gtt. 10...20, [*cgm.* 60...130].

Syru′pus*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Vi′num amar′ga, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Fer′ri et Strych′niæ Ci′tras *atis*, grs 3...5, [*cgm.* 20...35].

Syn: citrate of iron and strychnia; citrate de fer et de strychnine, *Fr.;* citronensaures eisen-strychnin, *G.* *Desc:* prepared by dissolving citrate of iron and ammonium in distilled water, and adding a solution of strychnine and citric acid in distilled water, evaporating by water-bath and drying in scales on glass plates; should be kept in well-stoppered vials. The scales are dark red, transparent; taste of iron and bitter; reaction acid; odorless; on exposure to air deliquesce; slightly *sol.* in alcohol; *sol.* in water; contains 1% of strychnine. *Action, etc:* see strychnine and iron.

Vi′num*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Fer′ri Ferrocyan′idum* *i*, Prussian Blue, grs. 5, [*cgm.* 30].

Syn: ferrocyanure de fer, *Fr.;* ferrocyaneisen, *G.* *Desc:*

Fe_4Fcy_3—1.184, prepared by adding to a diluted solution of tersulphate of iron, ferrocyanide of potassium in solution, stirring constantly, filtering and thoroughly washing the precipitate; it is in dark blue masses, tasteless, *insol.* in water, mineral acids or alcohol; of no value as a chalybeate. *Action, etc:* probably inert.

Fer'ri Hypophos'phis *itis*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...60].

Syn: hypophosphite of iron; hypophosphite de fer, *Fr.;* unterphosphorigsaures eisen-oxyd, *G.* *Desc:* an odorless and nearly tasteless, gray-white powder, only slightly *sol.* in water, freely so in muriatic acid, or in citrate of sodium solution; made by action of hypophosphorus acid upon carbonate of iron. *Action, etc:* see Ferrum and Phosphorous. *Uses:* in anæmia in connection with deficient power of cerebral action and in consumption.

Syru'pus, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Syr'upus et mangane'sii*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Fer'ri Iod'idum* *i*, Iodide of Iron, grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 5...30].

Syn: iodure de fer, *Fr.;* eisenjodure, *G.* *Desc:* ferrous iodide, a very deliquescent, crystalline substance of green-brown color; inodorous; taste styptic, chalybeate; prepared by action of iodine upon fine iron wire in the presence of boiling water, then evaporating; very *sol.* in water and alcohol; liable to spontaneous change; affects the teeth very seriously; glycerine dissolves and preserves the iodide. *Action:* tonic, alterative, diuretic, emmenagogue. *Uses:* scrofula, chlorosis, leucorrhœa, scrofulous anæmia of children, syphilitic ulcers, etc. *Incomp. and Synerg:* see Ferrum.

Li'quor*, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Pil'ulæ, grs. 3...8, [*cgm.* 20...50].

Syru'pus, gtt. 20...40, [*cgm.* 130...250].

Fer'ri Iod'idum *i* **Saccharа'tum** *i*, grs. 2...5, [*cgm.* 13...35].

Syn: ferrum iodatum saccharatum, *P. G.;* zuckerhaltiges jodeisen, *G.* *Desc:* saccharated ferrous iodide is made by action of iodine upon iron in distilled water, filtering and adding sugar of milk, evaporating and powdering; must be kept in a cool, dark place in well stoppered bottles; is white or grayish, odorless sweet, iron taste; reaction acid; *sol.* in water, less so in alcohol. ;

Fer'ri Lac'tas *atis*, Lactate of Iron, grs. 1...20, [*cgm.* 6...130].

Syn: lactate de fer, *Fr.;* milchsaures eisen oxydul, *G.* *Desc:* $Fe(C_3H_5O_3)_2 3H_2O$; 287.9 is made by adding to diluted lactic acid, iron filings and digesting in a water bath, filtering, decanting and washing the crystals with alcohol; the crystals are permanent in the air, greenish-white, odorless; acid reaction; taste of iron and sweetish; *sol.* in 40 parts of cold water, more *sol.* in hot; *insol.* in alcohol. *Action, uses, etc:* see Ferrum.

Syru'pus* (4 grs. to ℥ 1), ʒ 2...4, [*gm.* 8...16].

Syru'pus hypophosphi'tum cum fer'ro, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Syru'pus fer'ri lactophos'phatis*, ʒ 1...4, [4...16].

Fer'ri Nitra'tis Li'quor *is*, gtt. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...200].

Syn: azotate de fer liquide, *Fr.;* saltpetresäure eisenoxydlösung, *G. Desc:* an aqueous solution of the nitrate of iron containing 6% of the anhydrous salt; prepared by adding acidulated solution of tersulphate of iron to aqua ammonia diluted with 40 parts of water and washing the precipitate; then put precipitate in tarred porcelain vessel with nitric acid, stirring until solution is clear, then add required quantity of distilled water. The liquid is amber-colored, odorless, with acid styptic taste; reaction acid. *Action:* tonic, astringent; see Ferrum. *Uses:* chronic diarrhœa without ulcerations. *Incomp. and Antag:* see Ferrum.

Fer'ri Ox'alas *atis*, Oxalate of Iron, gr. 2...3, [*cgm.* 12...20].

Syn: oxalate de fer, *Fr.;* oxalsäures eisenoxydul, *G. Desc:* ferrous oxalate, $FeC_2O_4.H_2O$; 161.9, is a crystalline powder, lemon-yellow in color, odorless, and nearly tasteless; *sol.* in mineral acids; slightly *sol.* in water. Prepared by mixing solutions of sulphate of iron and oxalic acid together (filtering the solutions before mixing), washing and drying the precipitate. *Action, Uses:* see Ferrum.

Fer'ri Ox'idum *i* **Hydra'tum** *i*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Syn: ferri peroxidum hydratum, *Br.;* hydrate de peroxyde de fer gélatineux, *Fr.;* feuchtes eisenoxyd hydrat, *G. Desc:* hydrated oxide of iron, $Fe_2(HO)_6$=213.8, is made by adding to diluted aqua ammonia a diluted solution of tersulphate of iron; strain through muslin, and drain; then mix with cold water, and again strain and drain; to this precipitate add the required amount of cold water. It forms a brown-red mass and is wholly soluble, without effervescence, in hydrochloric acid. *Use:* mainly in arsenical poisoning.

Emplas'trum (10 parts to 30 excipient). *External.*

Trochis'ci (grs. 5 in each lozenge), 1...5.

Fer'ri Ox'idum *i* **Hydra'tum** *i* **cum Magne'sia.**

Syn: antidotum arsenicum, *P.G.;* gegengift der arsenigensäure, *G. Desc:* made by adding diluted solution of tersulphate of iron (1 in 3) to mixture of magnesia and water, then shake until a homogeneous mass forms. *Uses:* antidote to arsenical poisoning.

Fer'ri Ox'idum *i* **Magnet'icum*** *i*, grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Syn: oxide de fer noir, *Fr.;* eisenoxyd-oxydul, *G. Desc:* black oxide of iron is prepared by mixing solution of persulphate of iron with a solution of sulphate of iron, then adding a solution of soda; stir thoroughly, boil and after standing two hours, strain. Wash with distilled water until no precipitate with chloride of barium, then dry carefully. It is a brownish-black, magnetic,

tasteless powder; *sol.* in diluted hydrochloric acid. *Action, Uses, etc:* see Ferrum.

Fer'ri Perchlor'idi Li'quor *oris*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].
Syn: solution de chlorure ferrique diluée, *Fr.;* verdunnte eisenchlorid-lösung, *G.* *Desc:* take strong solution of chloride of iron 5 fluid ounces, distilled water 5 fluid ounces, mix. *Uses:* may be used when alcohol in tr. of iron would be objectionable; is very astringent.

Fer'ri Phos'phas *atis*, Ferric Phosphate, grs 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].
Syn: phosphate de fer, *Fr.;* phosphorsäures eisen-oxydul, *G.* *Desc:* to a solution of citrate of iron in hot distilled water, add phosphate of sodium; stir until dissolved; evaporate and spread on glass to dry; the scales are transparent, permanent in dry air, odorless, bright-green; taste saline and sour; reaction acid; change when exposed to light; *insol.* in alcohol; *sol.* in water. *Action, etc:* see ferrum.

Elix'ir*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
Quini'næ et strychni'næ*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].
Syru'pus*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
et ammo'nii phos'phas*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].
et cal'cii phos'phas* ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].
Quini'næ et strychni'næ*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Fer'ri Pyrophos'phas *atis*, Ferric Pyrophosphate, grs. 2...5.
Syn: pyrophosphate de fer citro-ammoniacal, *Fr.;* pyrophosphorsäures eisenoxyd mit citronensauren ammonium, *G.* *Desc:* dissolve citrate of iron in distilled water; add to this pyrophosphate of sodium, stirring constantly; evaporate; dry on glass. It occurs in thin, transparent scales, greenish in color, permanent in dry air, odorless, saline, acid taste; reaction acid; *insol.* in alcohol, but *sol.* in water; turns dark on exposure to light. *Action, Uses, etc:* see Ferrum.

Elix'ir*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Syru'pus*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
et quini'næ* ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].
Vi'num et calisa'yæ*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
et pru'ni Virgnia'næ, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Fer'ri Sul'phas *atis*, Ferrous Sulphate, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...13].
Syn: green vitriol, *E.;* sulphate de fer, *Fr.;* schwefelsäures eisenoxydul, *G.* *Desc:* sulphate of iron, $FeSo_4 7H_2O$=277.9, is made by adding iron wire to diluted sulphuric acid; after effervescence ceases boil for ten minutes; filter through paper, and dry the precipitate; should be kept in glass-stoppered bottle. The crystals are pale, greenish-blue, large, monoclinic prisms, without odor; taste saline, and styptic; reaction acid; *insol.* in alcohol; *sol.* in water. *Action:* astringent, tonic, disinfectant.

Li'quor fer'ri subsulpha'tis (Monsel's solution), gtt. 3...6.
A syrupy liquid, brownish-red, odorless, astringent; reaction acid; sp. gr. 1.555; mixes with alcohol and water readily; prepared by heating together sulphuric acid, nitric acid and distilled water, in a large porcelain vessel; when boiling add sulphate of iron, until effervescence ceases; add nitric acid until red fumes cease; add required amount of distilled water. Is a valuable styptic.

Mistu'ra fer'ri composi'ta (Griffith's mixture), ℥ 1...2.
Prepared by rubbing together, carbonate of potassium, myrrh, sugar and rose water, adding spirit of lavender, mixing; then add sulphate of iron; should be immediately poured into bottle and kept well stoppered; should be freshly prepared.

Pil'ulæ fer'ri compos'itæ (Griffith's pills), 1...3.
Prepared by rubbing together myrrh and carbonate of sodium, adding sulphate of iron and mixing thoroughly, and adding syrup to form mass—resembles *Blaud's Pills.*

Fer'ri Sul'phas *atis* **Exsicca'tus** *i*, grs. ½...2, [*cgm.* 3...12].
Syn: ferri sulphas exsiccata, *B.;* sulfate de fer desséché, *Fr.;* entwässertes schwefelsäures eisenoxydul, *G.* *Desc:* dried sulphate of iron, $FeSO_4.H_2O$=169.9, is prepared by heating gradually to 300° F. the sulphate crystals, and keeping at that temperature until they cease to lose weight; powder and keep in stoppered bottles. The powder is gray-white in color; odorless; taste styptic, saline; reaction acid; *insol.* in alcohol; *sol.* in water; 3 grs. equal to 5 grs. of the ordinary salt.

Pil'ulæ Al'oes et fer'ri (aloes gr. 1, ferri sulph. gr. 1), 1...2.

Fer'ri Sul'phas *atis* **Præcipita'tus** *i*, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12.].
Syn: ferri sulphas granulata, *Br.* *Desc:* precipitated sulphate of iron, $FeSO_4 7H_2O$=227 9, is a crystalline powder, pale, greenish-blue, odorless; taste saline, and styptic; reaction acid; *sol.* in water; *iosol.* in alcohol; gradually oxidizes in moist air; efflorescent in dry air. Made by dissolving sulphate of iron in distilled water, to which sulphuric acid has been added, filter; after cooling, gradually add an equal volume of alcohol, setting aside for 48 hours, when drain and wash with alcohol; should be kept in well stoppered bottles. *Uses, etc:* see Ferrum.

Syru'pus fer'ri phospha'tis*, ℥ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Fer'ri Tan'nas* *atis*, Tannate of Iron, grs. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...200]·
Desc: a bluish-black, or black powder, or in flat pieces of a crimson color, without taste; *insol.* in water; made by dissolving dried subcarbonate of iron in a boiling solution of tannic acid, evaporating and drying. *Uses, etc:* see Ferrum and Tannic Acid.

Fer'ri Tersulpha'tis Li'quor.
Syn: solution of tersulphate of iron; solution normal ferric sulphate. *Desc:* is an aqueous solution of normal ferric sulphate, $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$=399.8. Is made by taking sulphate of iron, 80 parts; sulphuric acid, 15 parts; nitric acid and distilled water enough to make 200 parts. *Uses:* mostly for the manufacture of other iron preparations.

Fer′ri Valeria′nas *atis*, gr. 1, [*cgm.* 6].

Syn: valerinate of iron; valerinate de fer, *Fr.;* baldriansäures eisen-oxyd, *G.* *Desc:* ferric valerinate, $Fe_2(C_5H_3O_2)_6$=717.8, is an amorphous, dark red powder; odor of valerianic acid; permanent in dry air: *insol.* in water; *sol.* in alcohol and dilute-hydrochloric acid. Made by precipitating diluted solution of tersulphate of iron with sodium valerianate, washing and drying.

Fer′rum *i*, Iron.

Syn: eisen, *G.;* fer, *Fr.;* ferro, *Sp.* *Desc:* iron, Fe=55.9, is (in the form of inelastic, bright, fine wire) malleable, tenaceous, ductile, and a hard metal; color grey-white; taste styptic; combines with most metals, and with all metallic elements except nitrogen and hydrogen; oxidizes readily. It occurs as native, oxidized, sulphuretted, and in saline combinations. *Action:* the soluble salts are tonic, increasing quantity of coloring matter, and number of red corpuscles; also increase the appetite and improve the digestion; astringent, locally and internally; anti-periodic; alterative; acid and astringent preparations are corrosive, acting upon the teeth and are styptic. *Uses:* locally, in epistaxis, bleeding piles, to diphtheritic surfaces, erysipelas, leucorrhœa; applied to relaxed mucous surfaces, syphilitic ulcers, phagedena; injection in gonorrhœa, and to remove ascarides. The acid and astringent preparations of chlorides, sulphates, nitrates, etc., are used internally in passive hæmorrhages from lungs, bladder, or bowels, in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery. Anæmia, small doses of dialysed, or reduced iron, or a carbonate, or a preparation combined with vegetable acid, malate, etc., and one of the astringents, sulphate, or chloride; in combination with arsenic in chlorosis; in chronic malarial poisoning, combined with cinchona, or arsenic; in syphiltic anæmia the iodide, or with mercury; in acute rheumatism the tr. of chloride; in large doses in erysipelas; in diphtheria, anæmic neuralgia, chronic lung diseases, bronchitis, phthisis, emphysema, the phosphates; in anæmic mania, or puerperal mania, epilepsy, scrofula, rickets, enlarged glands, the iodide; in albuminuria, gleet, urethral catarrh, in fatty heart, dilatation of cavities, chorea, the bromide, arseniate and valerianate; in amenorrhœa, menorrhagia and dysmenorrhœa, various preparations. As injection in uterine hæmorrhage. Iron should be given on full stomach, and is contraindicated in plethoric subjects. *Incomp: tartrates* and *citrates:* with alkalies, and their carbonates, astringent infusions, sulphur; *carbonates:* with acids and their salts, vegetable astringents; *sulphates:* with alkalies and their carbonates, nitrate of silver, borax, soap, chlorides of barium and lime, alkaloids; *tr. of chloride*, with alkalies, lime water, magnesia, alkaline carbonates, astringents and mucilage; *compound mixture* with acids, vegetable astringents, etc. *Synerg:* manganese, cinchona, bismuth, simple bitters.

Fer′rum *i* Ammonia′tum* *i*, grs. 4...10, [*cgm.* 25...65].

Desc: ammoniated iron is an orange-colored, deliquescent powder; taste saline and ferruginous; odor feeble; made by mixing a solution of ferric chloride and solution of chloride of ammonium together and evaporating and powdering. *Action:* aperient and chalybeate. *Uses, etc:* see Ferrum.

Fer′rum *i* Reduc′tum *i*, Reduced Iron, grs. 3...6, [*cgm.* 20...40].

Syn: iron by hydrogen; ferrum redactum, *Br.;* fer réduit par l'hydrogéne, *Fr.;* reducirtes eisen, *G.* *Desc:* powdered iron is a tasteless, light, iron-gray powder, without metallic lustre, should be rejected if black; prepared by introducing ferric oxyhydrate into an iron tube, confining by asbestos plugs, passing through a furnace, heating not quite to bright-red heat, traversing it then by a stream of hydrogen gas, previously dried; when gas escapes at further end of the tube gradually lower temperature, until reaching that of the atmosphere, constantly passing the gas; is one of the best of the iron preparations and free from astringency.

Fi′lix Mas, see Aspidium.

Fœnic′ulum *i*, Fennel, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: fruite de fennouil, *Fr.;* fenchel, *G.* *Hab:* Europe, Asia, *Part used:* the fruit of *fœniculum vulgare.* *Nat. Ord:* umbelliferæ. *Desc:* fennel has an erect, annual stem, smooth, round, striated, green, much-branched; leaves pinnate, having long, deep green leaflets, smooth and pointed; flowers large, flat, with 15 to 20 rays; corolla and stamens yellow; root perennial; fennel seeds are oval, or oblong, brownish, 3 lines long, flat on one side, convex on the other; yellowish ridges on the convex surface; odor fragrant; taste, sweet and aromatic; yields essential oil, *oleum fœniculi.* *Action:* carminative. *Uses:* flatulency; corrigent.

Extrac′tum flu′idum, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

A′qua fœnic′uli*, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 16...32].

O′leum, gtt. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1].

Frangu′la *æ*, Buckthorn Bark, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: rhamni frangulæ cortex, *Br.;* faulbaumrinde, *G.;* bourdainer, *Fr.;* *Hab:* Europe, Asia. *Part used:* the bark of *rhamnus frangula.* *Nat. Ord:* rhamnaceæ. *Desc:* alder buckthorn is an erect shrub 10 to 15 feet high, glabrous, thornless, with obtuse leaves, sinuate or entire margins, under surface downy; flowers hermaphrodite, several on each axil; stamens, petals and teeth, in fives; fruit pea-sized, purple. The bark is in quills, outer surface brown, with many small, whitish, subserous warts; inner surface yellowish, and smooth; fracture, outer layer short, inner, fibrous; sweet, bitterish taste; inodorous; yields glucoside, *frangulin;* drying removes much of the bark's irritant properties. *Action:* gastro-intestinal irritant; cathartic, resembling rhubarb. *Uses:* constipation, in place of senna or rhubarb.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Frangulax'ine* *æ*, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Desc: a mixture of the powdered barks of *rhamnus frangula* and *catharticus*, *senna* leaves, *rheum* and small amounts of resenoids, *iridin*, *juglandin*, *podophyllin* and *euonymin*. *Action and Uses:* a safe and palatable laxative for pregnant women, children and the aged. Is an excellent cholagogue, and can be given with most remedies.

Elix'ir*, ʒ ½...4, [*gm.* 2...16].

Franke'nia æ Grandifo'lia* *æ*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...60].

Hab: California. *Part used:* the herb. *Nat. Ord:* frankeniaceæ. *Desc:* a common weed growing, near the coasts, in California and Texas; contains a large percentage of chloride of sodium. *Action:* astringent, stimulant. *Uses:* locally in catarrhal affections of vagina, nose and urethra.

Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

When used as injection, or gargle, should be diluted with 3 times its bulk of water.

Fra'serin* (see next), grs. 2...5, [*cgm.* 5...30].

Frase'ra* *æ*, American Colombo, grs. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: racine de colombo de Mariette, *Fr.;* fraserawurzel, *G.* *Hab:* southern and western United States. *Part used:* the root of *Frasera Caroliniensis*. *Nat. Ord:* gentianaceæ. *Desc:* a herbaceous perennial 5 to 10 feet high. The leaves are in whorls, deep green, oblong, sessile, entire, glabrous; flowers numerous, yellowish-white, large, and form a pyramidal panicle; fruit is a compressed capsule containing from 8 to 12 seeds. Flowers from May to July. The root is long, horizontal, yellow, and fleshy; dried it is in round pieces of yellowish color, odor slight; taste sweet, bitter, not astringent. *Action:* fresh root emetic and cathartic; mild tonic; resembles gentian. *Uses:* see Gentian.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Frax'inus *i* America'na* *æ*, White Ash.

Hab: United States, Canada. *Part used:* the bark. *Nat. Ord:* oleaceæ. *Desc:* a beautiful tree 40 to 80 feet high, without branches for nearly one-half its height; leaves 12 inches long, pinnate, opposite; flowers in loose panicles; wood light, elastic, firm; leaflets petiolate, shining, entire, glabrous beneath, and pointed. *Action:* stimulant to vaso-motor nerves, affecting the absorbents secondarily. *Uses:* uterine congestions; congestive dysmenorrhœa.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...4, [*gm.* 2...16].

Frax'inus *i* Excel'sior* *is*, European Ash, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Syn: frêne, *Fr.;* escher, *G. Hab:* Europe, Asia, cultivated in United States. *Part used:* the bark. *Nat. Ord:* oleaceæ. *Desc:* a beautiful shade tree 120 to 150 feet high; trunk straight; the bark collected from the branches in the spring; comes in quills, greenish-gray or gray externally, inner surface smooth, yellowish or brownish in color; inodorous; taste astringent and bitter; fracture of inner layer fibrous, outer smooth; flowers polygamous; 11 to 15 leaflets on each leaf, sessile, 2 to 3 inches long; base of leaf wedge-shape; contains tannin, glucoside, *fraxin;* leaves contain *malate of calcium. Action:* diaphoretic, diuretic, anti-arthritic, astringent, anti-periodic. *Uses:* rheumatism, gout, intermittent fever.

Frax′inus *i* **Sambucifo′lia*** *æ*, Black Ash.

Hab: United States, Canada. *Part used:* the bark. *Nat. Ord:* oleaceæ. *Desc:* a tree 60 to 70 feet high, preferring moist woods; diameter 2 feet, bark furrowed and dark colored; leaves smooth above, veins underneath red, downy; wood tough, elastic, purplish; leaves ovate, lanceolate, serrate, sessile, rugose and shining; flowers in May. *Action:* tonic and astringent. *Uses:* externally in eczema and skin diseases requiring astringents; internally, see Gentian.

Extrac′tum*, grs. 2...10, [*cgm.* 12...65].

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Fu′cus *i* **Vesiculo′sus*** *i*, Sea Wrack, grs. 10...40, [*cgm.* 65...250].

Syn: bladder wrack; quercus marina, *E.;* blasentang, *G.;* fucus vesiculeux, *Fr. Hab:* shores of the Atlantic *Part used:* the plant. *Nat. Ord:* algæ. *Desc:* a sea weed 2 or 3 feet long, with a flat and branching thallus; margin entire; a distinct midrib its entire length; vesicle in pairs, oblong, spherical, filbert-sized; color brown-green, becoming darker on drying; taste saline, mucilaginous; contains iodine and bromine upon which its virtues depend. *Action:* deobstruent (see Iodine and Bromine); also reduces obesity, the reduction occurring after two or three weeks' use. *Uses:* for obesity; locally to enlarged glands.

Extrac′tum*, grs. 3, [*cgm.* 20].

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒ ½, [*gm.* 2].

Fuligok′ali*, "Soot tea," grs. 3...12, [*cgm.* 20...80].

Desc: a black powder, or scales, very *sol.* in water; taste alkaline; odor empyreumatic; made by boiling for an hour caustic potash and soot powder in water, cooling, filtering, diluting and evaporating. *Action:* alterative, deobstruent. *Uses:* scrofula, chronic rheumatism, herpes; applied externally also.

Fuli′go *onis* **Lig′ni***, grs. 3...12, [*cgm.* 20...75.]

Desc: a black powder; odor peculiar; taste bitter and disagreeable; yields an empyreumatic oil, creasote, sulphate of calcium, acetate of ammonium and chloride of potassium. *Action:*

antispasmodic tonic, disinfectant. *Uses:* in combination with hickory ashes in dyspepsia; externally in eczema, psoriasis.

Fuma'ria* *æ*, Fumitory.

Syn: fumeterre, *Fr.;* erdrauch, *G. Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the leaves of *fumaria officinalis. Nat. Ord:* fumariaceæ. *Desc:* an annual about 12 inches high, having an angular and branched stem, with alternate leaves, obovate-oblong, or spatulate; flowers axillary and terminal, with sharp-toothed sepals; corolla pale red; odor heavy; taste saline, bitter and acrid; very succulent; yields *fumaric acid* and the alkaloid *fumarine. Action:* laxative, diuretic, resembles taraxacum. *Uses:* constipation dependent on torpid liver, dyspepsia.

Suc'cus*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Galan'ga* *æ*, Galangal, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: galanga, *Fr.;* galgant, *G.;* China root. *Hab:* China. *Part used:* the rhizome of *Alpina officinarum. Nat. Ord:* zingiberaceæ. *Desc:* a plant resembling flag—having stems 3½ to 4 feet high; flowers white, with red veins. There are two varieties, large and small; the large rhizome is cylindrical, about 4 inches long, as thick as the fore finger; brown externally, with white rings; odor aromatic; taste spicy, hot and permanent. The smaller varieties are darker, taste and smell stronger. *Action:* stimulant, aromatic, stomachic; resembles ginger. *Uses:* promotes digestion; relieves nausea, flatulence.

Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Gal'banum *i*, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...200].

Syn: galbanum, *Fr.;* mullerharz, *G. Hao:* northern Persia. *Part used:* the gum-resin from *ferula galbaniflua. Nat. Ord:* umbelliferæ. *Desc:* the best comes in tears; whitish, yellowish, or red colored; pin head to pea-sized, or larger; translucent; gloss waxy; odor peculiar, balsamic, unpleasant; taste bitter, acrid, disagreeable; in cool weather has consistency of wax; sp. gr. 1.212; *sol.* in dilute alcohol. *Action:* stimulant, antispasmodic, expectorant; similar to ammonia and asafœtida. *Uses:* chronic bronchitis, rheumatism; externally to indolent swellings.

Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Pil'ulæ comp., gr. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Emplas'trum (galbanum 16, turpentine 2, Burgundy pitch 6, lead plaster 76).

Gal'ium* *i*, Cleavers, grs. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: bedstraw, *E.;* galliat, *Fr.;* labkraut, *G. Hab:* Europe, United States. *Part used:* the herb, *galium aparine. Nat. Ord:* rubiaceæ. *Desc:* a common annual with a weak quadrangular stem, 3 feet long; leaves linear-lanceolate, mucronate, in whorls of 6 or 8, roughened on the margin and midrib; flowers small and

white; fruit armed with hooked prickles; yields *rubichloric, citric* and *galitanic* acids; inodorous; taste acrid and bitter. *Action:* antiscorbutic, diuretic, alterative, aperient. *Uses:* scaly cutaneous affections; scrofula; scurvy. *Incomp:* see Tannin.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Gal'ium *i* **Ve'rum*** *i*, Cheese Rennet, grs. 2...6, [*cgm.* 12...35].

Hab: Europe. *Part used:* the herb. *Nat. Ord:* rubiaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial; leaves linear, in whorls of 8; flowers yellow and compact; odor peculiar but agreeable; taste acid, astringent and bitter. *Action, uses, etc:* see preceding.

Gal'la, Nut-galls, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Syn: noix de galle, *Fr.;* galläpfel, *G. Hab:* Asia Minor. *Part used:* excrescences on *quercus infectoria. Nat. Ord:* cupuliferæ. *Desc:* dyer's oak is a small tree, or shrub, six feet high; stem crooked; leaves smooth, bright green, bluntly-toothed, footstalk short. The bark of the young branches is pierced by a hymenopterous insect which deposits its eggs in the wound; the irritation produces a small tumor, a morbid growth without vegetable fibre; the gall is perfect before the egg is hatched and is dark-colored; when injured by insect they are lighter in color. Galls are pea to cherry-sized, round, and covered with tuberosities. The dark-colored are the best; powder is light gray; taste bitter, astringent; inodorous when white, a decided odor when powdered; yields di-gallic acid, $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$; yields virtues to water (1 to 40) and alcohol (7 in 10). *Action:* powerful astringent. *Uses:* hemorrhage from lung, or kidneys; in chronic bronchial or vesical catarrh; purpura; menorrhagia; chronic dysentery and diarrhœa. *Antag. and Incomp:* alkalies and their carbonates; vegetable alkaloids; argentic nitrate; lime-water; chlorides of mercury; cupric sulphate; ferric iodide; ferric sulphate; tartar emetic; infusum cinchonæ; mineral acids; solution of opium or gelatine. *Synerg:* bitters and tonics generally.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 3 to 5, [*cgm.* 18...30].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Tinctu'ra, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Unguen'tum (10 in 100).

Unguen'tum cum opio*, 32 grs. to ℥ 1.

Gambo'gia *æ*, see Cambogia.

Garcin'ia* *æ*, Mangosteen.

Syn: mangostane, *Fr. Hab:* India, East Indian islands. *Part used:* the bark, wood and rind of *garcinia mangostana. Nat. Ord:* guttiferæ. *Desc:* a large tree, with oblong-elliptic leaves, or lanceolate leaves; fruit brown, or grayish, with yellow spots, orange-sized; pericarp bitter, astringent, spongy, enclosing 6 to 8

seeds; pulp white, juicy; odor and taste pleasant; yields tannin and *mangostin*. *Action:* astringent. *Uses:* diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, dysentery; locally, to ulcers and relaxed mucous membranes. *Incomp:* see tannin.

Extrac'tum*, gr. 1, [*cgm.* 6].

Garry'a* *æ*, California Fever Bush.

Hab: California. *Part used:* the leaves of *garrya Fremontii*. *Nat. Ord:* cornaceæ. *Desc:* skunk bush enjoys a local reputation as a remedy for malarial complaints; the leaves have a bitter taste resembling that of Peruvian bark. Yields the bitter alkaloid, *garryine*. *Action:* tonic, febrifuge. *Uses:* malarial poisoning, dyspepsia, scrofula.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 1...3, [*cgm.* 6...20].

Gaulthe'ria *æ*, Wintergreen, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: feuilles de gaulthérié, *Fr.;* bergthee, *G.* *Hab:* United States, Canada. *Part used:* the leaves of *gaultheria procumbens*. *Nat. Ord:* eucaceæ. *Desc:* a small shrub having an erect stem, round, reddish, naked below, top leafy; height about 4 inches; leaves alternate, evergreen, short, petiolate, roundish-oval, or obovate, ¾ to 1 inch wide, 1 to 1½ inches long; base wedge-shaped, coriaceous, toothed, smooth, shiny; odor aromatic; taste, aromatic and astringent; fruit, a small round, red berry; action depends on its volatile oil, which is nearly colorless, or reddish; taste agreeable, peculiar, sweetish and pungent; odor characteristic; reaction acid; sp. gr. 1.173; *sol.* in alcohol; yields salicylic acid, 169 grains of the oil being equivalent to 138 grains of salicylic acid. *Action:* stimulant; anti-rheumatic; antiseptic. *Uses:* chronic diarrhœa; as a galactogogue; principally in cases requiring salicylic acid.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

O'leum, gtt. 2...5, [*cgm.* 12...30].

Spir'itus (oleum 3, alcohol 97), gtt. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Gelsem'ium *ii*, Yellow Jasmine, grs. 1...6, [*cgm.* 5...35].

Syn: racine de jasmin jaune, *Fr.;* gelbes jasmin-wurzel, *G.* *Hab:* southern United States. *Part used:* the rhizome and rootlets of *gelsemium sempervirens*. *Nat. Ord:* loganiaceæ. *Desc:* a climbing plant, with opposite, ovate, lanceolate, entire, leaves, dark green above, pale below; flowers deep yellow, in axilary clusters, very fragrant; stem smooth, twining; fruit a two-parted, flat capsule, seeds flat; the rhizome comes in sliced pieces, very light, fibrous, cylindrical or split, of grayish color; odor aromatic and narcotic; taste bitterish. The rootlets are thinner and smaller; yields gelsemic acid; alkaloid disappears in drying. *Action:* antispasmodic; nervous sedative. *Uses:* neuralgia; acute inflammations of lungs and pleura; whooping cough; meningitis; nervous cough. *Antag. and Incomp:* tannic acid, caustic alkalies;

antagonized by alcohol, digitalis, ammonia, bellaqonna, etc. *Synerg:* opium, tobacco, conium, etc.

Extrac'tum*, gr. ⅙...1, [*cgm.* 1...6].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].
Tinctu'ra (4 in 32), gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].
Gelsemine* (alkaloid), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$...$\frac{1}{40}$, insoluble.
Gelseminine* (a concentration), grs. ½...2, [*cgm.* 3...12].

Gentia'na *æ*, Gentian, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: gentianæ radix, *Br.;* gentiane jaune, *Fr.;* bitterwurzel, *G. Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the root of *gentiana lutea. Nat. Ord:* gentianaceæ. *Desc:* yellow gentian has a long, branching, thick, perennial root; a round, erect stem 2 to 4 feet high; leaves acute, opposite, sessile, glaucous; flowers in whorls, large and handsome, yellow, pedunculated; stamens, 4 to 6, shorter than corolla; root comes in cylindrical, or sliced pieces, about 1 inch thick; externally yellow-brown; internally light brown; brittle when dry; very hygroscopic; upper part annulate; lower wrinkled longitudinally; odor peculiar; taste sweetish and bitter; powder yellowish. *Action:* tonic, corroborant. *Uses:* dyspepsia; debility with loss of appetite, convalescence of fevers; diarrhœa, atonic gout; powder applied to ulcers; wood as sponge tent. *Incomp:* salts of lead, silver and sulphate of iron. *Synerg:* iron, bismuth, pepsin, mineral acids, colombo, simple bitters.

Elix'ir*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Elix'ir et fer'ri chlo.*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].
Extrac'tum, grs. 5...30, [*cgm.* 35...*gm.* 2].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].
Extrac'tum fl. compos'itum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Tinctu'ra compos'ita, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Vi'num*, ʒ 1...6, [*gm.* 4...24].

Gentia'na *æ* **Catis'bæi***, Blue Gentian, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: racine de gentiane Americaine, *Fr.;* Amerikanische enzianwurzel, *G. Hab:* North America. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* gentianaceæ. *Desc:* has an annulated head, ½ inch long by ⅛ inch thick, divided into a number of fleshy rootlets about 2 or 3 inches long; pale brown when dry; quite brittle; fracture spongy; wrinkled longitudinally; taste and odor like gentian. *Action, uses, etc:* see gentian.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...40, [*cgm.* 65...250].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Gentia'na *æ* **Quinque'flora*** *æ*, Billow Weed.

Syn: five-flowered gentian. *Hab:* northern United States. *Part used:* the plant. *Nat. Ord:* gentianaceæ. *Action:* antiperiodic. *Uses:* malarial poisoning, atonic dyspepsia.

Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Geoffrea Inermis, see Andira.

Gera'nin* (concentration), grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Gera'nium *ii*, Cranesbill, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Syn: racine de pied-de-corneille, *Fr.;* fleckstorchschnabe.-wurzel, *G. Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the rhizome of *geranium maculatum. Nat. Ord:* geraniaceæ. *Desc:* has a fleshy, horizontal, perennial root, with short rootlets; a round, erect, herbaceous, annual stem, grayish-green in color, 1 to 2 feet high, branched dichotomously, covered with reflexed hairs; leaves in 3, 5 or 7 lobes, hairy, incised at extremities, pale green and mottled lighter; on stem opposite; lower petiolate; upper sessile with linear stipules; flowers large, purple peduncles coming from forks of stem; fruit 5 one-seeded capsules. Flowers from May to July. Root should be gathered in autumn; it comes in flat, contorted pieces, wrinkled, with many fibres; brown externally, gray-red internally; 1 to 3 inches long, ¼...½ inch thick; bark thin; taste astringent, not unpleasant; inodorous; yields tannic and gallic acid upon which its virtues depend. *Action:* astringent. *Uses:* diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, cholera infantum, internal hemorrhages; locally to apthæ, indolent ulcers, etc. *Antag. and Incomp;* see Galla. *Synerg:* vegetable astringents.

Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Ge'um* *i*, Water Avens, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: racine de benoite aqualique, *Fr.;* sumpfnelkenwurzel, *G. Hab:* North America, Europe. *Part used:* the rhizome and rootlets of *geum rivale. Nat. Ord:* rosaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial, with stem 1 to 2 feet high, erect, pubescent, purplish; root leaves pennate; stem leaves three-lobed; leaflets obovate; calyx bell-shaped, brown; petals 5, purplish, veined; root horizontal, scaly, jointed, tapering, 2 to 3 inches long, ¼ of an inch thick; black-brown externally; grayish pith; odor of cloves, but faint, bitter and astringent taste; contains *tannin. Action:* astringent, tonic. *Uses:* diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, dyspepsia, passive hemorrhages, rheumatism.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Gille'nin*, grs. ⅙...2, [*cgm.* 1...13].

Gille'nia* *æ*, Indian Physic, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: American ipecac; Bowman's root, *E.;* racine de gillénie, *Fr ;* gillenienwurzel, *G. Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the rhizome and rootlets of *gillenia trifoliata. Nat. Ord:* rosaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial; stem 2 to 3 feet high, branched; leaves nearly sessile, trifoliate, incised; flowers whitish, or light-pink, in loose corymbs; calyx tubular, 5 unequal petals, linear-lanceolate; root 1 inch thick, knotty, horizontal; rootlets tortuous, branched; gray or brown externally, woody and hard; bark thin, taste of bark bitter; contains tannin and a tive principle *gillenin. Ac-*

tion: mild emetic; laxative: tonic. *Uses:* see ipecac; in rheumatism, dropsy, dyspepsia, intermittents.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...40, [*cgm.* 65...250].

Tinct'ura*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2].

Gin'seng, see Panax.

Glauber's Salts, see Sodii Sulph.

Glecho'ma* *æ*, Ground Ivy, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: lierre terrestra, *Fr.;* gundelrebe, *G.* *Hab:* Europe, *Part used:* the herb *glechoma hederacea.* *Nat. Ord:* labiatæ. *Desc:* a creeping perennial, with ascending quadrangular branches 5 to 12 inches high; leaves opposite, ¾ to 1½ inches long, petiolate, crenate, green; purplish under; 2 to 6 blue flowers in axillary clusters; odor balsamic; taste acrid and bitter. *Action:* stimulant, tonic, aperient. *Uses:* chronic pulmonary and urinary affections.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Glyceri'num *i*, Glycerin, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Syn: glycérine, *Fr.;* oelsüss, *G.* *Desc:* glycerin, a sweet liquid obtained by decomposition of fats and fixed oils and containing 95% of absolute glycerin, $C_3H_5(HO)_3$=92, is syrupy, clear, oily to touch, odorless, with a sweet and warm taste; reaction neutral; *sol.* in alcohol, water; *insol.* in ether, benzol, fixed oils; sp. gr. 1.250; boils and is decomposed at 554° F. Dissolves fixed alkalies, chlorides of sodium and potassium, vegetable acids, pepsin, and some alkaloids. *Uses:* locally in cutaneous diseases, in suppositories to relieve constipation. *Incomp:* chloride of lime; potass. permanganate; chromic acid; forms explosive compounds.

Suppositoria, one or more.

Glyceri'tum ac'idi carbol'ici* (2 in 8).

Glyceri'tum ac'idi gal'lici* (2 in 8).

Glyceri'tum tan'nici* (2 in 8).

Glyceri'tum alum'inis* (1...5).

Glyceri'tum am'yli, 10 in 100.

Glyceri'tum pi'cis liq'uidæ* (tar 1, glycerin 4, water 10).

Glyceri'tum so'dii bora'tis* (2 in 8).

Glyceri'tum vitel'li, (55 in 100).

Glyceri'tum plum'bi subaceta'tis (acetate of lead 5, oxide of lead 3½, glycerin 20, water 12).

Glyceri'tum tragacan'thæ (tragacanth, ¼, glycerin 1, water 74)

Glycyrrhi'za *æ*, Liquorice Root, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Syn: bois de réglisse, *Fr.;* süssholzwurzel, *G.* *Hab:* Europe, Persia, *Part used:* the root of *glycyrrhiza glabra.* *Nat. Ord:* leguminosæ. *Desc:* a perennial with erect, herbaceous stem, 4 to 6 feet high; branches few; leaves alternate pinnate; leaflets blunt, petiolate, color pale green, under surface clammy; flowers in

racemes, white or purplish; legumes brown containing 4 seeds; root round, tough, pliable, succulent; rapid grower. Liquorice root comes in long cylinders, ¼ to 1 inch thick, grayish-brown, and longitudinally wrinkled externally; fibrous; lighter internally; bark thick; wood porous; taste sweet, slightly acrid. Italian the best. Yields peculiar sweet principle, *glycyrrhizin*, a glucoside and glycyrrhizic acid. *Action:* demulcent, laxative. *Uses:* in febrile catarrhal affections of lungs, bowels or urinary organs.

Elix'ir* ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Elix'ir aromat'icum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Extrac'tum, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].
Extrac'tum pur'um, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Mistu'ra comp., brown mixture, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16.].
Sugar, gum arabic, liquorice, āā ʒ 1; paregoric ʒ 4; wine of antimony ʒ 2; sweet spirits nitre ʒ 1; aquæ ʒ 3.
Syru'pus*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4]

Glycyrrhizi'num *i* **Ammonia'tum** *i*, grs. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1].
Syn: ammoniated glycyrrhizin. *Desc:* made by action of sulphuric acid and aqua ammonia upon liquorice in powder; it forms in brown or reddish-brown scales; taste sweet; inodorous; *sol.* in water and alcohol. *Action, etc:* see Liquorice.

Gnapha'lium *i* **Polyceph'alum*** *i*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Syn: common everlasting; immortelle, *Fr.;* immerschön, *G. Hab:* America. *Part used:* the herb. *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* a herbaceous perennial, flowering in August; odor strong and agreeable; stem 1 to 2 feet high, much branched, whitish, cottony; leaves cottony beneath, sessile; flowers at ends of branches, crowded in clusters, yellow color; taste bitter, astringent. *Uses:* chronic bronchitis, diarrhœa.
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Gossyp'iinˣ, (impure resinoid), grs. 1...4, [*cgm.* 6...25].
Gossyp'ii Radi'cis Cor'tex, Cotton Root Bark, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Syn: ecorce de la racine de cottoniér, *Fr.;* baumwollen-wurzelrinde, *G. Hab:* Africa, Asia, United States. *Part used:* the bark of the root of *gossypium herbaceum. Nat. Ord:* malvaceæ. *Desc:* a shrubby, herbaceous biennial with branching stem 3 to 4 feet high; lanceolate, acute 3 or 5-lobed leaves; flowers axillary, petals yellow; outer calyx-leaves serrate; capsule 3 or 5-celled; opens when ripe showing the seeds covered with long, slender, wooly hairs; seeds yield a fixed oil. The bark comes in thin bands, or quills, ½ line thick, outer surface brown-yellow, with longitudinal ridges marked with round black dots, or transverse lines; cork thin, satiny, showing brownish patches when abraided; inner surface whitish, silky, striate; best fibres tough; taste acrid and astringent; odorless. Root should be gathered

late in the fall. *Action:* emmenagogue, abortifacient, oxytocic (similar to ergot). *Uses:* suppression of menses; dysmenorrhœa; to produce uterine contraction; hemorrhage of uterine fibroids.

Extrac'tum* grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...35].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 2...5, [*gm.* 8...20].
Extrac'tum folio'rum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Goulard's Extract, see Plumbi Subacet. Liquor.

Goya'nia* *æ*, Chewstick.

Hab: West Indies. *Part used:* the bark of *goyania domingensis*. *Nat. Ord:* rhamnaceæ. *Action:* bitter tonic, stomachic, aromatic, astringent. *Uses:* general debility; locally to spongy gums; said to be useful in overcoming the tobacco habit.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Grana'tum *i*, Pomegranate, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: granati radicis cortex, *Br.;* granatwurzelrinde, *G.;* ecorce de la racine de grenadiér, *Fr.* *Hab:* Arabia, Persia, China. *Part used:* the bark of the root of *punica granatum*. *Nat. Ord:* granataceæ. *Desc:* a small, shrubby tree 15 to 20 feet high, trunk unequal; branches numerous; leaves entire, both ends pointed, smooth, bright green; footstalks short; flowers scarlet, large; calyx thick, fleshy and red; petals roundish and inserted into upper part of calyx; fruit round, orange-sized, yellowish; rind thick, coriaceous; pulp sour; seeds oblong, angular. Bark comes in curved pieces or quills 2 to 4 inches long, $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch thick; gray-yellow externally, with reticulate corky ridges or warty; inner surface smooth, gray-yellow, finely striate; fracture short, indistinctly radiate, granular; odorless; taste astringent; contains tannin; active principle *pelletierine*. Rind of fruit is astringent, and has been used in the treatment of intermittents. The flowers also should always be given on an empty stomach, following in a few hours with cathartic. *Action:* tæniacide, vermifuge, purgative, emetic; best given as decoction of fresh root. *Uses:* specific for tapeworm. The fruit rind in diarrhœa, dysentery; as gargle in sore throat; injection leucorrhœa; flowers same.

Decoc'tum* (1 in 16), ʒ 1, [*gm.* 32].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].
Pellet'erine*, alkaloid, gr. 1/6...½, [*cgm.* 1...3].
Pellet'erine sul'phate*, grs. 5...12, [*cgm.* 30...80].
Pellet'erine tan'nate*, grs. 10...25, [*cgm.* 65...160].

Grana'ti Fruc'tus Cor'tex*, Pomegranate Fruit Rind, grs. 5...30.

Grati'ola*, Hedge Hyssop, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: gratiola, *Fr.;* gnadenkraut, *G.* *Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the herb, *G. officinalis*. *Nat. Ord:* scrophulariaceæ. *Desc:* a creeping root having a stem 6 to 12 inches high; leaves lance-

olate, opposite, sessile, three-nerved; flowers two-lipped, whitish, axillary, solitary, with yellow hairs in tube; inodorous; taste bitter and acrid. *Action:* hydragogue cathartic. *Uses:* dropsy.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 2...6, [*cgm.* 12...40].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Grinde'lia *æ*, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Hab: Mexico, North America. *Part used:* the leaves and flowering tops of *grindelia robusta*. *Nat. Ord:* compositæ *Desc:* a coarse herb, biennial or perennial, herbaceous, 1 to 3 feet high, glabrous, with leaves spatulate or oblong to lanceolate; upper ones clasping, with base heart-shaped; apex obtuse, serrate; 1 to 3-toothed at apex; pale green, finely dotted; many flowered heads; involucure ½ inch broad, hemispherical, numerous imbricated scales; florets yellow; ray ligulate, pistillate; disk tubular, perfect; poppus 3 awns; dried stems 18 inches long, broad; flower heads adherent, stripped sometimes of leaves, which are brittle and broken up; taste warm, peculiar, persistent. *Action:* antispasmodic, slowing action of heart, elevating blood pressure; stimulant to bronchial mucous membrane. *Uses:* asthma, chronic bronchitis; whooping cough.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 3...6, [*cgm.* 18...40].

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Flu'idum comp. (rhubarb, senna, grindelia), ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Grinde'lia *æ* **Squarro'sa*** *æ*, Ague Weed, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Hab: Mexico, South America. *Part used:* the leaves and flowering tips. *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* a less leafy and bushy plant than *G. robusta*, but otherwise no constant difference exists. *Action:* antiperiodic. *Uses:* chronic malarial affections, chronic rheumatism.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Gua'co Root*.

Desc: the root of a climbing vine growing in Mexico and Central America. *Action:* regarded as a specific in rheumatic affections. *Uses:* rheumatism; internally and locally.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Gua'ici Lig'num *i*, Guaiac Wood, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: bois de gayac, *Fr.;* pockenholz, *G. Hab:* West Indies. *Part used:* the heart wood of *guaiacum officinale*. *Nat. Ord:* zygophyllaceæ. *Desc:* a slow growing tree, 40 to 50 feet high, 18 to 24 inches in diameter; branches knotted; bark ash-colored, and striated, body bark darker, with greenish spots; leaves opposite, pinnate, evergreen, 2 or 3 pairs of leaflets, smooth and oval; flowers blue, on long peduncles, 8 to 12 in number, growing at axils of upper leaves; fruit 4 or 5-celled, seeds red; heart-wood brown, shining crystalline edges, hard, heavy; sap-wood yellow, central layers greenish; inodorous; taste bitter and pungent; contains

resin, and bitter extractive. *Action:* alterative, diaphoretic, stimulant, tonic. *Uses:* rheumatism, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, syphilis.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Gua'ici Resi'na *æ*, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...200].

Desc: the resin of guaiacum officinalis, obtained by incisions into the trunk, or by spontaneous exudation, or by boiling, in in salt water, the chips or sawdust. It comes in irregular masses, resinous fracture, green-brown in color when exposed to air; odor fragrant; taste acrid and pungent; brittle; powders easily; *sol.* in alcohol; yields *guaicic acid. Actions:* alterative, stimulant, diaphoretic; purgative in large doses. *Uses:* chronic rheumatism; gouty affections; secondary syphilis; cutaneous diseases. Tincture useful in distinguishing nucleated blood corpuscles. *Incomp:* mineral acids and their salts; solution of chlorine; spirits nitrous æther; water.

Tinctu'ra, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Tinctu'ra ammonia'ta, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Guara'na *æ*, Brazilian Bread, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Syn: guarana, *Fr.; G. Hab:* eastern South America. *Part used:* dried paste of crushed seeds of *paullinia sorbilis. Nat. Ord:* sapindaceæ. *Desc:* a woody climber; leaves alternate, in long stocks, pinnate, with 5 oval, oblong, toothed leaflets 5 or 6 inches long, by 2 to 3 broad; flowers axillary, 4 inches long, in spicate panicles; fruit grape-sized, ovoid, glabrous; peduncle short; beak strong; pericarp 3-valved, thin, tough, hairy within; seeds resemble horse chestnuts. Guarana is made by powdering the seeds, moistening with water and kneading into a paste, then harding by heat or exposure to the sun; taste astringent and bitter; water partially dissolves it; yields crystallizable *guaranine* and *tannin. Action:* astringent, see also *caffeine. Uses:* migraine, sick headache; diarrhœa of phthisis. *Incomp:* see Tannin.

Elix'ir*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Extrac'tum*, grs. 3...6, [*cgm.* 20...40].

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...4].

Gynocar'dia *æ* **Odora'ta*** *æ*, Chaulmoogra.

Hab: East India. *Part used:* the seed. *Nat. Ord:* bixaceæ. *Desc:* an East India plant, the fruit of which is a succulent, indehiscent pericarp, yielding, by expression, a fixed oil, solid at 107.6° F., of a whitish color; reaction acid; sp. gr. 930; *sol.* in ether, chloroform and benzin, less so in alcohol. *Action:* alterative, tonic. *Uses:* rheumatism, scrofula, scaly cutaneous diseases; of most value in leprosy, constitutional syphilis, ichthyosis and scrofulous enlargements. Externally in psoriasis, leprosy, ichthyosis, scrofula.

O'leum*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2.].

Hæmatox′ylon *i*, Logwood, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Syn: hæmatoxyli lignum, *Br.;* bois de campéche, *Fr.;* blutholz, *G. Hab:* Honduras. *Part used:* the heart-wood of *H. Campechianum. Nat. Ord:* leguminosæ. *Desc:* a tree 20 to 50 feet high; trunk crooked, about 20 inches in diameter; bark dark and rough; crooked branches, having sharp spines; leaves alternate, with 2 to 4 pair of leaflets, sessile, obliquely nerved and ovocordate; flowers occur in axillary spikes, calyx brown-purple, petals yellow; odor agreeable; sap-wood yellow; internally red; chips are small, dark red-brown; imparts color to alcohol and water; yields a volatile oil, tannin, resin and *hæmatoxylin. Action:* astringent, non-irritant. *Uses:* chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, etc. *ntag. and Incomp:* see Tannin.

Extrac′tum, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Hamame′lin* (resinoid Hamamelis), grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Hamame′lis *is*, Witchhazel.

Hab: United States. *Part used:* the fresh leaves of *H. Virginica. Nat. Ord:* hamamelaceæ. *Desc:* a shrubby tree 6 to 15 feet high; leaves oval or obovate, downy when young, wavy toothed; seeds white, oily, farinaceous within; outside black, shining; flowers yellow, flowering in September and October; fruit like hazelnut; leaves inodorous, having a bitter astringent taste; bark has bitter, pungent, astringent taste; yields tannin, resin, etc. *Action:* astringent; locally sedative. *Uses:* hæmorhoids, passive hemorrhages, etc. *Incomp. and Antag:* see Tannin.

Extrac′tum flu′idum, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...4].

Tinctu′ra*, gtt. 5...60, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 4].

Hedeo′ma *æ*, Pennyroyal.

Syn: herbe de pouliot Americaine, *Fr.;* Amerikanischer poley, *G. Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the leaves and tops of *H. pulegioides. Nat. Ord:* labiatæ. *Desc:* an annual, 10 to 15 inches high; root yellow, fibrous, branching; stem quadrangular, pubescent, or rough, glandular, and under surface veined; flowers pale-blue, small, peduncles short, in axillary whorls; odor aromatic; taste pungent, warm; virtues depend upon volatile oil. *Action:* aromatic, stimulant, diaphoretic. *Uses:* nausea, flatulent colic.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

O′leum*, gtt. 2...10, [*cgm.* 12...65].

Tinctu′ra*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Hed′era *æ* **He′lix*** *icis*, English Ivy, grs. 15, [*gm.* 1].

Hab: Europe. *Part used:* the leaves. *Desc:* an evergreen creeper: leaves have a bitter, unpleasant, harsh taste; odor balsamic; berries have a sour, pungent taste; yields alkaline principle *hederine* (allied to quinine), tannic acid, a glucoside allied to soporin and resin. *Action:* berries purgative; febrifuge; resin

stimulant, emmenagogne. *Uses:* wasting diseases of children, pulmonary affections; locally to ulcers, issues, scabies, psoriasis.

Helianthel'la* *æ.*

Hab: southern United States. *Part used:* the root of *H. tenuifolia. Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Action:* diuretic, antispasmodic, expectorant; emetic in large doses. *Uses:* asthma, chronic bronchitis, consumption, dropsy.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Syru'pus*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Helian'themum* *i*, Frostwort.

Syn: herbe de helianthime de Canada, *Fr.;* Canadisches sonnenröschen, *G. Hab:* United States, Canada. *Part used:* the herb *H. Canadense. Nat. Ord:* cirtaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial with 12 inch stem; rigid, slender; leaves alternate, linear-lanceolate, entire, 1 inch long, wooly on under side; inodorous; taste bitter, astringent, contains tannin and bitter principle; fruit 3-valved containing a few brown seeds; flowers 2 kinds, solitary in June, in axillary clusters a little later. *Action:* alterative, astringent, *Uses:* scrofula; secondary syphilis; gargle in sore throat.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 2, [*cgm.* 13].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Helian'thus* *i*, Sunflower.

Syn: grand soleil, *Fr.;* sonnenblumen, *G. Hab:* tropical America. *Part used:* the oil of the seeds of *H. annuus. Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* sunflower has a straight stem 10 to 12 feet high, containing a large white pith; leaves alternate, petiolate, heart-shaped, serrate, 8 to 10 inches long; flowers large, with flat, brown, dark and bright yellow ray florets. The seeds stud the whole surface varying from 3 to 10 inches in diameter. *Action:* oil similar to olive oil. *Uses:* see olive oil.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

O'leum*, gtt. 10...15, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 1].

Helleb'orus* *i*, Black Hellebore, grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Syn: ellebore noir, *Fr.;* winterose, *G. Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the rhizome and rootlets of *H. niger. Nat. Ord:* ranunculaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial, with pedate leaves, 7 to 9-lobed, color deep green, standing on long footstalks coming directly from the root; leaflets smooth, coriaceous, shining, serrated above; flower-stem reddish, 6 to 8 inches high, bearing single flowers with 5 large white sepals and 10 to 12 small, green petals; flowers from December to March; rhizome knotted 1 to 3 inches long; outside blackish; white within; rootlets numerous and very brittle; odorless; taste sweet and acrid; contains glucoside *hellebœrin*, and peculiar principle *helleborin. Action:* hydragogue cathartic,

emmenagogue; locally vesicant though seldom used. *Uses:* amenorrhœa, dropsy, epilepsy, mania.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Vi'num comp*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Helleb'orus *i* **Fœt'idus*** *i*, Bears' Root, grs. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1]. *Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the leaves. *Nat. Ord:* ranunculaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial growing in shady places, deriving its name from its odor; leaves, when chewed, excoriate the mouth; taste bitter, pungent, acrid; active principle same as Hellebore, though more powerful; dangerous in large doses. *Action:* emetic, cathartic, anthelmintic, alterative. *Uses:* asthma, hysteria, tænia.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 5...20. [*cgm.* 30...130].

Helo'nias, see Chamælirium.

Hemides'mi Radix* *icis*, Indian Sarsaparilla, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8]. *Syn:* racine de hemedesmus, *Fr.;* hemidesmus-wurzel, *G. Hab:* Hindostan. *Part used:* the dried root of *H. Indicus. Nat. Ord:* asclepidaceæ. *Desc:* a slender climbing plant, with opposite, petiolate leaves, entire, smooth, firm, broadest in upper branches; flowers small, purple, in axillary clusters; calyx 5-parted; seeds numerous, with tufts of hairs; root cylindrical, 6 inches long by ⅛ to ¼ thick, slender, branched, wrinkled longitudinally; has brownish corky layer outwardly and a ligneous centre; odor agreeable, resembling tonka; taste bitter, acrid; yields tannin, etc. *Action:* alterative, tonic, diuretic. *Uses:* syphilis, nephritic diseases.

Syru'pus*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Hepat'ica* *æ*, Liverwort, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4]. *Syn:* herbe de hépetique, *Fr.;* edelleberkraut, *G. Hab:* Europe, North America. *Part used:* the leaves of *H. triloba. Nat. Ord:* ranunculaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial growing in shady woods; leaves smooth, 3-lobed, coriaceous, dark green above, paler beneath, glaucous, obtuse, or pointed; footstalks direct from root, 4 to 8 inches high, hairy: flower stems and petioles same length; flowers 4 to 6 inches long, single, white, or bluish; flowers early in March or April; odorless; taste bitterish, astringent, diuretic. *Uses:* chronic bronchitis and hepatic affections.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Heracle'um* *i*, Cow Parsnip, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4]. *Hab:* northern middle United States. *Part used:* the root, leaves and fruit of *H. lanatum. Nat. Ord:* umbelliferæ. *Desc:* masterwort, a perennial, with wooly stems, 5 to 10 feet high; leaves large; petioles sheathing and broad; middle segment 3-lobed; flowers white; fruit oval, flat on back, ⅓ of an inch long,

mericarps with 5 ribs; odor rank; taste pungent and acrid. *Action:* stimulant, carminative, vesicant, antispasmodic. *Uses:* dyspepsia, flatulence, colic, intermittents; juice, locally in warts.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ¼...2, [*gm.* 1...8].

Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 2...5, [*gm.* 8...20].

Heuche'ra* *æ*, Alum Root, grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Syn: racine d'heuchère d'Amérique, *Fr.;* Amerikanische samckel-wurzel, *G.* *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the root of *H. Americana.* *Nat. Ord:* saxifragaceæ. *Desc:* an herbaceous perennial; leaves crenately toothed, in tufts, slightly lobed, orbicular, heart-shaped, hairy; scapes hairy and glandular, 24 inches high; flowers in loose panicles, small; petals short, narrow, white; stamens and styles exserted; root 5 to 6 inches long, ½ inch thick; cylindrical heads, tapering, branched below, shrivelled when dry; color purple-brown; bark thin; internally pale red; fracture spongy; inodorous; taste bitterish, astringent; contains tannin. *Action:* astringent. *Uses:* diarrhœa, hemorrhages; locally in apthæ, to foul ulcers, hemorrhoids.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...40, [*cgm.* 65...250].

Hiera'cium* *i*, Hawkweed, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Syn: épervière, *Fr.;* habichtskraut, *G.* *Hab:* North America. *Part used:* the plant, *H. venosum.* *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* a perennial, growing in dry places; leaves obovate-oblong, entire, (veins purple) petiolate, 2 inches long; one-leaved, smooth, naked, scape 18 inches long; flower heads, yellow; peduncle slender; inodorous; taste acrid and bitter; several species of H. have similar properties. *Action:* alterative, curing bites of venomous snakes. *Uses:* scrofula, chronic catarrh.

Syru'pus*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Hippu'ris, see Equisetum Hyemale.

Hiru'do *onis*, The Leech.

Syn; sangsue, *Fr.;* blutegel, *G.* *Desc: sanguisuga medicinalis,* speckled leech, and *S. officinalis,* the green leech, (class 1, amelides) are articulated invertebrated animals, having soft retractile bodies; are flattened, tapering to each end, wrinkled transversely; terminating at each end in flat disks, the posterior being the larger; they have 6 longitudinal dorsal stripes, 4 lateral ones tessellated with black spots; belly yellow-green, bordered with longitudinal black stripes, or green-bordered and maculated with black; are 2 to 4 inches long. May be kept a long time in water changed daily, or every 2d day. *Uses:* the local abstraction of blood; six will abstract one ounce of blood.

Hoang-Nan*, grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Syn: hwang-nao; tropical bindweed. *Hab:* Asia. *Part used:* the bark of *strychnos gauthieriana.* *Nat. Ord:* loganiaceæ. *Desc:*

a vine, resembling clematis, with a slender, gray, or reddish stem; twines about branches of lofty trees; the leaves cover the branches and are dark green; yields the alkaloids *brucia* and *strychnia*. *Action:* similar to strychnia and brucia. *Uses:* reputed value in leprosy; also in paralysis and other cases requiring nux vomica.

Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 3...10, [*cgm.* 20...65].

Hor'deum *i* **Decortica'tum*** *i*, Pearl Barley.

Syn: orge, *Fr.;* perlgerste, *G.* *Hab:* Asia and America. *Part used:* the dried seed of *hordeum distichon* divested of their integuments. *Nat. Ord:* graminaceæ. *Desc:* comes in small, round or oval grains, of a white color and mealy appearance; the remains of the longitudinal furrow is still distinct; abounds in starch, sugar, gluten and gum. *Action and uses:* demulcent and as a drink in febrile complaints.

Horehound, see Marrubium.

Hu'mulus *i*, Hops, grs. 3...10, [*cgm.* 20...60].

Syn: lupulus, *Br.;* houblon, *Fr.;* hopfen, *G.* *Hab:* Europe, North America. *Part used:* the strobiles of *H. lupulus*. *Nat. Ord:* urticaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial, with annual, rough, angular, towering stems; leaves opposite, 3 to 5-lobed, in long footstalks, serrate, upper surface deep green, heart-shaped, rough with small prickles; staminate flowers in short racemes; pistillate flowers in spikes, cone-like on different plants; male flowers yellowish-white; female pale green, solitary; membranous scales, ovate, acute and tubular at the base. The strobiles are ovate, 1 to 2 inches long, and consist of leaf-like scales, green-yellow, translucent, hairy, thin, veined; seeds small, black, only 2 and near the base; brittle when dry; odor strong, aromatic, narcotic; taste bitter, aromatic, astringent. Yields *lupulin*, humulo-tannic acid, etc. *Action:* tonic, slightly narcotic, sedative, diuretic. *Uses:* dyspepsia, general debility, nervousness, wakefulness; in seminal emissions, nocturnal incontinence; locally in spasms, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc.

Elix'ir*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Extrac'tum*, grs. 3...20, [*cgm.* 20...130].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
Tinctu'ra, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Hu'ra *æ* **Brasilien'sis***.

Hab: Brazil. *Part used:* the seeds, juice and bark. *Nat. Ord:* euphorbiaceæ. *Action:* emetic, cathartic and of reputed value in treatment of elephantiasis; the juice is extremely acrid and when applied to the skin produces a pustular eruption.

Suc'cus*, gr. 1, [*cgm.* 6].
Infu'sum* (grs. 20 to O 1).

Hydran'gea* *æ*, Bissum, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Hab: United States. *Part used:* the root of *H. arborescens.* *Nat. Ord:* saxifragaceæ. *Desc:* stem 4 to 6 feet high, covered with a grayish bark, on the branches lighter; peeling off in concentric layers (seven barks); leaves opposite, ovate, heart-shaped at base, pointed, smooth, margin serrate; flowers in July. The root has numerous radicles springing from a central caudex; taste aromatic, pungent; yields glucoside *hydrangin.* *Action:* diuretic. *Uses:* in gravel, chronic gleet, mucous irritation in old people.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Hydrar'gyri Brom'idum* *i*, Bromide of Mercury, gr. 1, [*cgm.* 6].

Desc: mercurous bromide, Hg_2Br_2, is made by adding bromide of potassium to mercurous nitrate; occurs as a curdy, white precipitate. *Action, uses, etc:* see Hydrargyrum.

Hydrar'gyri Bi-brom'idum* *i*, Bi-bromide of Mercury, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$.

Desc: Bi-bromide of mercury occurs in colorless crystals, *sol.* in water and alcohol. Melts and sublimes when exposed to heat; it is an irritant poison.

Hydrar'gyri Chlor'idum *i* **Corro'sivum** *i*, gr. $\frac{1}{36}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$, [*mgm.* 2...8].

Syn: corrosive sublimate; hydrargyri perchloridum, *Br.;* sublimé corrosif, *Fr.;* ætzendes quecksilber chlorid, *G.* *Desc:* chloride of mercury, $HgCl_2$=270.5, is prepared by mixing persulphate of mercury, chloride of sodium and black oxide of manganese together thoroughly; put this in a subliming apparatus, heating until vapors of perchloride rise when they are condensed; it forms in rhombic crystals, or masses, colorless, heavy, odorless, permanent in the air; reaction acid; taste metallic, acrid and persistent; *sol.* in 16 parts of cold water, in 3 of alcohol in 2 parts boiling water, in ½ part boiling alcohol, in 4 parts of ether. In large doses is a violent, corrosive poison. To prevent decomposition, in solution, should be combined with muriate of ammonia and alcohol. *Action:* alterative, tonic, diuretic, diaphoretic, parasiticide, stimulant and escharotic. Less apt to salivate than other preparations of mercury. *Uses:* syphilis, chronic cutaneous affections, chronic rheumatism. *Antag., Incomp., etc;* see hydrargyrum. *Synerg:* small amounts of common salt.

Antidote: albumen, as white of eggs beaten up with water; emetic to assist vomiting; wheat flour, in absence of eggs; milk; Peruvian bark, ferrous sulphide; meconic acid; under all circumstances the stomach should be quickly and thoroughly washed out with some mucilaginous fluid.

Li'quor hydrar'gyri perchlor'idi (grs. 10 to O 1), ʒ ½...1.

Lo'tio hydrar'gyri fla'va (grs. 18, solution of lime 10 oz). *Ex.*

Hydrar'gyri Chlor'idum *i* **Mi'te** *is*, Calomel, grs. ½...10.

Syn: hydrargyri subchloridum, *Br.;* calomél, *Fr.;* queck-silber chlorür, *G.* *Desc:* calomel, Hg_2Cl_2; 470.2, is an impalpable powder, white, odorless, tasteless; *insol.* in alcohol, water, or

ether; permanent in the air; volatilizes without melting; prepared by moistening persulphate of mercury with distilled water and rubbing mercury with it until globules all disappear, then add chloride of sodium and thoroughly triturate, sublime by heat, then wash the powder with distilled water and dry at a temperature of 212° F. *Action:* purgative, anthelmintic; other action see Hydrargyrum. Should be followed by magnesia or castor oil. *Uses:* as a purgative in lead colic, bilious colic; jaundice in commencement of tertian fevers; inflammation of liver; dysentery, etc.; obstinate vomiting.

Lo'tio hydrar'gyri ni'græ*, "black wash," (calomel grs. 30, lime water ℥ 10). *External.*

Pil'ulæ cathar'ticæ compos'itæ (extract colocynth 130, abstract of jalap 100, calomel 100, gamboge 25 parts; make 100 pills). 1 to 3. Unguen'tum (calomel 80 grs., lard ℥ 1). *External.*

Hydrar'gyri Cyan'idum* *i*, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$...$\frac{1}{8}$, [*gm.* 0.3...0.6].

Syn: prussiate ou cyanure ou bicyanure de mercure, *Fr.;* quecksilber-cyanid, *G. Desc:* cyanide of mercury, $Hg(CN)_2$=251.7, is in prismatic crystals, white or colorless; become dark colored when exposed to light; taste metallic, bitter; odorless; reaction neutral; *sol.* in 12 parts water, and in 15 of alcohol. Prepared by dissolving ferrocyanide of potassium in water and adding diluted sulphuric acid; after distilling nearly to dryness add the red oxide of mercury and water to overcome the odor of hydrocyanic acid; filter; evaporate in dark place; should be kept from the light. Very poisonous.

Hydrar'gyri Iod'idum Ru'brum *i*, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$...$\frac{1}{6}$, [*cgm.* 0.3...1].

Syn: biniodide of mercury; iodure mercurique, *Fr.;* quecksilberjodid, *G. Desc:* red mercuric iodide, HgI_2=452.9, is a crystalline powder, permanent in the air, scarlet-red color and without taste, or odor; *insol.* in water; *sol.* in 15 parts boiling alcohol and in solution of iodide of potassium. Prepared by dissolving corrosive sublimate in warm distilled water, filtering, then adding a filtered solution of iodide of potassium; stir constantly and wash the precipitate with distilled water until test solution of nitrate of silver fails to give a precipitate; dry on blotting paper at temperature not over 104° F. Should be kept in well-stoppered bottles; forms definite compounds with the iodides of the alkali metals. *Action, uses, etc:* see Hydrargyrum.

Li'quor arse'nii et hydrar'gyri iod'idi, Donovan's solution, gtt. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Iodide of arsenic 1 part, red iodide of mercury 1, water 100.

Unguen'tum (10 in 100). *External.*

Hydrar'gyri Iod'idum Vir'ide *is*, grs. ½...2, [*cgm.* 3...12].

Syn: green iodide of mercury; iodure mercureux, *Fr.;* gelbes jodquecksilber, *G. Desc:* mercurous iodide, Hg_2I_2=652.6, is a

greenish or green-yellow powder, odorless, tasteless; *insol.* in alcohol or ether; almost so in water; becomes more yellow on exposure to air, and darker on exposure to light; prepared by triturating mercury and iodine together in presence of alcohol, taking care to keep the mass moist with alcohol and that it does not become too hot, also to keep it from light; after globules of mercury have disappeared mix this paste with alcohol and set aside for several days; wash twice then with alcohol and transfer to a filter; dry in a dark place at temperature not above 104° F. Should never be given with iodide of potassium. *Action:* see Hydrargyrum.

Hydrar′gyri Ox′idum *i* Ni′grum* *i*, gr. ⅙...1, [*cgm.* 1...6].

Desc: black oxide of mercury, Hg_2O=415.4, is a brownish-black powder, tasteless, and very apt to decompose; has been dropped from both Dispensatories.

Hydrar′gyri Ox′idum Fla′vum *i.* *External.*

Syn: yellow oxide of mercury; oxide de mercure jaune ou précipité, *Fr.;* præcipitirtes (gelbes) quecksilberoxid, *G.* *Desc:* yellow oxide of mercury, HgO=215.7, is a heavy, impalpable powder; light-yellow, permanent in the air; darkens on exposure to light; tasteless, odorless and *insol.* in alcohol or water; *sol.* in muriatic or nitric acid. Made by dissolving corrosive sublimate in distilled water, filtering, pouring filtrate into a diluted solution of potash, allowing to stand 24 hours, decanting and washing precipitate with distilled water until unaffected by test solution of nitrate of silver; drain and dry on bibulous paper, in the dark, at temperature not exceeding 104° F. *Uses:* locally in diseases of eyelids and chronic joint troubles.

Olea′tum, oleate of mercury. *External.*

Unguen′tum (10 in 100). *External.*

Hydrar′gyri Ox′idum Ru′brum *i.* *External.*

Syn: red oxide of mercury; precipité rouge, *Fr.;* rothesquecksilberoxid, *G.* *Desc:* red precipitate, HgO=215.7, is prepared by dissolving mercury in dilute nitric acid, evaporating to dryness, adding an equal amount of mercury and triturating until thoroughly blended; heat in porcelain vessel until acid vapors cease; has a scaly, shining appearance; color brilliant red; tasteless, odorless; *insol.* in alcohol, water or ether; permanent in the air; *sol.* in muriatic and nitric acids. *Action:* stimulant, escharotic. *Uses:* chancres, foul ulcers, indolent ulcerations.

Li′quor hydrar′gyri nitra′tis (caustic). *External.*

Red oxide 40, nitric acid 45, distilled water 15 parts.

Unguen′tum (10 in 100). *External.*

Hydrar′gyri Persul′phas* *atis,* Persulphate of Mercury.

Syn: hydrargyri sulphas, *Br.;* sulfate mecurique, *Fr.;* schwefelsaures quecksilberoxid, *G.* *Desc:* persulphate of mercury,

$HgSo_4$=295.4, is prepared by heating mercury and sulphuric acid together in a porcelain vessel, stirring until metal disappears; continue the heat until a dry, white salt is formed; it becomes yellow by effusion of water; volatilizable by heat. *Use:* no medicinal use.

Hydrar′gyri Subsul′phas *atis* **Fla′vus** *i*, grs. ⅙...2, [*cgm.* 1...13]. *Syn:* sulfate tri mercurique, *Fr.;* basischwefelsaures quecksilberoxid, *G. Desc:* turpeth mineral, $Hg(HgO)_2SO_4$=727.1, is a lemon-yellow powder, heavy, without odor or taste; permanent in the air; *sol.* in nitric and muriatic acids; *insol.* in alcohol or water; prepared by pouring sulphuric acid upon mercury in a suitable vessel, and adding nitric acid, heating gently until reddish fumes cease to be given off, then put in porcelain vessel, heat by sand bath until a dry, white mass is formed; powder and add small portions at a time to boiling water; boil ten minutes, strain; wash precipitate until reaction ceases to be acid, then dry in moderate temperature. *Action:* irritant poison; alterative, emetic. *Uses:* see Hydrargyrum; emetic in enlarged testicle and croup; a somewhat dangerous remedy.

Hydrar′gyri Sulphi′dum *i* **Ru′brum** *i*, Cinnabar. *Syn:* sulfure rouge de mercure, *Fr.;* zinnober, *G. Desc:* red sulphide of mercury, HgS=231.7, is made by adding mercury to melted sulphur, stirring constantly until the mass swells; remove from fire, cover and when cold powder and sublime; it forms crystalline masses, dark red, brilliant, or in powder bright scarlet and fine; tasteless and odorless; permanent in air; *insol.* in nitric or muriatic acids, water or alcohol. *Action:* sialagogue by fumigation. *Use:* see Hydrargyrum.

Hydrar′gyrum *i*, Mercury. *Syn:* mercure, *Fr.;* quecksilber, *G. Desc:* quicksilver, Hg=199.7, is a silver-white metal, shining, liquid above 40° F., without taste or odor; *sol.* in nitric acid; *insol.* in water, alcohol, etc.; sp. gr. 13.5; forms numerous combinations, in two series, mercurous, Hg_2, and mercuric, Hg. It is found pure in form of native calomel, but most abundant as native cinnabar; found in China, California, Mexico, Spain, Peru, etc., and is obtained by distillation; comes in wrought iron flasks each containing 76½ pounds. *Action:* uncombined inert; the compounds have properties and effects common, but each has some peculiarity; universal stimulant, alterative; cannot be found in blood only by destructive distillation; has been found in the liver. All combinations may cause salivation; in small doses increases proportion of red corpuscles; children and infants are seldom salivated; antiseptic, parasiticide; sedative to the lymphatic glands; eliminated by the skin, liver, salivary glands, intestinal glands and kidneys; potassic iodide increases elimination. Blue pill, calomel and

gray-powder, are similar in action, cathartic and purgative. The cyanides, red iodide and corrosive sublimate, are powerful corrosive and irritant poisons. Locally acts as stimulant, alterative, sedative, parasiticide, escharotic, caustic. *Uses:* syphilis, probably a specific in this disease; should be given in earliest stages and continued for considerable time after disappearance of local symptoms; small doses of calomel, corrosive sublimate or protoiodide may be given; the cyanide, biniodide may be given internally, or by fumigation, or by inunction, or hypodermically; cinnabar, or black oxide, or calomel, for fumigation, and the oleate, or mercurial ointment for inunctions. Acute inflammation of the tonsils, parotid, sublingual or submaxillary glands often yield quickly to minute doses of calomel or the bichloride. In acute dysentery the bichloride is of great value, also in gastric ulcer. Calomel in combination with santonine as a vermifuge; in iritis is useful and in true croup, Asiatic cholera and the beginning of typhoid or typhus fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery. Calomel to relieve vomiting; Turpeth mineral emetic in croup. *Locally:* the acid nitrate to lupus, chancroid, syphilitic condylomata; "black wash" to venereal sores; diluted in acute eczema: calomel to corneal ulcers, venereal sores; as ointment in psoriasis, pruritus, eczema, pediculosis, acne, pityriasis, glandular enlargements, sycosis, tinea, etc.; oleate, in combination with morphia, to rheumatic joint inflammation; yellow oxide in affections of eyes and lids; corrosive sublimate in solution as disinfectant in surgical operations, 1 to 1,000 or 4,000; white precipitate locally in syphilitic eruptions; corrosive sublimate in lentigo, chloasma, tinea versicolor, etc. *Antag. and Incomp:* bichloride, with alkalies and their carbonates, nitrate of silver, lime water, tartar emetic, albumen, acetate of lead, iodide of potassium, vegetable infusions. Calomel, with alkalies and their carbonates, iron, copper, lead, iodine (forms red iodide), muriatic acid (forms bichloride); also with chlorides of sodium, potassium and ammonium. Gray powder incompatible with acids and acid salts. *Synerg:* antimony, alkalies, depressing medicines.

Mas'sa, blue pill (mercury 33, glycyrrhiza 5, althea 25, glycyrin 3, honey of rose 34), grs. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1].

Unguen'tum, blue ointment, (mercury 450, lard 225, suet 225, tincture benzoin co. 40, mercurial ointment 100). *External.*

Unguen'tum nitra'tis, citrine ointment (mercury 7, nitric acid 17, lard oil 76 parts). *External.*

Hydrar'gyrum *i* Ammonia'tum *i*, White Precipitate. *External.*

Desc: ammoniated mercury, NH_2HgCl=251.1, is made by dissolving corrosive sublimate in warm distilled water, filtering and cooling; add filtrate to aqua ammoniæ; collect the precipitate, wash with distilled water and aqua ammoniæ (20 to 1); dry

on bibulous paper at temperature not above 212° F. It comes in white pieces, or powder, without taste or odor; permanent in the air and *insol.* in alcohol or water.

Unguen'tum (10 in 100). *External.*

Hydrar'gyrum Cum Cre'ta, grs. 5...60, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 4].

Syn: mercure avec la craie, *Fr.;* quecksilber mit kreide, *G.* *Desc:* mercury with chalk is prepared by triturating mercury, sugar of milk and prepared chalk together, previously moistened with alcohol and ether in equal parts, gradually adding, as required, chalk and moistening with the alcohol mixture until globu'es of mercury have entirely disappeared under a power of 10 diameters; it forms a gray powder, *insol.* in water. *Action, etc:* laxative and antacid; see mercury.

Hydras'tin*, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$...$\frac{1}{4}$, [*mgm.* 4...16].

Desc: hydrastin ($C_{22}H_{25}NO_6$) crystallizes in 4-sided prisms, brilliant, white, colorless, without odor and almost tasteless; *insol.* in saliva; bitter and acrid in salines; *sol.* in chloroform, ether, alcohol; *insol.* in water; reaction alkaline; forms soluble salts with acids. Is made from *hydrastis Canadensis.* *Action:* anti-periodic, anti-septic, excito-motor, alterative, stimulant to mucous membranes. *Uses:* dyspepsia, malarial poisoning, uterine hemorrhages; see Hydrastis. *Antag. and Incomp:* see Hydrastis.

Hydras'tin Hydrochlo'ras*, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$...$\frac{1}{4}$, [*mgm.* 4...16].

Desc: an amorphous, yellowish-white powder; solution in water colorless; taste acrid. The Sulphate is employed in the same doses. *Action:* see Hydrastin; locally in diseases of eye.

Hydras'tinine* ($C_{11}H_{11}NO_2$).

Desc: an oxidation product of hydrastin; best given in form of hydrochlorate; said to be more prompt than ergotin in arresting uterine hemorrhage; used hypodermically in 5% or 10% solutions.

Hydras'tis *is,* Golden Seal, grs. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Syn: racine d'hydrastis de Canada, *Fr.;* Canadische gelbwurzel, *G.* *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the rhizome and rootlets of *H. Canadensis.* *Nat. Ord:* ranunculaceæ. *Desc:* a herbaceous perennial; stem erect, pubescent, simple, 6 to 12 inches high; a single sessile leaf at the top of stem and one attached by footstalk a little below; leaves pubescent, cordate, 3 to 5-lobed, pointed and serrate; flower single, rising from base to upper leaf by peduncle; whitish or purplish sepals resembling petals; no corolla; calyx colored; fruit compound, purple, or red, ⅓ to 1 inch in diameter, containing one or two seeds; rhizome, fleshy, thick, yellow and with numerous long fibres; externally gray-yellow; pith large; fracture short; yellow-red internally; rootlets brittle; bark thick; odor strong; taste bitter and peculiar.

Yields the alkaloid *hydrastin* also alkaloid *berberin*. *Action:* tonic, alterative, aperient, diuretic; especial influence on mucous surfaces; hydrastinine similar to quinine. *Uses:* atonic dyspepsia; chronic gastric or intestinal catarrh; constipation when dependent on deficient secretion; malarial poisoning; Bright's disease; bladder catarrh; gonorrhœa after acute stage; *locally* to old ulcers, chancroids, venereal sores; *injection* in leucorrhœa; *gargle* in follicular pharyngitis, coryza and syphilitic affections of mouth and nose. *Incomp. and Antag:* tannic and muriatic acids, and alkalies. *Synerg:* vegetable tonics, and bitters.

Extrac'tum, grs. 2...5, [*cgm.* 13...30].

Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 8...30, [*gm.* ½...2].

Tinctu'ra, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Hydroc'tyle *is* **Asiat'ica*** *æ*, Pennywort, ℥ 1, [*gm.* 32]. *Daily.*

Hab: India, southern Africa. *Part used:* the dried plant. *Desc:* thick-leaved pennywort yields a peculiar oleaginous substance upon which its virtues depend; taste bitter, pungent and persistent. The plant is small and umbelliferous, and has reputed value in elephantiasis given in increasing doses. *Action:* alterative, diuretic. *Uses:* elephantiasis, syphilis.

Hydrocyan'ic Ether*, Cyanide of Ethyl.

Desc: propionitrite (C_3H_5N) is formed by distilling a mixture of cyanide of potassium and sulpho-vinate of barium; it is a colorless liquid, *sol.* in alcohol, ether and water; sp. gr. 0.78; *very poisonous*; given in same dose as Hydrocyanic acid, which see.

Hy'drogen Perox'ide*, Oxygenized Water, ℥ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Desc: oxygenized water (H_2O_2) is prepared by forming a paste of peroxide of barium with distilled water; then water acidulated with hydrochloric acid (1 in 3) is added, in a vessel immersed in a freezing mixture, fresh acid being added, when saturated, and then more of the barium, and this operation repeated until solution will hold no more chloride of barium. The chloride is precipitated by freezing mixture; liquid filtered and concentrated in vacuo over sulphuric acid. The water rising in vapor, and being absorbed by the acid, leaves the peroxide as a colorless liquid, sp. gr. 1.452; gives off oxygen when heated above 60° F.; unites in all proportions with water. *Action:* powerful oxidizer and bleacher. *Uses:* chronic and sub-acute rheumatism; removes scrofulous tumors in pthhisis; sometimes salivates; locally to old ulcers, chancre, diptheritic sores; should be given alone. *Incomp. and Antag:* alkaline citrates and tartrates; ferric salts, sulphates, chlorides, nitrates, hydrocyanic acid, vegetable tinctures.

Hydronap'thol*.

Desc: a powerful antiseptic derived from coal tar. May be used as substitute for carbolic acid, being less irritating; sparingly *sol.* in cold water. *Action:* antiseptic.

Hydroqui′none,* grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Desc: hydroquinone, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$, is obtained by oxidizing aniline with chromic acid mixture; occurs in monoclinic crystals, or hexagonal prisms. *Action:* antipyretic, antiseptic.

Hy′oscin*, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$, [*mgm.* 0.5]. Hypodermically $\frac{1}{150}$ gr.

Desc: Hyoscin, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, is an amorphous alkaloid remaining in the mother liquor after the removal of *hyoscyamin*; comes in commerce as a thickish, brown syrup; can be extracted by forming a gold salt, which is less soluble than the hyoscyamin gold salt, both being found in Hyoscyamus. The best salts of hyoscin are:

*Hydriodate of hyoscin**, crystallizing from the water in small prisms, hemihedral, having slightly yellow color; composition $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3HI\frac{1}{2}H_2O$. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$.

*Hyoscin Hydrobromate**, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3HBr\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, forming large transparent, colorless, crystals, rhombic or sphenoid prisms. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$.

Action: cerebral and respiratory depressants and soporifics. *Uses:* insomnia from overwork; delirium of acute mania; to overcome sexual excitement; small doses should be used at first.

Hyoscyam′inæ Sul′phas *atis*, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, [*mgm.* 0.6].

Desc: sulphate of hyoscyamin, $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3)_2H_2SO_4$=676, comes in yellowish-white, small scales or crystals, or in an amorphous, whitish-yellow powder; odorless; taste bitter and acrid; reaction neutral; deliquesces on exposure to air; *sol.* in alcohol and water; $\frac{1}{40}$ grain of alkaloid has produced violent poisoning. *Action:* same as atropin, slowing however the respiration, and is less powerful a mydriatic. *Uses, etc:* see Atropin.

Hyoscy′amus *i*, Henbane, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Syn: hyoscyami folia, *Br.;* feuilles de jusquiame, *Fr.;* bilsenkraut, *G. Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the leaves of *H. niger. Nat. Ord:* solanaceæ. *Desc:* a biennial with erect, branching, round stem, from 1 to 4 feet high, with many leaves which are large, undulated, sinuated deeply with sharp segments; upper ones entire; stem and leaves hairy, green and viscid; flowers yellowish, with purple veins; long leafy spikes, one-sided, terminating the branches; calyx 5-pointed; corolla funnel-shaped with 5 unequal segments at border; fruit 2-celled capsule, with many small seeds; odor of plant offensive; root tapering, whitish, long, fleshy, branching, resembling parsley root. All parts of plant are active; leaves should be collected after plant has flowered and those of the second year are best. The odor of fresh leaves narcotic, strong, taste slightly acrid. Yields 2 alkaloids *hyoscyamin* and *hyoscin;* seeds yield glucoside *hyoscypicrin*, $C_{27}H_{52}O_{14}$. Seeds are said to be 10 times more active than leaves. *Action:* excito-motor, hypnotic, antispasmodic, narcotic, sedative. *Uses:*

hysteria, nervous irritation, neuralgia, dysmenorrhœa, uterine colic, asthma, hepatic colic, paralysis agitans, acute-mania, mercurial tremor, insomnia. *Incomp. and Synerg, etc.:* see belladonna.

Abstrac'tum, grs. 2...3, [*cgm.* 13...20].
Extrac'tum alcohol'icum, grs. 2...3, [*cgm.* 13...20].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 5, [*cgm.* 30].
Tinctu'ra, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Hyper'icum* *i*, St. John's Wort, ʒ 2, [*gm.* 8].

Hab: Europe, United States. *Part used:* the flowers of *H. perforatum.* *Nat. Ord:* hypericaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial 1 to 2 feet high; leaves opposite, 1 inch long, sessile, oblong, obtuse, margin entire: flowers deep yellow, 1 inch broad, in open terminal cymes; stamens numerous, in three groups; ovary 3-celled; leaves, stems and petals marked with dark dots; odor balsamic; taste astringent. *Acton:* diuretic, emmenagogue. *Uses:* chronic catarrhs of lungs, bowels; locally to excoriations, etc.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Hyp'none*, Phenyl-methyl-acetone, gtt. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Desc: a liquid heavier than water but mixing with it in presence of alcohol. *Action and Uses:* hypnotic under some conditions; usefulness not defined yet.

Hypophosphi'tum Syru'pus, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Syn: sirop de hypophosphites, *Fr.* *Desc:* syrup of hypophosphites is prepared by mixing hypophosphite of calcium 35 parts, sodium 12 and potassium 12, and dissolving by trituration in water, adding to undissolved portion citric acid until dissolved, then add spirit of lemon and filter through paper; add enough water to make 21 ounces, then add sufficient sugar and strain. *Uses:* phthisis, emphysema, chronic bronchitis, etc.

Hysso'pus*, Hyssop.

Syn: hysope, *Fr.;* ysop, *G.* *Hab:* southern Europe. *Part used:* the leaves and flowering summits of *H. officinalis.* *Nat. Ord:* labiatæ. *Desc:* a herbaceous perennial, with branching quadrangular stems 1 to 2 feet high, interior woody; leaves opposite, linear-lanceolate, pointed, punctated; flowers in small clusters, purplish; calyx 15-ribbed; corolla 2-lipped, upper lip short and notched; stamens 4, divergent and exserted; odor aromatic, camphor-like; taste pungent, aromatic, bitter; yields volatile oil. *Action:* stimulant, aromatic, stomachic tonic. *Uses:* atonic dyspepsia, flatulence, chronic bronchitis; locally as gargle and in bruises and rheumatism.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Ibe'ris Ama'ra* *æ*, grs. 1...3, [*cgm.* 6...20].

Syn: herbe d'iberis, *Fr.;* iberiskresse, *G.* *Hab:* Europe.

Part used: the plant. *Nat. Ord:* cruciferæ. *Desc:* a smooth and glaucous plant; stem branching, 2 feet high; leaves petiolate incisely serrate; radical leaves 2 inches long; stem leaves entire, smaller, linear; flowers in racemose cymes, small, and white; fruit small, acute and ovate. Yields bitter principle *lepidin.* *Action:* irritant, rubefacient. *Uses:* intermittent fever, dropsy, scaly skin diseases; locally in rheumatism.

Ichthyocol'la æ, Isinglass.

Syn: ichthyocolle, *Fr.;* fischlein, *G.* *Desc:* a gelatinous substance prepared from the swimming-bladders of different species of sturgeon. It comes in sheets of a horny or pearly appearance; semi-transparent, irridescent, inodorous, tasteless, yellowish or whitish; *sol.* in boiling water and boiling diluted alcohol. In 24 parts of water forms, on cooling, a transparent jelly. Forms insoluble compound with tannin. Is a pure form of gelatin. *Uses:* forms bases of court plasters; as test for tannin.

Emplas'trum. *External.*

Ich'thyol*. *External.*

Desc: a tar-like substance, brown-red, odor of crude petroleum; taste bituminous; *sol.* in water and equal parts of alcohol and ether; partially *sol.* in pure alcohol, petroleum or benzin; reaction acid; miscible with fats and oils: contains 10% sulphur. It is produced from dry distillation of bituminous material containing fossil fish, afterwards treated with sulphuric acid and neutralizing with ammonium carbonate. *Action:* irritant, alterative. *Uses:* locally in eczema, psoriasis, glandular enlargements, chronic urticaria, intertrigo, lupus, lipomas; the Lotion or Ointment is from 1 to 50%.

Igna'tia æ, Bean of St. Ignatius, gr. ½...1, [*cgm.* 3...6].

Syn: Fève igasurique, *Fr.;* ignazbohnen, *G.* *Hab:* Phillipine Islands. *Part used:* the seed of *strychnos Ignatii.* *Nat. Ord:* loganiaceæ. *Desc:* a climbing shrub, or tree, with many long, vine-like branches, cylindrical and glabrous; leaves opposite, sessile, entire, oval, smooth pointed; flowers tubular, white, nodding in axillary racemes, fragrant; fruit whitish, smooth ligneous rind, with 18 to 20 seeds in dry medulla; seeds 1 to 1¼ inch long, oblong-ovate, irregularly angular; small depression in one side indicating point of attachment; color, externally, pale-brown, downy; very hard and horny; odorless; taste bitter; yields *strychnin* and *brucin.* *Action and Uses, etc.:* same as nux vomica, but stronger.

Abstrac'tum, gr. ¼...½, [*cgm.* 2...6].

Extrac'tum*, gr. ½, [*cgm.* 3].

Extrac'tum flu'idum,* gtt. 3...10, [*cgm.* 18...65].

Tinctu'ra, gtt. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

I'lex* *icis*, Holly, ℥ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Syn: houx, *Fr.;* stechpalme, *G.* *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the leaves of *I. opaca, I. cassine, I. aquifolium, etc.* *Nat. Ord:* aquifoliaceæ. *Desc:* American holly is a shrub, or tree, with evergreen, petiolate, coriaceous leaves, oval, waxy, and toothed margin, teeth having sharp spines; odorless; taste bitter, astringent. Yaupon leaves are about half as long, ovate-oblong, and lanceolate, dark green and glossy above, lighter beneath. Yields *caffeina* and *tannin* and bitter principle *ilicin*. The berries are about pea-sized, red, taste bitter. *Action:* berries purgative, diuretic; leaves diaphoretic, expectorant. *Uses:* leaves in rheumatism; berries in dropsy, chronic bronchitis.

I'lex Paraguayen'sis*, Maté, Paraguay Tea.

Hab: Paraguay. *Part used:* the leaves. *Nat. Ord:* aquifoliaceæ. *Desc:* a small shrub, or tree, cultivated for its leaves which are stripped from the plant every 2 years; are dried and then powdered; odor balsamic; taste disagreeable and bitter; contains tannin and caffeina. *Action:* diuretic; large doses emetic; induces indolence; stimulant, see Caffein. *Uses:* in cases of fatigue; sustain system when undergoing hunger.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Illic'ium *ii*, Star-anise.

Syn: anisi stellati fructus, *Br.* *Hab:* Asia, America. *Part used:* the fruit of *I. anisatum.* *Nat. Ord:* magnoliaceæ. *Desc:* the fruit is pedunculate; carpels eight, arranged boat-shaped, ½ inch long, wrinkled, woody, brown; internally red-brown, glossy, straight-beaked, dehisent on upper suture; seed single, oval, flat, glossy, brown-yellow; odor like anise; taste of seeds oily, of carpels aromatic and sweet; yields oil of anise. *Action, etc.:* see Anisum.

In'digo*, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: Indigo, *Fr.; G.* *Hab:* East Indies, Florida. *Part used:* the plant of various species of *Indigofera.* *Nat. Ord:* leguminosæ. *Desc:* the plants are herbaceous. The indigo is formed from another principle existing in the plant by the process of fermentation. The principle *indican* is amorphous, yellow, reaction acid; taste bitter and nauseous. *Sol.* in ether, water and alcohol; yields, by fermentation, a saccharine body *indiglucin*, and indigo. Indigo is precipitated from the water used in fermentation, washed on linen filters and dried; comes, usually, in cube-shaped masses; it is brittle and of a deep blue color. *Action:* cathartic; irritant to mucous membranes. *Uses:* not well ascertained; in epilepsy, chorea, amenorrhœa, hysteria.

In'gluvin*, grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Desc: a preparation from the gizzard of the domestic chicken.

Action: stomachic tonic; assists digestion. *Uses:* indigestion flatulency, dyspepsia; arrests vomiting of pregnancy; should be given before meals.

In'ula *æ*, Elecampane, grs. 15...45, [*gm.* 1...3].

Syn: racine d'aunée, *Fr.;* atlantwurzel, *G.* *Hab:* Central Asia and Europe. *Part used:* the root of *I. helenium.* *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* a perennial, with a round, furrowed, solid, villous and leafy stem, 3 to 6 feet high; leaves large, ovate, serrate; radicals decurrent on the long petioles; stem-leaves sessile, acute and embracing; upper surface deep green; grayish and downy beneath; flowers terminal, large, yellow, involucre loose, imbricated; florets many, linear, and 5-toothed; seeds quadrangular and striated; the dried root comes in concave slices, or longitudinal sections; bark overlapping, wrinkled and brown externally; in damp weather flexible, breaking when dry with short fracture; grayish internally, fleshy, and dotted with shining, yellow-brown resin cells; odor aromatic and peculiar; taste pungent and bitter. Yields *inulin* and *helinin.* *Action:* tonic, mild stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, rubefacient. *Uses:* chronic bronchitis, dyspepsia, dropsy and chronic engorgement of abdominal viscera; psoriasis, squamous eczema.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Hel'enin*, from Elecampane, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Desc: C_6H_8O is in crystals; has a bitterish taste, without odor; melts at 110° C. *Action:* said to be a powerful antiseptic and bacteriacide. *Uses:* catarrhal and infantile diarrhœa; locally 2% solution to diphtheritic membrane.

Iod'ic Acid*.

Desc: HIO_3 is prepared by adding sulphuric acid to iodate of calcium and allowing crystals to separate on cooling. *Action:* see Iodine. *Uses:* locally in chronic glandular enlargements; hypodermically ʒ ½ of 2% solution.

I'odide of Eth'yl*, Hydriodic Ether, gtt. 10, [*cgm.* 65].

Desc: ethyl iodide, C_2H_5I, is made by gradually mixing iodine 10, alcohol 5, and phosphorous 1 part and distilling; it is a colorless liquid, *insol.* in water, non-inflammable, and of ethereal odor; taste pungent; used as an inhalant. *Action:* antispasmodic and stimulant, anæsthetic. *Uses:* chronic pulmonary affections; bronchitis, phthisis; 10 to 15 drops on handkerchief inhaled 3 or 4 times a day.

Iodofor'mum *i*, Iodoform, grs. 1...3, [*cgm.* 6...20].

Syn: iodoforme, *Fr.;* iodoform, *G.* *Desc:* iodoform, CHI_3= 392.8, is in small lustrous, hexagonal crystals, of lemon-yellow color; odor peculiar and persistent; taste like iodine, sweetish and unpleasant; should be kept in a cool place in well-stoppered

bottles. It is made by action of iodine on mixture of solution of carbonate of potassium and alcohol, heating the mixture in a retort by water-bath until colorless; cool, pour into suitable vessel and allow to settle; collect on filter, wash thoroughly and dry carefully. It is very volatile; *sol.* in 80 parts alcohol, in 5.2 parts ether, and in benzol, benzin, fixed or volatile oils and disulphide of carbon; imparts slight odor and taste to water, but not *sol.* in it; reaction neutral; 29 parts in 30 by weight are iodine. *Action:* locally antiseptic, anæsthetic; internally alterative, analgesic. *Uses:* syphilitic rheumatism, neuralgia, night pains, goitre, scrofula, syphilitic glandular enlargements, phthisis, rickets, cutaneous affections; locally as a surgical dressing to syphilitic or indolent ulcers; in pleuritic, pericardiac and other effusions; to lymphatic tumors, ulceration of cervix uteri; not more than ʒ ½ should be applied at one time to wounds. *Incomp., etc.:* see Iodine.

Supposito'ria* (36 parts to 176 excipient).

Unguen'tum (10 parts in 100 excipient).

I'odol*, gr. 1, [*cgm.* 6].

Desc: a yellowish-brown, shining powder; crystals long and prismatic; *sol.* in 3 parts absolute alcohol, ether, fatty oils; tasteless and odorless; contains 88% iodine. Made by action of iodine upon pyrol. *Action and uses:* similar to Iodoform.

Io'dum *i*, Iodine, gr. ⅙...½, [*cgm.* 1...3].

Syn: Iode, *Fr.;* jod, *G. Desc:* iodine, I=126.6, is a non-metallic element obtained from sea-weed ashes, from iodates, and iodides; is a heavy, bluish-black, friable, dry solid in rhombic plates with metallic luster; odor distinctive; taste acrid; reaction neutral; very *sol.* in ether, chloroform, disulphide of carbon; sparingly *sol.* in water; *sol.* in 10 parts of alcohol; slowly volatilizes at ordinary temperature, melts at 237.2° F. Combines with nearly all metals *forming iodides*, and with nearly all non-metallic elements; forms one oxide, *iodic oxide;* two acids, *iodic* and *periodic;* with hydrogen *hydriodic acid.* Commercial iodine is obtained from Chili saltpetre, which occurs as sodium iodate; also from lixivating kelp with water and concentrating; the iodide of sodium remains in solution, to which sulphuric acid is added, and then distilled with manganese dioxide into a glass receiver; it is purified by putting into porcelain capsule, covering with a glass matrass filled with water; heat with boiling water for 20 minutes; remove matrass and from its bottom remove any acicular, colored prisms that may be found; replace matrass and apply heat until all the iodine is resublimed and attached to bottom of the matrass; remove and keep in dark in well stoppered bottles. *Action:* stimulant to the absorbent and glandular systems; tonic, alterative, irritant, corrosive. *Uses:* enlarged glands; ascites; goitre; enlarged spleen, liver, testes,

mammæ; scrofula, lupus; externally as bath, 2 to 4 drachms with double the quantity of iodide of potassium in ordinary bath in wooden tub; locally as counter-irritant in rheumatism, aphonia, effusion in pleura, periostitis, joint inflammation, fungous granulations, scrofulous and syphilitic ulcers; vapor in phthisis, chronic bronchitis, etc. (Iodine or an iodide should never be given with an alkaloid). *Incompat. and Antag.:* vegetable alkaloids, mineral acids, metallic salts, quinine, digitalis, cold, vaso-motor tonics. *Synerg:* alkalies and remedies increasing waste.

Linimen'tum (stronger than the tr.). *External.*

Li'quor compos'itus (iodine 5, iodide of potassium 10, distilled water 85 parts), gtt. 2...5, [*cgm.* 12...30].

Tinctu'ra (8 in 100), gtt. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...100].

Tinctu'ra compos'itus* (iodine ℥ ½, iodide of potassium ℥ 1, alcohol O1), gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Tinctu'ra decolora'ta* (aq. ammoniæ and compound tincture iodine equal parts). *Ext.*

Unguen'tum (iodine 4, iodide potassium 1, water 2, benzoated lard 93 parts). *Ext.*

Ipecacuan'ha *æ*, Ipecac, gr. ⅙...20, [*cgm.* 1...130].

Syn: ipecacuanha, *Fr.; G. Hab:* Brazil. *Part used:* the root of *cephælis ipecacuanha. Nat. Ord:* rubiaceæ. *Desc:* a small plant, shrubby, stem 2 to 3 feet long, partly under ground and procumbent; slender, smooth, ash-colored, knotted and without leaves below; leaves seldom more than 6 or 8, opposite, nearly entire, acute, hairy, petiolate, 2 to 4 inches long, 1 to 2 broad, upper surface green and roughened; flowers white, small, in semi-globular head; footstalk round, solitary; fruit ovate, obtuse, berry purplish, almost black; seeds plano-convex; the root comes in pieces, 2 to 3 lines thick, from 3 to 5 inches long, contorted, simple or branched; interior light yellow, ligneous with a thick, brownish bark, freely wrinkled, brittle, annulated; fissures narrow and extending to central fibre; fracture of cortex waxy and granular; odor slight; taste bitter, acrid and nauseous. Powder light-fawn; odor of powder nauseous, causing, in some persons, sneezing, or dyspnœa. Yields the alkaloid *emetin* (upon which its emetic properties depend) and *ipecacuanhic acid. Action:* emetic; in small doses diaphoretic, expectorant; still smaller doses stimulant to stomach. *Uses:* as an emetic in poisoning, or in beginning of eruptive, or continued, or malarial fevers; membranous croup, capillary bronchitis, etc. In epidemic dysentery in large doses; in hæmorrhages from lungs, uterus, or nose, small doses; in bronchial catarrhs, pertussis, spasmodic asthma, nervous vomiting, vomiting of pregnancy, small doses. *Incomp. and Antag:* astringent infusions, vegetable acids, salts of lead and mercury; narcotics hinder its action. *Synerg:* the emetics.

Extrac'tum*, gr. ⅙, [*cgm.* 1].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 2... ʒ 1, [*cgm.* 12...*gm.* 4].
Extrac'tum flu'idum et sen'egæ*, (3 to 8) ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].
Pil'ula cum scil'la*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].
Pulv. et opii, "Dovers Powder," (ipecac 10, opii 10, sugar of milk 80), see Doverina; grs. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...100].
Tinctu'ra et opii (ipecac and opium 1 in 10), gtt. 5...15.
Syru'pus, gtt. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].
Trochis'ci (¼ gr. each).
Trochis'ci et mor'phiæ (ipecac gr. $\frac{1}{12}$, morph $\frac{1}{40}$).
Vi'num, gtt. 1...60, [*cgm.* 6...*gm.* 4].

I'ris *idis* **Florenti'na*** *æ*, Orris Root.

Syn: iris de Florence, *Fr.;* violen wurzel, *G.* *Hab:* Italy, southern Europe. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* iridaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial with leaves springing directly from the root, pointed, nerved, sword-shaped; stem 12 to 18 inches high, smooth, jointed, round, terminated by 2 large white or bluish flowers; fruit 3-celled capsule with many seeds; root fleshy, horizontal, fibrous, epidermis brown; in the shops it is found in various sizes, branched, knotty, white, rough, heavy odor agreeable; taste acrid and bitter. *Action:* cathartic, emetic, diuretic; not much used. *Uses:* dropsy and hepatic disorders; issue peas.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

I'ris *idis*, Blue Flag, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Syn: rhizome d'iris varié, *Fr.;* verschiedenfarbige schwertlilie, *G.* *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the rhizome and rootlets of *I. versicolor.* *Nat. Ord:* iridaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial with fleshy, horizontal, fibrous root; stem 2 to 3 feet high, acute on one side, round on the other, branching; leaves sword-shaped, striated, sheathed at base; flowers 2 to 6, purple or blue; capsule 3-valved, 3-celled, oblong, 3-sided; grows in damp soils; flowers in June; root jointed, horizontal, 2 to 4 inches long, cylindrical in lower half, flattish above; gray-brown color; rootlets simple, crowded near broad end; odor slight; taste nauseous and acrid. Yields *irisin.* *Action:* cathartic, emetic, diuretic, cholagogue, alterative. *Uses:* dropsy and diseases of liver.

Extrac'tum, grs. 1...4, [*cgm.* 1...25].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ ¼...2, [*gm.* 1...8].

I'risin* (oleo-resin of Iris), grs. ½...5, [*cgm.* 3...30].

Jaboran'di, see Pilocarpus.

Jacaran'da *æ* **Pro'cera*** *æ*, Caroba.

Hab: Brazil. *Part used:* the leaflets. *Nat. Ord:* bignoniaceæ. *Desc:* caroba has enjoyed a local reputation for treatment of syphilis; yields a crystalline substance *carobin* and aromatic

resin, etc. *Action:* alterative, diuretic, tonic. *Uses:* syphilis with the iodides; in old syphilitic ulcers internally and locally.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Jala'pa æ, Jalap, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: Jalap, *Fr.;* Jalape, *G. Hab:* Mexico. *Part used;* the root of *exogonium purga. Nat. Ord:* convolvulaceæ. *Desc:* Jalap derives its name from the city of Jalapa, near which it grows; it has a round, smooth stem, contorted, twining about neighboring objects to a considerable height; leaves entire, pointed, heart-shaped, smooth, veined on under surface, sinuated at base on long footstalks; flowers purple, large, on peduncles as long as the petioles, two or more on each peduncle; calyx 5-leaved, obtuse, without bracts; corolla funnel-shaped; stamens 5 with oblong, white anthers; root pear-shaped; externally blackish, internally white, with long fibres from its lower part and upper root stalks; as found in the shops it is either whole, or sliced transversely; apt to be adulterated when sliced; the tuber is compact, heavy, brittle, not fibrous; fracture shining and undulating; powder yellowish-gray, irritates nostrils, when inhaled, causing sneezing and coughing; odor heavy, sweetish, nauseous; taste sweetish, acrid, disagreeable. Yields resins, *Convolvulin* ($C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$), colorless, purges in 3 gr. doses, and *Jalapin* ($C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$). Jalap is not good when light, or having a dull fracture, spongy, or friable. *Action:* hydragogue cathartic (contra-indicated in inflammatory conditions of intestine); vermifuge, diuretic. *Uses:* ascites, anasarca; at the commencement of acute fevers; best given in combination. *Synerg:* Other cathartics.

Abstrac'tum, grs. 10...15, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 1].
Extrac'tum*, grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].
Jala'pin*, grs. 1...3 [*cgm.* 6...20].
Pul'vis compos'itus (Jalap 35, potass. bitart. 65), grs. 30...60.
Resi'na, grs. 2...5, [*cgm.* 13...35].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Jam'bu As'su*.

Sgn: attonia jaborandi, serronia jaborandi. *Hab:* Brazil. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* piperaceæ. *Desc:* a new drug with local reputation as a febrifuge and stimulant in low fevers; contains an alkaloid and an oleo-resin; to the latter is due its medicinal properties. *Action:* stimulant; febrifuge; oxytocic.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Jam'bul*, grs. 5, [*cgm.* 30].

Syn: Java plum, jamboo. *Hab:* East Indies. *Part used:* the seeds of *Eugenia jambolana. Nat. Ord:* myrtaceæ. *Desc:* a tree of considerable size; trunk thick and crooked; bark whitish; branches irregular; leaves opposite, obtuse or pointed, oval or

oblong, firm, coriaceous; numerous nerves; petioles stipulate; berry olive-shaped, pea to pigeon-egg sized, smooth, dark-purple when ripe, succulent, enclosing a single seed. *Action:* leaves and bark astringent. *Uses:* diarrhœa, dysentery, etc. The seeds are valuable in treatment of diabetes mellitus.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Jatro'pha *æ* **Macrorhi'za*** *æ.*

Syn: jicima, jicoma. *Hab:* northern Mexico. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* euphorbiaceæ. *Desc:* jatropha has a stem 12 or more inches high, herbaceous, puberulent; leaves cordate, palmately lobed, lobes oblong-lanceolate; teeth pointed with bristle, glabrous; petioles ¾ length of leaf; flowers staminate, deep 5-pointed calyx, segments toothed; seeds oblong, brown with purplish spots; root thick, short and tuberous, without taste. *Action:* purgative, resembling leptandrin; alterative, cholagogue; valuable from small dose and tastelessness. *Uses:* whenever castor oil is indicated.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Jefferso'nia* *æ*, Twin Leaf, ʒ ⅛...¼, [*gm.* ½...1].

Hab: United States. *Part used:* the root of *J. diphylla.* *Nat. Ord:* berberidaceæ. *Desc:* a herbaceous perennial; leaves on long petioles composed of 2 ovate leaflets; scape 10 inches high, bearing white flower about 1 inch broad with 4 sepals, 8 petals, 8 stamens; capsule obovate with many seeds; flowers in April and May; rhizome, knotty, horizontal, with fibers; yellowish or brown; long, matted roots; corrugated and fissured; has acrid, bitter taste; resinous appearance; wood pale yellow, tasteless. Yields *soporin* and *berberina.* *Action:* alterative, diuretic, antispasmodic, diaphoretic. *Uses:* dropsy, syphilis, spasmodic nervous affections; gargle in throat affections; scarlatina; and locally to indolent ulcers.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 1...20, [*cgm.* 6...130].

Jequir'ity*, Jamaica Wild Licorice.

Syh: liane de réglisse, *Fr., Ital.* *Hab:* South America, India, West Indies. *Part used:* the seeds of *abrus precatorius.* *Nat. Ord:* leguminosæ. *Desc:* is a climber with slender, branched stems, brownish bark and tortuous, long, woody, branched root ¼ to 1 inch in diameter; leaves short-stalked, spreading, alternate 2 to 6 inches long; leaflets in pairs, 8 to 15, ¼ to ½ inch long, blunt at both ends; flowers, rose-tinted, pale, small, in clusters; fruit pod 1¼ inches long, short-beaked, oblong, 2-valved, compressed; seeds 4 to 6, globular-ovoid, size of small pea, bright, shining, hard, scarlet, black around the hilum; innocuous when eaten; in hot climates root is used for same purposes as licorice. *Uses:* locally in chronic granulations of conjunctivæ.

Jug'lans *andis*, Butternut, grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Syn: écorce de noyer gris, *Fr.;* graue wallnussrinde, *G.* *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the inner bark of the root *J. cinerea.* *Nat. Ord:* juglandaceæ. *Desc:* is a large forest tree 40 to 50 feet high, a trunk 2 to 4 feet in diameter near the root, dividing, at short distance from the ground, into many horizontal branches widely spread; the young branches are smooth and grayish; leaves 7 or 8 in pairs of sessile leaflets, 2 to 3 inches long, round at base, acuminate, oblong-lanceolate, serrate and downy; flowers male and female on same tree, the male coming from sides of year-old shoots, the female from the young shoots; two large, feathery rose-colored stamens surround the germ; fruit single, or several from same peduncle, oval-oblong, hairy, viscid, green at first, brown when ripe, having a terminal projection; nut hard, dark, rough, with deeply furrowed surface, oblong-pointed; kernel oily, thick, pleasant to the taste. The bark comes in curved or flat pieces, 1/8 to 1/4 inch thick, outer surface brown, free from soft-cork; inner surface striate and smooth; fracture short, delicately checkered, whitish and brown; odor feeble; taste bitter and acrid. Yields *juglon* ($C_{10}H_6O_3$). *Action:* mild cathartic, resembling rhubarb. *Uses:* habitual constipation, dysentery.

Extrac'tum, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Juglan'din*, Resinoid of Juglans, grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Junip'erus *i*, Juniper, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Syn: geniévre, *Fr.;* wachholderbeeren, *G.* *Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the fruit of *J. communis.* *Nat. Ord:* coniferæ. *Desc:* an erect, evergreen shrub 2 to 15 feet high, having numerous close branches; leaves in whorls of 3, linear, channelled, sharp-pointed, narrow, entire, glaucous on upper surface; color deep-green; flowers small, ovate, sessile, axillary, amnent scales, coalescing, form the fruit containing 3 angular seeds; flowers in in June, the fruit ripening the following year; fruit globular about as large as a pea, shrivelled, 3 furrows at summit, tubercles at base for calyx; dark-purplish, covered with whithish bloom; pulp brown-yellow; odor aromatic, balsamic; taste warm, sweet, bitterish, slightly acrid, terebinthinate; yields volatile oil, resin. Destructive distillation of the wood yields *oil of cade.* *Action:* stimulant, diuretic, stomachic, carminative, emmenagogue. *Uses:* catarrh of bladder, dropsies, scurvy and cutaneous diseases.

Extrac'tum*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

O'leum (of the berries), gtt. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1].
A colorless, or light yellow-green oil of terebinthinate odor; taste acrid and sp. gr. 0.879; reaction neutral; *sol.* 12 parts of alcohol.

Spir'itus, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Spir'itus comp., (juniper, caraway, fennel, alcohol), ʒ 2...4.

Junip'erus *i*, **Virginia'na*** *æ*, Red Cedar.

Syn: cèdre de Virginie, *Fr.;* rothe ceder, *G.* *Hab:* United States, Canada. *Part used:* the tops. *Nat. Ord:* coniferæ. *Desc:* a slow-growing evergreen, sometimes 40 to 50 feet high; branches horizontal and close; leaves small, in pairs; closely imbricated, fleshy, ovate; older ones spreading, oval-shaped; young ones oppressed; fruit small, non-pendulous; odor terebinthinate, aromatic; taste acrid and bitter. *Action, etc.:* diuretic; see Savin.

O'leum*, gtt. 2...10, [*cgm.* 12...65].

Kai'rine*, grs. 15, [*gm.* 1].

Desc: a grayish-white powder, crystalline, *sol.* in water and alcohol; taste bitter and salty; mixed with chloride of iron it becomes dark-brown; adding sulphuric acid it becomes purple. Kairine is an artificial alkaloid derived from coal tar. *Action:* antipyretic; antiperiodic, resembling quinine. *Uses:* typhoid and typhus fever and in malaria.

Kal'mia* *æ*, Sheep Laurel.

Syn: spoonwood, *E.;* kalmia, *Fr., G.* *Hab:* United States, Canada. *Part used:* the leaves of *K. latifolia.* *Nat. Ord:* ericaceæ. *Desc:* a shrub from 6 to 20 feet high; leaves 2 or 3 inches long, coriaceous, elliptic, entire, pointed at both ends, green and smooth on both sides, alternate, or opposite, odorless; taste bitter and astringent; flowers beautiful, odorless, in racemose corymbs; corolla rose-red, furnished with 10 cavities holding anthers. *Action:* powerful poison. Partridges feeding on the berries are poisonous to man. Heart sedative, anti-syphilitic, astringent. *Uses:* syphilis, inflammations, hypertrophy of heart, jaundice, diarrhœa, active hemorrhages. Should be used with great care.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Kama'la *æ*, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Syn: kalmie, *Fr., G.* *Hab:* Abyssinia, southern Asia. *Part used:* the glands and hairs from the capsules of *mallotus Philippinensis.* *Nat. Ord:* euphorbiaceæ. *Desc:* the *rottlera tinctoria* is a small tree, 15 to 20 feet high; fruit cherry-sized, round, 3-celled, 3-valved, 3-furrowed, and covered thickly with a red powder, which is the kamala and which is removed by rubbing and shaking in baskets. It is a fine powder, granular, brown-red; nearly odorless and of little taste; slightly *sol.* in boiling water, *insol.* in cold water; *sol.* in ether, alcohol and alkaline solutions; yields *rottlerin* ($C_{22}H_{20}O_6$), crystallizing in yellow plates. Under the microscope kamala shows garnet-red, semi-transparent, glandular granules $\frac{1}{500}$...$\frac{1}{250}$ of an inch in diameter, roundish, containing numerous club-shaped, red vesicles mixed with small

stellate hairs. It is given in substance mixed with syrup or mucilage. *Action:* anthelmintic, purgative. *Uses:* against tapeworm; locally in ringworm, scabies, etc.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Ka'va Ka'va* *æ*, Piper Methysticum.

Syn: yaquona, kawa. *Hab:* Polynesia. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* piperaceæ. *Desc:* a shrub about 6 feet high; leaves pointed, heart-shaped and many-nerved; root large, brownish-gray; bark thin; internally woody, pale yellow; odor of lilac; astringent and bitter taste; contains crystalline principle *kavahin*, *sol.* in ether and alcohol, sparingly so in water, reaction neutral; contains also a peculiar resin. *Action:* stimulant and tonic in small doses; stomachic tonic of much value in gonorrhœa; diuretic, sialagogue. *Uses:* in treatment of gonorrhœa internally and by injections; rheumatism.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 3...12, [*cgm.* 20...75].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Ki'no, gr. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Syn: kino, *Fr.*, *G.* *Hab:* East and West Indies, South America. *Part used:* the inspissated juice of *pterocarpus marsupium*. *Nat. Ord:* leguminosæ. *Desc:* gum kino comes in small pieces, irregular, shining, angular, of dark, reddish-brown color, brittle, easily powdered, powder lighter than the masses; odorless; taste astringent, bitter, sweetish afterward; *insol.* in ether; solutions gelatinize if kept long; water does not affect the tincture; yields *kino-tannic acid*, gum, resin; astringency destroyed by alkaline solutions. The best kino is the Malabar, from trees growing in Hindostan. This variety yields *kinoin* ($C_{14}H_{12}O_2$). Jamaica kino is product of the *seaside grape* and is obtained by evaporating decoction of wood and bark; the fragments are larger than the Malabar kino and less glistening. Carraccas kino, from South America, comes in large masses, covered with leaves and showing their markings. Other varieties are the African and Australian. *Action:* powerful astringent. *Uses:* non-inflammatory diarrhœa; chronic dysentery in combination with catechu or chalk mixture; leucorrhœa; passive uterine and intestinal hemorrhages; pyrosis; menorrhagia. *Incomp., Antag:* mineral acids and salts; alkalies and their carbonates; plumbic acetates; ferric sulphate; argentic nitrate; tartar emetic; corrosive sublimate; gluten; vegetable alkaloids. *Synerg:* tonics, bitters, catechu, rubus, krameria, etc.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Glyceri'tum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Pul'vis comp.* (opium 1, kino 15, cinnamon 4) gr. 10...20.

Tinctu'ra, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Krame'ria æ, Rhatany, gr. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: ratanhia, *Fr;* ratanhiawurzel, *G.* *Hab:* Peru. *Part used:* the root of *K. triandra.* *Nat. Ord:* polygalaceæ. *Desc:* is a shrub, stem procumbent, round, many-branched, dark colored; young branches leafy and covered with hairs; root long, spreading, branched, dark-colored; leaves few, pointed, entire, oblong-ovate, sessile. Flowers axillary, on short peduncles; 4 scarlet sepals, 4 small red petals; stamens 3; fruit pea-sized, globular, surrounded by prickles, containing 1 or 2 seeds; root several-headed, knotty; main-root woody; bark smooth, or scaly, dark-brown, $\frac{1}{12}$ of an inch thick, odorless, very astringent; wood much thicker than bark, pale-brown, striated, medullary rays; nearly tasteless; powder reddish. Contains *krameria-tannic acid* and the alkaloid *ratanhine* ($C_{16}H_{13}HO_3$). *Action:* tonic, powerful astringent. *Uses:* chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, passive hemorrhages, leucorrhœa, mucous discharges; locally to spongy gums, fissure of anus, prolapsus ani.

Extrac'tum, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ¼...½, [*gm.* 1...2].
Syru'pus, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
Tinctu'ra, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Ko'la Nuts*.

Hab: Africa. *Part used:* the seeds of *sterculia acuminata.* *Nat. Ord:* sterculiaceæ. *Desc:* used by natives for same purpose as is coca. Yield *caffein, theobromin* and tannic acid. *Action:* stimulant; sustaining powers. *Uses:* see Coca, Guarana.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Kooso, See Brayera Anthelmintica.

Koumys, Kumys.

Desc: prepared, originally, by the Tartars from milk of mares by putting the milk in tall vessels, when warm, adding koumys (1 to 10), stirring thoroughly, and bottling; made now from cows' milk by adding solution of grape-sugar in water (ʒ ½ to ʒ 4) to 2 ounces of milk which has in solution 20 grains compressed yeast; shake together in a quart champagne bottle; fill with milk to within 2 inches of top, secure the cork by wire, and keep at temperature of 50° F., shaking 3 times a day for 3 days; should be drawn with champagne tap, and it is not good if older than 5 days; it has a sweet, acid and peculiar taste; in small quantities increases the appetite; one quart equals about 4 ounces solid food. *Action:* diaphoretic in warm, diuretic in cold water. *Uses:* in wasting diseases, consumption, albuminuria, abdominal catarrh, etc.; should be given in small quantities at first and gradually increased.

Lactopep'tine*, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Desc: a powder containing pepsin, ptyalin, pancreatin, lactic acid and hydrochloric acid. *Action:* to assist digestion. *Uses:* dyspepsia, indigestion.

Lacto-prepara'ta* *æ.*

Desc: an all-milk food; the casein is partially digested with extract of pancreas; sterilized; contains no cereal carbo-hydrates but large proportion of fat.

Lactu'ca *æ*, Lettuce.

Syn: laitue vireuse, *Fr.;* giftlattich, *G.* *Desc:* the flowering herb *lactuca virosa.* See Latucarium.

Lactuca'rium *ii*, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Syn: lactucarium, *Fr;* giftlattichsaft, *G.* *Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the concrete juice of *lactuca virosa.* *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* strong-scented lettuce is a biennial; has odor like opium; is lactescent; taste bitter and acrid; stem 2 to 4 feet high, erect, smooth above, and branched; prickly at base; upper leaves small, lobed, clasping; lower leaves large, toothed, ovate-oblong, horizontal, sessile and with prickles on under side of midrib; flowers yellow, numerous, in a pannicle; other plants of the genus valuable for their narcotic properties are, *L. sativa, L. altissima.* The juice is collected daily by making incisions into the stalk, or cutting it off; it comes in small circular cakes, convex on one side, flat on the other, or in irregular lumps pea-sized; outer surface dark-brown; cut surface yellow-brown; lustre waxy; odor narcotic; partly *sol.* in alcohol and ether; yields ½ its weight in water; active principle not yet isolated. *Action:* mild anodyne, similar to opium but does not derange the stomach. *Uses:* as a hypnotic, though feeble in action.

Extrac'tum*, gr. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Syru'pus*, ʒ 2...3, [*gm.* 8...12].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Lam'ium *ii* **Al'bum*** *i.*

Syn: dead nettle. *Part used:* the flowers. *Uses:* on continent of Europe has been long in use as a hæmostatic.

Tinctu'ra* ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Lan'olin.* *External.*

Desc: a brownish, fatty substance having the odor of wool; is derived from the wool of sheep; it consists of the several fatty-acids mixed with ethers of *cholesterin* $C_{26}H_{43}(OH)$; it takes up more than its own weight of water and is free from irritant properties; useful as a base for ointments; is probably not absorbed. *Uses:* as an ointment base.

Lap'pa *æ*, Burdock, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Syn: bardane, *Fr.;* klettenwurzel, *G.* *Hab:* Europe, north-

ern Asia. *Part used:* the root of *L. officinalis.* *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* a biennial; stem branching, 2 to 6 feet high; leaves entire or toothed, cordate, oblong, rough, petiolate; florets purplish, tubular; blossoms from July to September; root 10 to 15 inches long, simple, 1 inch thick, tapering, wrinkled longitudinally, top rounded; gray-brown externally, paler internally; bark thick, radiately striate internally with dark cambium line; taste mucilaginous, sweet, bitter; odor disagreeable; furnishes *inulin.* *Action:* diuretic, diaphoretic, alterative. *Uses:* chronic skin diseases, rheumatism, gout, venereal affections.

Extrac'tum*, gr. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, root, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, seeds, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Syru'pus*, ʒ ½, [*gm.* 16].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 2...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Lar'icis Cor'tex* *icis*, Larch Bark.

Syn: ecorce de mélèze, *Fr.;* lärchenrinde, *G.* *Hab:* southern and central Europe. *Part used:* the inner bark of *L. Europæa.* *Nat. Ord:* coniferæ. *Desc:* a forest tree 40 to 100 feet high; leaves in fasicles 18 to 40; cone oblong-ovoid, about 1 inch long; bark gray-brown externally; inner bark red, or pinkish, smooth and yellowish; fracture fibrous; odor balsamic; taste astringent and balsamic; yields tannin and *larixinic acid*, $C_{10}H_{10}O_5$, forming combination with alkalies, sparingly *sol.* in ether, *sol.* in hot water and alcohol. *Action:* similar to other balsams. *Uses:* chronic bronchitis, etc.

Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Lar'ix *icis* **America'na*** *æ*, Tamarack Bark.

Hab: United States. *Part used:* the bark. *Nat. Ord:* coniferæ. *Desc:* a more slender tree than the European larch, having smaller cones and shorter leaves. *Action:* alterative, tonic, laxative, diuretic. *Uses:* engorgement of liver, rheumatism.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Laurel, see Kalmia.

Lau'rel Califor'nia* *æ*, Pepper Tree.

Desc: an evergreen tree from 20 to 60 feet high; leaves elliptic-lanceolate; flower a pale, green-yellow, an umbel in efflorescence, blooming from autumn through the winter and spring; fruit a bright yellow nut; the trees grow singly and near the water; odor of leaves strong and peculiar; taste pungent. *Uses:* nervous headache, neuralgia, atonic diarrhœa, rheumatism, cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Lau'ro-cer'asi Fo'lia *orum*, Cherry-laurel Leaves.

Syn: laurier cerise, *Fr.;* lauro-ceraso, *G.* *Hab:* Asia Minor. *Part used:* the fresh leaves of *prunus lauro-cerasus.* *Nat. Ord:* amygdalaceæ. *Desc:* a small evergreen tree 15 to 20 feet high; branches spreading; trunk and branches covered with smooth, blackish bark; leaves alternate; footstalks short; leaves 5 to 6 inches long, toothed, pointed, coriaceous, firm, green and shining, oblique nerves, yellow glands at base; flowers small, axillary racemes, simple, white, odorous; fruit oval drupe, like black cherry; taste of leaves astringent and bitter; yield peculiar oil, resembling that of bitter almonds, and hydrocyanic acid by distillation; virtues depend upon the acid. *Action:* sedative, narcotic. *Uses:* see dilute hydrocyanic acid.

A'qua*, gtt. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].

Lau'rus* *i*, Bay Tree, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: sweet bay, *E.;* laurier commun, *Fr.;* lorbeer, *G.* *Hab:* The Levant. *Part used:* the leaves and fruit of *L. nobilis.* *Nat. Ord:* lauraceæ. *Desc:* a shrub, or small tree; leaves petiolate, smooth, oblong, acute at both ends, coriaceous, 3 or 4 inches long, 1 inch broad, above glossy, veined on under side, yellow, or brown-green in color; odor aromatic; taste aromatic, bitter; fruit ⅓ of an inch long, oval, slightly wrinkled, fragile, greenish-black color, integument thin, brittle, yields by pressure *oleum lauri.* *Action:* stimulant, astringent, stomachic, carminative. *Uses:* seldom used; locally in leucorrhœa, scalp eruptions, stings of insects, etc.; internally in diseases of urinary organs.

Lavan'dula *æ*, Lavender.

Syn: fleurs de lavande, *Fr.;* lavendelblumen, *G.* *Hab:* southern Europe. *Part used:* the flowers of *L. vera.* *Nat. Ord:* labiatæ. *Desc:* a shrub 2 to 6 feet high with woody stem; bark brown; branches many, straight, slender, herbaceous, pubescent, 4-sided; leaves narrow, linear, sessile, green, entire, glaucous; blue flowers, small, in whorls around young shoots, two bracts to each whorl, forming terminal cylindrical spikes; tubular and labiate-corolla, hairy; upper lip in 2, lower lip in 3 segments; stamens 4, within the tube; calyx tubular, 5-toothed, upper one largest; color blue-gray; should be gathered when it begins to bloom; odor fragrant; taste aromatic, warm, bitter. *Action:* stimulant, tonic, aromatic. *Uses:* in nervous debility, etc.

O'leum, gtt. 5, [*cgm.* 30].

Spir'itus, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Spir'itus comp., ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Tinctu'ra comp., ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Leonu'rus* *i*, Motherwort, grs. 3...6, [*cgm.* 20...40].

Syn: cardaire, *Fr.;* wolfstrapp, *G.* *Hab:* Europe, Asia, North America. *Part used:* the plant *L. cardiaca.* *Nat. Ord:* labiatæ. *Desc:* a perennial with a 4-sided rough stem 3 or 4

feet high; the lower leaves heart-shaped, roundish, 5 to 7-lobed; upper leaves oblong, acutely 3-lobed; base wedge-shaped; flowers purple, in dense axillary cymules, calyx teeth awl-shaped; odor aromatic, unpleasant; taste bitter. *Action:* stomachic tonic; diuretic; emmenagogue; antispasmodic. *Uses:* hepatic dropsy, chronic rheumatism, gout, amenorrhœa.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Leptan'dra *æ*, Culver's Root, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn.: racine de leptandra, *Fr.;* leptandra-wurzel, *G. Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the rhizome and rootlets of *L. Virginica. Nat. Ord:* scrophulariaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial with erect, simple, herbaceous stem, 2 to 4 feet high downy or smooth; leaves in whorls of 4 to 7, pointed, lanceolate, finely serrate, on short footstalks and terminating in a long spike of white flowers; flowers in July and August; root 5 to 7 inches long, branched, many slender, long rootlets; rhizome flattened, ¼ of an inch thick, dark brown, cup-shaped scars on upper side; hard, fracture woody; bark blackish, thin; wood hard, yellowish; pith 6-rayed, large, dark purple; inodorous; taste acrid; bitter; contains *leptandrin* a glucoside *sol.* in ether, water and alcohol; a resinous matter precipitated from the tincture has been improperly called leptandrin. *Action:* active cathartic, promoting secretions of pancreas, mucous glands and liver; cholagogue, laxative, tonic. *Uses:* non-inflammatory constipation; dyspepsia.

Extrac'tum, grs. 2...4, [*cgm.* 12...25].

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Tinctu'ra*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Leptan'drin* (impure resinoid), grs. ½...2, [*cgm.* 3...12].

Le'dum *i* **Latifo'lium*** *ii*, Labrador Tea.

Hab: northern United States, British America. *Part used:* the leaves. *Nat. Ord:* ericaceæ. *Desc:* a small shrub with coriaceous, dark green, broad, elliptic-oblong leaves, heart-shaped at the base, smooth above, covered on under side with a dense down; down covers petioles and young twigs also; corymbs terminal; petals 5, white, flowering in July; style declined; stamens 5 to 10, as long as the petals. *Action:* demulcent; tonic and expectorant. *Uses:* bronchitis and catarrhal affections.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Lia'tris*, Gay Feather.

Hab: United States. *Part used:* the root of *L. spicata. Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* a perennial with an erect, annual stem 14 or 15 feet high terminating in a spike (20 to 40 flowerets) of purple, compound flowers; flowers in August; grows in moist grounds; root tuberous; taste terebinthinate, bitterish and warm; odor balsamic. *Action:* diuretic. *Uses:* gonorrhœa; as a gargle.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Li'atrin*, grs. 1...3, [*cgm.* 6...20].

Lingus'trum *i* **Vulga're*** *is*, Privet, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

H b: Europe, United States. *Part used:* the leaves and flowers. *Nat. Ord:* oleaceæ. *Desc:* a small shrub 5 to 10 feet high, with small snow-white flowers and black berries; odor of flowers agreeable; taste of leaves astringent and bitter; bark yields *lingustrin, sol.* in water and alcohol; leaves opposite, entire, smooth, dark green, obovate with rounded obtuse or acute point. Flowers in May and June. *Action:* astringent; berries purgative. *Uses:* in decoction for aphthæ, scurvy, sore throat.

Limo'nes, Lemons.

Syn: citrous, *Fr.;* citronen, *G.* The fruit of *citrus limonium.*

Limo'nis Cor'tex *icis*, Lemon Peel.

Syn: ecorce de citron, *Fr.;* citronenschale, *G. Part used:* the outer part of rind of *citrus limonium. Nat. Ord:* aurantiaceæ.

Limo'nis Suc'cus, Lemon Juice.

Syn: suc de citron, *Fr.;* citronensaft, *G. Hab:* West Indies. *Part used:* the fresh juice of ripe fruit of *citrus limonium. Nat. Ord:* aurantiaceæ. *Desc:* the *citrus limonium* resembles closely the orange tree, the leaves a little larger, indented; flowers purplish; fruit oval, pale yellow, internally divided into 8 or 10 cells filled with vesicles containing an acid juice; has a smooth, thin rind, a nipple-shaped, pointed summit. The rind has a fragrant odor; taste aromatic, bitter; yields an essential oil; contains a bitter principle. The glucoside *hesperidin*, $C_{22}H_{26}O_{12}$, is derived from the inner white, spongy portion of the rind. Water or alcohol extract virtues of lemon peel. The juice has a peculiar and grateful taste, sharply acid; sp. gr. 1.030; contains 7% citric acid. *Action:* see Citric acid. *Uses:* see Citric acid.

O'leum limo'nis cort., gtt. 2...6, [*cgm.* 13...40].
Spir'itus limo'nis cort., ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].
Suc'cus limo'nis, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 16...32].
Syru'pus limo'nis cort., ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 16...32].
Tinctu'ra limo'nis cort., ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Li'num *i*, Flax Seed.

Syn: grains de lin, *Fr.;* flachsamen, *G.;* semi di lino, *It. Hab:* Egypt, central Asia. *Part used:* the seed of *L. usitatissimum. Nat. Ord:* linaceæ. *Desc:* see Lini Farina.

Li'num *i* **Cathar'ticum*** *i*, Purging Flax, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Hab: Europe. *Part used:* the herb *L. catharticum. Desc:* an annual, with erect, slender stems 6 to 9 inches high; leaves opposite, entire obovate-lanceolate; flowers small, white with acute obovate petals; taste acrid and bitter; active principle *linin. Action;* cathartic. *Uses:* hepatic disorders, dropsy; catarrhal affections; muscular rheumatism.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 3...8, [*cgm.* 20...50].

Li'ni Fari'na *æ*, Flaxseed Meal.

Desc: the flax-plant is an annual with an erect, round, slender stem, 2 to 3 feet high, branching and entirely smooth; leaves alternate, pale green, small, entire, acute, lanceolate; terminal flowers of light-blue color; calyx 5-leaved persistent, 5 sharp-pointed, ovate; 3-nerved leaflets; petals 5-striated, obovate, forming funnel-shaped blossoms; fruit a globular capsule, pea-sized, sharp spine crowning the calyx at its base; seeds 10; flattened on both sides, edges acute, 1 to 2 lines long, pointed at one end, smooth, glossy, brown (white within), inodorous; taste mucilaginous and oily. Yield fixed oil, resin, tannin, albumen, etc. The meal is dark-gray, oily; should be freshly prepared and free from rancid odor. *Action:* demulcent, emollient. *Uses:* dysentery, kidney complaints, strangury, mucous inflammations; locally for poultices or laxative enema; the oil with lime water, equal parts ("Carron oil") as local application to burns.

Extrac'tum* (seeds), grs. 4...8, [*cgm.* 25...50].

Cataplas'ma (carbonis, conii, sinapis, sodæ chlorinatæ). *Ext.*

O'leum* (seeds), ℥ 1, [*gm.* 32].

Lingus'ticum* *i*, Lovage.

Syn: livèche, *Fr.;* liebstöckel, *G.* *Hab:* southern Europe. *Part used:* the root of *L. levisticum.* *Nat. Ord:* umbelliferæ. *Desc:* the root is 5 to 6 inches long, 1 to 2 inches thick, many-headed, annulated, wrinkled longitudinally, branched below; yellow-brown externally, internally paler; bark thick, striated from medullary rays; outer portion fissured; contains many yellow resin-cells in concentric circles; odor strong and balsamic; taste aromatic, bitter and pungent. *Action:* diuretic, carminative, diaphoretic. *Uses:* flatulent dyspepsia, dropsy, amenorrhœa.

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Lip'pia *æ* **Mexica'na*** *æ*.

Hab: Mexico. *Part used:* the leaves. *Nat. Ord:* verbenaceæ. *Desc:* a creeping shrub, evergreen, many-branched, long roots and woody, many rootlets; 4 to 6 stems, woody, from a small crow-quill to ¼ inch thick, 4-sided; leaves 3 to 5 on 3 sides of the stem, the under side free; leaves surround the perpendicular stems; are oblong, rough, serrate and acute; flowers white, or pinkish, in nearly globular heads; taste sweetish, aromatic; odor pungent; yields *lippiol.* *Action:* expectorant, demulcent, alterative. *Uses:* phthisis, whooping cough, bronchitis.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...15, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 1].

Tinctu'ra, ℥ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Liquidam'bar* *is*, Sweet Gum.

Hab: North America. *Part used:* a balsam-exudate from *L. styraciflua.* *Nat. Ord:* balsamifluæ. *Desc:* a large tree with

thick, furrowed, gray bark, that of the branches having wing-like edges of cork; leaves round, palmate, 5 to 7 lobed, lobes serrate; fruit capsular, beaked, in globular heads; odor agreeable; taste of bark astringent, balsamic; of leaves aromatic and acid; sweet gum exudes as thick, yellow liquid of density of syrup, becomes hard by standing; odor and taste balsamic; dissolves completely in alcohol, chloroform and ether. *Action:* astringent; see Storax. *Uses:* chronic diseases of air passages and genito-urinary organs; diarrhœa and dysentery.

Extrac'tum flu'idum* (bark), ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Lirioden'drin*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Lirioden'dron* *onis*, Tulip Tree, or Poplar, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Syn: ecorce de tulipier, *Fr.;* tulpenbaumrinde, *G. Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the bark of *L. tulipifera. Nat. Ord:* magnoliaceæ. *Desc:* a large tree 100 to 140 feet high; its large tulip-shaped flowers appearing in May; petals orange-red, 6 in number; sepals 3; leaves petiolate, large, alternate, 3-lobed, broad, terminal lobe largest; fruit one- or two-seeded capsules, flat, uniting in long cone; bark in curved pieces, or quills, dark gray on outside with many small warts, their scars forming meshes, regular and elongated; inner bark smooth, pale yellow, closely striate; almost odorless; taste aromatic, astringent and bitter; yields *liriodendrin. Action:* tonic, antiperiodic, sudorific, diuretic. *Uses:* dyspepsia; malarial fevers; rheumatism.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 2...12, [*cgm.* 13...75].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...4].

Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Lith'ii Ben'zoas *atis*, Benzoate of Lithium, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: benzoate de lithium, *Fr.;* benzoësaures lithon, *G. Desc:* $LiC_7H_5O_2$=128, is a white powder, or shining scales, permanent in the air, faint benzonic odor; taste sweetish, reaction acid; *sol.* in 2½ parts boiling water, 2 of cold water, 12 of cold alcohol, 10 of boiling alcohol; prepared by heating carbonate of lithium in water and adding, gradually, benzoic acid until effervescence ceases; then filter, evaporate and dry. *Incomp. and Antag:* acids, metallic salts, acidulous salts. *Synerg:* the alkalies, iodides, mercury. *Uses:* gout and allied affections. See Acid. Benzoicum.

Lith'ii Brom'idum *i*, Bromide of Lithium, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: bromure de lithium, *Fr.;* bromlithium, *G. Desc:* LiBr=86.8, is a granular salt, white, deliquescent; taste bitter and sharp; odorless; reaction neutral; *sol.* in alcohol and water; made by adding bromine to a solution of carbonate of lithium in distilled water; then passing sulphuretted hydrogen through the mixture until the bromine color disappears; heat to drive off excess of sulphuretted hydrogen, filter, concentrate and desiccate under a bell-glass over sulphuric acid; should be kept in

close bottles; is stronger of bromine than the potash salt. *Action:* same as other bromides, probably more of a hypnotic. *Uses:* see bromide of potassium. Should be given with aromatics in solution. *Antag. Incomp., etc:* see Benzoate of Lithium.

Lith'ii Carbo'nas *atis*, Carbonate of Lithium, grs. 5...15.

Syn: carbonate-lithique, *Fr.;* kohlensaures, *G.* *Desc:* Li_2CO_3=74 is a light, odorless powder, white, permanent in the air; reaction alkaline; *insol.* in alcohol; *sol.* in 130 parts of hot or cold water and in acids with effervescence; is prepared by adding carbonate of ammonium to a concentrated solution of chloride of lithium, then wash with alcohol and dry. *Action:* uric acid solvent; diuretic; other properties same as alkaline carbonates. *Uses:* gout; uric acid calculi. *Antag., Incomp., etc:* see Benzoate.

Li'quor effervescens* (citric acid 40, sodii bicarb. 50, carb. lithium 10).

Lith'ii Ci'tras *atis*, Citrate of Lithium, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: citrate de lithine, *Fr.;* citronensaures, *G.* *Desc:* $Li_3C_6H_5O_7$=210 is a deliquescent, white powder; odorless; taste alkaline; reaction neutral; *sol.* in 2½ parts boiling water and in 55 of cold; *insol.* in alcohol; prepared by dissolving citric acid in warm, distilled water and adding carbonate of lithium in small portions; heat until effervescence ceases and evaporate to sp. gr. of 1.230; crystallize and dry; should be kept in well-stoppered bottles. *Action:* same as carbonate, but less disagreeable in taste and less likely to irritate the stomach. *Antag., Incomp:* Benzoate of Lithium. *Uses:* see Carbonate.

Elix'ir*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Lith'ii Salicy'las *atis*, Salicylate of Lithium, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Desc: $2LiC_7H_5O_3,H_2O$=306 is a deliquescent, white powder, without odor; taste sweetish; reaction acid; *sol.* in water and alcohol; 57 grains of salicylic acid in each drachm. *Action:* anti-rheumatic; uric acid solvent. *Antag., Incomp., etc:* see Lithium Benzoas. *Uses:* rheumatism and gout.

Lobe'lia *æ*, Indian Tobacco, grs. 1...20, [*cgm.* 6...130].

Syn: herbe de lobélie enflée, *Fr.;* lobelienkraut, *G.* *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the tops and leaves of *L. inflata.* *Nat. Ord:* lobeliaceæ. *Desc:* a biennial, or annual, having a solitary stem, angular, hairy, branched to ½ its height; 12 inches, or more, in height; very hairy; leaves petiolate, alternate, upper ones sessile, about 2 inches long, oblong or ovate, toothed, green, pubescent; flowers, many, small, in terminal racemes on short axillary footstalks; 5-toothed calyx; corolla labiate; upper lip in 2, lower lip in 3 segments; anthers, curved, united, enclosing stigma; fruit oval, striated capsule inflated, calyx persistent; seeds many, small and brown, enclosed in 2 cells. All parts of

plant are medicinal, root and capsule most powerful; root fibrous; plant should be collected in August or September and carefully dried; odor irritating; taste acrid and burning, similar to tobacco. Contains *lobelin, lobelic acid.* Lobelin is lighter than water, but *sol.* in it; odor aromatic; taste acrid; reaction alkaline; forms soluble salts with the mineral acids and acetic acid; decomposed by heat; very *sol.* in alcohol and ether; should not be used as an emetic. *Action:* antispasmodic, diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic. *Uses:* asthma; whooping-cough; spasmodic laryngitis; constipation depending on atony of muscular coat; impaction of bowel without inflammation. (The larger doses given are emetic).

Ace'tum (1 in 100), gtt. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].
Extrac'tum*, gr. ½, [*cgm.* 3].
Extrac'tum æthe'reum*, gtt. ½, [*cgm.* 3].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 1...20, [*cgm.* 6...130].
Extrac'tum compos'itum*, [ʒ ¼...*gm.* 1].
O'leum*, gtt. ½, [*cgm.* 3].
Syru'pus*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
Tinctu'ra, ʒ ½..2, [*gm.* 2...8].
Tinctu'ra æthe'rea*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].
Tinctu'ra compos'ita*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].
Tinctu'ra et cap'sici*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Lobe'lin*, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$...$\frac{1}{32}$, [*mgm.* 1...2].

Incomp. and Antag: caustic alkalies, alcohol, ether, ammonia, ergot, digitalis, belladonna. *Synerg:* tobacco, hydrocyanic acid, aconite, arnica.

Sul'phate, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$...$\frac{1}{32}$, [*mgm.* 1...2].

Lupuli'num *i*, Lupulin, grs. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...100].

Syn: lupuline, *Fr.;* hopfenmehl, *G. Desc:* lupulin is the gland-powder from the strobiles of *humulus lupulis;* it is of a bright, brown-yellow color, resinous, consisting of hood-shaped, reticulate granules; taste bitter and aromatic. *Action and Uses:* see Humulus.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 10...15, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 1].
Extrac'tum flu'idum compos'itum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Elix'ir*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Oleoresi'na, grs. 2...5, [*cgm.* 12...30].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Lycopo'dium *ii*, Club-moss. *External.*

Syn: pied de loup, *Fr.;* hexenmehl, *G. Hab:* Europe, United States. *Part used:* the sporules of *L. clavatum. Nat. Ord:* lycopodiaceæ. *Desc:* is a trailer; stem 4 to 8 feet long; leaves close-set, flat, smooth, linear-lanceolate, without ribs, pointed, point-curved upward; dark green; flowers in terminal spikes, entire, ovate, pointed scales; capsules yellow, containing a fine

mobile dust, pale yellow; inodorous; tasteless; burns quickly; floats on water without wetting. *Action:* absorbent. *Uses:* to prevent excoriations; dusting powder to infants.

Ly′copin* (from Lycopus), grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Ly′copus* *i*, Bugle Weed.

Hab: United States. *Part used:* the herb *L. Virginicus.* *Nat. Ord:* labiatæ. *Desc:* a perennial with a simple 4-sided stem, 10 to 18 inches high; leaves opposite, lanceolate, broad, sessile, entire at ends, serrate in middle, rough, purple, with gland-ducts on under side; flowers in small axillary whorls, white corolla, 2 bracts to each flower; root creeping; odor peculiar; taste bitter, nauseous; flowers in July and August. *Action:* narcotic; astringent. *Uses:* in hæmorrhages.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Tinctu′ra*, gtt. 5...60, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 4].

Ly′copus *i* **Europœ′us*** *i*, Bitter Bugle Weed.

Hab: United States. *Part used:* the herb. *Nat. Ord:* labiatæ. *Desc:* water horehound has a sharply-cut, quadrangular stem, with narrow, lanceolate leaves, lower ones pinnatifid; flowers crowded, the calyx armed with sharp spikes; sometimes used in place of cinchona. *Action:* tonic, alterative. *Uses:* chronic malarial poisoning.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Ly′thrum *i* **Salica′ria*** *æ*, Loosestrife, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Hab: Europe. *Part used:* the whole plant. *Desc:* purple willow herb is a perennial, herbaceous, inodorous when dry; has an astringent, herbaceous taste. *Action:* astringent; demulcent. *Uses:* chronic dysentery, diarrhœa; best given in decoction.

Ma′cis, Mace, grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Syn: macis, *Fr.;* muskatblüthe, *G.* *Hab:* the Molucca Islands. *Part used:* the arillus of the fruit of *myristica fragrans.* *Nat. Ord:* myristicaceæ. *Desc:* mace comes in narrow strips, 1 inch or longer, branched and lobed above, broader bands below; color orange-brown; fatty when pressed or scratched; fragrant odor; taste aromatic and warm; yields several oils. *Action, uses, etc:* see Myristica.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, gtt. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130.

Magne′sia *æ*, Calcined Magnesia, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: magnésie calcinée, *Fr.;* gebrannte magnesia, *G.* *Desc:* magnesia, MgO=40, is prepared by heating the light carbonate of magnesium in a Cornish crucible (closing the lid loosely) until a portion moistened with water and dropped into warm sulphuric acid causes no effervescence; it is a light, inodorous, white powder, sp. gr. 2.3, *insol.* in alcohol and almost *insol.* in water; forms salts with nitric and muriatic acids which are *sol.* in alco-

hol and very deliquescent; reaction alkaline. *Action:* magnesia and its carbonate, antacid laxative, antilithic, not apt to occasion flatulency; the sulphate and citrate are saline purgatives and increase intestinal secretions. *Uses:* magnesia and its carbonate in gout, gravel, acid conditions of stomach and bowels in children, dyspeptic diarrhœa, apthæ and as an antidote to poisoning by acids; saline salts in constipation, beginning of fevers, acute dysentery, acute inflammatory affections, renal and cardiac dropsy, ascites from portal obstruction, impaction of cæcum, in the constipation of lead-colic. *Antag. and Incomp:* acids, metallic salts, chloride of ammonium, sulphate and acetate of lead, lime-water, alkalies and their carbonates, nitrate of silver. *Synerg:* the saline sulphates, potassium and phosphate of sodium.

Magne'sii Ac'etas* *atis.*

Syn: acetate de magnésie, *Fr.;* essigsaure bittererde, *G. Desc:* acetate of magnesium, $Mg2C_2H_3O_2$=142, is made by dissolving carbonate of magnesium in acetic acid, filtering and evaporating; is a gummy salt, *sol.* in alcohol and water; taste bitter; non-crystallizable; not as *sol.* as citrate. *Action:* see Magnesia.

Syru'pus*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Magnes'ii Bisul'phis* *itis*, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Desc: the acid sulphite of magnesium is made by passing an excess of sulphurous acid through solution of magnesia. *Action, uses, etc:* same as Sulphite.

Magne'sii Carbo'nas *atis*, Carbonate of Magnesia, ʒ ½...2.

Syn: carbonate de magnésie, *Fr.;* weisse magnesia, *G. Desc:* carbonate of magnesia, $(MgCO_3)_4Mg(HO)_25H_2O$=484, is without taste, or odor, in light masses (or a powder), friable; *insol.* in alcohol, and only slightly *sol.* in water; *sol.* in muriatic acid with effervescence. There are 2 kinds of carbonate used: *the heavy*, made by mixing a solution of sulphate with a solution of carbonate of sodium in boiling distilled water; collect on a calico filter and wash until chloride of barium gives no precipitate, then dry. *The light* carbonate is made by making solutions in cold, instead of hot water, boiling the mixture in porcelain dish for 15 minutes, then evaporating and drying. *Action:* antacid; laxative; antilithic. *Uses, Incomp. and Antag:* see Magnesia.

Li'quor*, ℥ 1...2, [*gm.* 32...64].

Mistu'ra et asafœt. (Dewee's Carminative), gtt. 20, [*cgm.* 120].

Carb. Magnesia 5, asafetida 7, tr. opii 1, in 100 parts.

Magne'sii Chlor'idum *i*, ℥ 1, [*gm.* 32].

Desc: chloride of magnesium, $MgCl_2$, is a very bitter and deliquescent salt; occurs as a by-product in the extraction of bromine; it should only be given in solution. *Action:* purgative, increasing bile-flow. *Uses:* cathartic in hepatic disorders. *Antag. and Incomp., etc:* see Magnesia.

Magne'sii Ci'tras *atis* **Granula'tus** *i*, ℥ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Desc: a granular salt, white, without odor, deliquescent in the air; reaction acid; taste acidulous; *sol.* in 2 parts of cold water, effervescing copiously; *insol.* in alcohol, but very *sol.* in boiling water; prepared by mixing intimately carbonate of magnesia and citric acid, and making a paste with distilled water, drying; powder and mix with sugar, bicarbonate of sodium and required amount of finely powdered citric acid; dampen with alcohol and put through No. 20 tinned iron sieve; (must be kept in tightly corked bottles). *Action, etc:* mild, watery purgative.

Li'quor efferves'cens, ℥ 6...12.

Magne'sii Hyposul'phis *itis*, gr. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Desc: hyposulphite of magnesia is prepared by boiling the sulphite in solution with sulphur; is less apt to change into a sulphate than the sulphite; freely *sol.* in water. *Action, uses, etc:* see Magnesia Sulphis.

Magne'sii Salicy'las* *atis*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Desc: occurs in colorless crystals; readily *sol.* in water or alcohol; preferable to salicylate of bismuth because less styptic. *Uses:* typhus and typhoid fevers.

Magne'sii Sil'icas* *atis*, ℥ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Desc: silicate of magnesium, hydrated, ($H_2Mg_2Si_3O_9+H_2O$) is a white, insoluble solid without taste. *Action:* absorbent, astringent. *Uses:* diarrhœa, dysentery.

Magnes'ii Sul'phas *atis*, Epsom Salt, ℥ 1, [*gm.* 32].

Syn: bittersalz, *G.;* sel amer, *Fr.* *Desc:* epsom salt, $MgSO_4,7H_2O$=246, occurs in small, colorless, acicular needles, or in right rhombic prisms; odorless; taste bitter, saline and cooling; slowly efflorescent in dry air; reaction neutral; *insol.* in alcohol, but very *sol.* in water; found native in caves in western states, or is manufactured from native hydrate of magnesia by reducing to fine powder and saturating with sulphuric acid, then purifying by heating and the addition of sulphide of lime. *Action:* cathartic, producing watery stools; diuretic. *Uses:* treatment of inflammatory affections and in fevers; lead colic; obstinate constipation; best given in lemon syrup with carbonic acid water.

Exsicca'ta=$MgSo_4$, ℥ ½...1.

Magne'sii Sul'phis, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: sulfite de magnésie, *Fr.;* schweflichsaure magnesia, *G.* *Desc:* sulphite of magnesium, $MgSo_3 6H_2O$=212, is prepared by double decomposition between sulphate of magnesium and sulphide of sodium (neutral); it is a white powder, crystalline; odorless; taste sulphurous and bitter; reaction neutral, or slightly alkaline; oxidizes on exposure to air; *insol.* in alcohol, *sol.* in 20 parts cold water. *Action, uses, etc:* see Sodii Sulphis.

Magne'sii Sulphocar'bolas *atis*, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Desc: prepared by mixing concentrated solutions of sulphocarbolate of barium with magnesium carbonate, collecting the precipitate, which is $Mg2C_6H_5SO_4 7H_2O = 496$.

Magno'lia *æ*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: ecorce de magnolier, *Fr.;* magnolienrinde, *G. Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the bark of *M. glauca*, *M. acuminata* and *M. tripetala*. *Nat. Ord:* magnoliaceæ. *Desc: M. glauca* (white or sweet bay, swamp sassafras) is a 40-foot tree in the south; only a small shrub north; has scattered, petiolate, entire, obtuse, oval, thick, glabrous, opaque leaves; pale, glaucous beneath and yellowish-green on upper side; flowers solitary, terminal, large, cream-colored, odorous; calyx 3-leaved; petals obovate, obtuse, concave, 8 to 14 in number; stamens numerous on conical receptacle; a linear recurved style surmounts the cone of germs; fruit 1 inch long, many-celled, each containing a scarlet seed. *M. acuminata* (cucumber tree) is 6 to 80 feet high; leaves large, 6 to 7 inches long, pubescent beneath; flowers large with 6 to 9 obovate-obtuse petals; odor slight. *M. tripetala* (umbrella tree) has enormous leaves and flowers; trunk not over 30 feet high. The bark of the root is the part used and comes in quills, or curved, thin pieces, orange-brown and glossy on the outside, fissured, with scattered warts over its surface; internally whitish, or light brown and smooth; fracture short; inodorous; taste astringent, pungent, bitter; contains volatile oil, resin and the principle *magnolin*. *Action:* aromatic, tonic, stimulant and diaphoretic. *Uses:* chronic rheumatism; intermittent, remittent and typhoid fevers.

Extrac'tum flu'idum* (flowers), ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Extrac'tum flu'idum* (bark), ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Mal'tum *i*, Malt.

Syn: malt d'orge, *Fr.;* gerstenmalz, *G. Part used:* the seed of *hordeum distichum*. *Desc:* malt is germinated (and then dried) barley-grains with the radicles and acuspores adherent; is prepared by putting barley in cold water and allowing to remain 24 to 48 hours; then throw upon the floor and allow to develop heat and germinate; when the shoot is about ⅓ the length of the grain it is spread upon the floor to dry; then kiln-dried to kill the shoot. The malt liquors are infusions of bruised malt; good malt must be fresh, pale, amber-colored; sweetish taste. *Extract of malt* is prepared by adding malt, in coarse powder, to water, macerating for 6 hours, adding more water, heating to 86° F., and keeping at a temperature of 131° F. for one hour; then strain and evaporate *in vacuo* at temperature not above 131° F. to consistence of thick honey; when good it contains no starch; color brown; should be free from empyreumatic taste. *Action:* a diastatic ferment, converting starches into sugar. *Uses:* dyspepsia when due to non-digestion of starchy foods and in cases of debility from any cause.

Extrac'tum, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 2...4, [*gm.* 8...16].
cum hypophosphite*, ʒ 2...4, [*gm.* 8...16].
cum fer'ro et mangane'sii iod'ido*, ʒ 2...4, [*gm.* 8...16].
cum fer'ro et qui'niæ cit.*, ʒ 2...4, [*gm.* 8...16].
ferra'tum*, ʒ 2...4, [*gm.* 8...16].
with alteratives*, ʒ 2...4, [*gm.* 8...16].

Mal'tine* *æ*, ʒ 2...4, [*gm.* 8...16].

Desc: a simple extract of malted barley, wheat and oats. *Action and uses:* same as malt.

Maltine*, with cod liver oil, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
Maltine*, with pepsin and pancreatin, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
Maltine*, with cascara sagrada, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Malto-yerbine* (maltum 15, yerbine 1), ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Maltine*, with hypophosphites, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
Maltine*, with phosphates, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
Maltine*, with peptones, ʒ 2...4, [*gm.* 8...16].

Mana'ca* *æ*, grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Hab: Brazil. *Part used:* the root of *Franciscea uniflora*. *Nat. Ord:* scrophulariaceæ. *Desc:* a small shrub having oblong, pointed, petiolate leaves; flowers terminal and solitary; odor like narcissus, penetrating; powder of root yellowish-brown; odor resembling corn meal. *Action:* anti-syphilitic; anti-rheumatic; diuretic. *Uses:* chronic rheumatism; syphilis.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Manga'ni Carbo'nas* *atis*, grs. 5, [*cgm.* 30].

Desc: carbonate of manganese, $MnCO_3$=114, is prepared by dissolving the crystallized sulphate in water, adding a little syrup; mix with a solution of carbonate of sodium in water, adding a little syrup; wash the precipitate with sweetened water; it should be mixed with honey and kept in pill form. *Action, uses, etc:* see Mangani Oxidum Nigrum.

Manga'ni Chlor'idum* *i*, grs. 5, [*cgm.* 30].

Desc: chloride of manganese, $MnCl_2$=124.8, is a granular salt or in rose-red crystals; *sol.* in alcohol and in 2.5 parts water; is made by adding carbonate of manganese to the liquor resulting from preparation of chlorine from the black oxide of manganese; then filter and evaporate. *Action, uses, etc:* see above.

Manga'ni et Fer'ri Carbo'nas* *atis*. grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Desc: prepared by dissolving sulphate of iron, sulphate of manganese and carbonate of sodium in water; thoroughly mix; wash the precipitate with cold water, press and triturate the pulp with powdered sugar; dry at a low temperature; it is a tasteless, reddish-brown powder. *Action, uses, etc:* see above.

Manga'ni Iod'idum* *i*, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Desc: iodide of manganese, MnI_2=297, is made by adding the carbonate to aqueous hydriodic acid; filter and granulate, carefully regulating the heat. *Action, uses, etc:* see above.

Syru'pus*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Syru pus et fer'ri*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Manga'ni Lac'tas* *atis*, grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Desc: the lactate of manganese occurs in pale rose-red crystals; is made by adding hot lactic acid to the carbonate of manganese; filter and evaporate; *sol.* in hot alcohol and in 12 parts of water. *Action, uses, etc:* see Mangani Oxidum Nigrum.

Syru'pus lacto-phos.*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Manga'ni Ox'idum *i* **Ni'grum** *i*, grs. 3...20, [*cgm.* 20...130].

Syn: oxide noir de manganèse, *Fr.;* braunstein, *G.* *Desc:* black oxide of manganese contains 66% of the pure oxide; occurs in commerce usually as a black powder containing barium, iron and earthy matter; *insol.* in water and alcohol; odorless; tasteless; heavy; gritty; it is mined in Bohemia, France, Great Britain, United States. *Action:* alterative, tonic. *Uses:* syphilis; anæmia and chlorosis, given with iron; jaundice; malarial poisoning; pyrosis; catarrh of bile passages; gout; scurvy; cancer; debility of suppuration. *Incomp:* salts of silver, lead, caustic alkalies, mercury. *Synerg:* iron, copper, silver and zinc salts.

Manga'ni Phos'phas* *atis*, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...13].

Desc: phosphate of manganese is made by mixing solutions of the sulphate of manganese and phosphate of sodium together; a double decomposition occurs. *Action, uses, etc:* see above.

Syru'pus*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Manga'ni Sul'phas *atis*, grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Syn: sulfate manganeux, *Fr.;* schwefelsaures manganoxydul, *G.* *Desc:* sulphate of manganese, $MnSO_4,4H_2O$=222, is prepared by heating black oxide of manganese with sulphuric acid, forming a sulphate of the protoxide; exhaust with water, heat to near 212° F., then precipitate any iron by adding carbonate of manganese; filter, evaporate and crystallize; it occurs as rhombic crystals, pink or pale-rose color, transparent; taste bitter and astringent; *sol.* in water; slightly efflorescent in the air; *insol.* in alcohol; must be kept in well closed bottles. *Action:* cholagogue; tonic. *Uses:* jaundice of malarial origin; anæmia and chlorosis combined with iron. *Antag., etc:* see above.

Manga'ni Tan'nas* *atis*, grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Desc: tannate of manganese is made by adding recently precipitated carbonate of manganese, free from iron, to a hot solution of tannic acid in distilled water; filter and evaporate; *sol.* in water; should be given in syrup or glycerin. *Action, uses, etc:* see Mangani Oxidum Nigrum.

Manga'ni Tar'tras* *atis*, grs. 1...3, [*cgm.* 6...20].

Desc: tartrate of manganese occurs in pale red or whitish crystals; is prepared by mixing a solution of rochelle salt with a solution of sulphate of manganese, washing the new-formed crystals with cold water. *Action, uses, etc:* see black oxide.

Man'go, see Garcinia.

Man'na, ℥ 1...2, [*gm.* 32...64].

Syn: manne, *Fr.;* manna, *G. Hab:* Sicily, Calabria. *Part used:* the concrete juice of *fraxinus ornus. Nat. Ord:* oleaceæ. *Desc:* the flowering or manna-ash is a tree 15 to 25 feet high with many branches; leaves pinnate, opposite, petiolate; leaflets in pairs of 3 or 4 with an odd one at the end, oval, 1½ inches long, smooth, pointed, obtusely serrate; bright green color; footstalks short; flowers white, in close panicles, growing at the extremity of the young branches. The tree yields manna when 8 years old; the juice exudes during the hot months from incisions made on one side of the tree, the opposite side being incised the following year, and so alternating each year. "Flake Manna" is the best and is secured during the months of July and August; "Common Manna" is collected in September and October and "Fat Manna" the last of October and November. It concretes slower as the weather cools, becoming darker in color and mixed with foreign substances; it comes in fragments of different sizes, brown-white and glutinous on the outside, white and crystalline internally; or in flat pieces, triangular, 2 to 8 inches, by ½ to 2 inches, yellow-white outside, internally white and crystalline; taste sweet; odor slight but peculiar; sp. gr. 0.834; *sol.* in 3 parts of cold water, and in 1 part of boiling; yields a peculiar sweet principle *mannit*, sugar, and a nauseous matter upon which depends its purgative properties. *Action:* gentle laxative, especially adapted for children. *Uses:* constipation of pregnant women; piles, etc.; usually in combination with other purgatives. *Man'nit*, $C_6H_{14}O_4$, is inodorous, white, crystallizable, *sol.* in hot alcohol, in 5 parts of cold water; has a sweet taste.

Manzani'ta* *æ.*

Hab: California. *Part used:* the leaves of *arctostaphylos glauca. Nat. Ord:* ericaceæ. *Desc:* a small shrub or tree growing in dry and rocky localities; leaves about 2 inches long, coriaceous, ovate-oblong, rounded at base, acute above, margin entire; color pale green; contains *arbutin* and tannin. *Action:* astringent; tonic; specially indicated in urinary troubles; resembles uva ursi. *Uses:* gleet, gonorrhœa, chronic nephritis, leucorrhœa, catarrh of bladder, diabetes insipidus.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Maran'ta* *æ*, Arrowroot, ℥ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Syn: salep des Indes occidentales, *Fr.;* marantastärke, *G. Hab:* tropical America. *Part used:* the fecula of the rhizome of *M. arundinaceæ. Nat. Ord:* cannaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial having a fleshy, branching, cylindrical rhizome, with annulate scars or whitish scales; stem 4 to 6 feet high, slender and branching; leaves ovate-lanceolate, sheaths long; flowers small and whitish, in pairs at the ends of branches; the year-old rhizomes are cleaned, rasped, or ground, the pulp suspended in water, the starch settling to the bottom; it is then repeatedly washed with clean water, then dried by gentle heat; it comes in irregular, small lumps or as a powder, white, tasteless, opaque, inodorous; should be kept in a dry place in well-closed vessels. *Action:* demulcent. *Uses:* in febrile affections; does not irritate bowels.

Marru'bium *ii*, Horehound, grs. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: herbe de marrube blanc, *Fr.;* andornkraut, *G. Hab:* Asia. *Part used:* the tops and leaves of *M. vulgare. Nat. Ord:* labiatæ. *Desc:* a perennial with a branching stem 12 inches high, 4-sided, covered with white felt; leaves 1 inch long, petiolate, opposite, heart-shaped at the base, obtuse, serrate, pale green above and downy, wrinkled below, with whitish hairs; flowers in axillary whorls with linear, hooked, bracts; calyx ten-ribbed, tubular, divided into 10 stiff teeth; corolla white; stamens 4; odor aromatic, strong and peculiar; taste persistent, bitter; yields bitter principle *marrubin* which is slightly *sol.* in cold water, *insol.* in alcohol or ether. *Action:* stomachic tonic; carminative, expectorant, deobstruent. *Uses:* chronic bronchitis; dyspepsia; chronic rheumatism; hepatic disorders.

Extrac'tum*, gr. 10...15, [*cgm.* 65...100].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Extrac'tum flu'idum comp.*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].
Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 1...10, [*cgm.* 6...65].
Syru'pus comp.*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Masterwort, see Heracleum.

Mas'tiche *s*, Mastic, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Syn: mastich, *E.;* mastic, *Fr.;* mastix, *G. Hab:* Grecian Archipelago. *Part used:* the resinous exudation from *pistacia lentiscus. Nat. Ord:* anacardiaceæ. *Desc:* is a small shrub or tree; leaves pinnate, linear or ovate; leaflets sessile and leathery; small yellowish-red pistillate flowers. The resin is secreted in the bark and is obtained by making vertical incisions, collecting the hardened mastic; the best is globular or elongated tears, pea-sized, transparent, pale yellow, breaking with conchoidal fracture; sp. gr. 1.07; odor balsamic; taste of turpentine; *sol.* in alcohol, volatile oils, benzol, acetone. *Action:* similar to terebinthinates. *Uses:* mucous catarrhs; on cotton for carious teeth.

Pilu'læ aloes et mastiches, 1 to 3.

Mati'co, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Syn: feuilles de matico, *Fr.;* maticoblätter, *G.* *Hab:* Peru, Mexico, Brazil. *Part used:* the leaves of *artanthe elongata.* *Nat. Ord:* piperaceæ. *Desc:* a shrubby plant about 8 feet high; leaves 5 to 6 inches long, oblong-lanceolate, blunt-pointed, entire, heart-shaped; petiole short; base unequal, upper surface smooth, green; veins prominent on under surface, which is downy; the veins covered with brown hairs; odor aromatic; warm, bitterish, aromatic taste; flowers small, yellowish, numerous, on solid cylindrical spike 5 to 6 inches long; fruit blackish, poppy-seed-sized. *Action:* aromatic stimulant; tonic, resembling cubebs and the terebinthinates. *Uses:* chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, leucorrhœa, piles, gonorrhœa, vesical catarrh, bronchitis and mucous hæmorrhages.

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Tinct'ura, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Matrica'ria *æ,* German Chamomile.

Syn: fleurs de camomille, *Fr.;* kamille, *G.* *Hab:* Europe, temperate Asia. *Part used:* the flowers of *M. chamomilla.* *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* an annual; stem branching, smooth, 12 inches high; leaves twice or thrice pinnatifid, segments setaceous and spreading; flower-heads numerous, terminal, ½ to ¾ inches broad; involucre flattish with rows (2 or 3) of small, oblong linear, obtuse scales with membraneous margin; ray-florets 15, white, ligulate, oblong, soon reflexed; no stamens, but 2 notches at apex enclosing the bifid style; disk-florets many, yellow, tubular, 5-toothed, glandular; akenes small, brownish without poppus, 5-ribbed; taste bitter, aromatic; odor aromatic, peculiar; yields *anthemic acid* occurring in colorless silky needles, odor of chamomile with bitter taste; also a volatile oil of sp. gr. 0.93 and blue color; odor of flowers, warm; aromatic taste. *Action, uses, etc:* same as Anthemis.

Extrac'tum* ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Mel *lis,* Honey.

Syn: miel, *Fr.;* honig, *G.* *Desc:* a sweet secretion deposited in the honey-comb by the honey bee, *apis mellifica.*

Mel Despuma'tum *i,* Clarified Honey.

Desc: a brownish, syrupy liquid, nearly transparent; dissolves in water and diluted alcohol; solutions have a slightly acid reaction and are turbid; is prepared by heating honey and removing wax and impurities which rise to the surface; sp. gr. 1.35 to 1.42. *Uses:* excipient for pill-mass and for medicated honeys, (mellita); stimulant to mucous surfaces.

Mel rosæ (red rose, powdered, 8 in 100 parts of honey).

Melis'sa *æ*, Balm.

Syn: lemon balm, *E.;* mélisse, *Fr.;* melissenblätter, *G.* *Hab:* Western Asia. *Part used:* the tops and leaves of *M. officinalis.* *Nat. Ord:* labiatæ. *Desc:* a perennial with a woody root and several branching, pubescent stems 2 to 3 feet high; leaves 1 to 2 inches long, ovate with heart-shaped base, petiolate, crenate-serrate at margin, pointed; hairs on upper surface; lower, glandular at axils of nerves; 4-flowered, axillary cymules; calyx tubular, bell-shaped, hairy, upper lip 3-toothed, lower 2-toothed; corolla pale purple; stamens 4, lower pair longest; taste bitter; odor agreeable. *Action:* diaphoretic, stimulant, antispasmodic. *Uses:* dysmenorrhœa, febrile complaints.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Menis'permin* (concentration), grs. 1...4, [*cgm.* 6...25].

Menisper'mum *i* Canaden'se *is*, Yellow Parilla.

Hab: North America. *Part used:* the rhizome. *Nat. Ord:* menispermaceæ. *Desc:* Canadian moonseed is a perennial climber with roundish, cordate, peltate, angular leaves; flowers small, greenish-yellow, in clusters; drupe kidney-shaped, black, glaucous; rhizome ¼ inch thick, cylindrical, 3 or 4 feet long, finely wrinkled longitudinally, color yellowish-brown; rootlets many and branching; internally yellowish; fracture tough and fibrous; odor slight; taste bitter; contains beberin. *Action:* alterative, tonic, diuretic. *Uses:* scrofula; as a tonic.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Men'tha *æ* **Piperi'ta** *æ*, Peppermint, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Syn: menthé poirrée, *Fr.;* pfefferminze, *G.* *Hab:* Europe, North America. *Part used:* the tops and leaves. *Nat. Ord:* labiatæ. *Desc:* a perennial, multiplying by runners, stem 4-sided, purplish, about 3 feet high; leaves 2 to 3 inches long, petiolate; petioles ½ inch long, lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate; apex acute; base round, serrate margin, upper surface dark green, smooth, lower surface lighter, glandular, pubescent; terminal inflorescence in whorls of 10 to 16, conical, about 2 inches long; each whorl in cymules of 15 to 30; calyx purple, 5-toothed, tubular, glabrous, dotted with yellow glands; corolla paler, smooth; tube and calyx same length; 4 equal stamens; fruit four brown akenes; taste hot and pungent; odor peculiar and strong. Yields an *essential oil*, which is colorless, sp. gr. 190; odor peculiar and pungent; taste hot, camphoraceous; dissolves in 1 to 4 parts of alcohol; reaction neutral; yields *menthol.* *Action:* carminative, stimulant. *Uses:* colic, dysmenorrhœa, flatulence, vomiting.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

O'leum, gtt. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Spir'itus, gtt. 5...40, [*cgm.* 30...260].

Men'tha *æ* **Vir'idis,** Spearmint, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Syn: menthé verte, *Fr.;* grüne munze, *G.* *Hab:* Europe and United States. *Part used:* the tops and leaves. *Nat. Ord:* labiatæ. *Desc:* a perennial with quadrangular stem, green or purplish, 3 feet high; leaves sessile, 2 or 3 inches long, ovate-lanceolate, acute, serrate, smooth, or with few hairs; under surface densely glandular; inflorescence in terminal spikes; whorls distinct each having 15 or 20 flowers; calyx tubular, bell-shaped, with 5 sharp teeth; corolla light purple, four lobed, naked; stamens 4; odor aromatic and strong; taste warm and aromatic. Yields a volatile oil which resembles oil of peppermint in everything but odor and taste. *Action:* same as preceding.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].
O'leum, gtt. 1...6, [*cgm.* 6...40].
Spir'itus, gtt. 15...60, [*cgm.* 1...4].

Men'thol* (from Peppermint). *External.*

Desc: $C_{10}H_{20}O$ is a camphor obtained from the oil of peppermint; occurs in colorless, acicular crystals, moist from adhering oil, melting point 110° F.; has odor of peppermint; tastes warm and pungent; slightly *sol.* in water; *sol.* in alcohol. *Action:* paralyzant internally and is not used; locally an anæsthetic. *Uses:* pruritus ani, urticaria, eczema, neuralgia, sciatica, furuncle; used in solution of 2 to 10 grs. to ʒ 1 excipient.

Menyan'thes* *is*, Buck Bean, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: Mènyanthe, *Fr.;* fieberklee, *G.* *Hab:* Europe, Asia, North America. *Part used:* the leaves of *M. trifoliata.* *Nat. Ord:* gentianaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial with finger-sized, fleshy rhizome, sheathed with leaf-stalks; scape naked with 12 to 15 white or rose-colored flowers; blooms in May and June; leaves 4 to 6 inches long; petioles termate; leaflets 2 inches long, smooth, pale green, obtuse, obovate, margin crenate; odorless; taste bitter; yields *menyanthin.* *Action:* astringent; tonic; purgative. *Uses:* atonic dyspepsia; malarial troubles; dropsy; chronic rheumatism; remittent fever.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Meth'ylol*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Desc: methylene, dimethyl ether, $CH_2(OCH_3)_2$, is made by action of methyl alcohol on sulphuric acid in presence of manganese peroxide; sp. gr. 0.855; boils at 107.6° F.; colorless; odor of chloroform and acetic ether; taste warm, aromatic; *sol.* in alcohol and ether; slightly *sol.* in water. *Action:* hypnotic.

Methyl'ic Ether*.

Desc: methylic ether, $(CH_3)_2O$, is made by adding methylic alcohol to strong sulphuric acid, heating and washing often with strong solutions of potash; is a gas at low temperature. *Action:* anæsthetic; rapid in action.

Meze'reum *i*, Mezereon, grs. 10, [*cgm.* 65].

Syn: ecorce de mézéréon, *Fr.;* kellerhalzrinde, *G. Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the bark of *daphne gnidium*, *D. mezereum* and *D. laureola*. *Nat. Ord:* thymelaceæ. *Desc:* small shrubs, 2 to 4 feet high. *Mezereum* has fragrant, sessile flowers, in small clusters, rose-red, and deciduous leaves. *Laureola* has large, evergreen leaves; flowers axillary, yellowish-green. *Gnidium* has small white, terminal flowers and narrow annual leaves. *Mezereon bark* is in long bands, ½ inch wide $\frac{1}{20}$ inch thick, folded, rolled up or in flat disks, outer surface pale, or brown-yellow, coppery lustre, with many black warts and elongated leaf-scars; corky layer easy of separation; inner surface whitish, silky, hairy appearance; inodorous; taste acrid and burning. *Laureola bark* is gray or brown and has no prominent leaf scars. *Gnidium* bark is dark brown and leaf scars are arranged spirally; contains glucoside *daphine*. *Action:* stimulant, especially affecting kidneys and skin; alterative; irritant. *Antidotes:* after emesis, administer lukewarm albuminous and mucilaginous drinks. *Uses:* chronic rheumatism, syphilis, scrofulous affections, cutaneous disorders.

Extrac'tum, not internally.

Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...13].

Microme'ria, see Yerba Buena.

Mitchel'la* *æ*, Partridge berry.

Hab: North America. *Part used:* the vine *M. repens*. *Nat. Ord:* rubiaceæ. *Desc:* an evergreen with creeping and branching stem, 8 to 12 inches long; leaves entire, ½ inch long, opposite, roundish-ovate, petiolate, often white-lined; flowers diœcious, in pairs; corolla white, or purplish, funnel-shaped; stamens 4, exserted, or included; fruit berry-like, scarlet, containing 4 little nuts; leaves odorless, taste bitter, astringent. *Uses:* dropsy, amenorrhœa, diarrhœa, uterine congestion, etc.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Extrac'tum flu'idum comp., ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syru'pus comp.* (mother's cordial), ℥ 2...4, [*gm.* 64...128].

Monar'da *æ*, Horsemint, ʒ ½...1, [*cgm.* 2...4].

Syn: menthé de cheval, *Fr.;* pferdeminze, *G. Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the leaves and tops of *M. punctata*. *Nat. Ord:* labiatæ. *Desc:* a perennial, 12 to 24 inches high, flowering in August; leaves lanceolate, acute, toothed, 2 inches long, smooth above, glandular below; whorls axillary, cymules 10-flowered; bracts 8, leafy, entire, sessile, pale yellow to purple color; calyx downy, tubular, 5-toothed; corolla prominent, yellow, upper lip arched, yellowish, spotted with purple; lower lip 3-lobed; stamens 2; odor aromatic; taste pungent, warm and bitter; yields volatile oil which is yellowish, or brownish-red, *sol.* in alcohol, lighter than water; odor fragrant; taste pungent. *Action:* diu-

retic, diaphoretic, carminative. *Uses:* flatulency; catarrhal affections of bowels.

O'leum, gtt. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...13].

Mone'sia *æ*, gr. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Hab: Brazil. *Part used:* the bark of *chrysophyllum glyciphlœum*. *Nat. Ord:* sapotaceæ. *Desc:* a tree having alternate, entire, coriaceous leaves, and berry-like fruit; bark hard; fracture granular, interior showing alternate layers of brown and red tissue; in flat or curved pieces ⅛ to ¼ inch thick, 2 or 3 inches broad, confluent ridges externally; inodorous; taste peculiar, sweet, becoming acrid and bitter; yields *glycyrrhizin* and *monesin*. *Action:* astringent, stimulant, tonic. *Uses:* diarrhœa, chronic bronchitis, atonic dyspepsia; locally in leucorrhœa, gleet, etc.

Extrac'tum*, gr. 2...10, [*cgm.* 13...65].

Mon'esin* (concentration), gr. ½, [*cgm.* 3].

Montano'a *æ* **Tomento'sa*** *æ*, Zoapatle.

Hab: Mexico. *Action:* has a local reputation in diseases of women. Said to be similar to ergot. *Uses:* see Ergot.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Mo'ri Suc'cus*, Mulberry Juice, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Syn: suc de mures, *Fr.;* maulbeersaft, *G.* *Hab:* The Levant. *Part used:* the juice of the ripe fruit of *morus nigra*. *Nat. Ord:* urticaceæ. *Desc:* the mulberry tree is about 30 feet high, monœcious, flowers in loose catkins, pistillate-flowers in dense spikes containing 2-celled ovary; the fleshy calyces of the pistillate spike form a berry-like blackberry, oblong or ovate, fleshy and juicy, 1 inch long, purplish-black, without odor; taste acid and agreeable. The silk-worms feed on the leaves of this tree. *Action:* slightly laxative. *Uses:* acid drinks in fevers, etc.

Morphi'na *æ*, Morphia or Morphine, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$...½, [*mgm.* 6...30].

Syn: morphine, *Fr.;* morphin, *G.* *Desc:* morphine, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3H_2O$=303, is an opium-alkaloid occurring in small, white or colorless crystals, prismatic, shining, or in crystalline powder; permanent in the air; taste bitter and alkaline; *sol.* in 500 parts boiling water, 100 parts cold and 36 parts boiling alcohol; slightly *sol.* in chloroform; forms soluble salts with acids which are decomposed by alkalies; is prepared by macerating, in distilled water for 48 hours, the gum, then strain, and to the sediment add distilled water, working as in the first instance, then strain and mix the two infusions; then add alcohol, afterwards aqua ammoniæ mixed with a little alcohol; let this stand for 24 hours, when more aqua ammonia is added, then the whole is set aside for 24 hours to crystallize; purify the crystals by dissolving in boiling alcohol, filtering while hot through animal charcoal and setting aside to re-crystallize. Morphine is dissolved by the volatile and fixed oils. The proportion of morphine in Turkey

opium varies from 2 to 20 per cent. *Action:* analgesic, hypnotic; exerts less power in checking secretions and therefore less constipating than opium; it is also less of a sudorific. The salts of morphia, on account of their solubility and the small doses required, are eminently fitted for hypodermic use. Unpleasant symptoms sometimes follow their use and the maximum dose for a man should be ⅙ to ¼ grain while that for a woman should only be ⅛ grain hypodermically. *Uses:* the salts in cholera morbus, local spasms of face, glottis, diaphragm, tetanus, neuralgia, renal or uterine colic, strychnia-poisoning, epileptiform convulsions, puerperal convulsions, hysteria, hepatic colic. *Antag., Incomp. and Synerg:* see Opium. The larger doses are to be used with great caution.

O'leate* (grs. 2; oleic acid grs. 98). *External.*

Morphi'næ Ac'etas *atis*, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$...½, [*mgm.* 6...30].

Syn: acéte de morphine, *Fr.;* essigsaures morphin, *G.* *Desc:* acetate of morphia, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3.HC_2H_3O_2,3H_2O$=399, is a white powder; taste bitter; odor of acetic acid and freely *sol.* in water, less so in alcohol; *insol.* in ether; *sol.* in 60 parts chloroform; contains 83.5 per cent. of crystallized morphina; is prepared by adding morphia to distilled water, mixing thoroughly and carefully dropping acetic acid into the mixture, stirring constantly until the morphia is dissolved; evaporate to consistence of syrup by water-bath, then dry with gentle heat; then powder. *Action, uses, etc:* see Morphina.

Morphi'næ Hydrobro'mas* *atis*, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$...½, [*mgm.* 6...30].

Desc: hydrobromate of morphina, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3HBr.2H_2O$=402, is prepared by dissolving morphia in hot hydrobromic acid; it crystallizes in long, white needles, sparingly *sol.* in water. *Action, uses, etc:* see Morphina.

Morphi'næ Hydri'odas* *atis*, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$...½, [*mgm.* 6...30].

Desc: hydriodate of morphina, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3HI2H_2O$=449, is made by dissolving morphina in hydriodic acid; it crystallizes in long, silky needles, sparingly *sol.* in water. *Action:* see Morphina.

Morphi'næ Hydrochlo'ras *atis*, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$...½, [*mgm.* 6...30].

Syn: morphia murias; chlor-hydrate de morphine, *Fr.;* salzsaures morphin, *G.* *Desc:* muriate of morphine, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$,-HCL,$3H_2O$=375.4, is made by mixing morphina with distilled water, then adding to the mixture, drop by drop, muriatic acid until the morphina is dissolved; evaporate by water-bath; crystallizes in silky needles, or transparent prisms; taste bitter; *sol.* in boiling and 60 parts cold water, in 19 parts glycerine and 800 parts olive oil; contains 80% crystallized morphina. *Action, uses, etc:* see Morphina.

Morphi'næ Sul'phas *atis*, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$...½, [*mgm.* 6...30].

Syn: morphiæ sulphas; sulfate de morphine, *Fr.;* schwefelsaures morphin, *G.* *Desc:* sulphate of morphine, $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2$-$H_2SO_4,5H_2O$=758, is prepared by mixing morphina with distilled water, carefully dropping into the mixture dilute sulphuric acid and stirring until the morphina is dissolved; evaporate by water-bath and allow to crystallize; drain and dry on blotting paper; it forms transparent, white needles *sol.* in 2 parts of water, in 5 of glycerin; *insol.* in ether; contains 79% morphina; is the most used of the morphia salts. *Action, uses, etc:* see Opium and Morphina. The larger doses mentioned are to be with great caution.

Li'quor (grs. 8 to ʒ 8 of distilled water), ʒ 1 [*gm.* 4].
Li'quor Magen'dis* (grs. 16 to ʒ 1), gtt. 5, [*cgm.* 30].
Trochi'sci et ipecac (morph. gr. $\frac{1}{40}$, ipecac $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.), 1 to 4.

Mor'rhuæ O'leum, Cod Liver Oil, ʒ ½, [*gm.* 16].

Syn: huile de foie de morue, *Fr.;* leberthran, *G.* *Desc:* a fixed oil obtained from the liver of the *gaddus morrhua*, and other species of cod; is prepared in Norway and America by placing the carefully cleaned livers in baskets, or barrels, and exposing to the sun; the oil exudes slowly, may be hastened by steam or water baths; is then filtered. The best is pale yellow in color, reaction faintly acid; has a fishy odor and oily, bitterish taste. Contains iodine, bromine, phosphorous, sulphur and a peculiar principle *gadium.* *Action:* increases red blood-corpuscles and reconstructs wasted tissues. *Uses:* scrofula, struma, rickets, consumption, sequelæ of scarlet fever, wasting diseases, chronic bronchitis, impetigo, chronic eczema, psoriasis, and rheumatism.

Emul'sio*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 32...64].
with iron, glycerin and wine, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
with hypophosphites of lime and soda*, ʒ 1...4.
with malt*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
with malt and hypophosphites*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
with malt and iodide of iron*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
with malt and phosphorous*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
with quinine*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 16...32].

Mos'chus *i*, Musk, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Syn: musc, *Fr.;* moschus, *G.* *Hab:* Central Asia. *Part used:* the dried secretion from preputial follicles of *moschus moschiferus* or musk deer. *Ord:* ruminantia. *Desc:* musk is usually in small boxes, lined with sheet lead, each sac wrapped in paper. The sac is found in front of orifice of prepuce in the male only; the sac is cut off and dried as rapidly as possible by pressing against heated stones; the sac is oval, 2 inches long, 1½ inches wide, ½ inch thick, the upper surface smooth and flat, lower convex and hairy; the opening is in the center; the musk is mixed with hairs of a red-brown color; less odor when dry; should be kept in not too warm a place but where air has access;

one-half its weight will dissolve in cold water forming a brown solution, faintly acid; 10% soluble in absolute alcohol. Musk from China is the best. *Action:* cardiac and cerebral stimulant; antispasmodic. *Uses:* hysteria, hiccough, nervousness of pneumonia, and fevers.

Tinctu'ra (10 in 100) ℥ ½...2.

Mos'chus Facti'tius*, Artificial Musk, grs. 2, [*cgm.* 13].

Desc: artificial musk ($C_{15}H_{14}N_2O_2$) is prepared by adding fuming nitric acid to rectified oil of amber, washing the resin with water and evaporating in water bath to consistency of a fine extract; color brownish-red; taste aromatic, bitter, burning, and odor of musk; *sol.* in ether, volatile oils and alcohol; is given in almond emulsion or musk mixture. *Action and uses:* antispasmodic, nervine; same as musk only not as strong.

Tinctu'ra* (℥ 1 in ℥ 10 of alcohol), ℥ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Mucu'na* *æ*, Cowhage, ℥ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Syn: pois velus, *Fr.;* kratzbohnen, *G. Hab:* East and West Indies. *Part used:* the hairs of the pods of *M. pruriens. Nat. Ord:* leguminosæ. *Desc:* a long, twining plant; leaves large, smooth, trifoliate; flowers dark-purple and greenish, in axillary racemes; legumes flat, hairy, 3-shaped; seeds 4, brown, mottled with black; legumes covered with hairs ⅛ inch long; are straight, pointed, serrate, 4-sided, prismatic and filled, in part, with brown granular matter; hairs easily enter the skin causing intense itching which is made worse by washing; should be given fasting and followed by brisk cathartic. *Action:* vermifuge. *Uses:* intestinal worms, in form of injection with molasses, giving a teaspoonful at a dose.

Muirapua'ma* *æ.*

Hab: Brazil. *Part used:* the root. *Desc:* a Brazilian plant of high local reputation as a nerve stimulant. *Action:* aphrodisiac; said to be better than Damiana.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ℥ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Mutis'ia *æ* **Viciæfo'lia*** *æ*, Cavanilles.

Hab: Chili, Peru, Bolivia. *Part used:* the flowers. *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* a climbing shrub, smooth or tomentose, with alternate, entire, or pinnately-pointed leaves; midrib ends in a tendril; flower-heads large, solitary, terminal; corollas purple or rose-colored; achenia glabrous; its leaves resemble those of the vetch. *Action:* sedative, antispasmodic. *Uses:* hysterical affections; spasmodic croup, night cough of consumption. Used in Spain in cardiac weakness of high elevation.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ℥ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Mu'rure Oil*, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Hab: Brazil. *Part used:* the oil derived from *bichetea offici-*

nalis. *Nat. Ord:* urticaceæ. *Action:* anti-syphilitic, emmenagogue. *Uses:* syphilis, rheumatic pains; use with caution.

Muscari'na æ Sul'phas* *atis*, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$...$\frac{1}{15}$, [*mgm.* 1...4].

Desc: a salt of the alkaloidal active principle of *agaricus muscarius*, the intoxicating mushroom. *Action:* similar to physostigmin; stimulant to salivary and cutaneous secretions; contracts the pupil; antagonistic to atropin. *Uses:* not quite established.

Myr'ciæ Spir'itus, Bay-rum. *External.*

Desc: distilled with deodorized spirit from the leaves and fruit of the *myrcia acris*. It is a colorless, or pale yellow fluid, of a refreshing fragrant odor and sp. gr. .870. The "*oil of bay*" is made from the leaves and this is sometimes mixed with a proper amount of spirit to form bay-rum. *Action and uses:* as a perfume or grateful application to the face and skin.

Myri'ca* *æ*, Gale.

Syn: sweet gale, dutch myrtle, *E.;* galé odorant, *Fr.* *Hab:* North America. *Part used:* the bark. *Nat. Ord:* myricaceæ. *Desc:* a smaller shrub than bayberry; leaves obovate-lanceolate, wedge-shaped at base, serrate at apex, subcoriaceous, pubescent on under side; petioles short; odor balsamic; taste aromatic, bitter, astringent; yields a thick, volatile oil. *Action;* stimulant, astringent. *Uses:* scrofula, jaundice, diarrhœa and debility of mucous tissues.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ¼...½, [*gm.* 1...2].

Myris'tica *æ*, Nutmeg, grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Syn: muscade, *Fr.;* muskat-nuss, *G.* *Hab:* Molucca Islands. *Part used:* the kernel of the seed of *M. fragrans.* *Nat. Ord:* myristicaceæ. *Desc:* nutmegs are ½ to 1 inch long, oval, having on broad end a circular scar, and having a shallow furrow running from it to the upper end where it meets a deeper depression; the whole surface is furrowed articulately; color light-brown; in a small conical cavity near the broad end is the embryo; the albumen of the nutmeg has fatty lustre; dissected by many curved channels; color brownish-yellow, odor strong, aromatic and agreeable; tastes aromatic, warm, slightly bitter; yields volatile oil which is colorless, limpid, sp. gr. .92, *sol.* in alcohol; odor agreeable, taste warm, camphoraceous. *Action:* narcotic, intoxicant, carminative. *Uses:* little used except for flavoring.

Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

O'leum, gtt. 2...3, [*cgm.* 13...20].

Spir'itus (oil 3 parts in 100), ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Myr'rha *æ*, Myrrh, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Syn: myrrhe, *Fr.*, *G.* *Hab:* Arabia. *Part used:* a gum-resin from the *balsamodendrons.* *Nat. Ord:* burseraceæ. *Desc:* the *B. myrrha* is a small tree having a grayish-white bark;

branches abortive, terminating in spines; termate leaves smooth, blunt, obovate, denticulate; end leaflet the largest; fruit oval-lanceolate, pointed, brown, furrowed longitudinally, base surrounded by a persistent calyx; the juice spontaneously concretes on the bark; comes in irregular pieces of a brownish-red color; fracture vitreous, yellow-brown, semi-transparent; taste bitter, balsamic; partially *sol.* in water, ether, or alcohol; yields a volatile oil on distillation called *myrrhol* ($C_{10}H_{14}O$) and the resin, *myrrhin* ($C_{48}H_{32}O_2$). *Action:* tonic; stimulant, especially to lungs and uterus; expectorant; emmenagogue. *Uses:* dyspepsia, debility without inflammation; chronic catarrh; chlorosis; anæmia, phthisis; amenorrhœa; locally to spongy gums and the throat.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].
Pul'vis comp*., grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
Tinctu'ra ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Tinctu'ra comp.*, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Napel'line*, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, [*mgm.* 0.5]

Desc: an alkaloid from aconite; action not positively known yet, but probably similar to aconite.

Naphthali'num* *i*, grs. 8...30, [*cgm.* 50...*gm.* 2].

Desc: naphthalin ($C_{10}H_8$=128) is a white, crystalline substance boiling at 423° F.; *sol.* in alcohol, chloroform, ether, naphtha, and oils; *insol.* in water; is obtained by subjecting coal-tar to distillation; it passes over after the coal-naphtha; is a *moth destroyer.* *Action:* expectorant, stimulant, antiseptic. *Uses:* chronic bronchitis, humoral asthma, bronchial catarrh, dysentery, gastro-intestinal troubles of children.

Naph'thalol*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Desc: naphthalol, $C_{17}H_{12}O_3$, occurs in small, shining white crystals; *sol.* in alcohol and fat oils; *insol.* in water; decomposed by pancreatic secretion; it is an ether-like compound, the phenol of salol taking the place of beta-naphthol. *Action:* anti-rheumatic, antiseptic. *Uses:* catarrh of bladder, rheumatism, inflammations of genito-urinary tract.

Naphtho'lum* *i.* *External.*

Desc: naphthol is made by the action of sulphuric acid on naphthalin, treating with lead-carbonate, crystallizing, then adding caustic potash and dissolving in water; precipitate by adding hydrochloric acid; it occurs in silky, colorless, shining leaflets, or powder; odor of phenol; taste burning and acrid; *sol.* in alcohol and in 1,000 parts of water, and in ether, oils, chloroform and benzol. *Action:* antiseptic, parasitic. *Uses:* scabies, eczema.

Narcei'a* *æ*, gr. ⅓...¾, [*cgm.* 2...4].

Desc: narceia, $C_{23}H_{29}NO_2$, occurs in silky needles, white;

insol. in ether; slightly *sol.* in cold alcohol and water. *Action, uses, etc:* see opium.

Narcis'sus*, Daffodil, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: narcisse de près, *Fr.;* gelbe narcisse, *G. Hab:* southern Europe. *Part used:* the bulb and flowers of *N. pseudonarcissus. Nat. Ord:* amaryllidaceæ. *Desc:* the bulb is whitish, ovate, truncated, covered with brown leaf-scales; taste bitter and mucilaginous; leaves flat, linear, erect, ⅓ inch broad, 12 inches long; flowers single, large, yellow, nodding; tube top-shaped; cup bell-shaped, wavy at margin; perianth in six spreading divisions; taste nauseous, bitter, acrid; odor unpleasant; contains an alkaloid resembling atropia. *Action:* emetic, purgative. *Uses:* in bronchial catarrh, intermittents, whooping cough, etc.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 2...3, [*cgm.* 13...20].

Narcoti'na* *æ*, Narcotine, grs. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1].

Desc: narcotine, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$, is tasteless, odorless and occurs in flexible, silky needles, larger than those of morphine; it exists in a free state in opium; *sol.* in 400 parts boiling water, 24 parts boiling alcohol, in ether, in the dilute acids, and fixed and volatile oils; forms definite compounds with some acids; its salts are very bitter; does not constipate the bowels nor cause headache; is not a narcotic. *Action:* sudorific, antispasmodic, never causing restlessness nor headaches as quinine does. *Uses:* intermittent fever; best given in combination with muriatic acid.

Naregam'ia *æ* **Ala'la*** *æ*, Goanese Ipecacuanha, grs. 10...20.

Hab: India. *Part used:* the root and stem. *Nat. Ord:* meliaceæ. *Desc:* a small shrub about 1 foot high; leaves trifoliate, leaflets entire, cuneate-obovate, sessile, terminal ones largest, common petioles winged; calyx small, 5-cleft, deciduous, 5 petals, imbricated in bud; staminal tube elongated, 10-crenate at mouth, 10 anthers; ovary 3-celled, capsule membranaceous, ovoid, globose, 3-lobed, 3-celled; 2 seeds in each cell; flowers 1 to 1¼ inch long, white and longer than the peduncles; root contorted, warty, pale brown, bark adhering firmly; powder light brown; active principle contained in cortical portion; yields an alkaloid, an amorphous powder, slightly colored, brittle, forming crystalline salts with mineral acids, name proposed *naregamin. Action:* emetic, expectorant. *Uses:* dysentery, rheumatism, biliousness.

Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 5... ʒ ½, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Nectan'dræ Cor'tex* *icis*, Bebeeru Bark, grs. 5...20.

Syn: ecorce de bébéeru, *Fr.;* bibirurinde, *G. Hab:* South America. *Part used:* the dried bark of *N. rodiæi. Nat. Ord:* lauraceæ. *Desc:* the bebeeru is a tall tree 60 feet high, branching at the top; leaves 4 to 6 inches long, 2 or 3 wide, smooth, shining, coriaceous, opposite, short-pointed, elliptic-oblong, upper

surface reticulate; flowers whitish-yellow, axillary, in panicles; fruit size of small apple, obovate; seed size of walnut and single; bark 1 to 2 feet long, 2 to 6 inches broad, heavy, ⅛ to ¼ inch thick; fracture rough and fibrous; outer surface gray-brown; inner surface cinnamon color; taste very bitter and astringent. Contains tannic acid and the alkaloid, *beberina*, $C_{15}H_{21}NO_3$, a pale yellow, amorphous, resinous substance, slightly *sol.* in water, *sol.* in alcohol and ether, reaction alkaline; forms uncrystallizable salts with acids; the sulphate is used in medicine; *sipirine*, is *insol.* in ether. *Action:* astringent, febrifuge. See Coto bark.

Beberi'na, grs. 1...10, [*cgm.* 5...65].

Newboul'dia *æ* **Læ'vis*** *is.*

Hab: tropical Africa. *Part used:* the bark of the root. *Nat. Ord:* begnoniaceæ. *Desc:* leaves opposite, sometimes in whorls of 3 pinnate leaflets, serrulate; capsule elongated, splitting in back; valves concave, seeds on the margin; flowers rose-violet, in panicles, short, narrow, dense, terminal; is free from thorns or bristles. *Action:* venous astringent. *Uses:* diarrhœa, hæmoptysis, menorrhagia, hæmorrhoids.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Nic'coli Brom'idum* *i*, grs. 2...10, [*cgm.* 10...65].

Desc: bromide of nickel is made by the action of bromine vapor upon the metal; is a greenish-yellow powder; taste burning and sharp; freely *sol.* in water; 10 grains are said to equal in value 30 grains of bromide of potassium. *Action:* paralyzant of motor and sensory trunks of the spinal cord. *Uses:* see Potassium Bromide.

Nic'coli Sul'phas* *atis*, gr. ½...1, [*cgm.* 3...6].

Desc: sulphate of nickel is made by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on carbonate of nickel; it occurs in green crystals, efflorescent in the air; taste astringent and sweet; *sol.* in 3 parts of water; *insol.* in alcohol and ether. *Action:* tonic, sedative, soporific. *Uses:* obstinate headache; as a soporific in cases where opium is contraindicated.

Nicoti'na* *æ*, Nicotine, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, [*mgm.* 1].

Desc: nicotina, $C_{16}H_{14}N_2$, is the poisonous principle of tobacco; is prepared by exhausting bruised tobacco in acidulated water, adding potassa and then distilling; it is a colorless, oily liquid of sp. gr. 1.027; odor acrid and unpleasant; taste burning; reaction alkaline; *sol.* in water, alcohol and ether. *Action:* see Tabacum.

Ni'trogen Monox'ide*, Laughing Gas.

Desc: nitrous oxide (N_2O) is prepared by decomposing nitrate of ammonium by heat (400° F.) and collecting in a glass receiver over warm water; it is without color, inodorous, sweetish taste; sp. gr. 1.527; cold water absorbs ¾ of its bulk of the gas; cold

and pressure will condense it to a liquid; nitrous oxide water is made without pressure; has been given as a diuretic and stomachic tonic. *Action:* anæsthetic. *Uses:* minor surgical operations.

A'qua*, ℥ 1, [*gm.* 32].

Nitroglyc'erin* *i*, Glonoin, gtt. $\frac{1}{100}$, [*mgm.* 0.6].

Syn: trinitroglycerine. *Desc:* a yellow, or nearly colorless, odorless liquid, $C_3H_5(NO_2)_3O_3$=227; taste sweet, pungent and aromatic; *sol.* in ether and alcohol; slightly *sol.* in water; sp. gr. 1.525 to 1.6; does not inflame or explode in its liquid state on contact with flame, but by concussion; it is made by adding glycerin to a mixture of equal parts of sulphuric and nitric acid at a temperature below the freezing point. *Uses:* angina pectoris, spasm of capillaries and palpitation.

Spir'itus* (1% solution in alcohol), gtt. 1, [*cgm.* 5].

Pil'ula* ($\frac{1}{100}$ gr. each), No. 1.

Nu'phar *is* **Adre'na*** *æ*, Yellow Pond-lily.

Syn: frog-lily, spatterdock. *Hab:* North America. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* nymphæaceæ. *Desc:* rhizome is horizontal, immersed, 2 to 3 inches thick, upper side marked with oblong leaf-scars, lower side with remnants of fleshy rootlets; externally brown; whitish internally; leaves heart-shaped at base, lobes divergent, ovate or roundish; flowers have six yellow sepals and small yellow petals; taste astringent and a little bitter. *Action:* astringent, demulcent, anodyne. *Uses:* dysentery, diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, scrofula, bronchial affections; gargle in ulcers of throat.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ℥ ½, [*gm.* 2].

Nux *cis* **Vom'ica** *æ*, Poison Nut, grs. 1...5, [*gm.* 6...30].

Syn: semen strychni; Quaker buttons; noix vomique, *Fr.;* brechnüsse, *G. Hab:* East Indies. *Part used:* the seed of *strychnos nux vomica. Nat. Ord:* loganiaceæ. *Desc:* the tree is of moderate size, having many strong branches; the younger ones are flexible, long, smooth, dark-green, with leaves oval-roundish, shining, smooth, entire, and with short footstalks and 3 to 5 ribs; small, white, funnel-shaped flowers in terminal corymbs; fruit round, size of an orange, rind orange colored, hard, fragile; pulp juicy, containing many seeds; the seeds are circular, ⅙ inch thick, ¼ inch in diameter, concave on one side convex on the opposite and thickly covered with shining, yellowish, or ash-colored hairs; the kernel is very hard, horny, whitish, semi-transparent, sometimes opaque and dark-colored; the powder is grayish-yellow; odor of powder sweetish; taste of seeds very bitter and acrid; they contain two alkaloid principles, *brucia* ($C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$) and *strychnia* ($C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$) united with *igasuric acid*, which see. *Action, uses, etc:* see Strychnia.

Abstrac'tum, grs. ½...2, [*cgm.* 3...13].

Extrac'tum, grs. ½...2, [*cgm.* 3...13].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 3...5, [*cgm.* 20...30].
Tinctu'ra, gtt. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...120].

Nymphæ'a* *æ*, White Pond-lily.

Syn: pond-lily, *E.;* nenuphar, *Fr.;* secrose, *G.* *Hab:* North America. *Part used:* the rhizome of *N. odorata.* *Nat. Ord:* nymphæaceæ. *Desc:* sweet-scented water-lily has a horizontal rhizome 2 or more inches thick; broad, sub-circular leaf-scars on upper side; rootlet-scars on the lower side; externally brown; internally yellow-white; root fleshy, wrinkled, spongy and light when dry; taste bitter, mucilaginous, astringent, odorless; leaves large, entire, orbiculo-cordate; flowers large, many white petals and very fragrant. *Action:* astringent, demulcent. *Uses:* non-inflammatory bowel complaints; locally to ulcers; injections in leucorrhœa, etc. See Nuphar.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½, [*gm.* 2].

Œnan'the *is* **Phellan'drium*** *ii*, grs. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: five-leaved water-hemlock; fenonil d'eau, *Fr.;* wasser-fenchel, *G.* *Hab:* Europe, northern Asia. *Part used:* the fruit. *Nat. Ord:* umbelliferæ. *Desc:* a biennial; leaves pinnately dissected, pale green, ovate-lobed leaflets, submersed ones narrow; flowers in compound umbels, white, with short linear involucral leaves; fruit ⅛ to ¼ inch long, cylindrical, oblong-ovate, narrowed above, 3 dorsal ribs, lateral ones largest and the grooves between narrow; each has single oil tube; color brown; odor disagreeable; taste bitter, acrid; yields a yellowish-brown, volatile oil. *Action:* diaphoretic, stimulant, expectorant; affects nervous system. *Uses:* chronic bronchitis, dropsy, whooping-cough.

Extrac'tum* grs. 2...5, [*cgm.* 12...30].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 2...4, [*cgm.* 12...25].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Œnothe'ra *æ* **Bien'nis***, Evening Primrose.

Syn: onagre, *Fr.;* nachtkerze, *G.* *Hab:* North America. *Part used:* the root and flowering plant. *Nat. Ord:* onagraceæ. *Desc:* the stem is from 3 to 6 inches high, hairy, rough, purplish; leaves 3 to 5 inches long, oblong-lanceolate, acute, petiolate with short hairs; flowers terminal, leafy spikes; ovary sessile cylindrical; calyx tubular, with ovary; petals 4, yellow, ovocordate; stamens 8; capsule 4-valved; seeds many; taste of herb astringent; inodorous; root conical, 4 to 6 inches long, 1 inch thick at base, branches spreading, fleshy, inodorous; bark thin; taste sweetish. *Action:* astringent, alterative, nervous sedative. *Uses:* whooping-cough, asthma; locally in psoriasis or squamous eczema.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Olib'anum* *i*, Frankincense, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: oliban, *Fr.;* weihrauch, *G. Hab:* Arabia, Africa. *Part used:* the concrete juice of several species of *Boswellia. Nat. Ord:* burseraceæ. *Desc:* the *Boswellia* are trees having imparipinnate leaves; leaflets serrate; flowers decandrous, racemose, small; capsule 3-celled drupes; seeds 3; the gum comes in tears, roundish, oblong, with diameters from ⅛ to ½ inch; yellowish, reddish, or nearly colorless; fracture flat, waxy; odor balsamic; dissolves in alcohol; yields the volatile oil *olibene*, $C_{10}H_{16}$, having odor of turpentine, and a resin, $C_{40}H_{30}O_6$. *Action:* expectorant, stimulant. *Uses:* chronic bronchitis, asthma; also locally.

O'leum *i* **Ol'ivæ,** Olive Oil, ℥ 1...2, [*gm.* 30...60].

Syn: huile d'olive, *Fr.;* olivenöl, *G. Hab:* Levant. *Part used:* the oil of the ripe fruit of *olea Europœa. Nat. Ord:* oleaceæ. *Desc:* the olive tree has an erect, solid stem 15 to 30 feet high; branches straight and numerous and covered with a grayish bark; leaves opposite, evergreen, entire, firm, lanceolate, 2 or 3 inches long, smooth, dark green on upper surface, silvery beneath; flowers whitish, small, axillary, in clusters half as long as the leaves; bracts hoary, obtuse, small; fruit small, oval, greenish drupe, afterwards deep violet; pericarp fleshy, with a hard, oblong nut. The olives ripen from November to March. The oil is obtained by bruising and then pressing; "virgin oil" is from fruit picked just before being ripe and immediately expressed; pure olive oil is greenish, or pale yellow, with a sweet and bland taste; almost odorless; *sol.* in 2 volumes of ether; scarcely *sol.* in alcohol; when exposed to the air becomes rancid. *Action:* laxative; locally relaxes the skin. *Uses:* as a mild purgative; also a constituent in forming liniments and ointments.

Onosmo'dium *ii* **Virginia'num*** *i.*

Syn: false gromwell. *Hab:* North America. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* borraginaceæ. *Desc:* a rough, erect plant 12 to 18 inches high; leaves 1 to 2 inches long, ½ to 1 inch wide, 3 to 5-veined, oval or oval-lanceolate; flowers greenish-white in leafy racemes, recurved; 6 to 7 styles, larger than corolla; grows in dry soils. *Action:* tonic, diuretic. *Uses:* in calculous affections; should not be used too long.

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ℥ ¼...½, [*gm.* 1...2].

O'pium *ii*, gr. ½...1, [*cgm.* 3...6].

Syn: opium, *Fr.;* opium, *G. Hab:* Asia Minor. *Part used:* the concrete juice of *papaver somniferum. Nat. Ord:* papaveraceæ. *Desc:* the "white poppy" is an annual having an erect, glaucous, smooth, roundish, branching stem, 2 to 5 feet high; leaves large, lobed and toothed, alternate and closely embracing the stem; flowers terminal, large, white, appearing in February; calyx smooth, 2-leaved; petals 4; capsule glaucous, smooth, rounded, 2 to 4 inches in diameter, flattened, containing many white seeds;

in the "black poppy" the flower is red, or dark colored, and capsule smaller. After the fall of the flower the juices are obtained from the capsule by making incisions into it, and collecting the the exudations by scraping with dull knives; "India opium" is in cakes about 6 inches in diameter made up of the opium and ground poppy-plant, and rolled in ground poppy-plant; most of this finds its way into China. "Turkey opium" comes directly to the United States from the Levant, or through European parts. Inferior opium is blackish, with a soft or greasy consistence, a dull fracture, empyreumatic smell. Good opium has a peculiar, strong, narcotic odor; tastes bitter and slightly acrid; color reddish-brown; sp. gr. 1.336; becomes hard and brittle on exposure to the air; texture compact; powder yellow-brown; yields its virtues to dilute acid, water and alcohol. Opium varies greatly in the amount of morphine it contains and the U. S. Pharmacopœia requires it to assay not less than 10% *morphina*.

The other alkaloids found in opium are *papaverina*, *narceia*, *thebaina*, *paramorphia*, *codeina*, *narcotina*, which see, besides *oxynarcotine*, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_8$, which crystallizes in fine needles sparingly *sol.* in boiling water or alcohol and forming salts with acids; *hydrocotarnine*, $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$, results from the decomposition of narcotine, *sol.* in ether, chloroform, benzin and alcohol; *pseudomorphine*, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_4$, forms salts with the acids; *pholopine*, $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$, is a crystallizable powder, *sol.* in alcohol, chloroform and hot benzin; *insol.* in water and the alkalies; its salts are neutral and crystallizable; *laudanine*, $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$, forms crystallizable salts and a crystallizable compound with potassa; *codamine*, $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$, occurs in anhydric crystals; *phœadine*, $C_{21}H_{21}NO_6$, crystallizable, *insol.* in alcohol, ether, benzol, water, chloroform and ammonia; *meconodine*, $C_{21}H_{23}NO_4$, alkaline and amorphous, unstable; *sol.* in ether, alcohol, chloroform, benzol and acetone; *cryptopine*, $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$, odorless and colorless; *insol.* in ether and water; sparingly *sol.* in alcohol; *sol.* in chloroform; reaction alkaline; it forms crystallizable salts with acids; has a strong tendency to gelatinize; taste of its salts at first bitter, afterward a sense of coolness like that produced by peppermint; *laudanosine*, $C_{21}H_{27}NO_4$, found in the mother waters of thebaine, *insol.* in water and the alkalies; *sol.* in ether, alcohol, chloroform and acetone; forms in anhydrous crystals and crystallizable salts which have a bitter taste and are soluble; *lanthopine*, $C_{23}H_{25}NO_4$, occurs in colorless microscopic prisms, fusing at 200° C.; *sol.* in chloroform and sparingly in alcohol, ether or benzol; forms colorless solutions with sulphuric and nitric acids; *gnoscopine*, $C_{34}H_{36}N_2O_{11}$, *sol.* in chloroform and disulphide of carbon; crystallizable; melts at 451° F., forms acid salts. Other principles are *meconin*, $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, occurring as acicular crystals, white; *sol.* in ether, alcohol and essential oils; reaction neutral; taste acrid; obtained from aqueous infusion of

opium by action of ammonia; *meconoiosin*, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, obtained from the mother-liquid of meconin; it forms in leaf-like crystalline masses, fusing at 190.4° F.; *meconic acid*, $C_7H_4O_7+3H_2O$, occurs in crystalline scales, white; taste sour, afterward bitter; *sol.* in water and alcohol; forms salts; heat volatilizes it; prepared by action of chloride of calcium upon an aqueous infusion of opium; *thebolactic acid* is obtained from the impure mother-liquid of morphine; forms crystallizable salts with lime; has the composition of lactic acid.

Action: diaphoretic, antispasmodic, diuretic, antiphlogistic, stimulant, narcotic; increases force and fullness of pulse; excites the functions of the brain; augments temperature of the skin; its effects as a soporific often followed by nausea; suspends secretions, excepting those of the skin; lessens peristaltic action of bowels; poisonous doses, after a brief excitement, are followed by stertorous breathing, dark suffusion of face, insensibility, slow full, laboring pulse, becoming feeble; respiration slow; pupils contracted, muscles relaxed, abolition of reflex movement; poisoning from opium is liable to be confounded with alcohol narcosis, apoplexy and uræmic coma. *Antag:* belladonna, in smallest amount necessary to dilate pupil; complete consciousness should not be restored by giving belladonna; coffee (or caffeine), quinine, tartar emetic and digitalis. *Incomp:* lime-water, alkalies, tannic and gallic acid, salts of lead, copper, zinc, mercury and Fowler's solution. *Synerg:* chloral and alcohol as hypnotics; gelsemium, aconite, lobelia, veratrum viride in action on the heart. *Poisoning* should be treated by stomach-pump or prompt emetics, if any portion remains in stomach, as apomorphia subcutaneously; sulphate of copper or zinc, powdered mustard in warm water; afterwards artificial respiration, Faradization and cold affusion; when breathing flags, atropia subcutaneously $\frac{1}{120}$ grain every 20 minutes, watching pupil, heart and skin, giving no more than necessary to dilate pupil. *Uses:* to relieve pain of gastralgia, gastric ulcer, cancer of stomach, peritonitis; in the delirium of fevers; or sleeplessness, in combination with digitalis; in pleuritis; in combination with camphor in exanthemata when eruption is delayed; combined with quinia in intermittents; hypnotic in acute mania; thermic fever, with pallor of face and weakness of heart; arachnitis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, basilar meningitis in small doses; also in melancholia and chronic mania; in obstinate chorea; uræmic convulsions, epilepsy, hysteria; bronchitis, pulmonary catarrh in forming stage, in combination with ipecac; in asthma, cholera morbus, nephritic and bilious colic, spasmodic affections of bladder, puerperal convulsions, etc.; in dysmenorrhœa, muscular rheumatism, producing diaphoresis; to lessen peristaltic action in diarrhœa; in shock, and in all forms of neuralgia; *locally* in conjunctivitis, or iritis,

in combination with atropia; also in joint inflammations, lumbago, sciatica, etc. It prolongs narcosis of chloroform or ether-rendering them safer.

Ace'tum (10 parts in 80), ♏ 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].
Confec'tio* (1 part in 20), grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].
Emplas'trum (6 parts in 100). *External.*
Extrac'tum, gr. ⅙...½, [*cgm.* 1...3].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ♏ 6...12, [*cgm.* 35...75].
Extrac'tum flu'idum deodora'tum*, ♏ 6...12, [*cgm.* 35...75.]
Pil'ulæ (each gr. 1), No. 1.
Pil'ulæ et plum'bi aceta'tis (of each gr. 1), No. 1.
Tinctu'ra (10 in 100), "laudanum," ♏ 6...12, [*cgm.* 35...75].
" Aceta'ta* (10 parts in 100), ♏ 6...12, [*cgm.* 35...75].
" Ammoni'ata*, (1 gr. to 90 ♏), ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].
" Camphora'ta, "paregoric," (1 to 250 parts), ʒ ½...2.
" Deodora'ta (10 in 100), ♏ 6...12, [*cgm.* 35...75].
Trochi'sci et glycyrrhizæ, (gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ each) 2 to 5.

O'pium *ii* **Denarcotisa'tum** *i*, gr. 1, [*cgm.* 6].

Desc: prepared by macerating opium, containiug 14% morphine, in strong ether for 24 hours in a well-closed flask; decant the clear solution, add more ether and allow to stand 12 hours, then decant again and add ether, letting it remain 2 hours longer; then decant, collect the residue and dry by gentle heat, then mix with required amount of sugar of milk; the product should contain 14% morphine. *Action, uses, etc:* see Opium.

Opop'anax* *cis*, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Hab: southern Europe. *Part used:* a gum resin from *O. chironium. Nat. Ord:* umbelliferæ. *Desc:* a perennial with tall stem, decomposed pinnate leaves; flowers yellow; root long, fleshy and thick; fruit flattened on back having many oil-tubes; exudes a yellowish, milky juice from root, or lower part of the stem, which, on hardening, forms irregular, angular or half round pieces, pea- to walnut-sized; friable; fracture flat, waxy; color reddish-brown, or yellowish; odor unpleasant and strong; taste bitter, balsamic. *Action:* stimulating expectorant; diuretic. *Uses:* chronic bronchitis, asthma, intermittents; locally in carbuncles, rheumatism.

Orig'anum *i*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Syn: marjolaine sauvage, *Fr.;* wilder marjoram, *G. Hab:* Europe, America. *Part used:* the herb *O. vulgare. Nat. Ord:* labiatæ. *Desc:* wild marjoram is a perennial with 4-sided, erect, purplish, downy stems, 12 to 18 inches high; leaves ovate, entire, opposite, punctate, pellucid, hairy, color yellow-green, about 1 inch long; flowers in roundish, panicled spikes, pink or rose-colored; bracts ovate and longer than the calyx; calyx tubular, 5-toothed, segments equal; corolla funnel-shaped; upper lip

bifid, erect, obtuse; lower lip spreading, blunt, 3-leaved; odor aromatic, agreeable; taste warm, pungent. Yields a volatile oil, yellowish, limpid, sp. gr. 0.90 to 0.950 and camphor odor. *Action:* tonic, excitant, diaphoretic. Used also as condiment.

Orthos'iphon *is* **Stamine'us*** *i*, Java Tea.

Syn: kœmis keetfing, *Malay.* *Hab:* Australia, Java, India. *Part used:* the leaves. *Nat. Ord:* labiatæ. *Desc:* a perennial 2 to 3 feet high, glabrous, or pubescent, stem four-sided; leaves in pairs, narrowing into the petiole, ovate, pointed, 1 to 2 inches long, toothed; flowers in whorls 4 to 6, white and in terminal racemes; corolla-tube long, lips spreading and shorter; stamens filiform, longer than corolla-tube; style still longer; contains glucoside *orthosiphonin*, *sol.* in water, *insol.* in ether. *Action:* diuretic. *Uses:* chronic cystitis; gravel, pyonephrosis.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Os'mic Acid*, Perosmic Acid, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$...$\frac{1}{10}$, [*mgm.* 1.5...6].

Syn: hyperosmic acid. *Desc:* osmic acid, OsO_4, occurs in colorless crystals sparingly *sol.* in water; they give off intensely irritating and poisonous vapor; used for staining purposes; is very volatile, solution should be freshly prepared when wanted. *Uses:* obstinate neuralgia, sciatica and in epilepsy; hypodermically 5 gtt. of a solution of 1 to 100.

Osmorrhi'za *æ* **Longisty'lis*** *is*, Sweet Cicily.

Hab: United States, Canada. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* umbelliferæ. *Desc:* is a leafy plant 1 to 3 feet high; flowers in small, white umbels; root fleshy, branching; root-leaves on slender stalks; stem erect, branching above, smooth; leaves sessile, decompound; leaflets toothed and lobed, pubescent; fruit 1 inch long, black, crowned with persistent styles; blossoms in May and June. *Action:* stomachic, aromatic, carminative, expectorant. *Uses:* flatulency; coughs; debilitated condition of stomach.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Osmun'da *æ* **Rega'lis***, Buckhorn, Flowering Fern.

Hab: Canada. *Part used:* the root-stalk. *Nat. Ord:* osmundiaceæ. *Desc:* grows in clumps 3 to 5 feet; fronds numerous, mostly barren, fertile ones like spikes, 1 to 2 feet long, one inch wide; leaflets all fertile; erect segments covered with fruit in small, round capsules; flowers in June; rhizome ½ inch thick with many brown stripes; taste mucilaginous and bitter. *Action:* tonic, demulcent, styptic. *Uses:* diarrhœa, dysentery, bronchitis, chronic leucorrhœa, tedious convalescence.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Os'trya *æ* **Virgin'ica*** *æ*, Iron Wood.

Hab: United States. *Part used:* the wood-core. *Nat. Ord:* betulaceæ. *Desc:* the iron-wood is a small tree 20 to 30 feet

high; leaves ovate, pointed, serrate, twice as long as wide; fruit oblong, pendulous like hops; wood white, hard and strong; bark has fine narrow longitudinal divisions; flowers in April and May. *Action:* tonic, antiperiodic. *Uses:* intermittents.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Oxyden'dron Arbore'um* *i*, Sorrel Tree.

Hab: middle and southern states. *Part used:* the leaves. *Nat. Ord:* ericaceæ. *Desc:* sour-wood leaves is a tree 40 feet high; leaves pointed, oblong-lanceolate, nearly smooth, margin serrulate, resemble peach leaves; taste sour and refreshing; the bark and wood also contain free acid. *Action:* diuretic, tonic, refrigerant. *Uses:* dropsy.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Pæo'nia* *æ*, Peony, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: pivoine, *Fr.;* pfingstrose, *G. Hab:* southern Europe. *Part used:* the root of *P. officinalis. Nat. Ord·* ranunculaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial with stem 2 feet high, branched and smoothed; leaves large, green, smooth, pinnately dissected; flowers terminal, large; sepals 5; petals 5 to 7; stamens numerous; ovaries 2 to 5; petals entire, obovate, dark red, 1½ inches long, odorless, having sweetish taste; seeds globular, ⅛ to ⅕ inch in diameter, black, glossy, odorless, smooth; root-stalk many-headed, 6 to 8 inches long; roots fibrous, then tuberous, fusiform; dark brown on outside; internally white and mealy. *Action:* astringent, emmenagogue, antispasmodic. *Uses:* pertussis, chorea, diarrhœa, amenorrhœa.

Panax, see Aralia.

Pancreat'inum* *i*, Pancreatin, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Desc: a proteid from pancreatic juice to which it owes the property of decomposing fats into glycerin and acid, and converting starch into sugar; prepared by macerating the finely-chopped pancreas, from beef, for 24 hours in water to which has been added a little hydrochloric acid. The strained liquid is filtered and made neutral with carbonate of lime, is strained again and mixed with 95% alcohol; the precipitate is washed with dilute alcohol, passed between bibulous paper and dried; it dissolves in water slowly; is transparent, brittle, in a yellow mass; consists of C, H, N, O, and S; reaction alkaline. *Action:* decomposes fat, converts starch into sugar. *Uses:* infantile dyspepsia, imperfect digestion of albuminous and fatty foods; it partially peptonizes oils before they enter the stomach if mixed with them. Should not be mixed with *hot* foods.

Papaveri'na* *æ*, gr. ½...1, [*cgm.* 3...6].

Desc: papaverine, $C_{21}H_{21}NO_4$, one of the alkaloids of opium; occurs as colorless prisms, or needles, slightly *sol.* in cold ether

and alcohol; its salts sparingly *sol.* in dilute acids, and water. *Action and Uses:* similar to morphina.

Papav'eris*, Poppy Capsules.

Syn: capsules de pavots, *Fr.;* mohnköpfe, *G. Hab:* Asia, Europe. *Part used:* the dried capsules of *papaver somniferum. Nat. Ord:* papaveraceæ. *Desc:* the capsules of the white poppy are small egg to orange-sized, and are long, or round; the long contain the most morphine; as found in the shops they are round, flat below, the persistent stigma forming a crown-like expansion on the top, with numerous diverging and elevated rays corresponding to partitions on the inside of the capsule; color brownish; without odor; taste slight at first, becoming bitter; yield virtues, which are similar to opium, to water; seeds yield fixed oil. *Action and Uses:* like opium, only more feeble.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...40, [*cgm.* 65...260].

Syru'pus*, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 16...32].

Papa'ya* *æ*, Pawpaw, grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Hab: tropical countries. *Part used:* the juice of the unripe fruit of *carica papaya. Nat. Ord:* passifloreæ. *Desc:* it is a herbaceous, diœcius and hermaphrodite tree; stem cylindrical 18 to 20 feet high, 12 to 20 inches in diameter; bark smooth, gray; fruit large, and yields a milky juice which is obtained by scratching through the skin; it has a bitterish, astringent taste; reaction acid; sp. gr. 1.023; separates on standing into a coagulated white portion and a watery portion, the latter contains an albuminous substance *papayotin.* The proteids in pawpaw juice are *globulin, albumen, B. phytalbumose, A. phytalbumose;* also *leucin* and *tyrosin. Action:* digestive, similar to pepsin. *Uses:* dyspepsia and gastric catarrh; locally as solvent of diphtheritic membrane, warts, tubercles, ephthelioma.

Papayo'tin*, gr. ⅙...1, [*cgm.* 1...6].

Paraffi'num *i* Du'rum* *i*, Hard Paraffin.

Desc: a white, waxy, tasteless, odorless substance; between wax and tallow in hardness; sp. gr. 0.877; *insol.* in water and not acted on by alkalies or acids; it has a slight greasy feel; is made from the residuum occurring after distillation of crude petroleum. *Uses:* ointment base.

Paral'dehyde*, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, grs. 45, [*gm.* 3].

Desc: prepared by heating acetic aldehyde with hydrochloric acid; is a colorless liquid; taste and odor disagreeable; boils at 123.5° C. It should be given well diluted. *Action:* hypnotic; irritant to mucous surfaces.

Paramor'phia* *æ*, Thebaina, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$...$\frac{1}{30}$, [*mgm.* 1...2].

Desc: an alkaloid from opium; having the composition $C_{19}H_{21}$-

NO_3; is in silvery scales; *sol.* in ether, *insol.* in water and alkalies; the most poisonous constituent of opium. *Action:* anodyne and hypnotic. *Uses:* see Morphina.

Parei'ra *æ*, grs. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: pareira brava, *Fr.*, *G.* *Hab:* Brazil. *Part used:* the root of *chondodendron tomentosum.* *Nat. Ord:* menispermaceæ. *Desc:* a climbing, woody vine, with leaves 1 foot long; broadly ovate, cordate, with upper surfaces smooth; ashy wool on the under surface; fruit oval, black, size of a large grape; the root comes in crooked pieces 4 to 6 inches long, ¾ to 4 inches thick; dark gray externally, and longitudinal furrows and transverse ridges and fissures; wood porous, in 2 or more concentric circles; medullary rays distinct; inodorous; taste bitter; bark thin; *light-colored bark is not good;* contains a soft resin, a yellow, bitter principle, and an alkaloid, *pelosine* ($C_{16}H_{22}NO_3$), *insol.* in water and *sol.* in ether, alcohol and acids; taste bitter and sweetish and is identical with *berberine.* *Action:* tonic, diuretic, aperient, lithontripic. *Uses:* chronic affections of the urinary passages; calculous affections; chronic rheumatism; jaundice; dropsy.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Tinctu'ra (1 in 5)*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Parthe'nium* *ii*, Fever Few.

Syn: matricaire, *Fr.;* mutterkraut, *G.* *Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the flowering herb *pyrethrum parthenium.* *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* feather-few is a perennial; stem 2 feet high, furrowed; leaves alternate, petiolate, pinnately cleft, 3 inches long, lobed, toothed, teeth terminating in a white point; flower heads in terminal cymes; involcure made up of 2 rows of linear scales; a naked receptacle; 3-toothed ray florets; white; disk floret tubular and yellow; taste acrid and bitter; odor peculiar, like chamomile. Yields volatile oil, bitter principle and tannin. *Action:* stomachic tonic, carminative and emmenagogue. *Uses:* flatulent colic, atonic dyspepsia, nervous debility, dysmenorrhœa.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Pelletieri'na* *æ*.

Desc: pelletierine, $C_8H_{15}NO$, is one of the alkaloids of pomegranate bark; is liquid, volatile and *sol.* in water. The tannate is the best preparation, and should be given in the morning on an empty stomach followed by a purgative. *Action:* tæniacide; in larger doses affecting nervous systems similar to *curara.* *Uses:* against tape worm.

Sul'phas* *atis*, grs. 5...12, [*cgm.* 30...80].

Tan'nas* *atis*, grs. 10...25, [*cgm.* 65...160].

Pen'thorum *i* **Sedoi'des*** *is*, Virginia Stone Crop.

Hab: United States and Canada. *Part used:* the herb. *Nat.*

Ord: crassulaceæ. *Desc:* has a branching, angular stem; leaves alternate, sessile, lanceolate, serrate, acute at each end; flowers in odorless, yellowish cymes; a hardy plant growing in moist situations; several racemes, at first curved, afterwards spreading. *Action:* astringent, demulcent, laxative. *Uses:* diarrhœa, catarrh, bronchitis; catarrhal inflammations of stomach and bowels.

Extrac'tum fluidum*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Pe'po *onis*, Pumpkin Seed, ℥ 1...2, [*gm.* 32...64].

Syn: semences de potirons, *Fr.;* kurbissamen, *G.* *Hab:* Asia, America. *Part used:* the seeds of *cucurbita pepo.* *Nat. Ord:* cucurbitaceæ. *Desc:* the plant has a rough, hollow stem; leaves large, serrate, 5-lobed; tendrils 5-branched; flowers yellow, bell-shaped; fruit large, globular, or oblong; seeds ½ to 1 inch long, broadly ovate, flat, pointed; end oblique; white or pale yellow; granular, nearly smooth surface; parallel with the edge a shallow groove; odorless; taste oily. *Action:* tæniafuge; should be followed by castor oil. *Uses:* tapeworm.

O'leum* ℥ 1...2, [*gm.* 16...32].

Pepsi'na* *æ.* Pepsin, grs. 2...20, [*cgm.* 13...130].

Syn: pepsine, *Fr.;* pepsin, *G.* *Desc:* a preparation of the mucous lining of healthy stomachs of the pig, sheep, or calf. The stomach is cut open, laid mucous side up, washed with water, scraped with a dull knife; the pulp thus obtained is dried on glass at a temperature not above 100° F. Scheffer's process consists in digesting the mucous membrane in a solution of muriatic acid, precipitating with chloride of sodium; ½ grain of Scheffer's pepsin will dissolve 1,500 grains coagulated albumen, while 2 grains of pepsin prepared by first process will dissolve only 100 grains of albumen; innumerable preparations of pepsin are found in the shops. *Action:* converts into peptones the nitrogenous constituents of food. *Uses:* in atonic dyspepsia, infantile diarrhœa, anæmia, chlorosis, etc.; added to enemeta in phthisis, cancer, etc. *Antag. and Incomp:* salts of mercury, lead, zinc, copper; alkalies, gallic and tannic acid, creasote; alcohol destroys its activity. *Synerg:* acids; ptyaline; extract of malt; pancreatine.

Elix'ir*, ℥ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Glyceri'num*, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Li'quor (saccharated pepsin 40, muriatic acid 12, glycerin 400, water 548), ℥ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Purum in lamel'lis*, (each grain will dissolve 2,000 grains albumen), grs. ½...2, [*cgm.* 3...13].

Purum Pul'vis* (each grain dissolves 2,000 grains albumen), grs. ½...2, [*cgm.* 3...13].

Sacchara'tum, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

A white powder; odor slight; reaction acid, not completely *sol.* in water, but *sol.* by adding a little hydrochloric acid which gives solution disagreeable odor and taste; prepared by mixing sugar of milk with pepsin.

One part of saccharated pepsin in 500 parts of water, with 7.5 parts muriatic acid, should digest 50 parts hard-boiled egg-albumen, in 5 or 6 hours at a temperature of 100° to 104° F.

Vi'num*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Per'sea *æ* **Gratis'sima*** *æ*, Alligator Pear.

Syn: aguacate avocado pear. *Hab:* Mexico. *Part used:* the seeds. *Action:* highly recommended as an anthelmintic; also as local application in intercostal neuralgia. *Uses:* tape worm; neuralgias.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].

Per'sica* *æ*, Peach.

Syn: pêcher, *Fr.;* pfirsich, *G. Hab:* southwestern Asia. *Part used:* the leaves of *P. vulgaris. Nat. Ord:* rosaceæ. *Desc:* the peach is a medium-sized tree; bark brown, smooth; branches spreading; leaves lanceolate, green and smooth on both sides; flowers axillary; calyx 5-cleft, bell-shaped; petals 5, ovate, and reddish; 25 stamens; ovary single, developing into a sub-globular drupe with single seed like an almond; seeds, flowers and leaves have bitter taste and odor of bitter almond; yields a volatile oil identical with oil of bitter almond; active properties due, in part, to hydrocyanic acid. *Action:* sedative, antispasmodic, diuretic, anthelmintic. *Uses:* pertussis, gastritis, enteritis, irritation of bladder and urethra.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Petrola'tum *i*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Syn: paraffinum molle. *B. Desc:* a yellowish semi-solid, in transparent layers, amorphous, tasteless, odorless, fluorescent; reaction neutral; *insol.* in water; *sol.* in ether, turpentine, chloroform, benzin, fixed and volatile oils, in 64 parts absolute alcohol; sp. gr. at melting point 0.835 to 0.860. Is obtained by distilling lighter and volatile portions from American petroleum; it is a mixture of hydrocarbon and has a gelatinous consistency. *Action:* neutral protective; bland and mild laxative. *Uses:* substitute for fats in ointments; internally in consumption, chronic bronchitis and gastro-intestinal inflammations.

Petro'leum* *i*, Rock Oil, gtt. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Syn: pétrole, *Fr.;* bergöl, *G. Desc:* coal oil varies in consistency from a thin, limpid liquid to a tarry product; color is dark brown to pale yellow; sp. gr. 0.8 to 0.9; the dark oils yield paraffina; coal oil consists of a number of hydrocarbons which may be separated by fractional distillation; it is found in many parts of Europe and North America, in some cases oozing from the surface of the ground, but in most cases derived from wells drilled to various depths. *Action:* antispasmodic, stimulant, expectorant, diaphoretic, parasiticide, vermifuge. *Uses:* asthma, bronchitis; phthisis; locally in scabies, prurigo, chilblains.

Petroseli'num* *i*, Parsley, grs. 8...15, [*cgm.* 50...*gm.* 1].

Syn: persil, *Fr.;* petersilie, *G.* *Hab:* southern Europe. *Part used:* the root of *P. sativum.* *Nat. Ord:* umbelliferæ. *Desc:* parsley is a biennial; shining, smooth, bi-pinnate; leaflets wedge-shaped, ovate, 3 cleft-toothed, and crisp; fruit ovate, flattened laterally, brown, six oil tubes, 5 ribs; $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ inch long; odor aromatic, taste hot; root 6 to 7 inches long, ½ to 1½ inches thick, annulate above, wrinkled longitudinally below having transverse, corky ridges; fracture short and mealy; bark white and thick; externally pale yellow; internally has soft, yellow meditullium with irregular medullary rays containing brown resin cells; taste sweetish; odor aromatic; yields a volatile oil and *apirin*, a white, inodorous, tasteless powder. *Oil of parsley* is yellowish; sp. gr. 1.04; *sol.* in alcohol, ether, fixed and volatile oils; odor like parsley; taste camphoraceous. The fruit yields *apiol*, a colorless oil, sp. gr. 1.07; reaction acid; taste pungent with odor of parsley; *sol.* in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and acetic acid. *Action:* aperient, carminative, diuretic. *Uses:* amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, nephritic diseases.

Ap'iol (oil of seeds), gtt. 5...8, [*cgm.* 30...50].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Phenac'etin*, grs. 5, [*cgm.* 30].

Desc: one of the European patent medicines prepared as a substitute for antipyrin, antifebrin, etc.; used as an antipyretic.

Phenyl-u'rethane*, gr. 7½, [*gm.* 0.5].

Desc: occurs in white crystals; *sol.* in strong and dilute alcohol; *insol.* in water, melts at 120.2° F. *Action:* antipyretic. *Uses:* acute and chronic rheumatism, typhoid fever; action similar to antipyrin.

Phloriz'inum* *i*, grs. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1].

Desc: phlorizin, $C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$=436, is obtained from the bark of apple, pear, cherry or plum trees; crystallizes in fine, silky prisms, which are bitter and odorless; reaction neutral. *Action:* antiperiodic. *Uses:* intermittent fever.

Phoraden'dron *onis* **Flaves'cens*** *entis*, Mistletoe.

Hab: southern United States. *Part used:* the leaves. *Nat. Ord:* lorantiaceæ. *Desc:* a parasitic evergreen shrub, growing upon elms, oaks, etc; it is yellowish-green, 6 to 24 inches high, jointed, branched; leaves opposite, obovate or oval; fruit a small, whitish, one-seeded berry; flowers in small spikes or clusters, diœcious or monœcious; plant has little odor; tastes sweet and bitter. *Action:* tonic, astringent, narcotic, antispasmodic, oxytocic. *Uses:* nervous affections, epilepsy, hysteria, menorrhagia, post-partum hæmorrhage.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Phos′phorus *i*, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$...$\frac{1}{75}$, [*mgm.* 0.5...0.8].

Syn: phosphore, *Fr.;* phosphor, *G.* *Desc:* phosphorus, P=31, is a non-metallic element, solid, semi-transparent, tasteless, flexible, colorless when pure; odor alliaceous; exhibits waxy lustre when cut; melts at 111.2° F.; *sol.* in disulphide of carbon (a dangerous solution), *insol.* in water, in which it should be kept protected from the light and in a cool place; *sol.* in 50 parts of any fatty oil, and in 350 parts absolute alcohol; ignites spontaneously on exposure to the air. Is prepared by digesting calcined bones with sulphuric acid diluted with water, the acid phosphate of lime remaining in solution; this is strained, and evaporated to consistency of syrup, mixed with charcoal, heated to dull redness, cooled and put into earthenware retort, gradually heating; the phosphorus drops into a closed receiver filled with water. With oxygen it forms 3 oxides: *phosphoric* P_2O_5; *phosphorus* P_2O_3; *hypophosphorus* P_2O_1. In large doses phosphorus is a deadly poison; *it should never be given in substance.* *Action:* stimulant; nutritive to nervous system; increases excretion of phosphates; increases mental activity. *Uses:* functional impotency; neuralgia, when due to cerebral anæmia; wakefulness from nervous exhaustion; softening of the brain; progressive locomotor ataxia; acne, lupus and psoriasis; rickets; should always be given after eating. *Antag. and Incomp:* lime-water, charcoal, hydrated magnesia, oil of turpentine; in cases of phosphorous poisoning the stomach and bowels should be evacuated by emetics and cathartics; the French oil of turpentine forms with phosphorus a crystalline mass soluble in ether and alcohol; one part of oil should be given for every $\frac{1}{100}$ part of phosphorus. *Synerg:* arsenic, sulphur; oils favor absorption of phosphorus.

Elix′ir*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
O′leum (1 part in 100), gtt. 1...10, [*cgm.* 6...65].
Pil′ulæ (1 part in 100), No. 1...2.
Tinctu′ra*, gtt. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...13].
Tinctu′ra æthe′reale*, gtt. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Phy′salis* *is*, Ground Cherry.

Hab: southern Europe. *Part used:* the fruit of *P. alkekengi.* *Nat. Ord:* solanaceæ. *Desc:* physalis is a perennial; herbaceous; fruit cherry-sized, round, red; berry kidney-shaped, in a calyx, and encloses many seeds. All parts of the plant yield a bitter principle *physalin*, $C_{14}H_{16}O_5$, which is obtained by adding chloroform to an infusion of the plant; it is a light-colored powder, *sol.* in chlorform and alcohol, only slightly so in water; taste slight at first, afterward bitter. *Action:* diuretic, aperient, febrifuge. *Uses:* suppression of urine; gravel; and said to be better than colchicum in treatment of gout.

Physostig′ma *æ*, Calabar Bean.

Syn: fève de calabar, *Fr.;* kalabarbohne, *G. Hab:* western Africa. *Part used:* the seed of *P. venenosum. Nat. Ord:* leguminosæ. *Desc:* a climbing plant, having a ligneous stem; climbs on trees and shrubs near banks of streams; root spreading, having many fibrils; flowers in pendulous, axillary racemes; corolla pinkish with tinge of purple; legume 6 to 7 inches long containing 2 seeds about 1 inch long by ¾ inch broad and each kidney-shaped, convex edge the longest and marked by a furrow ending in an opening at one end; color chocolate-brown; embryo with short, curved radicle; cotyledins white, large, concavo-convex, 2 in number; odorless; tastes like bean; yields alkaloid *physostigmine*, $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$, which is obtained by dissolving an alcoholic extract in water, adding bicarbonate of sodium, mixing with ether and evaporating; it occurs in pinkish or colorless crystals, *sol.* in alcohol and dilute acids, slightly *sol.* in water; decomposes at 212° F.; is assumed to be identical with *eserina. Action:* nervous sedative, specially acting upon the spinal cord; paralyzant; increases arterial tension; contracts pupil; lowers temperature; antagonistic to atropia. *Uses:* pneumonia, bronchitis, chorea, epilepsy, progressive paralysis of insane, traumatic tetanus, strychnine poisoning; constipation due to torpor of bowel; mydrasis caused by belladonna; iritis in alternation with atropia; gastralgia; in muscular rheumatism, neuralgias. *Antag. and Incomp:* vegetable astringents and caustic alkalies are incompatible; atropina and chloral are antagonistic. *Synerg:* conium, gelsemium, chloral, amyl nitrite.

Extrac'tum, gr. ⅙...⅛, [*cgm.* 1...2].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 1...3, [*cgm.* 6...20].
Tinctu'ra, gtt. 10...40, [*cgm.* 65...260].

Physostigmi'na* *æ*, (alkaloid) gr. $\frac{1}{300}$...$\frac{1}{100}$, [*mgm.* 0.2...0.5.]
See Physostigma.

Physostigmi'næ Salicyl'as *atis*, gr. $\frac{1}{300}$...$\frac{1}{100}$, [*mgm.* 0.2...0.5].
Desc: salicylate of physostigmine, $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2C_7H_6O_3$=413, is *sol.* in 130 parts of water, 12 of alcohol; very *sol.* in boiling alcohol; it occurs in colorless crystals, shining, acicular; turn reddish when exposed to light and air.

Physostigmi'næ Sul'phas* *atis*, gr. $\frac{1}{300}$...$\frac{1}{100}$, [*mgm.* 0.2...0.5].
Desc: an extremely deliquescent salt; its solutions soon become red and irritating. *Action, Uses, etc:* See Physostigma.

Phytolac'ca *æ* **Bac'ca** *æ*, Poke Berry.
Syn: raisin d'Amérique, *Fr.;* Amerikanische kermesbeere, *G. Part used:* the fruit of *P. decandra.*
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Phytolac'cæ Ra'dix *icis*, Poke Root, gr. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Syn: racine de phytolaque, *Fr.;* kermesbeerenwurzel, *G.* *Hab:* North America. *Part used:* the root of *phytolacca decandra.* *Nat. Ord:* phytolaccaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial herb growing in waste places; stem smooth, 4 to 8 feet high; leaves petiolate, alternate, oblong-ovate, pointed; flowers in long racemes, opposite the leaves, white and decandrous; blossoms in June; fruit ripens in August; the fruit and root should be gathered at this time; fruit a globular, flattened, compound, dark purple berry; has thin pericarp, contains purple-red juice; odorless; taste sweet and acrid; dried berries resemble raisins; root large, branched, conical, fleshy, comes in slices 1 to 4 inches in diameter, brownish-gray on outer surface, wrinkled longitudinally, hard externally; fracture fibrous; internally white; transverse section shows circles of wood tissue; divided radially by medullary rays; tastes sweet and acrid; odorless. *Action:* emetic; lowers respiration and heart beats; paralyzant, acting on spinal cord; alterative; narcotic; parasiticide. *Uses:* rheumatism, especially syphilitic; ulcers; ringworm of scalp; scabies, sycosis; dysmenorrhœa; passive uterine congestion; orchitis; mastitis. *Antag. and Incomp:* ether, alcohol, strychnia. *Synerg:* all depressants.

Extrac'tum*, gr. 1, [*cgm.* 6].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 3...30, [*cgm.* 20...*gm.* 2].
Syru'pus comp.*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ ¼...1, [*cgm.* 1...4].
Vi'num comp.*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 16...32].

Phytolac'cin*, gr. ⅙...1, [*cgm.* 1...6].

Pi'chi.*

Hab: South America. *Part used:* the leaves of *fabiana imbricata.* *Nat. Ord:* solanaceæ. *Desc:* a shrub, or small tree, growing on dry hill-tops; bark ashen-gray with thick-set, longitudinal ridges and gland-like elevations; wood yellowish-white, hard, heavy and fine grained; leaves thick, ovate, pointed, ½ inch long and closely imbricated upon the branchlets, which are closely crowded together, ending the second year with single flower; fruit a light-brown capsule, oblong-ovoid, crustaceous, 2½ lines long; a resin covers the tender parts of the shrub and is found in the bark and wood; yields a volatile oil, bitter resin, neutral principle, and minute quantity of an alkaloid. *Action:* diuretic; tonic; contra-indicated in organic disease of kidney. *Uses:* vesical catarrh, gravel, uric acid diathesis.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...40, [*cgm.* 65...260].

Picrotox'inum *i* Picrotoxin, gr. $\frac{1}{130}$...$\frac{1}{60}$, [*mgm.* 0.5...1].

Desc: Picrotoxin, $C_9H_{10}O_4$=182, is derived from seeds of *anamirta paniculata* (cocculus indicus); it occurs in shining, prismatic crystals, flexible, colorless, odorless; taste very bitter; reaction neutral; permanent in the air; *sol.* in acids and alkalies; slightly

sol. in water and in 3 parts of boiling alcohol. *Action:* acrid, narcotic poison. *Uses:* has been used in epilepsy; locally in obstinate cutaneous affections as tinea capitis.

Pilocar'pus *i*, Jaborandi, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Hab: Brazil. *Part used:* the leaves of *P. primatifolius*. *Nat. Ord:* rutaceæ. *Desc:* a small shrub, 4 or 6 feet high, branched, bark smooth, gray with white dots; young parts pubescent; leaves alternate, 12 to 18 inches long; leaflets opposite or subopposite, short-stalked, 3 to 4 inches long, rounded or tapering, and shining above; prominent midrib below, and paler, dotted with minute impressed glands; odor aromatic; taste pungent and bitter; flowers small, on thick pedicles, ¼ inch long, spreading horizontally from all sides of the pedicle; yields *pilocarpine* ($C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$), an amorphous mass yielding crystallizable salts which are *sol.* in water. *Action:* powerful diaphoretic, increasing gland secretion; motor depressant; increases heart's action. *Uses:* Bright's disease, uræmia, dropsy, ascites, diabetes insipidus, subacute rheumatism, bronchitis, asthma, constitutional syphilis; to increase secretion of milk. *Antag:* atropin checks the sweating. *Synerg:* warm teas, opium, ipecac.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 3...10, [*cgm.* 20...65].

Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 2...4, [*gm.* 8...16].

Pilocarpi'næ Hydrochlo'ras *atis*, gr. ⅛, [*mgm.* 8]. *Hypodermically.*

Desc: hydrochlorate of pilocarpine, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2HCL$=244.4, occurs in minute white, needle-shaped crystals, odorless, deliquescent; taste slightly bitter; reaction neutral; *sol.* in water and alcohol; *insol.* in chloroform or ether; it is obtained from the leaves of pilocarpus by exhausting with alcohol to which hydrochloric acid has been added, distilling, evaporating and crystallizing. *Action:* powerful diaphoretic; less apt to nauseate than pilocarpus; used in solution as a myotic. *Uses:* see Pilocarpus.

Pilocarpi'næ Ni'tras* *atis*, gr. ⅛, [*mgm.* 8]. *Hypodermically.*

Desc: nitrate of pilocarpine, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2HNO_3$, is a white crystalline powder (or in acicular crystals), *sol.* in 8 or 9 parts of water, slightly *sol.* in cold, and freely *sol.* in hot alcohol; it is obtained by shaking an extract of jaborandi with chloroform and an alkali then evaporating, neutralizing with nitric acid and purifying by re-crystallization. *Action, Uses, etc:* see above.

Pimen'ta *æ*, Allspice, grs. 10...40, [*cgm.* 65...260].

Syn: touté é picè, *Fr.;* neugewürz, *G. Hab:* West Indies, Central America. *Part used:* the unripe berries of *eugenia pimenta*. *Nat. Ord:* myrtaceæ. *Desc:* the allspice tree is slender, 25 to 30 feet high; leaves opposite, oblong, entire, obtuse, punctate; flowers in racemes, white, small, terminal ones sessile, the lateral

ones peduncled; fruit ¼ inch in diameter, globular, having four-parted calyx above; brownish-gray pericarp; internally woody, lighter, thin, fragile; contains oil cells; berry 2-celled; odor aromatic, similar to cloves; yields a volatile oil. *Action:* aromatic stimulant; locally anodyne. *Uses:* flatulency; overcomes griping in purgatives; locally in rheumatism and neuralgias.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 5...40, [*cgm.* 30...260].
O'leum*, gtt. 3...6, [*cgm.* 20...40].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Pimpinel'la æ Saxif'raga* *æ*, ʒ ½, [*gm.* 2].

Syn: grand boucage, *Fr.;* pimpinell, *G.* *Hab:* Europe and Asia. *Part used:* the root. *Desc:* the root of pimpinella resembles that of lovage; brownish-yellow, ½ inch thick, finely annulate above, wrinkled below; bark thick, white or yellowish, spongy; striated radially, inclosing yellow wood. *Action:* carminative, emmenagogue, etc.

Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Pinus *i* Canaden'sis*, Hemlock Spruce.

Syn: abies Canadensis; hemlock. *Hab:* Canada, United States. *Part used:* the bark. *Nat. Ord:* coniferæ. *Desc:* the hemlock attains a height of 60 to 80 feet; branches horizontal; leaves flat, denticulate, obtuse, glaucous on lower surface; cones 1 inch long, elliptic-ovate; trunk large, straight; bark rough; wood elastic and soft; branches yield volatile oil. *Hemlock pitch* is obtained by making incisions into the tree, collecting the exuding oleo-resin; as found in the shops it is brittle, fracture shining, conchoidal, reddish-brown, translucent, or opaque, with odor of turpentine. The bark is very astringent; the pitch used in plasters. *Action:* astringent. *Uses:* chronic diarrhœa; injection in leucorrhœa, prolapsus uteri; locally in gangrene.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Pi'nus *i* Stro'bus* *i*, White Pine.

Hab: northern United States. *Part used:* the bark. *Nat. Ord:* coniferæ. *Desc:* a large tree, oftentimes 150 feet high and 5 to 7 feet in diameter; trunk straight; branches in whorls; bark smooth; leaves slender, long, bluish-green, forming delicate and soft foliage; blossoms in May; wood soft and fine grained. *Action:* similar to other balsams. *Uses:* affections of pulmonary organs and catarrh of bladder.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Pi'per *is*, Black Pepper, grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Syn: poivre noir, *Fr.;* schwarzer pfeffer, *G.* *Hab:* India. *Part used:* the unripe berries of *P. Nigrum.* *Nat. Ord:* piperaceæ. *Desc:* a climbing shrub 20 feet high; leaves smooth,

alternate, acute, entire, ovate, petiolate, 5 to 7-nerved; flowers in monœcious spikes; fruit a sessile-like berry changing in color from green to red, then to yellow. The fruit is gathered when red, and dried; it is about ⅙ inch in diameter, wrinkled on the surface, blackish-brown, or gray-black in color; internally lighter; seed single, whitish, mealy, containing undeveloped embryo; tastes hot and pungent; odor aromatic; yields a volatile oil, colorless, lighter than water having odor of pepper but not its taste, also *piperina* ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$) which occurs in 4-sided prisms, colorless, flat, odorless, nearly tasteless; its alcoholic solution has a sharp peppery taste and its reaction is neutral; *sol.* in volatile oils, acetic acid, in 30 parts alcohol. Also yields a dark green pungent resin, *sol.* in alkalies, ether, water and alcohol. *Action:* stimulant, general and local, diuretic. *Uses:* intermittents in connection with quinine; in colic, cholera morbus; gargle in flaccid conditions of gums and fauces.

Confec'tio*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Extrac'tum Æth.*, gtt. 1...4, [*cgm.* 6...25].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].
Oleoresi'na, gtt. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].
Piperin*, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, [*mgm.* 3].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].
Syru'pus*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Piper Methys'ticum, see Kava Kava.

Piscid'ia *æ* **Erythri'na*** *æ*, Jamaica Dogwood.

Hab: West Indies, *Part used:* the bark of the root. *Nat. Ord:* leguminosæ. *Desc:* is a tree 20 feet high, leaflets petiolate, oblong, round at base, entire, both sides pubescent when young; older leaves paler, sub-glabrous; flowers in axillary terminal racemes; whitish, tinged with purple, each pedicle at its middle having a pair of oblong bracts; calyx colored, 5-toothed, 2 upper teeth coadunate, the lower 3 blunt; standard emarginate, rounded, centre greenish; stigma obtuse, ovary linear; rings 4, longitudinal, margin undulated; the leaves are shed early in the year, flowers appearing before the new leaves; corky layer of bark forms about ⅕ of the bark, liber layer ⅘; yields resinoid *piscidin*, which occurs in colorless prisms, slightly *sol.* in ether and alcohol, *sol.* in chloroform and benzol. *Action:* narcotic; dilates the pupil; increases secretions of salivary glands and of the skin; similar to opium without its unpleasant effects. *Uses:* to relieve pain and produce sleep.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 2...10, [*cgm.* 12...65].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Pix *icis* **Liq'uida** *æ*, Tar, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: goudron, *Fr.;* theer, *G.* *Desc:* tar is a blackish-brown, thick, viscid, semi-fluid substance and of an acid reaction;

sol. in fixed, or volatile oils, in solution of potassa, or soda, and in alcohol; slightly *sol.* in water; odor teribinthinate, empyreumatic; taste empyreumatic and sharp; it is an oleoresin procured from wood of *pinus palustris*, and other species of pinus, by burning; billets of pine wood are built into large conical stacks, covered with a layer of earth, and ignited above, the combustion being without flame, and slow; the tar gradually descending is collected in a basin at the bottom of the stack; contains *acetic acid, acetone, methylic alcohol, zylol, cumol, methol, creasote, carbolic acid, paraffine, etc.* *Action:* general stimulant; cardiac stimulant; diuretic, diaphoretic; local irritant; parasiticide. *Uses:* tar water in chronic bronchitis, catarrhal affections of lungs, in consumption, catarrh of bladder, gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa; locally in psoriasis, squamous eczema, prurigo, ringworm, scabies, unhealthy ulcers, etc.

Glyceri'tum*, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 16...32].
Syru'pus, ʒ 2...4, [*gm.* 8...16].
Unguen'tum (tar 50, suet 50). *External.*
Vi'num*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Planta'go *onis* **Ma'jor*** *oris*, Ribwort.

Hab: Europe, naturalized in United States. *Part used:* the leaves. *Nat. Ord:* plantaginaceæ. *Desc:* common plantain has ovate, smoothish, toothed leaves, with long footstalks; flowers imbricated, white, very small; leaves broad, flat, 7-veined; root a bunch of long fibres; scape 1 to 3 feet high with long cylindrical spike. *Action:* alterative, antiseptic, diuretic. *Uses:* calculous and renal diseases; dysentery; reputed antidote to bites of venomous serpents and insects.

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Plati'ni Chlor'idum* *i*, grs. ½...2, [*cgm.* 3...12].

Desc: chloride of platinum ($PtCl_4.5H_2O$), is prepared by mixing an aqueous solution of chloroplatinic acid with a solution of nitrate of silver; it occurs in fine large, red crystals; it is poisonous in doses of 15 grains. *Action:* irritant to skin, and, when given internally, to mucous membranes; alterative, ranking with arsenic and iodine. *Uses:* in long-standing syphilis.

Plati'ni et So'dii Chlor'idum* *i*, grs, 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Desc: the double chloride of platinum and sodium is prepared by dissolving the chloride of platinum and chloride of sodium in water; this salt is poisonous in doses of 30 grains. *Action:* same as chloride. *Uses:* syphilis, recent cases; locally in ointment to indolent ulcers.

Plum'bi Ac'etas *atis*, Acetate of Lead, grs. 1...8, [*cgm* 6...50].

Syn: acétate de plomb, *Fr.;* bleizucker, *G.* *Desc:* sugar of lead, $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2 3H_2O$=378.5, occurs in prismatic crystals, or

scales, colorless, shining, transparent; efflorescent in the air; odor of sugar; taste astringent, sweetish, afterward metallic; reaction acid; *sol.* in 2 parts of water, in ½ part boiling water, in 8 parts cold alcohol; fuses at 168° F.; is made by adding powdered oxide of lead to diluted acetic acid dissolving by aid of gentle heat; filter, evaporate until pellicle forms, crystallize, drain and dry. *Action:* astringent; cardiac sedative; styptic; promotes coagulation of blood. *Uses:* hemorrhages of all kinds; chronic diarrhœa, or dysentery, sacculated aneurisms, hypertrophy of heart; chronic gastric catarrh; cholera morbus, diarrhœa, gastralgia; pertussis with profuse secretion; pneumonia; locally in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, conjunctivitis, moist eczemas. *Poisoning:* lead poisoning sometimes follows the long-continued use of acetate of lead in medicinal doses; symptoms are metallic taste, swelling and tenderness of gums with a blue line at their attachment to incisor teeth; feeble pulse; dry colic ("painter's colic"); numbness of hands and feet; constipation; neuralgic pains; paralysis of extensor muscles of the hands ("wrist-drop"); often produced by use of cosmetics, hair dyes, by working in lead; water in lead pipes. *Incomp. and Antag:* natural waters containing lime sulphates; mineral salts, carbonic acid, mineral acids, carbonates, vegetable acids, vegetable astringents, alkalies. *Antidotes:* sulphate of soda; sulphate of magnesia; milk; albuminous solutions; phosphate of soda; emetics and stomach pump; chronic poisoning should be treated by iodide of potassium and Faradization. *Synerg:* ergot; veratrum viride; cold; copper; antimony; mercury, etc.

Li'quor plum'bi subaceta'tis. *External.*

An aqueous solution of about 25% of lead (acetate 170, oxide 120, water to 1000 parts); should be kept in well-stoppered bottles. It is a colorless, clear liquid, tastes astringent and sweet; sp. gr. 1.228.

Cera'tum. *External.*

Solution of plumb. subacet. 20, camphor cerate 80 parts.

Linimen'tum. *External.*

Solution of plumbi subacet. 40, cotton seed oil 60 parts.

Li'quor plumb. subacet. dilu'tus, 3 parts to water 97. *External.*

Plum'bi Carbo'nas *atis*, Carbonate of Lead. *External.*

Syn: carbonate de plomb, *Fr.;* bleiweiss, *G. Desc:* carbonate of lead $(PbCO_3)_2Pb(HO)_2$=773.5, is a heavy powder, or mass, white, opaque, odorless, tasteless; *insol.* in water, or alcohol; permanent in the air; dissolves in nitric acid, or dilute acetic acid; prepared by suspending sheets of lead in earthen pots containing vinegar, surrounded with layers of manure, the shed in which the pots are contained is also covered with manure; the action of the moist air, containing carbonic acid, and the vapor of acetic acid, causes a covering of the sheets of lead with a thick crust of the carbonate which is detached, ground and dried. *Action:* protective to excoriated surfaces; anti-pruritic. *Uses:* in powder in erysipelas, intertrigo, recent burns, erythema, etc.

Unguen'tum (10 parts in 100). *External.*

Plum'bi Iod'idum *i*, Iodide of Lead, gr. ⅙, [*cgm.* 1].

Syn: iodure de plomb, *Fr.;* jodblei, *G.* *Desc:* iodide of lead, PbI_2=459.7, is a bright citron-yellow powder, permanent in the air, heavy, tasteless, odorless, reaction neutral, sp. gr. 6.1; dissolves in solutions of iodides, acetates, in 2,000 parts water; slightly *sol.* in alcohol; prepared by adding a solution of nitrate of lead to a solution of iodide of potassium, washing the precipitate with distilled water and drying with gentle heat; seldom given internally. *Action:* alterative, reducing enlarged glands. *Uses:* internally to reduce enlarged spleen; externally to glands.

Unguen'tum (iodide of lead 10, benzoinated lard 90). *Ex.*

Plum'bi Ni'tras *atis*, Nitrate of Lead. *External.*

Syn: azotate de plomb, *Fr.;* bleisalpeter, *G.* *Desc:* nitrate of lead, $Pb(NO_3)_2$=330.5, is prepared by dissolving metallic lead, litharge, or carbonate of lead in dilute nitric acid, evaporating and allowing to crystallize; crystals are colorless, transparent, octahedral, permanent in air, odorless, reaction acid; taste sweet, astringent, metallic; sp. gr. 4.4; *sol.* in alcohol, in 2 parts cold, $\frac{8}{10}$ part boiling water. *Action:* discutient, deodorizer, astringent. *Uses:* gangrenous sores; to discharges (when offensive) of the nose, vagina, or ears; to fissured nipples and fungus ulcers.

Plum'bi Ox'idum *i*, Oxide of Lead. *External.*

Syn: litharge, *E.;* protoxide de plomb, *Fr.;* bleioxyd, *G.* *Desc:* oxide of lead, PbO=222.5, is prepared by combining metallic lead with oxygen derived from the air, the lead being heated to a high temperature; it occurs as a crystalline powder, heavy, yellowish, or reddish-yellow, permanent in the air; tasteless; odorless; *sol.* in dilute nitric acid; *insol.* in water or alcohol. *Action:* sedative, astringent, antipruritic. *Uses:* eczema, superficial burns; seldom used alone.

Emplas'trum (oxide of lead 32, olive oil 60, water q. s.). *Ex.*

Podophyl'lum *i*, Mandrake, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Syn: rhizome de podophyllum, *Fr.;* fussblattwurzel, *G.* *Hab:* North America. *Part used:* the rhizome and rootlets of *P. peltatum*, *Nat. Ord:* berberidaceæ. *Desc:* has a perennial, creeping root several feet long, ¼ inch thick, smooth, jointed, radicles at the joints, brown externally; wrinkled longitudinally when dried; stem herbaceous, 12 inches high, round, smooth, erect, divided at top into 2 petioles; at the fork a solitary one-flowered peduncle; leaf large, palmate, peltate, deeply incised; lobes wedge-shaped, 6 or 7 in number, pubescent beneath, above yellowish-green; flower nodding; corolla has 6 to 9 fragrant, white petals, concave, obtuse, obovate; stamens shorter than petals, 13 to 20 in number; anther oblong, yellow; stigma sessile, convo-

luted on surface; calyx 3-oval, deciduous, obtuse leaves; fruit oval, large, stigma persistent, lemon-yellow when ripe; pulp fleshy and sweet; 12 ovate-seeds. The *root* is whitish internally and has a short, irregular fracture; joints 2 inches long, enlarged at the end with circular scar on upper surface; with 8 to 12 straight rootlets on under side; pith large, odorless; sweetish, bitter and acrid taste; powder is yellowish-gray; yields virtues to alcohol and water, contains fixed and volatile oil, and 2 resins. The officinal resin *podophyllin* is a combination of the two resins, and is a light, brownish-yellow powder, non-crystalline, having an acrid, bitter taste; one of its resins is *sol.* in alcohol only, the other *sol.* in ether and alcohol, and constitutes about 80% of the whole. *Action:* cathartic; slow, but certain, cholagogue; resembles jalap in action. *Uses:* congestion of liver, bilious fevers, habitual constipation, ascites.

Abstrac'tum, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].
Extrac'tum, grs. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].
Extrac'tum flu'idum compos'itum, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].
Mandrake, Culver's root, senna and jalap.
Resi'na (podophyllin), gr. ⅙...½, [*cgm.* 1...3].
Syru'pus Comp.*, ʒ 2...4, [*gm.* 8...16].
Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
Tinctu'ra Comp.*, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 16...32].

Podophyllotox'in* (double the strength of podophyllin), gr. $\frac{1}{16}$...$\frac{1}{8}$.

Polemo'nium *ii* **Rep'tans*** *is.* Abscess Root.

Syn: sweat root; false Jacob's ladder. *Hab:* middle and southern United States. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* polemoniaceæ. *Desc:* abscess root has a smooth, erect, branching stem, 12 to 18 inches high; leaflets 7, smooth, entire, sessile, subopposite, 1 inch long, ½ inch wide; flowers large, many, terminal, nodding, in short petioles; corolla blue, with short lobes; calyx lanceolate, acute, shorter than corolla tube; root creeping; taste astringent. *Action:* diaphoretic, astringent, expectorant. *Uses:* bronchial affections; inflammatory troubles, acute fevers.

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Polyg'ala *æ* **Rubel'la*** *æ*, grs. 3...30, [*cgm.* 20...*gm.* 2].

Syn: polygale, *Fr.;* kreuzblume, *G. Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the plant. *Nat. Ord:* polygalaceæ. *Desc:* bitter milkwort is a biennial; leaves alternate, oblong, lanceolate, obtuse, narrowed below; flowers crested and showy; stem 6 to 8 inches high, glabrous, simple; flowers in terminal racemes, purple, pendulous; root fusiform; odorless; taste of plant bitter. *Action:* tonic. *Uses:* in loss of appetite, convalescence, bronchial catarrh.

Polyg'onum *i* **Hydropi'per** *is**, grs. 4...6, [*cgm.* 25...40].

Syn: smart-weed. *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the

herb. *Nat. Ord:* polygonaceæ. *Desc:* wild water-pepper is a well-known plant growing in low grounds; stem 2 feet high, smooth, swelling above the joints; leaves lanceolate, scabrous, waved at margin, punctate with pellucid dots; dots found also in the stem; flowers green, tinged with white and purple; blossoms in August and September; taste acrid. *Action:* diuretic, diaphoretic, stimulant, emmenagogue, vesicant. *Uses:* amenorrhœa; chronic erysipelas; locally in flatulent colic.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Polym'nia æ Uvedal'ia* *æ*, Bear's Foot.

Syn: leaf cup; yellow leaf cup. *Hab:* western United States. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* an herb growing in high woods with stem 3 to 6 feet high; leaves opposite, acute, 3-lobed, decurrent into petiole; lobes sinuately angled, ray-flowers pistillate, few; rays elongated; flowers large, yellow; lower leaves very large; pappus none. *Action:* tonic, increases nutrition, stimulant, laxative, discutient. *Uses:* in glandular enlargements, especially ague cake; in rheumatism and atonic conditions.

Extrac'tum*, grs. ½...2, *cgm.* [3...13].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 3, [*cgm.* 20].
Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 3...10, [*cgm.* 20...65].

Polytri'chum *i* Juniperi'num* *i*, Hair Cap Moss.

Syn: bear's bed; ground moss. *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the plant. *Nat. Ord:* polytricharcæ. *Action:* diuretic. *Uses:* dropsies when combined with hydragogue cathartics.

Extrac'tum fluidum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Pop'ulin* (from Populus), grs. 4...8, [*cgm.* 25...50].

Pop'ulus *i*,* Poplar.

Hab: northern or middle United States. *Part used:* the bark of *P. tremuloides*. *Nat. Ord:* salicaceæ. *Desc:* a tree 20 to 40 feet high; leaves small, dark green, petiolate, always agitated by the slightest breeze, "aspen leaf"; pubescent at margin; aments plumed with silken hairs; bark greenish and smooth; wood soft and light; yields the glucoside *populin*. *Action:* antiperiodic; tonic. *Uses:* intermittent fever; remittent fever.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Pop'ulus *i* Can'dicans* *antis*, Balm of Gilead.

Hab: New England States. *Part used:* the buds. *Nat. Ord:* salicaceæ. *Desc:* balm of Gilead trees are 40 to 50 feet high, 18 to 30 inches in diameter; bark smooth and greenish; foliage copious, dark green; wood soft and light; leaves ovate-cordate, pointed, obtusely serrate, whitish on under surface, 3-veined, peti-

oles hairy; buds resinous. *Action:* diuretic; stimulant; anthelmintic. *Uses:* chronic cystitis; sub-acute urethritis, gleet.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Portula'ca* *æ*, Purslane.

Hab: United States. *Part used:* the herb. *Nat. Ord:* portulacaceæ. *Desc:* a fleshy weed, prostrate; stem thick, branched, succulent, spreading, smooth; leaves rounded at end, fleshy, sessile; flowers yellow; plant reddish-green; blossoms in July and August. *Action:* diuretic; refrigerant; anthelmintic. *Uses:* scurvy; genito-urinary catarrhs.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Por'rum*, Leek.

Syn: porreau, *Fr.;* lauch, *G.* *Hab:* Switzerland. *Part used:* the juice of *allium porrum.* *Nat. Ord:* liliaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial, sub-globular bulb, compound stem, upright, similar to garlic; yields volatile oil; odor pungent and peculiar. *Action:* stimulant; vermifuge; diuretic. *Uses:* ascarides and lumbricoides (by enema); internally for bronchitis.

Suc'cus*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Potas'sa *æ.*

Syn: potassa caustica, *Br.;* potassæ caustique, *Fr.;* kaliumhydrat, *G.* *Desc:* potassa, KHO=56, is a solid, hard, dry, white body, generally in rolls, and deliquescent; tastes acrid and caustic; odorless, or faint odor of lye; reaction alkaline, *sol.* in water and alcohol; must be kept in closely-stopped bottles; it is prepared by boiling down rapidly a solution of potash in a silver vessel until consistency of oil, pouring into moulds, putting into closely stopped bottles as soon as it solidifies. It should not contain more than 10% impurities. *Action:* powerful escharotic; action neutralized by vinegar. *Uses:* opening abscesses and forming issues.

Potas'sa Cum Cal'ce, Vienna Paste. *External.*

Syn: potassa with lime, *E.;* wiener aetzpulver, *G.;* caustique de Vienne, *Fr.* *Desc:* a deliquescent, gray-white powder, strongly alkaline, *sol.* in muriatic acid; is prepared by rubbing together equal parts of lime and potassa. *Action:* caustic; milder than potassa.

Potas'sæ Li'quor, Solution of Potash, gtt. 10...60, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 4].

Syn: lessive caustique, *Fr.;* kalilauge, *G.* *Desc:* liquor potassæ is an aqueous solution of hydrate of potassium containing 5% of the hydrate; it should be kept in well-stopped bottles; is prepared by boiling a solution of bicarbonate of potassium, and adding to it a solution of lime heated to the boiling point; then boiling the mixture for 10 minutes; strain through muslin and add required amount of distilled water; it is a colorless liquid, sp. gr. 1.036, clear, odorless; taste alkaline and caustic; reaction

alkaline; dissolves many vegetable substances, skin, wool, etc; decomposes fats; attracts carbonic acid from the air. *Action:* antacid, caustic. *Uses:* acid dyspepsia, aphthæ, uric acid deposits; chronic bronchitis with difficult expectoration; scrofulous gland enlargement; locally to acne, furuncles.

Potas'sa æ Sulphura'ta æ, grs. 2...10, [*cgm.* 13...65].

Syn: sulfure de potasse, *Fr.;* kalischwefelleber, *G. Desc:* sulphurated potassa, when freshly made, is in irregular pieces; color liver-brown, becoming a greenish or yellowish-brown with age; odor disagreeable, but faint; taste alkaline, bitter; reaction alkaline; *sol.* in 2 parts of water; partly *sol.* in alcohol; incompatible with solutions of most metals; it is prepared by rubbing together sublimed sulphur and carbonate of potassium, heating in a covered crucible until completely melted, then pour on a marble slab to cool; break and keep in well-closed bottles. *Action:* alterative, antacid, sedative, parasiticide, irritant *Antidote:* acetate of zinc is given as an antidote. *Uses:* chronic rheumatism, gout, catarrh, asthma, croup; locally in skin diseases.

Unguen'tum*, (ʒ ½ to lard ℥ 1). *External.*

Potas'sium *ii*

Syn: potassium, *Fr.;* kalium, *G. Desc:* potassium, K=39, is a peculiar metal, solid, color silver-white, easily cut with the knife, softer and more ductile than wax, has a strong affinity for oxygen; floats on water; burns with rose-colored flame; forms many combinations, uniting with several metals and most of the non-metallic elements; forms with oxygen K_4O a suboxide; K_2O a monoxide, and K_2O_4 a tetroxide; it is obtained by decomposing the carbonate mixed with charcoal.

Potas'sii Ace'tas *atis*, Acetate of Potassium, ʒ ¼...4, [*gm.* 1...16].

Syn: acétate de potasse, *Fr.;* essigsaures kali, *G. Desc:* acetate of potassium, $KC_2H_3O_2$=98, is in crystalline masses, foliaceous, white, or is a granular, white powder; odorless; very deliquescent; taste pungent, saline; reaction alkaline, or neutral; *sol.* in water, and alcohol; prepared by adding, gradually, bi-carbonate of potassium to acetic acid, filtering, then evaporating, by means of sand bath, until dry. *Antag. and Incomp:* the mineral acids, sulphates of magnesium and sodium, nitrate of silver, earthy and metallic salts, bichloride of mercury. *Action:* diuretic, cathartic. *Uses:* rheumatism, dropsies, psoriasis, eczema.

Potas'sii Arseni'tis Li'quor *is*, Fowler's Solution, gtt. 2...5.

Syn: arsenical solution, *E.;* liqueur arsenicale de Fowler, *Fr.;* Fowler'sche tropfen, *G. Desc:* Fowler's solution is an alkaline, reddish fluid, with lavender odor; sp. gr. 1.009; gives the usual reactions of arsenic; prepared by boiling 1 part arsenious acid and 1 part bicarbonate of potassium in distilled water

(in a glass vessel), then adding required amount of distilled water and compound spirit of lavender; represents 1% of arsenious acid. *Action, Uses, etc.:* see Arsenic.

Potas'sii Bicarbo'nas *atis*, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: bicarbonate de potasse, *Fr.;* doppelt-kohlensaures kali, *G.* *Desc:* bicarbonate of potassium, $KHCO_3$=100, is permanent in dry air, colorless and is in transparent, monoclinic prisms; odorless; taste alkaline and saline; reaction alkaline; *sol.* in about 3 parts of water, almost *insol.* in alcohol; obtained by saturating a strong aqueous solution of the carbonate with carbonic acid gas and re-crystallizing the separated salt. *Action and Uses:* same as carbonate, but preferable because of its milder taste.

Potas'sii Bichro'mas *atis*, Bichromate of Potassium, gr. 1/6, [*cgm.* 1].

Syn: bichromate de potasse, *Fr.;* doppelt-chromsaures kali, *G.* *Desc:* bichromate of potassium, $K_2Cr_2O_7$=294.8, crystallizes in large, 4-sided, tubular prisms, transparent, orange-red, odorless, permanent in the air; taste bitter, metallic, disagreeable; reaction acid; *insol.* in alcohol; *sol.* in 10 parts cold water, and in 1.5 parts boiling water; prepared by adding sulphuric acid to a solution of the yellow chromate of potassium and allowing to stand for 24 or 48 hours. *Action:* irritant, caustic, alterative; an active irritant poison in overdoses. *Antidote:* magnesia, soap, or all alkaline carbonates. *Uses:* syphilis; locally to tubercular elevations; syphilitic vegetations, warts; weak solution to fœtid ulcers.

Potas'sii Binox'alas* *atis*, grs. 1...4, [*cgm.* 6...25].

Desc: binoxalate of potash, C_2O_4HK=128, occurs in transparent needles; *sol.* in water; reaction acid; resembles in appearance the sulphate of magnesia. *Action:* see Acidum Oxalicum.

Potas'sii Bisul'phas* *atis*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Desc: bisulphate of potassium, $KHSO_4$=272, occurs in needle-shaped, colorless, transparent crystals; taste acid; reaction acid; *sol.* in 2 parts of water; it is obtained in the manufacture of nitric acid from nitrate of potassium and sulphuric acid, the saline mass remaining in the retort; this is dissolved in less than its own weight of boiling water, when the crystals form on cooling. *Action:* purgative. *Uses:* associated with jalap in dropsy.

Potas'sii Bisul'phis* *itis*, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Desc: bisulphite of potassium, $KHSO_3$=120, crystallizes in white prisms; reaction neutral; taste sulphurous; prepared by passing sulphurous acid gas into a concentrated solution of carbonate of potassium, then adding strong alcohol. *Action, Uses, etc:* see potassium sulphite.

Potas'sii Bitar'tras *atis*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Syn: bitartrate de potasse, *Fr.;* weinstein, *G.* *Desc:* bitartrate of potassium, $KHC_4H_4O_6$=188, is a white, crystalline mass, or

crust of crystals, which are rhombic, colorless, odorless, permanent in the air, reaction acid; taste acid and pleasant; very slightly *sol.* in alcohol; *sol.* in 15 parts boiling water and in 210 parts cold water. During fermentation of wine a crystalline crust is deposited in the casks, called *argol*, consisting principally of acid bitartrate of potassium; this is purified by boiling in copper kettles and allowing to cool when crystals are deposited; these are again dissolved in boiling water and a little pipe clay added to the solution, the clay precipitating all coloring matter; the lime may be removed by dilute muriatic acid. *Action:* diuretic, cathartic, refrigerant; hydragogue in large doses. *Uses:* dropsies, fever.

Potas'sii Bromi'dum, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: bromure de potassium, *Fr.;* bromkalium, *G.* *Desc:* bromide of potassium, KBr=158.8, is prepared by adding bromine to a solution of potash in a glass vessel, stirring constantly until mixture has a brown tint, evaporating, powdering and mixing with charcoal; then put into a red-hot iron crucible, small portions at a time; pour out when fused; when cool dissolve in water, filter and set aside to crystallize; the crystals are colorless, cubical, permanent in the air, translucent, odorless; taste pungent, saline; reaction neutral; melts at dull red heat; *sol.* in 1.6 parts cold water, in 200 parts alcohol; the salt should not be alkaline or it will precipitate alkaloids; should be kept in well-stopped bottles. *Action:* nervous sedative; reduces amount of blood to the brain; diminishes sexual feeling; hypnotic; impairs contractility of muscle; slows the capillary circulation; long continued use results in *bromism.* *Uses:* epilepsy, tetanus, infantile convulsions, spasmodic asthma, whooping cough, laryngismus stridulus, puerperal mania, acute mania, reflex cough, cholera infantum, rapid heart, vomiting of pregnancy, sea-sickness, cerebral congestion, convulsion of meningitis, etc. *Incomp. and Antag:* metallic salts, acids, acid salts, cold; ergot, digitalis, belladonna. *Synerg:* chloral opium, aconite, gelsemium, veratrum viride, etc.

Elix'ir*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Potas'sii Carbo'nas *atis,* grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Syn: kohlensaures kali, *G.;* carbonate de potasse, *Fr.* *Desc:* carbonate of potassium $(K_2CO_3)_2,3H_2O$=330, is prepared by dissolving pearlash in water, filtering, evaporating in an iron vessel over gentle heat until it thickens; remove and stir constantly to form a granular salt; it is white, deliquescent; odorless; reaction alkakine; taste alkaline; *insol.* in alcohol; freely *sol.* in water. *Action:* antacid, antilithic, diuretic. *Uses:* acid dyspepsia; dropsy; gravel; jaundice; locally in cutaneous diseases.

Potas'sii Chlo'ras *atis,* grs. 3...20, [*cgm.* 20...130].

Syn: chlorsaures kali, *G.;* chlorate de potasse, *Fr.* *Desc:*

chlorate of potash, $KClO_3$=122.5, crystallizes in shining, colorless, rhomboidal plates, or monoclinic prisms, permanent in the air; *sol.* in 2 parts boiling water, in 17 parts cold water; *insol.* in absolute alcohol; reaction neutral; taste cooling, saline; prepared by adding diluted hydrochloric acid to black oxide of manganese, in a large retort, then applying gentle heat and passing the chlorine, as it comes over, through water, then into a large carboy containing a mixture of slaked lime and carbonate of potassium; when all the chlorine has passed over remove contents of carboy, add required amount of water, boil 20 minutes, filter, evaporate until film forms; purify by dissolving in distilled water and recrystallizing. *Action:* diuretic, irritant to mucous surfaces; poisonous in very large doses. *Uses:* stomatitis, follicular or apthous, or mercurial; locally in angina; injected into rectum in cases of piles.

Glyceri'tum*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Trochis'ci, No. 1...6.

Potas'sii Chro'mas *atis*, gr. ⅛, [*mgm.* 8].

Desc: chromate of potassium, K_2CrO_4=194.5, is in 6-sided lemon-colored crystals; reaction alkaline; *sol.* in 2 parts of water; is made by adding carbonate of potassium to a hot solution of bichromate of potassium until effervescence ceases, then crystallizing. *Action, etc:* see potassium bichromate.

Potas'sii Ci'tras *atis*, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: citrate de potasse, *Fr.;* citronsaures kali, *G.* *Desc:* citrate of potassium, $K_3C_6H_5O_7.H_2O$=324, is a white, granular powder, deliquescent, odorless; *sol.* in water; *insol.* in absolute alcohol; taste cooling and saline; reaction neutral; is made by dissolving citric acid in water by aid of gentle heat, then adding, gradually, bicarbonate of potassium until effervescence stops; filter, evaporate and, when pellicle forms, stir constantly until it forms a granular salt; keep in well-stopped bottles. *Action:* diaphoretic, arterial sedative, diuretic. *Uses:* febrile diseases, acid urine; should be given in solution.

Li'quor (citric acid ½ ounce Troy, bicarbonate of potassium grs. 330, water ½ pint), ʒ ½, [*gm.* 16].

Mistu'ra (lemon juice 100, bicarbonate of potassium q. s.; add until lemon juice is neutralized), ʒ ½, [*gm.* 16].

Potas'sii Cyan'idum *i*, gr. ⅛, [*mgm.* 8].

Syn: cyankalium, *G.;* cyanure de potassium, *Fr.* *Desc:* cyanide of potassium, KC=65, is in white, amorphous, opaque, pieces, or as a white, granular powder; odorless when dry; taste bitter and alkaline; reaction alkaline; deliquescent in moist air; *insol.* in alcohol; *sol.* in water; is prepared by mixing carbonate of potassium with ferrocyanide of potassium then turning into a deep iron crucible heated to redness, keeping up the heat until

effervescence ceases and the mass is of a pure white color; then pour into shallow dish to solidify; keep in close bottles. *Action, Uses, etc:* same as hydrocyanic acid; a very dangerous agent.

Potas'sii et So'dii Tar'tras *atis*, ʒ 1...8, [*gm.* 4...32].

Syn: soude tartarisée, *Fr.;* seignettesalz, *G. Desc:* Rochelle salt, $KNaC_4H_4O_6 4H_2O$=282, is prepared by adding to a solution of carbonate of sodium powdered bitartrate of potassium; filter and evaporate until pellicle forms and crystallize; the crystals are transparent, large, six or eight-sided prisms; taste saline, bitterish, cooling; *sol.* in 3 parts cold water; *insol.* in alcohol; reaction neutral; effloresces in the air. *Action:* laxative, refrigerant, febrifuge, antilithic. *Uses:* see Magnesia Sulphas; less active but less offensive to taste than Epsom salts.

Potas'sii Ferrocyan'idum *i*, grs. 3...10, [*cgm.* 20...65].

Syn: ferrocyanure de potassium, *Fr.;* blutlaugensalz, *G. Desc:* ferrocyanide of potassium, $K_4Fe(Cy_6)3H_2O$=421.9, crystallizes in large prisms or 4-sided tables; yellow, translucent, friable, soft; sp. gr. 1.83; *insol.* in alcohol; *sol.* in 2 parts boiling or 4 parts cold water, coloring it yellow; is made by heating potash (free from sulphate) in iron vessels until it melts, then adding iron filings and animal charcoal; when the whole quietly fuses the *melt* is taken out, dissolved in water, decanted and crystallized. *Action:* said to be astringent; sedative, anodyne. *Uses:* principally as a chemical test.

Potas'sii Hypophos'phis *itis*, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Syn: hypophosphite de potasse, *Fr.;* unterphosphorigsaures, *G. Desc:* hypophosphite of potassium, KH_2PO_2=104, is a white, granular powder, or mass, opaque, freely *sol.* in water, and diluted alcohol; odorless; deliquescent; taste bitter, sharp, saline; reaction neutral; is formed by double decomposition of carbonate of potassium and hypophosphite of calcium. *Action:* see phosphorous. *Uses:* chronic bronchitis; phthisis.

Potas'sii Iod'idum *i*, grs. 3...60, [*cgm.* 20...*gm.* 4].

Syn: iodure de potassium, *Fr.;* jodkalium, *G. Desc:* iodide of potassium, KI=165.6, occurs in transparent, colorless, cubical crystals; reaction neutral; taste saline, pungent and bitter; odor peculiar but slight; *sol.* in water and in 18 parts of cold alcohol; deliquescent in moist atmosphere; is made by adding powdered iodine to potassa dissolved in distilled water at 212° F.; stir constantly until solution becomes colorless, then add iodine until liquor shows slight coloring; evaporate till dry, adding powdered charcoal toward the last; powder; heat in crucible to dull redness for 15 minutes, cool, dissolve in distilled water, filter, evaporate and set aside to crystallize; forms soluble double salts with lead and mercury. *Action:* alterative; promotes constructive meta-

morphosis; promotes absorption of serous fluids; eliminated principally by kidneys, balance by lungs and salivary glands; causes iodic acne, purpura, and sometimes a bullous eruption of skin; is rapidly absorbed; may remain in system for several weeks; if long continued liable to produce *iodism* with following symptoms: malaria, elevation of temperature, sore throat, bitter saline taste, coryza, swelling of eyelids, hoarseness, lachrymation; may cause a wasting of testes and mammary glands; antiphrodisiac. *Uses:* contra-indicated in inflammatory conditions of intestinal canal; in aneurism large doses are of benefit, keeping patient in the horizontal position; acute catarrh; pleuritic effusions; dropsies, hay fever; spasmodic asthma with acute bronchial catarrh, rheumatic arthritis; basilar meningitis; glandular enlargements; goitre; enlarged spleen and lymphatics; chronic (interstitial) Bright's disease; scrofulous gland enlargements; of chief importance in treatment of constitutional syphilis after the administration of mercury or combined with it; in tertiary syphilis the iodide should be pushed to the extremity of its toleration; of service in chronic lead poisoning. *Antag. and Incomp:* cold, digitalis. *Synerg:* alkalies and remedies increasing waste.

Unguen'tum (12 in 100). *External.*

Potas'sii Ni'tras *atis*, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Syn: salpêtre, *Fr.;* kalisalpeter, *G.* *Desc:* nitrate of potassium, KNO_3=101, is in colorless, transparent, 6-sided, rhombic prisms; taste cooling, saline; odorless; reaction neutral; *sol.* in 4 parts cold, and in 0.4 parts boiling water; sparingly *sol.* in dilute alcohol; is produced by decomposition of nitrogenous organic substances near surface of the earth, or may be prepared by mutual decomposition of chloride of potassium and native nitrate of sodium. *Action:* diuretic; cardiac and nervous sedative; purgative; in large doses irritant poison. *Uses:* acute and chronic rheumatism; spasmodic asthma by burning paper saturated with it; locally in chloasma, lentigo, etc.

Potas'sii Phos'phas* *atis*, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Desc: phosphate of potassium, K_2HPO_4, is a white, amorphous and deliquescent salt; crystallizes with difficulty; its composition is analagous to phosphate of sodium and is prepared by adding carbonate of potassium to common phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4). *Action:* alterative. *Uses:* scrofula, consumption, etc.

Potas'sii Perman'ganas *atis*, gr. ½...2, [*cgm.* 3...12].

Syn: permanganate de potasse, *Fr.;* uebermangansaures kali, *G.* *Desc:* permanganate of potassium, $K_2Mn_2O_8$=314, occurs in very dark purple, rhombic, needle-shaped, odorless crystals; taste astringent, sweet; permanent in the air; reaction neutral; *sol.* in 3 parts boiling and 20 parts cold water; is prepared by mixing powdered chlorate of potassium with binoxide of manganese,

putting in porcelain vessel and adding a solution of caustic potash in distilled water; evaporate over sand-bath, constantly stirring; pulverize mass, place in covered crucible, expose to dull-red heat until it forms a semi-fused mass; cool, pulverize, boil in water, neutralize with sulphuric acid, crystallize and drain, placing under bell-jar over sulphuric acid. *Action:* disinfectant; local stimulant, mild caustic. *Uses:* locally in ulcers, diphtheria, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, cancer, gangrene, caries, etc.; internally for amenorrhœa.

Potas'sii Pi'cras* *atis*, Carbazotta of Potassium, gr. ⅙...½.

Desc: picrate of potassium is a crystallized salt formed by action of picric acid upon potassa; color yellow; taste bitter; liable to explode when heated, or when struck a severe blow. *Action:* claimed to be antiperiodic and anthelmintic.

Potas'sii Sil'icas* *atis*, Soluble Glass.

Desc: silicate of potassium, K_2SIO_3, is made by fusing silica with dried carbonate of potassium and pouring out on a stone slab to cool; pulverize and put in boiling water; filter, evaporate to form crystals; purify by second dissolving in hot water, evaporating, and recrystallizing. *Uses:* substitute for starch and plaster of Paris bandages.

Potas'sii Sul'phas *atis*, grs. 15...120, [*gm.* 1...8].

Syn: sulfate de potasse, *Fr.;* schwefelsaures kali, *G.* *Desc:* sulphate of potassium, K_2SO_4=174, crystallizes in hard, 6-sided transparent, rhombic, colorless crystals; is odorless; *insol.* in alcohol; sp. gr. 2.65; *sol.* in 10 parts cold, and 4 parts boiling water; taste saline, bitterish; reaction neutral. *Action:* purgative, apt to produce colicky pains; abortifacient; irritant.

Potas'sii Sul'phis *itis*, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: sulfite de potasse, *Fr.;* schwefligsaures kali, *G.* *Desc:* sulphite of potassium, $KSO_3.2H_2O$=194, crystallizes in oblique, rhombic octohedrons; *sol.* in water; reaction alkaline; slightly *sol.* in alcohol; taste bitter, saline; prepared by passing sulphurous acid gas into a solution of carbonate of potassium until the carbonic acid has been expelled; evaporate over sulphuric acid. *Action, Uses, etc:* same as sulphite of sodium.

Potas'sii Tar'tras *atis*, Tartrate of Potassium, ʒ 1...8, [*gm.* 4...32]

Syn: tartrate de potasse, *Fr.;* neutrales weinsaures kali, *G.* *Desc:* tartrate of potash, $(K_2C_4H_4O_6)_2.H_2O$=470, occurs as a white powder, or in transparent, small, white, monoclinic crystals; deliquescent; reaction neutral; taste saline, bitter; odorless; almost *insol.* in alcohol; *sol.* in 0.7 parts cold water; liable to contain carbonate or bitartrate of potassium; is prepared by adding bitartrate of potassium to an aqueous solution of carbonate of potassium, boiling, making solution neutral by adding one or the other of the alkaline salts, filtering, evaporating until pellicle

forms, then set aside to crystallize. *Action:* purgative, refrigerant; does not gripe. *Uses:* fevers.

Potas′sii Tar′tro-bo′ras* *atis*, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: tartre borate, *Fr.;* borsäureweinstein, *G.* *Desc:* a white, inodorous powder, or in thin, transparent scales; taste sour; *sol.* in 2 parts of cold water; prepared by heating together boracic acid and cream of tartar dissolved in water; evaporate and powder. *Action, Uses, etc:* see potassium tartrate.

Pri′nos *oris*, Black Alder, grs. 3...30, [*cgm.* 20...*gm.* 2].

Syn: winter berry; prinos, *Fr.*, *G.* *Hab:* Canada, United States. *Part used:* the bark of *P. verticillatus.* *Nat. Ord:* aquifoliaceæ. *Desc:* black alder, growing in swampy ground, is a shrub 6 to 8 feet high; leaves oval, alternate, pointed, serrate, 2 or 3 inches long, downy on the under surface; petioles ½ inch long; flowers small, polygamous, whitish; corolla obtuse, 6-parted; stamens 6, in umbels, all in short peduncles; fruit bright red, 6-seeded, in clusters; has an acid, bitter taste; bark in pieces ¼ to ½ inch wide, $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ inch thick, brown-ash color on outside, with light-gray, irregular patches, lined with black, and spotted with minute black, or brown, round patches; inner surface pale green; fracture short; odorless; taste bitter; yields tannin and bitter principle. *Action:* astringent, tonic, alterative. *Uses:* diarrhœa; intermittent fever; chronic cutaneous disorders.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Tinctu′ra*, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 16...32].
Syru′pus*, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 16...32].

Propyl′amin, see Trimenthilamina.

Pru′nus *i* **Virginia′na** *æ*, Wild Cherry Bark, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: ecorce de cérisier de Virginie, *Fr.;* wildkirschrinde, *G.* *Hab:* North America. *Part used:* the bark of *ceratus serotina.* *Nat. Ord:* rosaceæ. *Desc:* wild cherry grows to the height of 60 or 80 feet; leaves alternate, oblong-lanceolate, tapering, pointed, petiolate, serrate, 3 to 5 inches long; flowers in racemes 4 to 6 inches long, terminal; fruit purple-black drupe, small, globose, with sweet and bitterish taste; bark comes in irregular pieces $\frac{1}{16}$ to ⅛ inch thick, that from branches being smooth, shining, greenish-brown externally; older bark darker in color, uneven, with corky layer removed; inner surface smooth, lighter; fracture granular; powder reddish-brown; odor of dry bark slight, developing odor of bitter almonds when macerated; taste bitter, astringent, aromatic, should be gathered in October; yields tannin, gallic acid, resin, bitter principle, and a volatile oil yielding hydrocyanic acid. *Action:* tonic, sedative. *Uses:* catarrhal conditions of bronchial mucous membrane; consumption; nervous cough; palpitation of heart; pertussis.

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Extrac'tum compos'itum* (wild cherry 8, lettuce 3, horehound 3½, blood root 1, verat. viride ½), ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Infus'um, ℥ 2...3, [*gm.* 64...96].
Syru'pus, ℥ ½...2, [*gm.* 16...64].
Vi'num*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Vi'num et fer'ri pyrophos*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Pru'nin*, Concentration, grs. 2...6, [*cgm.* 12...40].

Psora'lea* *æ.*

Syn: psorale, *Fr.;* psoralea, *G.* *Hab:* southern and western U. S. *Part used:* the plant *P. eglandulosa.* *Nat. Ord:* leguminosæ. *Desc:* a glandular herb; stem erect, slender, pubescent, 2 feet high; leaves trifoliate; leaflets oblong-lanceolate, obtuse; flowers purple, in spikes; legume wrinkled transversely; root spindle-shaped; odor of plant aromatic; taste bitterish and aromatic; blossoms in June and July, when it should be collected. *Action:* stimulating tonic; nervine. *Uses:* chronic diarrhœa; dyspepsia with vomiting of blood.

Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 3...6, [*gm.* 12...24].

Pte'lea* *æ*, Shrubby Trefoil.

Syn: hoptree. *Hab:* North America. *Part used:* the bark of the root of *P. trifoliata.* *Nat. Ord:* rutaceæ. *Desc:* wafer-ash is a shrub, 6 to 12 feet high; branches dark brown, and when young downy; leaves petiolate, alternate, trifoliate, green; leaflets pointed, sessile, serrate, pellucid, punctate; terminal one obovate, wedge-shaped at base; lateral ones ovate, 3 to 5 inches long; unpleasant odor and astringent, bitter taste; flowers polygamous, compound, in terminal cymes, small, greenish-white; odor disagreeable; fruit flat, orbicular, 2-celled, 2-seeded, 1 inch in diameter, flavor of hops; bark in quills, irregular, brown, wrinkled longitudinally, inner surface lighter, smooth; fracture short; taste pungent and bitter. *Action:* tonic, antiperiodic, anthelmintic. *Uses:* intermittents, dyspepsia; debility following typhoid and other fevers.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...40, [*cgm.* 65...260].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Pte'lein* (from Ptelia), grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Pterocau'lon *onis* **Pycrostachy'um*** *ii*, Indian Black Root.

Desc: used by Indians as alterative; value not yet defined.
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Pulmona'ria *æ* **Officinal'is*** *is*, Lungwort.

Syn: pulmonaire, *Fr.;* lungenkraut, *G.* *Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the plant. *Desc:* a perennial; stem simple, hairy; leaves entire, hairy, rough, spotted with white; flowers purple or reddish, nodding; leaves pointed, ovate, cordate, petiolate, upper

ones sessile, lower spatulate; odorless; taste mucilaginous, astringent. *Action:* demulcent. *Uses:* pulmonary catarrhs, acute febrile affections.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Pulsatil'la *æ*, Pasque Flower, grs. 5, [*cgm.* 30].

Syn: pulsatile, *Fr.;* küchenschelle, *G.* *Hab:* northern and central Europe. *Part used:* the flowering herb of *P. pratensis* and *vulgaris.* *Nat. Ord:* ranunculaceæ. *Desc:* pulsatilla blossoms in April and May; its root is several-headed, oblique, dark brown; leaves radical, petiolate, pinnately 2 or 3-cleft, segments linear, acute; base surrounded by ovate-lanceolate sheaths; flowers nodding, bell-shaped, reflexed at apex, violet or light blue color; involcure composed of 3 bracts palmately divided with linear lobes; ovaries numerous; style feathery; all parts of the herb have long, soft, silky hairs; inodorous, unless crushed; taste acrid; second species has erect flowers, spreading sepals, but not reflexed. Yields *anemonin* occurring as neutral, colorless crystals, inodorous, acrid, *sol.* in chloroform, *insol.* in ether; *anemonic acid*, a white, tasteless, crystalline powder, *sol.* in alkalies. *Action:* stimulant, diuretic, alterative, antispasmodic; locally the fresh herb vesicates. *Uses:* chronic skin diseases; dysmenorrhœa; amenorrhœa; epididymitis; chronic catarrhal affections; pertussis.

Anemonin*, gr. ⅙, [*cgm.* 1...6].

Extrac'tum, gr. ⅙...1, [*cgm.* 1...6].

Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Tinctu'ra, gtt. 3...10, [*cgm.* 20...65].

Pycnan'themum *i* **Monta'num*** *i*, Wild Basil.

Syn: mountain mint. *Hab:* middle and western states. *Part used:* the leaves. *Desc:* mountain mint has a stem 2 to 4 feet high, erect, quadrangular, covered with soft, whitish down like rest of the plant; leaves ovate-oblong, subserrate, round at base, petioles short; flower-heads compound, terminal, peduncuIate; flowers whitish or pinkish, with purple spots; odor of plant aromatic; blooms in July and August. *Action:* tonic, stimulant, carminative. *Uses:* in intestinal troubles.

Extrac'tum fluidum*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Pyoktan'in*.

Desc: a new antiseptic, inodorous, and in two colors, blue or yellow; said to be absolutely harmless; it comes in sticks, powder, or ointment. Is probably a product of aniline freed from arsenic, etc. *Uses:* corneal ulcers, serous iritis, varicose ulcers and pus secreting sores generally. The "yellow" is recommended for eye diseases as the "blue" is the stronger. It comes in pencils. Can be used in solution, 1 part to 1,000 parts water.

Pyre'thrum *i*, Pellitory, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: pyrèthre, *Fr.;* Römische bertramwurzel, *G.* *Hab:* Africa. *Part used:* the root of *anacyclus pyrethrum.* *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* a perennial, procumbent, resembling chamomile; florets white, oval, 3-toothed, tinged with red beneath; akenes obovate; pappus short, denticulate; root 2 to 4 inches long, simple, ¼ to ½ inch thick, fusiform, annulate above, below wrinkled; gray or brown externally; internally lighter; fracture short, showing 4 to 8 circles of resin-cells; inodorous; taste acrid, bitter; yellowish-brown resin and 2 fixed oils. *Action:* powerful irritant; sialagogue. *Uses:* neuralgias, rheumatism; locally in paralysis of tongue and fauces.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Pyridi'na *æ.* *Inhalation.*

Desc: a volatile alkaloid, C_5H_6N, believed to be the chief constituent of tobacco-smoke; is given by inhalation. *Uses:* asthma; ʒ ½ placed in saucer, the vapor filling room in which the patient should remain for 10 to 30 minutes.

Pyroxyli'num *i,* Soluble Gun Cotton.

Syn: collodium cotton. *Desc:* cotton ½ oz., nitric acid 5 ozs., sulphuric acid 6 ozs., alcohol, stronger ether and water of each a sufficient quantity, is the working formula. It is used in the manufacture of collodium, which see. Is a violent explosive.

Py'rus *i* **Ma'lus*** *i,* Apple Tree Bark.

Syn: apfelbaumrinde, *G.* *Hab:* Europe and U. S. *Part used:* the bark. *Nat. Ord:* rosaceæ. *Desc:* a tree 20 to 30 feet high; branches crooked, spreading; bark rough and dark colored, leaves 2 to 3 inches long, 1½ to 2 inches wide; flowers fragrant, large, pink, expanding with the leaves in May; fruit fleshy and globular. *Action:* febrifuge, tonic. *Uses:* remittent, intermittent and bilious fever.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Quas'sia *æ.*

Syn: bois de quassie, *Fr.;* quassienholz, *G.* *Hab:* Jamaica. *Part used:* the wood of *picræna excelsa.* *Nat. Ord:* simarubaceæ. *Desc:* a tall tree, 70 to 100 feet high, trunk smooth, straight, tapering, covered with a smooth, gray bark; leaves pinnate, petiole naked, leaflets pointed, oblong, on short footstalks in opposite pairs with single one at the end; flowers in panicles, yellowish-green, small, polygamous, pentandrous; fruit a drupe, small and black; wood dense, yellowish, of medium hardness, tough, porous; has a minute pith and medullary rays; taste intensely bitter; odorless; active principle *quassin,* $C_{32}H_{44}O_{10}$, and is crystallizable, white, opaque, permanent in the air, inodorous, and very bitter; *sol.* in alcohol, less so in ether, and sparingly in

water; reaction neutral; is precipitated by tannin. *Action:* tonic, stimulates secretions of the liver, kidneys and salivary glands; emetic in large doses. *Uses:* gastric debility; convalescence of fevers; loss of appetite; constipation depending on debility of muscular coats of intestines.

Extrac'tum, grs. 5, [*cgm.* 30].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Tinctu'ra, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Tinctu'ra compos'ita*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Quas'sin*, gr. ⅓, [*cgm.* 2].

Quebra'cho* *onis.*

Hab: South America. *Part used:* the bark of *aspidosperma quebracho.* *Nat. Ord:* apocynaceæ. *Desc:* quebracho is a large tree, 2 to 3 feet in diameter; leaves in triple whorls, smooth, entire, lanceolate, ending in sharp thorn; flowers in cymes, petals overlapping; bark consists of outer corky layer, rough and fissured, gray on outer surface; yellowish-red internally; fibrous layer thinner, brown, with whitish grains interspersed; wood very hard; yields 2 alkaloids *aspidospermine*, $C_{22}H_{30}N_2O_2$, which occurs in prismatic crystals, small, white, *sol.* in ether and alcohol, sparingly so in water; forms salts with acids; *quebrachine*, $C_2H_{22}N_2O_3$, which is in white anhydrous prisms; *sol.* in hot alcohol; sparingly *sol.* in ether. *Action:* antispasmodic; antiperiodic; as a remedy for relief of dyspnœa. *Uses:* dyspnœa, relieving cyanosis; capillary bronchitis; asthma, etc.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
Tinctu'ra* (1 in 5 of alcohol), ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Quer'cus *i*, Oak Bark, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Syn: écorce de chêne, *Fr.;* eichenrinde, *G.* *Hab:* United States, Canada. *Part used:* the bark of *quercus alba.* *Nat. Ord:* cupuliferæ. *Desc:* white oak is a large tree; leaves lobed, toothed or pinnatifid, coriaceous, evergreen; flowers monœcious, staminate ones slender, and naked catkins, pistillate, in groups or single; fruit a one-seeded nut, base enclosed by a cup; bark tough, fracture fibrous, coarse; odor tan-like; taste astringent, bitter; when deprived of corky layer, pale-brown externally, lighter within and ¼ to ½ inch thick; should be collected in early spring; yields *tannin* and *quercitrin.* *Action:* astringent. *Uses:* in relaxed conditions of intestinal mucous membranes; hemorrhages, etc.; locally in leucorrhœa, uterine hemorrhages and chronic diarrhœa. *Antag, Incomp., etc:* see **Tannin.**

Extrac'tum*, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Tinctu'ra, gtt. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Quilla'ia *æ*, Soap Bark.

Syn: soap bark, *E.;* écorce de quillaya, *Fr.;* **seifenrinde, *G.***

Hab: Chili, Peru. *Part used:* the bark of *Q. saponaria*. *Nat. Ord:* rosaceæ. *Desc:* the bark is 1 to 3 feet long, 4 to 6 inches wide, ¼ inch thick; corky layer brown, usually taken off; inner layer smooth, brownish-white; hard, fracture splintery; shows checkered appearance on transverse section; odorless; taste acrid; yields *saponin*, $C_{32}H_{54}O_{18}$, an amorphous white powder, odorless and sweet acrid taste, *insol.* in volatile oils and ether, *sol.* in 4 parts of water. *Action:* sternutatory; diuretic; febrifuge. *Uses:* chronic bronchitis, dropsy, fevers.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Infu'sum (ʒ 1 to ℥ 1), ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 32...64].

Quinidi'næ Sul'phas *atis*, grs. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30. .*gm.* 1].

Desc: sulphate of quinidine, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2H_2SO_4.2H_2O$=782, is isomeric with quinine, crystallizing in monoclinic prisms or needles from alcoholic solution; it differs from quinine in being more easily crystallized, less soluble in ether, and in being dextrorotary; the sulphate occurs in silky, white needles, permanent in the air, odorless; taste bitter; reaction neutral; *insol.* in ether; *sol.* in boiling alcohol, 100 parts cold water, 7 of boiling water, 20 parts of chloroform; it is derived principally from *cinchona pitayensis* by same means as the sulphate of quinine is prepared from quinine-yielding barks. Where the two alkaloids exist in the same bark, the quinodine remains in the mother-water after the removal of quinine and is obtained by adding equal portions of sulphuric acid. *Action:* identical with quinine, requiring ⅓ larger doses.

Quini'næ *æ*, Quinine, (Quinia,) grs. 1...10, [*cgm.* 6...65].

Desc: quinine, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.3H_2O$=378, may be crystallized from an alcoholic solution of the bark; it is prepared by precipitation, by aqua ammonia, of the alkaloid from a solution of the sulphate of quinine; it is whitish, flocculent, usually not crystalline, odorless; tastes very bitter; *sol.* in ether, chloroform, carbon bisulphide, fixed and volatile oils, benzol and benzin, in 900 parts boiling water, 6 parts cold and 2 parts boiling alcohol; forms with acids crystalline salts; melts at 135° F. Quinine and its salts are distinguished from all the other alkaloids by the emerald-green color resulting from treating a solution with chlorine, and then ammonia; by heating quinina it is changed into another alkaloid, *quinicine*, which is *insol.* in water, uncrystallizable, *sol.* in alcohol, and isomeric with quinine. *Action, Uses, etc:* see Quinina Sulphas.

Quini'næ Ac'etas* *ătis*, grs. 1...20, [*cgm.* 6...130].

Desc: acetate of quinine is prepared by adding together hot solutions of the acetate of sodium and sulphate of quinine; the salt contains about 85% of the alkaloid; *sol.* in boiling water and

dilute acids, slightly *sol.* in cold water; it crystallizes in long, white needles; tastes bitter. *Action, Uses, etc:* see the Sulphas.

Quini′næ Arse′nias* *atis*, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$...$\frac{1}{10}$, [*mgm.* 3...6].

Desc: arseniate of quinia, $2C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.AsH_3O_4.4H_2O$, is prepared by saturating a hot solution of arsenious acid with quinina; it occurs in long prisms, *sol.* in boiling water, sparingly *sol.* in cold water. *Uses:* see Arsenic.

Quini′næ Ben′zoas* *atis.*

Desc: benzoate of quinia, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.C_7H_6O_2$, is prepared by dissolving benzoic acid and quinina in hot alcohol; crystallizes; it forms small prisms containing about 73% of the alkaloid. *Action, Uses:* see Quinina Sulph.

Quini′næ Bimuriat′ica Carbam′idas*, grs. 1...10, [*cgm.* 6...65].

Desc: quininia and urea muriate is a double salt remarkable for its solubility in water; valuable for hypodermic uses; each mimim of the concentrated aqueous solution contains 1 grain of the salt; reaction neutral. *Action, Uses, etc:* see Quini a Sulphas.

Quini′næ Bisul′phas *atis*, grs. 1...20, [*cgm.* 6...130].

Desc: bisulphate of quinia, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O, H_2SO_4.7H_2O$=548, occurs in clear, colorless, orthorhombic crystals; odorless; taste intensely bitter; *sol.* in 10 parts of cold water; efflorescent on exposure; *sol.* in boiling alcohol and boiling water; is made by adding sulphuric acid to a solution of the sulphate, filtering and crystallizing; should be kept in close bottles; it contains 12% less of the alkaloid than the sulphate, but is much more soluble. *Action, Uses, etc:* see Quinina Sulphate.

Quini′næ Car′bolas* *atis*, grs. 1...3, [*cgm.* 6...20].

Desc: carbolate of quinine, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2,C_6H_6O$, is prepered by action of carbolic acid on quinine; *sol.* in 400 parts of water and 40 parts alcohol. *Action, Uses, etc:* see the sulphate.

Quini′næ Ci′tras* *atis*, grs. 1...6, [*cgm.* 6...40].

Desc: citrate of quinine is prepared by saturating a solution of citric acid with quinine, evaporating and crystallizing. *Action, Uses, etc:* see the sulphate.

Quini′næ Ferrocy′anas* *atis*, grs. 1...15, [*cgm.* 6...*gm.* 1].

Desc: ferrocyanate of quinia is made by boiling together concentrated solution of ferrocyanide of potassium and sulphate of quinine, washing the precipitate with distilled water, dissolving in strong alcohol, filtering and evaporating. *Action, Uses, etc:* see the sulphate.

Quini′næ Hydrobro′mas *atis*, grs. 1...20, [*cgm.* 6...65].

Desc: hydrobromate of quinine, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2HBr,2H_2O$=440.8, occurs in lustrous needles, colorless, permanent in the air; odor-

less; taste bitter; neutral reaction; effloresces at gentle heat; *sol.* in 1 part boiling water, 16 parts cold water, 6 parts ether, 12 parts chloroform, in less than 1 part of boiling alcohol; should be kept in well-stopped bottles; prepared by adding a solution of bromide of barium to sulphate of quinine suspended in water, filtering, evaporating and crystallizing; contains about 60% of quinine. *Action, Uses:* see the sulphate.

Quini′næ Hydrochlo′ras *atis*, grs. 1...20, [*cgm.* 6...130].

Desc: hydrochlorate of quinine, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2HCL,2H_2O$= 396.4, occurs in tufts of lustrous needles, white, permanent in the air; taste bitter; odorless; reaction neutral or slightly alkaline; effloresces at gentle heat; *sol.* in boiling alcohol, in 1 part boiling water, 3 parts cold alcohol, and 34 parts cold water; is prepared in the same manner as the sulphate, neutralizing the separated alkaloid by muriatic acid; contains 81% of quinine. *Action, Uses, etc:* see the sulphate.

Quini′næ Hypophos′phis* *itis*, grs. 1...6, [*cgm.* 6...40].

Desc: hypophosphite of quinina is soluble in 1.5 parts boiling water, 25 parts of cold water, and in 10 parts of alcohol; is prepared by dissolving hypophosphite of lime in distilled water, filtering, and adding it to a solution of sulphate of quinine in alcohol; let stand 2 hours, filter, evaporate and allow to crystallize. *Action. Uses, etc:* see the sulphate.

Quini′næ Iodo-sul′phas* *atis*, Herapath Salt, grs. 1...3.

Desc: iodo-sulphate of quinine, $4C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2,3H_2SO_4,2HI,I_4$+ 3Aq, is prepared by dissolving sulphate of quinine in a mixture of acetic acid and diluted alcohol, adding to the mixture, drop by drop, tincture of iodine, keeping the mixture at 130° F.; on cooling colorless crystals, emerald-green by reflected light, form in rhombic prisms; *sol.* in hot acetic acid, hot alcohol; contain iodine, quinine and sulphuric acid. *Action, Uses, etc:* see the sulphate and iodine.

Quini′næ Lac′tas* *atis*, grs. 1...6, [*cgm.* 6...40].

Desc: lactate of quinine is prepared by saturating a solution of lactic acid with quinine, evaporating and drying; it forms in silky needles, *sol.* in water and alcohol. *Action, Uses, etc:* see the sulphate.

Quini′næ Phos′phas* *atis*, grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...35].

Desc: phosphate of quinine, $2C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2,H_3PO_4,2H_2O$, is made by dissolving quinine in warm dilute phosphoric acid; forms a silky-white crystalline mass. *Action:* see the sulphate.

Quini′næ Salicy′las* *atis*, grs. 1...10, [*cgm.* 6...65].

Desc: salicylate of quinine is prepared by double decomposition of the solutions of hydrochlorate of quinine and salicylate of

ammonium; evaporate and crystallize; forms anhydrous prisms. it is *sol.* in about 200 parts of water and 20 of cold alcohol.

Quini'næ Sul'phas *atis*, grs. 1...30, [*cgm.* 6...200].

Syn: sulfate de quinine, *Fr.;* schwefelsaures chinin, *G.* *Desc:* sulphate of quinine, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2,H_2SO_4,7H_2O$=872, forms in filiform crystals, loose, white, lustreless if exposed to the air, easily compressed; tastes bitter and persistent; reaction neutral; odorless; *sol.* in 3 parts boiling alcohol, 65 parts cold alcohol, 750 parts cold water, 40 parts of glycerine, 1,000 parts chloroform; from acidulated water it is precipitated by tannin, lime-water, soda, potassa, and their carbonates; is prepared by adding powdered yellow cinchona bark to a mixture of water and muriatic acid, then straining through muslin; repeat the process with the residue twice; mix the decoctions, and, while hot, add, gradually, a mixture of lime and water; wash the precipitate with distilled water, dry and powder, and digest in boiling alcohol, repeating process until alcohol is no longer bitter; mix the liquids, distil off the alcohol until a viscid, brown mass remains; mix this with distilled water, heat to boiling point, and add sulphuric acid sufficient to dissolve the quinine; add animal charcoal, boil, filter while hot, and set aside to crystallize; dry on bibulous paper with gentle heat; should be kept in well-stopped bottles. *Action:* antiperiodic; most efficient remedy known for malarial affections; diminishes reflex function of spinal cord; antipyretic; paralyzant to gray matter of brain; cardiac sedative; increases uterine contraction after commencement of labor; decreases elimination of urea and uric acid; anti-neuralgic, tonic, antiseptic. *Uses:* in general debility, intermittent and remittent fevers; in high temperature of typhoid, typhus and rheumatic fevers in doses of 15 to 30 grains; in septic fever and pernicious fever in large doses; in malarial neuralgias; it is contra-indicated in inflammation of gastro-intestinal tract; locally it is irritant; is destructive to germs, when used as a spray in pertussis or as spray to mucous membranes in hay fever, etc; may be given in enema or hypodermically when stomach is irritable. *Synerg:* arsenic; mineral acids; bitter tonics and ferruginous preparations. *Incomp. and Antag:* iodine; alkalies; alkaline carbonates; mercury; salts of zinc, lead, and copper; the iodides; belladonna; morphia.

Glyceri'tum*, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Quini'næ Sulpho-car'bolas* *atis*, grs. 1...3, [*cgm.* 6...20].

Desc: sulpho carbolate of quinine, $2C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2,SO_3C_6H_6O,-2H_2O$, is made by dissolving sulphate of quinine in water and adding carbolic acid, evaporating, crystallizing washing with ether and re-crystallizing; occurs in silky needles; *sol.* in alcohol; more *sol.* in water than sulphate. *Action:* see the sulphate.

Quini′næ Sulpho-vi′nas* *atis*, grs. 1...10, [*cgm.* 6...65].

Desc: sulphovinate of quinine is made by mixing hot alcoholic solutions of sulpho-vinate of sodium and sulphate of quinine together; sulphate of sodium is precipitated; the filtered liquid is then distilled, evaporated and dried at low temperature; *sol.* in about 3 parts of water; contains 72% of quinine; crystallizes in prisms. *Action:* see the sulphate.

Quin′inæ Tan′nas* *atis*, grs. 1...20, [*cgm.* 6...130].

Desc: tannate of quinine is far less bitter than quinine, but is a more feeble preparation containing only about 30% of quinine; it is made by mixing solutions of tannic acid and sulphate of quinine together, then washing and drying the precipitate.

Quini′næ U′ras* *atis*, grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...35].

Desc: urate of quinine is prepared by boiling quinina in water, gradually adding uric acid; filter; evaporate; *sol.* in hot water; it occurs as a yellow, amorphous salt; less bitter than sulphate and may be given in smaller doses; is better tolerated by the stomach.

Quini′næ Valeria′nas *atis*, grs. 2...5, [*cgm.* 12...30].

Syn: valerinate de quinine, *Fr.:* baldriansaures chinin, *G.* *Desc:* valerinate of quinia, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2C_5H_{10}O_2,H_2O$=444, is prepared by adding to a solution of quinine in water acidulated with sulphuric acid, aqua ammoniæ until precipitated; wash with water until free of sulphate of ammonium; then add the quinina to an aqueous solution of valerianic acid; dissolve and set aside to crystallize; dry on bibulous paper; it occurs in white needles, or rhomboidal plates; tastes bitter; odor of valerianic acid; *sol.* in 1 part boiling alcohol, 40 parts boiling water; contains about 50% of quinine; should be kept in close bottles. *Action:* those of quinine and valerian combined. *Uses:* hysteria, neuralgia, nervous headache, etc.

Elix′ir*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Ren′net, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Desc: an aqueous or vinous infusion of the stomach (using the upper portion only) of a calf; clean, but remove only what a dry napkin takes off of the mucous, then put into sherry wine and digest for 2 or 3 weeks. *Action:* contains a portion of the constituents of gastric juice and acts as a digestive; converts glucose into lactic acid; a teaspoonful should coagulate one pint of milk in 5 minutes. *Uses:* diabetes; also to form *curds* and *whey* for food of the sick.

Resorci′na* *æ*, Resorcin, grs. 2...4, [*cgm.* 15...30].

Desc: resorcin, $C_6H_6O_2$, an organic body first obtained from galbanum by fusing with potassa; is a diatomic phenol crystallizing in rhombic, prismatic crystals; *sol.* in ether, alcohol, and water; *insol.* in chloroform; allied to carbolic acid. *Action:* anti-

pyretic, but dangerous; antiseptic; checks fermentation; parasiticide. *Uses:* gastro-intestinal affections, as diarrhœas, cholera infantum, etc; spray in pertussis; locally in gonorrhœa, otitis, leucorrhœa and in chronic skin affections; lotion for mucous surfaces may be from 1 to 20%; ointments from 5 to 30%.

Rhamnus *i* **Cathart'icus** *i.*

Syn: common buckthorn. *Hab:* Europe, Siberia. *Part used:* the berries. *Nat. Ord:* rhamnaceæ. *Desc:* a shrub 8 to 10 feet high, branching; leaves serrate, ovate, often fasiculate; flowers small, in umbellate clusters, yellow-green, diœcious; fruit pea-sized, black, globular, containing 4 hard, dark-brown nutlets; in fresh state fruit yields green-colored juice which changes to reddish-brown; tastes bitter and acrid. Fruit yields *rhamno-cathartin*, an amorphous, yellowish, translucent, brittle mass, *sol.* in water and alcohol; tastes like berries. Tissues yield *rhamnin*, having little taste and *sol.* in boiling water, sparingly in alcohol or cold water; crystallizes in yellowish needles. *Action:* the berries a powerful hydrogogue cathartic. *Uses:* dropsy, gout, rheumatism.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syru'pus*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Rham'nus Fran'gula, see Frangula.

Rham'nus Pur'shiana, see Cascara Sagrada.

Rhe'um *i*, Rheubarb, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Syn: rhei radix, *Br.;* rhubarbe, *Fr.;* rhabarber, *G. Hab:* China. *Part used:* the root of *R. officinale* and other species. *Nat. Ord:* polygonaceæ. *Desc:* rhubarb has a tall stem, thick at the base, and many (5 or 7) lobed orbicular-ovate leaves, 2 to 4 feet long; inflorescence large, racemose, branched; flowers many, clustered, drooping, greenish-white; fruit triangular, yellow, pendulous, ½ inch long, on each angle a crimson wing. The root is gathered in autumn, the corky layer removed, cut in slices and dried; it comes in flattish or conical pieces, cylindrical, compact, hard, without corky layer, wrinkled, or smooth; the outside covered with bright, yellowish-brown powder, and is marked with elongated meshes containing a spongy, white tissue with short striæ of reddish-brown color; fracture uneven; internally white, with many red, curved, interrupted medullary rays, parallel near the cambium line; taste astringent and bitter; odor aromatic; contains *sugar*, *tannic acid*, *chrysophanic acid* and *erythroretin*, $C_{38}H_{26}O_{14}$, a tasteless, yellow powder, *sol.* in alcohol, less so in ether and glacial acetic acid; also *aporetin*, *phœoretin*, *rheotannic acid* $C_{52}H_{52}O_{28}$, *sol.* in water and alcohol; dilute acids change it to *rheumic* acid ($C_{40}H_{32}O_{18}$) and sugar. *Action:* astringent, purgative, stomacic tonic. *Uses:* diarrhœa with relaxed mucous membrane; habitual constipation; duodœnal catarrh; summer diarrhœa of children; dyspepsia.

Extrac'tum, grs. 10...15, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 1],
Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].
Extrac'tum flu'idum aromat'icum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...8].
Extrac'tum flu'idum et potas'sæ*, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].
Extrac'tum flu'idum et sen'næ*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Mistu'ra et sodæ, ʒ 1...8, [*cgm.* 4...32].
Pil'ulæ. No. 1...6.
Pil'ulæ comp. (rhubarb, aloes, myrrh, peppermint). **No. 1...6.**
Pilu'læ et fer'ri*. No. 2...3.
Pul'vis comp. (rheum, ginger, magnesia) grs. 5...60.
Syru'pus, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].
Syru'pus aromat'icus*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Syru'pus compos'ita*, ℥ ½...2, [*gm.* 16...64].
Syru'pus, potassæ comp*., ʒ 2, [*gm.* 8].
et sen'næ*, ℥ ½...2, [*gm.* 16...64].
Tinctu'ra, ℥ ½, [*gm.* 16].
Tinctu'ra aromat'ica, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 16...32].
dul'cis, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 16...32].
et aloës*, ʒ 1...6, [*gm.* 4...24].
et gentia'næ*, ʒ 1...6, [*gm.* 4...24].
et sen'næ*, ʒ 1...6, [*gm.* 4...24].
Vi'num, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Rhododen'dron* *onis.*

Syn: rosage, *Fr.;* alpenrose, *G.* *Hab:* middle United States, *Part used:* the leaves of *R. Maximum.* *Nat. Ord:* ericaceæ. *Desc:* the rhododendrons are evergreen shrubs, or trees; leaves are elliptic-oblong, acute, dark-green, smooth, shining, (under surface paler) about 7 inches long; flowers whitish or rose-colored; taste of leaves astringent, bitter, pungent. *Action:* diuretic, diaphoretic, laxative. *Uses:* rheumatism, obstinate coughs.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Rhœ'ados Peta'la* *orum*, Red-Poppy Petals.

Syn: poppy, *E.;* pavot rouge, *Fr.;* klatschrosen, *G.* *Hab:* Europe, north Africa. *Part used:* the fresh petals of *papaver rhœas.* *Nat. Ord:* papaveraceæ. *Desc:* red poppy is a herbaceous annual with stem 18 to 24 inches high, covered with hairs; leaves pinnatifid, lanceolate, cut-toothed segments; flowers brilliant red; capsules cup-shaped, short, smooth, and contain many small, black seeds; petals 2 inches wide, roundish, thin, and purple after drying; taste bitter, mucilaginous; odor narcotic, heavy; contain the alkaloid *rhœdina,* in white prisms, tasteless, forming salts with dilute acids; *rhœadic acid, sol.* in water and alcohol, color dark red; also *papaveric acid.* *Action:* anodyne. *Uses:* not used much because uncertain.

Syru'pus*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Rhus *rhois* **Aromat'ica*** *æ.*

Syn: skunk bush, sweet sumac. *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* bark of root. *Nat. Ord:* anacardiaceæ. *Desc:* skunk bush is a small, aromatic shrub 2 to 6 feet high; leaflets sessile, pubescent on under surface, lateral ones ovate, terminal one rhomboid; flowers precede the leaves in a yellowish, 5-lobed, glandular disk; taste acid; blossoms in May. *Action:* diuretic, astringent. *Uses:* nocturnal incontinence; atonic diarrhœa; hematuria, etc.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Rhus *ois* **Gla'bra** *æ*, Sumach.

Syn: sumac, *Fr.;* sumach, *G. Hab:* North America. *Part used:* the fruit. *Nat. Ord:* terebinthaceæ. *Desc:* upland sumach is a shrub 8 to 12 feet high, leaves imparipinnate; leaflets 21 to 31, pointed, oblong, whitish on under side; flowers small, in dense, ovoid terminal panicles, greenish; fruit ⅛ inch in diameter, sub-globular, covered with purple-red hairs; odorless; taste acid and pleasant; bark thin, brownish-gray, with warts on outer surface; wood thin, circular enclosing large pith; contains tannin and melate, lime and potash. *Action:* refrigerant, diuretic, astringent. *Uses:* fevers, diabetes, bowel complaints; locally in aphthæ, ulcers; gargle in pharyngitis, etc. (Also for tanning)

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Rhu'sin*, concentration of R. Glabra, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Rhus *ois* **Toxicoden'dron** *onis*, Poison-oak, grs. 5, [*cgm.* 30].

Syn: sumach veneneux, *Fr.;* gift-sumach, *G. Hab:* Canada, United States. *Part used:* the fresh leaves. *Nat. Ord:* terebinthaceæ. *Desc:* poison oak is a small shrub 1 to 3 feet high; leaves trifoliate, petiolate; leaflets entire, glabrous, or notched, downy on under surface, terminal one stalked, oval, pointed, base wedge-shaped; lateral ones sessile, 4 inches long, pointed, ovate; inodorous; taste acrid, astringent; blossoms in June and July. When wounded it yields a milky juice which, applied to the skin, causes inflammation and vesication; emanations from it affect some people, causing severe dermatitis of the face; contains toxicodendric acid on which its activity depends. *Action:* narcotic, stimulant, irritant. *Uses:* paralysis, nocturnal incontinence.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 2...30, [*cgm* 12...*gm.* 2].

Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 10...60, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 4].

Rici'nus *i* **Commu'nis,** Castor Oil Plant.

Syn: palma christi; ricin, *Fr. Hab:* southern Asia. *Part used:* the fixed oil. *Nat. Ord:* euphorbiaceæ. *Desc:* is a showy annual 5 to 14 feet high; leaves alternate, palmately 7 or 9-lobed, peltate; flowers monœcious, staminate ones at base of panicle; inflorescence terminal, spicate, axillary; fruit somewhat triangular, sub-globular, capsule smooth or with spines; seeds oval,

smooth, flattened, shining, gray, variegated with red or yellow spots or lines, prominent caruncle at one end; the seeds are crushed, kiln-dried, and oil pressed out, heated in water, and when clear drawn off; it is transparent, viscid, colorless, or has a greenish tint; odor faint; taste acrid; *sol.* in alcohol, ether and glacial acetic acid; sp. gr. 0.96. *Castor oil* is composed of several fats, the acids of which are *ricinoleic*, $C_{18}H_{24}O_3$, and *palmatic acid;* the seeds contain a powerfully cathartic principle, and are poisonous if eaten freely. *Action:* the oil as a mild laxative, not increasing intestinal secretions; the leaves glactagogue. *Uses:* diarrhœa of children, commencement of inflammation of air passages; constipation, inflamed piles, fissures of anus, etc.

Extrac'tum flu'idum* (seeds), ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Extrac'tum flu'idum* (leaves), ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

O'leum, ʒ 1...8, [*gm.* 4...32].

Syn: castor oil; huile de ricin, *Fr.;* ricinusöl, *G.*

Ro'sa *æ* **Centifo'lia** *arum.*

Syn: flores rosæ; roses à cent-feuilles, *Fr.;* rosenblätter, *G. Hab:* the whole world. *Part used:* the petals. *Nat. Ord:* rosaceæ. *Desc:* the pale rose has stems 2 to 6 feet high, prickly; leaves have 5 or 7 leaflets in pairs with an odd one at the end; footstalk rough but without spines; leaflets broad, ovate, pointed, serrate, under surface hairy; flowers large, petals numerous, pale red, on peduncles which are covered with bristly hairs; many varieties, but any one may be used; odor of petals fragrant; taste slightly astringent and bitter; contain malic and tartaric acids, tannin, etc., a volatile oil, called *attar*, or *otto*, which is nearly colorless, solid at 80° F., sp. gr. at 90° 0.832, with powerful, pleasant and diffusive odor and reaction slightly acid; when rapidly cooled to 50° F., it forms a mass of feathery, shining scales, or plates; *sol.* slightly in alcohol; consists of 2 oils, one a hydro-carbon and solid, $C_{16}H_{34}$, the other oxygenated, liquid and contains the odorous principle; the oil is separated by distillation with water; the petals should be gathered when flower is freely expanded. *Action:* slightly laxative. *Uses:* As a flavor; aqua in eye lotions.

A'qua, q. s.

Syru'pus, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 16...64].

Ro'sa *æ* **Gal'lica** *æ*, Red Rose.

Syn: roses rouges, *Fr.;* essigrosen, *G. Hab:* southern Europe. *Part used:* the petals. *Nat. Ord:* rosaceæ. *Desc:* this rose resembles in foliage the pale rose, but is smaller; flowers large, petals widely spreading, less numerous than in the pale rose; color crimson; in centre of petals a crowd of yellow anthers with an equal number of styles with papillary stigmas; stem covered with short prickles; fruit shining, oval, firm. The petals should be collected before they expand; they are in small cones, purplish

with odor of rose; taste a little astringent, sour and bitter; yield tannic and gallic acid, and a volatile oil, and *quercitrin*. *Action:* mildly astringent and tonic. *Uses:* vehicle for other preparations.

Confec'tio, q. s.
Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Mel (honey), q. s.
Syru'pus, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Rosmari'nus *i*, Rosemary, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Syn: feuilles de rosmarin, *Fr.;* rosmarinblätter, *G.* *Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the leaves of *R. officinalis*. *Nat. Ord:* labiatæ. *Desc:* rosemary is a shrubby evergreen, 3 or 4 feet high, branched; leaves leathery, entire, linear, sessile, obtuse at both ends, dark-green above, wooly and dotted with oil glands beneath; odor aromatic, camphoraceous; taste aromatic and pungent; flowers large, light-blue, in axillary clusters; yield a bitter principle, and volatile oil which is colorless, limpid, sp. gr. 0.88 to 0.91, *sol.* in alcohol; odor pungent, camphoraceous; is obtained from the flowers by distillation. *Action:* diuretic, galactagogue, carminative, diaphoretic. *Uses:* nervous troubles; amenorrhœa.

O'leum*, gtt. 2...6, [*cgm.* 13...40].

Rot'tlera, see Kamala.

Ru'bra* *æ*, Madder, grs. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: garance, *Fr.;* krapp, *G.* *Hab:* southern Europe. *Part used:* the root of *R. tinctorum*. *Nat. Ord:* rubiaceæ. *Desc:* madder is an herbaceous perennial, 2 to 4 feet high; leaves rough, prickly, elliptic-lanceolate, in whorls of 4 or 6; flowers greenish-yellow; fruit smooth, black; rhizome creeping with many wrinkled, blood-red roots, about thickness of quill; corky layer grayish-red, inner bark thin, brownish-red, easily separated from corky layer; wood spongy and red; fracture short; odor feeble; taste astringent, acrid; yields sugar, citric acid and *alizarin*, $C_{14}H_8O_4$, which crystallizes in orange-red needles, *sol.* in ether, boiling water and alcohol. *Action:* emmenagogue.

Ru'bus *i*, Blackberry, grs. 20...30, [*cgm.* 130...*gm.* 2].

Syn: ecorce de ronce noir, *Fr.;* brombeerinde, *G.* *Hab:* North America *Part used:* the bark of the root of *R. villosus, Canadensis*, and *trivialis*. *Nat. Ord:* rosaceæ. *Desc:* the blackberry has a tall, slender and branching, thorny stem, 3 to 6 feet high; pubescent; leaflets 3 to 5, hairy on both sides, pointed, terminal one in long petiole; petals white, obtuse, obovate, oblong; fruit about twenty roundish, black, shining drupes, collected into an ovate or oblong head; taste acid. [*R. Canadensis* (dewberry) has trailing, prickly stem; leaflets serrate, smooth, ovate-lanceolate]. Roots of both branching, ¼ to 1 inch in diameter; meditullium whitish, tough, ligneous; bark thin, tough, blackish externally; internally

brown, inner surface pale brown and smooth; odorless; taste astringent and bitter. *Action:* astringent, tonic. *Uses:* diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera infantum; locally as gargle in relaxed throat.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 4...6, [*cgm.* 26...40].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Extrac'tum flu'idum comp.*, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 16...32].
Syru'pus, ℥ ½...2, [*gm.* 16...64].

Ru'bus *i* **Idæ'us** *i*, Red Raspberry.

Hab: Europe. *Part used:* the fruit. *Nat. Ord:* rosaceæ. *Desc:* raspberry has a shrubby stem 3 to 5 feet high; flowers in loose, terminal clusters, white, in paniculate corymbs; calyx pointed, shorter than petals; leaflets ovate or rhomboidal, pointed, unequally serrate, sessile; odd one petiolate; fruit hollow at base, red, finely hairy, round and formed of 20 or 30 small drupes; juice of agreeable acid taste. *Action:* refrigerant. *Uses:* flavor for other preparations, and a cooling drink in fevers.

Syru'pus, q. s.

Ru'bus *i* **Strigo'sus*** *i*.

Hab: Canada and northern United States. *Part used:* the leaves. *Nat. Ord:* rosaceæ. *Desc:* a variety of *R. Idæus*. *Action:* astringent. *Uses:* diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera infantum, passive hemorrhages of uterus or bowels.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Rudbeck'ia *æ* **Purpu'rea*** *æ*, Black Sampson.

Syn: red sunflower. *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* a tall, handsome plant, stem 4 feet high, branched; leaves alternate, rough, with stiff bristles, 3-veined; heads large, solitary; peduncles long; rays long, pendulous; blossoms from July to September; root black, taste pungent; grows in thickets and barrens in western and southern states. *Action:* alterative, diuretic. *Uses:* same as stillingia.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Ru'mex *icis*, Yellow Dock, grs. 4...8, [*cgm.* 25...50].

Syn: racine de patience frisée, *Fr.;* grindwurzel, *G.* *Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the root of *R. crispus* and other species. *Nat. Ord:* polygonaceæ. *Desc:* yellow dock has a perennial root, yellow, spindle-shaped; stem 3 to 5 feet high; leaves smooth, lanceolate, waved at margin; flowers greenish, ending in panicled racemes, small, in crowded whorls; the racemes are leafless above; inner sepals entire, roundish, cordate, all grain-bearing; root ½ inch thick, 8 to 12 inches long, wrinkled, fleshy, annulate above, fusiform; externally reddish-brown; whitish internally, medullary rays fine, straight, reddish; bark thick; odorless; taste bitter, astringent. *Action:* alterative, astringent, tonic. *Uses:* syphilis, scrofula, scurvy; locally in skin diseases.

Extrac'tum fluidum, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Extrac'tum flu'idum comp.* (yellow dock 8, false bittersweet 4, American ivy 2, figwort 2 parts), ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Syru'pus*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Ru'micin*, see Acidum Chrysophanicum.

Ru'mex *icis* **Acetosel'la*** *æ*, Sheep Sorrel.
Syn: field sorrel. *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the leaves. *Nat. Ord:* polygonaceæ. *Desc:* a common weed; stem 6 to 12 inches high; leaves halbert-shaped; taste pleasantly sour; flowers small, in panicled racemes, reddish; valves destitute of granules; styles, and stamens on separate plants. *Action:* diuretic, refrigerant. *Uses:* in scurvy and febrile complaints.
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Ru'ta* *æ*, Rue, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].
Syn: rue, *Fr.;* raute, *G.* *Hab:* southern Europe. *Part used:* the leaves of *R. graveolens.* *Nat. Ord:* rutaceæ. *Desc:* rue is an herbaceous perennial, 2 or 3 feet high; leaves alternate, upper ones pinnatifid, lower ones 3 or 4 inches long, ovate, triangular, grayish-green, smooth, pellucid, punctate; flowers yellowish, in terminal corymbs; capsules 4-lobed, containing many blackish, ovoid, angular seeds; odor of leaves balsamic, peculiar; taste aromatic, bitter, acrid; yields a volatile oil, *rutin*, in yellow, needle-shaped crystals, splitting into sugar and quercetin. *Oil of rue* is colorless, or yellowish-green, limpid with odor of the plant. *Action:* irritant; abortifacient; carminative, tonic; antispasmodic; emmenagogue. *Uses:* amenorrhœa, hysteria, chronic bronchitis, flatulence, convulsions, etc.
Extrac'tum*, grs. 2...5, [*cgm.* 12...30].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].
O'leum, gtt. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Sabadil'la* *æ*, Ceradilla, grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].
Syn: Cévadille, *Fr.;* sabadillsamen, *G.* *Hab:* Mexico. *Part used:* the dried ripe seeds of *Schœnocaulon officinale.* *Nat. Ord:* melanthaceæ. *Desc:* cevadilla is a bulbous plant; leaves radical, grass-like, linear; scape slender; flowers in narrow spike-like racemes of greenish-yellow color, only lower ones fertile; fruit brownish (has papery follicles in 3 slightly spreading parts), about ½ inch long, and contain from 2 to 6 seeds that are from 1/6 to ¼ inch long, lance-linear, or oblong, angular and flattened on one side; testa brownish-black, shining, wrinkled, inodorous; taste acrid and bitter; yields *veratria*, and *veratric* acid to which its medicinal properties are due. *Action, Uses:* see veratria.
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Sa'bal* *is*, Saw Palmetto.
Syn: chamærops serrulata. *Hab:* southern United States.

Part used: the fruit of *serenoa serrulata*. *Nat. Ord:* palmæ. *Desc:* the palmetto scrub of the southern coasts has a creeping, branching stem, 4 to 8 feet long; leaves 2 to 4 feet high, bright-green, fan-shaped; petiole spine-edged, longer than the leaf; drupe ovoid-oblong; taste sweetish. *Action:* tonic, nutrient with special action upon ovaries, testes, mammæ, prostate, and bronchial mucous membrane. *Uses:* wasting of testes from masturbation, varicocele, etc., asthma; pertussis, phthisis, acute and chronic laryngitis.

Extrac'tum flu'idum* (seeds), ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Sabba'tia* *æ*, Quinine Flower.

Hab: southern United States. *Part used:* the root of *S. paniculata*. *Nat. Ord:* gentianaceæ. *Desc:* a herbaceous plant; stem 12 inches high, branching near the summit; leaves 1 inch long, sessile, ovate, lanceolate, acute, upper ones lanceolate, 3-veined; flowers in terminal cymes; sepals linear, ⅓ length of corolla which is white, 5 or 6 parted, lobes obtuse, ovate-oblong; flowers few; yields bitter principle *gentatina*. *Action:* antiperiodic, tonic, febrifuge. *Uses:* in malarial fevers.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Sabba'tia *æ* **Angula'ris***, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: rose pink; wild succory. *Hab:* middle and southern states. *Part used:* the herb. *Nat. Ord:* gentianaceæ. *Desc:* American centaury is an annual or biennial herbaceous plant, with an erect, smooth, four-sided stem, winged at the angles, simple below, sending off opposite, axillary branches above, and one or two feet in height; leaves ovate, entire, acute, nerved, smooth, opposite, and sessile, embracing half of the circumference of the stem at their base; flowers in July and August; resembles the European centaury; taste strong and bitter. *Action:* tonic, similar to gentian. *Uses:* intermittent and remittent fevers, where quinine is not called for; dyspepsia, and diseases of debility.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Sabba'tia *æ* **Campes'teris*** *is*.

Hab: United States. *Part used:* the plant *S. stellaris*. *Nat. Ord:* gentianaceæ. *Desc:* a herbaceous plant, with erect stem, branching angular 12 to 18 inches high; leaves sessile, fleshy, 1 to 2 inches long; flowers rose-colored, with yellow star in centre, bordered by purple; blossoms in August. *Action:* antiperiodic, tonic. *Uses:* malarial fevers, debility; tedious convalescence; sick headache.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Sabi'na *æ*, Savine, grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Syn: sabine, *Fr.;* sevenkraut, *G.* *Hab:* southern Europe. *Part used:* the tops of *juniperus sabina*. *Nat. Ord:* coniferæ. *Desc:* an evergreen shrub 2 to 15 feet high; branches erect,

much subdivided; bark of trunk reddish-brown, of branches light-green; leaves many, erect, firm, small, smooth, pointed, glandular in middle, opposite, imbricated, dark green; flowers male and female on different trees; fruit an ovoid berry; color blackish-purple; seeds 3; should be gathered in the spring; odor peculiar, terebinthinate; taste bitter, resinous, nauseous. *Action:* irritant, emmengogue, anthelmintic. *Uses:* amenorrhœa, gout, atonic menorrhagia, chronic rheumatism; should be used with caution; locally in foul ulcers, parasitic cutaneous affections.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].
O'leum*, gtt. 5, [*cgm.* 30].
Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
Unguen'tum.* *External.*

Sacchari'na* *æ*, Saccharine.

Desc: saccharine ($C_6H_4COSO_2NH$) is a white powder, melting at 200° C., decomposing with the odor of bitter almonds; *sol.* in glycerin, glucose, ether, alcohol, and water (1 part will sweeten 10,000 parts of water); reaction of aqueous solution acid, and forms salts. *Uses:* to take the place of sugar in diabetes, obesity, and other diseases in which sugar is indicated; it may be used freely as an article of diet.

Sac'charum *i*, Sugar.

Syn: sucre de canne, *Fr.;* zucker, *G.* *Hab:* India, southern Asia. *Part used:* the refined sugar of *saccharum officinarum.* *Nat. Ord:* graminaceæ. *Desc:* the sugar-cane is a perennial, 8 to 12 feet high, jointed, cylindrical, 2 inches thick, filled with a juicy pith; leaves 4 to 5 feet long, linear, 2 inches wide; flowers in pyramidal panicles, with spreading branches; when crushed yields about 80% of juice, giving 16 to 20% of sugar. Sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$=342, occurs in hard, dry, white, crystalline granules, odorless, permanent in the air; taste sweet; reaction neutral; *sol.* in 0.5 of water, in 0.2 parts of boiling water, 175 parts cold alcohol; it is prepared by heating the juice, adding a little lime to neutralize any acid, concentrating rapidly in open pans, put in casks with perforated bottoms and allowed to drain; it is refined by dissolving in water, heated with blood, the impurities skimmed off, filtered through granular animal charcoal, filtrate concentrated in a vacuum pan, and run into moulds. *Action:* lenitive, stimulant to sores. *Uses:* as food; and powder in apthæ, to ulcers, to exuberant granulations, etc.

Sac'charum *i* **Lac'tis,** Sugar of Milk.

Syn: sucre de lait, *Fr.;* milchzucker, *G.* *Desc:* sugar of milk, $C_{12}H_{24}O_{12}$=360, crystallizes in hard, white, or translucent, four-sided prisms; taste sweetish; *insol.* in ether or alcohol; *sol.* in 6 parts cold water, in 2½ parts of boiling water; converted, by

boiling with sulphuric acid, into *lactose* and *glucose*. *Uses:* chiefly as vehicle.

Sagape'num* *i*, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Hab: Persia. *Part used:* the gum-resin derived from a species of ferula. *Desc:* the gum comes in small tears, translucent, yellowish-brown, agglutinated to larger pieces; taste acrid and bitter; odor faint, alliaceous; is partially *sol.* in pure alcohol and water; the volatile oil is very fluid, lighter than water, pale yellow, odor same as the gum. *Action:* antispasmodic; externally discutient. *Uses:* hysteria, amenorrhœa, etc.

Salici'num *i*, Salicin, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...2].

Desc: salicinum, $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$=286, in a neutral principle derived from *salix helix*, and other species of salix; occurs as a crystalline glucoside; prepared by treating the bark with hot water, freeing the decoction from coloring matter and tannin, filtering and evaporating to dryness; dissolve again and purify by adding charcoal, or ivory black, filter, and evaporate; 16 ounces of the bark yield between 200 and 300 grains; it occurs in white (or colorless) silky, shining crystals; odorless; permanent in the air; taste very bitter; reaction neutral; *sol.* in 28 parts water and 30 parts alcohol; *insol.* in chloroform or ether; melts at 388.4° F. *Action:* antiperiodic, stomachic tonic, antiferment. *Uses:* malarial affection; acute rheumatism; atonic dyspepsia; catarrh of stomach and bowels; chronic diarrhœa.

Sa'lix *icis*, Willow, grs. 1...30, [*cgm.* 6...*gm.* 2].

Syn: écorce de saule, *Fr.;* weidenrinde, *G. Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the bark of *salix alba* and other species. *Nat. Ord:* salicaceæ. *Desc:* a small tree, 20 to 30 feet high, branches many, and spreading; leaves pubescent, alternate; petioles short, lanceolate, serrate, pointed, silky beneath; aments cylindrical, terminal, pubescent, elliptical, lanceo'ate, brownish-colored; stamens 2, yellow; style short; stigmas thick, 2-parted; capsule ovate, smooth, sessile; bark in quills $\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ of an inch in diameter; color brown, epidermis warty; flexible and difficult to powder; inner surface smooth, whitish; odor feebly aromatic; taste bitter, astringent; yields salicin, tannin, etc. *Action:* tonic; improves appetite; febrifuge. *Uses:* dyspepsia, general debility, intermittent fever.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Sa'lol*, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Desc: phenyl salicylate ($C_6H_4(OH)CO.OC_6H_5$) is a derivative of salicylic acid, and is prepared by heating salicylic acid with phenol in the presence of phosphorus oxychloride; it occurs as a crystalline powder, white, coarse; odor of wintergreen; tastes of carbolic acid; *sol.* in alcohol, ether, fatty oils and petroleum

spirit; melts at 109° F. *Action:* antipyretic, antiseptic. *Uses:* see salicylate of sodium, which it resembles closely in action.

Sal'via *æ*, Sage.

Syn: sauge officinale, *Fr.;* salbeiblätter, *G.* *Hab:* southern Europe. *Part used:* the leaves and tops of *S. officinalis.* *Nat. Ord:* labiatæ. *Desc:* sage is a perennial, with a stem one to two feet high, quadrangular, branched, pubescent; whitish above, woody at the base; leaves opposite, petiolate, 2 to 3 inches long, finely crenulate at the margin, grayish green, wrinkled, hairy beneath; flowers in small cymes, axillary, bell-shaped, tubular; corolla violet-blue, bilabiate; tube short; upper lip helmet-shaped; lower lip 3-lobed, spreading; stamens 2; odor peculiar, aromatic, strong; taste astringent, bitter, warm; yields a greenish volatile oil, *sol* in alcohol, sp. gr. 0.88. *Action:* astringent, stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic. *Uses:* in commencement of catarrhs; to dry up milk; locally, in apthous sore throat, ulcers, etc.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Sambu'cus *i*, Elder.

Syn: fleurs de sureau, *Fr.;* flieder hollunder, *G.* *Hab:* U. S. *Part used:* the flower of *S. Canadensis.* *Nat. Ord:* caprifoliaceæ. *Desc:* the common elder is a shrub 6 to 10 feet high; stem branching; pith large and spongy; bark gray and rough; leaves pinnate, opposite; leaflets in pairs, usually 3 or 4, smooth, shining, pointed, dark green, midribs pubescent; flowers in loose cymes, small, white; corolla whorl-shaped, cream-colored; stamens 5; odor sweetish, strong, peculiar; taste bitter. *Action:* sudorific, stimulant, alterative, diuretic. *Uses:* in commencing fever, inflammation, etc.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ¼...2, [*gm.* 1...8].

Sambu'cus *i* **Ni'gra*** *æ*, European Elder.

Hab: Europe, north Africa. *Part used:* the bark. *Nat. Ord:* caprifoliaceæ. *Desc:* resembles the American elder; is a small tree or shrub; leaflets acute, ovate-oblong; flowers in compound cymes but smaller than those of the American elder. *Action:* cathartic, alterative. *Uses:* in tedious convalescence of malarial affections, gout; rheumatism, syphilis, etc.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 2...10, [*cgm.* 12...65].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Sanguina'ria *æ*, Bloodroot, grs. 1...20, [*cgm.* 6...130].

Syn: sanguinaire, *Fr.;* blutwurzel, *G.* *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the rhizome of *S. Canadensis.* *Nat. Ord:* papaveraceæ. *Desc:* bloodroot is herbaceous, or perennial, with horizontal, contorted, abrupt root, 2 or 3 inches long, size of a finger; color reddish-brown on outside; red within, has many slender rootlets; the scape and leaf stalks spring from the end of the root, leaf heart-shaped, smooth, deeply lobed, pale or glaucous on under

surface with orange-colored veins; yellowish-green above; petiole long and channeled; scape smooth, erect, round, 2 to 12 inches high, with single flower; petals 7 to 14, obtuse, spreading, ovate, concave, white; calyx 2-leaved; stamens many, with yellow filaments; anthers orange color, oblong; capsule oblong, 2-valved, pointed at both ends; seeds numerous, oval, reddish-brown; all parts of plant are active excepting the seeds; dried root is in flattened, wrinkled, and twisted annulated pieces, 1 to 3 inches long, ¼ to ½ inch thick, with abrupt offshoots and short fibres; reddish-brown externally, fracture uneven, spongy, showing small, red resin-cells; powder orange-red color; odor narcotic; taste pungent, bitter and acrid; yields alkaloid *sangunarina*, a pearly substance, white, *sol.* in ether, and alcohol, sparingly *sol.* in water; taste acrid, forms soluble salts with acids; formula $C_{19}H_{17}NO_4$; two other alkaloids have been found, *puccine* and *porphyroxine;* besides these, the root contains fixed oil, resin, acids, etc. *Action:* emetic, stimulant, narcotic, expectorant, emmenagogue; escharotic to fungous growths. *Uses:* chronic bronchitis, asthma, croup, atonic dyspepsia.

Ace'tum (10 in 100), gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
Extrac'tum*, grs. ½...5, [*cgm.* 3...30].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 1...15, [*cgm.* 6...*gm.* 1].
Mistu'ra comp.*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Syru'pus*, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
Tinctu'ra, gtt. 10...60, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 4].
" aceta'ta comp.*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
" compos'ita*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
Sangunari'na* (alkaloid), gr. $\frac{1}{12}$...⅙, [*cgm.* ½...1].
" Sul'phas*, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$, [*cgm.* 0.5].
" Nitrate*, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$...⅙, [*cgm.* ½...1].

Sanic'ula *æ* **Marilan'dica*** *æ*, Sanicle, ʒ ½, [*gm.* 2].

Syn: sanicle, *Fr.;* sanikel, *G. Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the leaves and root. *Nat. Ord:* umbelliferæ. *Desc:* a perennial; radical and stem leaves 5-parted with narrow divisions; flowers white or yellowish, numerous, on slender pedicles; styles recurved and elongated; stem 1 to 2 feet high, smooth, furrowed, branched; fruit globular, densely clothed with hooked bristles; odorless; taste acrid and bitter. *Action:* astringent, alterative. *Uses:* syphilis, leucorrhœa, diarrhœa, dysentery, etc.

San'talum *i* **Al'bum*** *i.* Sandal Wood.

Syn: santal citrin, *Fr.;* gelbes santelholz, *G. Hab:* southern India. *Part used:* the wood and oil. *Nat. Ord:* santalaceæ. *Desc:* a small tree; leaves smooth, opposite, oval, to oval-lanceolate, glaucous beneath; flowers numerous, small, in paniculate cymes, odorless, and varying in color. The heart-wood only is used; it comes in pieces 3 to 9 inches thick and varying lengths; color

whitish to yellow, hard, heavy; transverse section shows concentric, irregular zones, alternating light and dark colored; waxy lustre; odor agreeable, aromatic; taste aromatic, acrid, bitter; yields a volatile, yellowish oil, boiling at 419° F.; *sol.* in alcohol; sp. gr. 0.96; odor of the wood; taste spicy and pungent. *Action:* diuretic and stimulant to mucous surfaces. *Uses:* gonorrhœa; chronic bronchitis.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

O'leum*, gtt. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Santoli'na* *æ*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Part used: the plant *S. chamæcyparissus.* *Nat. Ora:* compositæ. *Desc:* santolina yields a volatile oil, resin and bitter principle; best given in decoction. *Action:* anthelmintic. *Uses:* in cases of round worm.

Decoc'tum* (ʒ ½ to O1), ʒ 2...5, [*gm.* 64...160].

Santon'ica *æ*, Levant Worm Seed, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Syn: semencine, *Fr.;* wurmsamen, *G.* *Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the unexpanded flower-heads of *artemisia martima.* *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* wormseed is a shrubby perennial, rootstalks knotted, with many leafy shoots and flower-stems; stems woody, glabrous, with many branches; leaves multipinnatifid, 1 inch long, those on flower-stems much smaller; the flower-heads $\frac{1}{12}$ inch long, obtuse, smooth, glossy, oblong-ovoid, grayish-green, with 12 to 18 involucral scales; florets 3 to 5; taste bitter, aromatic; odor peculiar, strong, camphoraceous; should be gathered in July and August. Yields a peculiar principle *santonin* upon which its efficiency depends. *Action, Uses, etc.:* see Santoninum; wormseed is seldom used.

Santoni'num *i*, Santonin, gr. ⅙...2, [*cgm.* 1...12].

Desc: santonin, $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$=246, is a neutral principle derived from santonica. It occurs in shining, flattened, colorless, prismatic crystals, permanent in the air, but becoming yellow on exposure to light; odorless; tasteless when first placed in the mouth, afterward bitter; *sol.* in alkaline solutions; almost *insol.* in water; sparingly *sol.* in cold alcohol, or ether; *sol.* in 3 parts of boiling alcohol, 4 parts chloroform. It is prepared by exhausting santonica by digestion with dilute alcohol and slaked lime; distil the alcohol, filter and add acetic acid in excess; the acid separates the santonin from the lime, the latter remaining in solution, and the santonin crystallizes; it is purified and decolorized by animal charcoal. *Poisoning:* 2 grains have been reported as causing death of a 5 year old child. Symptoms of santonin poisoning are xanthopsia, stupor, giddiness, coldness of surface, vomiting, trembling, convulsions; urine becomes colored green or yellow. *Action:* anthelmintic. *Uses:* to expel ascarides lumbricoides. *Synerg:* cathartics, especially calomel.

Trochis'ci*, (gr. ½,) No. 1 to 4.

Sao'ria *æ*, ℥ 1, [*gm.* 32].

Hab: Abyssinia. *Part used:* the fruit of *mæsa lanceolata*. *Nat. Ord:* myrsinaceæ. *Desc:* a shrub growing at a height of 7,000 feet; fruit a globular, ovate drupe, ⅛ to ⅙ inch in diameter; calyx covering about ⅔ of its length; yellowish or brownish, and crowned with short style; contains many small, angular, turbinate seeds that are flattened above; taste of the fruit pungent, acrid and bitter. *Action:* tæniafuge. *Uses:* in tape worm.

Sa'po, *onis*, Soap. *External.*

Syn: savon, *Fr.;* seife, *G.* *Desc:* soaps are obtained by boiling fats with a solution of caustic soda, or potash; the fatty acids unite with the alkalies; the soap is separated from the lye by adding common salt to the liquid; the consistency of the soap depends, in part, upon the fat used, and in part upon the nature of the alkali; fats containing much olein form softer soaps than those rich in palmitic and stearic acids. Hard soap (*sapo durus*) is prepared from olive oil and soda; its color is white or grayish; should not become moist on exposure to air. *Action:* laxative, antacid; externally softens epidermis; is a parasiticide. *Uses:* antidote to acid poisoning; locally in ichthyosis, psoriasis eczema.

Sa'po Vir'idis, Green Soap, is prepared from potassa and a fixed oil; it is soft, greenish-yellow in color, free from rancidity, *sol.* in water, and alcohol; reaction alkaline; odor peculiar. *Action, Uses, etc.:* see above.

Emplas'trum. *External.*

Linimen'tum*. *External.*

Linimen'tum terebin'thinæ. *External.*

Sapona'ria* *æ*, Soapwort.

Syn: saponaire, *Fr.;* seifenwurzel, *G.* *Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the root of *S. officinalis*. *Nat. Ord:* caryophyllaceæ. *Desc:* soapwort is a perennial; stem 24 inches high; leaves ovate, oblong or lanceolate, sessile, opposite, entire, 3-nerved, smooth; flowers pale rose-colored, in corymbs; calyx 5-toothed, cylindrical; petals 5; blossoms in July and August; root cylindrical, 8 to 15 inches long, about ¼ inch thick, tapering, wrinkled longitudinally, branched; externally reddish-brown, internally white; bark thick; fracture short; wood yellowish, in centre white; no medullary rays; cambium line dark; inodorous; taste sweet, bitter, acrid; yields *saponin*. *Action:* alterative, diuretic, diaphoretic. *Uses:* syphilis, chronic rheumatism, gout; chronic skin affections.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ℥ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Sarrace'nia* *æ*, Pitcher Plant.

Syn: sarracenie, *Fr.*, *G.* *Hab:* United States. *Part used:*

the root of *S. purpurea*. *Nat. Ord:* sarraceniaceæ. *Desc:* side-saddle flower grows about mud lakes and in wet meadows; leaves evergreen; petiole pitcher-form, hollow, swelling in the middle with wing-like appendage; the whole length inside forming a lamina outside the mouth; covered above with reversed hairs; cup holds about an ounce and is generally full of water; scape supports a single, large, purple, nodding flower; root oblique, 1 to 3 inches long, reddish-brown externally, lighter internally; rootlets many, simple, tough; fracture short; odorless; taste bitter and astringent. *Action:* diuretic, laxative, tonic. *Uses:* constipation of dyspepsia, sluggish action of liver and intestines.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15. .30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Sarrace'nia æ Fla'va* *æ*, Trumpet Plant.

Hab: southern United States. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* sarraceniaceæ. *Desc:* rhizome similar to *S. purpurea;* leaves tubular, about 2 feet long, enlarged to an open throat with narrow wing; flower yellow. *Action:* stimulant, tonic, astringent. *Uses:* dyspepsia, diarrhœa.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1].

Sarsaparil'la *æ*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: salsepareille, *Fr.;* sassaparilla, *G.* *Hab:* West Indies, Central America. *Part used:* the root of *smilax officinalis*. *Nat. Ord.* smilaceæ. *Desc:* a woody climber having a quadrangular stem; leaves 5 or 7-nerved, oblong or cordately-ovate; roots 6 to 9 feet long, spreading horizontally; collected after several stems have been produced, a four-year old plant yielding 12 to 16 pounds. As found in the shops the roots are long, cylindrical, tapering at both ends, furrowed longitudinally; color externally reddish-yellow, or brownish, often clothed with short hairs; transverse section shows several zones; it is inodorous; taste slight but becoming acrid. Honduras sarsaparilla comes in bundles, 2 to 3 feet long, consisting of folded roots around some woody rhizomes and stem fragments; it is of the mealy variety. Mexican sarsaparilla is of the non-mealy variety and comes in bundles about 6 inches long, consisting of roots folded back, covering the knotty rhizome and portions of the stem; yields an acrid principle, *smilacin* or *parillin*, obtained as colorless crystals, freely *sol.* in hot water, or hot alcohol, sparingly *sol.* in cold water; other constituents are essential oil, resin, etc. *Action:* alterative, tonic, diuretic. *Uses:* scrofula, constitutional syphilis, rheumatism, cutaneous affections, old ulcers, chronic abscess. *Antag. and Incomp:* lime-water, acetate of lead; for infusions and decoctions, alkalies. *Synerg:* alteratives, mercury, iodine.

Decoc'tum compos'itum, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 32...128].

Extrac'tum*, grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Extrac'tum compositum*, grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Extrac'tum flu'idum compos'itum, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].
Extrac'tum flu'idum et tarax'acum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Syru'pus*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
Syru'pus compos'itus, ℥ ½, [*gm.* 16].

Sas'safras.

Syn: écorce de sassafras, *Fr.;* sassafrasrinde, *G.* *Hab:* Canada, North America. *Part used:* the bark of *S. officinale.* *Nat. Ord:* lauraceæ. *Desc:* a shrubby tree in the North, but growing to the height of 40 feet in the Southern States; bark of trunk rough, furrowed, gray; of young branches brown; leaves 3 to 6 inches long, petiolate, alternate, entire, broadly ovate, base wedge-shaped, downy beneath, smooth, and green above; flowers, diœcious, in racemes, linear bracts at base; perianth deeply six-lobed; male flowers have nine stamens, female six; fruit one-seeded drupe, oval, dark blue; odor of flowers agreeable, branch bark aromatic; as found in the shops the bark is in flattish, irregular pieces, 2 or 3 inches long by the same in width; color externally rust-brown; inner surface glistening and striate; fracture corky; odor strong, fragrant; taste astringent, aromatic, sweetish; the pith obtained from the branches is in slender cylindrical pieces, light, white, odorless, taste insipid and mucilaginous. The root is used in Europe, but not in the United States. Yields a volatile oil. *Action:* stimulant, aromatic, diuretic, alterative, diaphoretic. *Uses:* syphilis, chronic cutaneous affections; the pith as a demulcent drink in inflammatory conditions of stomach and bowels.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].
O'leum*, gtt. 2...3, [*cgm.* 12...18].
Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Sature'ja æ Horten'sis*, Summer Savory.

Syn: saviette, *Fr.;* bohnenkraut, *G.* *Hab:* southern Europe. *Part used:* the leaves. *Nat. Ord:* labiatæ. *Desc:* plant has a rough, branched, pubescent stem, about 10 inches high; leaves entire, acute, petiolate, oblong-linear; 3-flowered cymules; corolla pale purple; stamens 4, diverging and included. *Action:* emmenagogue, carminative, stimulant. *Uses:* flatulent colic; convalescence of fevers; suppressed menses.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Scammo'nium *ii*, Scammony, grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Syn: scammonde, *Fr.;* scammonium, *G.* *Hab:* Asia Minor, Greece, Syria. *Part used:* the root and resinous exudation from the root of *convolulus scammonia.* *Nat. Ord:* convolvulaceæ. *Desc:* scammony plant is a perennial; herbaceous, twining; leaves acute, alternate-triangular, cordate; flowers pale yellow, large, funnel-

shaped; capsules ovate-globose, containing 4 angular seeds; root 12 to 24 inches long, cylindrical, tapering, longitudinally wrinkled, twisted, 2 to 3 inches thick at the upper part; externally gray, lighter internally; hard; fracture short, showing thin bark; wood-bundles arranged radially, with resinous dots, and medullary rays; taste sweet, acrid; odor slight; resin comes in round, or angular pieces, gray to almost black color externally; fracture splintery, shining fissures with resinous lustre; 75% *sol.* in alcohol. Virgin scammony is the best. The resin is collected by cutting the top of the root off obliquely and collecting the milky juice; roots are richest in resin at the time of flowering. *Action:* purgative, more drastic, but similar to jalap. *Uses:* see Jalap; should be given in emulsion with milk or water.

Pul'vis compos'itus*, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Pul'vis cum al'œ*, grs. 10...15, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 1].

Resi'na, grs. 5, [*cgm.* 6].

Syru'pus*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Scil'la* *æ*, Squills, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Syn: scille, *Fr.:* meerzwiebel, *G.* *Hab:* southern Europe. *Part used:* the bulb of *S. maratima.* *Nat. Ord:* liliaceæ. *Desc:* squill grows in sandy soils; the bulb is pear-shaped, 3 to 6 inches long; 2 to 6 inches thick at lower end; two varieties are known differing only in color, one whitish, the other pinkish; the bulb is made up of a large number of scales; the leaves are 12 to 18 inches long, broadly lanceolate, channeled, spreading, and recurved; flowers whitish, green-nerved, in long raceme, terminating in a scape 3 to 4 feet in height; squill is collected when leafless, cut in transverse sections, and dried, forming narrow disks, 1 to 2 inches long, translucent, brittle when dry, odorless; taste bitter, mucilaginous, acrid; yields an amorphous, neutral principle, *scillitin.* *Action:* diuretic, emetic, purgative, expectorant; increases tension, and reduces frequency of pulse. *Uses:* bronchial catarrh with tenacious sputa; chronic bronchitis; in cardiac dropsy, in combination with salines, or digitalis; contraindicated in acute inflammatory conditions.

Ace'tum, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Extrac'tum flu'idum compos'itum* (squill ʒ 9, senega ʒ 8 to O 1), gtt. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].

Pil'ulæ comp.* (squill gr. ½, ammoniac gr. 1, ginger gr. 1, soap grs. 1½). No. 2 to 3.

Syru'pus, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syru'pus compos'itus (hive syrup; tartar emetic gr. 1 to ʒ 1), gtt. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2]. Full doses are *emetic.*

Tinctu'ra, gtt. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Scillatox'in* (active principle), cardiac sedative, gr. $\frac{1}{300}$, (*should be used with great caution.*)

Scopa'rius *ii*, Broom, grs. 10...15, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 1].

Syn: broom tops, *E.;* genêt à balais, *Fr.;* besenginster, *G. Hab:* southern Europe, Great Britain, western Europe. *Part used:* the tops of *sarothamus scoparius* and other varieties. *Nat. Ord:* leguminosæ. *Desc:* a small shrub 3 to 6 feet high, growing in sandy soil, branches long, slender; leaves trifoliate, small; leaflets sessile, lanceolate; flowers papilionaceous, large, golden-yellow; legume flat, dark-brown, hairy on edges; seeds olive-colored, oblong, truncate below; taste of the dried flowers bitter, and nauseous; twigs long, thin, pentangular, flexible, smooth, extremities pubescent; odorless after drying; taste bitter, disagreeable. Yields *scoparin* $C_{21}H_{22}O_5$ and *sparteina* $C_{15}H_{13}N_2$. *Action:* diuretic; hydragogue. *Uses*: dropsical effusions.

Extrac'tum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Suc'cus*, gtt. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].

Scrophula'ria* *æ*, Figwort.

Syn: scrofula plant, *E.;* scrofulaire, *Fr.;* kropfwurz, *G. Hab:* Europe, North America. *Part used:* the plant *S. nodosa. Nat. Ord:* scrophulariaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial; stem 4 or 5 feet high, bluntly-angled; leaves petiolate, ovate-oblong, opposite, base heart-shaped, margin serrate; flowers greenish-brown, in loose panicles, tubular, globose, corolla 5-lobed; stamens 4; capsule 2-celled with many seeds; rhizome branching, fleshy, with many thumb-sized tubers; odor of fresh plant unpleasant; taste bitter, acrid and nauseous. Contains *scrophularin* crystallizing in scales, taste bitter, *insol.* in alcohol or water. *Action:* diuretic, alterative, anodyne. *Uses:* scrofula, glandular enlargements, skin affections; locally to unhealthy ulcers, etc.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Scutela'ria *æ*, Scullcap.

Syn: madweed, *E.;* scutelarie, *Fr.;* helmkraut, *G. Hab:* North America. *Part used:* the herb *S. laterifolia. Nat. Ord:* labiatæ. *Desc:* a perennial with quadrangular stem 2 feet high, smooth, much branched; leaves 2 inches long, petiolate, opposite, oval-lanceolate, pointed, coarsely serrate, thin, smooth, rounded at the base; flowers in axillary racemes, small; at base of each pedicle a small filiform bract; corolla bilabiate, purplish; calyx 2-lipped, upper one having helmet-like appendage on back; blossoms in July. *Action:* tonic, antispasmodic. *Uses:* intermittent fever, chorea, neuralgias, nervous excitability.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 2...10, [*cgm.* 12...65].

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Extrac'tum flu'idum compos'itum* (scullcap, lettuce, lady's slipper), ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Scutella'rin* (concentration), grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Se'dum *i* **A'cre*** *is*, Stone Crop, grs. 12...15, [*cgm.* 75...*gm.* 1].

Syn: poivre des murailles, *Fr.;* mauerpfeffer, *G.* *Hab:* Europe, North America. *Part used:* the entire plant. *Nat. Ord:* crassulaceæ. *Desc:* mossy stone crop, or house-leek, is a spreading, moss-like plant; leaves ⅛ to ¼ inch long, nearly imbricate, alternate, in about 6 spirally-turned rows, ovate, punctate, smooth, convex on back; flowers on one side of the branched inflorescence forming scorpoid cymes; petals yellow, 4 or 5 in number; pistils 12 to 15, stamens 8 to 10; plant odorless; taste mucilaginous, acrid. *Action:* local irritant, acrid emetic, purgative in large doses; depresses the nervous system. *Uses:* intermittent fever, dropsy, epilepsy; locally in enlarged glands, ulcers, chronic skin diseases.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Seli'num* *i*, Marsh Parsley, grs. 30...45, [*gm.* 2...3].

Syn: persil de marais, *Fr.;* elsenich, *G.* *Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the root of *S. palustre.* *Nat. Ord:* umbelliferæ. *Desc:* a perennial 2 to 4 feet high; leaves twice or thrice pinnately-divided and cleft; lobes linear-lanceolate; flowers white, in compound umbels; fruit brown, ovoid-oblong; root 4 to 6 inches long, ½ to 1 inch thick, annulate above, grayish-brown, wrinkled longitudinally, with whitish, scattered subserous warts; bark thick and spongy; taste acrid, bitter; odor terebinthinate and disagreeable. *Action:* irritant; mildly caustic. *Uses:* epilepsy.

Sene'cio* *onis*, Life Root or Rag-wort.

Syn: sencon, *Fr.;* kreukraut, *G.* *Hab:* North America. *Part used:* the root of *senecio aureus.* *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* Syrian weed grows on banks of streams or in marshes; stem leaves pinnatifid, lanceolate; radicle leaves round, or heart-shaped, crenately toothed; petioles long; inflorescence corymbose with many-flowered heads; pistillate-ray-florets bright yellow; rhizome horizontal, thin with many rootlets. *Action:* tonic, diuretic, expectorant, diaphoretic, peculiar influence over uterine organs. *Uses:* amenorrhœa, menorrhagia, dysmenorrhœa, gravel, dysentery.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Se.i'ecin* (concentration), grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Sen'ega *æ*, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Syn: polygale de Virginie, *Fr.;* senegawurzel, *G.* *Hab:* North America. *Part used:* the root of *polygala senega.* *Nat. Ord:* polygalaceæ. *Desc:* senega snakeroot has an erect, simple, leafy and smooth stem 8 to 14 inches high; leaves 1 to 3 inches long, alternate, lanceolate, tapering at each end, rough on margin; flowers terminal in spike-form raceme; 5 sepals; lateral ones round, rose-colored; 3 whitish petals; root branched, ligne-

ous, contorted; head ½ to 1 inch in diameter; spiral keel from base to tip of root-branches; color externally yellowish-gray; internally whitish; transverse section shows it porous and radially striate; bark thick and white, consisting of 2 layers; odor nauseous; taste bitter, sweetish and acrid; yields *polygalic* acid, an amorphous fawn-colored powder on which its acrid taste depends. *Action:* diuretic; stimulating expectorant. *Uses:* pneumonia, chronic bronchitis, dropsies, asthma, rheumatism.

Abstrac'tum, grs. 1...3, [*cgm.* 6...20].
Extrac'tum*, grs. 1...3, [*cgm.* 6...20].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].
Syru'pus, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Sen'na *æ*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Syn: séne, *Fr.;* sennesblätter, *G. Hab:* Nubia, upper Egypt. *Part used:* the leaflets of *cassia acutifolia*, and *cassia elongata*. *Nat. Ord:* leguminosæ. *Desc:* Alexandrian senna is produced from a small bush 2 or 3 feet high; stem woody, straight, branching, whitish; leaves pinnate, alternate; footstalks without glands; stipules 2, pointed, small, narrow; leaflets, 8 to 12, in pairs, acute, oval-lanceolate, sessile, ½ to 1 inch long, nerved, oblique at their base; color yellowish-green; flowers in spikes, axillary, yellow; fruit a legume, bivalved, 1 inch long, ½ inch broad, flat, obtuse, elliptical, smooth, grayish-brown, 6 or 7-celled; seeds ash-colored, hard, heart-shaped. *Cassia elongata* grows in southern Arabia and India, is an annual; stem erect and smooth; leaves pinnate; 8 to 16 leaflets in pairs; petioles glandless; leaflets 1 to 1⅔ inches long; stipules small, spreading; flowers bright yellow, axillary, in terminal racemes; odor of senna faint, peculiar, nauseous; taste sweetish, slightly bitter, nauseous; its active principle is a glucoside, called *cathartic acid*, $C_{180}H_{96}N_2SO_{82}$, *insol.* in ether, alcohol, and water. *Action:* prompt, safe, purgative. *Uses:* piles, fissures of anus, habitual constipation.

Confec'tio, ʒ 2, [*gm.* 8].
Extrac'tum*, gr. 3...8, [*cgm.* 20...50].
" flu'idum, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
" infu'sum comp., ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 16...32].
" flu'idum compos'itum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
" " et jala'pæ*(aa ʒ 8), ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].
Mistu'ra comp.*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 32...64].
Pul'vis glycyrrhizæ comp., ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].
et scam. lig'ni comp.*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].
Syru'pus ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 8...32].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 2...8, [*gm.* 8...32].
" compos'ita*, ʒ 1...8, [*gm.* 4...32].
" et rhei*, ʒ 1...6, [*gm.* 4...24].
" et jala'pæ*, ʒ 4...8, [*gm.* 16...32].

Serpenta′ria *æ*, Virginia Snakeroot, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Syn: serpentaire de Virginie, *Fr.;* Virgianische-schlangenwurzel, *G. Hab:* southern and western U. S. *Part used:* the rhizome and rootlets of *aristolochia serpentaria* and *A. reticulata. Nat. Ord:* aristolochiaceæ. *Desc:* Virginia snake-root is a perennial, herbaceous, having several stems 8 to 12 inches high, flexuose, slender, round, jointed, reddish or purple-colored at base; leaves acuminate, entire, oblong-cordate, yellowish-green color; petioles short and situated at joints of stem; flowers single, on long peduncles; corolla purple, tubular, contracted in middle, border labiate, lanceolate tips; anthers sessile; stigma roundish, 6-parted, on short, fleshy style; fruit 6-celled capsule; seeds small and flat; blossoms in May and June; root short, horizontal, with many slender rootlets; as found in shops it is about 1 inch long, bent, thin; lower side has many thin, branching rootlets, 3 to 4 inches long; yellowish-brown externally, whitish internally; wood rays of rhizome longest on the lower side; taste bitterish, warm, camphoraceous; odor aromatic, camphoraceous; powder grayish. A. reticulata is often mixed with the serpentaria, the rootlets are longer, coarser and less interlaced; snake root contains a resin, tannin, volatile oil, etc. *Action:* tonic, stimulant, expectorant, diuretic, emmenagogue. *Uses:* in acute pulmonary inflammation, capillary bronchitis, chronic bronchitis; depression of typhoid fever; scarlatina; diphtheria, etc.; amenorrhœa of chlorosis; and anæmia. *Antag. and Incomp:* salts of iron; ergot; arterial sedatives. *Synerg:* alcoholic stimulants, opium, valerian, ammonia.

Extrac′tum flu′idum, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].
Infu′sum*, (℥ ½ to O 1), ℥ ½...2, [*gm.* 16...64].
Tinctu′ra, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].
" compos′ita*, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Ses′amum* *i*, Benné.

Hab: East Indies; cultivated in southern U. S. *Part used:* the oil of the seeds of *S. indicum. Nat. Ord:* pedaliaceæ. *Desc:* the benné plant is an annual; stem branching, 4 or 5 feet high; leaves petiolate, opposite; upper ones ovate, lanceolate, pointed and serrate, those at base 3-lobed and ternate; flowers in short peduncles, solitary, axillary, reddish; capsule oblong with oval, yellowish seeds; the seeds yield a fixed oil which is sweetish, bland, odorless; will keep a long time without becoming rancid. *Action:* laxative; locally softens the skin.

O′leum*, ℥ ¼...1, [*gm.* 8...32].

Siegesbec′kia *æ* **Orienta′lis*** *is.*

Syn: herbe de flacq, *Fr.; Hab:* East Indies, China, South America. *Part used:* the herb. *Nat. Ord:* synathereæ. *Desc:* one of the newer drugs, having a local reputation for various skin

affections; contains a bitter crystalline principle *darutyne*. *Action:* parasiticide; stimulant. *Uses:* locally in herpes tonsurans, tinea versicolor; in equal parts of a tincture of the plant and glycerine.

Sil′phium* *ii*, Rosin Weed.

Hab: western United States. *Part used:* the plant *S. laciniatum*. *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* plant has a stem 3 to 10 feet high; lower leaves 1 to 2 feet long, much divided, like thistles; flower-heads 4 to 8, very large, with large, yellow rays; whole plant rough with white, hispid hairs; leaves alternate, pinnate, lower ones petiolate; blossoms in July and September. *Action:* diaphoretic, tonic, alterative, emetic. *Uses:* intermittent fever; obstinate dry coughs; asthma.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Simaru′ba* *æ*, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...200].

Syn: simarouba, *Fr.;* simarubarinde, *G.* *Hab:* South America. *Part used:* the bark of the root of *S. officinalis*. *Nat. Ord:* simarubaceæ. *Desc:* a large tree resembling the ash, 60 to 70 feet high; leaves pinnate, alternate; leaflets 8 to 16, entire, oval-oblong, short-stalked; flowers white, small, in clusters on alternate branches of an elongated, racemose inflorescence; bark in quilled, or curved pieces, 2 to 3 inches wide, ¼ inch thick, several feet long; external surface rough, uneven, wrinkled; subserous layer brownish or yellowish; bark layer fibrous, thick, dull brown; inner surface lighter; bark tough; fracture transversely difficult; contains volatile oil and bitter principle supposed to be identical with *quassin*. *Action:* bitter tonic, astringent, large doses purge. *Uses:* dysentery after acute stage; chronic diarrhœa; dyspepsia; general debility.

Extrac′tum flu′idum*, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Sim′ulo* *onis*.

Part used: the seeds of *capparis*. *Nat. Ord:* coriaceæ. *Desc:* a new remedy first prepared by Christy, of London. *Action:* anti-epileptic, anti-hysterical; nerve tonic. *Uses:* epilepsy, hysteria, nervousness.

Tinctu′ra*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8], *per day*.

Sina′pis *is*, Mustard, ʒ ½...4, [*gm.* 2...16].

Desc: white and black mustard seed mixed and powdered.

Sina′pis Al′ba, White Mustard.

Syn: moutarde blanche, *Fr.;* weisser senf, *G.*

Sina′pis Ni′gra, Black Mustard.

Syn: moutarde noire, *Fr.;* senfsamen, *G.* *Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the seeds. *Nat. Ord:* cruciferæ. *Desc:* both plants are annuals; the black mustard has a stem 3 or 4 feet high, with numerous branches; leaves petiolate and of various shapes; the uppermost ones entire, dependant, smooth, narrow; a little fur-

ther down they are smooth and lobed, while those near the root are rough, large, and unequally toothed; flowers yellow, small, calyx colored, closely set on peduncles; pods erect, smooth, quadrangular, beaked, contain many seeds $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch in diameter, globular; hilum circular; testa blackish-brown, hard, pitted; 2 cotyledons, one enclosed by the other; embryo oily; odorless in dry state; taste acrid and pungent. *The white mustard* is a smaller plant; leaves rugged, toothed, deeply pinnatifid, pale green, and have stiff hairs on both sides; flowers yellow, petaled, in racemes; leaflets calycine, linear, green; pods rugged, roundish, bristly, spreading, ribbed and long-beaked; seeds larger than the black, yellowish and less pungent in taste. Powdered mustard is yellow; contains a fixed oil yellowish-green in color, almost odorless; taste mild, not unpleasant; composed of glycerin compounds of *brassic acid*, $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$, and *oleic* and *stearic acids*. *Action:* laxative, emetic, vesicant, rubefacient. *Uses:* the whole seeds in dyspepsia, torpid condition of bowels; as a stimulant emetic in cases of narcotic poisoning; in hiccough; locally as a counter-irritant; caution is needed in its use locally, too long application resulting in deep ulceration.

Char'ta (local).

O'leum*, gtt. $\frac{1}{12}$, [*mgm.* 5].

Smi'lax *acis*, (**Pseudo-China.**)*

Syn: Cocolmegan. *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* smilaceæ. *Desc:* the smilax is a climber; has a purple-brown stem, very smooth, branching; tendrils arise from base of petioles; leaves 5-veined, cordate, ovate; ramnate leaves ovate-oblong; petioles short, peduncles very long; blossoms in May and June; root tuberous, 2 to 4 inches long, 1 to 2 inches thick, lightish-brown externally; odorless; taste insipid, bitter, acrid. *Action:* alterative, diuretic. *Uses:* dropsies.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Smi'lax *acis* **Sarsaparil'la.***

Syn: bamboo brier root. *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* smilaceæ. *Desc:* smilax sarsaparilla grows in thickets in moist soils; stem flexuous and stout, beset with prickles; leaves orbicular; 3 strong and two lateral veins; petioles margined, short; 2 tendrils; flowers yellowish-white, in small umbels; berries 3-seeded, red; root long, creeping, cylindrical, with perennial nodes; rootlets few; bark thick, brown externally, white inside. *Action:* tonic, alterative. *Uses:* in secondary stage of syphilis; chronic gout.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Extrac'tum flu'idum comp.* (stillingia, poke root, burdock, prickly ash), *McDodes'*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

So'dii Ac'etas *atis*, Acetate of Sodium, grs. 15...120, [*gm.* 1...8].

Syn: acétate de soude, *Fr.;* essigsaures natron, *G. Desc:* acetate of sodium, $NaC_2H_3O_2 3H_2O$=136, occurs in transparent, colorless, monoclinic prisms, odorless, effloresccnt in dry air, *sol.* in 1 part boiling water and 3 parts cold water; melts on heating; contains 39% water; reaction neutral; taste bitter and saline; prepared by adding carbonate of sodium, in crystals, to acetic acid until neutralized, filtering, concentrating and crystallizing; must be kept in well-stoppered bottles. *Action:* diuretic; rarely used. *Uses:* same as the potash salts.

So'dii Arse'nias *atis,* Arseniate of Sodium, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$...$\frac{1}{3}$, [*mgm.* 5...20].

Syn: arséniate de soude, *Fr.;* arsensaures natron, *G. Desc:* arseniate of sodium, $Na_2HA_3O_4,7H_2O$=311.9, is in prismatic crystals, transparent, colorless, effloresccnt in dry air, *sol.* in boiling water, in 4 parts cold water and 60 parts boiling alcohol; odorless; taste mild, alkaline; reaction faintly alkaline. It is made by mixing thoroughly arsenious acid, nitrate of sodium, carbonate of sodium, putting mixture in large clay crucible, covering and exposing to red heat until efflorescence ceases and fusion is complete; solidify on stone, breaking while warm and putting into boiling distilled water, stirring until dissolved, filtering through paper and crystallizing; drain crystals and keep in well-stoppered bottles. *Action:* same as other arsenic salts.

Li'quor (1 to 100), gtt. 3...5, [*cgm.* 18...30].

So'dii Ben'zoas *atis,* Benzoate of Sodium, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Desc: benzoate of sodium, $NaC_7H_5O_2H_2O$=162, is a white, amorphous or semi-crystalline powder, odorless, effloresccnt on exposure to air; taste sweet, astringent; reaction neutral; slightly *sol.* in alcohol; *sol.* in 1.3 parts boiling water, 1.8 cold water; prepared by adding benzoic acid to a hot solution of sodium carbonate until efflorescence stops, setting aside to crystallize; must be kept in well-stoppered bottles. *Action:* antilithic, antiseptic. *Uses:* gout, rheumatism, scarlet fever, phthisis, puerperal fever.

So'dii Bicarbo'nas *atis,* grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 60...*gm.* 2].

Syn: bicarbonate de soude, *Fr.;* doppelt-kohlensaures natron, *G. Desc:* bicarbonate of sodium, $NaHCO_3$=84, is a white, opaque powder, odorless, permanent in dry air; taste saline and cooling; reaction alkaline; decomposed by hot water; *sol.* in 12 parts cold water, *insol.* in alcohol; prepared by percolating distilled water through a conical glass percolator, packed with the commercial bicarbonate, until the washing ceases to precipitate a solution of sulphate of magnesium; remove the salt and dry on blotting paper. *Action:* same as carbonate but milder. *Uses, Incompat., etc:* see carbonate.

Trochis'ci (aa gr. 3). No. 1...6.

So'dii Bicarbo'nas *atis* **Vena'lis.**

Desc: commercial bicarbonate of sodium, $NaHCO_3$=84, comes

in porous masses, opaque, white, permanent in the air; taste alkaline; reaction alkaline; *sol.* in 13 parts cold water; prepared by treating carbonate of sodium in suitable chambers with carbon-dioxide gas until it has taken up another molecule of the gas. *Action, Uses:* see carbonate of sodium, being milder in taste and less irritating.

So'dii Bisul'phis *itis*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Desc: bisulphite of sodium, $NaHSO_3$=104, is prepared by saturating a concentrated solution of the carbonate of sodium with sulphurous acid gas; it occurs in prismatic crystals, or granular powder, opaque, losing sulphurous acid on exposure to air; odor sulphurous; taste disagreeable and sulphurous; reaction acid; *sol.* in 2 parts boiling water, 4 parts cold water and 72 parts cold alcohol. *Action, Uses, etc:* see sulphite of sodium.

So'dii Bo'ras *atis*, Borate of Sodium, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: borax; borate de soude, *Fr.;* borsaures natron, *G.* *Desc:* borate of sodium, $Na_2B_4O_7 10H_2O$=382, occurs in colorless, transparent, monoclinic prisms, shining, odorless, efflorescent in dry air; taste sweetish, cooling, afterwards alkaline; *sol.* in boiling water, 16 parts cold water; *insol.* in alcohol; exists native in Europe, Peru, abundant in certain lakes of Thibet and Persia, in California and the sandy deserts of Nevada; added to cream of tartar it renders it very soluble in water. *Action:* alterative; mild stimulant to mucous surfaces; parasiticide; antiseptic; supposed to have some specific action on the uterus. *Uses:* dysmenorrhœa; nephritic complaints due to excess of uric acid; aphthæ; as an injection in infantile diarrhœa; locally in recent wounds and surgical operations.

Mel bora'cis (borax ʒ 1, glycerine gr. 30, honey gr. 480).

Glyceri'tum*, ʒ ½...2, [*cgm.* 2...8].

So'dii Brom'idum *i*, Bromide of Sodium, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Desc: bromide of sodium, NaBr=102.8, occurs in small, monoclinic crystals, or powder, white, permanent in dry air; odorless; taste bitter, saline; reaction neutral or faintly alkaline; *sol.* in 0.5 parts boiling water, 1.2 parts cold water, 13 parts cold alcohol; contains more bromine than the potash salt; prepared in the same manner as bromide of potassium, substituting the carbonate of sodium for that of potassium; it should be kept in well-stoppered bottles. *Action and Uses:* similar to the potash salt, but less of a depressant to the circulation; also less powerful in its action.

Elix'ir*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

So'dii Carbo'nas, Carbonate of Sodium, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 60...*gm.* 2].

Syn: carbonate de soude, *Fr.;* kohlensaures natron soda, *G.* *Desc:* carbonate of sodium, $Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$=286, occurs in monoclinic crystals, large, colorless, efflorescent in dry air, falling into

a white powder; taste alkaline, sharp; odorless; reaction alkaline; *insol.* in alcohol; melts at 95° F.; *sol.* in 0.25 parts boiling water, and 1.6 parts cold water. It is prepared from the native soda or by decomposition of certain salts, as by passing carbon-dioxid through a solution of common salt in aqua ammonia, by which bicarbonate of sodium is deposited and by heat reduced to carbonate. *Action:* antacid, rendering urine alkaline; increases liquidity of bile. *Uses:* gall-stones (given two hours after meals); in acidity of stomach; acid urine; locally to recent superficial burns. In overdoses is a corrosive poison; lemon juice, acetic acid and fixed oils the best antidotes. *Antag. and Incomp:* acidulous salts; acids; chloride of ammonium; lime water; metallic and earthy salts.

Li'quor (see liq. potass.), *test solution.*

Li'quor chlora'tæ (Labarraques' solution) ℥ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Desc: a clear, pale-green liquid (sp. gr. 1.044), of chlorine odor; taste disagreeable and alkaline; reaction alkaline; prepared by mixing solutions of carbonate of sodium, and chloride of calcium together in a tarred vessel with tight cover; when cold add water and strain; when precipitate has subsided siphon off the clear solution and keep it in well-stoppered bottles. *Action:* antiseptic, resolvent, stimulant. *Uses:* syphilis; chronic skin diseases; bilious troubles; dysentery with putrid stools.

So'dii Carbo'nas *atis* **Exsicca'tus** *i*, grs. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...*gm* 1].

Syn: carbonate de soude sec, *Fr.;* getrocknete soda, *G.* *Desc:* dried carbonate of sodium is made by exposing the carbonate to warm, dry air for several days, then exposing to a temperature of 113° F., until it is converted into a white powder weighing one-half what the carbonate did; pass through a sieve and keep in well-stoppered bottles. *Action, Uses, etc:* same as carbonate; on account of its dryness can be made into pills; dose one-half that of the carbonate.

So'dii Chlo'ras *atis*, Chlorate of Sodium, grs. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1].

Desc: chlorate of sodium, $NaClO_3$=106.4, occurs in transparent tetrahedrons, permanent in the air; taste saline and cooling; odorless; *sol.* in 0.5 boiling water, in 40 parts of cold alcohol, and in 1.1 parts cold water; prepared by mixing together a hot solution of bitartrate of sodium and chlorate of potassium; filter, evaporate and crystallize; must be kept in well-stoppered bottles; should not be triturated with combustible substances. *Action, Uses, etc:* similar to chlorate of potassium, but much more soluble.

So'dii Chlor'idum *i*, Common Salt, ℥ ¼... ℥ 1, [*gm.* 1...32].

Syn: chlorure de sodium, *Fr.;* kochsalz, *G.* *Desc:* salt, NaCl=58.5, exists native in many countries and is purified by dissolving in water and recrystallizing; shape and size of crystals vary with degree of heat employed in evaporation; contains 60% chlorine and 39% sodium; it is used in preparation of chlorine, calomel, corrosive sublimate and muriatic acid. *Action:* stimulant, resolvent; increases salivary secretion. *Uses:* scrof-

ula affecting glands or bones; hæmoptysis; dyspepsia with flatulency; *antidote to nitrate of silver;* locally in bites or stings of insects; catarrh of nares; pruritus ani; gland swelling, etc.

So′dium Cho′leas* *atis*, grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].
Desc: sodium choleate is practically purified ox-gall. *Action:* mild laxative. *Uses:* flatulent dyspepsia.

So′dium Citrico-ben′zoas* *atis.*
Desc: a white, spumescent powder freely *sol.* in water, barely soluble in alcohol. *Action, Uses, etc:* like the benzoates generally; in bronchitis, asthma, etc.

So′dii Citro-tar′tras *atis* **Efferves′cens*** *entis*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Desc: effervescent citro-tartrate of soda is made by mixing together bicarbonate of sodium, tartaric acid, citric acid and refined sugar in a suitable dish and heating to 200° or 220° F.; when the particles begin to aggregate, stir until they assume a granular form; separate through a sieve and keep in well-stoppered bottles; when mixed with water brisk effervescence ensues. *Action:* refrigerant, laxative. *Uses:* in febrile conditions; to check nausea and vomiting.

So′dii et Auri Chlo., see Auri Chlo.

So′dii Hypophos′phis *itis*, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].
Syn: hypophosphite de soude, *Fr.;* unterphosphorigsaures natron, *G.* *Desc:* hypophosphite of sodium, $NaH_2PO_2.H_2O$=106, occurs as a white, granular powder, or in small, colorless, rectangular plates; reaction neutral; deliquescent in the air; odorless; taste saline and sweetish; *sol.* in 1 part boiling alcohol, in 1 part water, in 0.12 parts boiling water; it consists of one atom of phosphorous, 2 of oxygen and 3 of hydrogen; hypophosphorous acid increases its solubility; is prepared by mixing solutions of hypophosphite of lime and crystallized carbonate of sodium; filter to separate the carbonate of lime; evaporate to a pellicle, stirring constantly and heating until the salt granulates; should be kept in well-stoppered bottles. *Action:* nerve tonic; alterative. *Uses:* phthisis; scrofulous diathesis; in cases of lowered nerve force.

So′dii Hyposul′phis *itis*, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].
Syn: hyposulphite de soude, *Fr.;* unterschweffigsaures natron, *G.* *Desc:* hyposulphite of sodium, $Na_2S_2O_3,5H_2O$=248, occurs as monoclinic plates or prisms, large, transparent, colorless, odorless, effervescent in dry air; taste sulphurous and bitter; reaction neutral or faintly alkaline; *insol.* in alcohol; *sol.* in 1.5 parts cold, and in 0.5 parts boiling water; it dissolves iodine; is prepared by mixing carbonate of sodium with sulphur, heating gradually, in a porcelain vessel, until the sulphur melts; stir constantly so that it may be exposed to the air, forming the sulphite

of sodium; this is dissolved in water, filtered and boiled with sulphur, filtered, concentrated and allowed to crystallize; should be kept in well-stoppered bottles. *Action:* increases amount of uric acid and sulphates in urine; diminishes urea; antiseptic; parasiticide. *Uses:* pyæmia; yeasty vomiting; zymotic diseases; locally in parasitic affections.

So′dii Iod′idum *i*, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: iodure de sodium, *Fr.;* jodnatrium, *G.* *Desc:* iodide of sodium, NaI=149.6, crystallizes in minute anhydrous cubes, and oblique, rhombic prisms; colorless or white; *sol.* in 0.6 parts of water, and in 1.8 parts of alcohol; deliquescent on exposure to air; odorless; taste saline, slightly bitter; reaction neutral; it should be kept in well-stoppered bottles; prepared by action of iodine on a solution of caustic soda. *Action, Uses, etc:* same as potassium iodide, without its unpleasant effects.

So′dii Ni′tras, grs. 15...20, [*gm.* 1...1.5].

Syn: azotate de soude, *Fr.;* Chili-salpeter, *G.* *Desc:* nitrate of sodium, $NaNO_3$=85, occurs naturally in South America. The crude salt occurs in saline lumps, soft and friable; the purified salt is white or colorless, transparent, in rhomboidal crystals, deliquescent in damp air, odorless; taste saline, cooling, slightly bitter; reaction neutral; *sol.* in 1.3 parts cold water; should be kept in well-stoppered bottles. *Uses:* seldom used, but has been recommended as a remedy in the treatment of dysentery.

So′dii Platino-chlor.*, gr. ⅛...½, [*cgm.* 0.75...3].

Desc: platino-chloride of sodium, $2NaCl.PtCl_4,6H_2O$, is freely *sol.* in water and alcohol; it crystallizes in light-red prisms; for medicinal use a preparation is made by dissolving 3 parts of platinic chloride with 5 parts sodium chloride, evaporating with constant stirring. *Action:* alterative. *Uses:* in constitutional syphilis; injection in gleet and clapp.

So′dii Phos′pha *atis*, grs. 20...40, [*cgm.* 130...260].

Syn: phosphate de soude, *Fr.;* phosphorsaures natron, *G.* *Desc:* phosphate of sodium, $Na_2HPO_4.12H_2O$=358, occurs as large, transparent, colorless, monoclinic prisms; becomes opaque on exposure to air; effloresces rapidly; taste cooling, saline, slightly alkaline; odorless; *insol.* in alcohol; *sol.* in 2 parts boiling water, in 6 parts cold water; is prepared by adding a solution of acid phosphate of calcium (prepared from a mixture of bone ash and sulphuric acid) to a solution of carbonate of sodium; it is found in the urine and in other animal secretions; must be kept in well-stoppered bottles. *Action:* mild purgative. *Uses:* in cases of supposed deficiency of phosphorus; infantile diarrhœa with green stools. *Incomp. and Antag:* soluble salts of lime.

So′dii Py′rophos′phas *atis*, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 60...*gm.* 2].

Desc: pyrophosphate of sodium, $Na_4O_7,10H_2O$=446, is in monoclinic prisms, transparent, colorless, odorless; taste saline, cooling, feebly alkaline; permanent in the air; *insol.* in alcohol; *sol.* in 1.1 parts boiling water, and in 12 parts cold water; is prepared by heating phosphate of sodium in a suitable dish to redness, dissolving in water, filtering and crystallizing. *Action, Uses, etc:* same as phosphate of sodium.

So'dii Salicy'las *atis*, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Desc: salicylate of sodium, $2NaC_7H_5O_3,H_2O$=338, is in small, white, crystalline plates (or in crystalline powder), permanent in the air; taste sweetish, saline and alkaline; odorless; reaction acid; *sol.* in 6 parts cold alcohol, 1.5 parts cold water; is prepared by forming a paste of salicylic acid and water, then adding in *a glass or porcelain vessel*, crystallized carbonate of sodium; strain the liquid through muslin and heat until the carbonic acid gas is expelled. *Action, Uses, etc:* same as salicylic acid but not so irritating and more soluble.

So'dii Santo'nias *atis.*

Desc: the santoniate of sodium, $2NaC_{15}H_{19}O_4.7H_2O$=698, is a new salt that should be used with *great* caution; is prepared by adding santonin to a hot solution of caustic soda as long as it is dissolved by it; then set aside to cool and crystallize. The crystals are rhombic, colorless, transparent, tabular, slightly efflorescent and made yellow by exposure to light; *sol.* in 3 parts water or 12 parts alcohol. *Action, Uses:* should not be used as a vermifuge, in place of santonin, as it is too soluble, and apt to be poisonous. The last U.S.D. says this preparation "should never have been made officinal," and the troches should not take the place of the officinal santonin troches.

So'dii Sil'icas* *atis*, Soluble Glass.

Desc: silicate of sodium (Na_2SiO_3) is made by fusing dried carbonate of sodium, in powder, and silica in an earthenware crucible; cool on a stone slab, pulverize and add to boiling water; filter, concentrate and set aside to crystallize. Solution (commercial) of the silicate contains about 20% of silica and 10% of soda. *Uses:* for splints; jackets for fractures, spinal curvatures.

Li'quor, *as mechanical dressing.*

So'dii Sul'phas *atis*, Glauber's Salt, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: sulfate de soude, *Fr.;* glaubersalz, *G. Desc:* sulphate of sodium, $Na_2SO_4.10H_2O$=322, occurs in monoclinic prisms, colorless, transparent, efflorescent on exposure to air, odorless; taste saline, cooling, bitter; reaction neutral; *sol.* in 2.8 parts cold water 0.25 parts boiling water; *insol.* in alcohol; found native and in waters of many springs, but is usually obtained as a secondary product in the manufacture of common salt, or carbonate

of magnesium; purified by dissolving in water and recrystallizing; must be kept in well-stoppered bottles. *Action:* cathartic; diuretic; sedative. *Uses:* constipation; simple gastric ulcer; dysentery, and other inflammations; should be given well-diluted.

So′dii Sul′phis *itis*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Syn: sulfite de soude, *Fr.;* schwefleigsaures natron, *G.* *Desc:* sulphite of sodium, $Na_2SO_3.7H_2O$=252, occurs in monoclinic crystals, efflorescent in dry air, colorless, transparent, odorless; taste saline, cooling, sulphurous; reaction neutral or faintly alkaline; sparingly *sol.* in alcohol; *sol.* in 0.9 parts boiling water and in 4 parts cold water; it is made by passing sulphurous acid gas into a solution of carbonate of sodium, then evaporate (out of contact with air) concentrate, cool and crystallize; it must be kept in well-stoppered bottles. *Action:* anti-zymotic, parasiticide. *Uses:* in yeasty vomiting; locally in aphthæ.

Glyceri′tum*, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

So′dii Sulphocar′bolas *atis.*

Syn: sulfophenate de soude, *Fr.;* phenylschwefelsaures natron, *G.* *Desc:* sulpho-carbolate of sodium, $NaC_6H_5SO_42H_2O$=232, is a colorless salt, in rhombic prisms, permanent in the air, transparent, without odor; taste bitter, cooling, saline; reaction neutral; *sol.* in 0.7 parts boiling water, in 10 parts boiling alcohol, in 5 parts cold water; it is made by mixing carbolic and strong sulphuric acid together, forming sulpho-carbolic acid, $C_6H_5HSO_4$; this is kept at temperature of 131° F. for several days, when water is added; then carbonate of barium is gradually added until efflorescence ceases; filter after precipitation, add carbonate of sodium until precipitation ceases; filter, evaporate and crystallize. *Action:* see carbolic and sulphuric acids. *Uses:* not yet ascertained definitely.

So′dii Meth′ylas* *atis.*

Desc: $CH_3Na,SO_4.H_2O$. *Action:* purgative in 15 grain doses without cramping.

So′dii Sulphovi′nas* *atis*, ʒ 2...4, [*gm.* 8...16].

Desc: ethyl-sulphate of sodium ($C_2H_5NaSO_4H_2O$) occurs as a granular powder, white, or in tubular hexagonal crystals; taste aromatic, cooling, very deliquescent; *sol.* in 0.7 parts of water, prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol, keeping for several days at a temperature of 77° F.

So′dii Valeria′nas* *atis*, grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Syn: valérianate de soude, *Fr.;* baldriansaures natron, *G.* *Desc:* valerianate of sodium, $NaC_5H_9O_2$, is a deliquescent salt, occurring in snow-white masses with odor of valerianic acid; taste styptic, afterwards sweetish; very soluble; is made by adding water to sulphuric acid and mixing this with a solution of bichro-

mate of potassium in water; then add amylic acid in a retort, agitating frequently until temperature falls to 90° F.; distil until about half has passed over; saturate distilled portion with solution of soda, remove oily liquid from surface, evaporate until watery vapors cease to rise; raise the heat, to liquefy the salt, cool, break in pieces and keep in well-stoppered bottles. *Action:* nervous stimulant. *Uses:* see ammonium valerianate.

Sola'num Panicula'tum* *i.*

Syn: jurubeba. *Hab:* Brazil. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* solanaceæ. *Desc:* juuna has a woody stem 6 to 10 feet high; branches terete with thinly set, purple-black, straight prickles; stem leaves 5 to 7-lobed, pointed, 12 inches long, alone or in pairs; old leaves green on upper surface, sub-glabrous; younger ones downy, midrib and veins prominent; flowers pediceled, compact, calyx spreading, ¼ inch in diameter, 5-parted; sepals 5, joined by pellucid membrane; stamens 5, ½ length of corolla; anthers convergent, ⅙ inch long, ovate-oblong, yellow; style erect; every part of plant covered with white, downy hair; yields the amorphous alkaloid *jurubebin*; taste bitter, odor aromatic, *sol.* in alcohol, chloroform, aqua ammonia; hydrochlorate is crystalline. *Action:* hydragogue cathartic; antiperiodic. *Uses:* constipation, chronic and acute affections of liver and spleen.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Solida'go *onis* **Odo'ra*** *æ*, Golden Rod.

Syn: verge d'or, *Fr.;* goldruthe, *G. Hab:* Canada, United States. *Part used:* the leaves. *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* sweet scented golden rod is found in dry, sandy soils, about the borders of woods; stem 3 feet high, pubescent, slender, simple; leaves alternate, sessile, entire, acute, linear-lanceolate; margin rough; about 2 inches long; flowers terminal, in pyramidal panicle, racemes spreading, flower-heads on one side, small, composed of yellowish lance-linear scales; 3 or 4 oblong ray florets; several disk florets, tubular, yellow; akenes terete; poppus bristly, simple; odor of leaves aromatic, agreeable; taste aromatic, sweetish; virtues depend on a volatile oil. *Action:* carminative, stimulant, aromatic, diaphoretic. *Uses:* colic; to promote menstruation; locally, in neuralgia and rheumatism.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Som'nal*, gtt. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Desc: a colorless liquid, forming, when added to cold water, globules, but does not mix with the water; *sol.* in alcoholic solutions, hot water; dissolves fats and resins; odor faint; taste pungent; reaction acid; made by combining, in a vacuum apparatus, urethane alcoholate and chloral. *Action:* hypnotic, resembling chloral; no disagreeable after-effects; best given in tincture of ginger. *Uses:* insomnia of children or acute alcoholism, etc.

Southernwood*, Artemisia Abrotanum.

Syn: old man, *E.;* aurone des jardins, *Fr.;* eberraute, *G.* *Hab:* southern Europe. *Part used:* the herb *artemisia abrotanum.* *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* "old man" has an erect stem, 3 feet high; lower leaves bipinnate; upper ones capillary, pinnate; all much divided into very narrow, linear segments; flowers numerous, nodding, yellow; odor lemon-like; taste bitter, aromatic. *Action:* tonic; anthelmintic; narcotic. *Uses;* amenorrhœa, chronic diarrhœa, atonic dyspepsia.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Spartei'na *æ*, Spartine, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$...$\frac{1}{3}$, [*mgm.* 6...20].

Desc: a colorless, transparent, oily liquid; odor like analin; taste intensely bitter; reaction alkaline; forms amorphous and crystallizable salts; properties similar to digitalin, strengthening the heart's action; slightly *sol.* in water. See Scoparius.

Spar'teinæ sulphas, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$...$\frac{1}{3}$, [*mgm.* 6...20].

Spar'teina *æ* **Hydri'odas*** *atis*, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$...$\frac{1}{3}$, [*mgm.* 6...20].

Desc this salt occurs in slender, white needles, *sol* in 15 parts water and in chloroform; not as *sol.* in alcohol. *Action:* narcotic, stimulates frequency of respiration and pulse. *Uses:* in disturbed and irregular pulse in heart affections; similar action to digitalin.

Spar'tum* *i* Spanish Broom, grs. 10...15, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 1].

Hab: southern Europe. *Part used:* the seeds of *S. junceum.* *Desc:* a small shrub having large, yellow flowers, having an agreeable odor. *Action:* diuretic; tonic; in large doses emetic and cathartic.

Spige'lia *æ*, Pink Root.

Syn: spigelie du Maryland, *Fr.;* Marylandische spigelie, *G.* *Hab:* southern and middle United States. *Part used:* the root of *S. Marylandica.* *Nat. Ord:* loganiaceæ. *Desc:* Maryland pink-root has a stem 6 to 18 inches high, 4 sided above, round below, simple; leaves opposite, ovate-lanceolate, acute, sessile; flowers showy, 6 or 8 in number; corollas 2 inches long, funnel-shaped, scarlet-red externally, internally yellow; stamens exserted; capsules 2-celled; seeds few; blossoms in June and July; root consists of rhizome with many rootlets; rhizome 2 to 6 inches long, branched, bent, wrinkled longitudinally, ⅛ inch thick; stem remnants on upper surface ⅛ inch apart, with cup-shaped scars; rootlets on under and lateral surfaces; brittle; color of rhizome purplish-brown, rootlets lighter; transverse section shows thin bark with dark outer layer; inner layer lighter, covering pale yellow wood; pith large; bark of rootlets thicker; contains volatile oil and bitter principle. *Action:* anthelmintic; narcotic in over doses. *Uses:* in intestinal worms; *poisonous* doses overcome by diffusible stimulants.

Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 10...100, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 1].
Extrac'tum flu'idum comp.* (pink root, parts 7, senna 7, savine 1, manna 1), ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Extrac'tum flu'idum cum sen'na*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...4].
Tinctu'ra cum sen'na*, ℥ ½...2, [*gm.* 16...64].

Spiræ'a* *æ*, Hardhack, grs. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1].
Hab: North America. *Part used:* the root of *S. tomentosa.* *Nat. Ord:* rosaceæ. *Desc:* meadow sweet is a small shrub; stem slender, 3 to 4 feet high, reddish-brown, branching; leaves dark green, ovate-lanceolate, serrate, rusty beneath; flowers small, purplish-red, racemes short, crowded into a dense pyramid; stamens copious; blossoms in July and August; root branching; bark thin, brown, with bitter, astringent taste; woody part hard and tasteless; the plant has an agreeable odor; tastes like the root and is employed in its stead. *Action:* astringent, tonic. *Uses:* in summer complaints of children; diarrhœa; dysentery; passive hemorrhages; gleet; leucorrhœa; locally to foul ulcers.
Extrac'tum*, grs. 5, [*cgm.* 30].
Extrac'tum flu'idum* (herb), ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Spir'itus Frumen'ti, Whiskey, ʒ 1...8, [*gm.* 4...32].
Syn: eau de vie de grains, *Fr.;* kornbranntwein, *G.* *Desc:* a pale, yellowish, spirituous liquid; when new it has a disagreeable odor, due to the presence of amylic alcohol, which, with age, changes into an ether, old whiskey is slightly acid, the density depends upon the proportion of alcohol it contains, and should be about .935; for medicinal use it should be, at least, 2 years old, and free from disagreeable odor. It is made by fermenting grains, then distilling this product. *Action, Uses, etc:* see alcohol.

Spir'itus Myrci'æ, Bay Rum; see Myrcia.

Spir'itus Sac'chari*, Rum, ʒ 1...8, [*gm.* 4...32].
Desc: rum is the product of fermented molasses and owes its odor to the butyric ether it contains. *Action, Uses, etc:* see alcohol; more of a stimulant to the kidneys than the other spirits.

Spir'itus Vi'ni Gal'lici, Brandy, ʒ 1...8, [*gm.* 4...32].
Syn: cognac, *Fr.;* Franzbranntwein, *G.* *Desc:* brandy is an amber-colored, spirituous liquid, with a peculiar flavor which is improved with age; reaction acid; it is obtained from fermented grapes by distillation, and contains from 48 to 56% of absolute alcohol; for medicinal use it should not be less than 4 years old, and free from disagreeable odor. *Action, Uses, etc:* see alcohol; more astringent than other spirits.
Mistu'ra*, ℥ 1...2, [*gm.* 32...64].

Spon'gia *æ* **Us'ta*** *æ*, Burnt Sponge, ʒ ½...3, [*gm.* 2...12].
Desc: prepared by cutting clean sponges into small pieces, then heating them in a closed vessel until vapors cease to be given

off; the ash contains about ½ of 1% of iodide of sodium. *Action, Uses, etc:* see Iodine.

Stigma'ta* *æ*, Corn Silk.

Syn: zea mays; stigmata maidis. *Hab:* everywhere. *Part used:* the green pistils. *Nat. Ord:* gramineæ. *Desc:* Indian corn has erect stems 5 to 10 feet high, channeled on one side, leafy, leaves lance-linear, entire, 12 to 36 inches long; root fibrous; the silk should be gathered when the tassel is well shed of its pollen. *Action:* diuretic, demulcent. *Uses*: catarrhal inflammation of the kidneys.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Vi'num*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Syru'pus*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Stillin'gia *æ*, Queen's Delight.

Syn: silver leaf, *E.;* stillingie, *Fr.* *Hab:* southern United States. *Part used:* the root of *S. sylvatica.* *Nat. Ord:* euphorbiaceæ. *Desc:* is a perennial with erect stem, 2 to 3 feet high; leaves spreading, elliptic, alternate, sessile, smooth, finely serrate, lance-oblong; flowers in catkin spikes, small, lower ones pistillate, upper ones having 2 stamens; stigmas 3, diverging, on thick style; root 12 inches long, 2 inches thick above, tapering, few branches, crowned with numerous scars, wrinkled longitudinally; color externally brownish-gray, internally pinkish; fracture fibrous, transverse section shows a thick bark of 2 layers, inner one pinkish and dotted with resin cells; odor of dry root weak; taste bitter, acrid and burning; yields a resin soluble in alcohol. *Action:* alterative; emetic and cathartic in large doses. *Uses:* syphilis; scrofula; chronic cutaneous diseases; hepatic disease.

Extrac'tum Æth.*, gtt. ½...2, [*cgm.* 3...12].
" flui'dum, gtt. 20...40, [*cgm.* 130...200].
" " comp.*, gtt. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].
Syru'pus*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
" compos'itus*, ʒ ½, [*gm.* 16].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4.]
Stillin'gin* (resenoid), grs. 2...5, [*cgm.* 13...30].

Stan'num* *i*, Tin, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Syn: étain, *Fr.;* zinn, *G.* *Desc:* Tin, Sn=118, is a bluish-white metal, softer than gold and harder than lead, sp. gr. 7.3; it is rarely found pure in the metallic state but often associated with iron pyrites as a bin-oxide, which is stamped into a coarse powder and the lighter minerals washed away with water; then roasted and again washed with water and mixed with lime, and reduced on hearth of a reverberatory furnace; it dissolves in sulphuric acid, strong hydrochloric acid and nitro-muriatic acid. *Stan'ni pul'vis* is obtained by fusing tin and triturating in a hot iron mortar until it cools; separate by sifting. *Action:* anthelmintic; astrin-

gent; antispasmodic; stimulant to paralyzed muscles. *Uses:* to remove tape worm; should be given in syrup; little used.

Bisulphure'tum* *i*, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Chlor'idum* *i*, grs. $\frac{1}{16}$...$\frac{1}{8}$, [*mgm.* 4...8].

Staphisa'gria *æ*, Stavesacre.

Hab: southern Europe. *Part used:* the seed of *delphinum staphisagria*. *Nat. Ord:* ranunculaceæ. *Desc:* a handsome annual, or biennial, 12 to 24 inches high; stem downy, erect, simple; leaves 5 or 7-lobed, on hairy footstalks; flowers in terminal racemes, purple, or blue; pedicles twice the length of the flower; nectary 4-leaved; petals 5, longer than the nectary, uppermost turn backward forming a spur enclosing 2 spurs of the upper leaflets of the nectary; seeds in straight, oblong capsules, flattish on one side, ⅛ to ⅙ inch broad, one side convex; brownish-gray; edges reticulate; contain a white, oily albumen; embryo straight; odorless; taste acrid and bitter; yield the alkaloids *delphinia*, $C_{28}H_{37}NO_5$; *delphinoidine*, $C_{42}H_{68}N_2O_7$; *delphisine*, $C_{27}H_{46}N_2O_4$, and *staphisagrine*, $C_{32}H_{23}NO_5$. *Action:* emetic; cathartic; too violent for general use; parasiticide externally. *Uses:* locally as ointment in scabies; to destroy lice; should be used with great care.

Extrac'tum*, grs. ⅙...½, [*cgm.* 1...3]. (*Should be abandoned*).

" flu'idum*, gtt. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 3...10, [*cgm.* 18...65].

Stat'ice* *is*, Marsh Rosemary, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Syn: romarin des movais, *Fr.;* strandnelke, *G. Hab:* western and southern Europe. *Part used:* the root of *S. limonium* or *Caroliniana*. *Nat. Ord:* plumbaginaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial maratime plant; leaves one-ribbed, spatulate, oblong, bristle-pointed; flowers numerous, lavender colored, small, on a much-branched, panicled scape, 2 or 3 feet high; blossoms in August; fruit a one-seeded utricle; root 1 to 2 feet long, 1 inch thick, several-headed, upper part annulate; branches longitudinally wrinkled; brownish-purple externally, paler internally; fleshy; fracture short; bark thick; pale yellow wood; odorless; taste astringent and bitter; yields tannin and trace of oil. *Action:* astringent. *Uses:* diarrhœa, dysentery; gargle in ulcerated and aphthous sore throat; injection in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, etc.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Stramo'nii Fo'lia *arum*, Stramonium Leaves, grs. 2, [*cgm.* 12].

Syn: thorn apple leaves, *E.;* feuilles de stramoine, *Fr.;* stechapfelblätter, *G. Hab:* Asia. *Part used:* the leaves of *daturia stramonium*. *Nat. Ord:* solanaceæ.

Stramo'nii Se'men *inis*, Stramonium Seeds, gr. 1, [*cgm.* 6].

Syn: semences de stramoine, *Fr.;* stechapfelsamen, *G. Hab:* Asia. *Part used:* the seeds of *daturia stramonium*. *Nat. Ord:*

solanaceæ. *Desc:* a coarse-looking, annual weed; stem erect, succulent, light-green, nearly smooth, branching, 2 to 4 feet high; flowers on short stalks, calyx 5-angled, single; corolla white, funnel-shaped, tubular, 5-pointed, 5-plaited, 4 inches long; capsule 4-sided, covered with spines, 2-celled above, 4-celled below, ovate; calyx forms a spreading base; opens by 4-valves; contains many brownish-black seeds, ⅙ inch long, $\frac{1}{10}$ inch broad, reniform, pitted, flattened coarsely reticulated; hilum in the testa hard; albumen oily, enclosing cylindrical embryo; odorless; taste oily and bitter. Leaves 3 to 9 inches long, 2 to 5 inches wide, ovate, unequal at base, decurrent, in long petiole, apex pointed, coarsely sinuate, toothed margin; young leaves downy; odorless; taste saline, bitter. Root white, branching conical; yields alkaloid *daturine*, occurring in crystals and believed to be identical with atropine and hyoscyamine; all officinal preparations are made from the seeds. *Action:* narcotic, anodyne antispasmodic; dilates the pupils. *Uses:* pertussis; asthma; chronic constipation; dysmenorrhœa; retention of urine; locally in chronic articular and muscular rheumatism. *Antag:* opium, physostigma. *Synerg:* belladonna, hyoscyamus.

Extrac'tum, gr. ⅙...1, [*cgm.* 1...6].
" alchol'icum*, gr. ⅙...1, [*cgm.* 1...6].
" flu'idum, gtt. 1...4, [*cgm.* 6...25].
Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2.]
Daturine* (alkaloid), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, [*mgm.* 0.6].
" sul'phate, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, [*mgm.* 0.6].

Strophan'thus* *i*, Kembe.

Hab: Africa, Asia. *Part used:* the seeds of *S. kembe.* *Nat. Ord:* apocynaceæ. *Desc:* a weedy climber reaching to the tops of highest trees; stem several inches thick; flowers pale yellow; fruit ripens in June; as found in commerce the pods consist of the endocarp smooth, tawny-colored, enclosing seeds covered with hairs; quality determined by color of covering, which should be white and bright if the seeds are good; seeds are rounded at base, pointed, flat on sides, with a prominent ridge on one side, twisted from base to apex, of grayish-green or brown color; yields glucoside *strophanthin*, $C_{20}H_{34}O_{10}$, a white crystalline powder *sol.* in water, reaction neutral; sparingly *sol.* in ether, or chloroform; this is probably the active principle. *Action:* cardiac stimulant and tonic; diuretic, similar to digitalis. *Uses:* same as digitalis, but probably a better diuretic in heart dropsy.

Tinctu'ra* (1 in 20), gtt. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Strychni'na *æ*, Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$...$\frac{1}{8}$, [*mgm.* 1...8].

Syn: strychnine, *Fr.;* strychnin, *G.* *Desc:* strychnine, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$=334, an alkaloid, from *ignatia* or *nux vomica*, occurring in colorless, prismatic or octahedral crystals, or in a white, odor-

less, crystalline powder, permanent in the air; taste intensely bitter; reaction alkaline; *insol.* in ether; *sol.* in 6 parts chloroform, 12 parts boiling alcohol, 2,500 parts boiling water, and in 6,700 parts cold water; prepared by macerating nux vomica in water acidulated with muriatic acid for 24 hours, boiling and straining through muslin; boil residue again with same quantity of acidulated water, and again repeat the process; mix the 3 decoctions, evaporate to consistency of syrup, add mixture of lime and water; boil (stirring constantly) for ten minutes; strain through muslin, thoroughly wash the precipitate, dry, powder and wash repeatedly with dilute alcohol (to free from *brucine*) until washings are only faintly reddened with nitric acid; boil with alcohol until bitterness is lost; mix these several tinctures together and distill off the alcohol by the water-bath; wash the residue, add water and drop in sulphuric acid to neutralize; add then animal charcoal, boil, filter, evaporate and crystallize; dissolve in water and precipitate by adding aqua ammoniæ; dry on blotting paper, and keep in well-stoppered bottles. *Action, Uses, etc:* see Strychnia Sulphas.

Strychni′næ Ac′etas* *atis*, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$...$\frac{1}{8}$, [*mgm.* 1...8].

Desc: acetate of strychnia is a neutral salt, crystallizing with difficulty and losing a portion of its acid in evaporation; *sol.* in 15 parts of chloroform and 100 parts of water. *Action, Uses, etc:* see the sulphate.

Strychni′næ Hydri′odas* *atis*, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$...$\frac{1}{8}$, [*mgm.* 1...8].

Desc: hydriodate of strychnine, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2HI$=462, is made by adding a solution of iodide of potassium to a solution of a strychnia salt, dissolve the precipitate in alcohol, filter, evaporate and crystallize; it occurs as white scales, or in quadrangular needles, and contains 72% strychnia; tastes very bitter; *sol.* in alcohol; slightly soluble in water. *Action, Uses, etc:* see the sulphate.

Strychni′næ Hydrobro′mas* *atis*, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$...$\frac{1}{10}$, [*mgm.* 1...6].

Desc: hydrobromate of strychnia, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2HBr$.=415, forms in prismatic needles, and contains 80% of strychnine; is prepared by adding a solution of potassium bromide in water and alcohol to a solution of sulphate of strychnine in alcohol and water; filter the precipitate, wash with water, concentrate and crystallize; is *sol.* in 32 parts cold water; in diluted alcohol; slightly *sol.* in alcohol. *Action, Uses, etc:* see the sulphate.

Strychni′næ Hydrochlo′ras* *atis*, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$...$\frac{1}{8}$, [*mgm.* 1...8].

Desc: muriate of strychnine, $2(C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2,HCl),3H_2O$=795, crystallizes in silky needles; *sol.* in 60 parts cold water; is prepared by dissolving strychnine in warm, dilute muriatic acid; contains 84% strychnine. *Action, Uses, etc:* see the sulphate.

Strychni′næ Ni′tras* *atis*, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$...$\frac{1}{10}$, [*mgm.* 1...6].

Desc: nitrate of strychnine, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2HNO_3$=397, contains 84% of strychnine and is prepared by adding strychnine to warm, dilute nitric acid; forms colorless needles of silky lustre, having intensely bitter taste; *sol.* in 26 parts glycerin, 3 parts boiling water; *insol.* in ether. *Action, Uses, etc:* see the sulphate.

Li'quor*, gtt. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Strychni'næ Sul'phas *aïis*, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$...$\frac{1}{8}$, [*mgm.* 1...8].

Syn: sulfate de strychnine, *Fr.;* schwefelsaures strychnin, *G.* *Desc:* sulphate of strychnine, $(C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2)_2H_2SO_4.7H_2O$=892, occurs in prismatic, colorless crystals, shining, odorless, efflorescent in dry air; taste intensely bitter; reaction neutral; *sol.* in 2 parts boiling water, 10 parts of cold water, 2 parts boiling alcohol; *insol.* in ether; is prepared by adding diluted sulphuric acid to a mixture of the alkaloid in distilled water, heating gently, until dissolved, filtering and evaporating at a gentle heat; crystallize and dry rapidly; must be kept in well-stoppered bottles. Is a violent poison, destroying vegetable as well as animal life; ½ grain is smallest amount that has caused death. *Symptoms of poisoning* are dilated pupils, constriction of fauces and jaws, slight shuddering, paleness of the face, followed by flushing; tetanic convulsions; cases of poisoning should be treated by artificial respiration, tannic acid, chloral, emetics; chloroform, nitrite of amyl. *Action:* stimulant to medulla and spinal cord; tonic; diuretic; increases venereal appetite; causes uterine contractions. *Uses:* functional paralysis; paralysis of diphtheria; chlorosis; impotency; amenorrhœa. *Antag. and Incomp:* belladonna, opium, tobacco, woorara, conium, chloral, ether, bromide of potassium, chloroform. *Synerg:* ergot, brucia, picrotoxine, etc.

Tinctu'ra, European*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2]. *Caution.*

Elix'ir valer'ianas*, ʒ 1 [*gm.* 4].

Stylosan'thes* *is*, Pencil Flower.

Hab: United States. *Part used:* the herb *S. elatior.* *Nat. Ord:* leguminosæ. *Desc:* stylosanthes has an erect, branched, pubescent stem, 1 foot high; leaves are on short footstalks; leaflets 1 inch long, smooth, lanceolate, acute at each end; flowers yellow, in spikes of 3 or 4; bracts fringed with yellow bristles; leaves trifoliate. *Action:* uterine tonic, and sedative. *Uses:* to relieve irritability of uterus in latter months of gestation; to increase expulsive pains of parturition.

Extractum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Sty'rax *acis*, Storax, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Syn: styrax liquide, *Fr.;* flüssiger storax, *G.* *Hab:* Asia Minor. *Part used:* a balsam from the bark of *liquidambar orientale.* *Nat. Ord:* balsamifluæ. *Desc:* the tree from which storax is derived closely resembles the sweet-gum tree, but has obtuse,

3-lobed, smooth leaves, and smaller heads of fruit; the inner bark of the tree is gathered, boiled with water and the resinous matter skimmed and run into barrels; it is opaque, consistency of honey, gray in color, *sol.* in ether, chloroform, alcohol, and volatile oils; yields *styrol*, C_8H_8, a thin, colorless liquid of fragrant odor, burning taste; *cinnamic acid*, and *styracin*, $C_9H_9,C_9H_7O_2$. *Action:* similar to copaiba; parisiticide. *Uses:* chronic catarrhs; gonorrhœa; locally in scabies; frost-bite.

Suc'cini O'leum*, Oil of Amber, gtt. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Syn: huile volatile de succin, *Fr.;* bernsteinöl, *G.* *Desc:* amber is a fossil resin found on southern coast of the Baltic; it is *sol.* in chloroform; is hard, brittle, whitish-yellow in color, density 1.070; *insol.* in water, alcohol, ether and oils. The oil is obtained by dry distillation, and rectified. The color of rectified oil is light-yellow; sp. gr. 0.88 to 0.92; taste acrid, warm; *sol.* in volatile oils, fixed oils and ether; its composition is $C_{10}H_{16}$. *Action:* antispasmodic; stimulant; local irritant. *Uses:* pertussis, hysteria, rheumatism; externally in paralysis, rheumatism.

Suc'cus Al'terans, see Trifolium Pratense.

Sul'phonal*, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Desc: sulphonal $[(CH_3)_2.C.(C_2H_5SO_2)_2]$ occurs in heavy, prismatic, colorless crystals, *sol.* in 120 parts cold water; more *sol.* in alcohol; melts at 125.5° C. *Action:* hypnotic, producing natural sleep; neither depressing nor anæsthetic in character. *Uses:* insomnia of insane, delirium tremens and nervous insomnia.

Sulpho-Calcine*.

Desc: a proprietary article containing oxide of lime, washed sulphur, benzo-boracic acid, oil eucalyptus, oil of wintergreen and extractum pancreaticus; used either in spray or gargle; is non-poisonous. *Action:* antiseptic; resolvent; astringent; powerfully solvent. *Uses:* as a solvent for diphtheritic membrane; may be used pure or diluted with water

Sul'phur *is* **Lo'tum** *i*, ʒ]...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Syn: soufre lavé, *Fr.;* gereinigte schwefelblumen, *G.* *Desc:* washed sulphur, S=32, is prepared by washing sublimed sulphur with water as long as it changes blue litmus to red, then drying; it forms a fine, citron-yellow powder, *insol.* in water or alcohol; odorless; tasteless; *sol.* in boiling solution of soda and in disulphide of carbon. *Action, Uses, etc:* see Sulphur Sublimatum.

Sul'phur *is* **Iod'idum** *i*, gr. ½...1, [*cgm.* 3...6].

Syn: iodure de soufre, *Fr.;* jodschwefel, *G.* *Desc:* iodide of sulphur is grayish-black in color; is in a radiated, crystalline mass; odor of iodine; lustre metallic; reaction acid; taste acrid; *sol.* in 60 parts glycerine, and in disulphide of carbon; *insol.* in water; decomposed by iodide of potassium, solutions of potassa,

alcohol, ether and the volatile oils; is prepared by mixing washed sulphur and iodine together, heating gently in loosely closed flask until color is uniformly dark, then liquefy by increasing heat, cool and break in pieces; must be kept in glass, close-stoppered bottles. *Action:* caustic, stimulant. *Uses:* in tubercular affections of skin.

Unguen'tum (1 to 12). *External.*

Sul'phur *is* **Precipita'tum** *i*, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Syn: lait de soufre, *Fr.;* schwefelmilch, *G.* *Desc:* precipitated sulphur, S=32, is prepared by adding sufficient water to lime to slack it; mix this with sublimed sulphur, adding water and boiling for two hours; filter, dilute with an equal amount of water and add muriatic acid, drop by drop, until precipitation ceases; wash precipitate with water until washings are tasteless; it forms an amorphous powder, yellowish-white, *insol.* in water or alcohol; almost tasteless; odorless; *sol.* in boiling solution of soda. *Action, Uses, etc:* see next.

Sul'phur *is* **Sublima'tum** *i*, ʒ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Syn: flowers of sulphur; fleurs de soufre, *Fr.;* schwefelblumen, *G.* *Desc:* sublimed sulphur, S=32, is a fine, yellow powder; taste faintly acid; reaction acid; odor characteristic; burns with a blue flame; *insol.* in water or alcohol. Sulphur exists native in volcanic countries, and is extracted by melting the native product in round pits with gypsum walls, collecting two or three times a day from an opening in the walls, and running into moulds; this contains earthy matter which is removed by distilling from iron retorts, condensing the vapor in brick chambers, where it falls in fine powder; sublimed sulphur combines with most metallic and non-metallic elements forming sulphides. *Action:* laxative, stimulating peristaltic movements; increases liver secretion; parasiticide; prevents fermentation. *Uses:* rheumatism; piles; torpid liver, hepatic colic; chronic cough with profuse expectoration; chronic articular disease; in prurigo, eczema, pruritus ani; *locally* in scabies, impetigo, gonorrhœa, acne, eczema.

Sum'bul, Musk Root, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Syn: racine de sumbul, *Fr.;* sumbulwurzel, *G.* *Hab:* Central Asia. *Part used:* the root of *ferula sumbul.* *Nat. Ord:* umbelliferæ. *Desc:* a perennial, 6 to 8 feet high; leaves large, triangular, radical, with a few small, cauline leaves, the upper ones simply sheathing bracts; flowers polygamous; fruit oblong-oval, compressed on back, ½ inch long, no oil-tubes when ripe; root in transverse segments, 1 to 5 inches in diameter, ¾ to 2 inches thick; light, spongy, with annulate rings; bark thin, brown, internally lighter, with yellowish-brown resin dots; fracture irregular, farinaceous; odor of musk; taste aromatic and bitter;

yields sumbul balsam, resin, and essential oil. *Action:* nervous stimulant. *Uses:* chronic bronchitis; hysteria; dysentery; chlorosis; asthma; leucorrhœa.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 2...5, [*cgm.* 13...30].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].
Tinctu'ra, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Svap'nia* *æ*, gr. 1, [*cgm.* 6].

Desc: a proprietary medicine said to be purified opium deprived of its narcotic properties; it occurs in fine, light-brown scales. *Action, Uses, etc:* see opium.

Swiete'nia* *æ.*

Syn: African mahogany. *Hab:* Africa. *Part used:* the bark of *S. senegalenis.* *Action:* astringent, tonic, antiperiodic. *Uses:* malarial fevers; typhoid fever.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Sycocar'pus Rus'byi*.

Syn: cocillana. *Hab:* Bolivia. *Part used:* the bark. *Nat. Ord:* meliaceæ. *Desc:* a small tree 30 to 40 feet high; diameter 3 feet; branches spreading like an apple tree; bark thick, ash-colored, rough when old; leaves 12 to 24 inches long, pinnate 8 inches wide; leaflets in pairs of 5 to 10; larger ones 6 to 8 inches long; flowers in axillary racemes, 8 to 10 inches long, small, inconspicuous, greenish; fruit woody, fig-shaped, size of a walnut, 4-celled; contains 2 seeds. *Action:* laxative; tonic; expectorant. *Uses:* chronic bronchitis; catarrh.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Sym'phytum* *i*, Comfrey.

Syn: consoude, *Fr.;* beinwurz, *G.* *Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the root of *S. officinale.* *Nat. Ord:* borraginaceæ. *Desc:* gum-plant is a coarse-looking perennial; stem 12 to 24 inches high, bristly; leaves rough, alternate, lanceolate, or lance-ovate; petiole winged; flowers in racemose cymes; calyx 5-toothed; corolla purplish or yellowish-white, tubular, bell-shaped, teeth spreading; throat closed by linear scales; akenes 4, smooth, glossy dark brown; root should be collected in spring or autumn; it is fleshy, several-headed, tapering, branches few, 6 to 8 inches long; often bent; wrinkled longitudinally; 1 inch thick above; purple-black externally; fracture short, waxy; inner bark whitish; outer dark and corky; taste mucilaginous, sweetish and astringent; odorless; yields a little tannin and sugar. *Action:* astringent; demulcent; tonic. *Uses:* catarrhal affections.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Vi'num comp.*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 16...64].

Taba'cum *i*, Tobacco, grs. 2...5, [*cgm.* 12...30].

Syn: leaf tobacco, *E.;* nicotiane, tabac, *Fr.;* tabaksblätter, *G.*

Hab: tropical America. *Part used:* the dried leaves of *nicotiana tabacum*. *Nat. Ord:* solanaceæ. *Desc:* tobacco has a viscid, hairy, stout stem, 4 to 6 feet high; leaves alternate, short-stalked, sessile, 6 to 18 inches long by 2 to 6 inches wide, obovate, or oval-lanceolate, entire margin, apex pointed, green, thick, with viscid hairs and small, sessile glands; midrib thick, with acute, branching, lateral veins; odor peculiar, disagreeable; taste bitter, acrid; dried leaves brown colored; contains salts, *nicotianin* forming white, foliaceous crystals, having odor of tobacco-smoke; taste bitter; and *nicotina*, the poisonous principle, which is an oily liquid, colorless, sp. gr. 1.027, composition, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$=162, odor unpleasant, reaction alkaline, taste burning, soluble in water, ether, alcohol, forms salts with acids; dried tobacco yields from 2% to 10% of this alkaloid; flowers are in terminal panicles; calyx tubular, bell-shaped, 5-toothed; corolla 2 inches long, funnel-shaped, border spreading, 5-lobed; ovary conical; stamens 5; capsule 2-celled, 1 inch long, contains many uniform, pale brown seeds. *Action:* poisonous to plants and animals; emetic; diuretic; sedative; narcotic; paralyzes heart; antispasmodic; death has resulted from its external application to the head of a boy 8 years old. *Uses:* in obstruction of bowels; hernia; spasmodic asthma; tetanus; poisoning of strychnia; locally in scabies, urticaria, rheumatism; injection in ascarides. The poisonous alkaloid is readily absorbed by the skin. *Antag. and Incomp:* iodides, tannin, caustic alkalies, ergot, digitalis, alcohol. *Synerg:* chloral, physostigma, gelsemium, veratrum.

Extrac'tum*, gr. ⅙...½, [*cgm.* 1...3].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 1...5. *The larger doses emetic.*
Infu'sum*, (℥ 1 to O 1) ℥ ½...4, [*gm.* 16...128].
O'leum*, gtt. ⅙, [*cgm.* 1].
Vi'num* (℥ 1 to O 1), gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Tach'ia æ Guiane'sis*, grs. 15, [*gm.* 1].

Hab: South America. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* gentianeæ. *Desc:* has a local reputation. *Action:* tonic, antipyretic. *Uses:* fevers.

Tinctu'ra*, gtt. 60...120, [*gm.* 4...8].

Tamarin'dus *i*, Tamarinds, ℥ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Syn: tamarin, *Fr.;* tamarinden, *G.* *Hab:* India, Africa. *Part used:* the fruit of *T. Indica*. *Nat. Ord:* leguminosæ. *Desc:* the tamarind tree attains a height of 75 feet; leaves alternate, pinnate; leaflets in pairs of 10 to 18, oval-oblong, unequal at base; flowers in terminal racemes, white or yellowish, red veined; fruit a curved legume, indehiscent, 6 inches long, 1 inch broad, with thin, brown, fragile shell containing an acidulous pulp adhering to a tough membrane, with 3 to 10 cells each inclosing a single seed; as found in the shops it is in a reddish-brown, soft

mass; taste sweet and acidulous. *Action:* laxative; to correct nausea and quench thirst. *Uses:* as a cooling drink in ferers.

Tanace'tum *i*, Tansy, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Syn: tanaisie, *Fr.;* wurmkraut, *G.* *Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the leaves and tops of *T. vulgare.* *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* a perennial growing in old fields, having simple stems, in clusters, 3 feet high, roundish-angular, purplish at the base; leaves 4 to 10 inches long, 2 to 5 inches wide, alternate, sessile, or petiolate, divided bipinnately with rounded or coarsely serrate segments; smooth, dark-green, dotted with oil glands; flowers in terminal corymbs, dense; involcure imbricated with many scales, brown margined; receptacle naked, convex; florets many, yellow, marginal ones pistillate; akenes obovate, 5-ribbed; p ppus crown-like; root many-headed, stout, fibrous; odor of plant pungent, strong and unpleasant; taste bitter, aromatic; yields a volatile oil, yellow or greenish in color, sp. gr. 0.92 to 0.95; odor bitter, camphoraceous; taste pungent and bitter; *sol.* in alcohol. *Tanacetin* is a yellowish-white, granular matter, odorless, *sol.* in ether, less *sol.* in alcohol, sparingly *sol.* in water. *Action:* that of aromatic bitter and irritant narcotic; emmenagogue; tonic; diaphoretic. *Antidote:* emetics, then stimulants, coffee, etc. *Uses:* amenorrhœa; flatulency; hysterical troubles; ague; gout.

Extrac'tum*, gr. ⅙...½, [*cgm.* 1...3].
" flu'idum*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].
O'leum*, gtt. 2...6, [*cgm.* 13...40]. (*½ ounce has proven fatal.*)

Tarax'acum *i*, Dandelion, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Syn: dent de lion, *Fr.;* löwenzahn, *G.* *Hab:* northern hemisphere. *Part used:* the root of *T. dens-leonis.* *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* a perennial with short-stalked, radical leaves, obovate-oblong, acute, margins serrate, 6 to 8 inches long; flower-heads 1½ inch in diameter, terminal, in hollow scapes; involcure erect, imbricate; florets 5-toothed, yellow; akene compressed, ovate-oblong; poppus spreading, silky, hairy, on long stalk; root 4 to 12 inches long, ½ to 1 inch thick, cylindrical with several short heads above and a few branches below; fleshy; yellowish-brown, darker when dry; longitudinally wrinkled; internally white with yellow centre surrounded by concentric circles of milk vessels; inodorous; taste bitter; active principle *taraxacin* occurring as an amorphous mass; the root should be collected in the fall. *Action:* laxative; tonic; diuretic. *Uses:* atonic dyspepsia, with hepatic congestion; constipation; skin diseases due to liver derangement.

Elix'ir*, ʒ 2...6, [*gm.* 8...24].
" comp.*, ʒ 2...4, [*gm.* 8...16].
Extrac'tum, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
" flu'idum, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Extrac'tum flu'idum comp.*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
" " et sen'næ*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Suc'cus*, ʒ 2...4, [*gm.* 8...16].
Syru'pus comp.*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Tarax'acin* (active principle), grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6. .12].

Terebe'ne*, gtt. 3...10, [*cgm.* 18...65].

Desc: a clear, colorless liquid; odor of pine wood; not miscible with water; imparts odor of violet to the urine; is prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on turpentine. *Action:* prevents fermentation; similar to turpentine. *Uses:* in phthisis; dyspepsia with flatulency; cystitis, gleet; bronchitis; as a spray in post-nasal catarrhs.

Terebin'thina *æ*, Turpentine, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: terebenthine commune, *Fr.;* gemeiner terpentin, *G. Part used:* the concrete oleo-resin obtained from *pinus palustris*, and other species of *pinus.* See following:

Terebin'thina *æ* **Canaden'sis,** grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Syn: balsam of fir, *E.;* terebenthene du Canada, *Fr.;* Canadischer terpentin, *G. Hab:* United States, Canada. *Part used:* the liquid oleo-resin from *abies balsamea. Nat. Ord:* coniferæ. *Desc:* the balsam of fir tree is an evergreen with horizontal branches, growing gradually shorter toward the top, forming a regularly pyramidal head; leaves linear, flat, glaucous, obtuse, having grooved line above; cones erect, cylindrical, reflexed, scales compact and broad; bracts obovate, shorter than scale; bark smooth, containing many reservoirs of resin, these are tapped and collected during July and August, a tree yielding about ½ pound. Turpentine is a viscid, yellowish, opaque liquid; taste bitter and pungent; odor agreeable, terebinthinate; *sol.* in chloroform, ether, benzol; yields 12 to 16% volatile oil which is colorless, sp. gr. 0.86, composition $C_{10}H_{16}$, slightly *sol* in water; odor diffusible and strong; taste hot and pungent. *Action:* locally irritant, vesicant; nervous stimulant; antiseptic; stimulant to vaso-motor system; cardiac stimulant; antispasmodic; anthelmintic; expectorant. *Uses:* chronic catarrh of bowels; flatulency; dysentery after acute stage; passive hemorrhages of debility, puerperal and yellow fever; hospital gangrene; erysipelas; enema in impaction of rectum; constipation; tape worm; in chronic bronchitis. *Antag. and Incomp:* vegetable astringents; antimony, zinc, lead; the iodides, sulphites; copper, etc. *Synerg:* alcohol, diffusible stimulants.

O'leum, gtt. 5...60, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 4].

Terebin'thina *æ* **Chian***, grs. 5, [*cgm.* 30].

Syn: térébenthine de Chio, *Fr.;* Cyprischer terpentin, *G. Desc:* the turpentine is collected on the island of Chio, from the *pistacea*

terebinthus, the juice flowing during the summer; after collecting it is boiled and strained, then again boiled with water and then kneaded in cold water; it is thick, tenacious, greenish-yellow in color; odor peculiar; taste more pleasant than other turpentines; yields an essential oil; is best given in emulsion. *Action:* see turpentine; especially useful as a cure for cancer. *Uses:* for cancer, internally and locally.

Ter'pin Hy'dras* *atis*, grs. 2...5, [*cgm.* 13...30].

Desc: terpin hydrate, $C_{10}H_{10}(H_2O)_2,H_2O$, one of the new derivatives of turpentine and said to be of great value. *Uses:* chronic and obstinate cough; neuralgia; should be given with great caution in cases of Bright's disease.

Ter'pinol* *is*, grs. 2, [*cgm.* 13].

Desc: an oily liquid, *insol.* in water; *sol.* in alcohol, and ether; best given in emulsion or capsule. *Action:* see Terpin Hydrate.

Tes'ta* *æ*, Oyster Shell, grs. 5...30, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 2].

Syn: écailles d'huitres, *Fr.;* austerschalen, *G.* *Hab:* Atlantic and Indian oceans. *Desc:* the shell of *ostrea edulis.* *Class:* acephala. *Ord:* lamellibranchia. *Fauna:* ostracea. *Desc:* the oyster-shell is irregular in shape, composed of imbricated, foliaceous layers, gray externally and rough; internally smooth and white, with a purple spot; consists of carbonate of calcium.

Tes'ta Prepar'ata*, Prepared Oyster Shells.

Desc: an impalpable powder, white, coarser than prepared chalk; *sol.* in hydrochloric acid; is prepared by removing the rough external layer, washing with boiling water, powdering and drying. *Action, Uses, etc:* see prepared chalk.

Teu'crium*, ʒ ½, [*gm.* 2].

Syn: germandrée aquatique, *Fr.;* gamander, *G.* *Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the plant *teucrium scerdium.* *Nat. Ord:* labiatæ. *Desc:* water germander is 12 inches high, with leaves lance-oblong, sessile, serrate, soft, hairy, 2 or 3 inches long; flowers rose-colored, in whorls of 2 to 4; lower lip elongated; upper one short, deeply divided; stamens perfect from the cleft; odor aromatic; virtues depend on volatile oil. *Action:* diaphoretic; tonic, stimulant. *Uses:* scrofula; dropsy; chronic gout; flatulency.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Thal'line*.

Desc: a synthetic alkaloid, $C_9H_6H_4N(OCH_3)$; it forms salts with acids. *Action:* intermediate between those of kairin and antipyrin; more powerful in action than the latter. *The sulphate* is a white, crystalline powder, *sol.* in 5 parts cold water, freely in alcohol; the odor is peculiar; air and light change the color. *The tartrate* is not so readily soluble as the sulphate; death has

followed its use in debilitated conditions. A 2½% solution has been used locally in gonorrhœa with success, in combination with its internal use.

Sul'phate*, grs. 4...8, [*cgm.* 25...50].
Tar'trate*, grs. 4...8, [*cgm.* 25...50].

Thap'sia* *æ*, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Syn: thapsie, *Fr.*, *G.* *Hab:* southern Europe. *Part used:* the root of *T. garganica.* *Nat. Ord:* umbelliferæ. *Desc:* a perennial herb with thick, smooth, hollow stem; leaves shining, thrice pinnate, sheaths large; leaflets acute, lance-linear, 2 or 3 lobed; flowers in large, yellow, compound umbels; root 24 inches long 2 or 3 inches thick, tapering, branched; internally whitish, externally brownish; odorless; taste acrid, biting; active principle a resin. *Action:* emetic, purgative, tonic; locally irritant. *Uses:* counter-irritant; in rheumatism and bronchitis.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Thei'na* *æ*, Thein, gr. 1, [*cgm.* 6].

Desc: an alkaloid prepared from the leaves of *camellia thea*, the leaves yielding from 1 to 4%; it congeals readily; is lemon-yellow in color and has a strong, aromatic taste and odor; is prepared by macerating the leaves in a mixture of slaked lime and water, exhausting the residue with chloroform, distilling, treating residue with boiling water, filtering, cooling, concentrating; forms salts with different acids. *Action, Uses, etc:* see Caffeina.

Ci'tras*, gr. 1, [*cgm.* 6].
Lac'tas*, gr. 1, [*cgm.* 6].
Ma'las*, gr. 1, [*cgm.* 6].
Mu'rias*, gr. 1 [*cgm.* 6].

Thu'ja *æ*, Arbor Vitæ.

Syn: thuya, *Fr.;* lebensbaum, *G.* *Hab:* Canada, northern United States. *Part used:* the leaves and small branches of *T. occidentalis.* *Nat. Ord:* coniferæ. *Desc:* arbor vitæ is a 50-foot tree growing in swamps; trunk crooked and branched its whole length; foliage evergeen; branchlets 2-edged, flat, broad; leaves in 4 rows, scale-like, imbricate, ⅛ inch long, blunt-pointed, with an elevated gland in the back; cones terminal, scales few and loose; wood light and soft; odor balsamic; taste pungent, aromatic, bitter, camphoraceous; yields a colorless, volatile oil, sp. gr. 0.925, *sol.* in alcohol; also *thujin*, $C_{20}H_{22}O_{12}$, crystallizing in yellow tables, *sol.* in water and alcohol; taste bitter. *Action:* astringent; antiperiodic; irritant. *Uses:* locally to fungous growths, warts and for cancer; *internally* pulmonary catarrh, dropsy, malarial affections, amenorrhœa.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Thy'mol, grs. 2, [*cgm.* 12].
Desc: see Thymus.

Thy'mus Vulgar'is*, Thyme.
Syn: thym *Fr.;* themian, *G. Hab:* southern Europe. *Part used:* the herb. *Nat. Ord:* labiatæ. *Desc:* garden thyme has a procumbent stem, at base, erect, suffruticose, branched: leaves pubescent, lanceolate, oblong-ovate, revolute at sides; flowers verticillate spikes, whitish, terminal, upper lip of corolla flat, shorter than the lower lip, blossoms in summer; yields a volatile oil, when rectified is yellowish or colorless and has a strong aromatic odor; taste pungent and cooling; *sol.* in alcohol; sp. gr. 0 88 to 0.90; contains *cymene,* $C_{10}H_{14}$, and *thymene,* $C_{10}H_{16}$, and *thymol,* $C_{10}H_{14}O$=150; thymol is obtained by fractional distillation, collecting only that which distills over at a temperature of 392° F.; agitate this with solution of soda, separate the thymene from the thymol sodium then liberate the thymol by adding hydrochloric acid; crystallize and recrystallized from alcohol solution; it forms colorless, rhombic scales of sp. gr. 1.028; boils at 446° F.; is sparingly *sol.* in water; *sol.* in chloroform, benzol, alcohol, ether, hot oils and fats; forms soluble compound with soda; odor aromatic; taste pungent, burning. *Action:* antiseptic. *Uses:* intestinal affections; catarrhs; typhoid fever; *thymol* in diphtheria; to correct fetor of foul ulcers and cancers; as antiseptic in surgical dressings in place of carbolic acid; a formula of 1 part of *thymol* to 1,000 of water is a good wash for wounds; 2 to 20 grains to the ℥ of lard makes a good antiseptic ointment.
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ℥ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
O'leum, gtt. 1...10, [*cgm.* 6...60].

Tig'lii O'leum *i,* Croton Oil, gtt. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].
Syn: huile de crotin, *Fr.;* crotinöl, *G. Hab:* Hindostan. *Part used:* the fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *croton tiglium. Nat. Ord:* euphorbiaceæ. *Desc:* the croton tree attains a height of 15 or 20 feet; leaves alternate, serrulate, petiolate, acutely-ovate; flowers in terminal racemes, uni-sexual; fruit is a capsule, ¾ of an inch long, each cell containing one seed which is rounded on dorsal surface; grayish-brown or black, and mottled externally; ½ inch long, oblong, flat on ventral surface; testa brittle; albumen enclosed is oily, odorless; has oily and acrid taste; the oil is obtained by pressure; is pale yellow or brownish, viscid, fluorescent; *sol.* in volatile and fixed oils, ether; contains *tiglinic acid,* $C_5H_8O_2$, and glucosides of acids; the drastic principle has not been isolated. *Action:* powerful purgative; externally an irritant and vesicant. *Uses:* obstinate constipation; dropsies; tape worm; revulsive in cerebral affections: best given in emulsion or pill form.

Toluta'num, see Balsamum.

Ton'ga* *æ.*

Hab: Fiji. *Part used:* the root of *raphidophora vitiensis,* and the bark of *premna taitensis.* *Desc:* tonga is a compound fluid extract of the above. *Action:* anti-neuralgic. *Uses:* neuralgia.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].

Ton'ka Bean* (Dip'terix Odora'ta), grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 60...*gm.* 2].

Syn: fève tonka, *Fr.;* tonkabohnen, *G.* *Hab:* Guiana. *Part used:* the seeds. *Nat. Ord:* papilionaceæ. *Desc:* tonka bean is from a large tree. The fruit is an oblong-ovate pod enclosing a single seed, from an inch to an inch and a half long, two to four lines broad, compressed, with a dark brown, wrinkled, shining, thin skin, and a light brown, oily kernel; odor strong, aromatic and agreeable; taste bitterish and aromatic; active principle *coumarin* ($C_9H_6O_2$). *Action:* antispasmodic; heart stimulant; narcotic. *Uses:* whooping-cough.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 5...8, [*cgm.* 30...50].

Tormentil'la* *æ,* grs. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...60].

Syn: tormentille, *Fr.;* tormentillwurzel *G.* *Hab:* Europe, north Asia. *Part used:* the rhizome of *potentilla tormentilla.* *Nat. Ord:* rosaceæ. *Desc:* tormentilla has weak, ascending stems; leaves sessile, trifoliate; flowers are solitary, on long axils and yellow; rhizome 2 to 3 inches long, ½ inch thick, cylindrical, branched; surface covered with roundish protuberances; externally reddish-brown; fracture smooth, resinous; bark thin; pith large; odor rose-like; taste astringent; contains tannin. *Action:* astringent. *Uses:* passive hemorrhages; see tannin.

Toxicoden'dron, see Rhus Tox.

Tragacan'tha *æ.*

Syn: gomme adraganthe, *Fr.;* traganth, *G.* *Hab:* Europe, Africa. *Part used:* a gummy exudation from *astragalus gummifer,* and other species of *A.* *Nat. Ord:* leguminosæ. *Desc:* the gum comes in flaky pieces, oblong, or roundish, or in rolled-up or extended filaments; is reddish, whitish, or yellow-white in color; translucent; hard; fragile; difficult to pulverize; *insol.* in alcohol; only partially *sol.* in water. *Action:* demulcent. *Uses:* a vehicle for suspension of heavy, insoluble powders; for forming troches.

Mucila'go, q. s.

Trifo'lium Praten'se *is,* Red Clover.

Hab: all countries. *Part used:* the blossoms. *Nat. Ord:* leguminosæ. *Desc:* a common herb; leaves palmately trifoliate; terminate; leaflets entire, smooth, ovate; centre lighter-colored; stems hairy; ascending flowers red; spikes dense; corolla monopetalous, fragrant; blossoms all summer. *Action:* sedative, deobstruent, alterative. *Uses:* pertussis; scrofula; locally as wash for foul ulcers.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 5...20, [*cgm.* 30...130].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Syru'pus comp.* ("succus alterans," bamboo brier root comp.), ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Tril'lium *i*, **Erec'tum*** *i*, Bethroot, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Syn: trillium, *Fr.*, *G.* *Hab:* United States, Canada. *Part used:* the rhizome. *Nat. Ord:* liliaceæ. *Desc:* bethroot has a simple stem 12 inches high; flower single, terminal, hexandrous; leaves in whorls of 3, ovate, or rhomboid, reticulate, palmately veined; fruit 3-celled, triangular-ovate, a dark purple or red berry with many seeds; flower nodding, finely deflexed; petals spreading, dark purple; rhizome sub-globular, oblong; lower end truncate, 1 to 1½ inches long, ½ or ¾ inch in diameter, flattened, annulate; light-brown externally; spongy parenchyma; odorless; taste astringent, bitter, acrid; contains tannin and acrid principle. *Action:* astringent; tonic. *Uses:* bronchorrhœa, passive hemorrhages, menorrhagia.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
Tril'lin* (concentration), grs. 4...8, [*cgm.* 25...50].

Trimeth'ylam'ina* *æ*, Propylamine, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: triméthylamine, *Fr.*; trimethlamin, *G.* *Desc:* trimethylamine, $(CH_3)_3N$=59, exists in the leaves and flowers of various plants; also in ergot, guano, cod-liver oil, but is derived principally from the herring-pickle by adding lime, distilling, neutralizing with muriatic acid, evaporating, then adding alcohol, thus throwing down ammonium chloride, then evaporate the solution; dissolve with water and again distill with lime; it forms a thin, colorless fluid, with odor of herring-pickle; boils at 49.6° F.; *sol.* in water, and alcohol; reaction alkaline; forms salts with acids, the chloro-platinate forming orange-colored, octahedron crystals containing 37% platinum; the hydrochlorate forms white or colorless, inodorous prisms; taste pungent, very deliquescent; *sol.* in water and alcohol. *Action:* irritant to mucous surfaces; slows the pulse; anti-rheumatic. *Uses:* acute rheumatism; chorea.

Chlor'idum*, grs. 3...6, [*cgm.* 20...40].

Trios'teum* *i*, Fever Root, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Syn: racine de trioste, *Fr.*; dreisteinwurzel, *G.* *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the root of *T. perfoliatum.* *Nat. Ord:* caprifoliaceæ. *Desc:* tinker's weed has a stem 2 to 4 feet high, soft, hairy; leaves 4 inches long, base connate, entire, opposite, spatulate-ovate; flowers axillary; corolla brownish-purple, ½ inch long, 5-lobed; fruit a drupe, orange-colored; seeds 3; rhizome horizontal, 6 to 12 inches long, ½ to ¾ inch thick, branched, cylindrical, knotty; cup-shaped scars on upper surface; rootlets on lower side numerous; wrinkled longitudinally; 5 to 10 inches

long; rhizome bark thin, brown externally, white internally; wood hard, medullary rays delicate; taste bitter, odor sickening; yields a bitter principle soluble in water and alcohol. *Action:* purgative; emmenagogue. *Uses:* fevers, amenorrhœa.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 10...15, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 1].

Trit'icum *i*, Couch Grass; Dog Grass.

Syn: petit chiendent, *Fr.;* grasswurzel, *G.* *Hab:* northern hemisphere. *Part used:* the rhizome of *T. repens.* *Nat. Ord:* graminaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial with stem 2 to 4 feet high; spikes compressed, 3 to 4 inches long; spikelets 4 to 8 flowered; florets pointed or obtuse; rhizome jointed, long, whitish; rootlets in tufts at each joint; as found in shops it is $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch in diameter, straw-color, centre hollow; odorless; taste sweetish; yields gum-like principle *triticin.* *Action:* diuretic; antiphlogistic. *Uses:* to relieve strangury or thirst in fever; jaundice; chronic bronchitis; gout.

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Turne'ra Aphrodisi'aca, see Damiana.

Turpe'thum* *i*, grs. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Hab: India. *Part used:* the root of *ipomœa turpethum.* *Nat. Ord:* convolvulaceæ. *Desc:* as found in the shops, it is in pieces ½ to 1 inch thick and various lengths; reddish-brown externally with remnants of woody stem attached; internally grayish; bark mealy, thick; contains resin-cells in concentric rows; wood pale brown, rayed into 4 or 6 parts; yields the resin *turpethin,* $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$ which resembles jalap resin in behavior with acids. *Action:* purgative, similar to jalap. *Uses:* see Jalap.

Turpe'thin*, grs. 5...8, [*cgm.* 30...50].

Tussila'go* *onis*, Colts-foot.

Syn: tussilage, *Fr.;* rosshuf, *G.* *Hab:* Europe, north Asia *Part used:* the leaves and root *T. farfara.* *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* a low plant, perennial, with single scape; simple flower-heads, yellow, single, terminal, many-rayed, appearing in March; leaves long, angular, radical, petiolate, downy beneath, dark green above; are 4 to 6 inches long, fleshy and appear after the flower; rhizome 12 to 15 inches long, creeping, $\frac{1}{10}$ inch thick, jointed, grayish-white externally; bark thick, whitish; pith prominent; wood yellowish, odorless; taste bitter, astringent; yields mucilage and bitter principle. *Action:* tonic, demulcent. *Uses:* chronic pulmonary affections; scrofula.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Suc'cus*, ℥ 1, [*gm.* 32].

Ul'mus *i*, Slippery Elm Bark.

Syn: écorce d'orme, *Fr.;* ulmenrinde, *G.* *Hab:* United States, Canada. *Part used:* the inner bark of *U. fulva* and *U. campestris.*

Nat. Ord: ulmaceæ. *Desc:* a medium-sized tree; leaves 4 to 8 inches long, alternate, oblique, pointed, rough on upper surface, serrate, heart-shaped; flowers pubescent, reddish, small, polygamous; perianth bell-shaped, 4 to 9-lobed; stamens same number; styles 2, sessile; fruit a one-seeded capsule, surrounded by membranous wing; bark comes in flat pieces, corky layer removed, 4 to 6 inches wide by several feet in length and ⅛ inch thick; externally brownish-white; internally whitish, woolly, with fine, longitudinal ridges; transverse fracture, fibrous; splits easily longitudinally; tastes insipid, mucilaginous; odor slight; yields a mucilage. *Action:* demulcent. *Uses:* irritable stomach and bowels and as poultice.

Mucilago, q. s.

Ure'a* *æ*, grs. 10, [*cgm.* 65].

Syn: urée, *Fr.;* harnstaff, *G. Desc:* urea, $CO(NH_2)_2$=60, occurs in colorless, 4-sided prisms; odorless; taste cooling, saline; permanent in dry air; decomposes at 266° F.; *sol.* in alcohol, and water; sparingly *sol.* in ether; forms crystallizable compounds with metallic oxides, acids and some neutral salts; is found normally in urine of mammals and birds; is prepared by evaporating urine to thickness of syrup, then adding strong nitric acid and washing precipitate with cold water; then decompose by barium carbonate, the filtrate evaporate and residue exhaust with alcohol. *Action:* supposed to be diuretic. *Uses:* in dropsy.

Ni'trate*, grs. 2...3, [*cgm.* 12...18].

Urechi'tes *is* **Suberec'ta*** *æ*.

Syn: savana flower, yellow flowered nightshade. *Hab:* Jamaica. *Desc:* a poisonous plant with effects similar to aconite, causing vomiting, diarrhœa, depressing circulation, etc.; should be used with great caution. *Use:* intermittent fever.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 2...5, [*cgm.* 12...30].

Ure'thane*, Ethyl Carbamate, ʒ ½, [*gm.* 2].

Desc: urethane ($CO.(NH_2)OC_2H_5$) forms colorless crystals, *sol.* in water, and alcohol; odor ethereal; taste resembling that of nitrate of potassium; is prepared by action of ammonia upon ethyl carbonate. *Action:* hypnotic. *Uses:* to induce sleep; in traumatic tetanus.

Urti'ca *æ* **Dioi'ca*** *æ*, Nettle.

Hab: Europe. *Part used:* the root. *Nat. Ord:* urticaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial; leaves 2 to 3 inches long, ovate, or ovate-lanceolate, heart-shaped, pointed, serrate, dark green above, downy beneath and covered with stinging hairs; flowers small, greenish, axillary, in pairs; the juice of the herb has been used in hæmorrhages. *Action:* diuretic; astringent; tonic; irritant. *Uses:* dropsy; diarrhœa; hæmorrhages; gravel; summer complaint of children.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Ustila'go *onis* **May'dis,** Corn Smut, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Desc: the fungus of Indian corn, exclusive of the chaff; produces abortion in cows, when eaten; contains a volatile alkali, a fixed oil, and an acid analogous to sclerotic acid; it occurs in globose masses, irregular, 3 to 6 inches thick, made up of nodular and globular brownish-black spores enclosed in a blackish membrane, taste unpleasant; odor disagreeable; should be kept in a dry place. *Action:* produces intermittent uterine contractions; resembles rye ergot. *Uses:* see ergot.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

U'va æ Ur'si, Bearberry.

Syn: feuilles de busserole, *Fr.;* bärentraubenblätter, *G. Hab:* North America, Europe. *Part used:* the leaves of *arctostaphylos uva ursi. Nat. Ord:* ericaceæ. *Desc:* is a trailing evergreen shrub, much branched, with leaves ¾ to 1 inch long, ¼ of an inch wide, sessile, entire, obovate, margin revolute, apex obtuse; upper surface dark green, glossy, veins depressed; under surface paler, smooth, veined reticulately; odor, when powdered, like hay; taste astringent, bitter; flowers appear in May, urn-shaped, in drooping racemes of 3 to 12, whitish; fruit a drupe, bright red, with 5 nutlets each containing a single seed; leaves should be gathered in autumn; yields gallic acid, tannin and *arbutin*, $C_{12}H_{15}O_7$, occurring as colorless, silky needles, *sol.* in hot water or alcohol; sparingly *sol.* in ether; taste bitter; reaction neutral; also *ericolin*, $C_{34}H_{56}O_{21}$; also *ursone*, $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$. *Action:* tonic; diuretic; astringent; antilithic. *Uses:* chronic cystitis; catarrhal nephritis; chronic pyelitis; strangury; dysuria; calculous affections; chronic bronchitis; leucorrhœa; menorrhagia; atonic diarrhœa. *Antag. and Incomp:* lead and iron salts; opium; nitrate of silver; ipecac; alkalies. *Synerg:* juniper, buchu, potassii acetas.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 5...15, [*cgm.* 30...*gm.* 1].

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].

Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 2...4, [*gm.* 8...16].

Vaccin'ium *i* **Crassifo'lium*** *orum.*

Hab: southern United States. *Part used:* the plant. *Nat. Ord:* ericaceæ. *Desc:* a plant resembling, in its actions, uva ursi. *Action:* diuretic; astringent. *Uses:* catarrh of genito-urinary tract; chronic diarrhœa, etc., dysentery.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 30...60, [*gm.* 2...4].

Valeria'na *æ*, Valerian.

Syn: racine de valériane, *Fr.;* baldrianwurzel, *G. Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the rhizome and rootlets of *V. officinalis. Nat. Ord:* valerianaceæ. *Desc:* valerian is a perennial; herba-

ceous, stem 2 to 4 feet high, erect, round, channeled; leaves pinnate, opposite, ending in flowering branches; radical leaves on long footstalks, and with larger stem-leaves attached by broad sheaths with lanceolate, dentate leaflets; flowers in terminal corymbs, white, small; odor agreeable; stamens 3; fruit a capsule with a single seed; rhizome ½ to 1 inch long, subglobular, both ends truncate; alternately brown; internally white; bark thin; wood white; rootlets long, slender, brittle, with thick bark; odor strong, peculiar, disagreeable; taste sweetish, aromatic, bitter; yields its properties to water, and alcohol; yields a volatile oil, pale green in color; odor pungent; taste aromatic and yielding valerianic acid, which is oily; odor of valerian and taste sour and disagreeable; it combines to form soluble salts. *Action:* nervous stimulant; diuretic; slows the pulse. *Uses:* epilepsy, hysteria, restlessness, wakefulness.

Abstrac'tum, grs. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].
Extrac'tum*, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].
O'leum*, gtt. 4, [*cgm.* 25].
Tinctu'ra, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
Tinctu'ra ammonia'ta, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Veratri'na *æ*, grs. $\frac{1}{30}$, [*mgm.* 2].

Syn: vératrine, *Fr.;* veratrin, *G.* *Desc:* veratria, $C_{32}H_{52}N_2O$=592, is a whitish, amorphous powder, odorless, permanent in the air; taste acrid and peculiar, numbing the tongue, constricting the fauces; sternutatory; *sol.* in 3 parts alcohol, 2 parts of chloroform, 6 parts of ether, 56 parts olive oil; imparts an acrid taste to water; it is prepared from the seeds of Cevadilla by digesting and re-digesting with alcohol near the boiling point. *Action:* depresses nervous system; heart depressant; externally an irritant and rubefacient. *Uses:* inferior to aconite or veratrum viride, as a heart depressant; in neuralgia and rheumatism as a local application, has been beneficial.

Unguen'tum (1 in 26). *External.*
O'leate (1 in 50). *External.*
Ace'tas*, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$, [*mgm.* 2].
Sul'phas*, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$, [*mgm.* 2].
Tar'tras*, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$, [*mgm.* 2].

Vera'trum *i* **Al'bum*** *i*, White Hellebore, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Syn: ellebore blanc, *Fr.;* weisse niesswurzel, *G.* *Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the rhizome. *Nat. Ord:* melanthaceæ. *Desc:* white hellebore is an herbaceous perennial; stem 2 to 4 feet high; leaves entire, oval, alternate, 5 to 6 inches long, elliptic, plicate, strongly ribbed, sheathing at the base: upper leaves smaller, lanceolate; flowers polygamous, in large racemose panicle; sepals 6, yellowish-white, spreading, externally green; fruit

3-follicled with many flattened seeds; root should be collected in the fall; rhizome 2 to 3 inches long, 1 to 2 inches thick, beset with dead and living rootlets, which are cut off on the commercial drug; annulate; externally dark gray, tuberculated above, with remnants of rootlets; internally grayish-white; section shows in inner portion wood-bundles; and wavy nucleus sheath ⅛ inch from outside; only few wood-bundles outside the sheath; odorless; taste burning, acrid and bitter; contains same alkaloids as veratrum viride. *Action:* violent, irritant poison; sternutatory; vaso-motor depressant. *Antidote:* stimulants; coffee; opium. *Uses:* hypertrophy of heart muscle; irritable heart; gout; locally in parasitic affections; pruritus.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 2...4, [*cgm.* 12...25].

Vera'trum *i* Vir'ide *is*, American Hellebore.

Syn: swamp hellebore; veratre vert, *Fr.;* grüner germer, G. *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the rhizome and rootlets. *Nat. Ord:* melanthaceæ. *Desc:* Indian poke has an annual stem 2 to 6 feet high, striated, round, solid, pubescent; lower leaves oval, nerved, plaited, pubescent, sheathing the stem, bright green, 6 to 12 inches long; upper ones smaller, oblong-lanceolate; flowers terminal panicle, in racemes; peduncles downy; corolla in 6 segments, oval, acute, 3 long and 3 shorter; stamens 6, recurved filaments; anthers 2-lobed, roundish; styles recurved, same length as stamens; flowers greenish-yellow, polygamous; root perennial, fleshy, thick, lower part solid, with many whitish radicles; upper part truncated; as found in the shops it is in small pieces, or with rhizome 2 to 3 inches long, 1 inch thick, simple, tapering, dark brown externally with many yellow rootlets several inches long; cut surface of a dull white color; rootlets ⅛ inch thick; taste bitter and acrid; odorless, but causes sneezing; yields *jervine*, $C_{26}H_{43}NO_2+2H_2O$, *rubijervine*, $C_{26}H_{43}NO_2$, *pseudojervine*, $C_{29}H_{43}NO_7$, *ceradine*, traces of *veratralbine*, $C_{28}H_{43}NO_5$ and *veratrine;* should always be given as a *fluid extract* or *tincture*. *Action:* reduces force of pulse; heart depressant; spinal depressant; does not affect cerebral centres; when nausea ensues the drug should be withdrawn. *Uses:* in sthenic cases of arterial excitement; sthenic pneumonia; in cardiac affection when digitalis is contra-indicated; *in case of poisoning*, vomiting should be encouraged, at first, by giving warm water, after this should be controlled by opium, brandy, or whisky, etc., and the patient kept in recumbent position, avoiding the slightest exertion; apply heat externally.

Extrac'tum*, gr. ⅙...½, [*cgm.* 1...3].

Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 1...3, [*cgm.* 6...20].

Tinctu'ra, gtt. 2...4, [*cgm.* 12...25].

Vera'trin* (Eclectic concentration), gr. $\frac{1}{12}$, [*mgm.* 4].

Verbas'cum* *i*, Mullein.

Syn: molène, *Fr.;* wollkraut, *G.* *Hab:* Europe, North America. *Part used:* the leaves and flowers of *V. thapsus* and other species of *verbascum.* *Nat. Ord:* scrophulariaceæ. *Desc:* mullein is a tall, perennial or biennial, woody weed, 3 to 5 feet high, woolly, angled, winged by decurrent base of leaves; simple, sometimes branched above; leaves rough, densely tormentose, on both sides; flowers in dense spikes, rotate, sessile, golden-yellow; calyx 5-parted; corolla wheel-shaped, 5-lobed; 5 stamens; fruit capsule 2-celled with many seeds; blossoms in July and August: contains mucilage and trace of volatile oil. *Action:* demulcent, antispasmodic, diuretic, tonic. *Uses:* cystitis; catarrhs of mucous membrane; dysentery; locally to ulcers, hemorrhoids, etc.; smoking the dried leaves has been recommended in asthma.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
" " Root*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Ver'bena* *æ.*

Hab: United States. *Part used:* the root of *V. urticifolia.* *Nat. Ord:* verbenaceæ. *Desc:* nettle-leaved verbena has an erect, subpubescent stem 2 to 3 feet high, leaves resemble those of the nettle; leaves ovate-lanceolate, petiolate, acute, serrate; flowers small, white, on slender, green, long and weak spikes; axillary and terminal; seeds 4; blossoms in July and August. *Action:* antiperiodic. *Uses:* intermittent fever; remittent fever.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 30...45, [*gm,* 2...3].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Ver'vain* *is*, Wild Hyssop, Blue Vervain.

Syn: Simpler's joy. *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the root of *verbena hastata.* *Nat. Ord:* verbenaceœ. *Desc:* an erect, tall, elegant plant; stem 3 to 4 feet high; branches paniculate; leaves rough, opposite, lanceolate, pointed, petiolate, sharply serrate; lower ones hastate; flowers small, blue, on erect spikes, imbricated, fascicled at the top; seeds 4; blossoms in July and August. *Action:* sudorific; tonic; expectorant. *Uses:* intermittent and remittent fevers, chronic bronchitis.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*; ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].

Vibur'num *i*, Black Haw.

Hab: middle and southern United States. *Part used:* the bark of *V. prunifolium.* *Nat. Ord:* caprifoliaceæ. *Desc:* black haw is a tall shrub; leaves opposite, ovate, finely serrate, blunt at both ends, smooth, shiny above, on naked petioles; cymes sessile; flowers all perfect; fruit a drupe, oblong, oval, one-seeded; bark purplish-brown, in quills or thin pieces, with warts and minute black dots; inner surface smooth and whitish; fracture short; taste astringent and bitter; odorless; contains a brown, bitter resin; a greenish-yellow, neutral resin, taste bitter,

sparingly *sol.* in water, *sol.* in alcohol, and is called *viburnin;* valerianic acid; tannic acid also found in it. *Action:* antispasmodic; tonic; diuretic; astringent. *Uses:* especially useful to allay threatened abortion.

Extrac'tum flu'idum, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Vibur'num *i* **Opu'lus*** *i*, Cramp Bark.

Syn: obier, *Fr.;* wasserholder, *G. Hab:* Europe, United States. *Part used:* the bark. *Nat. Ord:* caprifoliaceæ. *Desc:* high cranberry grows to the height of 3 to 10 feet; leaves serrate, 3-lobed, broader than long, rounded at base; lower ones pointed, toothed crenately; petioles glandular; cymes pedunculate with border of large, white flowers; fruit a red, elliptic, one-seeded, acid drupe; ripens late; resembles ordinary cranberry; stems branched, several from same root; bark brownish-gray. *Action:* antispasmodic, overcoming muscular contractions; alterative; tonic. *Uses:* asthma; dysmenorrhœa; irritable uterus; to relieve after-pains.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...1, [*gm.* 2...4].
Tinctu'ra comp.*, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
Vibur'nin* (concentration), grs. 1...3, [*cgm.* 6...20].

Vi'num *i* **Al'bum** *i*, White Wine, ℥ 1...4, [*gm.* 32...128].

Desc: an amber-colored or straw-colored, alcoholic liquid; prepared by fermenting the unmodified juice of the grape, freed from seeds, skins and stems; should have fruity, agreeable taste; neither sweet nor sour to excess; odor pleasant; sp. gr. 0.990 to 1.010, and must contain not more than 12% nor less than 10% of absolute alcohol; prepared by expressing the juice of the fruit of *vitis vinifera*, which contains grape sugar and nitrogenous principles which, under proper condition, act as ferment; contains also bitartrate of potassium, tartrate of lime, etc.; the juice is run into vats and kept at 60° F., the liquor becoming vinous by conversion of the grape sugar into alcohol; when the liquor has become clear it is racked into casks, fermentation continuing, however, for some months. Wines are divided according to color into red and white; the white wines are derived from white grapes, or the juice only of red or dark grapes; red wines from the whole of the different colored grapes; bottling of wine before fermentation ceases produces the sparkling wines as champagne, etc. *Action:* stimulant, antispasmodic; increases fulness of pulse. *Uses:* protracted convalescence of fevers; in gangrene; extensive suppurations; weakness of first sound of the heart.

Vi'num *i* **Campa'num** *i*, Champagne ℥ ½...2, [*gm.* 16...64].
Vi'num *i* **Gal'lici Spr.**, Brandy, ʒ 1...8, [*gm.* 4...32].
Vi'num *i* **Hispan'icum** *i*, Claret, ℥ ½...2, [*gm.* 16...64].
Vi'num *i* **Porten'se*** *is*, Port Wine, ʒ 1...8, [*gm.* 4...32].

Desc: a red, moderately sweet wine; rough; strong; contains

considerable quantity of astringent matter; should never contain more than 19% alcohol; other red wines are clarets. *Action, Uses, etc:* see Vinum Album.

Vi'num i Xer'icum* *i*, Sherry Wine, ʒ 1...8, [*gm.* 4...32].

Desc: a pale, amber-colored liquid containing about 17% of alcohol; made in the vicinity of Xeres in Spain; other white wines are Madeira, Teneriffe. *Action, Uses, etc:* see Vinum Album.

Vi'ola* *æ*, Bird-foot Violet, grs. 5...8, [*cgm.* 30. .50].

Syn: violette, *Fr.;* veilchen, *G. Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the root of *V. pedata. Nat. Ord:* violaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial herb with short stem; leaves alternate, radical, smooth, 5 or 7-parted, divisions linear; flowers large, beardless, blue to purple in color; faint odor; rhizome short, truncate, erect, 1 inch long, ¾ inch thick, with slender rootlets; root has sweetish, mucilaginous taste, and contains *violin*, a yellow, bitter powder, *sol.* in water, sparingly so in alcohol, and combines with acids. *Action:* astringent; refrigerant; laxative. *Uses:* pulmonary affections; dysentery, syphilis.

Syru'pus*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Vi'ola æ Tric'olor *oris*, Pansy, grs. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Syn: pansy, *E.;* pénsee, *Fr.;* veilchen, *G. Hab:* Europe. *Part used:* the leaves. *Nat. Ord·* violaceæ. *Desc:* heart's-ease has an erect, branching, smooth stem; root thin, spindle-shaped; leaves oval, or roundish-cordate, crenate, entire, 1 inch long, petiolate; stipules lyrately-pinnatifid; corolla yellowish, blue or purple; flowers on long peduncles; the herb inodorous; taste bitter and acrid; the wild pansy only is used. *Action:* diuretic, alterative, expectorant, laxative. *Uses:* bronchial affections; especially useful in eczema.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ½...2, [*gm.* 2...8].

Vis'cum Al'bum, see Phoradendron.

Warburg's Tincture*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Desc: a combination of quinine, aloes, rhubarb, myrrh, cubebs angelica, etc. *Action:* febrifuge, anti-malarial. *Uses:* intermittent and remittent fevers.

Winter's Bark*, Dri'mys Winte'ri, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].

Syn· Winter's zimmt, *G.;* cannelle de Magellan, *Fr. Hab:* South America. *Part used:* the bark. *Nat. Ord:* Wintereæ. *Desc:* drimys Winteri is an evergreen tree from 6 to 50 feet in height; the bark of the trunk is gray, that of the branches green and smooth; leaves alternate, petiolate, oblong, obtuse, somewhat coriaceous, entirely smooth, upper surface green, pale bluish color beneath, with 2 caducous stipules at their base; flowers small, most frequently in clusters, upon summit of a common peduncle; the bark comes in quills 12 inches long, 1 inch or more in

diameter, outside color pale-yellowish, with red elliptical spots; inside, cinnamon-color; is 2 or 3 lines thick, hard and compact; yields volatile oil, resin, tannic acid, and oxidized iron; odor aromatic; taste spicy, pungent and burning. *Action:* stimulant; aromatic tonic; resembles canella. *Uses:* see cinnamon or canella.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ¼...½, [*gm.* 1...2].

Woora'ra, see Curara.

Xan'thium* *ii*, Cocklebur.

Syn: clotweed. *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the leaves of *X. strumarium.* *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* clotweed is a coarse, rough plant; stem branched 2 to 3 feet high, bristly, spotted; leaves large, on long stalks, rigid, cordate, lobed, 3-veined, rough; sterile flowers are globular, green and terminal; fertile ones in axillary tufts, sessile; fruit a burr, 3-celled, 1 inch long, covered with stiff, hooked prickles; blossoms in August. *Action:* styptic; antidotal to bites of poisonous insects. *Uses:* in insect bites; epistaxis; purpura hemorrhagica.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Xan'thium Spino'sum*, grs. 10, [*cgm.* 65].

Syn: spiny burreed; spiny cocklebur. *Hab:* Europe, United States. *Part used:* the herb. *Nat. Ord:* compositæ. *Desc:* spiny clotbur is about 1 foot high, armed with straw-colored spines ¾ to 1 inch long; stems branched, with triple, slender spines at the base of the leaves; leaves ovate-lanceolate; petiolate, cuneate at base, dentate or entire, veined; under surface, whitish; involcure oblong with slender, uncinate spines; heads sessile, in upper axils sterile; fertile in the lower; blossoms from September to November. *Action:* supposed antidote to poison of rabies. *Uses:* hydrophobia.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 10...20, [*cgm.* 65...130].

Xan'thorrhi'za* *æ*, Yellow Root, gr. 40, [*cgm.* 260].

Hab: United States. *Part used:* the rhizome and root of *X. apiifolia.* *Nat. Ord:* ranunculaceæ. *Desc:* yellow root is a shrub 12 to 24 inches high; stems in clusters, thin, grayish externally, annulate and smooth from leaf scars; leaves alternate, crowded at branch ends, petiolate, long, pinnate; leaflets cleft and toothed, bases wedge-shaped, 3 to 5 in number, ovate-lanceolate; flowers in compound racemes, polygamous, drooping, appearing in arly spring; rhizome several feet long, much branched, ½ inch in diameter, wrinkled longitudinally; externally a light, yellowish-brown, with a few brittle rootlets; bark thin, internally deep yellow, easily separated from the light yellow or woody portion; pith thin; fracture short, fibrous; odorless; taste bitter; contains *berberine.* *Action:* tonic, similar to colombo. *Uses:* same as quassia or colombo.

Resi'næ tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1...2, [*gm.* 4...8].

Xanthox'ylum *i*, Prickly Ash, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Syn: toothache tree; clavalier, *Fr.;* zahnwehholz, *G.* *Hab:* United States. *Part used:* the bark of *X. fraxineum* and *X. carolinianum.* *Nat. Ord:* rutaceæ. *Desc:* prickly ash is a shrub 4 to 10 feet high; branches alternate, thickly beset with strong, sharp prickles; leaves pinnate, alternate; leaflets 9 to 11, sessile, acute, ovate, serrate, downy on under surface, with common footstalk; flowers greenish, small, in sessile umbels, polygamous; stamens 5, pistils 3 to 5; fruit a capsule, oval, punctate, greenish-red, stipulate, 2-valved, with a single oval, blackish seed; blossoms in April or May before foliage appears; bark is in quills, gray externally, with black dots and white patches; transverse cracks in epidermis; internally, finely striated longitudinally, shining; that from young branches ¼ inch long, $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter; fracture non-fibrous, short; green in outer layer; yellow in inner; bark brittle, light, without odor; taste aromatic, sweetish, bitter and acrid, contains a volatile oil, a fixed oil, resin, *berberine* and an alkaloid forming yellow crystals, *insol.* in ether, benzol, benzine, but *sol.* in alcohol and chloroform. *Action:* arterial and nervous stimulant; diaphoretic; tonic; sialagogue; alterative; emmenagogue; berries carminative; antispasmodic; locally an irritant. *Uses:* rheumatism; flatulency; amenorrhœa; syphilis; hepatic diseases; berries in cholera, chronic rheumatism and syphilis.

Extrac'tum æth.*, gtt. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].
Extrac'tum fruc'tus*, gtt. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].
Tinctu'ra*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
Xanthox'ylin* (concentration), grs. 2...6, [*cgm.* 12...40].

Xy'lol*, gtt. 10...15, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 1].

Syn: xylène, *Fr.;* xylol, *G.* *Desc:* xylol, C_8H_{10}=106, is prepared by treating light oil of wood-tar with sulphuric acid; it is a thin, oily, colorless liquid; odor like benzol; taste burning; boils at 259° F. *Action:* antiseptic. *Uses:* in putrid sore throat; variola; used locally and internally.

Yer'ba Del Pol'lo*.

Hab: Mexico. *Part used:* the leaves. *Desc:* a recently introduced drug from Mexico. *Action:* anodyne. *Uses:* hemicrania; mitigates suffering of parturient pains.

Extrac'tum flu'idum*, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].

Yer'ba æ San'ta* *æ.*

Syn: eriodictyon glutinosum; holy herb; bear's weed. *Hab:* Mexico, California. *Part used:* the leaves. *Nat. Ord:* hydrophyllaceæ. *Desc:* a perennial, 3 to 5 feet high; stem smooth, herbaceous, green, base covered with bark; evergreen having many branches; leaves lanceolate, petiolate, alternate, dentate, 1 to 3 inches long, smooth on upper surface; color dark green

above, pubescent beneath; flowers in dense racemes; corolla purple or violet, 5-lobed, funnel-shaped; calyx deep, 5-parted, hairy, ½ length of corolla; fruit a one-celled capsule; seeds brownish, shriveled, 12 to 24 in number; leaves should be gathered in June; yields about 40% gum resin, tasting like tolu and *sol.* in alcohol. *Action:* astringent, tonic, demulcent, sedative. *Uses:* chronic bronchitis; phthisis; pneumonia; chronic catarrh of stomach; masks bitter taste of quinine.

Extrac'tum*, grs. 3...12, [*cgm.* 20...80].
Extrac'tum flu'idum*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].
Extrac'tum flu'idum aromat.*, ʒ ¼...1, [*gm.* 1...4].
Pil'ulæ*, 1...3.
Syru'pus*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].

Zedo'ria* *æ*, Zedoary, grs. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].

Hab: East Indies. *Part used:* the root of *curcuma zedoaria, curcuma zerumbet.* *Desc:* zedoary comes in slices ½ to 3 inches long, obtuse at ends, ½ inch thick, with radial fibres; the other kind is in round or heart-shaped slices; both kinds grayish-white on outside, brownish-yellow internally, compact, hard; odor aromatic; taste pungent, bitter, camphoraceous; yield volatile oil, a soft resin and bitter extractive. *Action:* stimulating aromatic, like ginger. *Uses:* flatulent colic; debility of digestive apparatus.

Zin'cum *i*, Zinc.

Syn: zinc, *Fr.;* zink, *G.* *Desc:* zinc, Zn=64.9, is a bluish-white metal; taste peculiar; odor only perceptible upon rubbing; fracture crystalline; fuses at 773° F.; dissolves in most acids, freeing hydrogen; precipitates all the metals; forms with oxygen the monoxide only, and only one sulphide; sp. gr. 69; when perfectly pure may be rolled into thin leaves; texture laminated; ductility small; it occurs native as a sulphide, and as a silicate, and carbonate (*calamine*); is obtained by roasting calamine; mix with charcoal, and heat in horizontal cylinders, condensing, then melting and running into moulds; purified by a second distillation; never used in metallic state in medicine. Granulated zinc is prepared by fusing the commercial zinc and pouring it in a thin stream into water, draining and drying.

Zin'ci Ac'etas *atis*, Acetate of Zinc, grs. 2...6, [*cgm.* 12...36].

Syn: acétate de zinc, *Fr.;* essigsaures zinkoxyd, *G.* *Desc:* acetate of zinc, $Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2 3H_2O$=236.9, occurs in white, pearly or micaceous, soft scales, efflorescent, with odor of acetic acid; taste metallic; reaction acid; melt when subjected to strong heat, decomposing with evolution of acetous vapors; is prepared by adding carbonate of zinc to acetic acid diluted with water, heating, boiling a few minutes, filtering, evaporating to one half and allowing to crystallize; then drain and dry on filter paper,

in open air; keep in well-stoppered bottles; is decomposed by mineral acids. *Action:* local astringent. *Uses:* gonorrhœa after acute stage; chronic ophthalmia.

Zin'ci Brom'idum *i*, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Syn: bromure de zinc, *Fr.;* bromzink, *G.* *Desc:* bromide of zinc, $ZnBr_2$=224.5, is prepared by dissolving zinc in a solution of hydrobromic acid; it is a white powder, granular, odorless, deliquescent; taste saline, sharp, metallic; reaction neutral; *sol.* in alcohol, or water; keep in glass-stoppered packages. *Action:* irritant poison; medical properties not thoroughly defined. *Uses:* epilepsy.

Syru'pus* (120 grs. to ℥ 1), gtt. 5...10, [*cgm.* 30...65].

Zin'ci Carbo'nas Precipita'tus *i*, grs. 2, [*cgm.* 12.]

Syn: carbonate de zinc, *Fr.;* kohlensaures zinkoxyd, *G.* *Desc:* precipitated carbonate of zinc, $(ZnCO_3)_2,3Zn(HO_2)$=546.5, is an impalpable powder, white; odorless; permanent in the air; tasteless; *sol.* in acids with effervescence; *insol.* in alcohol, or water; oxide of zinc results under strong heat; is prepared by dissolving carbonate of sodium in boiling distilled water, then mixing with a solution of sulphate of zinc in boiling distilled water; boil the mixed solutions fifteen minutes; after effervescence stops, allow to precipitate, decant, wash precipitate with boiling distilled water; repeat washings until they show no precipitation with chloride of barium. *Action:* local astringent. *Uses:* applied locally to excoriated surfaces and superficial ulcerations; in acne; chapped hands, etc.

Zin'ci Chlor'idum *i*, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Syn: chlorure de zinc, *Fr.;* chlorzink, *G.* *Desc:* chloride of zinc, $ZnCl_2$=135.7, is a crystalline powder, white, or in opaque, white pieces; odorless; taste saline, caustic and metallic; reaction acid; deliquescent; *sol.* in water, alcohol or ether; is made by adding diluted hydrochloric acid to granulated zinc in a porcelain vessel; warm gently in a sand-bath until evolution of gas ceases, boil 30 minutes replacing the evaporated water; stand in cool place for 24 hours, stirring often; test for iron or lead; if none be present filter and evaporate until a portion cooled forms an opaque, white solid; then pour into moulds and solidify, and keep in close-stoppered bottles; is a corrosive poison in over doses. *Action:* alterative; antispasmodic; escharotic, destroying diseased tissue and exciting healthy action in surrounding tissues; is not readily absorbed. *Uses:* chorea; epilepsy; scrofula; locally as escharotic in destruction of cancerous growths; for use as an escharotic it may be mixed with flour paste, and applied $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ inch in thickness; forms a thick, white eschar, which falls off in from 8 to 12 days; if the skin is unbroken it should have, at least, the cuticle removed, before applying the zinc.

Antidotes: the alkalies and their carbonates, soap, etc.; for internal administration it may be dissolved in spirits of ether.

Li'quor. Externally.

An aqueous solution of chloride of zinc containing about 50 per cent. of the salt; it has a sweet, astringent taste, and sp. gr. 1.555; reaction acid. *Action:* disinfectant. *Uses:* applied diluted to foul ulcers; injection in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc.

Zin'ci Cyan'idum* *i*, Cyanide of Zinc, gr. ⅙, [*cgm.* 1].

Desc: cyanide of zinc, $Zn(CN)_2$ is a white powder, inodorous, tasteless, *sol.* in dilute acids, potassa and ammonia; *insol.* in alcohol, and water; is made by precipitating solution of acetate of zinc with hydrocyanic acid, keeping liquid neutral by cautious addition of an alkali; it decomposes with age. *Action:* see hydrocyanic acid. *Uses:* epilepsy; chorea; neuralgias; acute articular rheumatism. *Should be used with great caution.*

Zin'ci Ferrocyan'idum*, grs. 1...4, [*cgm.* 6...25].

Desc: ferrocyanide of zinc is a powder, *insol.* in water or alcohol, and dilute acids; color white; tasteless; is prepared by adding ferrocyanide of potassium to a soluble zinc salt. *Action, Uses, etc:* see hydrocyanic acid.

Zin'ci Iod'idum *i*, Iodide of Zinc, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Desc: iodide of zinc, ZnI_2=319, is a white, deliquescent powder, *sol.* in water, from which it may be crystallized in cubical or octahedral crystals; is made by digesting iodine with granulated zinc, in water, until solution becomes colorless; then evaporating; is best given in form of syrup. *Action:* alterative.

Syru'pus*, gtt. 15...30, [*gm.* 1...2].

Zin'ci Lac'tas* *atis*, Lactate of Zinc, gr. ½...1, [*cgm.* 3...6].

Desc: lactate of zinc, $ZnC_6H_{10}O_6,3H_2O$, occurs as quadrangular crystals with acid reaction and metallic, acid taste; is made by dissolving carbonate of zinc in dilute-lactic acid with aid of heat. *Action, Uses, etc:* see zinc oxide.

Zin'ci Ox'idum *i*, grs. 1...5, [*cgm.* 6...30].

Syn: oxyde de zinc, *Fr.;* zinkoxyd, *G.* *Desc:* oxide of zinc, ZnO=80.9, is prepared by heating, at a low, red heat, in a shallow vessel, precipitated carbonate of zinc until the carbonic acid and water are all expelled; it forms a nearly white, soft, powder, without odor, or taste. *Action:* irritant; antispasmodic; alterative. *Uses:* chorea; hysteria; dysentery; locally in leucorrhœa, fissured nipples, and in many skin affections.

Zin'ci Phos'phas* *atis*, grs. 1...3, [*cgm.* 6...20].

Desc: phosphate of zinc, $Zn_3P_2O_8 2H_2O$, is a white powder, *sol.* in the acids, but *insol.* in water; is prepared by mixing in solution sulphate of zinc and an alkaline phosphate. *Action:* astringent and tonic. *Uses:* epilepsy due to uterine disorders; insanity in convalescence from fevers; night sweating of consumption.

Zin′ci Phosph′idum *i*, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$...$\frac{1}{6}$, [*cgm.* ½...1].

Syn: phosphure de zinc, *Fr.;* phosphorzink, *G.* *Desc:* phosphide of zinc, Zn_3P_2=256.7, is in a gray, friable, crystalline mass, with metallic fracture; contains 24% phosphorus; is made by heating zinc in a crucible and adding phosphorus gradually, or by passing vapor of phosphorus over heated zinc, or by passing over red hot zinc a mixture of hydrogen gas and phosphoretted hydrogen. *Action:* nerve tonic. *Uses:* herpes zoster; neuralgias; hysteria, etc.

Zin′ci Sul′phas *atis*, Sulphate of Zinc, grs. ¼...2, [*cgm.* 2...12].

Syn: sulfate de zinc, *Fr.;* weisser vitriol, *G.* *Desc:* sulphate of zinc, $ZnSO_4,7H_2O$=286.9, is prepared by mixing sulphuric acid with water and pouring the mixture on granulated zinc in a porcelain vessel; aid effervescence by heat; test for iron; if none be present, filter, evaporate until pellicle forms, then set aside to crystallize; dry crystals on bibulous paper; they occur in small, right-rhombic prisms, colorless, odorless, effloresce slowly in dry air; reaction acid; taste sharp, saline, metallic, nauseous; *sol.* in hot or cold water; *insol.* in alcohol. *Action:* tonic; astringent; in large doses emetic; irritant poison in overdoses. *Uses:* dyspepsia ⅛ to ¼ gr.; epilepsy; chorea; night sweats of consumption; locally as a styptic; astringent in clapp, leucorrhœa; ulcers; as a gargle in quinsy, pharyngitis, etc.; caustic in powder to lupus, warts, condylomata.

Zin′ci Sulphocar′bolas* *atis*, gr. 1, [*cgm.* 6].

Desc: sulphocarbolate of zinc, $Zn(C_6H_5SO_4)_2H_2O$, occurs in colorless, transparent crystals, tubular, efflorescent, *sol.* in 2 parts water or alcohol; is prepared by heating a mixture of sulphuric acid and carbolic acid, then saturating with oxide of zinc, evaporating and crystallizing.

Zin′ci Valeria′nas *atis*, grs. 1...2, [*cgm.* 6...12].

Syn: valérianate de zinc, *Fr.;* baldriansaures zinkoxyd, *G.* *Desc:* valerianate of zinc, $Zn(C_5H_9O_2)_2,H_2O$=284.9, occurs in pearly scales, soft, white, with odor like valerianic acid; permanent in the air; reaction acid; taste sweet, afterward metallic; *sol.* in aqua ammoniæ, in 100 parts water, and in 40 parts alcohol; should be kept in tight bottles; is made by mixing an aqueous solution of sulphate of zinc, and valerianate of soda, heating each to 212° F. before mixing; then decant and drain on a filter; mix decanted liquor and drainings, then evaporate by heat not over 200° F., and set aside to crystallize; mix with first crystals, wash with distilled water, and dry on filter at heat not over 200° F. *Action:* antispasmodic; anti-neuralgic. *Uses:* chlorosis; epilepsy; palpitation of heart with nervous symptoms; neuralgia, etc.

Elix′ir*, ℥ 1...3, [*gm.* 4...12].

Zin'giber *is*, Ginger.

Syn: gingembre, *Fr.;* ingwer, *G.* *Hab:* Hindostan. *Part used:* the rhizome of *Z. officinale.* *Nat. Ord:* zingiberaceæ. *Desc:* ginger is a perennial, tuberous root, with an annual stem 2 to 3 feet high, erect, round, solid, enclosed in an imbricated sheathing; leaves smooth, acute, lanceolate, 5 to 6 inches long by 1 inch wide, alternate; flowers on an oval, bracteal, obtuse, imbricated spike; footstalk leafless, 6 to 12 inches high; flowers yellow; odor of flowers aromatic; root 1 to 4 inches long, knotted, branched, upper surface flattened; internally yellowish-white, fleshy; externally ash-colored. *Jamaica* ginger comes deprived of its epidermis, pieces are smoother, white, and smaller; powder yellowish-white; fracture mealy, fibrous, showing resin cells; taste hot, spicy, biting, pungent; yields its virtues to alcohol or water; contains volatile oil, and resin; the oil is yellow, sp. gr. 0.893, with odor of ginger; its taste hot and aromatic. *Action:* stimulant; carminative; externally rubefacient. *Uses:* dyspepsia; flatulent colic; atonic conditions of alimentary canal.

Elix'ir*, ʒ 1, [*gm.* 4].
Extrac'tum flu'idum, gtt. 10...30, [*cgm.* 65...*gm.* 2].
Oleoresi'na, gtt. 1, [*cgm.* 6].
Syru'pus*, ʒ 1...4, [*gm.* 4...16].
Tinctu'ra, gtt. 15...60, [*gm.* 1...4].
Trochis'ci*. No. 1...2.

APPENDIX.

Acalypha Indica.

Syn: Kuppí, *Hind.;* Khokli, *Bomb.;* Kuppaimeni, *Tam.* *Hab:* East Indies. *Part used:* the roots, leaves, and tender leaves. *Nat. Ord:* euphorbiaceæ. *Desc:* a small annual shrub, 1 to 2 feet in height; leaves scattered, ovate-cordate, 3-nerved, serrate, smooth, about 2 inches long and 1½ broad, petiole as long as the blade; spikes axillary, generally single, peduncled, erect as long as the leaves, many-flowered, crowned by a cross-shaped body, the base of which is surrounded with a three-leaved calyx. From the base of this cross-shaped body issues a style having a stigmatic fringe. Male flowers numerous, crowded around the apex of the spike. *Action:* emetic and expectorant. *Uses:* in torpor of the liver.

Adonis Vernalis.

Hab: Europe. *Part used:* herb. *Nat. Ord:* ranunculaceæ. *Desc:* a popular border flower with large yellow flowers; a very effective early or spring bloomer. Analogous to Digitalis in its action on the heart, but without any dangerous effects, even when taken for a long time; heart-beats are diminished, irregularities relieved, and pulse slower, with a rise in blood pressure; also a valuable diuretic. Yields adonidin, an amorphous glucoside, freely soluble in alcohol, and having an intensely bitter taste.

Conc. infusion (1 in 7), fl. ℥ ½...1.
Tincture, fl. ℥ ½...2.
Fl. ext., min. 10...30.
Adonidin, gr. ⅓.
Herb in powder, grs. 3...6.

Alstonia Constricta, Queensland Fever-bark.

Hab: Queensland. *Part used:* the bark. *Nat. Ord:* apocynaceæ. *Action:* antiperiodic, cerebro-spinal stimulant and tonic. *Uses:* typhoid, synochal, and puerperal fevers, coryza, etc.

Tincture (℥ 2 to pint of proof spirit), ℥ 1½...2.
Powder, grs. 5; in coryza 2 grs. every two hours.

Anchieta Salutaris, Cipo Summa.

Hab: Brazil. *Part used:* the bark of the root. *Nat. Ord:* violaceæ. *Action:* purgative, emetic, and alterative. *Uses:* chronic

skin diseases. Dr. Peckolt also gives it as a remedy in syphilis, herpetic affections, and whooping-cough, in the form of a syrup composed of 4 parts of the tincture to 30 of simple syrup.

Powdered root [*gm.* 0·1 to 0·35 daily] as a purgative [*gm.* 4...6].

Spirituous extract, min. 1...3 3 times a day.

Anacardium Occidentale, Caju, Cajueiro, Diabetes Bark.

Hab : West Indies. *Part used :* the bark. *Nat. Ord :* anacardiaceæ. *Desc :* a large tree somewhat like a walnut-tree in appearance, but with oval, blunt, alternate leaves ; the fragrant rose-coloured flowers are borne in panicles. *Uses :* in diabetes insipidus. The bark is used in the following manner : 1 oz. of bruised bark is taken and macerated for 24 hours in 8 ozs. of water. A small wine-glassful of this is given three or four times a day. If on the third day no improvement is noticeable, ½ oz. more of the bark is added to the same infusion. The patient must as much as possible abstain from drinking.

Andrographis Paniculata, Kariyat, Creyat.

Hab : East Indies. *Part used :* the dried stalks and root, also the concentrated juice expressed from fresh herbs. *Nat. Ord :* acanthaceæ. *Desc :* Annual ; 1 to 3 feet ; stem quadrangular, pointed, smooth ; leaves opposite, on short petioles, lanceolate, entire ; upper surface dark green and shining, under surface paler and finely granular ; calyx deeply 5-cleft ; corolla bilabiate ; flowers remote, alternate on long petioles, downy, rose-coloured or white streaked with purple. *Action :* tonic and stomachic. *Uses :* in general debility, in convalescence after fevers, and in the advanced stages of dysentery.

Introduced by T. Christy, F.L.S.

Antiaris Toxicaria, Upas-tree.

Hab : Java. *Part used :* the juice of the tree. *Nat. Ord :* artocarpaceæ. *Desc :* a tall tree of the bread-fruit family. The stamens and pistils are in separate flowers on the same tree ; the male flowers are numerous, and enclosed within a hairy involucre ; the calyx is in three or four pieces, and encloses an equal number of stalkless anthers ; the female flower has an adherent calyx of several leaves, and is terminated by a long two-parted style ; it contains a single suspended ovule, and becomes converted when ripe into a succulent drupe-like fruit. The female flowers are solitary, placed in the axils of the leaves, side by side with the heads of male flowers. The tree when pierced exudes a milky juice, which contains an acrid, virulent poison, called antiarin. Used in heart disease, and highly recommended by Prof. Dr. Smith, of Strasburg.

Introduced by T. Christy, F.L.S.

Atherosperma Moschata, Australian Sassafras.

Hab : Australia. *Part used :* bark. *Nat. Ord :* atherospermaceæ. *Desc :* An aromatic tree with four-cornered branches,

opposite leaves, and pedicellate axillary solitary flowers with two bracteoles ; the flowers are monœcious. The male flower is campanulate, with a very short tube and eight lobes ; and the ten to twelve fertile stamens are mixed with scale-shaped barren ones. The calyx of the female flower is the same as in the male ; the ovaries numerous, sessile, and distinct, with one cell and one ovule. *Action :* diaphoretic and diuretic. *Uses :* in asthma and other pulmonary affections, and in some forms of heart disease.

Oil, 1 to 3 drops every 6 or 8 hours.

Tincture (℥ 2 of bark to the pint of rectified spirit), 30 to 60 drops.

Bonduc Seeds, Cæsalpinia Bonducella.

Desc : tonic and periodic, in some cases cure as promptly as quinine. Mixed with castor-oil, they are applied externally in hydrocele. MM. Heckel and Schlagdenhauffen have published an interesting work upon the chemistry and physiology of these seeds, an extract of which is given in ' New Commercial Plants and Drugs,' No. 9.

Compound powder of bonduc (bonduc and black pepper, Indian Pharm.), 15 to 30 grains 3 times a day.

Seeds, 10 to 15 grains twice daily.

Tincture in stricture gives good results.

Burra Gokeroo.

Syn : chota gokhru, *Hind. ;* lahana gokru, *Bomb. ;* nerunji, *Tam. Hab :* generally throughout the tropics. *Part used :* seeds. *Nat. Ord :* zygophylleæ. *Desc :* a procumbent herb with opposite, bi-stipulate, and abruptly pinnate leaves and one flower, peduncles springing from the axils of the leaves ; the seeds, on account of the spines which project from all sides of them, have been called the tribulation seed of Scripture. *Action and uses :* it is regarded as having cooling, diuretic, tonic and aphrodisiac properties, and is employed in the East in gonorrhœa and dysuria. In Great Britain the drug is now being very largely used for the relief of nocturnal emissions, especially in insane asylums. A well-known surgeon attached to a very large asylum writes concerning the infusion ; ' Where it is used, seminal emissions cease ; the infusion is the best thing by far I have used for checking nocturnal emissions.' It will also be found useful in menstrual disorders.

Infusion, ℥ 1...2.

Fluid extract, min. 20...50.

Syrup, ℥ ½ ..1.

Carapa Guianensis, Crab Nut.

Hab : Guiana. *Part used :* the bark. *Nat. Ord :* meliaceæ. *Desc :* a large tree 60 or 80 feet high. Its leaves are composed of from 8 to 10 pairs of elliptical, lance-shaped, leathery, shiny leaflets, and its fruit is nearly round and about 4 inches in diameter. *Action :* febrifuge.

Cassia Alata.

Hab : East and West Indies, Brazil, Mauritius, Java, and other tropical countries. *Part used :* the leaves. *Nat. Ord :* leguminosæ. *Desc :* a handsome shrub with large, conspicuous, erect racemes of yellow flowers, introduced from the West Indies, and now naturalized in all parts of India. *Action :* purgative. *Uses : local application* in cases of ringworm, especially tinia circinata, and syphilitic sores. An ointment or poultice should be made by boiling 60 parts of the bruised leaves in 360 parts cocoanut-oil, the mixture being strained when hot and 30 parts of scraped wax then added to it. This should be rubbed in twice daily.

Tincture should be prepared according to the French codex for tincture belladonna.

Christia.

Desc : this is a material which is being used in hospitals, both here and on the Continent, in the place of oiled silk and gutta-percha tissue. From its lightness and strength, it is eminently suitable for bandages, surgical sheets, plasters, and waterproof linings or coverings. As a medicated bandage, owing to its power to be combined with such antiseptics and remedies as carbolic, boracic, and salicylic acids, potassium silicate, iodol, sozoiodol, iodine, etc., it is unique. The material consists of a soft and flexible tissue, prepared by a patented process, and possesses great advantages over oiled silk and gutta-percha tissue, these substances often causing sweating of the parts and inducing irritation of the skin.

Cinchonamine, obtained from the bark of Remijia Purdieoana.

Desc : the sulphate and hydrochlorate are greatly recommended by M. Arnaud as a quantitative test for the presence of nitrates. *Action :* the sulphate produces a gradual loss of power of the nerve-centres ; the beats of the heart are decreased in number and power. In large doses it rapidly causes death by dilatation of the heart.

Cineraria Maritima.

Hab : South America. *Part used :* the juice of the plant. *Nat. Ord :* compositæ. *Desc :* a plant well known as a decorative plant for borders in our gardens ; it grows in its native habitat in clusters here and there upon rocky shores. Referred to in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, p. 985, 1888, as important in ophthalmia. The juice of the plant is said to absorb and destroy all morbid conditions of the eye. Dr. R. Mercer states that a case of blindness entirely recovered by two drops of the milk being dropped into the eye thrice daily.

Colubrina Reclinata, Snakewood, Mabee.

Hab : South America and the warmer regions of Asia and Africa. *Part used :* the bark. *Nat. Ord :* rhamnaceæ. *Desc :* a small tree. The bark has been examined by Messrs. Elborne and Wilson (see *Pharmaceutical Journal*, April 11th, 1885). It contains a bitter

principle which, when boiled down with dilute acids, develops a powerful odour resembling that of raspberries. The fluid extract acts in the same way as cascara sagrada, and in addition is far more tonic.

Fluid extract, min. 10...30.

Comocladia Integrifolia, Maiden Plum.

Hab : West Indies. *Part used :* the bark. *Nat. Ord :* terebinthaceæ. *Desc :* a tree attaining a height of 10 to 30 feet, with flowers of a dull purple colour, and an oblong and drupaceous fruit. The bark yields a principle having hypnotic properties.

Coptis Anemonæfolia, Oh-Ren.

Hab : Japan. *Part used :* the root. *Nat. Ord :* ranunculaceæ. *Desc :* it closely resembles coptis teeta, but is more slender and more curved, and has less of the smooth stem which is often attached to the latter. The rhizomes are about 1 or 1½ inches long, and 2 lines thick, occasionally branched and always bristly, with short, slender, wiry rootlets. Externally it is of a dark brown colour, and internally of a golden yellow. The taste is bitter. *Action :* tonic. *Uses :* inflammation of the eye.

Coptis Teeta, Mishmi Teeta.

Syn : Mamiran, *Bomb., Hind. Hab :* hilly parts of India, China and Khorasán. *Part used :* the root. *Nat. Ord :* ranunculaceæ. *Desc :* The plant is described as having leaves like ivy ; the root, or, rather woody rhizome, is of the thickness of a small goose-quill, and from 1 to 2 inches in length, often contracted at one extremity into a short woody stem ; the surface is usually rough, irregular, more or less annulated, and marked with the remains of rootlets in the shape of short spiny points. Externally it is of a yellowish-brown colour ; internally much brighter, frequently of a golden yellow colour, exhibiting on fracture a radiated structure. *Action :* a pure bitter tonic. *Uses :* in debility, convalescence after fevers, and other debilitating diseases, atonic dyspepsia, and in mild forms of intermittent fever ; also used in some diseases of the eye, jaundice, flatulence, and toothache.

Powdered root, grs. 10...15 thrice daily.
Tincture, fl. ʒ ½...2.
Infusion, fl. ʒ 1...2 thrice daily.

Cupreine Sulphate.

Desc : this alkaloid is obtained from the bark of the *remijia pedunculata*, and separates at the surface of its solution in the form of minute milky-white specks, which, under a magnifying glass, present the appearance of tufts of radiating acicular crystals. It is very subject to supersaturation. The bark also yields about 2 per cent. of quinine, and some homo-quinine properties similar to those of quinine.

Cypripedin, grs. 1...3.

Desc : an eclectic resinoid prepared from the root of *cypripedium pubescens.* *Action :* tonic, stimulating, nervine, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, and narcotic. *Uses :* In ladies' and children's nervous affections, or where opium is not tolerated.

Eucalyptus Honey.

Made by Australian bees from the flowers of the eucalyptus, and also from the manna which exudes from the leaves. *Uses :* in laryngeal, bronchial, pulmonary, cardiac, and scrofulous affections, whooping-cough, influenza, diseases of the bladder and kidneys, catarrhs, and in malarial and typhoid fevers. *Dose :* From 1 to 3 teaspoonfuls are given twice or thrice daily in either warm milk, warm water, or wine and water.

Eupatorium Aya-pana, Aya-pana.

Part used : leaves and plant. *Uses :* a remedy for indigestion, derangement of the stomach and bowels. Two ounces of an infusion of the plant given with a teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of rum formed a much-esteemed remedy during the cholera in 1855 and 1856. Ainslie says : 'The leaves, when fresh and bruised, are one of the best remedies for cleansing the face of a foul ulcer, and are used as an antidote to snake-bites, both internally and externally.'

Fuchsine, grs. ¼...2.

Syn : rosaniline hydrochlorate ; magenta ; rosine. *Desc :* brilliant iridescent crystals produced by the action of arsenic acid or other moderate oxidizer on aniline and tolendine, and subsequent continuation with hydrochloric acid. Aqueous solution, intense red. *Use :* in renal albuminuria.

Flacourtia Cataphracta, ʒ ½.

Syn : paniála, *Hind. ;* jaggam, *Bomb.* *Hab :* East Indies. *Part used :* the small leaves and tender shoots. *Nat. Ord :* bixineæ. *Desc :* a shrub with a fruit the size of a plum, purple and acid, but having 5 to 6 stones. *Action :* astringent and stomachic. *Uses :* in diarrhœa, general debility, and in the form of an infusion for hoarseness. Dr. Dymock, writing upon the drug, says : 'The fruit is recommended as useful in bilious conditions, and, like most acid fruits, it no doubt relieves the nausea and checks the purging.'

Guazuma Ulmifolia.

Hab : West Indies and tropical America. *Part used :* the bark. *Nat. Ord :* sterculiaceæ. *Desc :* a tree growing to the height of about 20 to 25 feet, with leaves like those of the elm, and flowers borne in axillary cymes. *Action :* an astringent and depurative. *Uses :* in fevers, cutaneous diseases, dandruff, and other diseases of the scalp.

Gymnema Sylvestre.

Syn : mera-singí, *Hind., Beng. ;* kavalí, wakandi, *Bomb. ;* shiru-kurunja, *Tam. Hab :* East Indies. *Part used :* the root. *Nat. Ord :* asclepiadeæ. *Desc :* a shrubby, climbing plant, with small yellow flowers, about which Roxburgh has remarked that the globular apex of the white common stigma projecting in the centre looks like fine pearls set in gold. *Action :* emetic and expectorant. *Uses :* local and internal remedy in snake-bites. The leaves have also been said to destroy the taste of sweet substances.

Habzelia Æthiopica, Hinteah.

Hab : West coast of Africa. *Part used :* the seeds and stems. *Nat. Ord :* anonaceæ. *Desc :* a tall shrub, with pointed, egg-shaped leaves, covered with whitish down underneath, but smooth and green above. Its fruit, which consists of a number of smooth, pod-like carpels about the thickness of a quill and 2 inches long, is dried and used instead of pepper. *Uses :* the seeds are said to be a cure for small-pox ; the stems act as a stimulant on the mucous membrane ; the fruit is also used like cubebs.

Holarrhena Antidysenterica, Wrightia Antidysenterica Conessi, Tellicherry Bark, Inderjow Seeds.

Syn : THE BARK : kureya, kaureya, *Hind. ;* kurch, *Beng. ;* pándhra kúra, dola kúra, *Bomb. ;* veppalei, *Tam. ;* corte de pala ; codaga pala. THE SEEDS : karwa-indarjau, *Hind. and Bomb. ;* tita-indarjau, *Beng. ;* kulappalai-virai, *Tam. Part used :* the bark and seeds. *Nat. Ord :* apocyneæ. *Desc :* a shrub or small tree, the bark of which has long enjoyed considerable repute. It is a spongy bark, of a dull rusty colour and bitter taste. Though held in esteem as a tonic and febrifuge, it has obtained most repute as a remedy in dysenteric affections, hence its specific name. The seeds are used in dysentery and hæmorrhage ; anthelmintic properties are also attributed to them. They have been found to be in no way inferior to the cinchona alkaloids as an antiperiodic, and do not produce nausea, vomiting, or headache (*Lancet*, 1881, p. 887) ; of service also as a tonic remedy for renal colic.

Seeds, grs. 2...5.

Tincture, $\bar{3}$ ¼...1.

Huamanripa.

Desc : a Chilian plant spoken of as a specific for diseases of the respiratory tract. An infusion of 1 oz. of the leaves to a quart of water is bitter and aromatic, increases the circulation, accelerates the cardiac movements, and augments the secretions, especially the flow of saliva. In large doses it causes vomiting, excessive perspiration, diminishes pulsations and respirations.

Hygrophila Spinosa.

Syn : asteracantha longifolia ; tálmakhárá, *Hind. ;* tálimkháná, kolsunda, *Bomb. ;* nirmulli, *Tam. ;* kuliákhárá, *Beng. Hab :* East

Indies and Ceylon. *Part used :* the plant and seeds. *Nat. Ord :* acanthaceæ. *Desc :* a prickly herbaceous plant common in marshy places. The native practitioners in Ceylon consider it as one of the best medicines in dropsy when given in the form of a decoction, and locally it is used as a fomentation in cases of inflammation and rheumatism.

Conc. inf. (1 in 7), fl. ℥ ½...1½.

Hymenæ Courbaril, the Locust Tree.

Syn : algarroba, jatai, simiri. *Hab :* tropical South America. *Part used :* the bark. *Nat. Ord :* cæsalpiniæ. *Desc :* a common tree in most parts of tropical South America; it grows to an enormous size, and, according to some calculations, lives to a very great age. *Action and uses :* the bark, in the form of fluid extract, is a good arterial sedative and astringent in cases of hæmoptysis and hæmaturia, spitting of blood, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

Fl. ext., min. 10...20.

Ipeuva Cinco Folhas, Tecoma Speciosa.

Hab : Brazil. *Part used :* the leaves. *Nat. Ord :* bignoniaceæ. *Action :* diuretic and depurative. *Uses :* syphilis and rheumatism.

Leaves, ℥ 4.

Extract, fl. ℥ ½...1.

Justicia Adhatoda.

Hab : East Indies. *Part used :* leaves and herb. *Nat. Ord :* acanthaceæ. *Action :* antispasmodic and expectorant. *Uses :* coughs, asthma, ague, bronchitis.

Powdered leaves, grs. 5, 3 times a day, 1 gr. of cubebs being added to disguise the taste.

Tincture (℥ 2½ dried leaves to the pint of spirit), ℥ ½...1 in ℥ 1 of water to every drachm of tincture.

Lacnanthes Tinctoria, Red Root.

Hab : U.S.A. *Part used :* the root. *Nat. Ord :* hæmodoraceæ. *Desc :* the plant has a red, fibrous, perennial root, sword-shaped leaves, clustered at the base and scattered on the stem, which is hairy above and terminated by a dense compound cyme of woolly flowers, which are yellow within. *Uses :* in pneumonia, nervous and typhus fevers, diseases of the brain, laryngeal cough, hoarseness ; gives great relief in coughing of phthisical patients.

Tincture (strength, 1 in 10), mix ℥ 1 in ℥ 4 water ; of this ℥ 1 every 3 or 4 hours.

Lawsonia Alba, Henna.

Hab : throughout the East. *Part used :* the leaves. *Nat. Ord :* lythraceæ. *Desc :* a dwarf shrub, 8 or 10 feet high, bearing smooth, oval, lance-shaped, entire leaves, and panicles of small white, sweet-smelling flowers, which latter have a four-parted persistent calyx without intermediate teeth, 4 spreading petals, 8 stamens, and a

4-celled ovary. The fruit is about as large as a pea. *Uses :* in headache it is externally applied in the form of a paste combined with oil. In lepra, a teaspoonful of the extract twice a day.

Leucæna Glauca.

Hab : West Indies. *Part used :* bark and root. *Nat. Ord :* leguminoseæ. *Action :* emmenagogue. *Uses :* for procuring abortion.

Decoction, a wineglassful every night.

Liquor Ulex diureticus.

Desc : an elegant preparation from the common furze, possessing powerful diuretic properties in doses of from 10...20 minims. Diuresis is of short duration, and therefore with this drug it is easy to treat difficult cases by frequently repeating the dose. The alkaloid ulexine hydrobromate can be administered in pills, in doses of from $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain.

Loidoocea Sechellarum, Jahari, m. 2...5.

Desc : The tree has a nearly cylindrical trunk, scarcely exceeding a foot in diameter, and bearing a crown of large fan-shaped leaves, some of which are upwards of 20 feet long and 12 feet wide. They are of two sexes, both of which have three sepals and three petals to the flowers, those of the female being large, thick, and fleshy. The fruits externally are covered with a thick fibrous husk, and contain usually one, but sometimes two or even three, immense stones or nuts, with excessively hard and thick black shells, each being divided half-way down into two lobes; hence the fruit is popularly known as the double coco-nut. *Action :* Tonic, preservative, and alexipharmic. *Uses :* In conjunction with lignum colubrinum is prescribed as a tonic and febrifuge, in 2...5 minim doses.

Lucuma Mammosa.

Desc : A West Indian plant, known as the marmalade-tree, the seeds of which, in doses of 3 grains, are said to be a remedy for renal colic, administered in pill or in powder. Other species also possess medicinal virtues; for instance, the seeds of the *L. Caimito, D.C.*, or Abire, Abi, or Abiaba, contain a bitter principle called lucumin—a useful tonic, soluble in water, alcohol, and acetic acid; insoluble in ether and chloroform. It is given in doses of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains as a tonic; $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains every two hours in diarrhœa; and 3 to 8 grains every two hours in intermittent fevers. Several other species bear seeds and bark of use in bladder, pulmonary, and bronchial affections, and in diarrhœa.

Mammea Americana, Mamme Apple, South American Apricot.

Hab : South America and West Indies. *Part used :* leaves, seed, and bark. *Nat. Ord :* Clusiaceæ. *Desc :* A large tree, with opposite coriaceous leaves, marked with very numerous transverse but reticulated veins, and with pellucid dots, and bearing white sweet-

scented showy flowers on short peduncles, solitary or clustered in the lower axils of the young shoots. *Action :* (seed) anthelmintic, (leaves) febrifuge. *Use :* in intermittent fevers, in the form of decoction from the leaves. A decoction from the bark is applied locally to open sores and wounds, and is said to produce healing of the parts.

Melaleuca Leucaderdron Oil.

Desc : Said to be more effective than eucalyptus oil ; has a lower specific gravity than cajeput oil proper—viz., 0·909 at 60° Fahr. Melaleuca oil resembles a mixture of cajeput and eucalyptus globulus oils.

Mistole.

Desc : a mixture of certain celebrated eastern oils famous for their healing properties, especially in cases of neuralgia, toothache, ear-ache, rheumatism, sciatica, and lumbago. It can be used both externally and internally ; a few drops on a piece of loaf sugar will prove very effective in cases of cold.

Nardostachys Jatamansi.

Syn : bálchar, *Hind. ;* jatamasi, *Bomb., Beng., and Tam. Hab :* East Indies. *Part used :* the rhizome. *Nat. Ord :* valerianeæ. *Desc :* The drug consists of a short portion of rhizome about as thick as the little finger, of a dark gray colour, surrounded by a bundle of fine reddish-brown fibres, the whole forming an object not unlike the tail of a sable or martin. The fibres are produced by an accumulation of the skeletons of the leaves, and are matted together, forming a kind of network amongst them ; the remains of flower-stalks may be found. The odour of the drug is heavy and peculiar, like a mixture of valerian and patchouli ; the taste bitter and aromatic. *Uses :* epilepsy, hysteria, convulsions—like valerian.

Fl. ext., min. 10...15.

Ndilo Oil.

Syn : domba oil ; sarpau-ka-tel, *Hind. ;* undi-che-tel, *Bomb. Hab :* East Indies. *Part used :* the oil expressed from the seeds of *calophyllum inophyllum. Use :* applied locally as a remedy for itch, rheumatism, exanthematous eruptions, boils, etc. Specific gravity 0·942.

Oroxylum Indicum.

Syn : calosanthes Indica ; arlú, *Hind. ;* Násoná, *Beng. ;* tetú, phalphura, *Bomb. ;* vanga-maram, *Tam. Hab* : East Indies. *Part used :* the bark. *Desc :* a small tree, remarkable for its terminal spikes of large fleshy, lurid flowers, which appear at the commencement of the rainy season, and are followed by very large retrofracted, transversely compressed, somewhat curved pods, with the convexity upwards. *Action :* astringent, tonic. *Uses :* in diarrhœa, dysentery, and acute rheumatism.

Ouabaio.

Desc : The arrow poison of the Somalis, and said to be yielded by a plant closely allied to the *carissa schimperi.* M. Arnaud obtained from the roots and a wood glucoside, crystallizing from their aqueous extract, and which he called ouabaïn ($C_{30}H_{46}O_{12}$). This principle is white, without odour or much bitterness; little soluble in cold water, but entirely in boiling water; its best solvent is a moderately concentrated alcohol, especially if heated. It is insoluble in chloroform, absolute alcohol, and anhydrous ether; it melts at 200° Cent. Drs. Rondeau and Grey found that 2 milligrammes killed a dog weighing about 26 lbs. in a few minutes. It has been used in cases of heart disease, and also very successfully in whooping-cough.

Liquor ouabain, fl. ℥ ½ ..1 in ½ ℥ of water 3 or 4 times a day.

Pæonia Moutan, Tree Peony.

Syn : moutan, botan. *Hab :* China and Japan. *Part used :* the root bark. *Nat. Ord :* ranunculaceæ. *Desc :* the plant differs from the other species in having the disk enormously developed, forming an irregular cup, which envelops the five carpels. The leaves resemble those of the herbaceous pæonies, but are less leathery; the flower in the wild state is purple, but in cultivation white, pink, pale purple, and pale with purple or red spots occur. The root bark usually occurs in half quills from one to three inches long; externally the pieces are of a dark lilac-brown colour and moderately smooth, internally pinkish white and starchy, but hard, or in some pieces horny and darker coloured. The taste is aromatic and pungent; the odour is very similar to that of *hemidesmus indicus,* but more powerful.

Pao Pereira, Geissospermum Lœva.

Syn : Pignaciba, Canudo amargoso. *Hab :* South America. *Part used :* the bark. *Desc :* this plant is extensively used and highly appreciated throughout South America, where its alkaloid pereirine is used as a substitute for quinine, without its drawbacks. An infusion of the bark is used in dyspepsia and chronic diseases of the stomach, diarrhœa, dysentery, fevers, etc., and as an antidote for snake-bites.

Infusion [30 *gm. to* 500 *gm. of water*].

Papaine-Christy.

The active principle from the carica papaya, the most powerful solvent of fibrine known. This papaine is perfectly harmless when administered internally in even large doses in cases of stomach or bowel complaints, and acts antiseptically upon flesh, albumen, at an ordinary temperature, easily loosens the false membranes of croup, diphtheria, etc., and reduces the acidity of the saliva. *Uses :* in diphtheria, croup, chronic eczema, corns, warts, any hardness of skin,

open wounds, sores, ulcers, indigestion, worms, and stone in the kidneys and bladder.

Lozenges, 1 or 2 occasionally.

Papaine and Cocaine Lozenges.

Each lozenge contains $\frac{1}{8}$th of a grain each of cocaine hydrochlorate and papaine-christy, and will be found to be the most effective combination against ulcerated throat, mouth, or tongue, syphilitic patches, aphthæ, hoarseness, huskiness, catarrh, inflamed sore throat arising from colds, etc.

One or two lozenges to be taken occasionally.

Parthenium Hysterophorous.

Syn : wild wormwood, bastard fever-few, native fever-few, West Indian mugwort, herbe blanche, native chamomile, matricaire du pays, camomille du pays. *Hab :* West Indies. *Part used :* the herb. *Nat. Ord :* compositæ. *Desc :* a shrub with a stem 2 or 3 feet high, covered with alternate, inferior, large pinnate and petioled leaves, flowers capitular in arrangement, the involucre being formed of 2 layers of smooth scales, the inner obtuse and the outer pointed, the florets of the ray are ligulate, those of the centre being tubular ; receptacle scaly, the style in the hermaphrodite flowers not being divided. *Uses :* as a local remedy in sores resulting from ague and fever, venereal diseases attended by ulcers with fungoid growth, white swelling of the knee, etc. Yields an alkaloid parthenine which has proved most successful in the treatment of facial neuralgia, intermittent fevers and ague, where quinine failed.

Pedalium Murex.

Syn : large burra gokeroo, barra-gokhru, *Hind. and Bomb. ;* peru-nerunji, anai-nerunji, *Tam. ;* karontal, *Goa. Hab :* East Indies. *Part used :* the seed. *Nat. Ord :* sesameæ. *Desc :* a rather large, spreading, succulent plant, flourishing best in sandy soil, coming up in the rains and fruiting in the cold weather. *Action :* diuretic, demulcent, lithontriptic, antispasmodic, and aphrodisiac. *Uses :* in dysuria, gonorrhœa, colic, and irritation of urinary organs.

Peganum Harmala.

Syn : hurmal, *Hind. ;* hurmal, hurmaro, ispand, *Bomb. Hab :* Southern Europe and Asia Minor. *Part used :* the seeds. *Nat. Ord :* rutaceæ. *Desc :* a powerfully smelling herb, with alternate sessile entire or divided leaves, provided at the base with two hair-like stipules, but destitute of the pellucid dots generally seen among rue-worts. The flower-stalks are opposite the leaves, and bear a terminal white flower with greenish nerves ; stamens 15, with filaments dilated at the base ; ovary on a short stalk, surrounded by a large disk, and having three compartments in the interior, each containing numerous ovules : style thread-like, becoming twisted. The fruit is capsular and opens by 3 valves, which have the partitions attached to them, and the albumen of the seed is horny. *Action :*

alterative, sudorific, stimulant, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, etc. *Uses :* palsy, lumbago, amenorrhœa, etc.

Petiveria Tetrandra.

Syn : pipi Guine, raiz de Guine, Guinea hen weed. *Hab.* Tropical America and West Indies. *Part used :* the root. *Nat. Ord :* petivericeæ. *Desc :* an erect, branching under-shrub, with alternate entire glabrous, minutely stipulate leaves, and long, whip-like terminal and axillary spiked inflorescence, bearing very small, remote sessile flowers, each with 3 bracts at its base, the side ones of which are much smaller than the other. Remarkable for possessing a garlic-like odour, and is very acrid. *Action :* stimulant and sudorific. *Uses :* locally in paralysis in baths, [500 *gm.*] in each bath ; also applied in the form of tincture, which is well rubbed into the parts affected.

Picao da Praia.

Hab : Brazil. *Part used :* the herb of *acanthospermum xanthoides* officinal in Brazil, used popularly for gonorrhœa in the form of an infusion, prepared from 4 grains of the herb to 180 grains of boiling water for a dose, to be taken 3 times a day. Also used as a tonic and diuretic in intermittent fevers.

Pine Extract.

Used in baths with very good results in all pains of the muscles, whether rheumatic or otherwise.

Piper Betle, Chavica Betle.

Syn : betel pepper, tambula, *Sans. ;* pán, *Hind., Beng. and Bomb. ;* vettilei, *Tam. Hab :* E. Indies. *Part used :* the leaves. *Nat. Ord :* piperaceæ. *Desc :* the leaves are about 5 inches long, broadly ovate, acuminate, obliquely cordate at the base, 5 to 7-nerved, coriaceous and glossy on the upper surface ; they have a burning, aromatic and bitter taste. *Use :* the leaves are chewed as a gentle stimulant, exhilarant, aromatic, carminative astringent, sweetening the breath, improving the voice, and removing all foulness from the mouth. Cardamons, nutmegs, cloves, camphor, and other aromatics may be added when chewing the leaves. The oil of the leaves is useful in catarrhal disorders, and has antiseptic properties.

Piper Novæ-Hollandiæ, Australian Pepper Stick.

Hab : Australia. *Part used :* root. *Nat. Ord :* piperaceæ. *Action :* a powerful stimulant tonic to the mucous membrane. *Uses :* in gonorrhœa and other mucous discharges ; may be given in the same way as kava-kava.

Plantago Ispaghula, Plantago Ovata, ℥ 2...3.

Syn : spogel, ispaghol, *Hind. ;* isapghol, *Bomb. ;* eshopghol, *Beng. ;* ishappwkol-virai, *Tam. Hab :* Persia. *Part used :* the

seed. *Nat. Ord :* plantagineæ. *Desc :* the seeds are boat-shaped, about $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch long and rather less than $\frac{1}{16}$th broad, translucent, with a pinkish tinge and a brown streak upon the convex side; the concavity is covered with a thin white membrane. Soaked in water, they become coated with an abundant adherent mucilage, which is free from taste and odour. *Action :* demulcent, mildly astringent. *Uses :* in febrile, catarrhal, and renal affections they have been found serviceable, but their chief use is in diarrhœa and dysentery. The bruised seed moistened with water forms a good emollient poultice.

Pleurogyne Rotata, To-yak.

Hab : Japan. *Part used :* the herb. *Nat. Ord :* gentianaceæ, *Desc :* a small plant having a slight resemblance to centaury, but with pinkish-white flowers striped with purple, somewhat similar in size and shape to those of *chlora perfoliata ;* the leaves are linear lanceolate, about 1 inch long and 2 or 3 lines broad in the middle. The taste is extremely bitter, like that of chiretta, and the odour hardly any. *Use :* a powerful bitter tonic, used largely in Japan.

Plumbago Zeylanica.

Syn : chitrak, *Hind. ;* chita, *Beng. ;* chitra, *Bomb. ;* chittira, *Tam. ;* shitaraj. *Hab :* East Indies and Ceylon. *Part used :* the root. *Nat. Ord :* plumbagineæ. *Desc :* an under-shrub indigenous to India. The root of the plant enjoys considerable reputation among the native physicians, particularly in the southern part of India, as a remedy in secondary syphilis and leprosy, also in diseases of the stomach and bowels. Preparations of the root have also proved very beneficial when employed in cases of dyspepsia, flatulence, diarrhœa, hæmorrhoids, and certain skin diseases. It is described as having caustic and vesicant properties, and has been suggested as a substitute for cantharides.

Fl. ext., min. 30...40.

Plumieria Alba.

Hab : Peru and other parts of South America, West Indies, etc. *Part used :* the bark. *Nat. Ord :* apocynaceæ. *Use :* in gonorrhœa a decoction of the bark is given in lieu of the ordinary drinks. *Dose :* half-pint twice daily.

Pongamia Glabra.

Syn : karanj, kiramál, *Hind. and Bomb. ;* pungam-maram, *Tam. Part used :* the oil expressed from the seed. *Nat. Ord :* leguminosæ. *Desc :* the seed is compressed, of the shape and size of a broad bean ; testa thin, smooth, veined light red ; cotyledons very oily ; oil bitter, pale sherry-coloured ; below 60° F. it solidifies. *Uses :* locally in scabies, herpes, and other cutaneous diseases ; also in rheumatism.

Psoralea Corylifolia, Bauchee, Bawchan.

Syn : bukchi, bakchi, *Hind. ;* bawachi, *Bomb. ;* karpo-karishi, *Tam. ;* vakoochie, *Sans. Hab :* East Indies. *Part used :* the seed. *Nat. Ord :* leguminosæ. *Desc :* an erect herbaceous plant, growing about 2 feet in height, having simple egg-shaped leaves, slightly heart-shaped at the base, and pale-bluish flowers in dense, short, spike-like racemes on long axillary stalks. The seeds are oblong and flattened, rough, dark brown, about 2 or 2½ lines in length ; they have a faintly aromatic, unctuous smell, and taste somewhat bitter. *Action :* laxative, stimulant, and aphrodisiac. *Uses :* in leprosy, leucoderma, and chronic skin diseases ; also said to be useful in bilious affections, and as an anthelmintic.

Rhinacanthus Communis.

Syn : tong-pang-chong, justicia nasuta, pulcolli, peelcolli, dovi-usht, *Goa ;* naga-mulli, *Tam. ;* yúthikaparni, *Sans. ;* pálak-juhi, jui-pani, *Hind. and Beng. ;* gach-karan, *Bomb. Hab :* throughout the East. *Part used :* the leaves and root. *Nat. Ord :* acanthaceæ. *Desc :* a thin shrub about 5 feet in height ; root woody, ramous ; stems many, erect, ramous, the old woody parts round, and covered with pretty smooth ash-coloured bark ; leaves opposite, petioled, broad-lanceolate, point obtuse, above smooth, below a little downy ; entire, from 2 to 4 inches long, and from 1 to 2 broad. The leaves, when chewed, have a pungent taste, something like cassia bark ; their odour when crushed is disagreeable. *Uses :* in ringworm, eczema, and any cases of hardness of the skin.

Rusot, Berberis lycium.

Syn : berbery ophthalmic. *Nat. Ord :* berberidaceæ. *Uses :* extract of the bark is used in ophthalmia. According to Dr. Wise, the following is the mode of application : Mix equal parts of rusot and burnt alum and opium with lemon or lime juice till the mixture has the consistence of cream, then apply round the eyelids and over the eyebrows of the affected organ, repeating the application twice in 24 hours.

Salix Nigra.

Syn : black willow, catkins willow, pussy willow. *Hab :* U.S.A. *Part used :* the bark. *Nat. Ord :* salicaceæ. *Desc :* a tree growing from 15 to 20 feet high along the streams, especially southward of the United States of America. It has lanceolate and lance-linear leaves, serrate, smooth except on the petiole and mid-rib, and green on both surfaces ; stipules small and deciduous ; scales short, rounded and villous ; stamens, 3 to 6 ; pods, mostly short and ovate ; bark, rough and black. *Action :* bitter, astringent, antiseptic, detergent, and antiperiodic. *Uses :* in ovarian hyperæsthesia, leucorrhea, seminal emissions, prostatorrhœa, urethral neuralgia,

facial neuralgia, stricture, and as a substitute for bromide of potassium.

Fl. ext., dr. ½...1.

Cordial, tablespoonful ½...1.

Lozenges, 1 or 2 occasionally.

Saraca Indica.

Syn: asok, *Hind. and Beng.:* asoka, jasundi, *Bomb* *Desc:* the asok of the East Indies, the bark of which is well sopken of for uterine diseases, especially menorrhagia. The Hindoos use it in the form of a decoction, consisting of 4 parts of bark, 4 parts of milk, to 16 of boiling water.

Sarcocephalus Esculentus, African Peach Root.

Syn: doundaké. *Hab:* West Coast of Africa. *Part used:* the bark of the root. *Nat. Ord:* cinchonaceæ. *Desc:* a climbing shrub, with pink flowers and an edible fruit of the size of a peach, whence it has been called the Sierra Leone peach. Yields a resinous principle and an old gold colouring matter called doundakine. *Action:* febrifuge and tonic. *Uses:* in anorexia, gastro-intestinal derangements, anæmia, cachexia, gout, scrofula, paralysis, and nervous diseases.

Doundakine [*ctm.* 5], in pill 3 or 4 times daily.

Doundaki bark in powder [*gm.* 2...4].

Hydro-alcoholic extract [*ctm.* 20...50].

Sarcocolla.

Syn: kunjud, agardhak, anzerút kundem, *Pers.;* gujar, *Bomb.;* anzerút, kohl-farsi, kohl-kirmáni, *Arab.* *Hab:* Persia. *Desc:* the gummy exudation of a thorny plant, probably a species of *astragalus*, and is said to possess the properties of closing up wounds and checking discharges from the eye. It is rather an important medicinal article in Bombay, as it is one of the principal ingredients of the *lép* (plaster) which the Parsee bone-setters use in combination with cotton to form a support to fractures or sprains, and also to weak joints.

Sethia Acuminata.

Syn: batakirata, matara. *Hab:* Ceylon and East Indies. *Part used:* the leaves. *Nat. Ord:* erythroxylaceæ. *Desc:* a small tree, with obovate or oblong feather-veined leaves, paler on the under surface, becoming more or less reddish in drying. The flowers, which are yellow, are arranged singly, or two or three together, in the axils of the leaves. *Action:* vermifuge. *Uses:* especially in cases of round worms in children.

Powdered leaves mixed with equal parts of rice-flour and sugar, a dessertspoonful.

Powdered leaves, grs. 10...15.

Fl. extract, min. 10...15.

Sozoiodol, or Di-iodoparaphenol-sulphonic Acid.

Desc : a very powerful antiseptic; an odourless substitute for iodoform. It is a compound of powerful antiseptics—viz., iodine (52...54 per cent.), carbolic acid (20 per cent.), and sulphur (7 per cent.). It is most conveniently used in the form of the acid salts of di-iodoparaphenol-sulphonic acid, the chemical nature of which permits of combination with almost every metal. The sodium, aluminium, magnesium, lead, and zinc compounds of sozoiodol easily dissolve in water and glycerine, whereas the potassium, ammonium, barium, mercury, and silver salts are very difficult to render soluble. Dr. Lassar, Dr. Fritsche, Dr. Hopman, Dr. Vossen, and a number of others, have made extensive experiments, showing that sozoiodol constitutes at valuable addition to Materia Medica, surpassing iodoform by its promptitude of action in syphilitic, tuberculous, and scrofulous ulcerations. Sozoiodol also proved extremely efficacious in all diseases of the generative organs, such as gonorrhœa and syphilis. The salts of sozoiodol have given excellent results in obstinate diseases of the skin, chronic catarrhs of the nose, ozæna, laryngitis, etc. ; in antiseptic surgery generally they have proved very useful, promoting the process of healing, without any injurious after effects, whether applied either pure or in mixture, just as iodoform is applied as a dusting powder or pastes (5 per cent. or 10 per cent.), with zinc, starch, vaseline, or wool-fat. Sodium-sozoiodol internally, 1½ gramme powders thrice daily.

Spikenard Ballota, Ballota suaveolens.

Syn : erva cidriera, *Portuguese. Hab :* West Indies and Central America. *Part used :* the herb. *Nat. Ord :* verticellata. *Desc :* an annual, growing 2 to 3 feet in height. Its leaf is in the shape of the balsam, but much bigger and more like the wild horse-mint, with a large square rough stalk and globulous head, full of blue flowers. It has an odour somewhat like citron. *Action :* cephalic, alexipharmic, diuretic. *Uses :* in the expulsion of calculi, stone, and gravel; it also eliminates morbid matter from the blood, cures wind, colic, and constipation.

Tanghinia Venenifera.

Desc : the ordeal bean of Madagascar : eleven kilos of the bean yielded 2½ kilos of the kernels, from which M. Arnaud obtained 25 grains of a crystalline body he named tanghinin. The physiological properties of this drug are said to be similar to those of strophantine and ouabaine : it is first a stimulant, then a paralyzer of the spinal cord, the respiration and heart's action being first quickened and then slowed. Quinquad has used the extract of the seeds in doses of 1 to 1½ grains in paralytic affections of a toxic nature, in atrophy of the intestines, and in tremor.

Tayuya, Trianosperma Ficifolia.

Hab : Brazil. *Part used :* the root. *Nat. Ord :* cucurbitaceæ. *Uses ;* for tertiary syphilis, and its active principle for serious cases of dropsy, paralysis, obstinate cutaneous disorders, syphilis, etc.

Infusion, min. 2...6.

Tincture, min. 6...15.

Toddalia Aculeata, Lopez Root.

Syn : janglí, kalí mirchí, *Hind. and Bomb. :* mila-karanai, *Tam. ;* kaka toddali. *Hab :* Tropical Asia. *Part used :* the root. *Nat. Ord :* xanthoxylaceæ. *Desc :* a shrub of moderate size, with weak or flexuose smooth branches, usually armed with small prickles, having their points bent backwards, and bearing trifoliate leaves, composed of oblong or oval-oblong leaflets, the leaf stalks, and also the mid-ribs of the leaflets being generally prickly. *Action :* stimulant. *Uses :* in constitutional debility, atonic diarrhœa, and in convalescence from febrile diseases. It can be given in combination with iron where a stimulating tonic is required.

Tincture ($2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 pint), fl. dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$...3 twice or thrice daily.

Infusion (1 in 10 of boiling water), fl. ℥ 1...2 twice or thrice daily.

Tylophora Asthmatica.

Syn : ipeca sauvage, ipeca du pays ; jangli-pikwan, antamul, *Hind. ;* antomul, *Beng. ;* nachchuruppan, nay-palai, peyp-palai, *Tam. ;* pitmári, kharakí-rásna, *Bomb. Hab :* East India, Ceylon, and the Moluccas. *Part used :* root and leaves. *Nat. Ord :* asclepiadaceæ. *Desc :* a twining shrub, with slender branches. In the dry state the leaves are rather thick and harsh, of a pale yellowish green ; they have a not unpleasant herbaceous smell, with but very little taste. The root consists of a short knotty descending root-stock, about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, emitting 2 to 3 aerial stems and a considerable number of wiry roots ; these roots are often 6 inches or more in length, by $\frac{1}{2}$ a line in diameter, and are very brittle. The whole drug is of a pale yellowish brown ; it has no considerable odour, but a sweetish, and subsequently acrid, taste. In general appearance it is suggestive of valerian, but is somewhat stouter and larger. *Action :* diaphoretic, expectorant, and emetic. *Uses :* in dysentery and asthma ; it is said to be a good substitute for ipecacuanha in dysentery. Dose of the leaves as an emetic 25.. 30 grs., as an expectorant 3...5 grs.

Vernonia Nigritiana.

Syn : batjitjor, batiator. *Hab :* West Africa. *Nat Ord :* compositæ. *Desc :* the root is the only part of the plant that has so far been used in medicine. It has hardly any odour, but its taste is slightly nauseous when chewed fresh for a short time. It contains a glucoside, slightly soluble in ether and chloroform, named vernonin, having the formula $C_{10}H_{24}O_7$. This has an action upon the heart

like that of digitalin, but is about 80 times less active ; a dose of 90 grammes injected hypodermically into a frog killed it in three hours.

Withania Coagulans.

Syn : punirband, punír-ja-fota, *Sind. ;* khamjaria, *Sutlej ;* spin-bajja, *Afghan;* akri, *Hind. ;* kaknaj, *Bomb. Hab :* Scinde, N. W. India and Afghanistan. *Part used :* the fruit. *Nat. Ord :* solanaceæ. *Desc :* a small shrub, common on hilly ground. It is densely covered with minute stellate hairs, arranged in tufts, which form a short ash-gray covering to the whole plant. It may be recognised at a considerable distance by its dusky ash-gray hue, which in the young leafy shoots has a bluish tinge ; there is not a shade of green in the whole plant. The ripe fruits are brown and shining on the surface. *Action:* alterative, diuretic, and, when fresh, emetic. *Uses:* in their dry form as a remedy in dyspepsia, flatulent colic, and chronic liver diseases.

Yarkasura Nuts.

Uses : a remedy for ringworm and other cutaneous diseases. If applied to the body, a decoction is said to protect it from the bites of mosquitoes, harvest fleas, bugs, etc.

Yerba Buena, Micromeria Douglasii.

Desc : a perennial herb, belonging to the order labiatæ. A tonic, laxative, and alterative, given in doses of 1 drachm of the fluid extract. It forms one of the ingredients of a specialty largely advertised as an alterative tonic and diuretic.

INDEX.

A.

Abi ; see Lucuma mammosa, 309
Abiaba ; Lucuma mammosa, 309
Abies balsamea ; see Terebinthina Canadensis, 280
Abies Canadensis ; see Pinus Canadensis, 212
Abire ; see Lucuma mammosa, 309
Abroma augusta ; see Abroma adjustum, 5
Abrus precatorius ; Jequirity, 161
Abscess root ; see Polemonium reptans, 217
Absinthe commune ; see Absinthium, 5
Absinthium ; see Artemisia vulgaris, 51
Acacia catechu ; see Catechu, 79
Acaciæ gummi ; see Acacia, 6
Acacia vera ; see Acacia, 6
Acalypha indica ; Appendix, 301
Acanthospermum xanthoides officinal ; see Picao da praia, 313
Acetate d'ammoniaque liquide ; see Ammonii acetatis liquor, 29
Acetate de magnésie ; see Magnesii acetas, 176
Acetate de morphine ; see Morphine acetas, 188
Acetate de plomb ; see Plumbi acetas, 214
Acetate de soude ; see Sodii acetas, 259
Acetate de zinc ; see Zinc acetas, 296
Acetate of barium ; see Barii acetas, 58
Acetate of copper ; see Cupri acetas, 101
Acetate of ethyl ; see Æther aceticus, 19
Acetate of iron ; see Ferri acetatis, 118
Acetate of lead ; see Plumbi acetas, 214
Acetate of morphia ; see Morphinæ acetas, 188
Acetate of potassium ; see Potassii acetas, 220
Acetate of quinine ; see Quininæ acetas, 232
Acetate of silver ; see Argenti acetas, 46
Acetate of sodium ; see Sodii acetas, 259
Acetate of strychnia ; see Strychninæ acetas, 273
Acetate of zinc ; Zinci acetas, 296
Acetic acid ; see Acidum aceticum, 7
Acetic aldehyde ; Aldehydum, 23
Acetic ether ; Æther aceticus, 19
Acétique aromatise ; see Acidum aceticum aromaticum, 7
Acetphenetidin ; Phenacetin, 207
Aceton ; see Acetonum, 6
Acetone pyroacétique ; see Acetonum, 6

Achillea millefolium ; Achillea, 6
Acid sulphite of magnesium ; see Magnesii bisulphas, 176
Acide acétique ; see Acidum aceticum, 7
Acide azotique ; see Acidum nitricum, 13
Acide borique ; see Acidum boricum, 9
Acide carboneux ; see Acidum oxalicum, 14
Acide carbonique ; see Acidum carbonicum, 9
Acide cathartique ; see Acidum catharticum, 9
Acide chloroazotique ; see Acidum nitrohydrochloricum, 13
Acide chromique ; see Acidum chromicum, 10
Acide citrique ; see Acidum citricum, 10
Acide cyanhydrique ; see Acidum hydrocyanicum, 12
Acide gallique ; see Acidum gallicum, 10
Acide hydrobromique ; see Acidum hydrobromicum Dil, 11
Acide iodhydrique ; see Acidum hydriodicum Dil, 11
Acide lactique ; see Acidum lacticum, 13
Acide murialique vel chlorhydrique ; see Acidum hydrochloricum, 11
Acide phénique ; see Acidum carbolicum, 9
Acide phosphorique ; see Acidum phosphoricum, 14
Acide picrique ; see Acidum picricum, 14
Acide pyroligneux ; see Acidum aceticum pyrolignosum, 7
Acide salicylique ; see Acidum salicylicum, 14
Acide succinique ; see Acidum succinicum, 15
Acide sulfureux ; see Acidum sulphorosum, 16
Acide sulphurique ; see Acidum sulphuricum, 15
Acide tannique ; see Acidum tannicum, 16
Acide tartrique ; see Acidum tartaricum, 16
Acide valerianique ; see Acidum valerianicum, 17
Acidum azoticum ; see Acidum nitricum, 13
Acidum borussicum ; see Acidum hydrocyanicum, 12
Acidum bromohydricum ; see Acidum hydrobromicum Dil, 11
Acidum carbosoticum ; see Acidum picricum, 14
Acidum chlorhydricum ; see Acidum hydrochloricum, 11
Acidum gallico-tannicum ; see Acidum tannicum, 16
Acidum iodhydricum ; see Acidum hydriodicum Dil, 11
Acidum limonum ; see Acidum citricum, 10
Acidum purum ; see Acidum aceticum dilutum, 7
Acidum rheim ; see Acidum chrysophanicum, 10
Acidum valericum ; see Acidum valerianicum, 17
Ackrook ; see Carya alba, 76
Aconite ; see Aconitum, 17
Aconitin ; see Aconitia, 17
Aconitine ; see Aconitia, 17
Aconitium ; see Aconitia, 17
Aconitum Napellus ; see Aconitum, 17
Aconitum ferox ; Aconitum, 17
Acorus calamus ; Calamus, 69
Acore odorant ; see Calamus, 69
Adder's tongue ; see Erythronium Americanus, 112
Adder's leaf ; see Erythronium Americanus, 112
Adeps præparatus ; Adeps, 18
Adiantum capillas veneris ; see Adiantum, 18
Adiantum pedatum ; see Adiantum, 18
Adjustum ; see Abroma, 5
Adonidin ; see Adonis vernalis, 301

Adonis Vernalis ; Appendix, 301
Ægle marmelos ; see Belæ, 59
Ægle marmelos ; Belæ fructus, 59
Æsculus hippocastanum ; see Æsculus, 18
Æther puris ; Æther fortior, 19
Æther sulphuricus ; Æther, 19
Æthylenchlorid ; see Æthyleni bichloridum, 21
Æthylenum chloratum ; see Æthyleni bichloridum, 21
Ætzendes quecksilber chlorid. ; see Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum, 145
African mahogany ; see Swietenia, 277
African peach root ; see Sarcocephalus esculentus, 316
African pepper ; Capsicum, 75
African rose ; see Rhœados petala, 238
Agardhak ; see Sarcocolla, 316
Agaric blanc ; see Agaricus, 21
Agaricus muscarius ; see Muscarina sulphas, 191
Agave, 21
Agrimonia eupatoria ; see Agrimonia, 21
Agrimony ; see Agrimonia, 21
Ague bark ; see Ptelea, 228
Ague root ; see Aletris, 23
Ague tree ; see Sassafras, 252
Ague weed ; see Grindelia squarrosa, 138
Aguacate ; see Persea, 206
Aigre mone ; see Agrimonia, 21
Ail ; see Allium, 24
Ailanthus glandulosa ; see Ailanthus, 21
Anise root ; see Osmorrhiza longistylis, 201
Ajwain camphor ; Thymol, 283
Ajwain seed ; see Thymol, 283
Ajuja chamæpitys ; Ajuga, 22
Akanda ; Calotropis gigantea, 71
Akra ; Calotropis gigantea, 71
Akri ; see Withania coagulans, 319
Albuminate of iron ; see Ferri albuminatis, 118
Albus ; see Agaricus, 21
Alcohol vini ; see Alcohol, 22
Alcool ; see Alcohol, 22
Alcool amylique ; see Alcohol amylicum, 23
Alcool méthylique ; see Alcohol methylicum, 23
Aldehyd ; see Aldehydum, 23
Aldehyde ; see Aldehydum, 23
Aldéhyde acétique ; see Aldehydum, 23
Alder bark ; see Alnus, 25
Alder buckthorn ; see Frangula, 127
Alder-leaved dogwood ; see Cornus circinata, 97
Alehoof ; see Glechoma, 135
Aleppo galls ; see Galla, 131
Aleppo scammony plant ; see Scammonium, 252
Alètres farineux ; see Aletris, 23
Alexandrian senna ; Senna, 256
Algarroba ; see Hymenæ courbaril, 308
Alicant aniseed ; Anisum, 39
Alisma plantago ; see Alisma, 24
Alkanet root ; see Alkanna, 24
Alkannwurzel ; see Alkanna, 24
Alkekenge ; see Alkekengi, 24
Allamite ; see Cerium, 81
Allheal ; see Valeriana, 288
Alligator pear ; see Persea, 206
Allium porrum ; see Porrum, 219
Allium sativum ; see Allium, 24
Allspice ; Eugenia pimenta, 115
Allspice ; see Pimenta, 211
Almug ; see Santalum album, 248
Alnus glutinosa ; see Alnus, 25
Aloës ; see Aloe, 25
Aloe Barbadensis ; see Aloe, 25
Aloe Capensis ; see Aloe, 25
Aloes depuré ; Aloe purificata, 25
Aloes Socotrin ; see Aloe, 25
Alpenrose ; Rhododendron, 238
Alpina officinarum ; Galanga, 130
Alstonia constricta, 301
Alstonia scholaris ; Alstonia, 26
Althæa officinalis ; Althæa, 26
Altheewurzel ; see Althæa, 26

Alum ; see Alumen, 27
Alum ammoniacal ; Alumen, 27
Alum calciné ; see Alumen Exsiccatum, 27
Aluminii et potassii sulphas; see Alumen, 27
Alum root ; see Geranium maculatum, 134
Alum root ; see Heuchera, 143
Alumen ustum ; see Alumen Exsiccatum, 27
Alveloz ; see Euphorbia heterodoxa, 117
Amadon ; see Agaricus, 21
Amandes ameres ; Amygdala, 35
Amara ; see Amygdala, 35
Amazon root ; see Galanga, 130
Ambe haldi ; see Zedoria, 296
Amber ; see Succini oleum, 275
Ambergris ; see Ambra, 28
Ambre gris ; see Ambræ, 28
Ambrosia artemisiæfolia ; see Ambrosia, 28
Ambrosia trifida ; Ambrosia, 28
Ambrosie ; see Ambrosia, 28
Ameisenäther ; see Æther formicus, 19
American aloe ; see Agave, 21
American bitter polygale ; see Polygonum hydropiper, 217
American blackberry ; Rubus, 241
American broom rape ; see Epiphegus, 110
American China root; Smilax, 259
American centaury ; see Sabbatia angularis, 244
American colombo ; Frasera, 128
American dittany ; see Cunila Mariana, 101
American elder ; Sambucus, 247
American elm ; see Ulmus, 286
American gentian ; see Gentiana Catesbæa, 133
American Greek valerian ; see Polymonium reptans, 217
American hellebore ; see Veratrum viride, 290
American horse mint ; see Monarda, 186
American ipecacuanha ; see Gillenia, 134
American ivy ; see Ampelopsis, 35
American kino root ; see Geranium maculatum, 134
American larch ; see Laricis cortex, 167
American laurel ; Kalmia, 163
American mezereon ; Dirca, 106
American mountain dittany ; see Cunila Mariana, 101
American pennyroyal ; see Hedeoma, 140
American red centaury ; see Sabbatia angularis, 244
American saffron ; Carthamus, 76
American sanicle ; Heuchera, 143
American skullcap ; see Scutelaria, 254
American senna ; see Cassia marilandica, 78
American silver fir ; see Abies balsamea, 5
American spikenard ; see Aralia racemosa, 45
American tormentilla ; see Geranium maculatum, 134
American valerian ; see Cypripedium, 104
American water hemlock ; see Cicula maculata, 87
American water pepper ; see Polygonum, 217
American white hellebore ; see Veratrum viride, 290
American woodbine ; see Ampelopsis, 35
American worm root ; see Spigelia, 268
Amerikanische kermesbeere ; see Phytolacca, 209
Amerikanische enzian wurzel ; see Gentiana Catesbæa, 133
Amerikanische ephen ; see Ampelopsis, 35
Amerikanische samckel wurzel ; see Heuchera, 143
Amerikanischer poley ; see Hedeoma, 140

Amerikanischer wursamen ; see Chenopodium, 83
Amido-benzol ; see Anilina, 39
Amli ; see Tamarindus, 278
Ammonia alum ; see Alumen, 27
Ammoniakalaun ; Alumen, 27
Ammoniakflussigkeit ; see Ammoniæ aqua, 29
Ammoniakgummi ; see Ammoniacum, 28
Ammoniaque ; Ammoniacum, 28
Ammoniated copper ; see Cuprum ammoniatum, 102
Ammoniated glycyrrhizin ; Glycyrrhizinum ammoniatum, 136
Ammoniated iron ; see Ferrum ammoniatum, 127
Ammoniated mercury ; see Hydrargyrum ammoniatum, 149
Ammoniakalischer eisenalaun ; Ferri et ammonii sulphas, 120
Ammonio-chloride of iron ; see Ammonii et ferri chloridum, 32
Ammonio-tartrate of iron ; see Ferri et ammonii tartras, 120
Ammonium benzoicum ; see Ammonii benzoas, 30
Ammonium bromatum ; see Ammonii bromidum, 30
Ammonium iodatum ; see Ammonii iodidum, 33
Ammonium muriaticum ; see Ammonii chloridum, 32
Ammonium phosphoricum ; see Ammonii phosphas, 34
Ampelopsis Quinquifolia ; see Ampelopsis, 35
Amygdalus communis ; see Amygdala, 35
Amylalcohol ; see Alcohol amylicum, 23
Amyl hydrates ; see Alcohol amylicum, 23
Amylic alcohol ; see Alcohol amylicum, 23
Amylnitrit ; see Amyl nitris, 36
Amylum tritici ; see Amylum, 37
Amyris commiphoro; Bdellium, 59
Amyris elemifera ; Bdellium, 59
Anacardium occidentale, 302
Anacyclus pyrethrum ; see Pyrethrum, 229
Anda-acri ; Anda Brasiliensis, 37
Anagallis arvensis, 38
Anai-nerunji ; Pedalium murex, 312
Analin ; see Anilina, 39
Analine ; see Anilina, 39
Anamirta paniculata ; see Picrotoxinum, 210
Anchieta salutaris, 301
Anchusa tinctoria ; Alkanna, 24
Anda oil; see Anda, 37
Andira araroba ; see Chrysarobinum, 37
Andira inermis ; see Andira, 37
Andornkraut ; Marrubium, 182
Andrographis paniculata, 302
Androsæmifolium ; see Apocynum, 44
Anemone nemorosa ; see Pulsatilla, 229
Anemone pratensis ; see Pulsatilla, 229
Anzereut kundem ; Sarcocolla, 316
Aneth ; see Anethi fructus, 38
Anethum graveolens ; see Anethi fructus, 38
Angelica officinalis ; Angelica, 38
Angelica root ; see Angelica, 38
Angustura ; Cusparia cortex, 103
Angustura bark ; Angustura, 38
Angustura rinde ; see Angustura, 38
Angusture ; see Angustura, 38
Aniline ; see Anilina, 39
Animal charcoal ; see Carbo animalis, 75
Anis ; see Anisum, 39
Anise ; see Anisum, 39
Aniseed ; see Anisum, 39
Anisi stellati fructus ; see Illicium, 155
Annual henbane ; see Hyoscyamus, 152
Antamul ; see Tylophora asthmatica, 318
Anthaide ; see cantharis, 74

Anthemis nobilis Linné ; see Anthemis, 40
Antiaris toxicaria, 302
Antidotum arsenicum ; see Ferri oxidum hydratum ; cum magnesia, 123
Anti-emetic root ; see Cyperus articulatus, 104
Antimonoxyd ; see Antimonii oxidum, 41
Antimony trioxide ; see antimonii oxidum, 41
Antomul ; see Tylophora asthmatica, 318
Antonskraut ; see Epilobium angustifolium, 110
Apfelbaumrinde ; see Pyrus malus, 230
Apple Peru ; Stramonii, 271
Apple root ; see Euphorbia corrollata, 116
Apple of Sodom ; see Galla, 131
Apple-tree bark ; see Pyrus malus, 230
Apocynum cannabinum, 44
Apomorphia ; see Apomorphinæ hydrochloras, 44
Apomorphine ; see Apomorphina hydrochloras, 45
Aqua regia ; see Acidum nitrohydrochloricum, 13
Arabisches gummi ; see Acacia, 6
Araroba ; see Chrysarobinum, 87
Arariba ; see Araroba, 45
Arariba ; see Chrysarobinum, 87
Arbor vitæ ; see Thuja, 282
Arctium lappa ; see Lappa, 166
Arctostaphylos glauca ; see Manzanita, 181
Arctostaphylos uva ursi ; see Uva ursi, 288
Areca catecha ; see Areca, 46
Areca nut ; see Areca, 46
Argémone ; see Argemone, 46
Argemone Mexicaria ; see Argemone, 46
Argent raffiné ; see Argentum, 46
Argentum nitricum ; see Argenti nitras, 47
Arisæma triphyllum ; Arum, 51
Aristolochia root ; see Serpentaria, 257
Aristolochia reticulate ; see Serpentaria, 257
Aristolochia serpentaria ; see Serpentaria, 257
Arlú ; see Oroxylum indicum, 310
Armoise commune ; see Artemisia vulgaris, 51
Arnica Montana ; see Arnica, 49
Aromatic acetic acid ; see Acidum aceticum aromaticum, 7
Aromatic vinegar ; see Acetum aromaticum, 6
Aromatic winter green ; see Gaultheria, 132
Aromatischer essig. ; see Acetum aromaticum, 6
Arrowroot ; see Maranta, 181
Arrowroot ; see Amylum Marantæ, 37
Arseniate of ammonicum ; see Ammonii arsenias, 30
Arseniate of iron ; see Ferri arsenias, 118
Arseniate of quinia ; see Quininæ arsenias, 233
Arseniate of sodium ; see Sodii arsenias, 260
Arseniate de soude ; see Sodii arsenias, 260
Arsenic ; Acidum arseniosum, 8
Arsenic ; see Arsenicum, 49
Arsenic blanc ; see Acidum arseniosum, 8
Arsenical solution ; see Potassii arsenitis liquor, 220
Arsenige säure ; see Acidum arseniosum, 8
Arsenious acid oxide ; see Acidum arseniosum, 8
Arsensaures-eisen ; see Ferri arsenias, 118
Arsensaures natron ; see Sodii arsenias, 260
Artanthe elongata ; Matico, 183
Artemisia abrotanum ; see Southernwood, 268

Artemisia absinthium ; see Absinthium, 5
Artemisia maritima; see Santonica, 249
Artificial musk ; see Moschus factitius, 190
Asarum Canadense ; Asarum, 52
Asok ; see Saraca indica, 316
Asoka ; see Saraca indica, 316
Asperge ; see Asparagus officinalis, 54
Aspidium filix-mas ; see Aspidium, 54
Aspidosperma quebracho ; see Quebracho, 231
Assacon ; Hura Brasiliensis, 144
Assaret du Canada ; Asarum, 52
Asteracantha longifolia ; see Hygrophila spinosa, 307
Asthma cure; see Euphorbia pilulifera, 117
Asthma weed ; see Lobelia, 173
Astragalus tragacantha ; see Tragacantha, 284
Astragalus gummifer ; see Tragacanth, 284
Astringent root ; see Geranium maculatum, 134
Atherosperma moschata, 302
Atlant wurzel ; see Inula, 156
Atropa belladonna ; see Belladonnæ, 59
Attonia jaborandi ; see Jambu assu, 160
Atwisha ; see Aconitum, 17
Aurone des jardins ; see Southernwood, 268
Austerschalen ; see Testa, 281
Australian pepper stick ; see Piper novæ Hollandiæ, 313
Australian sandalwood ; see Santalium album, 248
Australian sassafras ; see Atherosperma moschata, 302
Autumnal crocus ; see Crocus, 100
Ævens ; see Geum, 134
Avens root ; see Geum, 134
Avocado pear ; see Persea, 206
Awa root ; see Kawa kawa, 164
Aximgia ; see Adeps, 18
Axonge ; see Adeps axonge, 18
Axonge benzoinée ; see Adeps benzoinatus, 18
Aya-pana ; see Eupatorium ayapana, 306
Azote d'amyl ; Amyl nitris, 36
Azotate d'argent ; see Argenti nitras, 47
Azotate de fer liquide ; see Ferri nitratis liquor, 123
Azotate de plomb ; see Plumbi nitras, 216
Azotate de sonde ; see Sodii nitras, 264

B

Babarang ; Erubelia ribes, 109
Babunah ; see Matricaria, 183
Backache root ; see Liatris, 169
Bael fruit ; see Belæ fructus, 59
Bahama whitewood bark ; see Canella, 73
Bakchi ; Psoralea corylifolia, 315
Bálchar ; see Nardostachys jatamansi, 310
Baldriansäure ; see Acidum valerianicum, 17
Baldriansaures chinin; see quininæ valerianas, 236
Baldriansaures natron ; see Sodii valerianas, 266
Baldriansäures eisen oxyd. ; see Ferri valerianas, 126
Baldriansaures zinkoxyd. ; see Zinc valerianas, 299
Baldrian wurzel ; Valerian, 288
Balm ; see Melissa, 184
Balm mint ; see Melissa, 184
Balmony ; see Chelone, 83
Balm of Gilead ; see Populus candicans, 218
Balm of Gilead fir ; see Abies balsamea, 5
Balsamea ; see Abies, 5
Balsamodendron myrrha ; see myrrha, 191

Balsamodendron Roxburghii ; see Bdellium, 59
Balsam of Copaiva ; Copaiba, 95
Balsam of fir ; see Abies, 5
Balsam of Peru ; see Balsamum Peruvianum, 57
Balsam of tolu ; see Balsamum tolutanum, 57
Balsam of poplar ; see Abies balsamea, 5
Balsam of poplar ; see Populus candicans, 218
Balsam of spruce ; see Abies balsamea, 5
Balsam weed ; see Gnaphalium polycephalum, 136
Ballota suaveolens ; see Spikenard ballota, 317
Bamboo brier ; see Smilax, 259
Bamboo brier root ; see Smilax sarsaparilla, 259
Baneberry root ; see Actæa spicata, 18
Baobab ; Adansonia digitata, 18
Baobirang ; Erubelia ribes, 109
Baptisia tinctoria ; Baptisia, 57
Barbadoes aloes ; see Aloe, 25
Barbadoes nut ; see Curcas purgans, 102
Barbadoes physic nuts ; see Curcas purgans, 102
Barbaloin ; see Aloin, 26
Barberry ; Berberis vulgaris, 61
Bardana : see Lappa, 166
Barentranbenblatter ; see Uva ursi, 288
Barra-gokhru ; see Pedalium murex, 312
Barosma betulina ; see Buchu, 66
Barosma crenata ; see Buchu, 66
Barosma crenulata ; see Buchu, 66
Barosma serrafolia ; see Buchu, 66
Basham's mixture ; see Ferri et ammonia acetatis mistura, 120
Basil ; see Pycnanthemum montanum, 229
Basischwefelsaures quecksilber oxid. ; see Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus, 148
Bastard dittany ; see Dictamnus, 105
Bastard fever-few ; see Parthenium hysterophorous, 312
Bastard saffron ; see Carthamus, 76
Batakirata ; see Sethia acuminata, 316
Batiator ; see Vernonia nigritiana, 318
Batjitjer ; see Vernonia nigritiana, 318
Bauchee ; see Psoralea corylifolia, 315
Baumwollen-wurzel rinde ; see Gossypii radicis cortex, 136
Bawchan ; see Psoralea corylifolia, 315
Bayberry tree ; see Myrciæ spiritus, 191
Bay bush buds ; see Myrciæ, 191
Bay laurel ; see Laurus, 168
Bay leaves ; see Laurus, 168
Bay rum ; see Myrciæ spiritus, 191
Bay tree ; see Laurus, 168
Bean of St. Ignatius ; see Ignatia, 154
Bearberry ; see Uva ursi, 288
Bearberry bark ; see Cascara Sagrada, 77
Bear's bud ; see Polytrichum juniperinum, 218
Bear's foot ; see Polyminia uvedalia, 218
Bear's grape ; see Uva ursi, 288
Bear's paw root ; Aspidium, 54
Bear's root ; see Helleborus fœtidus, 142
Bear's weed ; Yerba santa, 295
Beaver poison ; see Cicula maculata, 87
Beaver poison ; see Conium, 94
Beaver root ; see Nuphar adrena, 195
Beaver tree ; see Magnolia, 178
Bebeeru bark ; see Nectandræ cortex, 193
Bed straw ; see Galium, 130

Beech drops ; see Epiphegus, 110
Bees'-nest plant ; see Carota, 76
Beifus ; Artemisia vulgaris, 51
Beinwurz ; see Symphytum, 277
Benoite Aqualique ; Geum, 134
Benne ; see Sesamum, 257
Bennett root ; see Geum, 134
Benzene ; see Benzol, 61
Benzoate d'ammoniaque ; see Ammonii benzoas, 30
Benzoate of barium ; see Barii benzoas, 58
Benzoate of lime ; see Calcii benzoas, 69
Benzoate of lithum ; see Lithii benzoas, 172
Benzoate of sodium ; see Sodii benzoas, 260
Benzoate of quinia ; see Quininæ benzoas, 233
Benzœsaure ; see Acidum benzoicum, 8
Benzœsaures ammoniacum ; see Ammonii benzoas, 30
Benzœsaures lithon ; see Lithii benzoas, 172
Benzoic acid ; see Acidum benzoicum, 8
Benzoin odoriferum ; Benzoin, 60
Benzoinated lard ; see Adeps benzoinatus, 18
Benzoinirtes schmalz ; see Adeps benzoinatus, 18
Berberin ; see Hydrastis, 150
Berberina ; see Jeffersonia, 161
Berberis lycium ; see Rusot, 315
Berbery ophthalmic ; Rusot, 315
Bergöl ; see Petroleum, 206
Bergthee G. ; see Gaultheria, 132
Bernsteinol ; Succini oleum, 275
Bernstein säure ; see Acidum succinicum, 15
Berufkraut ; see Erigeron, 111
Besenginster ; see Scoparius, 254
Betel nut ; see Areca, 46
Betelnüsse ; see Areca, 46
Betel pepper ; see Piper betel, 313
Betony ; see Lycopus, 175
Bethroot ; Trillium erectum, 285
Bevilacque ; see Hydrocotyle Asiatica, 151
Bibirurinde ; see Nectandræ cortex, 193
Bibla huni ; see Kino, 164
Bibromide of mercury ; see Hydrargyri bi-bromidum, 145
Bicarbonate of ammonium ; see Ammonii bicarbonas, 30
Bicarbonate of potassium ; see Potassii bicarbonas, 221
Bicarbonate de soude ; see Sodii bicarbonas, 260
Bicarbonate of sodium ; see Sodii bicarbonas, 260
Bichetea officinalis ; see Murure oil, 190
Bichromate of potassium ; see Potassii bichromas, 221
Biennial henbane ; see Hyoscyamus, 152
Bikh root ; see Aconitum, 17
Billow weed ; see Gentiana quinquefolia, 133
Bilsenkraut ; Hyoscyamus, 152
Bindweed ; see Convolvulus panduratus, 95
Biniodide of mercury ; see Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum, 146
Binoxalate of potash ; see Potassii Binoxalas, 221
Bird-foot violet ; see Viola, 293
Birdlime mistletoe ; see Phoradendron, 207
Bird's-nest root ; see Carota, 76
Bird's tongue ; see Fraxinus excelsior, 128
Birth root ; see Trillium erectum, 285
Birthwort ; see Serpentaria, 257
Bish ; see Aconitum, 17
Bismuth ; see Bismuthum, 62
Bissy bissy ; see Kola nuts, 165
Bisulphate of potassium ; see Potassii bisulphas, 221
Bisulphate of quinia ; see Quinine bisulphas, 233
Bisulphide of carbon ; see Carbonei bisulphidum, 75

Bisulphite of potassium ; see Potassii bisulphis, 221
Bisulphite of sodium ; see Sodii bisulphis, 261
Bissum ; see Hydrangea, 144
Bitartrate de potasse ; see Potassii bitartras, 221
Bitartrate of potassium ; see Potassii bitartras, 221
Biting stonecrop ; Sedum acre, 255
Bitter almond ; see Amygdala, 35
Bitter ash ; see Euonymus, 115
Bitter bloom ; see Sabbatia angularis, 244
Bitter bugle ; see Lycopus, 175
Bitter bugle weed ; Lycopus, 175
Bitter candytuft ; see Iberis, 153
Bitter clover ; see Sabbatia angularis, 244
Bitter damson ; Simaruba, 258
Bitter fennel ; Fœniculum, 127
Bitter herb ; see Chelone, 83
Bitter orange ; see Aurantii amari, 55
Bitter root ; see Aletris, 23
Bitter root ; see Apocynum androsæmifolium, 44
Bitter root ; see Gentiana, 133
Bitter salz ; Magnesii sulphas, 177
Bitter sweet ; see Dulcamara, 108
Bitter-sweet nightshade ; see Dulcamara, 108
Bitter thistle ; see Centaurea, 80
Bitter trefoil ; Menyanthes, 185
Bitter viola ; see Kola, 165
Bitter weed ; see Ambrosia, 28
Bitter wintergreen ; see Chimaphila, 83
Bitter wort ; see Gentiana, 133
Bitter worm ; Menyanthes, 185
Bitter wurzel ; see Gentiana, 133
Bittere mandeln ; Amygdala, 35
Black alder ; see Prinos, 227
Black alder dogwood ; see Frangula, 127
Black ash ; see Fraxinus sambucifolia, 129
Blackberry ; see Rubus, 241
Black cherry ; see Belladonnæ, 59
Black cherry ; see Prunus Virginiana, 227
Black China catechu ; Catechu, 79
Black choke ; see Prunus Virginiana, 227
Black cohosh ; see Cimicifuga, 87
Black dogwood ; Frangula, 127
Black ginger ; see Zingiber, 300
Black haw ; see Viburnum, 291
Black hellebore ; Helleborus, 141
Black henbane ; Hyoscyamus, 152
Black ipomæa ; Turpethum, 286
Black larch ; Laricis cortex, 167
Black mustard ; Sinapis nigra, 258
Black oxide of iron ; see Ferri oxidum magneticum, 123
Black oxide of manganese ; see Mangani oxidum nigrum, 180
Black oxide of mercury ; Hydrargyri oxidum nigrum, 147
Black pepper ; see Piper, 212
Black root ; see Leptandra, 169
Black Sampson ; Echinocea, 108
Black Sampson ; see Rudbeckia purpurea, 242
Black sanicle ; see Sanicula marilandica, 248
Black snake root ; Cimicifuga, 87
Black snake root ; see Sanicula marilandica, 248
Black snake weed ; Asarum, 52
Black willow ; see Salix nigra, 315
Bladder green ; see Rhamnus catharticus, 237
Bladder-podded lobelia ; see Lobelia, 173
Bladder wrack ; see Fucus vesiculosus, 129
Blanc d'œuf ; see Albumen, 22
Blausaure ; see Acidum hydrocyanicum, 12
Blasentang G. ; see Fucus vesiculosus, 129
Blazing star ; see Chamælirium luleum, 82
Blazing star ; see Liatris, 169
Bleaching powder ; see Calx chlorata, 72
Bleeding heart ; Cypripedium, 104

Bleioxyd ; Plumbi oxidum, 216
Bleisalpeter ; Plumbi nitras, 216
Bleizucker ; Plumbi acetas, 214
Blessed thistle ; see Centaurea, 80
Blind nettle ; see Lamium, 166
Blood root ; see Sanguinaria, 247
Blood staunch ; see Erigeron, 111
Blood wort ; see Hieracium, 143
Blooming spurge ; see Euphorbia corrollata, 116
Bluebells ; Gentiana Catesbæa, 133
Blueberry cornel ; see Cornus sericea, 97
Blueberry root ; see Caulophyllum, 79
Blue cohosh ; see Caulophyllum, 79
Blue flag ; see Iris, 159
Blue gentian ; see Gentiana Catesbæa, 133
Blue gentian ; see Gentiana quinqueflora, 133
Blue ginseng ; Caulophyllum, 79
Blue mountain tea ; see Solidago odora, 267
Blue pimpernel ; Scutelaria, 254
Blue poppy seed ; see Opium, 197
Blue skullcap ; see Scutelaria, 254
Blue vervain ; see Vervain, 291
Blue violet ; Viola pedata, 293
Blutholz ; see Hæmatoxylon, 140
Blutlaugen salz ; see Potass ferrocyanidum, 224
Blutegel ; see Hirudo, 143
Blutwurzel ; see Sanguinaria, 247
Bog bean ; see Menyanthes, 185
Bog myrtle ; see Menyanthes, 185
Bog myrtle ; see Myrica, 191
Bohea ; see Ceanothus, 79
Bohnenkraut ; see Saturega hortensis, 252
Boilean ; see Hydrocotyle Asiatica, 151
Bois de Campêche ; see Hæmatoxylon, 140
Bois de gayac ; Guaici lignum, 138
Bois de réglisse ; Glycyrrhiza, 135
Boldus fragrans ; see Boldo, 64
Boletus laricis ; see Agaricus, 21
Boneset ; see Eupatorium, 115
Bonduc seeds, 303
Bonjean's ergotin ; Ergotina, 112
Boracic acid ; Acidum boricum, 9
Borage ; see Borago officinalis, 64
Borate d'ammoniaque ; see Ammonii boras, 30
Borate of barium ; Barii boras, 58
Boric acid ; Acidum boricum, 9
Borsäure ; see Acidum boricum, 9
Borsaures ammonium ; see Ammonii boras, 30
Borsaures natron ; Sodii boras, 261
Boswellia ; see Olibanum, 196
Bouncing bet ; see Saponaria, 250
Borate of sodium ; Sodii boras 261
Borate de soude ; Sodii boras, 261
Borax ; see Sodii boras, 261
Botan ; see Pœonia moutan, 311
Bourdainer ; see Frangula, 127
Bowman's root ; see Euphorbia corrollata, 116
Bowman's root ; see Gillenia, 134
Boxberry ; see Gaultheria, 132
Box tree ; see Buxus sempervirens, 67
Box tree ; see Cornus, 97
Boy onion ; see Arum, 51
Boy's love ; Southernwood, 268
Branching larkspur ; see Delphinum, 104
Brandy ; Spiritus vini gallici, 269
Brandy ; Vinum gallici spir, 292
Brandy bottles ; see Nuphar Adrena, 195
Braunstein ; see Mangani oxidum nigrum, 180
Brayera anthelmintica ; see Brayera, 64
Brazilian cocoa ; Guarana, 139
Brazil jaborandi ; Jambu assu, 160
Brazil tea ; see Ilex Paraguayensis, 155
Brechweinstein ; see Antimonii et potassii tartras, 42
Breckwolfsmilchwurzel ; see Euphorbia ipecacuanha, 117
Brinton root ; see Leptandra, 169
British tea ; see Ulmus, 286
British tobacco ; Tussilago, 286

Broad - leaved asarabacca ; see Asarum, 52
Broad-leaved dogwood ; see Cornus circinata, 97
Bromæthyl ; see Æther hydrobromicus, 20
Bromammonium ; see Ammonii bromidum, 30
Brombeerinde ; see Rubus, 241
Bromide of ammonium ; see Ammonii bromidum, 30
Bromide of barium ; see Barii bromidum, 58
Bromide of calcium ; see Calcii bromidum, 69
Bromide of ethyl ; see Æther hydrobromicus, 20
Bromide of iron ; see Ferri bromidum, 118
Brom-kalium ; see Potassii bromidum, 222
Bromide of lithium ; see Lithii bromidum, 172
Bromide of mercury ; see Hydrargyri bromidum, 145
Bromide of nickel ; see Nicoli bromidum, 194
Bromide of potassium ; see Potassii bromidum, 222
Bromide of silver ; see Argenti bromidum, 46
Bromide of sodium ; see Sodii bromidum, 261
Bromide of zinc ; see Zinci bromidum, 297
Bromine ; see Bromum, 65
Bromine d'ammonium ; see Ammonii bromidum, 30
Brômure de potassium ; see Potassii bromidum, 222
Bromure de Lithium ; see Lithii bromidum, 172
Bromure de zinc ; see Zinci bromidum, 297
Bromure ferreux ; see Ferri bromidum, 118
Bromzink ; Zinci bromidum, 297
Brook alder ; see Prinos, 227
Brook bean ; Menyanthes, 185
Broom ; see Scoparius, 254
Broom tops ; see Scoparius, 254
Brucine ; see Brucia, 65
Bryone coilleuvræ ; Bryonia, 66
Bryonia alba ; see Bryonia, 66
Bryonia dioica ; see Bryonia, 66
Buchu folia ; see Buchu, 66
Buckablätta ; see Buchu, 66
Buck bean ; see Menyanthes, 185
Buckeye ; see Æsculus, 18
Buckhorn break ; see Osmunda regalis, 201
Buckthorn ; see Rhamnus catharticus, 237
Buckthorn bark ; Frangula, 127
Bucku ; see Buchu, 66
Budwood ; see Cornus, 97
Bug bane ; see Cimicifuga, 87
Bugbane ; Veratrum viride, 290
Bugle ; see Ajuga, 22
Bugle weed ; see Lycopus, 175
Bugle wort ; see Lycopus, 175
Bugloss ; see Alkanna, 24
Bugloss ; Borago officinalis, 64
Bugwort ; see Cimicifuga, 87
Bukchi ; Psoralea corylifolia, 315
Bulbus alii ; see Allium, 24
Bull's foot ; see Tussilago, 286
Burdock ; see Lappa, 166
Burnet saxifrage ; see Pimpinella, 212
Burning bush ; Euonymus, 115
Burnt alum : see Alumen exsiccatum, 27
Burnt deer's-hound ; see Cornu ustum, 96
Burnt sponge ; Spongia usta, 269
Bur seed ; see Lappa, 166
Burra gokeroo, 303
Burra gokeroo, large ; see Pedalium murex, 312
Butter bur ; see Tussilago, 286
Butternut ; see Juglans, 162
Butter weed ; see Erigeron, 111
Butterfly weed ; see Asclepias tuberosa, 53
Button bush ; Cephalanthus, 80
Buttonsnake root ; Eryngium, 112
Buttonsnake root ; Liatris, 169

Butyl chloral; see Butyl chloral hydrat, 66
Buwachi; see Psoralea corylifolia, 315
Byisar; see Kino, 164

C

Cabbage-tree bark; Andira, 37
Cabbage-rose; Rosa centifolia, 240
Cabinet cherry; see Prunus Virginiana, 227
Cachar; see Alstonia, 26
Cachou; see Catechu, 79
Cactus grandiflora; see Cereus bonplandii, 81
Cade oil; see Juniperus, 162
Cæsalpina bonducella; see Bonduc seeds, 303
Cæsalpina species; see Chrysarobinum, 87
Cahinca root; see Cahinca, 68
Cainca; see Cahinca, 68
Caju; see Anacardium occidentale, 302
Cajueiro; see Anacardium occidentale, 302
Calabar bean; Physostigma, 208
Calcined magnesia; Magnesia, 175
Calendula officinalis; see Calendula, 70
Californian barberry; see Berberis aquifolium, 61
California fever bark; Garrya, 132
California poppy; see Eschscholtzia, 113
Calisaya bark; Cinchona flava, 88
Calomel; see Hydrargyri chloridum mite, 145
Calophyllum inophyllum; see Ndilo oil, 310
Calosanthes indica; see Oroxylum indicum, 310
Camomille du pays; see Parthenium hysterophorous, 312
Campechy wood; see Hæmatoxylon, 140
Camellia thea; see Theina, 282
Canada balsam tree; see Abies balsamea, 5
Canada fleabane; Erigeron, 111
Canada hemp; see Apocynum cannabinum, 44
Canada pitch tree; see Pinus Canadensis, 212
Canada root; see Asclepias tuberosa, 53
Canada snakeroot; Asarum, 52
Canada tea; see Gaultheria, 132
Canadische cornelrinde; see Cornus circinata, 97
Canadische gelbwurzel; see Hydrastis, 150
Canadische hanfwurzel; see Apocynum, 44
Canadische haselwurzel; see Asarum, 52
Canadischer terpentin; see Terebenthina Canadensis, 280
Canadisches sonnenroschen; see Helianthemum, 141
Canarium commune; see Bdellium, 59
Cancer drops; see Epiphegus, 110
Cancer jalep; see Phytolacca, 209
Cancer root; see Epiphegus, 110
Candle fish-oil; Eulachon oil, 115
Candytuft; see Iberis, 153
Canella alba; see Canella, 73
Canille blanche; see Canella, 73
Canker root; see Coptis, 96
Cannabinum; see Apocynum, 44
Cannelle; see Cinnamomum, 90
Cannelle de Magellan; see Winter's bark, 293
Canoe wood; Liriodendron, 172
Capsicum fastigiatum; see Capsicum, 75
Cantaloup melon; see Cucumis melo, 103
Canudo amargoso; see Pao Pereira, 311
Canutillo; see Ephedra antisyphilitica, 110
Cape gooseberry; Physalis, 208
Capillaire; see Adiantum, 18
Capparis coriaceæ; Simulo, 258
Capsicum—(*Note.*—This is confused. Cayenne pepper is pointed

at the end of the pod, and is very hot in taste; Spanish pepper has no heat, and is round and flat at end of pod), 75
Capsules de pavot; Papaveris, 203
Caræcas sarsaparilla; see Sarsaparilla, 251
Carapa guianensis, 303
Caraway; see Carum, 76
Carbazotta of potassium; see Potassii picras, 226
Carbolate of quinine; see Quininæ carbolas, 233
Carbolic acid; see Acidum carbolicum, 9
Carbolsaure; see Acidum carbolicum, 9
Carbonate d'ammoniaque; see Ammonii carbonas, 31
Carbonate de magnésie; see magnesii carbonas, 176
Carbonate de soude; see Sodii carbonas, 261
Carbonate de soude; see Sodii carbonas exsiccatus, 262
Carbonate de zinc; see Zinci carbonas præcipitus, 297
Carbonate of ammonium; see Ammonii carbonas, 31
Carbonate of barium; see Barii carbonas, 58
Carbonate of lead; see Plumbi carbonas, 215
Carbonate of lithium; see Lithii carbonas, 173
Carbonate of magnesia; see Magnesii carbonas, 176
Carbonate of manganese; see Mangani carbonas, 179
Carbonate of potassium; see Potassii carbonas, 222
Carbonate of sodium; see Potassii et sodii tartras, 224
Carbonate of sodium; see Sodii carbonas, 261
Carbonic acid; see Acidum carbonicum, 9
Carbonic anhydride; see Acidum carbonicum, 9
Cardaire; see Leonurus, 168
Cardamom; see Cardamomum, 75
Carica papaya; see Papaine Christy, 311
Carica papaya; see Papaya, 203
Carissa schimperi; see Ouabaio, 311
Caroba; Jacaranda procera, 159
Carolina cedar; see Juniperus Virginiana, 163
Carolina jasmine; see Gelsemium, 132
Carolina pink; see Spigelia, 268
Carolina pink root; see Spigelia, 268
Carony bark; see Angustura, 38
Carpenter's herb; Lycopus, 175
Carpenter's square; see Scrophularia, 254
Carragheen root; Chondrus, 86
Carragreen; see Chondrus, 86
Carthamus tinctorius; see Carthamus, 76
Carum carvi; see Carum, 76
Carvi: see Carum, 76
Caryophylus aromaticus; see Caryophyllus, 77
Casse; see Cassia fistula, 78
Cassia acutifolia; see Senna, 256
Cassia alata, 304
Cassia bud bark; see Cinnamomum, 90
Cassia elongata; see Senna, 256
Castanea vesca; see Castanea, 78
Castor; see Castoreum, 78
Castor-oil plant; see Ricinus communis, 239
Casuarina equisetifolia; see Equisetum, 111
Casuarina torulsa; see Equisetum, 111
Catarrh root; see Galanga, 130
Catchfly; see Apocynum androsæmifolium, 44
Catnip; see Cataria, 79
Cathartic acid; see Acidum cathartic um, 9
Cathartinsaure; see Acidum cathartic um, 9

Catkin willow ; see Salix nigra, 315
Catmint ; see Cataria, 79
Catnip ; see Cataria, 79
Catsfoot ; see Asarum, 52
Catsfoot ; see Glechoma, 135
Catspaw ; see Glechoma, 135
Catswort ; see Cataria, 79
Caulophyllum thalictroides ; see Caulophyllum, 79
Caustique de Vienne ; see Potassa cum calce, 219
Cavanilles ; see Mutisia, 190
Cayenne pepper ; see Capsicum, 75
Ceanothus Americana ; see Ceanothus, 79
Cedar ; see Juniperus Vir., 163
Cedar apples ; see Juniperus Virginiana, 163
Cèdre de Virginia ; see Juniperus Virginiana, 163
Celandine ; see Chelidonium, 82
Celastrus scandens ; see Celastrus, 80
Centaurea benedicta ; see Centaurea, 80
Centaurea centaurium ; see Centaury, 80
Century plant ; see Agave, 21
Cephalanthus occidentalis ; see Cephalanthus, 80
Cephælis ipecacuanha ; see Ipecacuanha, 158
Ceradilla ; see Sabadilla, 243
Ceratus serotina ; see Prunus Virginiana, 227
Cerite ; see Cerium, 81
Cetraria Islandica; see Cetraria, 82
Cevadille seed ; see Sabadilla, 243
Chamærops serrulata ; Sabal, 243
Chafe weed ; see Gnaphalium polycephalum, 136
Chamomile flowers ; Anthemis, 40
Chamomille Romaine ; see Anthemis, 40
Champagne ; see Vinum campanum, 292
Chanvre du Canada ; see Apocynum, 44
Chanvre Indien ; see Cannabis Indica, 73
Charcoal ; see Carbo ligni, 75
Chatin ; see Alstonia, 26
Chatisan ; see Alstonia, 26
Chaulmoogra ; see Gynocardia odorata, 139
Chavica betle ; Piper betle, 313
Checkerberry ; see Gaultheria, 132
Checkerberry ; see Mitchella repens, 186
Cheese bowl ; see Rhœados petala, 238
Cheese rennet ; see Galium verum, 131
Cheese-rennet herb ; see Galium, 130
Chelæ cancrorum ; see crab-claws, 99
Chelidonium majus ; see Chelidonium, 82
Chelone glabra ; see Chelone, 83
Chenopodium anthelmintum ; see Chenopodium, 83
Cherry laurel leaves ; see Lauro cerasi, 167
Chestnut ; see Castanea, 78
Chewstick ; see Goyania, 137
Chian turpentine; seeTerebinthina Chian, 280
Chickens' toes ; see Corallorhiza odontorhiza, 96
Chicken supori ; see Areca, 46
Chicory ; see Cichorium, 87
Children's bane ; see Cicula maculata, 87
Chili salpetre ; Sodii nitras, 264
Chimaphila umbellata ; see Chimaphila, 83
China bark ; see Quillaia, 231
China root ; see Dioscorea, 106
China root ; see Galanga, 130
Chinese sumach ; Ailanthus, 21
Chink ; see Gaultheria, 132
Chinoidum ; see Chinoidinum, 83
Chintz ; see Tamarindus, 278
Chiococca racemosa ; Cahinca, 68
Chionanthus Virginica ; see Chionanthus, 84

Chirayata ; see Chirata, 84
Chiretta ; see Chirata, 84
Chironia centaurium ; see Centaury, 80
Chita ; Plumbago zeylanica, 314
Chitra ; see Plumbago zeylanica, 314
Chitrak ; see Plumbago zeylanica, 314
Chittem bark ; see Cascara sagrada, 77
Chittira ; see Plumbago zeylanica, 314
Chlora perfoliata ; see Pleurogyne rotata, 314
Chloras ; see Aluminii acetas, 27
Chlorate of potash ; see Potassii chloras, 222
Chlorate of sodium ; see Sodii chloras, 262
Chloride of ammonium and iron ; ammonii et ferri chloridum, 32
Chloride of calcium ; see Calcii choridum, 69
Chloride of barium ; see Barii chloridum, 58
Chloride of copper ; see Cupri chloridum, 102
Chloride of ethyl ; see Æthyleni chloridum, 20
Chloride of iron ; see Ferri chloridum, 119
Chloride of gold ; see Auri chloridum, 56
Chloride of magnesium ; see Magnesii chloridum, 176
Chloride of manganese ; see Mangani chloridum, 179
Chloride of mercury ; Hydrargyri chloridum corosivum, 145
Chloride of platinum ; see Platini chloridum, 214
Chloride of silver ; see Argenti chloridum, 47
Chloride of zinc ; see Zinci chloridum, 297
Chlorine water ; Chlori aqua, 85
Chlorure de sodium ; see Sodii chloridum, 262
Chlorure de zinc ; see Zincii chloridum, 297
Chlorure de ferrique ; see Ferri chloridum, 119
Chlorsaures kali ; see Potassii chloras, 222
Chlorzink ; Zinci chloridum, 297
Chocolate root ; see Geum, 134
Choke cherry ; see Prunus Virginiana, 227
Chondodendron Tomentosum ; see Pareira, 204
Chop bean ; see Physostigma, 208
Chop nut ; see Physostigma, 208
Chota gokhru ; see Burra gokeroo, 303
Christia, 304
Christmas rose ; Helleborus, 141
Christofschwarz ; see Actæa spicata, 18
Christopher root; Actæa spicata, 18
Chromic acid ; see Acidum chromicum, 10
Chromic anhydride ; see Acidum chromicum, 10
Chromate of potassium ; see Potassii chromas, 223
Chromsaure ; see Acidum chromicum, 10
Chrysarobin ; see Araroba, 45
Chrysarobin ; see Acidum chrysophanicum, 10
Chrysarobin ; Chrysarobinum, 87
Chrysophanic acid ; see Acidum Chrysophanicum, 10
Chrysophanique ; see Acidum chrysophanicum, 10
Chrysophansaure ; see Acidum chrysophanicum, 10
Chrysophyllum glyciphlœum ; see Monesia, 187
Cichorium intybus ; Cichorium, 87
Cicula maculata, 87
Cigue vireuse ; see Cicula maculata, 87
Cimicifuga racemosa ; see Cimicifuga, 87
Cinchona succirubra ; see Cinchona rubra, 89

Cinchonamine, 304
Cineraria maritima, 304
Cinnabar ; see Hydrargyri sulphidum rubrum, 148
Cinnamon ; see Cinnamomum, 90
Cinnamon wood ; Sassafras, 252
Cinnamomum aromaticum : see Cinnamomum, 90
Cinnamomum camphor ; see Camphora, 72
Cinnamomum zeylanicum ; see Cinnamomum, 90
Cipo-summa ; see Anchieta salutaris, 301
Citrate de fer et d'ammoniaque ; see Ferri et ammonii citras, 120
Citrate de fer et de strychnine ; see Ferri et strychniæ citras, 121
Citrate de lithinæ ; see Lithii citras, 173
Citrate ferrique ; Ferri citras, 119
Citrate of barium ; see Barii citras, 58
Citrate of caffeine ; see Caffeinæ citras, 68
Citrate of iron ; Ferri citras, 119
Citrate of iron and ammonia ; see Ferri et ammonii citras, 120
Citrate of iron and quinine ; see Ferri et quiniæ citras, 121
Citrate of iron and strychnia ; see Ferri et Strychniæ citras, 121
Citrate of lithium ; see Lithii citras, 173
Citrate of potassium ; see Potassii citras, 223
Citrate of quinine ; see Quininæ citras, 233
Citric acid ; Acidum citricum, 10
Citronen aft. ; see Limones, 170
Citronensaure ; see Acidum citricum, 10
Citronensaures eisen chinin ; see Ferri et quiniæ citras, 121
Citronensaures eisen strychnin ; see Ferri et strychniæ citras, 121
Citronensaures eisen oxyd. ammonium ; see Ferri et ammonii citras, 120
Citronensaures ; Ferri citras, 119
Citron saures kali ; see Potassii citras, 223
Citronen ; see Limones, 170
Citrus vulgaris ; see Aurantii amari, 55
Clabergrass ; see Galium, 130
Clapwort ; see Epiphegus, 110
Claret ; Vinum hispanicum, 292
Clarified honey ; see Mel despumatum, 183
Clavalier ; see Xanthoxylum, 295
Claviceps Purpurea ; Ergota, 111
Cleaver grass ; see Trifolium pratense, 284
Cleavers ; see Galium, 130
Cleaver wort ; see Galium, 130
Cliff weed ; see Heuchera, 143
Climbing bittersweet ; see Celastrus, 80
Climbing orange root ; see Celastrus, 80
Climbing staff-tree ; Celastrus, 80
Clot bur ; see Lappa, 166
Clot bur ; see Zanthium, 294
Clotburr ; see Zanthium, 294
Clotweed ; see Xanthium, 294
Cloud berry ; see Rubus, 241
Clous aromatiques ; see Caryophyllus, 77
Clove ; see Caryophyllus, 77
Clove pepper ; see Eugenia pimenta, 115
Clover broom ; see Baptisia, 57
Clown's mustard ; see Iberis, 153
Club-moss ; see Lycopodium, 174
Cocaine ; see Cocainæ, 91
Cocash weed ; see Senecio, 255
Coccillana ; see Sycocarpus rusbyi, 277
Cocco de purga ; see Anda brasiliensis, 37
Cocculus Indicus ; see Picrotoxinum, 210
Cochineal ; see Coccus, 91
Cochlearia armoracia ; see Armoracia, 48
Cochlearia officinalis ; see Cochlearia, 91

Cocklebur ; see Xanthium, 294
Cockleburr ; see Agrimonia, 21
Cockspur rye ; see Ergota, 111
Cock-up-hat ; see Stillingia, 270
Cocolmegan ; see Smilax, 259
Cocowort ; see Capsella bursa pastoris, 74
Cocumis colocynthis ; see Colocynthis, 93
Codaga pala ; see Holarrhena antidysenterica, 307
Codeia ; see Codenia, 91
Cod-liver oil ; see Morrhuæ oleum, 189
Coffee ; see Caffea, 67
Coffee ; see Triosteum, 285
Cognac ; Spiritus vini gallici, 269
Colchici cornus ; see Colchici, 92
Colchicum autumnale ; see Colchici, 92
Colchicum root ; see Colchici radix, 92
Cold seeds ; see Curcurbita citrullus, 103
Colic root ; see Aletris, 23
Colic root ; see Dioscorea, 106
Collard ; see Dracontium, 107
Collodium cotton ; see Pyroxylinum, 230
Colocynth ; see Colocynthis, 93
Colombo de Mariette ; see Frasera, 128
Colombrina ; see Nux vomica, 195
Colt's-foot ; see Tussilago, 286
Colt's-foot root ; see Asarum, 52
Colt's-tail ; see Erigeron, 111
Columbo ; see Calumba, 71
Colubrina reclinata, 304
Comb flower ; see Echinocea, 108
Comb flower ; Helianthus, 141
Comfrey ; see Symphytum, 277
Common alder ; Alnus rubra, 25
Common buckthorn ; see Rhamnus catharticus, 237
Common elder ; Sambucus, 247
Common everlasting ; see Gnaphalium polycephalum, 136
Common garden thyme ; see Thymus, 283
Common liquorice root ; see Glycyrrhiza, 135
Common tansy ; see Tanacetum, 279
Common persimmon ; see Diospyros, 106
Common pimpernel ; see Angallis arvensis, 38
Common salt ; see Sodii chloridum, 262
Common stinging-nettle ; see Urtica, 287
Commercial bicarbonate of sodium ; see Sodii bicarbonas venalis, 260
Commercial kombe ; see Strophanthus, 272
Comocladia integrifolia, 305
Condurango blanco ; see Condurango, 94
Conessi ; see Holarrhena antidysenterica, 307
Conium maculatum ; Conium, 94
Consoude ; see Symphytum, 277
Consumptive weed ; see Yerba santa, 295
Continental tea ; see Ledum, 169
Convolvulus scammonia ; see Scammonium, 252
Copaifera Langsdorffii ; see Copaiba, 95
Copaifera officinalis ; see Copaiba, 95
Copalm ; see Liquidambar, 171
Copper ; see Cupri, 102
Coptis anemonæfolia, 305
Coptis tecta, 305
Coptis trifolia ; see Coptis, 96
Coqueret ; see Alkekengi, 24
Coral root ; see Corallorhiza odontorhiza, 96
Coriander ; see Coriandrum, 96
Coriandrum sativum : see Coriandrum, 96
Corn Chamomile ; see Anthemis avensis, 40
Corn fungus ; see Ustilago, 288
Corngromwell ; see Onosmodium Virginianum, 197
Corn poppy ; Rhœados petala, 23

Corn rose ; Rhœados petala, 238
Corn silk ; see Stigmata, 270
Corn smut ; Ustilago maydis, 288
Corn snake root ; Eryngium, 112
Corn snake root ; see Liatris, 169
Cornel ; see Cornus, 97
Cornouiller soyeux ; see Cornus sericea, 97
Cornus Florida ; see Cornus, 97
Corrosive sublimate ; Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum, 145
Corsaure weinstein ; see Potassii tartroboras, 227
Corte de pala ; see Holarrhena antidysenterica, 307
Cortex para ; see Coto bark, 98
Cortex verus ; see Coto bark, 98
Corydalis formosa ; Corydalis, 97
Cotonnier ; Gossypii rad. cort., 136
Cotton plant ; see Gossypii radicis, 136
Cotton root bark ; see Gossypii radicis cortex, 136
Cotylet ; Cotyledon umbilicus, 98
Couch grass ; see Triticum, 286
Cough root ; Trillium erectum, 285
Cough weed ; see Senecio, 255
Coumarin ; see Tonka bean, 284
Coumarouma bean ; see Tonka bean, 284
Countryman's treacle ; Ruta, 243
Cow cabbage ; see Nymphæa, 196
Cowhage ; see Mucuna, 190
Cow lily ; Nuphar adrena, 195
Cow parsnip ; see Heracleum, 142
Cow's-tail ; see Erigeron, 111
Crab nut ; see Carapa guianensis, 303
Crab's-eyes ; see Jequirity, 161
Cramp bark ; see Viburnum opulus, 292
Crane willow ; Cephalanthus, 80
Crane's-bill ; see Geranium, 134
Crawley root ; see Corallorhiza odontorhiza, 96
Creyat ; see Andrographis paniculata, 302
Crocus sativus ; see Crocus, 100
Croton eluteria ; Cascarilla, 77
Croton oil ; see Tiglii oleum, 283
Croton tiglium ; Tiglii oleum, 283
Crotonal ; see Tiglii oleum, 283
Crow-foot ; see Geranium, 134
Crown bark ; Cinchona flava, 88
Crystal wort ; see Hepatica, 142
Cubeba officinalis ; Cubeba, 100
Cubebs ; see Cubeba, 100
Cuca ; see Coca, 90
Cuca ; see Erythoxylon coca, 113
Cucumber tree ; see Liriodendron, 172
Cucumber tree ; Magnolia, 178
Cucunila Mariana ; see Cunila mariana, 101
Cucurbita pepo ; see Pepo, 205
Culver's root ; see Leptandra, 169
Cumin ; see Cuminum, 101
Cuminum cyminum ; see Cuminum, 101
Cupreine sulphate, 305
Curara ; see Woorara, 294
Curari ; see Curare, 102
Curcuma aromatica ; Zedora, 296
Curcuma longa ; see Curcuma luga, 102
Curcuma zerumbet ; Zedoria, 296
Curcuma zedoaria ; Zedoria, 296
Cure-all ; see Geum, 134
Cure-all ; see Melissa, 184
Curled dock ; see Rumex, 242
Cursed thistle ; see Centaurea, 80
Cusparia bark ; see Angustura, 38
Cusparia cortex ; Angustura, 38
Cutch ; see Catechu, 79
Cyanide of ethyl ; see Hydrocyanic ether, 151
Cyanide of gold ; see Auri cyanidum, 56
Cyanide of mercury ; see Hydrargyri cyanidum, 146
Cyanide of potassium ; see Potassii cyanidum, 223
Cyanide of silver ; see Argenti cyanidum, 47
Cyanide of zinc ; see Zinci cyanidum, 298
Cyankalium ; see Potassii cyanidum, 223

Cyansilber; see Argenti cyanidum, 47
Cyanure d'argent ; see Argenti cyanidum, 47
Cyclamen European ; see Cyclamen, 103
Cydonia vulgaris ; see Cydonium, 103
Cypress herb ; see Santolina, 249
Cypripedin, 306
Cypripedium parviflorum ; see Cypripedium, 104
Cypripedium pubescens ; see Cypripedin, 306
Cypripedium pubescens ; see Cypripedium, 104
Cyprischer terpentin ; see Terebinthina Chian, 280
Cytisus ; see Scoparius, 254
Cytisus scoparius ; Scoparius, 254

D

Daffodil ; see Narcissus, 193
Dandelion ; see Taraxacum, 279
Daphne laureola ; Mezereum, 186
Daphne mezereum; see Mezereum, 186
Daphne guidium ; Mezereum, 186
Dattelpflaumen ; Diospyros, 106
Date plum ; see Diospyros, 106
Daturia stramonium ; see Stramonii folia, 271
Daucus carota ; see Carota, 76
David root ; see Cahinca, 68
Dead men's bells ; Digitalis, 105
Dead nettle ; see Lamium, 166
Dead Sea apple ; see Galla, 131
Deadly carrot ; see Thapsia, 282
Deadly nightshade ; see Belladonnæ radix, 59
Deadly nightshade ; see Dulcamara, 108
Deal pine ; Pinus strobus, 212
Death of man ; see Cicula maculata, 87
Decorticated barley ; see Hordeum decorticatum, 144
Deer berry ; see Gaultheria, 132
Deer berry ; see Mitchella, 186
Delphinium consolida ; see Delphinium, 104
Delphinium staphisagria ; see Delphinium, 104
Delphinium staphisagria ; see Staphisagria, 271
Dent de lion ; Taraxacum, 279
Destillirber essig ; see Acetum destillatum, 6
Devil's apple ; see Stramonii, 271
Devil's bit ; see Chamælirium luteum, 82
Devil's bit ; see Liatris, 169
Devil's bit ; see Veratrum viride, 290
Devil's bones ; see Dioscorea, 106
Devil's dung ; see Asafœtida, 51
Devil's fig ; see Argemone, 46
Devil's turnip ; see Bryonia, 66
Dewberry ; see Rubus, 241
Dew plant ; see Drosera, 107
Diabetes bark ; see Anacardium occidentale, 302
Dialyzed iron ; see Ferri dialysatus, 120
Dicentra Canadensis ; see Corydalis, 97
Dicentra formosa ; Corydalis, 97
Dictamnus fraxinella ; see Dictamnus, 105
Dielytra ; see Corydalis, 97
Digitalis folia ; see Digitalis, 105
Digitalis purpurea ; see Digitalis, 105
Di-iodoparaphenol-sulphonicacid ; see Sozoidol, 317
Dill ; see Anethi Fructus, 38
Dillydill weed ; see Cotula, 98
Dilute acetic acid ; see Acidum aceticum dilutum, 7
Dilute fluoric acid ; see Acidum hydrofluoricum dil., 12
Dilute hydriodic acidum ; see Acidum hydriodicum dil., 11
Dilute hydrobromic acid ; see Acidum hydrobromicum dil., 11

Dilute hydrochloric acid ; see Acidum hydrochloricum dilutum, 12
Diluted hydrocyanic acid ; see Acidum hydrocyanicum, 12
Diluted hydrofluoric acid ; see Acidum hydrofluoricum dil., 12
Dil. hyperosmic acid ; see Acidum hyperosmicum, 12
Diluted nitrate of silver ; see Argenti nitras dilutus, 48
Dilute prussic acid ; see Acidum hydrocyanicum, 12
Dioscorea villosa ; Dioscorea, 106
Diospyros Virginiana ; see Diospyros, 106
Dipterex odorata ; see Tonka bean, 284
Dirca palustris ; see Dirca, 106
Distilled vinegar ; see Acetum destillatum, 6
Dita bark ; see Alstonia, 26
Ditarinde ; see Alstonia, 26
Dittany ; see Cunila Mariana, 101
Dogachamus ; see Cornus circinata, 97
Dog button ; Nux vomica, 195
Dog fennel ; see Cotula, 98
Dog grass ; see Triticum, 286
Dog poison ; Nux vomica, 195
Dog tree ; see Cornus, 97
Dog weed ; see Triticum, 286
Dog's bane ; see Apocynum, 44
Dog's-finger ; see Digitalis, 105
Dog's-tooth grass ; Triticum, 286
Dog violet ; see Erythronium americanum, 112
Dogwood ; see Cornus, 97
Dola kúra ; see Holarrhena antidysenterica, 307
Doldenbluthiges harnkraut ; see Chimaphila, 83
Dolichos pruriens ; Mucuna, 190
Domba oil ; see Ndilo oil, 310
Donkey's-ears ; see Mucuna, 190
Doppelt-chromsauras kali ; see Potassii bichromas, 221
Doppelt kohlensaures-kali ; see Potassii bicarbonas, 221
Doppelt kohlensaures ratrom ; see Sodii bicarbonas, 260
Double chloride of platinum and sodium ; see Platinii, sodii, and chloridum, 214
Double coconut ; see Lodoicea sechellarum, 309
Doundakè ; see Sarcocephalus esculentus, 316
Doundakine ; see Sarcocephalus esculentus, 316
Dovers' powder : Doverina. 107
Dovi-usht ; see Rhinicanthus communis, 315
Dracontium fœtidum ; see Dracontium, 107
Dragon's claws ; see Corallorhiza odontorhiza, 96
Dragon root ; see Arum, 51
Dragon turnip ; see Arum, 51
Dreisteinwurzel ; Triosteum, 285
Dreiblättriger aron ; Arum, 51
Dried alum ; see Alumen Exsiccatum, 27
Dried sulphate of iron ; see Ferri sulphas, 125
Drimy's winteri ; see Winter's bark, 293
Dropsy plant ; see Melissa, 184
Dropwort ; see Gillenia, 134
Drosera rotundifolia; Drosera, 107
Drumstick tree ; Cassia fistula. 78
Duboisia myoporoides ; see Duboisia, 107
Durchretter; Veratrum viride, 290
Durchwachsener wasserhanf ; see Eupatorium, 115
Dutch liquid ; see Æthylene bichloridum, 21
Dutch myrtle ; see Myrica, 191
Dutch rush ; see Equisetum, 111
Dutch stone-crop ; see Penthorum sedoides, 204
Dwale ; see Belladonna, 59
Dwarf alder ; Aralia hespida, 45
Dwarf Palmetto ; see Sabal, 243
Dwarf wild flax ; see Linum catharticum, 170
Dyer's oak ; see Galla, 133

E

Earth club ; see Epiphegus, 110
Earth gall ; Veratrum viride, 290
Earth smoke ; see Fumaria, 130
East India catarrh root ; see Galanga, 130
East India sarsaparilla ; see Hemidesimi, 142
East India sandalwood ; see Santalum album, 248
Eau ; see Aqua, 45
Eau d'ammoniaque ; see Ammonia aqua, 29
Eau d'ammoniaque forte ; see Ammonia aqua fortior, 29
Eau de vie de grains ; see Spiritus frumenti, 269
Eberraute ; Southernwood, 268
Ebony plum ; see Diospyros, 106
Ecailles d'huitres ; see Testa, 281
Ecballium elaterium ; see Elaterium, 109
Ecballium officinarum ; see Elaterium, 109
Echinocea angustifolia ; see Echinocea, 108
Ecorce d'aune ; see Alnus, 25
Ecorce de bebeeru ; see Nectandra cortex, 193
Ecorce de cérisier de Virginie ; see Prunus virginiana, 227
Ecorce de chêne ; see Quercus, 231
Ecorce de dita ; see Alstonia, 26
Ecorce de geoffree ; Andira, 37
Ecorce de magnolier ; see Magnolia, 178
Ecorce de mancône ; see Erythrophæum guineense, 113
Ecorce de mélèze ; see Laricis cortex, 167
Ecorce de noyer gris ; Juglans, 162
Ecorce d'orme ; see Ulmus, 286
Ecorce de tulipier ; see Liriodendron, 172
Ecorce de mezereon ; see Mezereum, 186
Edelleberkraut ; Hepatica, 142
Effervescent citro-tartrate of soda ; see Sodii citro-tartras effervescens, 263
Egg albumen ; see Albumen, 22
Egyptian thorn ; see Acacia, 6
Eichenrinde ; see Quercus, 231
Eisen ; see Ferrum, 126
Eisenbromür ; see Ferri bromidum, 118
Eisenchlorid ; see Ferri chloridum, 119
Eisenjodure ; Ferri iodidum, 122
Eisenhut-knollen ; Aconitum, 17
Eisenoxyd-oxydul ; see Ferri oxidum magneticum, 123
Eisenalmiak ; see Ammonii et ferri chloridum, 32
Eisenweinstein ; see Ferri et Potassii tartras, 121
Eisessig ; see Acidum aceticum glaciale, 7
Eiweiss ; see Albumen, 22
Elaterium cucumber ; see Elaterium, 109
Elder (American) ; Sambucus, 247
Elder (European) ; see Sambucus nigra, 247
Elder rob ; see Sambucus, 247
Elecampane ; see Inula, 156
Elemi ; see Bdellium, 59
Elephant's foot ; see Elephantopus tormentosus, 109
Ellan wood ; Sambucus nigra, 247
Ellebore blanc ; see Veratrum album, 289
Eller ; see Sesamum, 257
Elletaria cardamomum ; see Cardimomum, 75
Ellhorn ; Sambucus nigra, 247
Elsenich ; see Selinum, 255
Emetic herb ; see Lobelia, 173
Emetic root ; see Galla, 131
Emetic weed ; see Lobelia, 173
Engelwurzel ; see Angelica, 38
English chamomile ; Anthemis, 40
English ivy ; Hedera helix, 140
English ivy ; see Hedera, 140
English moxa ; Helianthus, 141
Englishman's foot ; see Plantago major, 214

Entwassertes schwefelsäures eisenoxydul ; see Ferri sulphas exsiccatus, 125
Epervière ; see Hieracium, 143
Epsom salts ; see Magnesii sulphas, 177
Equisetum hymale ; see Equisetum, 111
Erango-flowered liverwort ; see Cetraria, 82
Erdbrod ; see Cyclamen, 103
Erdrauch ; see Fumaria, 130
Erechthites hieracifolia ; see Erechthites, 111
Ergotin ; see Ergotina, 112
Ergotinine ; see Ergotinium, 112
Ergot of corn ; see Ustilago, 288
Ergot of rye ; see Ergota, 111
Erichthites hieracifolia ; see Erichthites, 111
Erigeron Canadensis ; see Erigeron, 111
Erigeron strigosum ; see Erigeron, 111
Eriodictyon glutinosum ; see Yerba santa, 295
Erlenrinde ; see Alnus, 25
Erukkam ; see Calatropis gigantea, 71
Erva cidriera ; see Spikenard ballota, 317
Eryngium aquaticum ; see Eryngium, 112
Erythræa centaurium ; see Centaury, 80
Erythroxylon coca, 113
Escher G. ; see Fraxinus excelsior, 128
Eschscholtzia Californica ; see Eschscholtzia, 113
Eshopghol ; see Plantago ispaghula, 313
Esprit de bois ; see Alcohol methylicum, 23
Eserine ; see Eserina, 114
Esprit de vinaigre ; see Acidum aceticum glaciale, 7
Essential salt of tartar ; see Acidum tartaricum, 16
Essig ; see Acetum, 6
Essigäther ; see Æther aceticus, 19
Essiggeist ; see Acetonum, 6
Essigrosen ; see Rosa gallica, 240
Essigsäure ammonium-flussigkeit ; see Ammonii acetatis liquor, 29
Essigsaure bitterede ; see Magnesii acetas, 176
Essigsaureisen - flussigkeit ; see Ferri acetatis liquor, 118
Essigsaures kali ; see Potassii acetas, 220
Essigsaures-morphin ; see Morphinæ acetas, 188
Essigsaures natron ; see Sodii acetas, 259
Essigsaures zinkoxyd ; see Zinci acetas, 296
Étain ; see Stannum, 270
Ether ; see Æther, 19
Ether acetique ; see Æther aceticus, 19
Ether azoteux alcoolisé ; see Ætheris nitrosi spiritus, 20
Ether formique ; see Æther formicus, 19
Ether hydrique ; see Æther, 19
Ether hydrique ; see Æther hydriodicus, 20
Ether hydrique pur ; see Ether fortior, 19
Ether hydrobromique ; see Æther hybromicus, 20
Ethyl carbamate ; see Urethane, 287
Ethyl iodide ; see Iodide of ethyl, 156
Ethyl sulphate of sodium ; see Sodii sulphovinas, 266
Eubæan nut ; see Castanea, 78
Eucalyptus globulus ; see Eucalyptus, 114
Eucalyptus honey, 306
Eucalyptus leaves ; see Eucalyptus, 114
Eugenia caryophyllata ; see Caroyphyllus, 77
Eugenia jambolana ; Jambul, 160
Eugenia pimenta ; Pimenta, 211

Eugenia pimenta, 115
Euonymus, 115
Euonymus Americanus; see Euonymus, 115
Euonymus atropurpureus; see Euonymus, 115
Eupatorin, 115
Eupatorium, 115
Eupatorium aya-pana, 306
Eupatorium perfoliatum; see Eupatorium, 115
Euphorbia corrollata; see Euphorbia corrollata, 116
Euphorbia Drummondii, 116
European ash; see Fraxinus excelsior, 128
European barberry; see Berberis vulgaris, 61
European bay laurel; Laurus, 168
European black alder; see Frangula, 127
European burnet saxifrage; see Pimpinella, 212
European centaury; Centaury, 80
European elder; see Sambucus nigra, 247
European garden angelica; see Angelica, 38
European maidenhair; see Adiantum, 18
European manna tree; see Manna, 181
European pulsatilla; see Pulsatilla, 229
European vervain; Verbena, 291
European white hellebore; see Veratrum album, 289
Euryangium sumbul; see Sumbul, 276
Evans' root; see Geum, 134
Evening primrose; Œnothera, 196
Eve's cup; see Sarracenia, 250
Exogonium purga; Jalapa, 160
Eye balm; see Hydrastis, 150
Eye-bright; see Lobelia, 173
Eye-bright; see Sabbatia angularis, 244
Eye root; see Hydrastis, 150
Ezhilaip-palai; see Alstonia, 26

F

Fabiana imbricata; see Pichi, 210
Fairy fingers; see Digitalis, 105
Fairy gloves; see Digitalis, 105
False alder; see Prinos, 227
False angostura; Nux vomica, 195
False bittersweet; Celastrus, 80
False box; see Cornus, 97
False China root; see Smilax, 259
False dittany; see Dictamnus, 105
False grapes; see Ampelopsis, 35
False growwell; Onosmodium, 197
False Jacob's ladder; see Polemonium reptans, 217
False jalap; see Jalapa, 160
False myrrh; see Bdellium, 59
False sarsaparilla; see Aralia nudicaulis, 45
False unicorn root; see Chamælirium uleum, 82
False valerian; see Senecio, 255
False white cedar; see Thuja, 282
False winter's bark; Canella, 73
Faulbaumrinde; Frangula, 127
Feather few; see Parthenium, 204
Fécule de froment; Amylum, 37
Felonwort; see Dulcamara, 108
Felwort; see Gentiana, 133
Female regulator; Senecio, 255
Fenchel; see Fœniculum, 127
Fennel; see Fœniculum, 127
Fennouil; see Fœniculum, 127
Fenouil puant; see Anethi fructus, 38
Fenouil d'eau; see Œnanthe phellandrium, 196
Fer; see Ferrum, 126
Ferri citrate; Ferri citras, 119
Ferric pyrophosphate; see Ferri pyrophosphas, 124
Ferri peroxidum hydratum; see Ferri oxidum hydratum, 123
Ferri sulphas granulata; see Ferri sulphas præcipitatus, 125
Ferro; see Ferrum, 126
Ferrocyanide of potassium; see Potassii ferrocyanidum, 224

Ferrocyanate of quinia ; see Quininæ ferrocyanas, 233
Ferrocyanide of quinine ; see Quininæ ferrocyanas, 233
Ferrocyanide of zinc ; see Zinci ferrocyanide, 298
Ferrocyaneisen ; see Ferri ferrocyanidum, 121
Ferrous arseniate ; see Ferri arsenias, 118
Ferrous iodide ; see Ferri iodidum, 122
Ferrous sulphate ; see Ferri sulphas, 124
Ferrum ammoniatum ; see Ammonii et ferri chloridum, 32
Ferrum tartaratum ; see Ferri et potassi tartras, 121
Ferula ; see Sagapenum, 246
Ferula galbaniflua ; see Galbanum, 130
Ferula narthex ; Asafœtida, 51
Ferula sumbul ; see Sumbul, 276
Fetid hellebore ; Dracontium, 107
Feuchtes eisenoxyd hydrat ; see Ferri oxidum hydratum, 123
Feuilles de busserole ; see Uva ursi, 288
Feuilles de matico ; Matico, 183
Feuilles de stramoine ; see Stramonii folia, 271
Fève de Calabar; Physostigma, 209
Fève igasurique ; see Ignatia, 154
Fever bush ; see Benzoin, 60
Feverfew ; see Parthenium, 204
Fever root ; see Corallorhiza odontorhiza, 96
Fever root ; see Triosteum, 285
Fever twig ; Celastrus, 80
Fever twig ; see Dulcamara, 108
Fever twitch ; see Celastus, 80
Fever wort ; see Triosteum, 285
Fieberklee ; see Menyanthes, 185
Figwort ; see Scrophularia, 254
Field balm ; see Cataria, 79
Field cypress ; see Ajuga, 22
Field sorrel ; see Rumex acetosella, 243
Field weed ; see Cotula, 98
Finger flower ; see Digitalis, 105
Fir rape ; see Epiphegus, 110
Fire weed ; see Erechthites, 111
Fire weed ; see Erigeron, 111
Fischlein ; see Ichthyocolla, 154
Fishmouth ; see Chelone. 83
Fistelkassie ; see Cassia fistula, 78
Five-flowered gentian ; see Gentiana quinqueflora, 133
Five-leaved water hemlock ; see Œnanthe phellandrium, 196
Five-leaves ; see Ampelopsis, 35
Flacourtia cataphracta, 306
Flachsamen ; see Linum, 170
Flag lily ; see Iris versicolor, 159
Flax seed ; see Linum, 170
Flax-seed meal ; Lini farini, 171
Fleabane ; see Erigeron, 111
Fleckstorchschœnape wurzel ; see Geranium, 134
Flesh-coloured asclepias ; see Asclepias incarnata, 53
Fleur de lis ; Iris versicolor, 159
Fleures de benzoin ; see Acidum benzoicum, 8
Fleurs de camomille ; see Matricaria, 183
Fleurs de lavande ; see Lavandula, 168
Fleurs de soufre ; see Sulphur sublimatum. 276
Fleurs de sureau ; Sambucus, 247
Flex root; Gentiana Catesbæa, 133
Flieder hollunder ; Sambucus, 247
Flores arnica ; see Arnica, 49
Flores bensoes ; see Acidum benzoicum, 8
Flores rosæ ; see Rosa centifolia, 240
Flower de luce ; see Iris versicolor, 159
Flower velure ; Tussilago, 286
Flowering ash ; see Manna, 181
Flowering cornel ; see Cornus, 97
Flowering fern ; Osmunda, 201
Flowering brake ; see Osmunda regalis, 201
Flowering willow ; see Epilobium Angustifolium, 110

Flowers of sulphur ; see Sulphur sublimatum, 276
Florida cornel ; see Cornus, 97
Flüchtiges laugensalz ; see Ammonii carbonas, 31
Fluoride of ammonium : see Ammonii fluoridum, 33
Flüssiger storax ; see Styrax, 274
Flux root ; Asclepias tuberosa, 53
Fly-trap ; see Apocynum androsæmifolium, 44
Fly-trap ; see Sarracenia, 250
Fœniculum vulgare ; see Fœniculum, 127
Fœtid hellebore ; see Helleborus fœtidus, 142
Fœtid nightshade ; see Hyoscyamus, 152
Food of the gods ; Asafœtida, 15
Forefather's cup ; Sarracenia, 250
Formic acid ; see Acidum formicum, 10
Fowler's ether ; see Æther formicus, 19
Fowler's solution ; see Potassii arsenitis liquor, 220
Fowlersche tropfen ; see Potassii arsenites liquor, 220
Foxglove ; see Digitalis, 105
Foxtail ; see Lycopodium, 174
Fragrant-leaved golden rod ; see Solidago odora, 267
Franciscea uniflora ; Manaca, 179
Frankincense ; see Olibanum, 196
Franz branntwein ; see Spiritus vini gallici, 269
Frasera Caroliniensis; see Frasera, 128
Frasera Walteri ; see Frasera, 128
Frauenhaar ; see Adiantum, 18
Fraxinus ornus ; see Manna, 181
French rose ; Rosa Gallica, 240
Frêne fir ; Fraxinus excelsior, 128
Fringe tree ; see Chionanthus, 84
Frog lily ; see Nuphar adrena, 195
Froschläffel ; see Alisma, 24
Frost plant ; Helianthemum, 141
Frost weed ; Helianthemum, 141
Frost wort ; Helianthemum, 141
Fructus (semen) anisi ; see Anisum, 39
Fructus chenopodii anthelmintica; see Chenopodium, 83
Fructa d'arara ; see Anda Brasiliensis, 37
Fuchsine, 306
Fuller's herb ; see Saponaria, 250
Fumaria officinalis ; Fumaria, 130
Fumitory ; see Fumaria, 130
Fused nitrate of silver ; see Argenti nitras fusus, 48
Fusel oil ; Alcohol amylicum, 23
Fussblattwurzel ; see Podophyllum, 216

G

Gach-karan ; see Rhinacanthus communis, 315
Gaddus morrhua ; Morrhua, 189
Gagroot ; see Lobelia, 173
Galangal ; see Galanga, 130
Gale ; see Myrica, 191
Galé odorant ; see Myrica, 191
Galgant ; see Galanga, 130
Galipea cusparia ; Angustura, 38
Galipea officinalis; Angustura, 38
Galium aparine ; see Galium, 130
Gall apple ; see Galla, 131
Gall oak ; see Galla, 131
Gall weed ; see Gentiana quinquiflora, 133
Gallic acid ; Acidum gallicum, 10
Gallussäure ; see Acidum gallicum, 10
Gamander ; see Teucrium, 281
Gambier ; see Catechu, 79
Gamboge ; see Cambogia, 72
Garance ; see Rubra, 241
Garcinia Hanburii ; see Cambogia, 72
Garcinia mangostana ; see Garcinia, 131
Garcinia morella ; Cambogia, 72
Garden dill ; Anethis fructus, 38
Garden nightshade ; see Dulcamara, 108

Garden patience ; Rumex, 242
Garden rue ; see Ruta, 243
Garden thyme ; see Thymus vulgaris, 283
Garden lavender ; Lavandula, 168
Garden mint ; Mentha viridis, 184
Garden sunflower ; see Helianthus, 141
Garlic ; see Allium, 24
Garrya Fremontii ; Garrya, 132
Gaultheria procumbens ; see Gaultheria, 132
Gay feather ; see Liatris, 169
Gebrannte magnesia ; see Magnesia, 175
Gebrannter alum ; see Alumen exsiccatum, 27
Gegengift der arsenigensäure ; see Ferri oxidum hydratum c. Magnesia, 123
Geissospermum læva ; see Pao Pereira, 311
Gelbe narcisse ; Narcissus, 193
Gelbe rube ; see Carota, 76
Gelbes jodquecksilber ; see Hydrargyri iodidum viride, 146
Gelbes jasmin wurzel ; see Gelsemium, 132
Gelbes sautelholz ; see Santalum album, 248
Gelbfrauenschuh wurzel ; see Cypripedium, 104
Gelsemium sempervirens ; see Gelsemium, 132
Gemeiner terpentin ; see Terebinthina, 280
Gênet à balais ; Scoparius, 254
Genievre ; see Juniperus, 162
Gentian root ; see Gentiana, 133
Gentiana lutea ; Gentiana, 133
Gentiane Americaine ; see Gentiana Catesbæa, 133
Gentiane jaune ; see Gentiana, 133
Geoffroya Inermis ; Andira, 37
Geranium maculatum ; see Geranium, 134
Gerbsaure ; see Acidum tannicum, 16
Gereinigte aloe ; see Aloe purificata, 25
Gereinigte schwefelblumen ; see Sulphur lotum, 275
German aniseed ; see Anisum, 39
German elder ; see Sambucus nigra, 247
German tinder ; see Agaricus, 21
Germander ; see Ajuga, 22
Germandrée aquatique ; see Teucrium, 281
Gerstenmalz ; see Maltrum, 178
Getrocknete soda ; see Sodii carbonas exsiccatus, 262
Geum rivale ; see Geum, 134
Gewurzhafte essigsaure ; see Acidum aceticum aromaticum, 7
Gewurznelken ; Caryophyllus, 77
Gichtrube ; see Bryonia, 66
Giftlattich ; see Lactuca, 166
Gift-sumach ; see Rhus toxicodendron, 239
Gillenia trifoliata ; Gillenia, 134
Gill-go-hoof ; see Glechoma, 135
Gillrun ; see Glechoma, 135
Gingembre ; see Zingiber, 300
Ginger ; see Zingiber, 300
Gin tea ; Ilex Paraguayensis, 155
Ginseng ; Aralia Canadensis, 45
Gipsy herb ; see Lycopus, 175
Gipsy wort ; see Lycopus, 175
Glabrous strophanthus ; see Strophanthus, 272
Glacial acetic acid ; see Acidum aceticum glaciale, 7
Glauber's salts ; Sodii sulphas, 265
Glaubersalz ; Sodii sulphas, 265
Glechoma hederacea ; see Glechoma, 135
Globe flower ; Cephalanthus, 80
Glonoin ; see Nitroglycerin, 195
Glycyrrhiza glabra ; see Glycyrrhiza, 135
Gnadenkraut cr. ; Gratiola, 137
Goa powder ; see Araroba, 45
Goa powder ; Chrysarobinum, 87
Goa pulver ; see Araroba, 46
Goanese ipecacuanha ; see Naregamia alata, 193

Goat's thorn ; Tragacantha, 284
Gold ; see Aurum, 56
Gold powder ; see Aurum, 56
Goldruthe ; Solidago odora, 267
Goldthread ; see Coptis, 96
Golden apple ; see Cydonium, 103
Golden rod ; Solidago odora, 267
Golden seal ; see Hydrastis, 150
Golden senecio ; see Senecio, 255
Golden sulphur ; see Antimonium sulphuratum, 43
Gold sulphuret of antimony ; see Antimonium sulphuratum, 43
Goldschwefel ; see Antimonium sulphuratum, 43
Gomme adraganthe ; see Tragacantha, 284
Gomme Arabique ; see Acacia, 6
Gomme gutte ; see Cambogia, 72
Gonolobus condurango ; see Condurango, 94
Goose-foot ; see Chenopodium, 83
Goose grass ; see Galium, 130
Gorakhamli ; see Adansonia, 18
Gossypium herbaceum ; see Gossypii radicis cortex, 136
Gotaganba ; see Cambogia, 72
Gotterbaum ; see Ailanthus, 21
Goudron ; see Pix, 213
Gourou ; see Kola nuts, 165
Goyania domingensis ; see Goyania, 137
Granis de lin ; see Linum, 170
Granatwurzelrinde ; see Granatum, 137
Grand boucage ; see Pimpinella saxifraga, 212
Grand soleil ; see Helianthus, 141
Grande absinthe ; Absinthium, 5
Grass burdock ; see Lappa, 166
Grasswurzel ; see Triticum, 286
Graue ambra ; see Ambra, 28
Graues wallnussrinde ; see Juglans, 162
Gravel grass ; see Galium, 130
Gravel plant ; see Epigæa repens, 110
Gravel root ; see Eupatorium purpureum, 116
Gravel weed ; Epigæa repens, 110
Gravel weed ; see Onosmodium Virginianum, 197
Gray-beard tree ; Chionanthus, 84
Gray strophanthus ; see Strophanthus, 272
Great celandine ; Chelidonium, 82
Great laurel ; Rhododendron, 238
Greek nuts ; Amygdala amara, 35
Green archangel ; Lycopus, 175
Green iodide of mercury ; see Hydrargyri iodidum viride, 146
Green leech ; see Hirudo, 143
Green osier ; Cornus circinata, 97
Green soap ; see Sapo viridis, 250
Green valerian ; see Polemonium reptans, 217
Green vitriol ; Ferri sulphas, 124
Greenheart tree ; Nectandra, 193
Grenadier ; see Granatum, 137
Grindelia robusta ; Grindelia, 138
Grindwurzel ; see Rumex, 242
Grip grass ; see Galium, 130
Grisea ; see Ambra, 28
Gross myrtle ; see Calamus, 69
Grouet à trois feuilles ; Arum, 51
Ground apple ; see Anthemis, 40
Ground berry ; Gaultheria, 132
Ground bread ; see Cyclamen, 103
Ground cherry ; see Physalis, 208
Ground holly ; see Chimaphila, 83
Ground ivy ; see Glechoma, 135
Ground laurel ; see Epigæa repens, 110
Ground lily ; see Trillium erectum, 285
Ground maple ; Heuchera, 143
Ground moss ; see Polytrichum juniperinum, 218
Ground pine ; see Ajuga, 22
Ground raspberry ; Hydrastis, 150
Ground squirrel pea ; see Jeffersonia, 161
Grouse berry ; see Gaultheria, 132
Grüne munze ; Mentha viridis, 184
Gruner germer ; see Veratrum viride, 290
Guaiacum officinale ; see Guaici lignum, 138

Guaiacium officinalis ; see Guaica resina, 139
Guayaqui sarsaparilla ; see Sarsaparilla, 251
Guazuma ulmifolia, 306
Guinea hen-weed ; see Petiveria tetrandra, 313
Gujar ; see Sarcocolla, 316
Gum arabic ; see Acacia, 6
Gum catechu ; see Catechu, 79
Gumbright ; see Equisetum, 111
Gum hacmatach ; see Larix Americana, 167
Gum ivy ; see Hedera, 140
Gum plant ; see Eryodictyon glutinosum, 112
Gum plant ; see Symphytum, 277
Gummi resina ammoniacum ; see Ammoniacum, 28
Gundelrebe ; see Glechoma, 135
Gymnema sylvestre, 307
Gynocardia odorata ; see Chaulmugra, 82
Gypsum ; see Calcii sulphas, 70

H

Habichtskraut ; see Hieracium, 143
Habzelia Æthiopica, 307
Hackmetack ; see Laricis Americana, 167
Hæmatoxyli lignum ; see Hæmatoxylon, 140
Hæmatoxylon campechianum ; see Hæmatoxylon, 140
Hair-cap moss ; see Polytrichum juniperinum, 218
Hardhack ; see Spiræa, 269
Hardock ; see Lappa, 166
Hard paraffin ; see Paraffinum durum, 203
Harnstaff ; see Urea, 287
Hartshorn bush ; see Osmunda regalis, 201
Hashish ; see Cannabis Indica, 73
Hawkbit ; see Hieracium, 143
Hawk weed ; see Hieracium, 143
Hayward ; see Glechoma, 135
Hay saffron ; see Crocus, 100
Hazel nut ; see Hamamelis, 140
Heal-all ; see Scrophularia, 254
Heart snakeroot ; see Asarum, 52
Heartsease ; Viola tricolor, 293
Hedgemard ; see Glechoma, 135
Hedge hyssop ; see Gratiola, 137
Heikikhatyan ; see Adansonia, 18
Helianthella tenuifolia ; see Helianthella, 141
Helianthus annuus ; see Helianthus, 141
Helianthus canadense ; see Helianthemum, 141
Helleborus niger ; see Helleborus, 141
Helmet flower ; Scutelaria, 254
Helmet pod ; see Jeffersonia, 161
Helmkraut ; see Scutelaria, 254
Helonias dioica ; see Chamælirium luteum, 82
Helonias lutea ; see Chamælirium luteum, 82
Hemidesmus indicus ; see Hemidesmi, 142
Hemlock ; see Conium, 94
Hemlock ; Pinus Canadensis, 212
Hemlock fir ; Abies balsamea, 5
Hemlock pitch ; see Pinus Canadensis, 212
Hemlock spruce ; see Pinus Canadensis, 212
Henbane ; see Hyoscyamus, 152
Hen bit ; see Lamium, 166
Henna ; see Lawsonia alba, 308
Hepatica Americana ; see Hepatica, 142
Heracleum lanatum ; see Heracleum, 142
Herapath salt ; see Quininæ iodo sulphas, 234
Herb Christopher ; see Actæa spicata, 18
Herb Christopher ; see Osmunda regalis, 201
Herb trinity ; see Hepatica, 142
Herb of grace ; see Ruta, 243
Herba capillorum veneris ; see Adiantum, 18

Herbe au scorbut ; Cochlearia, 91
Herbe blanche ; see Parthenium hysterophorous, 312
Herbe de flacq ; see Siegesbeckia orientalis, 257
Herbe de lobélie enflée ; see Lobelia, 173
Herbe de marrube blanc ; see Marrubium, 182
Herbe de helianthime de Canada ; see Helianthemum, 141
Herbe de pouliot Americaine ; see Hedeoma, 140
Herbe parfaite ; Eupatorium, 115
Heterophyllum Philadelphicum ; see Erigeron, 111
Heuchera Americana ; see Heuchera, 143
Hexenmehl ; Lycopodium, 174
Heywort ; see Cotyledon umbilicus, 98
Hieracium venosum ; see Hieracium, 143
High cranberry ; see Viburnum opulus, 292
High pennyroyal ; see Cumla mariana, 101
Hillberry ; see Gaultheria, 132
Hindberry ; Rubus idæus, 242
Hindheel ; see Tanacetum, 279
Hini ; see Leptandra, 169
Hinteah ; Habzelia Æthiopica, 307
Hippo ; Euphorbia corrollata, 116
Hirtentaschlein ; see Capsella bursa, 74
Hispidus ; see Strophanthus, 272
Hive vine ; see Mitchella, 186
Hog apple ; see Podophyllum, 216
Hog bean ; see Hyoscyamus, 152
Hog gum ; see Tragacantha, 284
Hog potato ; see Convolvulus panduratus, 95
Hog weed ; see Ambrosia, 28
Holarrhena antidysenterica, 307
Hollenstein ; see Argenti nitras fusus, 48
Holly ; see Ilex, 155
Holly bay ; see Magnolia, 178
Holly-leaved barberry ; see Berberis aquifolium, 61
Holy Ghost ; see Angelica, 38
Holy herb ; see Verbena, 291
Holy herb ; see Yerba Santa, 295
Holy thistle ; see Centaurea, 80
Holzessigsaure ; see Acidum aceticum pyrolignosum, 7
Holzgeist ; see Alcohol methylicum, 23
Honduras bark ; see Cascara amarga, 77
Honduras logwood ; see Hæmatoxylon, 140
Honduras sarsaparilla ; see Sarsaparilla, 251
Honey ; see Mellis, 183
Honey bee ; see Apis Mellifica, 43
Honey bloom ; see Apocynum androsæmifolium, 44
Honig ; see Mel, 183
Hooded willow herb ; see Scutelaria, 254
Hopfen ; see Humulus, 144
Hopfenmehl ; see Lupulinum, 174
Hop hornwood ; see Ostrya Virginica, 201
Hops ; see Humulus, 144
Hop tree ; see Ptelea, 228
Hordeum distichum ; see Maltum, 178
Hordeum distichon ; see Hordeum decorticatum, 144
Horehound ; see Marrubium, 182
Horn seed ; see Ergota, 111
Horse bane ; see Œnanthe phellandrium, 196
Horse chestnut ; Æsculus, 18
Horse flea weed ; Baptisia, 57
Horse fly weed ; see Baptisia, 57
Horse gentian ; Triosteum, 285
Horse ginseng ; Triosteum, 285
Horse weed ; see Erigeron, 111
Horse weed ; see Spiræa, 269
Horse pipe ; see Equisetum, 111
Horse tamarind ; Adansonia, 18
Horseheel ; see Inula, 156
Horse mint ; see Monarda, 186
Horseradish root ; Armoracia, 48

Horsetail ; see Equisetum, 111
Hottentot bread ; see Elephantopus tormentosus, 109
Houblon ; see Humulus, 144
Hound's tongue ; see Cynoglossum officinale, 103
House leek ; see Sedum acre, 255
Hove ; see Glechoma, 135
Huamanripa, 307
Huckleberry ; see Vaccinium crassifolium, 288
Huile de croton ; Tiglii oleum, 283
Huile de foie de morue ; see Morrhuæ oleum, 189
Huile d'olive ; Oleum olivæ, 197
Huile volatile de succin ; see Succini oleum, 275
Hulled barley ; see Hordeum decorticatum, 144
Humulus lupulis ; Lupulinum, 174
Hundred-leaved rose ; see Rosa centifolia, 240
Hunds kamille ; see Cotula, 98
Hundszunge ; see Cynoglossum officinale, 103
Huntsman's cap ; Sarracenia, 250
Hurmal ; Peganum harmala, 312
Hurmaro ; Peganum harmala, 312
Hurr burr ; see Lappa, 166
Husu-i-yusuf ; see Cannabis indica, 73
Hwang nao ; Hoang nan, 143
Hydrargyri perchloridum ; see Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum, 145
Hydrargyri subchloridum ; Hydrargyri chloridum mite, 145
Hydrastis Canadensis ; see Hydrastin, 150
Hydrate de peroxide de fer gelatineux ; see Ferri oxidum hydratum, 123
Hydrate of aluminium ; see Aluminii hydras, 27
Hydrate of chloral ; Chloral, 84
Hydrate of methylene ; see Æther methylicus, 20
Hydrated aluminia ; see Aluminii hydras, 27
Hydriodate of morphina ; see Morphinæ hydriodas, 188
Hydriodate of strychnine ; see Strychninæ hydriodas, 273
Hydriodic ether ; see Iodide of ethyl, 156
Hydriodic ether ; see Æther hydriodicus, 20
Hydrobromate of caffeine ; see Caffeinæ hydrobromas, 68
Hydrobromate of morphina ; see Morphinæ hydrobromas, 188
Hydrobromate of quininæ ; see Quininæ hydrobromas, 233
Hydrobromate of strychnia ; see Strychninæ hydrobromas, 273
Hydrobromic ether ; see Æther hybromicus, 20
Hydrobromic ether ; see Ethyl bromidum, 114
Hydrobromisäure ; see Acidum hydrobromicum dil., 11
Hydrochlorate of pilocarpin ; see Pilocarpinæ, 211
Hydrochlorate of quinine ; see Quininæ hydrochloras, 234
Hydrochloric acid ; see Acidum hydrochloricum, 11
Hydrochloric ether ; see Æthyleni chloridum, 20
Hygrophila spinosa, 307
Hymenæ courbaril, 308
Hypericum perforatum ; see Hypericum, 153
Hyperosmic acid ; Osmic acid, 201
Hypophosphite de soude ; see Sodii hypophosphis, 263
Hypophosphite of iron ; see Ferri hypophosphis, 122
Hypophosphite of lime ; see Calcii hypophosphis, 70
Hypophosphite of potassium ; see Potassii hypophosphis, 224
Hypophosphite of quinina ; see Quininæ hypophosphis, 234
Hypophosphite of sodium ; see Sodii hypophosphis, 263
Hyposulphite de soude ; see Sodii hyposulphis, 263

Hyposulphite of magnesia ; see Magnesii hyposulphis, 177
Hyposulphite of sodium ; see Sodii hyposulphis, 263
Hyoscyamus ; see Daturia, 104
Hyoscyamus agrestes ; see Hyoscyamus, 152
Hyoscyamus albus ; see Hyoscyamus, 152
Hyoscyamus aurens ; see Hyoscyamus, 152
Hyoscyamus pallidus ; see Hyoscyamus, 152
Hyoscyamus physolordee ; see Hyoscyamus, 152
Hyoscyamus niger ; see Hyoscyamus, 152
Hyssopus officinalis ; see Hyssopus, 153

I

Iberis kresse ; see Iberis, 153
Iceland moss ; see Cetraria, 82
Ictodes fœtidus ; Dracontium, 107
Ignazbohnen ; see Ignatia, 154
Ilavangappu ; Caryophyllus, 77
Ilex aquifolium ; see Ilex, 155
Ilex cassine ; see Ilex, 155
Ilex opaca ; see Ilex, 155
Illicium anisatum ; Illicium, 155
Imli ; see Tamarindus, 278
Immerschon ; see Gnaphalium polycephalum, 136
Immortelle ; see Gnaphalium polycephalum, 136
Indayacu ; Anda brasiliensis, 37
Inderjow seeds ; see Holarrhena antidysenterica, 307
India pink ; see Spigelia, 268
Indian arrow-wood ; see Euonymus, 115
Indian balm ; see Trillium erectum, 285
Indian bark ; see Magnolia, 178
Indian barley caustic ; see Sabadilla, 243
Indian bay ; see Laurus, 168
Indian black root ; see Pterocaulon pycrostachyum, 228
Indian chocolate ; see Geum, 134
Indian elm ; see Ulmus, 286
Indian ginger ; see Asarum, 52
Indian hemp ; see Cannabis indica, 73
Indian hippo ; see Gillenia, 134
Indian hydrocotyle ; see Hydrocotyle Asiatica, 151
Indian ipecac ; see Gillenia, 134
Indian lettuce ; see Frasera, 128
Indian licorice ; Jequirity, 161
Indian myrrh ; see Bdellium, 59
Indian paint ; Sanguinaria, 247
Indian pennywort ; see Hydrocotyle Asiatica, 151
Indian physic ; see Gillenia, 134
Indian plant ; see Hydrastis, 150
Indian pink ; see Spigelia, 268
Indian poke ; see Veratrum viride, 290
Indian posy ; see Gnaphalium polycephalum, 136
Indian red paint ; see Sanguinaria, 247
Indian salt ; Rhus-glabra, 239
Indian sarsaparilla ; see Hemidesmi radix, 142
Indian shamrock ; see Trillium
Indian shoe ; Cypripedium, 104
Indian tobacco ; see Lobelia, 173
Indian turnip ; see Arum, 51
Indian wickopy ; see Epilobium augustifolium, 110
Indigo broom ; see Baptisia, 57
Ingwer ; see Zingiber, 300
Iode ; see Iodum, 157
Iodide of antimony ; see Ammonii iodidum, 41
Iodide of arsenic ; see Arsenii iodidum, 50
Iodide of barium ; see Barii iodidum, 58
Iodide of cadmium ; see Cadmii iodidum, 67
Iodide of ethyl ; see Æther hydriodicus, 20
Iodide of gold ; Auri iodidum, 56
Iodide of lead ; see Plumbi iodidum, 216

Iodide of potassium ; see Potassii iodidum, 224
Iodide of silver ; see Argenti iodidum, 47
Iodide of sodium ; see Sodii iodidum, 264
Iodide of sulphur ; see Sulphur iodidum, 275
Iodide of zinc ; see Zinci iodidum, 298
Iodide of calcium ; see Calcii iodidum, 70
Iodine ; see Iodum, 157
Iodo sulphate of quinine ; see Quininæ iodo sulphas, 234
Ioduratum ammoniacum ; see Ammonii iodidum, 33
Iodure d'ammonium ; see Ammonii iodidum, 33
Iodure de plomb ; see Plumbi iodidum, 216
Iodure de sodium ; see Sodii iodidum, 264
Iodure de soufre ; see Sulphur iodidum, 275
Iodure mercureux ; see Hydrargyri iodidum viride, 146
Iodure mercurique ; see Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum, 146
Ipecac ; Euphorbia corrollata, 116
Ipecacuanha ; see Tylophora asthmatica, 318
Ipeca-du-pays ; see Tylophora asthmatica, 318
Ipeca-sauvage ; see Tylophora asthmatica, 318
Ipeuva-cinco-folhas, 308
Ipœma orizabensis ; Jalapa, 160
Ipomæa simulans ; see Jalapa, 160
Ipomæa species ; see Jalapa, 160
Ipomæa turpethum ; see Turpethum, 286
Irish broom ; see Scoparius, 254
Irish moss ; see Chondrus, 86
Iron ; see Ferrum, 126
Iron carbonate ; see Ferri carbonas, 119
Iron wood ; see Ostrya Virginica, 201
Ishapperkol-virai ; see Plantago ispaghula, 313
Isinglass ; see Icthyocolla, 154
Iskabinah ; see Sagapenum, 246
Ispaghol ; see Plantago ispaghula, 313
Ispand ; Peganum harmala, 312
Issue peas ; Iris Florentina, 159
Issue peas, artificial ; Hedera, 140
Italian juice root ; see Glycyrrhiza, 135
Italian itch weed ; see Veratrum viride, 290
Ivory plum ; see Gaultheria, 132
Ivy ; see Hedera helix, 140
Ivy ; see Kalmia, 163.
Ivy wood ; see Hedera, 140

J

Jaborandi ; see Jambu assu, 160
Jaborandi ; see Pilocarpus, 211
Jack in the pulpit ; see Arum, 51
Jack of the buttery ; see Sedum acre, 255
Jaggam ; see Flacourtia cataphracta, 306
Jahari ; see Lodoicea sechellarum, 309
Jamaica ash ; see Quassia, 230
Jamaica bay berry ; see Myrciæ spiritus, 191
Jamaica dogwood ; Piscidia, 213
Jamaica logwood ; see Hæmatoxylon, 140
Jamaica pepper ; see Eugenia pimento, 115
Jamaica sarsaparilla ; see Sarsaparilla, 251
Jamaica wild licorice ; see Jequirity, 161
Jamaica yellow thistle ; see Argemone, 46
Jamalgota ; see Tiglii oleum, 283
Jamboo ; see Jambul, 160
James Town weed ; see Stramonii, 271
Jangli ; Toddalia aculeata, 318
Jangli-pikwan ; see Tylophora asthmatica, 318

Japan varnish tree ; see Ailanthus, 21
Japanese persimmon ; see Dyospyros kaki, 108
Japonica ; see Catechu, 79
Jasmine jaune ; Gelsemium, 132
Jasundi ; see Saraca indica, 316
Jatai ; see Hymenæ courbaril, 308
Jatamasi ; see Nardostachys jatamansi, 310
Jateorrhiza columba ; see Calumba, 71
Jateorrhiza palmata ; see Calumba, 71
Jaundice berry ; see Berberis vulgaris, 61
Jaundice root ; see Hydrastis, 150
Java cubebs ; see Cubeba, 100
Java plum ; see Jambul, 160
Java tea ; see Orthosiphon, 201
Jaypal ; see Tiglii oleum, 283
Jeffersonia diphylla ; see Jeffersonia, 161
Jerusalem cowslip ; see Pulmonaria officinalis, 228
Jerusalem Jak ; Chenopodium, 83
Jerusalem sago ; see Pulmonaria officinalis, 228
Jerusalem tea ; Chenopodium, 83
Jerusalem tea ; see Ilex Paraguayensis, 155
Jesuits' tea ; see Ilex Paraguayensis, 155
Jesuits' tea ; see Chenopodium, 83
Jews'-harp plant ; see Trillium erectum, 285
Jicima ; Jatropha macrorhiza, 161
Jicoma ; Jatropha macrorhiza, 161
Jimson weed ; Stramonium, 271
Joan silver pin ; see Rhæados petala, 238
Jod ; see Iodum, 157
Jodæthyl ; see Æther hydriodicus, 20
Jodammonium ; see Ammonii iodidum, 33
Jodblei ; see Plumbi iodidum, 216
Jodkalium ; Potass iodidum, 224
Jodschwesel ; see Sulphur iodidum, 275
Jodwassersäure ; see Acidum Hydriodicum dil., 11
Joe Pye ; see Eupatorium purpureum, 116
Johnny jumper ; see Viola tricolor, 293
Jodnatrium ; Sodii iodidum, 264
Jove's fruit ; see Diospyros, 106
Judas tree ; see Cercis Canadensis, 81
Judenkirsche ; see Alkekengi, 24
Juglans cinerea ; see Juglans, 162
Jui-pani ; see Rhinacanthus communis, 315
Jumble beads ; see Jequirity, 161
Juniper ; see Juniperus, 162
Juniperus communis ; see Juniperus, 162
Juniperus sabina ; see Sabina, 244
Juribali ; see Swietenia, 277
Jurubeba ; see Solanum paniculatum, 267
Jusquiame, feuilles de ; see Hyoscyamus, 152
Justicia adhatoda, 308
Justicia nasuta ; see Rhinacanthus communis, 315

K

Kachara ; see Zedoria, 296
Kafur ; see Camphora, 72
Kaka toddali ; see Toddalia aculeata, 318
Kaknaj ; Withania coagulans, 319
Kalabar bohne ; Physostigma, 209
Kalilauge ; see Potassa liquor, 219
Kali mirchi ; see Toddalia aculeata, 318
Kalisalpeter ; Potassii nitras, 225
Kalischwefellebeber ; see Potassa sulphurata, 220
Kalium ; see Potassium, 220
Kalium hydrat ; see Potassa, 219
Kalium permanganicum ; see Potassi permanganas, 225
Kalium phosphoricum ; see Potassii phosphas, 225

Kalium picronitricum ; see Potassii picras, 226
Kalium sulfurosum ; see Potassii sulphis, 226
Kalium tartaricum ; see Potassii tartras, 226
Kalmia latifolia ; see Kalmia, 163
Kalmuswurzel ; see Calamus, 69
Kaméla mavu ; see Kamala, 163
Kamille ; see Matricaria, 183
Kampilla ; see Kamala, 162
Kampher ; see Camphora, 72
Kamugu ; see Areca, 46
Karanj ; Pongamia glabra, 314
Kariyat ; see Andrographis paniculata, 302
Karonta ; Pedalium murex, 312
Karpo-karishi ; see Psoralea corylifolia, 315
Karpur ; see Camphora, 72
Karuvap-pu ; see Caryophyllus, 77
Karwa indarjaw ; see Holarrhena antidysenterica, 307
Kaskarillrinde ; see Cascarilla, 77
Kassaneah ; see Galanga, 130
Kassu ; see Areca, 46
Katechu ; see Catechu, 79
Kaureya ; see Holarrhena antidysenterica, 307
Kava-kava ; see Piper methysticum, 213
Kava-kava ; see Piper novæ Hollandia, 313
Kavali ; Gymnema sylvestre, 307
Kawa ; see Kava-kava, 164
Kellerhalzrinde ; Mezereum, 186
Kermesbeerenwurzel ; see Phytolaccæ, 209
Kermes mineral ; see Antimonii oxysulphuretum, 41
Kernelwort ; see Scropularia, 254
Khamjaria ; see Withania coagulans, 319
Kharaki-rásna ; see Tylophora asthmatica, 318
Khokli ; see Acalypha indica, 301
Kidney liver leaf ; Hepatica, 142
Kidney root ; see Eupatorium purpureum, 116
Kidney wort ; see Cotyledon umbilicus, 98
Kings' cure ; see Chimaphila, 83
Kings' fern ; see Osmunda regalis, 201
Kinni kinnich ; see Uva ursi, 288
Kinnikinnich bark ; see Cornus sericea, 97
Kiramba ; see Caryophyllus, 77
Kirama ; Pongamia glabra, 314
Kirata tikta ; see Chirata, 84
Kisky Thomas nut ; Juglans, 162
Klatschrosen ; see Rhœados petala, 238
Kleesäure ; Acidum oxalicum, 14
Klettenwurzel ; see Lappa, 166
Knights' spur ; Delphinum, 104
Knoblauch ; see Allium, 24
Knollige schwalbenwurzel ; see Asclepias tuberosa, 53
Knotty brake ; see Aspidium, 54
Knotty rooted figwort ; see Scrophularia, 254
Knorpeltang ; see Chondrus, 86
Kochsalz ; Sodii chloridum, 262
Kœmsis keetfing ; see Orthosiphon, 201
Kohlensäure ; see Acidum carbonicum, 9
Kohlensaures kali ; see Potassii carbonas, 222
Kohlensaures lithon ; see Lithii carbonas, 173
Kohlensaures natron soda ; see Sodii carbonas, 261
Kohlensaures zinkoxyd ; see Zinci carbonas precipitatas, 297
Kohl farsi ; see Sarcocolla, 316
Kohl kirmani ; see Sarcocolla, 316
Kolsunda ; see Hygrophila spinosa, 307
Kombe ; see Strophanthus, 272
Koriander ; see Coriandrum, 96
Korn branntwein ; see Spiritus frumenti, 269
Kousso ; see Brayera, 64
Krameria triandra ; see Krameria, 165
Krapp ; see Rubra, 241

Kratzbohnen ; see Mucuna, 190
Krebswurz ; see Epiphegus, 110
Kreukraut ; see Senecio, 255
Kreuzblume ; see Polygale, 217
Kropfwurz ; see Scrophularia, 254
Kubeben ; see Cubeba, 100
Küchenschelle ; Pulsatilla, 229
Kulappalai-virai ; see Holarrhena antidysenterica, 307
Kuliakhara ; see Hygrophila spinosa, 307
Kummel ; see Cinnamomum, 90
Kummel ; see Carum, 76
Kumys ; see Koumys, 165
Kunjud ; see Sarcocolla, 316
Kuppaimeni ; see Acalypha indica, 301
Kuppi ; see Acalypha indica, 301
Kurbissamen ; see Pepo, 205
Kurchi ; see Holarrhena antidysenterica, 307
Kureya ; see Holarrhena antidysenterica, 307
Kurkuma ; Curcuma luga, 102
Kussander ; see Convolvulus panduratus, 95
Kyanol ; see Anilina, 39

L

Lacnanthes tinctoria, 308
Lactate of bismuth ; see Bismuth lactas, 62
Lactate of caffeine ; see Caffeinæ lactas, 68
Lactate of iron ; Ferri lactas, 122
Lactate of manganese ; see Mangani lactas, 180
Lactate of quinine ; see Quininæ lactas, 234
Lactate of silver ; see Argenti lactas, 47
Lactate of zinc ; Zinci lactas, 298
Lactic acid ; see Acidum lacticum, 13
Lactuca sativa ; Lactucarium, 166
Lactuca virosa ; see Lactuca, 166
Lactuca altissima ; see Lactucarium, 166
Labkraut ; see Galium, 130
Labrador tea ; see Ledum, 169
Ladies' gloves ; see Digitalis, 105
Ladies' mantle ; see Achillea, 6
Ladies' slipper ; Cypripedium, 104
Ladies' straw ; see Galium verum, 131
Lad's love ; Southernwood, 268
Lævis ; see Newbouldia, 194
Lahanagokru ; see Burra Gokeroo, 303
Lait de soufre ; see Sulphur precipitatum, 276
Laitue vireuse ; see Lactuca, 166
Lamb's quarter ; see Trillium erectum, 285
Lamb's tongue ; see Erythronium Americanum, 112
Langue de chien ; see Cynoglossum officinale, 103
Lapilli cancrorum ; see Crab's stones, 99
Lapis infernalis ; see Argenti nitras fusus, 48
Lappa officinalis ; see Lappa, 166
Larch bark ; Laricis cortex, 167
Lärchenrinde ; Laricis cortex, 167
Larchenswämm ; see Agaricus, 21
Lard ; see Adeps, 18
Large-flowering spurge ; see Euphorbia corrollata, 116
Laricis Europea ; see Laricis, 167
Lark heel ; see Delphinum, 104
Larkspur ; see Delphinum, 104
Larkspur herb ; see Staphisagria, 271
Lauch ; see Porrum, 219
Laughing gas ; see Nitrogen monoxide, 194
Laung ; see Caryophyllus, 77
Laurel ; see Kalmia. 163
Laurel berries ; see Laurus, 168
Laurier cerise ; Laurocerasi, 167
Laurier commun ; Laurus, 168
Lauro ceraso ; Lauri cerasi, 167
Lauro ceraso ; see Laurocerasi folia, 167
Laurus camphora ; Camphora, 72
Laurus nobilis ; see Laurus, 168

Lavandula vera ; Lavandula, 168
Lavang ; see Caryophyllus, 77
Lavendel blumen ; see Lavandula, 168
Lavender ; see Lavandula, 168
Lavose ; see Lingusticum, 171
Lawsonia alba, 308
Leaf cup ; see Polymnia, 218
Leaf tobacco ; see Tabacum, 277
Leather bask ; see Dirca, 106
Leather wood ; see Dirca, 106
Leaved fleabane ; see Erechthites, 111
Leaver wood ; see Dirca, 106
Lebensbaum ; see Thuja, 282
Leberthran ; Morrhuæ oleum, 189
Leek ; see Porrum, 219
Lemon balm ; see Melissa, 184
Lemon juice ; see Limonis, 170
Lemon peel ; Limonis cortex, 170
Lemon walnut ; see Juglans, 162
Lentisk ; see Mastiche, 182
Leonurus cardiaca ; see Leonurus, 168
Leopard's bane ; see Arnica, 49
Leptandra virginica ; see Leptandra, 169
Leptandra wurzel ; see Leptandra, 169
Lesser valerian ; Valeriana, 288
Lessive caustique ; see Potassæ liquor, 219
Lettuce ; see Lactuca, 166
Letwall ; see Valeriana, 288
Leucæna glauca, 309
Leucoline ; see Chinoline, 84
Levant worm seed ; see Santonica, 249
Lever wood ; see Ostrya virginica, 201
Levuse ; see Lingusticum, 171
Liatris spicata ; see Chamælirium luteum, 82
Liatris spicata ; see Liatris, 169
Lichen d'islande ; see Cetraria, 82
Licorice root ; Glycyrrhiza, 135
Liebstöckel ; see Lingusticum, 171
Lierre terrestra ; Glechoma, 135
Life root ; see Senecio, 255
Life root plant ; see Senecio, 255
Lignum vitæ ; Guaici, 138
Lingusticum levisticum ; see Lingusticum, 171
Lily of the valley ; see Convallaria majalis, 95
Lima sarsaparilla ; see Sarsaparilla, 251
Lime ; see Calx, 71
Lime water ; Calcis liquor, 70
Linseed ; see Linum, 170
Lion's ear ; see Leonurus, 168
Lion's mouth ; Taraxacum, 279
Lion's tail ; see Leonurus, 168
Liquer des Hollandais ; see Æthyleni bichloridum, 21
Liqueur arsenicale de Fowler ; see Potassii arsenitis liquor, 220
Liquidambar orientale ; see Styrax, 274
Liquidambar styraciflua ; see Liquidambar, 171
Liquid storax ; Liquidambar, 171
Liquor ammonia ; see Ammoniæ aqua, 29
Liquor ammonii caustic ; see Ammoniæ aqua, 29
Liquor Hollandicus ; see Æthyleni bichloridum, 21
Liquor ulex diureticus, 309
Litharge ; Plumbi oxidum, 216
Little snowball ; Cephalanthus, 80
Live for ever ; see Gnaphalium polycephalum, 136
Livechei ; see Lingusticum, 171
Liver leaf ; see Hepatica, 142
Liver lily ; Iris versicolor, 159
Liver moss ; see Hepatica, 142
Liver weed ; see Hepatica, 142
Liver wort ; see Hepatica, 142
Lobelia inflata ; see Lobelia, 173
Lobelienkraut ; see Lobelia, 173
Locust tree ; see Hymenæ courbaril, 308
Loidoicea sechellarum, 309
Logwood ; see Hæmatoxylon, 140
Löffelkraut ; see Cochlearia, 91
Lofty quassia ; see Quassia, 230
London pride ; see Saponaria, 250

Long sundew ; see Drosera, 107
Long-leaved sundew ; see Drosera, 107
Loosestrife ; see Lythrum, 175
Lopez root ; see Toddalia aculeata, 318
Lorbeer ; see Laurus, 168
Lords and ladies ; see Arum, 51
Lotus tree ; see Diospyros, 106
Lovage ; see Lingusticum, 171
Love pea ; see Jequirity, 161
Löwenzahn ; see Taraxacum, 279
Lucuma abire ; see Lucuma mammosa, 309
Lucuma caimito ; see Lucuma mammosa, 309
Lucuma mammosa, 309
Lucumin ; Lucuma mammosa, 309
Lunar caustic ; see Argenti nitras fusus, 48
Lungenkraut ; see Pulmonaria officinalis, 228
Lungwort ; see Pulmonaria officinalis, 228
Lupulin ; see Lupulinum, 174
Lupuline ; see Lupulinum, 174
Lupulus ; see Humulus, 144
Luregenmoos ; see Cetraria, 82
Lustwort ; see Drosera, 107
Lycopodium clavatum ; see Lycopodium, 174
Lycopodium moss ; see Lycopodium, 174
Lycopus Europœus ; Lycopus, 175
Lycopus Virginicus ; Lycopus, 175
Lyre tree ; see Liriodendron, 172

M

Mabee ; Colubrina reclinata, 304
Mace ; see Macis, 175
Madagascar bean ; see Tanghinia venenifera, 317
Mad apple ; see Galla, 131
Mad apple ; see Stramonii, 271
Mad dog weed ; see Alisma, 24
Madar ; Calotropis gigantea, 71
Madeira ; Vinum Xericum, 293
Madness ; see Heracleum, 142
Madweed ; see Scutelaria, 254
Magenta ; see Fuchsine, 306
Magnésie calcinée ; Magnesia, 175
Magnolia glauca ; Magnolia, 178
Magnolia tripetala; Magnolia, 178
Maguey ; see Agave, 21
Mahonia ; see Berberis Aquifolium, 61
Maid's hair ; Galium verum, 131
Maiden hair ; see Adiantum, 18
Maiden plum ; see Comocladia integrifolia, 305
Malate of caffeine ; see Caffeinæ malas, 68
Male fern ; see Aspidium, 54
Male fern ; Osmunda regalis, 201
Male jalap ; see Jalapa, 160
Male kola ; see Kola, 165
Male nervine ; Cypripedium, 104
Male shield fern ; Aspidium, 54
Mallotus philippinensis ; see Kamala, 163
Malt ; see Maltum, 178
Maltdoege ; see Maltum, 178
Maltese elaterium ; Elaterium, 109
Mamiran ; see Coptis teeta, 305
Mammea Americana, 309
Mamme apple ; see Mammea Americana, 309
Mancona rinde ; see Erythrophlœum guineense, 113
Mandrake ; Podophyllum, 216
Mandrakes ; see Bryonia, 66
Mangosteen ; see Garcinia, 131
Man in the earth ; see Convolvulus panduratus, 95
Manne ; see Manna, 181
Mannit ; see Manna, 181
Manolien rinde ; Magnolia, 178
Maple lungwort ; see Pulmonaria officinalis, 228
Maranta arundinaceæ ; see Maranta, 181
Maranta indica ; see Maranta, 181
Marantastärke ; Maranta, 181
Marchantia polymorpha ; see Hepatica, 142
Mare's-tail ; see Epilobium augustifolium, 110

Mare's tail ; see Equisetum, 111
Mare's tail ; see Erigeron, 111
Marigold ; see Calendula, 70
Marjolaine sauvage ; see Origanum, 200
Marl grass ; see Trifolium pratense, 284
Marmalade tree ; see Lucuma mammosa, 309
Maroule ; see Cotula, 98
Marrubium vulgare ; see Marrubium, 182
Marsh clover ; Menyanthes, 185
Marsh parsley ; see Selinum, 255
Marsh rosemary ; see Statice, 271
Marsh smallage ; Selinum, 255
Marsh trefoil ; Menyanthes, 185
Marsh turnip ; see Arum, 51
Marshmallow root ; Althæa, 26
Marus nigra ; Mori succus, 187
Maruta cotula ; see Anthemis cotula, 40
Maruta cotula ; see Cotula, 98
Mary bud ; see Calendula, 70
Maryland pink ; see Spigelia, 268
Marylandische spigelie ; see Spigelia, 268
Master wort ; see Heracleum, 142
Mastic ; see Mastiche, 182
Mastix ; see Mastiche, 182
Matara ; Sethia acuminata, 316
Maté ; Ilex Paraguayensis, 155
Matico blätter ; see Matico, 183
Matricaire ; see Parthenium, 204
Matricaria chamomilla ; see Matricaria, 183
Matricaire du pays ; see Parthenium hysterophorous, 312
Mauerpfeffer ; Sedum acre, 255
Maulbeersaft ; Mori succus, 187
Maw seed ; see Opium, 197
Mayflower ; Epigæa repens, 110
May lily ; see Convallaria majalis, 95
May queen moss ; see Polytrichum juniperinum, 218
May weed ; Anthemis cotula, 40
May weed ; see Cotula, 98
Meadow anemone ; Pulsatilla, 229
Meadow cabbage ; see Dracontium, 107
Meadow fern burrs ; Myrica, 191
Meadow fern buds ; Myrica, 191
Meadow pride ; see Frasera, 128
Meadow saffron ; see Colchici, 92
Meadow saffron leaves ; see Cochlearia, 91
Meadow sweet ; see Gillenia, 134
Meadow sweet ; see Spiræa, 269
Mealy star wort ; see Aletris, 23
Mecca galls ; see Galla, 131
Mecha meek ; see Convolvulus panduratus, 95
Mechodcan ; see Convolvulus panduratus, 95
Meerettig ; see Armoracia, 48
Meerz-wiebel ; see Scilla, 253
Mehilge aletris ; see Aletris, 23
Meisensaure ; see Acidum formicum, 10
Melaleuca minor ; Cajuputi, 68
Melaleuca leucadendron oil, 310
Melia azedarach ; Azedarach, 56
Melissa officinalis ; Melissa, 184
Melisse ; see Melissa, 184
Melissenblätter ; Melissa, 184
Mentha ; Menthol arvensis, 185
Menthé de cheval ; see Monarda, 186
Menthé poirrée ; see Mentha piperita, 184
Menthé verte ; see Mentha viridis, 184
Menyanthes trifoliata ; see Menyanthes, 185
Mera-singi ; see Gymnema sylvestre, 307
Mercure avec de la craie ; see Hydrargyrum cum cretæ, 150
Mercurous bromide ; see Hydrargyri bromidum, 145
Mercurous oxide ; see Hydrargyri iodidum viride, 146
Mercury ; see Hydrargyrum, 148
Mercury with chalk ; see Hydrargyrum cum creta, 150
Methylæther ; see Æther Methylicus, 20

Methylic alcohol ; see Alcohol methylicum, 23
Methylic ether ; see Æther methylicus, 20
Mexican fever plant ; see Cereus bonplandii, 81
Mezereon ; see Mezereum, 186
Micromeria Douglasii ; see Yerba buena, 319
Miel ; see Mel, 183
Mikania guaco ; see Guaco, 138
Mila-karani ; see Toddalia aculeata, 318
Milchsäure ; see Acidum lacticum, 13
Milchsaures eisen oxydul ; see Ferri lactas, 122
Milchzucker ; see Saccharum lactis, 245
Milfoil ; see Achillea, 6
Milk ipecac ; see Apocynum androsæmifolium, 44
Milk ipecac. ; see Euphorbia corrollata, 116
Milk ipecac ; see Trillium erectum, 285
Milk purslain ; see Euphorbia corrollata, 116
Milk weed ; see Apocynum androsæmifolium, 44
Milk weed ; Asclepias Syriaca, 53
Milk weed ; see Euphorbia corrollata, 116
Milkweet ; see Galium, 130
Milk willow herb ; see Lythrum salicaria, 175
Milk root ; see Senega, 255
Millfeuille ; see Achillea, 6
Mill mountain ; see Linum catharticum, 170
Mimosa arabica ; see Acacia, 6
Mineral kermes ; see Antimonii oxysulphuretum, 41
Mishmi teeta ; see Coptis anemonæfolia, 305
Mistletoe ; see Phoradendron flavescens, 207
Mistole, 310
Mocassin plant ; Cypripedium, 104
Mœsa lanceolata ; Saoria, 250
Mohn köpfe ; see Papaveris, 203
Molène ; see Verbascum, 291
Molette ; see Capsella bursa, 74
Momordica elaterium ; see Elaterium, 109
Monkey flower ; Cypripedium, 104
Monkshood ; see Aconitum, 17
Monobrated camphor ; see Camphoræ monobromata, 73
Moon flower ; Menyanthes, 185
Moon seed ; see Menispermum Canadense, 184
Moose wood ; see Dirca, 106
Morphia ; see Morphina, 187
Mortification root ; see Alhæa, 26
Moschus moschiferus ; see Moschus, 189
Mossy stonecrop ; see Sedum acre, 255
Mother of rye ; see Ergota, 111
Motherwort ; see Leonurus, 168
Monarda punctata ; Monarda, 186
Mountain balm ; see Eryodictyon glutinosum, 112
Mountain damson ; see Simaruba, 258
Mountain dittany ; see Cumla mariana, 101
Mountain flax ; see Senega, 255
Mountain globe flower ; see Cephalanthus, 80
Mountain grape ; see Berberis aquifolium, 61
Mountain holly ; see Ilex, 155
Mountain laurel ; see Kalmia, 163
Mountain laurel ; see Rhododendron, 238
Mountain mint ; Origanum, 200
Mountain mint ; see Pycnanthemum montanum, 229
Mountain pink ; see Epigæa repens, 110
Mountain sweet ; Ceanothus, 79
Mountain tea ; see Gaultheria, 132
Mountain tobacco ; see Arnica, 49
Mousse marine pertée ; see Chondrus, 86
Moutan ; Pæonia Moutan, 311

Moutarde blanche ; see Sinapis alba, 258
Moutarde noir ; Sinapis nigra, 258
Mouthroot ; see Coptis, 96
Mucuna pruriens ; Mucuna, 190
Mudar ; Calotropis gigantea, 71
Mugwort ; Artemisia vulgaris, 51
Mukki ; see Cambogia, 72
Mulberry juice ; Mori succus, 187
Mullein ; see Verbascum, 291
Mullerharz ; Galbanum, 130
Muriate d'ammoniaque ; see Ammonii chloridum, 32
Muriate of caffeine ; see Caffeine murias, 68
Muriate of morphine ; see Morphinæ hydrochloras, 188
Muriate of strychnine ; see Strychninæ hydrochloras, 273
Muriatic acid ; see Acidum hydrochloricum, 11
Muriatic ether ; see Æthyleni chloridum, 20
Murillo bark ; see Quillaia, 231
Muscade ; see Myristica, 191
Muscat nuss ; Myristica, 191
Muskatblüthe ; see Macis, 175
Musk ; see Moschus, 189
Musk root ; see Sambul, 276
Musk melon seed ; see Cucumis melo, 103
Muskwash root ; see Conium, 94
Mustard ; see Sinapis, 258
Mutterkraut ; Parthenium, 204
Mylæther ; see Amyl nitris, 36
Myrcia acris ; see Myrciæ spiritus, 191
Myrcia acris ; see Laurus, 168
Myrcia gale ; see Myrica, 191
Myristica fragrans ; Macis, 175
Myristica fragrans ; Myristica, 191
Myristica moschata ; Macis, 175
Myrospermum Pereiræ ; see Balsamum Peruvianum, 57
Myroxylon Pereiræ ; see Balsamum Peruvianum, 57
Myroxylon toluifera ; see Balsamum tolutanum, 57
Myrrh ; see Myrrha, 191
Myrtle flag ; see Calamus, 10
Myrtus chekan ; see Chekan, 82

N

Nabel kraut ; see Cotyledon umbilicus, 98
Nachchuruppan ; see Tylophora asthmatica, 318
Nachtkerze ; see Œnothera, 196
Naga-mulli ; see Rhinacanthus communis, 315
Naked broom rape ; see Epiphegus, 110
Naked ladies ; see Colchici, 92
Nakputar ; see Turpethum, 286
Narcisse de près ; Narcissus, 193
Narcissus pseudo narcissus ; see Narcissus, 193
Narcotic bark ; see Andira, 37
Narcotine ; see Narcotina, 193
Nardostachys jatamansi, 310
Nardostachys jatamansi ; see Sumbul, 276
Narrow dock ; see Rumex, 242
Nasona ; Oroxylum indicum, 310
Native chamomile ; see Parthenium hysterophorous, 312
Native fever-few ; see Parthenium hysterophorous, 312
Navelwort ; see Cotyledon umbilicus, 98
Nay-palai ; see Tylophora asthmatica, 318
Ndilo, 310
Necklace weed ; see Onosmodium virginianum, 197
Nectandra bark ; Nectandræ, 193
Nectandræ rodiœi ; see Nectandræ cortex, 193
Nenuphar ; see Nymphæa, 196
Nepeta cataria ; see Cataria, 79
Nepeta glechoma ; Glechoma, 135
Nerunji ; see Burra Gokeroo, 303
Nervalam ; see Tiglii oleum, 283
Nerve root ; Cypripedium, 104
Nettle ; see Urtica Dioica, 287
Nettle flowers ; see Lamium, 166
Nettle-leaved verbena ; see Verbena, 291

Neugewürz ; see Pimenta, 211
Neutrales weinsaures kali ; see Potassii tartras, 226
New Jersey tea ; Ceanothus, 79
Nicotiane ; see Tabacum, 277
Nicotiana tabacum; Tabacum, 277
Niesswurz ; see Coptis, 96
Night-blooming cereus ; see Cactus grandiflora, 67
Night-flowering cactus; see Cereus McDonaldiæ, 81
Nightshade ; see Dulcamara, 108
Nightshade vine ; Dulcamara, 108
Nila-vembu ; see Chirata, 84
Nirmulli ; see Hygrophila spinosa, 307
Nishotar ; see Turpethum, 286
Nisot ; see Turpethum, 286
Nitras ; Aluminii acetas, 27
Nitrate of copper ; see Cupii nitras, 102
Nitrate of barium ; Barii nitras, 58
Nitrate of lead ; see Plumbi nitras, 216
Nitrate of pilocarpine ; see Pilocarpinæ nitras, 211
Nitrate of potassium ; see Potassii nitras, 225
Nitrate of silver ; see Argenti nitras, 47
Nitrate of sodium ; see Sodii nitras, 264
Nitrate of Strychnine ; see Strychninæ nitras, 273
Nitric acid ; Acidum nitricum, 13
Nitrite of amyl ; Amyl nitris, 36
Nitro hydrochloric acid ; see Acidum nitrohydrochloricum, 13
Nitrophenisic acid ; see Acidum picricum, 14
Noah's ark ; Cypripedium, 104
Noble yarrow ; see Achillea, 6
Noble liver wort ; Hepatica, 142
Noble pine ; see Chimaphila, 83
Noix vomique ; see Nux vomica, 195
Noix d'arec ; see Areca, 46
Northern prickly ash ; see Zanthoxylum, 295
Nose bleed ; see Achillea, 6
Nuphar advena ; see Nuphar adrena, 195
Nuphar lutea ; see Nuphar adrena, 195
Nut galls ; see Galla, 131
Nutmeg ; see Myristica, 191
Nux metella ; Nux vomica, 195
Nux vomica bark ; see Nux vomica, 195
Nymphæa odorata ; see Nymphæa, 196

O

Oak bark ; see Quercus, 231
Oak of Jerusalem ; see Chenopodium, 82
Obier ; Viburnum opulus, 292
Ophelia chirata ; see Chirata, 84
Odermennig ; see Agrimonia, 21
Œlsüss ; see Glycerinum, 135
Ohio curcuma ; Hydrastis, 150
Oh-ren ; see Coptis anemonæfolia, 305
Oil-nut bark ; see Juglans, 162
Oil of amber ; Succini oleum, 275
Oil of origanum ; see Thymus, 283
Oil of vitriol ; see Acidum sulphuricum, 15
Ointment of benzoin ; see Adeps benzoinatus, 18
Olaktamhol ; see Abroma adjustum, 5
Old maid's pink ; Saponaria, 250
Old man ; Southernwood, 268
Old man's beard ; see Chionanthus, 84
Old field balsam ; see Gnaphalium polycephalum, 136
Olea Europœa ; see Oleum Olivæ, 197
Olefiant gas ; see Æthyleni bichloridum, 21
Oleic acid ; Acidum oleicum, 13
Oliban ; see Olibanum, 196
Olivenol ; see Oleum olivæ, 197
Olive oil ; see Oleum olivæ, 197
Omhéné ; see Kola nuts, 165

Onagre ; see Œnothera, 196
One berry ; see Mitchella, 186
One-flowered broom rape ; see Epiphegus, 110
Opoponax, 200
Opoponax chironium ; see Opoponax, 200
Opossum tree ; Liquidambar, 171
Orabanche de Virgine ; see Epiphegus, 110
Orange root ; see Hydrastis, 150
Orange swallow wort ; see Asclepias tuberosa, 53
Ordeal bean of Calabar ; see Physostigma, 208
Ordeal root ; Nux vomica, 195
Oreanette ; see Alkanna, 24
Oregon grape root ; see Berberis aquifolium, 61
Orge ; see Hordeum decorticatum, 144
Oriental sweet gum ; Styrax, 274
Origanum ; see Monarda, 186
Origanum vulgare ; see Origanum, 200
Orizaba root ; see Jalapa, 160
Orabanche Americana ; see Epiphegus, 110
Orabanche Virginiana ; see Epiphegus, 110
Oroxylum indicum, 310
Orris root ; Iris Florentina, 159
Ortho-oxybenzoic acid ; see Acidum salicylicum, 14
Ostrea edulis ; see Testa, 281
Otto rose ; Rosa centifolia, 240
Ouabaine ; see Tanghinia venenifera, 317
Ouabaine ; see Ouabaio, 311
Ouabaio, 311
Ovi ; see Albumen, 22
Owler ; see Alnus, 25
Oxalate of barium ; see Barium oxalus, 58
Oxalate of cerium ; Cerii oxalas, 81
Oxalate of iron ; Ferri oxalas, 123
Oxalic acid ; Acidum oxalicum, 14
Oxalsaures eisenoxydul ; see Ferri oxalas, 123
Oxadoddy ; see Leptandra, 169
Ox gall ; see Fel bovis, 117
Ox gall purified ; see Sodium choleas, 263
Ox heel ; Helleborus fœtidus, 142
Oxide de fer noir ; see Ferri oxidum magneticum, 123
Oxide de mercure jaune ou précipité ; see Hydrargyri oxidum flavum, 147
Oxide de méthyl ; see Æther methylicus, 20
Oxide noir de manganese ; see Mangani oxidum nigrum, 180
Oxide of antimony ; see Antimonii oxidum, 41
Oxide of copper ; see Cupri oxidum, 102
Oxide of lead ; see Plumbi oxidum, 216
Oxide of methyl ; see Æther methylicus, 20
Oxide of silver ; see Argenti oxidum, 48
Oxide of zinc ; Zinci oxidum, 298
Oxyde d'antimoine ; see Antimonii oxidum, 41
Oxyde d'argent ; see Argenti oxydum, 48
Oxyde de bismuth ; see Bismuthi oxidum, 63
Oxyde de zinc ; Zinci oxidum, 298
Oxygenized water ; see Hydrogen peroxide, 151
Oyster shell ; see Testa, 281
Ozonic ether ; Æther ozonicus, 20

P

Pæonia officinalis ; Pæonia, 202
Pæonia moutan, 311
Pain de porceau ; Cyclamen, 103
Pakku ; see Areca, 46
Palak-juhi ; see Rhinacanthus communis, 315
Pale rose ; Rosa centifolia, 240
Palm tree ; see Sabal, 243
Palma christi ; see Ricinus communis, 239

Pan ; see Piper betle, 313
Panax quinquefolium ; see Senega, 255
Pancreatin ; Pancreatinum, 202
Pandhra kúra ; see Holarrhena antidysenterica, 307
Paniala ; see Flacourtia cataphracta, 306
Pansy ; see Viola tricolor, 293
Pao-pereira, 311
Papain christy, 311
Papain christy ; see Papain, 312
Papain and cocain lozenges, 312
Papaver rhœas ; see Rhœados petala, 238
Papaver somniferum ; see Papaveris, 203
Papaver somniferum ; Opium, 197
Pappoose root ; Caulophyllum, 79
Para sarsaparilla ; see Sarsaparilla, 251
Paracota bark ; see Coto bark, 98
Paraffinum molle ; see Petrolatum, 206
Paraguay tea ; see Ilex Paraguayensis, 155
Pareira brava ; see Pareira, 204
Paris wort ; Trillium erectum, 285
Parthenine ; see Parthenium hysterophorus, 312
Parthenium hysterophorous, 312
Parsley ; see Petroselinum, 207
Parsley-leaved yellow wort ; see Zanthorrhiza, 294
Partridge berry ; Gaultheria, 132
Partridge berry ; Mitchella, 186
Partridge berry vine ; see Mitchella, 186
Partridge wood ; Andira, 37
Pasque flower ; Pulsatilla, 229
Patience frisée racine ; see Rumex, 242
Paullinia sorbilis ; Guarana, 139
Paul's betony ; see Lycopus, 175
Pavot rouge ; see Rhœados petala, 238
Pawpaw ; see Papaya, 203
Payta rhatany ; Krameria, 165
Peach ; see Persica, 206
Peach leaves ; see Amygdalus persica, 36
Pearl barley ; see Hordeum decorticatum, 144
Pearl moss ; see Chondrus, 86
Pêcher ; see Amygdalus persica, 36
Pêcher ; see Persica, 206
Pedalium murex, 312
Peelcolli ; see Rhinacanthus communis, 315
Peganum harmala, 312
Pegwood ; see Euonymus, 115
Pelican flower ; Serpentaria, 257
Pelleterine ; see Granatum, 137
Pelletierine ; see Pelletierina, 204
Pellitory ; see Pyrethrum, 229
Pellitory of Spain; Pyrethrum, 230
Pemeranzenschale ; see Aurantii amari, 55
Pencil cedar ; see Juniperus virginiana, 163
Pencil flower ; Stylosanthes, 274
Pencil wood ; Juniperus vir., 163
Pennsylvania sumach ; see Rhus glabra, 239
Penny leaves ; see Cotyledon umbilicus, 98
Pennyroyal ; see Hedeoma, 140
Penny wort ; see Cotyledon umbilicus, 98
Penny wort ; see Hydrocotyle Asiatica, 151
Pensée ; see Viola tricolor, 293
Pepper elder ; see Matico, 183
Pepperidge bush ; see Berberis vulgaris, 61
Peppermint; Mentha piperita, 184
Pepper tree ; see Laurel California, 167
Pepper tree ; Winter's bark, 293
Pepsin ; see Pepsina, 205
Pereirine ; see Pao pereira, 311
Perlgerste ; see Hordeum decorticatum, 144
Permanganate de potassium ; see Potassii permanganas, 225
Permanganate of potassium ; see Potassii permanganas, 225

Perosmic acid ; Osmic acid, 201
Persian berries ; see Frangula, 127
Persica vulgaris ; see Amygdalus persica, 36
Persica vulgaris ; see Persica, 206
Persil ; see Petroselinum, 207
Persil de marais ; Selinium, 255
Persimmon ; see Diospyros, 106
Persulphate of mercury ; see Hydrargyri persulphas, 147
Peru-nerunji; see Pedalium murex, 312
Petersilie ; see Petroselinum, 207
Petit chiendent ; Triticum, 286
Petiveria tetrandra, 313
Petrole ; see Petroleum, 206
Petrocarpus marsupium ; see Kino, 164
Petroselinum sativum ; see Petroselinum, 207
Peucedanum montanum ; see Selinum, 255
Pewter wort ; see Equisetum, 111
Peyp palai ; see Tylophora asthmatica, 318
Pfefferminze ; see Mentha piperita, 184
Pferdeminze ; see Monarda, 186
Pfingstrose ; see Pæonia, 202
Pfirsich ; see Persica, 206
Pfirsich ; see Amygdalus Persica, 36
Phalphura ; see Oroxylum indicum, 310
Phenacetin, 207
Phenol ; Acidum carbolicum, 9
Phenylamine ; see Anilina, 39
Phenyl-methyl-acetone ; see Hypnone, 153
Phenyl salicylate ; see Salol, 246
Phenylschwefelsaures natron ; see Sodii sulphocarbolos, 260
Phlorizin ; see Phlorizinum, 207
Phosphate d'ammoniaque ; see Ammonii phosphas, 34
Phosphate de fer ; see Ferri phosphas, 124
Phosphate de soude ; see Sodii phosphas, 264
Phosphate of ammonium ; see Ammonii phosphas, 34
Phosphate of berberine ; see Berberina phosphas, 61
Phosphate of manganese ; see Mangani phosphas, 180
Phosphate of potassium ; see Potassii phosphas, 225
Phosphate of quinine ; see Quininæ phosphas, 234
Phosphate of sodium ; see Sodii phosphas, 264
Phosphate of zinc ; see Zinci phosphas, 298
Phosphide of zinc ; see Zinci phosphidum, 299
Phosphor ; see phosphorus, 208
Phosphoræ ; see Phosphorus, 208
Phosphoric acid ; see Acidum phosphoricum, 14
Phosphorsäure ; see Acidum phosphoricum, 14
Phosphorsaures ammon ; see Ammonii phosphas, 34
Phosphorsäures eisen oxydul ; see Ferri phosphas, 124
Phosphorsaures kalium ; see Potassii phosphas, 228
Phosphorsaures natron ; see Sodii phospha, 264
Phosphor zink ; see Zinci phosphidum, 299
Phosphure de zinc ; see Zinci phosphidum, 298
Phutkari ; see Turpethum, 286
Physalis alkekengi ; see Alkekengi, 24
Physalis alkekengi ; Physalis, 208
Physic nuts ; Curcus purgans, 102
Physostigma venenosum; see Physostigma, 209
Phytolacca decandra ; see Phytolaccæ, 209, 210
Picao da praia, 313
Pickpocket ; see Capsella bursa pastoris, 74
Pickpurse ; see Capsella bursa pastoris, 74
Pickaway anise ; see Ptelea, 228

Picrate of ammonium ; see Ammonii carbazoticum, 31
Picrate of potassium ; see Potassii picras, 226
Picric acid ; see Acidum picricum, 14
Picrœna excelsa ; see Quassia, 230
Picrotoxin ; see Picrotoxinum, 210
Pied d'alouette ; Delphinum, 104
Pied de corneille ; Geranium, 134
Pied de loup ; Lycopodium, 174
Pigeon berry ; Phytolacca, 209
Pigeon weed ; see Verbena, 291
Pignaciba ; see Pao pereira, 311
Pikrinosaures kalium ; see Potassii picras, 226
Pikrinsäure ; see Acidum picricum, 14
Pile wort ; see Erechthites, 111
Pill-bearing spurge ; see Euphorbia pilulifera, 117
Pilocarpus primatifolius ; see Pilocarpus, 211
Pimento ; Eugenia pimento, 115
Pimpinell ; see Pimpinella saxifraga, 212
Pimpinella anisum ; Anisum, 39
Pine extract, 313
Pine tulip ; see Chimaphila, 83
Pinhas Paraguay ; see Curcas purgans, 102
Pinheiro de purga ; see Curcas purgans, 102
Pink root ; see Spigelia, 268
Pinus Palustris ; see Terebinthina, 280
Piper citrifolium ; see Jambu assu, 160
Piper cubeba ; see Cubeba, 100
Piper methysticum ; see Kava kava, 164
Piper nigrum ; see Piper, 212
Piper nodulosum ; see Jambu assu, 160
Piper Novæ Hollandiæ, 313
Piper reticulatum ; see Jambu assu, 160
Pipi guine ; see Petiveria tetrandra, 313
Pipsissewa ; see Chimaphila, 83
Pistacea terebinthus ; see Terebinthina chian, 280
Pistachio ; see Hamamelis, 140
Pistacia lentiscus ; Mastiche, 182
Pitcher plant ; see Sarracenia, 250
Pitmári ; see Tylophora asthmatica, 318
Pitohri ; see Turpethum, 286
Plantago ispaghula, 313
Plantago ovata ; see Plantago ispaghule, 313
Plantain ; Plantago major, 214
Plantain d'eau ; see Alisma, 24
Plaqueminier de Virginie ; see Diospyros, 106
Plaster of Paris ; see Calcii sulphas, 70
Platino chloride of sodium ; see Sodii platino chlor., 264
Pleurisy root ; see Asclepias tuberosa, 53
Pleurogyne rotata, 314
Plumbago zeylanica, 314
Plumieria alba, 314
Pockenholz ; see Guaici lignum, 138
Pocan bush ; see Phytolacca, 209
Pock wood ; see Guaici, 138
Purson ; see Sanguinaria, 247
Poison ash ; see Chionanthus, 84
Poison ash ; see Rhus toxicodendron, 239
Poison blackberry ; see Belladonnæ, 59
Poison flag ; Iris, 159
Poison ivy ; see Rhus toxicodendron, 239
Poison ivy vine ; see Rhus toxicodendron, 239
Poison nut ; see Nux vomica, 195
Poison oak ; see Rhus toxicodendron, 239
Poison parsley ; see Conium, 94
Poison root ; see Conium, 94
Poison snakeweed ; Conium, 94
Poison snakeweed ; see Cicula maculata, 87
Poison tobacco; Hyoscyamus, 152

Poison vine ; see Rhus toxicodendron, 239
Pois velus ; see Mucuna, 190
Poivre des murailles ; see Sedum acre, 255
Poivre noir ; see Piper, 212
Poke berry ; see Phytolacca, 209
Polecat weed ; see Dracontium, 107
Polga nuts ; see Curcas purgans, 102
Polishing rush ; Equisetum, 111
Polygala senega ; see Senega, 255
Polygale de virginie ; Senega, 255
Polygale ; Polygala rubella, 217
Polygonum bistortæ ; Bistort, 64
Polygonum punctatum ; see Polygonum hydropiper, 217
Pomegranate fruit rind ; see Granati fructus cortex, 137
Pomegranate ; see Granatum, 137
Pond dogwood ; see Cephalanthus, 80
Pongamia glabra, 314
Poor man's pharmacy ; see Capsella bursa pastoris, 74
Poor man's weather-glass ; see Angallis arvensis, 38
Poor robin ; see Galium, 130
Poplar ; see Liriodendron, 172
Poplar ; see Populus, 218
Poppy capsules ; Papaveris, 203
Poppy ; see Rhœados petala, 238
Populus tremuloides ; see Populus, 218
Porreau ; see Porrum, 219
Port wine ; Vinum portense, 292
Potassa caustica ; Potassa, 219
Potassa with lime ; see Potassa cum calce, 219
Potassium, 220
Potentilla tormentilla ; see Tormentilla, 284
Pothos fetide ; Dracontium, 107
Pond lily ; Nuphar adrena, 195
Poudre de goa ; see Araroba, 45
Poverty weed ; see Gnaphalium polycephalum, 136
Præcipitirtes (gelbes) quecksilberoxid ; see Hydrargyri oxidum flavum, 147
Prairie dock ; see Silphium, 258
Prairie grub ; see Ptelea, 228
Prairie pine ; see Liatris, 169
Prairie weed ; see Silphium, 258
Precipitated carbonate of lime ; Calcii carbonas præcipitatus, 69
Precipitated carbonate of zinc ; see Zinci carbonas præcipitatus, 297
Precipitated phosphate of calcium ; Calcii phosphas præcipitatus, 70
Precipitated sulphate of iron ; see Ferri sulphas, 125
Precipitated sulphur ; see Sulphur præcipitatum, 276
Premna tailensis ; see Tonga, 284
Prepared chalk ; see Creta præparata, 99
Prepared oyster shells ; see Testa preparata, 281
Prickly ash ; Xanthoxylum, 295
Prickly elder ; Aralia spinosa, 45
Prickly lettuce ; see Lactuca, 166
Prickly poppy ; see Argemone, 46
Pride of China ; Azedarach, 56
Pride of India ; Azedarach, 56
Pride weed ; see Erigeron, 111
Priest's crown ; Taraxacum, 279
Priest's pintle ; see Arum, 51
Privet ; see Ligustrum, 170
Propionitrite ; see Hydrocyanic ether, 151
Propylamine ; see Trimethylamina, 285
Protoxide de plomb ; see Plumbi oxidum, 216
Prunin ; Prunus virginiana, 227
Prunus serotima ; see Prunus virginiana, 227
Prussian blue ; see Ferri ferrocyanidum, 121
Prussiate ou cyanure ou bicyanure de mercure ; see Hydrargyri cyanidum, 146
Psorale ; see Psoralea, 228
Pseudo-China ; see Smilax, 259
Psoralea corylifolia, 315

Psoralea eglandulosa ; see Psoralea, 228
Psoralea pentaphylla ; see Contrayerva, 94
Ptelea trifoliata ; see Ptelea, 228
Ptychotis ajwan ; Thymol, 283
Pudding pipe tree ; see Cassia fistula, 78
Pudina ; see Menthol, 185
Puke weed ; see Lobelia, 173
Pulcolli ; see Rhinacanthus communis, 315
Puliyam pazham ; see Tamarindus, 278
Pulmonaire ; see Pulmonaria officinalis, 228
Pulque ; see Agave, 21
Pulsatile ; see Pulsatilla, 229
Pulsatilla pratensis ; see Pulsatilla, 229
Pulsatilla vulgaris ; see Pulsatilla, 229
Pumpkin seed ; see Pepo, 205
Puncie apple ; see Granatum, 137
Pungam-maram ; see Pongamia glabra, 314
Punica granatum ; Granatum, 137
Punirband ; see Withania coagulans, 319
Punir-ja-fota ; see Withania coagulans, 319
Pure ether ; Æther fortior, 19
Purga de gentio ; see Anda Brasiliensis, 37
Purging agaric ; see Agaricus, 21
Purging berries ; see Rhamnus catharticus, 237
Purging cassia ; see Cassia fistula, 78
Purging flap ; see Linum catharticum, 170
Purging nuts ; see Curcas purgans, 102
Purging root ; see Euphorbia corrollata, 116
Purgo macho ; see Jalapa, 160
Purified aloes ; see Aloe purificata, 25
Purple archangel ; Lycopus, 175
Purple avens ; see Geum, 134
Purple boneset ; see Eupatorium purpureum, 116
Purple cone flower ; see Echinocea, 108
Purple willow herb ; see Lythrum salicaria, 175
Purslane ; see Portulaca, 219
Pussy willow ; Salix nigra, 315
Pyramid flower ; see Frasera, 128
Pyrogallic acid ; see Acidum pyrogallicum, 14
Pyrogallol ; see Acidum pyrogallicum, 14
Pyroligneous acid ; see Acidum aceticum pyrolignosum, 7
Pyroligneous alcohol ; see Alcohol methylicum, 23
Pyrophosphate de fer citro ammoniacal ; see Ferri pyrophosphas, 124
Pyrophosphate of sodium ; see Sodii pyrophosphas, 264
Pyrophosphorsaures eisenoxyd mit citronensauren ammonium ; see Ferri pyrophosphas, 124
Pyrethre ; see Pyrethrum, 230
Pyrethrum parthenium ; see Parthenium, 204
Pyrola ; see Chimaphila, 83
Pyrole embettee ; Chimaphila, 83
Pyrus cydonia ; Cydonium, 103

Q

Quaker buttons ; see Nux vomica, 195
Quassia ; see Simaruba, 258
Quecksilber ; Hydrargyrum, 148
Quecksilber chlorür ; see Hydrargyri chloridum mite, 145
Quecksilber cyanid ; see Hydrargyri cyanidum, 146
Quecksilber berjodid ; see Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum, 146
Quecksilber mit kreide ; see Hydrargyrum cum creta, 150
Quecksilber oxid ; see Hydrargyri oxidum flavum, 147

Queen of the meadow ; see Eupatorium purpureum, 116
Queen's delight ; Stillingia, 270
Queensland fever bark ; see Alstonia constricta, 301
Queen's root ; Stillingia, 270
Quercus alba ; see Quercus, 231
Quercus infectoria ; Galla, 131
Quercus marina ; see Fucus vesiculosus, 129
Quick grass ; see Triticum, 286
Quicksilver ; Hydrargyrum, 148
Quillaia saponaria ; Quillaia, 231
Quillai bark ; see Quillaia, 231
Quina de caroin ; Angustura, 38
Quince seed ; see Cydonium, 103
Quinean herb ; see Sabbatia, 244
Quinean ; see Cinchona, 88
Quininia and urea muriate ; see Quininæ bimuriatica carbamidas, 233
Quinine flower ; see Sabbatia, 244
Quinoline ; see Chinoline, 84
Quinquina ; see Cinchona, 88
Quitel ; see Leptandra, 169
Quittensamen ; see Cydonium, 103

R

Raccoon berry ; see Podophyllum, 216
Racine d'aconit ; Aconitum, 17
Racine d'angelique ; Angelica, 38
Racine d'arnique ; see Arnica, 49
Racine d'asclepiade à la soie ; see Asclepias syriaca, 53
Racine d'àunèe ; see Inula, 156
Racine de guimaure ; Althæa, 26
Racine de leptandra ; see Leptandra, 169
Racine de phytolaque ; see Phytolaccæ radix, 209
Racine de Saint Christof ; see Actæa spicata, 18
Racine de sumbul ; Sumbul, 276
Racine de trioste ; see Triosteum, 285
Racine de valériane ; see Valeriana, 288
Radis de cheval ; Armoracia, 48
Radix alkannæ ; see Alkanna, 24
Radix Christophorianæ; see Actæa spicata, 18
Ragweed ; see Ambrosia, 28
Ragwort ; see Senecio, 255
Rainbow weed ; see Lythrum salicaria, 175
Raisin d'Amerique ; see Phytolacca bacca, 209
Raiz-de-guine ; see Petiveria tetrandra, 313
Randia dumetorum ; see Naregamia alata, 193
Ranhalad ; see Zedoria, 296
Raphidophora vitiensis ; see Tonga, 284
Rapper dandies' fruit ; see Uva ursi, 288
Raspberries ; see Columbrina reclinata, 304
Ratanhia wurzel ; Krameria, 165
Rat's bane ; see Nux vomica, 195
Rattlesnakes' beans ; Cedron, 80
Rattlesnakes' master ; see Eryngium, 112
Rattlesnakes' master ; see Liatris, 169
Rattlesnakes' root ; see Actæa spicata, 18
Rattlesnakes' root ; see Trillium erectum, 285
Rattlesnakes' violet ; see Erythronium Americanum, 112
Rattlesnakes' weed ; see Eryngium, 112
Rattlesnakes' weed ; see Hieracium, 143
Rattlebush ; see Baptisia, 57
Rattle root ; see Cimicifuga, 87
Rattle weed ; see Cimicifuga, 87
Raute ; see Ruta, 243
Red alder ; see Alnus rubra, 25
Red bark ; Cinchona rubra, 89
Red bay ; see Magnolia, 178
Red bean ; see Jequirity, 161
Red berry tea ; Gaultheria, 132
Red betel nut ; see Areca, 46
Red bud ; Cercis Canadensis, 81

Red cedar; see Juniperus virginiana, 163
Red centaury; see Sabbatia angularis, 244
Red chickweed; see Angallis arvensis, 38
Red cinchona; see Cinchona rubra, 89
Red clover; see Trifolium pratense, 284
Red elm; see Ulmus, 286
Red ink plant; Phytolacca, 209
Red laurel; see Magnolia, 178
Red mercuric iodide; see Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum, 146
Red oxide of mercury; see Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum, 147
Red paint root; see Sanguinaria, 247
Red pepper; see Capsicum, 75
Red pollom; see Gaultheria, 132
Red poppy petals; see Rhœados petala, 238
Red puccoon; Sanguinaria, 247
Red raspberry; Rubus idæus, 242
Red River snake root; see Serpentaria, 257
Red rod; see Cornus sericea, 97
Red rood; see Cornus sericea, 97
Red root; see Ceanothus, 79
Red root; see Lacnanthes tinctoria, 308
Red root; see Sanguinaria, 247
Red rose; see Rosa gallica, 240
Red rose willow; see Cornus sericea, 97
Red strophanthus; see Stropanthus, 272
Red sulphide of mercury; see Hydrargyri sulphidum rubrum, 148
Red sunflower; Echinocea, 108
Red sunflower; see Rudbeckia purpurea, 242
Red top sorrel; see Rumex acetosella, 243
Red weed; see Phytolacca bacca, 209
Red willow; Cornus sericea, 97
Red wood; see Cornus sericea, 97
Reduced iron; see Ferrum reductum, 127
Reducirtes eisen; see Ferrum reductum, 127
Reiner æther; Æther fortior, 19
Reiner essig; see Acidum aceticum dilutum, 7
Remijia pedunculata; see Cupreine sulphate, 305
Remijia purdieana; see Cinchonamine, 304
Rhabarber; see Rheum, 237
Rhamnus frangula; Prunos, 227
Rhamnus frangula; see Frangula, 127
Rhamnus purshiana; see Cascara sagrada, 77
Rhatany root; see Krameria, 165
Rhatany; see Krameria, 165
Rheumatism root; see Dioscorea, 106
Rheumatism root; see Jeffersonia, 161
Rheumatism weed; see Chimaphila, 83
Rheum officinale; see Rheum, 237
Rhinacanthus communis, 315
Rhizome de podophyllum; see Podophyllum, 216
Rhododendron maximum; see Rhododendron, 238
Rhubarb; see Rheum, 237
Ribwort; see Plantago, 214
Ringelblume; see Calendula, 70
Rittersporn samen; see Delphinum, 104
Rob-elder; see Sambucus, 247
Robin run away; see Glechoma, 135
Robin's rye; see Polytrichum juniperinum, 218
Rock oil; see Petroleum, 206
Rock parsley; Petroselinum, 207
Rock rose; Helianthemum, 141
Roman chamomile; see Anthemis, 40
Roman worm weed; see Ambrosia, 28
Romarin des movais; Statice, 27

Romische bertramwurzel ; see Pyrethrum, 229
Romische kamille ; see Anthemis, 40
Ronce noir ; see Rubus, 241
Rope bark ; see Dirca, 106
Rosage ; see Rhododendron, 238
Rosaniline hydrochlorate ; see Fuchsine, 306
Rose à cent feuilles ; see Rosa centifolia, 240
Rose bay ; see Epilobium augustifolium, 110
Rose elder ; see Viburnum, 292
Rose jalap ; see Jalapa, 160
Rose laurel ; see Kalmia, 163
Rosemary ; see Rosmarinus, 241
Rosenblatter ; see Rosa centifolia, 240
Rose pink ; see Sabbatia angularis, 244
Roses rouges ; Rosa gallica, 240
Rose-water rose ; see Rosa centifolia, 240
Rose willow ; Cornus sericea, 97
Rosey bush ; see Spiræa, 269
Rosine ; see Fuchsine, 306
Rosin weed ; see Silphium, 258
Rosmarinus officinalis ; see Rosmarinus, 241
Rosshuf ; see Tussilago, 286
Rothe cedar ; see Juniperus virginiana, 163
Rothes quecksilber oxid ; see Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum, 147
Rottlera tinctoria ; Kamala, 163
Rough gentian ; see Gentiana catisbæi, 133
Rough root ; see Liatris, 169
Round cornel ; see Cornus, 97
Round dogwood ; see Cornus circinata, 97
Round-leaved sundew ; see Drosera, 107
Roxbury waxwork ; see Celastrus, 80
Royal flowering fern ; see Osmunda regalis, 201
Rubra tinctorum ; see Rubra, 241
Rubus Canadensis ; Rubus, 241
Rubus trivialis ; see Rubus, 241
Rudbeckia purpurea ; see Echinocea, 108
Rue ; see Ruta, 243
Ruí ; see Calotropis gigantea, 71
Ruk attana ; see Alstonia, 26
Rum cherry ; see Prunus virginiana, 227
Rumex crispus ; see Rumex, 242
Rumex lunaria ; see Oxydendrom arboreum, 202
Rum ; see Spiritus sacchari, 269
Rusot, 315
Russian aniseed ; see Anisum, 38
Ruta graveolens ; see Ruta, 243

S

Sabadillsamen ; Sabadilla, 243
Sabadilla seed ; Sabadilla, 243
Sabbatia paniculata ; see Sabbatia, 244
Sabbatia stellaris ; see Sabbatia campesteris, 244
Sabbatra Elliotii ; Sabbatia, 244
Saccharum officinarum ; see Saccharum, 245
Saccharure de carbonate ferreux ; see Ferri carbonas saccharatus, 119
Sacchurated ferrous oxide ; see Ferri iodidum saccharatum, 123
Sacred bark ; see Cascara sagrada, 77
Saddle plant ; see Sarracenia, 250
Safflower ; see Carthamus, 76
Sagackhomi ; see Uva ursi, 288
Sagbinaj ; see Sagapenum, 246
Sage ; see Salvia, 247
Sage willow ; see Lythrum, 175
Salix nigra, 315
St. Antoine ; see Epilobium augustifolium, 110
St. Christopher's herb ; see Osmunda regalis, 201
St. Domingo logwood ; see Hæmatoxylon, 140

St. James's weed ; see Capsella bursa pastoris, 74
St. John's wort ; see Hypericum, 153
Sal ammoniac martial ; see Ammonii et ferri chloridum, 32
Sal ammoniac ; see Ammonii et ferri chloridum, 32
Salbeiblatter ; see Salvia, 247
Salep des Innes ; Maranta, 181
Salicin willow ; see Salix, 246
Salicylate of bismuth ; see Bismuth salicylas, 63
Salicylate of lithium ; see Lithii salicylas, 173
Salicylate of physostigmine ; see Physostigminæ salicylas, 209
Salicylate of quinine ; see Quininæ salicylas, 234
Salicylate of sodium ; see Sodii salicylas, 265
Salicylic acid ; see Acidum salicylicum, 14
Salix alba ; see Salix, 246
Salix helix ; see Salicinum, 246
Salmiakgeist ; Ammoniæ aqua, 29
Salmiak ; see Ammonii chloridum, 32
Saloop ; see Sassafras, 252
Salpetersalzsäures ; see Acidum nitro-hydrochloricum, 13
Salpetersaüre ; see Acidum nitricum, 13
Salpêtre ; see Potassii nitras, 225
Salsepareille ; Sarsaparilla, 251
Sal succini volatile ; see Acidum succinicum, 15
Saltpetresaure eisenoxyd losüng ; see Ferri nitratis liquor, 123
Salt rheum weed ; see Chelone, 83
Salt rock moss ; see Chondrus, 86
Salt ; see Sodii chloridum, 262
Salvia officinalis ; see Salvia, 247
Sal volatile siccum ; see Ammonii carbonas, 31
Salzsaüre ; see Acidum hydrochloricum, 11
Salzsaures morphin ; see Morphinæ hydrochloras, 188
Sambucus Canadensis ; see Sambucus, 247
Sampson snakeroot ; see Gentiana catisbæi, 133
Sandal wood; see Santalum album, 248
San fran ; see Crocus, 100.
Sangree root ; Serpentaria, 257
Sangrel ; see Serpentaria, 257
Sangsue ; see Hirudo, 143
Sanguinaire ; see Sanguinaria, 247
Sanguinaria Canadensis ; see Sanguinaria, 247
Sanguisuga medicinalis ; see Hirudo, 143
Sanguisuga officinalis ; see Hirudo, 143
Sanicle (French) ; see Sanicula marilandica, 248
Sanicle ; see Sanicula marilandica, 248
Sanikel ; see Sanicula marilandica, 248
Santal citrin ; see Santalum album, 248
Santolnia chamœcyparissus ; see Santolina, 249
Santoniate of sodium ; see Sodii santonias, 265
Santonin ; see Santoninum, 249
Saponaire ; see Saponaria, 250
Saponaria officinalis ; see Saponaria, 250
Saraca indica, 316
Sarcocephalus esculentus, 316
Sarcocolla, 316
Sar-pau-ka-tel ; Ndilo oil, 310
Sarothamus scoparius ; see Scoparius, 254
Sarracenia purpurea ; see Sarracenia, 250
Sarracenie ; see Sarracenia, 250
Sarsaparilla ; see Menispermum Canadense, 184
Sassafras officinale ; see Sassafras, 252
Sassafras rinde ; see Sassafras, 252
Sassaparilla ; see Sassaparilla, 251

Sassy bark ; see Erythrophlœum guinensee, 113
Satiun ; see Alstonia, 26
Sauge officinale ; see Salvia, 247
Saule (écorce de) ; see Salix, 246
Savana flower ; see Urechites suberecta, 287
Saviette ; see Satureja hortensis, 252
Savine ; see Sabina, 244
Savon ; see Sapo, 250
Savoyan ; see Galium, 130
Saw palmetto ; see Sabal, 243
Saxifrax ; see Sassafras, 252
Scabious ; see Erigeron, 111
Scabish ; see Œnothera biennis, 196
Scabrous ; see Erigeron, 111
Scabwort ; see Inula, 156
Scaly dragon's claw ; see Corallorhiza odontorhiza, 96
Scammonde ; see Scammonium, 252
Scammony root ; see Convolvulus panduratus, 95
Scammony ; Scammonium, 252
Scarlet berry ; see Dulcamara, 108
Scarlet pimpernel ; see Angallis arvensis, 38
Schachtelhalm ; Equisetum, 111
Schafgarbe ; see Achillea, 6
Schallkraut ; see Chelidonium, 82
Schierlings-blatter ; Conium, 94
Schœnocaulon officinale ; see Sabadilla, 243
Schwalbenwurzel ; see Asclepias syriaca, 53
Schwarzer pfeffer ; see Piper, 212
Schwefeläther ; see Æther, 19
Schwefel-äure ; see Acidum sulphuricum, 15
Schwefelsaüre ; see Aluminii sulphas, 27
Schwefleigsaures natron ; see Sodii sulphis, 266
Schweflichsaure magnesia ; see Magnesii sulphas, 177
Schwefligsaures kali ; see Potassii sulphis, 226
Schwefligesäure ; see Acidum sulphorosum, 16
Schwefelblumen ; see Sulphur sublimatum, 276
Schwefelmilch ; see Sulphur præcipitatum, 276
Schwefelsaures chinin ; see Quininæ sulphas, 235
Schwefelsaures eisenoxydul ; see Ferri sulphas, 124
Schwefelsaures manganoxydul ; see Mangani sulphas, 180
Schwefelsaures quecksilber oxid ; see Hydrargyri persulphas, 147
Schwefelsaures strychnin ; see Strychninæ sulphas, 274
Schweine schmalz ; see Adeps, 18
Scilla maratima ; see Scilla, 253
Scille ; see Scilla, 253
Sclerotic acid ; see Acidum scleroticum, 15
Sclerotium clavus ; Ergota, 111
Scoke ; see Phytolacca, 209
Scotch barley ; see Hordeum decorticatum, 144
Scotch barley ; see Maltum, 178
Scouring rush ; Equisetum, 111
Scratchweed ; see Galium, 130
Scrofulaire ; see Scrophularia, 254
Scrofula plant ; see Helianthemum, 141
Scrofula plant ; Scrophularia, 254
Scrofula root ; see Erythronium Americanum, 112
Scrophularia nodosa ; see Scrophularia, 254
Scurvy grass ; see Cochlearia, 91
Scutelaria laterifolia ; see Scutelaria, 254
Scutelarie ; see Scutelaria, 254
Sea burdock ; see Zanthium, 294
Sea oak ; Fucus vesiculosus, 129
Sea onion ; see Scilla, 253
Sea parsley ; see Lingustrum, 171
Sea sedge ; see Calamus, 69
Sea wrack ; see Fucus vesiculosus, 129
Secale cornutum ; Ergota, 111
Secrose ; see Nymphæa, 196

Seeded plum ; see Diospyros, 106
Seife ; see Sapo, 250
Seifenrinde ; see Quillaia, 231
Seifenwurzel ; see Saponaria, 250
Seigle ergoté ; see Ergota, 111
Seignettesalz ; see Potassii sodii tartras, 224
Sel amer ; Magnesii sulphas, 177
Selinum palustre ; Selinum, 255
Sel ; see Sodii chloridum, 262
Semences de coing ; see Cydonium, 103
Semences de potirons ; Pepo, 205
Semences de Stramoine ; see Stramonii semen, 271
Semencine ; see Santonica, 249
Semi di lino ; see Linum, 170
Semen strychni ; Nux vomica, 195
Sencon ; see Senecio, 255
Sène ; see Senna, 256
Seneca root ; see Senega, 255
Senecio aureus ; see Senecis, 255
Senecio gracilis ; see Senecio, 255
Senega snakeroot ; Senega, 255
Senega wurzel ; see Senega, 255
Seneka root ; see Senega, 255
Senfsamen ; see Sinapis nigra, 258
Sennesblatter ; see Senna, 256
Septfoil ; see Tormentilla, 284
Serenoa serrulata ; see Sabal, 243
Serpentaria, 257
Serpentaire de virginie ; see Serpentaria, 257
Serronia jaborandi ; see Jambu assu, 160
Sesamum indicum ; Sesamum, 257
Sethia acuminata, 316
Settiswort ; see Helleborus fœtidus, 142
Sevenkraut ; see Sabina, 244
Shagbark ; see Carya alba, 76
Shavegrass ; see Equisetum, 111
Sheep laurel ; see Kalmia, 163
Sheep sorrel ; see Rumex acetosella, 243
Sheesburr ; see Zanthium, 294
Shell bark hickory ; see Carya alba, 76
Shell flower ; see Chelone, 83
Shelly grass ; see Triticum, 286
Shepherd's knot ; see Tormentilla, 284
Shepherd's purse ; see Capsella bursa, 74
Shepherd's weatherglass ; see Angallis arvensis, 38
Sherry wine ; see Vinum Xericum, 293
Shield root ; see Aspidium, 54
Shirat-kuch-chi ; see Chirata, 84
Shiru-kurunja ; see Gymnema sylvestre, 307
Shitaraj ; Plumbago zeylanica, 314
Shivadai ; see Turpethum, 286
Shrubby trefoil ; see Ptelea, 228
Shuthi ; see Zedoria, 296
Side-saddle flower ; see Sarracenia, 250
Silber ; see Argentum, 46
Silberoxyd ; Argenti oxidum, 48
Silbersalpeter ; Argenti nitras, 47
Silicate of magnesium ; see Magnesii silicas, 177
Silicate of potassium ; see Potassii silicas, 226
Silicate of sodium ; see Sodii silicas, 265
Silkweed ; Asclepias syriaca, 53
Silkweed ; Asclepias tuberosa, 53
Silky cornel ; Cornus sericea, 97
Silphium grunmiferum ; see Silphium, 258
Silphium lanciniatum ; see Silphium, 258
Silphium ; see Thapsia, 282
Silver leaf ; see Spiræa, 269
Silver leaf ; see Stillingia, 270
Silver phosphate ; see Argenti phosphas, 48
Silver ; see Argentum, 46
Silverweed ; see Spiræa, 269
Simaba cedron ; see Cedron, 80
Simarouba excelsa ; Quassia, 230
Simarouba ; see Simaruba, 258
Simaruba amara ; simaruba, 258
Simaruba officinalis ; see Simaruba, 258
Simaruba rinde ; Simaruba, 258

Simiri ; Hymenæ courbaril, 308
Simpler's joy ; see Vervain, 291
Skullcap ; see Scutelaria, 254
Skunk bush ; see Garrya, 132
Skunk bush ; Rhus aromatica, 239
Skunk Cabbage ; see Dracontium, 107
Slavewood ; see Simaruba, 258
Slipper root ; Cypripedium, 104
Slippery-elm bark ; Ulmus, 286
Sloven wood ; Southern wood, 268
Small galangal ; see Galanga, 130
Small pox plant ; Sarracenia, 250
Smart weed ; see Polemonium reptans, 217
Smellage ; see Lingusticum, 171
Smilax officinalis ; see Sarsaparilla, 251
Smooth alder ; Alnus rubra, 25
Smooth sumach ; see Rhus glabra, 239
Smut of corn ; see Ustilago, 288
Smut of rye ; see Ergota, 111
Snagrel ; see Serpentaria, 257
Snake bite ; see Trillium erectum, 285
Snakehead ; see Chelone, 83
Snake plantain ; Hieracium, 143
Snakeweed ; see Bistort, 64
Snakeweed ; see Euphorbia pilulifera, 117
Snakewood ; see Colubrina reclinata, 304
Snapping hazel nut ; see Hamamelis, 140
Snowberry ; see Cahinca, 68
Snowflower ; see Chionanthus, 84
Snuff bean ; see Tonka bean, 284
Soap ; see Sapo, 250
Soap bark ; see Quillaia, 231
Soap-tree bark ; see Quillaia, 231
Soap wort ; see Saponaria, 250
Socotora aloe ; see Aloe, 25
Socotrine aloes ; see Aloe, 25
Sodium choleate ; see Sodium choleas, 263
Solanum dulcamara ; see Dulcamara, 108
Soldier's herb ; see Matico, 183
Solomon's seal ; see Convallaria polygonatum, 95
Soluble glass ; Potassii silicas, 226
Soluble gun cotton ; see Pyroxylinum, 230
Solution de chlorure ferrique diluée ; see Ferri Perchloridi liquor, 124
Solution of acetate of ammonia ; see Ammonii acetatis liquor, 29
Solution of citrate of ammonia ; see Ammonii citratis liquor, 32
Solution of potash ; see Potassæ liquor, 219
Sonnenblumen ; Helianthus, 141
Soot tea ; see Fuligokali, 129
Soporin ; see Jeffersonia, 161
Sorrel tree ; see Oxydendron arboreum, 202
Souchet des Indes ; Curcuma, 102
Soude tartarisée ; see Potassii et sodii tartras, 224
Soufre doré d'antimoine ; see Antimonium sulphuratum, 43
Soufre lavé ; Sulphur lotum, 275
Source of laughing gas ; see Ammonii nitras, 34
Sour dock ; see Rumex, 242
Sour gourde ; see Adansonia, 18
South American apricot ; see Mammea Americana, 309
Southern gentian ; see Gentiana catisbæi, 133
Southern snakeroot ; Asarum, 52
Southern States Sarsaparilla ; see Smilax sarsaparilla, 259
Southern wild ginger ; Asarum, 52
Sowberry ; Berberis vulgaris, 61
Sow bread ; see Cyclamen, 103
Sozoiodol, 317
Spanish broom ; see Spartum, 268
Spanish Chamomile ; see Pyrethrum, 229
Spanish chestnut ; Æsculus, 18
Spanish flies ; see Cantharis, 74
Spanish juice ; Glycyrrhiza, 135
Spanish needles ; see Bidens bipinnata, 62
Spanish saffron ; see Crocus, 100

Spanish sarsaparilla ; see Sarsaparilla, 251
Spanischer pfeffer ; Capsicum, 75
Spartine ; see Sparteina, 268
Spartum junceum ; Spartum, 268
Spatterdock ; see Nuphar adrena, 195
Spearmint ; Mentha viridis, 184
Speckled alder ; Alnus rubra, 25
Speckled leech ; see Hirudo, 143
Spermaceti ; see Cetaceum, 82
Spice berry ; see Gaultheria, 132
Spice bush ; see Benzoin, 60
Spicy wintergreen; see Gaultheria, 132
Spigelia marylandica ; see Spigelia, 268
Spigelié du Maryland ; see Spigelia, 268
Spigelie ; see Spigelia. 268
Spiked aloe ; see Agave, 21
Spike lavender ; Lavandula, 168
Spikenard ballota, 317
Spin-bajja ; see Withania coagulans, 319
Spindel tree ; see Euonymus, 115
Spiny burreed ; see Xanthium spinosum, 294
Spiny cocklebur ; see Xanthium spinosum, 294
Spiræa tomentosa; see Spiræa, 269
Spirit of nitrous ether ; see Ætheris nitrosi spiritus, 20
Spirits of mindererus ; see Ammonii acetatis liquor, 29
Spiritus nitri acedus ; see Acidum nitricum, 13
Spiritus nitri dulcis ; see Ætheris nitrosi spiritus, 20
Spiritus pyroceticus ; see Acetonum, 6
Spiritus rectificatus ; Alcohol, 22
Split rock ; see Heuchera, 143
Spogel ; Plantago Ispaghula, 313
Spoon hunt ; see Kalmia, 163
Spoon wood ; see Kalmia, 163
Spoonwort ; see Cochlearia, 91
Spotted alder ; Hamamelis, 140
Spotted cardus ; Centaurea, 80
Spotted comfrey ; see Pulmonaria officinalis, 228
Spotted conium ; see Conium, 94
Spotted crane's bill ; see Geranium maculatum, 134
Spotted geranium ; see Geranium maculatum, 134
Spotted hemlock ; see Cicula maculata, 87
Spotted lungwort ; see Pulmonaria officinalis, 228
Spotted parsley ; see Cicula maculata 87
Spotted thistle ; see Centaurea, 80
Spring burr seed ; see Zanthium spinosum, 294
Spring winter green ; see Gaultheria, 132
Spunk ; see Agaricus, 21
Spurge flax ; see Mezereum, 186
Spurge olive ; see Mezereum, 186
Spurred rye ; see Ergota, 111
Spurry ; see Hepatica, 142
Squaw bush ; see Viburnum, 292
Squaw drops ; see Epiphegus, 110
Squaw mint ; see Hedeoma, 140
Squaw root ; Caulophyllum, 79
Squaw root ; see Cimicifuga, 87
Squaw vine ; see Mitchella, 186
Squaw weed ; see Senecio, 255
Squills ; see Scilla, 253
Squirrel corn ; Corydalis, 97
Squirting cucumber ; see Elaterium, 109
Stachelmohn ; see Argemone, 46
Stachys Betonica ; see Betonica officinalis, 62
Staff-vine ; see Celastrus, 80
Staff-vine ; see Dulcamara, 108
Staggerweed ; see Corydalis, 97
Staggerweed ; Delphinum, 104
Staghorn ; see Lycopodium, 174
Stalk jalap ; see Jalapa, 160
Staphisagrine ; see Staphisagria, 271
Star-anise ; see Illicium, 155
Star-bloom ; see Spigelia, 268
Stargrass ; see Aletris, 23
Starwort ; see Aletris, 23

Starwort ; see Chamælirium luleum, 82
Starch ; see Amylum, 37
Starch wort ; see Arum, 51
Starke ; see Amylum, 37
Starker salmiakgeist ; see Ammoniæ aqua fortior, 29
Statice Braziliensis ; Baycuru, 59
Statice Caroliniana ; Statice, 271
Statice limonium ; see Statice, 271
Stavesacre ; see Delphinum, 104
Stavesacre ; see Staphisagria, 271
Stave wood ; see Simaruba, 258
Stechapfelblätter ; see Stramonii folia, 271
Stechapfelsamen ; see Stramoni semen, 271
Stechpalme ; see Ilex, 155
Steeple bush ; see Spiræa, 269
Stepmother ; Viola tricolor, 293
Sterculia acuminata ; Kola, 165
Stibio kali tartaricum ; see Antinonii et Potassii tartras, 42
Stibium oxydatum ; see Antimonii oxidum, 41
Stibium sulfuratum ; see Antimonium sulphuratum, 43
Stibium sulfuratum rubeum ; see Antimonii oxysulphuretum, 41
Stickwort ; see Agrimonia, 21
Stigmata maidis ; Stigmata, 270
Stillingia marcory ; see Stillingia, 270
Stillingia sylvatica ; see Stillingia, 270
Stillingie ; see Stillingia, 270
Stinging nettle ; see Urtica, 287
Stingless nettle ; see Lamium, 166
Stink apple ; see Stramonii, 271
Stinkasant ; see Asafœtida, 51
Stinkende drachenwurzel ; see Dracontium, 107
Stinking ash ; see Ptelea, 228
Stinking balm ; see Hedeoma, 140
Stinking camomile ; Cotula, 98
Stinking hellebore ; see Helleborus fœtidees, 142
Stinking nightshade ; see Hyoscyamus, 152
Stinking poke ; Dracontium, 107
Stinking prairie bush ; see Ptelea, 228
Stinking weed ; Chenopodium, 83
Stonecrop ; see Sedum acre, 255
Stonemint ; Cumla mariana, 101
Stone root ; see Collinsonia Canadensis, 92
Storax ; see Styrax, 274
Stork's bill ; see Geranium maculatum, 134
Stramonium leaves ; see Stramonii folia, 271
Stramonium seed ; see Stramonii semen, 271
Strand nelke ; see Statice, 271
Strawberry tree ; Euonymus, 115
Striped alder ; see Hamamelis, 140
Striped alder ; see Prinos, 227
Striped blood wort ; see Hieracium, 143
Strong-scented lettuce ; see Lactuca, 166
Stronger ether ; Æther fortior, 19
Stronger water of ammonia ; see Ammoniæ aqua fortior, 29
Strophanthus kombe ; see Strophanthus, 272
Strophantine ; see Tanghinia venenifera, 317
Strychnia ; see Hoang nan, 143
Strychnos gaulthieriana ; see Hoang nan, 143
Strychnos ignatii ; Ignatia, 154
Strychnos nux vomica ; see Nux vomica, 195
Strychnos toxifera ; Curare, 102
Stylosanthes elatior ; see Stylosanthes, 274
Styrax benzoin ; Benzoinum, 60
Styrax liquide ; see Styrax, 274
Styrax sweet gum ; see Liquidambar, 171
Subcarbonate of bismuth ; see Bismuthi subcarbonas, 63
Sublimé corrosif ; see Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum, 145
Sublimed sulphur ; see Sulphur sublimatum, 276

Subnitrate of bismuth ; see Bismuthi subnitras, 63
Succinic acid ; see Acidum succinicum, 15
Succory ; see Cichorium, 87
Suc de citron ; see Limonis, 170
Suc de mures ; Mori succus, 187
Sucre de canne ; Saccharum, 245
Sucre de lait ; see Saccharum lactis, 245
Sugar ; see Saccharum, 245
Sugar of milk ; see Saccharum lactis, 245
Sulfate d'alumine ; see Aluminii sulphas, 27
Sulfate de fer et d'ammoniaque ; Ferri et ammonii sulphas, 120
Sulfate de fer desséchè ; see Ferri sulphas exsiccatus, 125
Sulfate de potasse ; see Potassii sulphas, 226
Sulfate de soude ; see Sodii sulphas, 265
Sulfate de strychnine ; see Strychninæ sulphas, 274
Sulfate de zinc ; see Zinci sulphas, 299
Sulfate mercurique ; see Hydrargyri persulphas, 147
Sulfate tri mercurique ; see Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus, 148
Sulfite de magnésie ; see Magnesii sulphis, 177
Sulfite de potasse ; see Potassii sulphis, 226
Sulfite de soude; Sodii sulphis, 256
Sulfophenate de soude ; see Sodii sulphocarbolas, 266
Sulfure d'antimonie hydrate ; see Antimonii oxysulphuretum, 41
Sulfure de potasse ; see Potassa sulphurata, 220
Sulfure rouge de mercure ; see Hydrargyri sulphidum rubrum, 148
Sulphate de fer ; see Ferri sulphas, 124
Sulphate of aluminium ; see Aluminii sulphas, 27
Sulphate of ammonium ; see Ammonii sulphas, 34
Sulphate of atropia ; see Atropinæ sulphas, 55
Sulphate of cadmium ; see Cadmin sulphas, 67
Sulphate of Cinchonidia ; see Cinchonidiæ sulphas, 89
Sulphate of copper ; see Cupri sulphas, 101
Sulphate of duboisia ; see Duboisia, 108
Sulphate of Hyoscyamin ; see Hyoscyaminæ sulphas, 152
Sulphate of iron ; see Ferri sulphas, 124
Sulphate of iron and ammonium ; Ferri et ammonii sulphas, 120
Sulphate of manganese ; see Mangani sulphas, 180
Sulphate manganeux ; see Mangani sulphas, 180
Sulphate of nickel ; see Niccoli sulphas, 194
Sulphate of potassium ; see Potassii sulphas, 226
Sulphate of quinidine ; see Quinidinæ sulphas, 232
Sulphate of quinine ; see Quininæ sulphas, 235
Sulphate of sodium ; see Sodii sulphas, 265
Sulphate of strychnine; see Strychninæ sulphas, 274
Sulphate of thalline; Thalline, 281
Sulphate of zinc ; see Zinci sulphas, 299
Sulphide of calcium ; see Calx sulphurata, 72
Sulphite of ammonium ; see Ammonii sulphis, 34
Sulphite of potassium ; see Potassii sulphis, 226
Sulphite of sodium ; see Sodii sulphis, 266
Sulpho-carbolate of quinine ; see Quininæ sulpho-carbolas, 235
Sulpho-carbolate of sodium ; see Sodii sulpho-carbolas, 266

Sulpho-carbolate of zinc ; see Zincii sulpho-carbolas, 299
Sulphovinate of sodium and sulphate of quinine ; see Quininæ sulphovinas, 236
Sulphurated potassa ; see Potassa sulphurata, 220
Sulphuric acid ; see Acidum sulphuricum, 15
Sulphuric ether ; see Æther, 19
Sulphurous acid ; see Acidum sulphorosum, 16
Sulphurous anhydride ; see Acidum sulphorosum, 16
Sumach ; see Rhus glabra, 239
Sumach veneneux ; see Rhus toxicodendron, 239
Sumbulwurzel ; see Sumbul, 276
Summer savory ; see Satureja hortensis, 252
Sumpfeornel-rinde ; see Cornus sericea, 97
Sumpfnelkenwurzel ; Geum, 134
Sundew ; see Drosera, 107
Sunflower ; see Helianthus, 141
Sun rose ; see Helianthemum, 141
Supari ; see Areca, 46
Supari che phul ; see Areca, 46
Süsholzwurzel ; Glycyrrhiza, 135
Swamp alder ; see Alnus rubra, 25
Swamp cabbage ; see Dracontium, 107
Swamp dogwood ; see Cornus sericea, 97
Swamp dogwood ; see Ptelea, 228
Swamp hellebore ; see Veratrum viride, 290
Swamp laurel ; see Magnolia, 178
Swamp-milk weed ; see Asclepias incarnata, 52
Swamp sassafras ; see Cornus circinata, 97
Swamp sassafras ; Magnolia, 178
Swamp silkweed ; see Asclepias incarnata, 53
Swamp wood ; Cephalanthus, 80
Swamp wood ; see Dirca, 106
Sweat root ; see Polemonium reptans, 217
Sweet balsam ; see Gnaphalium polycephalum, 136
Sweet bay ; see Laurus, 168
Sweet bay ; see Magnolia, 178
Sweet brake ; see Aspidium, 54
Sweet bugleweed ; Lycopus, 175
Sweet cane ; see Calamus, 69
Sweet chervil ; see Osmorrhiza longistylis, 201
Sweet Cicily ; Osmorrhiza, 201
Sweet Cummin ; Cuminum, 101
Sweet elder ; see Sambucus, 247
Sweet elm ; see Ulmus, 286
Sweet fern ; see Comptonia asplenifolia, 93
Sweet flag ; see Calamus, 69
Sweet gale ; see Myrica, 191
Sweet golden rod ; see Solidago odora, 267
Sweet gum ; Liquidambar, 171
Sweet horsemint ; see Cumla mariana, 101
Sweet kola ; see Kola, 165
Sweet liquorice ; Glycyrrhiza, 135
Sweet meadow ; see Gilleina, 134
Sweet meadow ; see Spiræa, 269
Sweet spirits of nitre ; see Ætheris nitrosi spiritus, 20
Sweet root ; see Calamus, 69
Sweet rush ; see Calamus, 69
Sweet-scented golden rod ; see Solidago odora, 267
Sweet-scented life everlasting ; see Gnaphalium polycephalum, 136
Sweet-scented pond lily ; see Nymphæa, 196
Sweet sedge ; see Calamus, 69
Sweet sumac ; see Rhus aromatica, 239
Sweet vernal grass ; see Anthoxanthum, 40
Sweat weed ; see Althæa, 26
Sweet wood ; Glycyrrhiza, 135
Sweet willow ; see Myrica, 191
Swertia chirata ; see Chirata, 84
Swietenia Senegalensis : see Swietenia, 277
Swine bread ; see Cyclamen, 103
Swine's snout ; Taraxacum, 279

Sycocarpus ; Coccillana guarea, 91
Symphytum officinale ; see Symphytum, 277
Syriaca ; see Asclepias syriaca, 53
Syrian weed ; see Senecio, 255
Syrup of hypophosphites ; see Hypophosphitum syrupus, 153
Syzygium Jambolanum ; see Jambul, 160

T

Tabac ; see Tabacum, 277
Tabaksblatter ; see Tabacum, 277
Tag alder ; see Alnus rubra, 25
Tailed cubebs ; see Cubeba, 100
Tal ; see Sesamum, 257
Tálimkháná ; see Hygrophila spinosa, 307
Tálmakhárá ; see Hygrophila spinosa, 307
Tallow tree ; see Ailanthus, 21
Tall speedwell ; Leptandra, 169
Tall veronica ; see Leptandra, 169
Tamarack bark ; see Larix Americana, 167
Tamarin ; see Tamarindus, 278
Tamarind ; see Tamarindus, 279
Tamarinden ; see Tamarindus, 278
Tamarindus indica ; see Tamarindus, 278
Tambula ; see Piper betle, 313
Tampico jalap ; see Jalapa, 160
Tamus communis ; Bryonia, 66
Tanacetum crispum ; see Tanacetum, 279
Tanacetum vulgare ; see Tanacetum, 279
Tanaisie ; see Tanacetum, 279
Tanghinia venenifera, 317
Tanghinin ; see Tanghinia venenifera, 317
Tannate of bismuth ; see Bismuthi tannas, 63
Tannate of iron ; see Ferri tannas, 125
Tannate of manganese ; see Mangani tannas, 180
Tannate of quinine ; see Quininæ tannas, 236
Tannic acid ; see Acidum tannicum, 16
Tansy ; see Tanacetum, 279
Taraxacum dens leonis ; see Taraxacum, 279
Tar ; see Pix, 213
Tartar emetic ; see Antimonii et potassii tartras, 42
Tartaric acid ; see Acidum tartaricum, 16
Tartarus solubilis ammoniatus ; Ammonii et potassii tartras, 33
Tartrate de fer et d'ammonique ; Ferri et ammonii tartras, 120
Tartrate de fer et de potasse ; see Ferri et potassi tartras, 121
Tartrate de potasse ; see Potassii tartras, 226
Tartrate de potasse et d'antimoine ; see Antimonii et potassii tartras, 42
Tartrate of ammonium and potassium ; see Ammonii et potassii tartras, 33
Tartrate of manganese ; see Mangani tartras, 181
Tartrate of potash ; see Potassii tartras, 226
Tartrate of potassium ; see Potassii tartras, 226
Tartrate of thalline ; see Thalline, 281
Tartras de potasse et d'ammoniaque ; see Ammonii et potassii tartras, 33
Tartre borate ; see Potassii tartroboras, 227
Tar weed ; see Eryodictyon glutinosum, 112
Tar weed ; see Yerba santa, 295
Tayuya, 318
Tea ; see Theina, 282
Tea berry ; see Gaultheria, 132
Teamster tea ; see Ephedra antisyphilitica, 110
Tecoma speciosa ; see Ipeuva cinco folhas, 308
Teetotaler's tea ; see Ilex paraguayensis, 155

Tellicherry bark ; see Holarrhena antidysenterica, 307
Teneriffe wine ; see Vinum Xericum, 293
Tentul ; see Tamarindus, 278
Teori ; see Turpethum, 286
Terebenthène du Canada ; see Terebinthina Canadensis, 280
Terebenthine commune ; see Terebenthina, 280
Térébenthine de chio ; see Terebenthina Chian, 280
Terpin hydrate ; see Terpin hydras, 281
Terra japonica ; see Catechu, 79
Terra merica ; Curcuma luga, 102
Tersulphate of iron ; see Ferri tersulphatis, 125
Testudinaria elephantipes ; see Elephantopus tormentosus, 109
Tetterwort ; Chelidonium, 82
Tetu ; Oroxylum indicum, 310
Teucrium scerdium ; see Teucrium, 281
Teufels-dreck ; see Asafœtida, 51
Texas snakeroot ; see Serpentaria, 257
Thaleichthys pacificus, oil of ; see Eulachon oil, 115
Thapsia garganica ; Thapsia, 282
Thapsia silphium ; Thapsia, 282
Thapsie ; see Thapsia, 282
Thebaina ; see Paramorphia, 203
Theer ; see Pix, 213
The leech ; see Hirudo, 143
Thein ; see Theina, 282
Themian ; Thymus vulgaris, 283
Thick birthwort ; see Serpentaria, 257
Thick-leaved pennywort ; see Hydrocotyle Asiatica, 151
Thick weed ; see Hedeoma, 140
Thimble berry ; see Rubus, 241
Thorn apple ; see Stramonii, 271
Thorn-apple leaves ; see Stramonii folia, 271
Thorn poppy ; see Argemone, 46
Thousand leaf ; see Achillea, 6
Three-leaved drum ; see Arum, 51
Three-leaved nightshade ; see Trillium erectum, 285
Throat root ; see Geum, 134
Throw-wort ; see Leonurus, 168
Thuja occidentalis ; Thuja, 282
Thym ; Thymus vulgaris, 283
Thyme ; Thymus vulgaris, 283
Tickle weed ; see Veratrum viride, 290
Tick weed ; see Hedeoma, 140
Til seed ; see Sesamum, 257
Tin ; see Stannum, 270
Tinker's weed ; see Triosteum, 285
Tita-indarjau ; see Holarrhena antidysenterica, 307
Toad lily ; see Nymphæa, 196
Tobacco ; see Tabacum, 277
Tobacco wood ; Hamamelis, 140
Toddalia aculeata, 318
Tolu-balsam ; see Balsamum tolutanum, 57
Toluifera balsamum ; see Balsamum tolutanum, 57
Toluifera Pereiræ ; see Balsamum tolutanum, 57
Tonga creeper ; see Tonga, 284
Tong-pang-chong ; see Rhinacanthus communis, 315
Tonkabohnen ; Tonka bean, 284
Tonquin bean ; see Dipterix odorata, 106
Toothache tree ; see Xanthoxylum, 295
Tormentil ; see Geranium maculatum, 134
Tormentill wurzel ; see Tormentilla, 284
Tortoise plant ; see Elephantopus tormentosus, 109
Touté é picè ; see Pimenta, 211
To-yak ; Pleurogyne rotata, 314
Toy wort ; see Capsella bursa pastoris, 74
Traganth ; see Tragacantha, 284
Trailing arbutus ; see Epigæa repens, 110
Trailing sumach ; see Rhus toxicodendron, 239
Traubenkraut ; see Ambrosia, 28

Tree of heaven ; see Ailanthus, 21
Tree peony ; Pæonia moutan, 311
Tree primrose ; see Œnothera biennis, 196
Trefoil ; see Hepatica, 142
Trefoil ; see Menyanthes, 185
Trianosperma ficifolia; see Tayuya, 318
Trillium pendulum ; see Trillium erectum, 285
Triméthlamine ; see Trimethylamina, 285
Trinitro glycerine ; see Nitro glycerine, 195
Trinitrophenol ; see Acidum picricum, 14
Trinitrophinate of ammonia ; see Ammonii carbazoticum, 31
Triosterum perpoliatum ; see Triosteum, 285
Triticum repens ; Triticum, 286
Triticum vulgare ; Amylum, 37
Tropical bindweed ; see Hoang nan, 143
Trumpet plant ; see Sarracenia flava, 251
Trumpet weed ; see Eupatorium purpureum, 116
Tulip poplar ; Liriodendron, 172
Tulip tree ; see Liriodendron, 172
Tumeric ; see Curcuma luga, 102
Tumeric root ; see Hydrastis, 150
Turkey burr seed ; see Lappa. 166
Turkey claw ; see Corallorhiza odontorhiza, 96
Turkey corn ; see Corydalis, 97
Turkey galls ; see Galla, 131
Turkey pea ; see Corydalis, 97
Turnera aphrodisiaca ; see Damiana, 104
Turpentine ; see Terebene, 280
Turpentine sunflower ; see Silphium, 258
Turpeth mineral ; see Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus, 148
Turtle bloom ; see Chelone, 83
Turtle head ; see Chelone 83
Tussilage ; see Tussilago, 286
Tussilago farfara ; Tussilago, 286
Twin-leaf ; see Jeffersonia, 161
Twin-leaf root ; Jeffersonia, 161
Twitch grass ; see Triticum, 286
Tylophora asthmatica, 318

U

Ubermangansaures kali ; see Potassii permanganas, 225
Ulatkambal ; see Abroma adjustum, 5, or A. Augusta
Ulmenrinde ; see Ulmus, 286
Ulmus campestris ; Ulmus, 286
Ulmus fulva ; see Ulmus, 286
Umbilicus veneris ; see Cotyledon umbilicus, 98
Umbill root ; Cypripedium, 104
Umbill ; see Cypripedium, 104
Uncum ; see Senecio, 255
Uncum root ; see Senecio, 255
Undi-che-tel ; see Ndilo oil, 310
Unguentum benzoini ; see Adeps benzoinatus, 18
Unicorn root ; see Aletris, 23
Universe vine ; see Uva ursi, 288
Unterphosphorigsaures ; see Potassi hypophosphis, 224
Unterphosphorigsaures eisen oxyd; see Ferri hypophosphis, 122
Unterphosphorigsaures natron ; see Sodii hypophosphis, 263
Unterschweffigsaures natron ; see Sodii hyposulphis, 263
Upas tree ; see Antiaris toxicaria, 302
Upland cranberry ; Uva ursi, 288
Upland sumach ; Rhus glabra, 239
Upright virgin's bower ; see Clematis erecta, 90
Upstart ; see Colchici, 92
Urari ; see Curare, 102
Urate of quinine ; see Quininæ uras, 236
Urée ; see Urea, 287
Ussárah-i-Rewand; see Cambogia, 72

V

Vaccinium Myrtillas ; see Vaccinium crassifolium, 288

Vaivarang; see Erubelia ribes, 109
Vakoochie ; see Psoralea corylifolia, 315
Valerian ; see Valeriana, 288
Valerian officinalis ; see Valeriana, 288
Valerian ; see Tylophora asthmatica, 318
Valérianate d'ammonique ; see Ammonii valerianas, 35
Valérianate de bismuth ; see Bismuth valerianas, 63
Valérianate de soude ; see Sodii valerianas, 266
Valérianate de zinc ; see Zinci valerianas, 299
Valérianate of ammonium ; see Ammonii valerianas, 35
Valérianate of caffeine ; see Caffeinæ valerianas, 68
Valérianate of iron ; see Ferri valerianas, 126
Valérianate of quinine ; see Quininæ valerianas, 236
Valérianate of sodium ; see Sodii valerianas, 266
Valérianate of zinc ; see Zinci valerianas, 299
Valériane Americaine ; see Cypripedium, 104
Valérianic acid ; see Acidum valerianicum, 17
Valériansaures ammonium ; see Ammonii valerianas, 35
Vandal root; see Valeriana, 288
Vanga-maram ; see Oroxylum indicum, 310
Vanilla catcus ; see Cactus grandiflora, 67
Veb. arabica ; see Acacia, 6
Vegetable brimstone; see Lycopodium, 174
Vegetable mercury ; Manaca, 179
Vegetable powder ; see Lycopodium, 174
Veilchen ; see Viola, 293
Veilchen ; see Viola tricolor, 293
Vel nilotica ; see Acacia, 6
Velvet plant ; see Verbascum 291
Vengai maram ; see Kino, 164
Venus cup ; see Cypripedium, 104
Veppalei ; see Holarrhena antidysenterica, 307
Veratre vert ; see Veratrum viride, 290
Veratria ; see Sabadilla, 243
Veratria ; see Veratrina, 289
Veratric acid ; see Sabadilla, 243
Veratrin ; see Veratrina, 289
Veratrum viride, 290
Veratrum viride ; Sabadilla, 243
Verbascum thapsus, 291
Verbena hastata ; Vervain, 291
Verbena officinalis ; Verbena, 291
Verbena urticifolia ; see Verbena, 291
Verdunnte eisenchlorid lösung ; see Ferri perchloridi liquor, 124
Verdunnte essigsaüre ; see Acidum aceticum, 7
Verge d'or ; see Solidago odora, 267
Vermont snake root ; Asarum, 52
Vernonia nigritiana, 318
Vernonin ; see Vernonia nigritiana, 318
Verschiedenfarbige schwertlilie ; see Iris, 159
Versüsster saltpetergeist ; see Ætheris nitrosi spiritus, 20
Vettilei ; see Piper betle, 313
Viburnum prunifolium ; see Viburnum, 291
Vienna paste ; see Potassa cum calce, 219
Vigne vierge ; see Ampelopsis, 35
Vinaigre ; see Acetum, 6
Vinaigre aromatique ; see Acetum aromaticum, 6
Vinaigre destillé ; see Acetum destillatum, 6
Vinegar ; see Acetum, 6
Vineland hawkweed ; see Hieracium, 143
Vine maple ; see Menispermum Canadense, 184
Viny-leaved hawkweed ; see Hieracium, 143

Viola pedata ; see Viola, 293
Violen wurzel ; see Iris florentina, 159
Violet bloom ; Dulcamara, 108
Violette ; see Viola, 293
Virgianische-schlangenwurzel; see Serpentaria, 257
Virginia creeper ; Ampelopsis, 35
Virginia dogwood ; Cornus, 97
Virginia poke ; Phytolacca, 209
Virginia sarsaparilla ; see Smilax sarsaparilla, 259
Virginia snakeroot ; see Serpentaria, 257
Virginia stonecrop ; see Penthorum sedoides, 204
Viscum flavescens ; see Phoradendron flavescens, 207
Vomit nut ; see Nux vomica, 195
Vomits wort ; see Lobelia, 173

W

Wachholderbeeren ; see Juniperus, 162
Wafer ash ; see Ptelea, 228
Wahoo ; see Euonymus, 115
Wakandi; Gymnema sylvestre, 307
Wake-robin ; see Arum, 51
Wake-robin ; see Trillium, 285
Wallflower ; see Apocynum androsæmifolium, 44
Wall penny wort ; see Cotyledon umbilicus, 98
Wall pepper; Sedum acre, 255
Walnut ; see Carya alba. 76
Walpole tea ; see Ceanothus, 79
Wandering nickweed ; see Apocynum androsæmifolium, 46
Washed sulphur ; see Sulphur lotum, 275
Wasser; see Aqua, 45
Wasserfenchel ; see Œnanthe phellandrium. 196
Wasser holder ; see Viburnum opulus, 292
Wasserschierling ; see Cicula maculata, 87
Water ; see Aqua, 45
Water avens ; see Geum, 134
Water cabbage ; Nymphæa, 196
Water cup ; see Sarracenia, 250
Water dropwort ; see Œnanthe phellandrium, 196
Water fennel ; see Œnanthe phellandrium, 196
Water flag ; Iris versicolor, 159
Water hemlock ; see Cicula maculata, 87
Water hemlock ; see Conium, 94
Water horehound ; Lycopus, 175
Water lily ; Iris versicolor, 159
Water lily ; see Nymphæa, 196
Water melon seed ; see Curcurbita citrullus, 103
Water nerve root ; see Asclepias incarnata, 53
Water of ammoniæ ; see Ammoniæ aqua, 29
Water plantain ; see Alisma, 24
Water shamrock ; see Menyanthes, 185
Waw weed ; see Senecio, 255
Wax cluster ; see Gaultheria, 132
Wax pink ; see Portulaca, 219
Wax wort ; see Celastrus, 80
Way bread ; Plantago major, 214
Way thorn ; see Rhamnus catharticus, 237
Weatherglass ; see Angallis arvensis, 38
Weeping spruce ; see Pinus Canadensis, 212
Weidenrinde ; see Salix, 246
Weihrauch ; see Olibanum, 196
Weingeist ; see Alcohol, 22
Weinsaüre ; see Acidum tartaricum, 16
Weinsaures ammoniak kali ; see Ammonii et potassii tartras, 33
Weinsaures eisenoxyd ammonium; Ferri et ammonii tartras, 120
Weinstein ; Potassii bitartras, 221
Weisse magnesia ; see Magnesii carbonas, 176
Weisse niesswurzel ; see Veratrum album, 289
Weisser canel ; see Canella, 73

Weisser senf ; Sinapis alba, 258
Weisser vitriol ; Zinci sulphas, 299
Wermuth ; see Absinthium, 5
West African Stropanthus ; see Stropanthus, 272
Western wallflower ; see Apocynum androsæmifolium, 44
West Indian mugwort ; see Parthenium hysterophorous, 312
Wheat starch ; see Amylum, 37
Whey plant ; see Anthemis, 40
White agaric ; see Agaricus, 21
White archangel ; Lamium, 166
White arsenic ; see Acidum arseniosum, 8
White ash ; see Fraxinus Americana, 128
White avens root ; Geum, 134
White bole ; see Cephalanthus, 80
White balsam ; see Gnaphalium polycephalum, 136
White bay ; see Magnolia, 178
White betel nut ; see Areca, 46
White bryony ; see Bryonia, 66
White cap ; see Spiræa, 269
White cedar ; see Thuja, 282
White cinnamon ; see Canella, 73
White endive ; Taraxacum, 279
White flaky tragacanth ; see Tragacantha, 284
White fraxinella ; Dictamnus, 105
White fringe ; Chionanthus, 84
White ginseng ; Triosteum, 285
White gum ; Liquidambar, 171
White henbane ; see Hyoscyamus, 152
White hellebore ; see Veratrum album, 289
White horehound ; see Marrubium, 182
White Indian hemp ; see Asclepias incarnata, 52
White ipomœa ; Turpethum, 286
White leaf ; see Spiræa, 269
White mustard ; see Sinapsis alba, 258
White nettle ; see Lamium, 166
White oak ; see Quercus, 231
White of egg ; see Albumen, 22
White pine ; Pinus strobus, 212
White pond lily ; Nymphæa, 196
White poplar ; Liriodendron, 172
White poppy ; see Opium, 197
White purslain ; see Euphorbia corollata, 116
White pursley ; see Euphorbia corollata, 116
White precipitate of mercury ; see Hydrargyrum ammoniatum, 149
White root ; see Asclepias tuberosa, 53
White sandal ; see Santalum album, 248
White walnut ; see Juglans, 162
White water lily ; Nymphæa, 196
White wax ; see Cera alba, 81
White wine ; Vinum album, 292
White wood ; Liriodendron, 172
Whitten tree ; Virburnum, 292
Whiskey ; Spiritus frumenti, 269
Whorehound tea ; see Ephedra antisyphilitica, 110
Whorly wort ; see Leptandra, 169
Whortleberry ; see Vaccinium crassifolium, 288
Wicke ; see Kalmia, 163
Wicopy ; see Dirca, 106
Wickup ; see Epilobium augustifolium, 110
Wicopy ; see Epilobium augustifolium, 110
Wicopy bark ; see Dirca, 106
Wiener aetzpulver ; see Potassa cum-calce, 219
Wild allspice ; see Benzoin, 60
Wild balsam apple ; see Elaterium, 109
Wild basil ; see Pycnanthemum montanum, 229
Wild basil ; Cumla mariana, 101
Wild black cherry ; see Prunus virginiana, 227
Wild canella ; see Canella, 73
Wild carrot ; see Carota, 76
Wild chamomile ; see Cotula, 98
Wild cherry bark ; see Prunus virginiana, 227
Wild cinnamon ; see Canella, 73

Wild clove ; see Myrciæ spiritus, 191
Wild coffee ; see Triosteum, 285
Wild comfrey ; see Cynoglossum officinale, 103
Wild cotton ; Asclepias syriaca, 53
Wild cowage , see Mucuna, 190
Wild crane's bill ; see Geranium maculatum, 134
Wild cucumber ; Elaterium, 109
Wild dove foot ; see Geranium maculatum, 134
Wild endive ; see Taraxacum, 279
Wild fennel ; see Fœniculum, 127
Wild ginger ; see Asarum, 52
Wild hippo ; see Euphorbia corrollata, 116
Wild hyssop ; see Vervain, 291
Wild indigo ; see Baptisia, 57
Wild ipecacuanha ; see Euphorbia corrollata, 116
Wild ipecac. ; see Triosteum, 285
Wild jalap ; see Convolvulus panduratus, 95
Wild Job's tears ; see Onosmodium virginianum, 197
Wild kirschrinde ; see Prunus virginiana, 227
Wild lemon ; Podophyllum, 216
Wild marjoram ; see Pycnanthemum montanum, 229
Wild pansy ; Viola tricolor, 293
Wild pepper ; see Mezereum, 186
Wild pomegranate ; see Granatum, 137
Wild poplar ; Liriodendron, 172
Wild poppy ; see Rhœados petala, 238
Wild potato ; see Convolvulus panduratus, 95
Wild red raspberry ; see Rubus strigosus, 242
Wild rhubarb ; see Convolvulus panduratus, 95
Wild rose bay ; see Rhododendron, 238
Wild snowball ; see Ceanothus, 79
Wild succory ; see Cichorium, 87
Wild succory ; see Sabbatia angularis, 244
Wild Turkey tea ; Corydalis, 97
Wild turnip ; see Arum, 51
Wild valerian ; see Valeriana, 288
Wild woodbine ; Ampelopsis, 35
Wild wormwood ; see Parthenium hysterophorous, 312
Wild yam ; see Dioscorea, 106
Wilder marjoram ; Origanum, 200
Willow ; see Salix, 246
Willow herb ; see Epilobium augustifolium, 110
Willow sage ; see Lythrum salicaria, 175
Wind flower ; see Pulsatilla, 229
Wind root ; see Asclepias tuberosa, 53
Wing seed ; see Ptelea, 228
Winter bean ; see Linum, 170
Winter berry ; see Prinos, 227
Winter bloom ; Hamamelis, 140
Winter cherry ; see Physalis, 208
Winter cherries ; Alhekengi, 24
Winter's cinnamon ; see Winter's bark, 293
Winter clover ; see Mitchella, 186
Wintergreen ; see Gaultheria, 132
Wintergreen ; Chimaphila, 83
Winter pink ; see Epigæa repens, 110
Winter plum ; see Diospyros, 106
Winter rose ; see Helleborus, 141
Winter sweet ; Origanum, 200
Winter zimmit ; see Winter's bark, 293
Witch hazel ; see Hamamelis, 140
Withania coagulans, 319
Withe ; see Salix, 246
Withy ; see Salix, 246
Wolf grape ; see Dulcamara, 108
Wolf's bane ; see Arnica, 49
Wolf's bane : see Aconitum, 17
Wolf's bane : see Veratrum viride, 290
Wolf's claw ; see Lycopodium, 174
Wolfsmilch wurzel grossbluthige ; see Euphorbia corrollata, 116
Wolfstrapp ; see Leonurus, 168

Wollkraut ; Verbascum, 291
Wood betony ; see Betonica officinalis, 62
Woodbine ; see Ampelopis, 35
Woodbine ; see Gelsemium, 132
Wood naptha ; see Alcohol methylicum, 23
Wood vinegar ; see Acidum aceticum pyrolignosum, 7
Wood vow ; see Hepatica, 142
Woody climber ; Ampelopsis, 35
Woody jalap ; see Jalapa, 160
Woody nightshade ; see Dulcamara, 108
Wolf-foot ; see Lycopus, 175
Woorali ; see Curare, 102
Wormbark ; see Andira, 37
Wormgrass; see Spigelia, 268
Wormseed ; Chenopodium, 83
Wormseed ; see Santonica, 249
Wormwood ; see Absinthium, 5
Wormwood ; see Spigelia, 268
Wound weed ; Solidago odora, 267
Wourari ; see Curare, 102
Wrightia antidysenterica ; see Holarrhena antidysenterica, 307
Wurmfarn wurzel ; Aspidium, 54
Wurmkraut ; see Tanacetum, 279
Wurmrinde ; see Andira, 37
Wurmsamen ; see Santonica, 249
Wurrus ; see Kamala, 163
Wymote ; see Althæa, 26

X

Xanthium strumarium ; see Xanthium, 294
Xanthorrhiza apiifolia ; see Xanthorrhiza, 294
Xanthoxylum fraxineum ; see Xanthoxylum, 295
Xanthoxylum carolinianum ; see Xanthoxylum, 295
Xylene ; see Xylol, 295

Y

Yaquona ; see Kava kava, 164
Yarkasura nuts, 319
Yarrow ; see Achillea, 6
Yaw root ; see Stillingia, 270
Yellow bedstraw ; see Galium verum, 131
Yellow broom ; Baptisia, 57
Yellow cabbage-tree bark ; see Andira, 37
Yellow cinchona ; Calisaya, 71
Yellow cleavers ; see Galium verum, 131
Yellow dock ; see Rumex, 242
Yellow dye-tree ; Nectandræ, 193
Yellow erythronium ; see Erythronium Americanum, 112
Yellow-eye ; see Hydrastis, 150
Yellow-flowered nightshade ; see Urechites suberecta, 287
Yellow-flowered watercup ; see Sarracenia flava, 251
Yellow gentian ; Frasera, 128
Yellow gentian ; Gentiana, 133
Yellow ginsing ; see Caulophyllum, 79
Yellow Indian paint ; see Hydrastis, 150
Yellow jasmine ; Gelsemium, 132
Yellow lady's bedstraw ; see Galium verum, 131
Yellow leaf cap ; see Polymnia uvedalia, 218
Yellow oxide of mercury ; see Hydrargyri oxidum flavum, 147
Yellow paint root ; see Hydrastis, 150
Yellow parilla ; see Menispernum, 184
Yellow plum ; see Diospyros, 106
Yellow-pond lily ; see Nuphar adrena, 195
Yellow pucoon ; Hydrastis, 150
Yellow rembel ; see Cypripedium, 104
Yellow root ; see Celastrus, 80
Yellow root ; see Coutis, 56
Yellow root ; see Jeffersonia, 161
Yellow root ; see Hydrastis, 150
Yellow root ; Xanthorrhiza, 294
Yellow sandalwood ; see Santalum album, 248

Yellow sarsaparilla ; see Menispernum canadum, 184
Yellow slipper ; see Cypripedium, 104
Yellow snakeleaf ; see Erythronium Americanum, 112
Yellow snowdrop ; see Erythromium Americanum, 112
Yellow wax ; see Cera flava, 82
Yerba buena, 319
Yerba buena ; Micromeria, 186
Yerba del pollo, 295
Yerba mansa ; see Anemopsis California, 40
Yerba santa, 295
Youth wort ; see Drosera, 107
Youth wort ; see Heracleum, 142
Ysop ; see Hyssopus, 153
Yuthikaparni ; see Rhinacanthus communis, 315

Z

ZAFFERANO ; see Crocus, 100
Zafran ; see Crocus, 100
Zahnwehholz ; see Xanthoxylum, 295
Zea mays ; see Stigmata, 270
Zedrachrinde ; see Azedarach, 56
Zeitlorenoamen ; see Colchici, 92
Zeodary ; see Zedoria, 296
Zimmt ; see Cinnamonium, 90
Zinc ; see Zincum, 296
Zingiber officinalis ; Zingiber, 300
Zink ; see Zincum, 296
Zinkoxyd ; see Zinci oxidum, 298
Zinn ; see Stannum, 270
Zinnober ; see Hydrargyri sulphidum rubrum, 148
Zinnober ; see Hydrargyri sulphidum, 148
Zoapatte ; see Montans, 187
Zucker ; see Saccharum, 245
Zuckerhattiges godeisen ; Ferrum sodidum saccharatum, 122
Zuckerhattiges kohlensaureseisen ; see Ferri carbonas saccharatus, 119

Brechnüsse ; Nux vomica, 195

THE END.

London : Baillière, Tindall, and Cox, 20, King William Street, Charing Cross.

